

There is so much interesting news today about the new dress goods that we almost wish you might take it for granted and without stopping to read this "ad" come and enjoy the many things in new black dress goods, new colored dress goods, new silks, new velvets and the most magnificent line of choice new fabrics for waists ever shown in this city. Not a mere handful to show you but a most beautiful assortment of this season's handsomest fabrics. We extend to you a most cordial invitation to come and look them over.

New Pan-Finished Zibilene-One of this season's handsomest Parisian Sultings at -\$1,00 and \$1.75 yard.

New Melrose Suiting-A most handsome line of new colors at each price, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 yard. New English Kersey-A beautiful fabric for tailor made sults, all colors and black

\$1.50 vard. Whipcord Twills-This number is special value at this price, purely all wool,

all colors. 50c yard.

New Mistral Suiting-It has just the required touch of crispness, 50 inches wide, all wool, \$1.00 yard.

# THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

evening Michael Minikus and another cial investigation is being conducted by brother of the murdered woman called at him in that matter. the station to see Christiansen, but were refused admittance to the cell. Christiansen went to sleep early and did not appear to be concerned about the tragedy. Christiansen is a Dane and was born in Omaha

#### WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Postmusters Appointed at Swan, Neb. and Gayville, S. D .- Postoffice at Tower Discontinued.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- (Special Telegram.)-Postmaster appointed: John Worden, vice W. H. Richmond, resigned, Swan, Holt county, Nebraska; John O. Waseth vice Mrs. Ellen Hanlfan, resigned, Gayville, Yunter county, South Dakota. Rural free delivery service will be established on October 1 at Iowa, St. Charles, Madison county, two carriers; length of route, twenty-five and one-half miles; area

covered, forty-five square miles; population served, 1,075. Postoffices discontinued: Savannah, Davis county, Iowa, mail to Lunsford; Tower, yd county, Nebraska, mail to Gross. The comptroller of the currency has ap-

proved the application of the State bank of Wilber, Neb., to convert into the National Bank of Wilber, with a capital of The Citizens' National bank of Sisseton,

S. D., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$50,000. The Northwestern National bank of Minneapolis, Minn., has been approved as a reserve agent for the Fort Dodge National bank of Fort Dodge, Ia., and the First Na-

tional bank of Volga, S. D. J. K. Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury, will leave Washington next Monday to look into public building matters in the following cities: Chicago, St. Paul, Minn., Waterloo and Des Moines, Ia., and St. Louis. Mr. Taylor will be in Waterloo September 1 and Des Moines on the 3d. In the Iowa cities he will look over sites offered for public buildings.

## AMERICAN VESSELS WITHDRAW

Topeka and Cincinnati Besert Venesucian Waters, Leaving Marietta to Keep Vigil.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.-In pursuance of the Navy department's orders of yesterday, two of the American war vessels in Venezpelan waters started north today. The raniser Topeka left Puerto Cabello for ampton Roads and Cincinnati from La Guayra for Cape Haytien.

In view of the generally disturbed condiion of affairs in Central and South Amer-Cincinnati will remain for some days at Cape Haytien to be ready for possible domands for its immediate presence. The return of Cincinnati and Topeka leaves only Marietta to keep watch of affairs in Venezsela and the isthmus.

### BOWEN DENIES PARTIALITY

Superintendent of Philippine Instruction Beclares Charges Prejudice of Catholicism Are Untrue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs for the War department has de public the report of Frank H. Bowen, cting general superintendent of public infruction for the Philippine islands, upon charges made in the United States against school system of the islands alleging that it was used as a proselyting agency prejudice of Catholicism. These charges American offers. were forwarded to Manila and the reply was ade to Acting Governor Wright. The report of Superintendent Bowen, dated July 7, is a general and specific denial of the charges.

# JUST A MATTER OF WEIGHT

Rittman Denies There is Anything Sensational in Inspection of Filpine Beats' Capacity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.-In regard to the rather sensational newspaper reports hinting at gross irregularities and fraud in the unloading of United States transports in the Philippines and that a searching investigation is to be made to discover the guilty parties, Frederick E. Rittman, auditor of the War department, stated most positively today that no spe-

### Catarrh

In a constitutional disease. It originates in a scrofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition. It often causes beadache and disniness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs, disturbs the stomach. It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

Hood's Sarsaparilla This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending on scrofuls or the scrofulous habit.

HOOR'S PILLS are the best cathertic.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STR.

The charges were to the effect that the tonnage of the small Philippine cascoes, which heretofore have been used to take transport stores ashore, was in a number of cases falsely set down at a higher figure. Payment for the service of the cascoes was made in proportion to their tonnage, and the reports alleged that the government had suffered considerable loss

by the false statements. Mr. Rittman states that in the ordinary course of routine business the War de partment has supplied him with a schedule showing the registered tonnage of all of the little Filipino craft. This will be used in the examination of quartermasters' accounts and any delinquencies can thus be brought out. The auditor makes the point that the matter is not to be made the subject of a special investigation, but to simply to be dealt with as a routine at-

#### PUSH CLAIMS OF WEST TO All Matters to Be Eliminated from

Transmississippi Congress Except Those Affecting that Region. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.-Judge J. C. Garvin,

chairman of the executive committee of the Transmississippi congress, in an interview here today, said:

here today, said:

The next congress, which will be held in Seattle in 1962, will be one of the most interesting sessions ever held by the Transmississippi congress. All matters will be eliminated from the discussions at the congress except such matters as the transmississippi region is directly interested in.

The congress has accomplished much in the past in presenting and pushing legislation as far as that region is concerned, but the time is now rige for the united and concerted action of all interested that we may not only have such legislation as the region meeds, but also that we may let the country at large know of our resources and possibilities.

ossibilities.

people of Seattle have given the people of seattle have given the people of seattle have given the people of the that territory.

The congress from this time forth will take a still more active part in pushing the claims of the west for governmental action, and putting before the public the advantages and resources of that vast reston.

one of the most important matters discussed and passed upon favorably by the congress, was the recommendation to the national congress looking to the opening up of a waterway connecting the great lakes with the sulf; the improvement of the illinois and Mississippi rivers, so that this can be accomplished. The benefit to the Mississippi valley and the middle west of this project is beyond compute. The drainage canal is the intilative link in this connective chain, and to Chicago is due the credit of demonstrating that the undertaking is not only possible but practicable.

#### SCHEME IS NOT PRACTICAL Talk of Purchase of House of Wash-

. ington's Ancestors for Exhibition at St. Louis Fair.

LONDON, Aug. 23.-The statements publahed in the United States that Americans in England are trying to purchase the house near Banbury, Oxfordshire, which was the home of George Washington's ancestors, with a view of transporting it to the United States for exhibition at the St. Louis exposition, have surprised the agents of the property, who have heard nothing on the

The agents recall that when the property was placed in their hands for sale a year ago the same project was mooted and discussed in the newspapers, but it was dismissed as impracticable. Since then the against Catholics and generally used to the agents have not been approached by any

Commissioner Parker of St. Louis in formed a representative of the Associated Press today that there is no movement

whatever in this direction and that the idea for separately at the primaries, so as not The mayor of Banbury also said that he had no knowledge of any negotiations for

#### the purchase of the Washington house. MERCURY MUST TAKE FLIGHT

Forecaster is Committed to Rising Temperature in Nebraska-Showers Due Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- Porecast: For Nebraska-Warmer Sunday, with fair in north and showers in south portion; Monday showers. For Iowa-Fair Sunday, except showers in southwest portion; Monday showers and

warmer. For Missouri-Local rains and warmer Sunday and Monday. For Colorado-Local rains Sunday and Monday, with rising temperature. For Wyoming and Montana-Fair Sun-

day and Monday For Kansan-Showers Sunday and Monday; warmer Sunday. For North and South Dakota-Pair Sunday, with warmer in east portions; Monday fair.

Duchess Marguerite Sophic Very III. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.-Cabling from the Herald correspondent says that the Duchess Marguerite Sophie of Wurtemborg has just been operated on for appen-dicitis by Pros. Graun and Chiari. Fears are entertained for the patient's life.

Danies Other Congressional Candidates Fair Play at Primaries.

WANTS TO CONTROL JUDGES AND CLERKS Scheme Goes Through County Committee by Votes of County Pre-

cincts and Seventh and

Ninth Wards.

The republican county central committee yesterday, by a close vote, surrendered to the congressional committee its rights and powers to conduct the forthcoming primary election at which delegates to the county and congressional conventions are to be chosen. Furthermore the committee resolved to require republican voters, including those regularly registered as republicans, to make oath that they voted for the republican electoral ticket at the last presidential election before they can vote at the primary in case they are challenged.

After the county committee adjourned the congressional committee met at the office of Mr. Mercer's campaign manager, called the congressional convention for the forenoon of Saturday, September 20, decided to admit the delegates already selected by the county conventions of Washington and Sarpy, denied to Douglas county the right to select its delegation in the same way, and fixed an apportionment giving the Omaha wards, where Mercer is weakest, only seven delegates each, the South Omaha wards three delegates each and the county precincts, where Mercer is supposed to be atrongest, three delegates each. didates Cornish and Breen were called in to address the congressional committee before it acted, but their arguments and pleas for fair play were answered by Mr. Blackburn telling them that the action of the committee had been arbitrarily decided upon in advance.

County Committee Proceedings.

The county committee met at Washingon hall at 2:20 in the afternoon, with Chairman Goss presiding and fifty-nine members present or represented by proxy. As soon as order had been called the chairman recognized W. F. Gurley, as proxy for Harry Morrill of the Fourth ward, who introduced the following resolution:

Resolved. That the chairman of this committee be authorized and directed to call a primary election of Douglas county republicans for Friday, September 19, 1902, to select 178 delegates to represent Douglas county in the county convention to be called to meet at Omaha, September 29, 1902.

called to meet at Omaha, September 29, 1802.

That the apportionment of delegates be ten for each ward in the city of Omaha, five for each country precinct and three for each ward in the city of South Omaha. That for the purpose of this primary election the boundaries of the voting districts be for the cities of Omaha and South Omaha the same as the boundaries of the various wards respectively; for the country precincts, the same as the boundaries of the precincts respectively.

That the filing of names to be placed on the official ballots and the conduct of the primary election be governed by the rules adopted by this committee in so far as they are appropriste.

That the chairman of this committee is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a committee of five, of which the chairman shall be a member, to confer with the congressional, city and judicial committees, and to make arrangements for a simultaneous primary on the date chairman stations.

committees, and to make arrangements for a simultaneous primary on the date above set forth, and for the naming of election officers and the selection of poling places. And if said simultaneous primaries be agreed upon by the representatives of this committee, and either or any of the others, then the chairman and secretary are hereby authorized and empowered to include the call of the same in the notice to be posted and published.

That no petitions for names to be placed on the official primary ballot shall be required for or on behalf of any candidates for delegates from any of the country precincts.

Connell Calls for Fair Play.

W. J. Connell objected to that part of the hands of a committee known to be an- and reported Mr. Pratt out of the city. the people of seattle have given the executive committee every assurance that the delegates to the congress will be suitably entertained, even going so far as to tender the use of a steamer to visit Alaska points and give them an opportunity of neeing for themselves, the vast wealth of that territory. the right of the committee, as representative of the republicans of the county, thus to surrender its prerogative, and argued that the resolution was drawn for the purpose of giving one of the congressional candidates an unfair and undeserved advantage over the other three.

Mr. Gurley made a long speech, in which he declared that the purpose of the resolution was to secure a vote on the gressional proposition separately from the vote on candidates for county offices. He avowed that the congressional committee, of which he is a member, was disposed to treat all candidates for the congressional nomination fairly, but failed to explain why he desired the judges and clerks and polling places for the primaries to be se-lected by a committee controlled absolutely by Mr. Mercer.

Charles Unitt, R. W. Breckenridge, A. H. Burnett and G. C. Thompson spoke in fa-vor of the resolution, and Joseph Koutsky and H. C. Murphy of South Omaha and Theodore Olsen, members of the commit-tee, and E. J. Cornish and John P. Breen, candidates for congress, argued in opposition. The congressional candidates said that all they wanted was fair play, which they felt sure of getting in the event the county committee did not give over its right to conduct the primaries to the congressional committee, which is known to be antagonistic to all but one of the congressional candidates.

Mr. Cornish Appeals to Reason. Mr. Cornish said in part:

"I am willing to let the congressional committee make the apportionment of congressional delegates for this county and to to complicate the congressional contest with that between candidates for county offices. But I want the selection of the judges and clerks and the polling places for the primaries to be determined by the county committee, whose members were chosen without any reference to their choice for congressman, instead of by the congressional com mittee, all of whom are for Mercer, and a special committee to be appointed by Chairman Goss, who has expressed himself for Mercer. The resolution presented by Mr. Gurley establishes a precedent that destroys the county as a political unit. Under such a precedent the state committee could make one apportionment of delegates to a state convention for all the counties in the state

thereby destroying all opportunity for united action by the republican party." The first vote on the question of surrend-Connell to have the meeting proceed with during which proceeding the committee and induced her to try a few spoonfuls. could vote on the different propositions exsubstitute.

the resolution, and although two of the members who had voted for the Connell substitute voted for the resolution, the rennit was 21 to 25 in favor of the resolution before three other members changed their votes, making the final tally 34 to 23. Several members who kept tally were firmly convinced that the secretary had made a mistake in tallying the vote on the Connell substitute and that it really passed by a ma-

ority of one vote. Under the provisions of the Gurley reso lution, which was declared adopted, Chairman Goss appointed the following committee to confer with the congressional and judicial committees: Charles A. Gozs and by precincts?"
G. C. Thompson of the Nilla ward, A. H. In response Burnett of the Seventh, Charles Potter of Dundee and J. C. Troutman of South Omaha. after brief debate:

after brief debate:

Resolved. That no person shall be entitled to vose at any primary election in the primary election in the primary election in the primary election districts where registration of party affiliations is provided by law unless his name appears as registered, excepting such persons as are entitled under the primary election laws to specular registration, and no person shall be entitled to vote at any primary election in any event unless he voted the republican electoral ticket at the last preceding presidential election or will make oath that he has changed his party affiliations since that date and expects hereafter to vote the republican ticket. A voter who is challenged shall satisfy the election officers by his oath that he is entitled under these rules to have his ballot deposited.

Last Effort for Fairness.

Last Effort for Fairness. Connell was then recognized. said that he had prepared a resolution, the adoption of which would promote har mony. He read the following:

adoption of which would promote harmony. He read the following:

Whereas, it is desirable in the interest of the republican party and to avoid complications and controversy over the selection of delegates to the Second district congressional convention that the congressional committee of said district and the republican county committee of Douglas county should work in harmony and that the action taken and calls issued by said committees should not in any manner conflict; therefore, for the purpose of bringing about unity of action and reaching a satisfactory understanding, be it.

Resolved, That the republican county committee of Douglas county, as representing the republican party of said county, has the clear right to provide for the selection of delegates to the congressional convention, it being the province and power of the congressional committee merely to determine the time and place of holding the congressional convention and the rumber of delegates to be assigned to ear a of the counties within said congressional committee; and, be it further

Resolved. That the congressional committee is notified of the action of this committee and be furnished with a copy of this resolution and that for such purpose and for the purpose of having carried into effect this resolution the committee and be furnished with a copy of this resolution and that for such purpose and for the congressional committee to be appointed by the chair present the same to the congressional committee and urge action in accordance therewith.

Mr. Cornish was called upon and took up

Mr. Cornish was called upon and took up the matter of apportionment between the counties, showing that if the same basis of apportionment was used in Omaha as in the remainder of Douglas county and the apportionment based upon the vote cast for Mr. Mercer at the last election, the basis being one delegate for each 100 votes cast for the candidate, no precinct would have more than one delegate, and that it would not be fair to change the basis, but he was willing to concede two to each precinct outside of the city. He asked D. H. Kirschner, a member of the committee from the country, if that was not fair.

"It is fair enough," replied the commitceman, "but we are willing to take all that we can get." Mr. Cornish then said that he agreed with Mr. Breen as to the irregularity of

the selection of delegates in Washington county, but had no desire to criticise if the people of Washington county are satisfied. On motion of W. F. Gurley the Connell resolution was tabled and then, again on motion of Mr. Gurley, the meeting ad-Congressional Committee Proceedings

vene until after the adjournment of the county committ cepted the resignation of J. L. Carson as a member and his successor was appointed by David H. Mercer selecting George C. Thompson. A messenger was sent out the resolution which sought to give into to bring in the candidates for nomination

Mr. Breen being called upon to express his idea of what the committee should do. said that as a lawyer he was of the opinion that the committee could do no more than fix the time and place for holding the convention and determine the number of delegates from each county composing the district; that the selection of delegates by Washington and Sarpy counties was irregular and in the case of the former ounty probably illegal, as there was no positive call for the selection of delegates issued by the county committee at the time the convention was held. Chairman Blackburn said that the committee had already decided that it had power to apportion the delegates to the wards and precincts of Douglas county, and Mr. Breen replied: "I never desire to talk to jury after it has returned a verdict."

Blackburn Wants the Lists. The question of the selection of judges and clerks of election came up and the candldates were invited to present lists of the names of persons they desired to have on the returning boards of the precincts, the judges and clerks to be apportioned between the candidates. This precipitated another

### OUT OF SORTS.

Pleasant Way to Drive Away the Blues.

A food that will bring back health and rosy cheeks to the sick as well as please the palate of the healthy is a pretty good food to know about. A lady in Minneapo-"I am such an enthusiast upon the subject of Grape-Nuts that I want to state a few instances of its value that have come under my personal experiencer

"I was taken ill with a serious stomach troubles so ill that the slightest movement have the county committee endorse such an caused me pain, and could take nothing apportionment if it is any thing like a fair into my stomach or retain even medicine one. I am willing to have delegates to the or water. I had been two days without nourishment when my husband suggested trying Grape-Nuts.

"The nurse prepared some with warm water, sugar and cream and I took it hesttatingly at first, until I found it caused me no pain, and for ten days I took no other nourishment. The doctor was surprised at my improvement and did not resent my attributing the speedy cure to the virtues of Grape-Nuts. He said he had a case on record of a teething baby who grew rosy and fat on the same diet.

"Grape-Nuts are so dainty and delicious that it appeals to the whole household, and when either husband or I feel generally 'out of sorts' we try confining ourselves exclusively to the food for a day or two, with the happiest results.

"For a year I have had for a neighbor ; excepting Douglas county, and then make a knew her she was a mere shadow, weighing 70 pounds, and subject to fearful attacks, having as many as 12 and 16 convulsions in a day. At such times she took no nourishment whatever. She had never ering to the congressional committee was tried Grape-Nuts, and as any food scemed to increase her trouble at such times, it the formulation of a call for the primaries, to try it. But I told her of my experience

"The taste delighted her and ever since pressed in the resolution separately. The she has made it her chief article of diet. oll was called and Secretary Messick an- The result has been wonderful; her improvesounced the result as 25 in the affirmative ment is the subject of remark with all who and 21 in the negative, although two of the know her. The attacks are less frequent three newspaper reporters present and sev-eral of the members kept a tally which since last November, and her family atshowed the vote as 50 to 29 in favor of the tribute her improvement solely to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle The question thee came on the adoption of Creek, Mich.

discussion, Mr. Breen maintaining that lists should go to the chairman of the county ommittee and Mr. Blackburn insisting that they should come to him. Mr. Breen said:

"I will prepare a list and leave it with the man I believe legally empowered to call the primaries and arrange therefor, I believe that the county is the political unit and that the right of self-government should be recognised. If this committee has the right to specify one method of securing delegates for Douglas county and another for other coun ties in the district the state committe has the same right, and what is to deter them from providing for the selection of delegates

In response to a question by Mr. Cornish. Mr. Blackburn said the delegates apportioned to Douglas county were not selected R. W. Breckenridge then introduced the by any rule, but that the number had been following resolution, which was adopted fixed at 121 arbitrarily, that number being less than the county would be entitled to if the basis used in Washington and Sarpy countles had been applied.

The committe then went into secret ses sion and after being behind closed doors for about an hour the chairman opened the door and read the call. This call provides that the action of the county conventions of Washington and Sarpy counties be approved and the delegates chosen by those conventions be seated; that 121 delegates shall be selected by the republican voters of Douglas county of whom seven shall come from each ward in the city of Omaha and three from each ward in South Omaha and each country precinct with the exception of Clontarf, which shall have but one. The primaries shall be held Friday, September 19, in the city wards between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 7 p. m., and in the country between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock p. m. The convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress shall be held at Washington hall, Omaha, Saturday, September 20, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The rules adopted provide that the candidates do not have to secure signatures to petitions to have names placed upon the ticket, but that each candidate before filing lists must pay to the chairman \$50 in addition to \$2 for the name of each delegate presented. The time for filing delegations shall close Monday, September 14, previous to which the name of no dele gate shall be made public.

There will be one judge and one clerk in each county precinct and two judges and one clerk in each ward of Omaha and South Omaha. The executive committee was instructed to confer with the select committee of the

county committee as to the selection of judges and clerks of election, and the polling places. A meeting was arranged for Tuesday morning at the office of T. W. Blackburn. The executive committee consists of T. W. Blackburn, W. F. Gurley and L. F. Etter.

(Continued from First Page.)

ample to all the nations of mankind. (Loud applause.) Proud Day for Providence. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23 .- Not since the visit here of President Hayes, twenty-five years ago, has a chief executive been accorded so brilliant and thoroughly general a reception as that tendered here today to President Roosevelt. The presidential train arrived at 11:40, and after the firing of the presidential salute and a formal

welcome the party, which was joined by

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and others, proceeded to the state house. Governor Kimball was in waiting in the eception room of the executive offices with members of the general and personal The congressional committee did not conbuilding. After a few moments had been consumed in presenting the officers luncheon was served and the party then proceeded to the beautiful reception room, where the lieutenant governor, members of the general assembly, officers of the state, justices of the courts and other persons of note were waiting.

Cheers Many and Loud.

At 1:25 the procession through the city began. Presidential and business sections of the city were gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and for the greater part of the way there were two solid lines of people, who had come from every portion of the state to welcome the president. Flags were waved, bats doffed and enthusiastic cheers given. On arriving at City hall the presidential party was escorted to an immense elevated platform in front of the building. When the president appeared he was greeted by a great demonstration, in which 15,000 voices joined.

Those Inevitable Mutterings. Acting Mayor Freeman introduced President Roosevelt, who spoke as follows:

dent Roosevelt, who spoke as follows:

We are passing through a period of great material prosperity and such a period is as sure as adversity itself to bring mutterings of discontent. At a time when most men prosper somewhat it always happens that a few men prosper greatly, and it is as true now as it was when the tower of siloam feil upon all who were under it, that good fortune does not come only to the just, nor bad fortune only to the unjust.

When the weather is good for crops it is also good for weeds. Moreover, not only do the wicked flourish when the times are such that most men flourish, but what is do the wicked hourish when the times are such that most men flourish, but what is worse, the spirit of envy and jealousy and hatred springs up in the breasts of those who, though they may be doing faisly well themselves, yet see others, who are no more deserving, doing far better.

Wise Laws Fearlessly Enforced. Wise laws and fearless and upright administration of the laws can give the opportunity for such prosperity as that we see about us. But this is all that they can do. When the conditions have been created which make prosperity possible, then each individual man must achieve it for himself, by his own thrift, intelligence, energy, industry and resolute purpose. If when people wax fat they kick, as they have been prone to do since the days of Jeshurun, they will speedily destroy their own prosperity.

have been prone to do since the days of Jeshurun, they will speedily destroy their own prosperity.

If they go into wild speculation and lose their heads, they have lost that which no legislation can supply, and the business world will suffer in consequence. If in a spirit of sullen envy they insist upon pulling down those who have profited most by the years of fatness, they will bury themselves in the crash of the common disaster. It is difficult to make our material condition better by the best laws, but it is easy erough by bad laws to throw the whole nation into an abyss of misery.

Now the upshoot of all this is that it is particularly incumbent upon us, in a time of such material well being, both collectively as a nation and individually, each on his own account, to show that we possess the qualities of prudence, self-knowledge and self-restraint. In our government we need above all things stability, fixity of economic policy, while remembering that this fixity must not be fossilization, that there must not be inability to shape our course answ to meet the shifting needs of the people as these needs arise. There are real and great evils in our social and economic life, and these evils stand out with ugly baldness during good times, for the wicked who prosper are never a pleasant sight.

Valve of Combination.

There is every need of striving in all possible ways, individually and collectively, by combinations among ourselves in private life and through the recognized organs of government, for the cutting out of these evils. Only let us be sure that we do not use the knife with an ignorant zeal which would make it more dangerous to the patient than to the disease.

One of the dangers of the tremendous industrial growth of the last generation has been the very great increase in large private, and especially in large corporate fortunes.

tunes.

We make like this or not, just as we please, but it is a fact, nevertheleas, and as far as we can see it is an inevitable result of the working of various causes, prominent among which has been the immense importance steam and electricity have assumed in modern life. Urban population has grown in this country, as in all civilized countries, much faster than the population as a whole during the last contury, and where men are gathered together

in great masses it inevitably results that they must work far more largely by means of combinations among themselves than when they live isolated from one another.

when they live isolated from one another.

Now, I suppose that most of us prefer on many accounts the old conditions of life, under which the average man lived more to himself and by himself, when the average community was more self-dependent, and where, even though the standard of comfort was lower on the average, yet there was less of the glazing inequality in worldly conditions which we now see in our great cities.

It is not true that the poor have grown poorer, but some of the rich have grown so very much richer that where multitudes of men are herded together in a limited space the contrast strikes the onlooker as more violent than formerly. On the whole, our people earn more and live better than ever before, and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the great upbuilding of industrial centers, such as our commercial and manufacturing cities.

Beth Good and Evil.

Both Good and Evil.

But together with the good there has come a measure of evil. Life is not so simple as it was, and surely both for the individual and the community the simple life is normally the healthy life. There is not in the cities the same sense of common underlying brotherhood which there is still in country localities, and the lines of social cleavage are far more clearly marked.

For some of the evils which have attended upon the changed conditions we can at present see no complete remedy. For others, the remedy must come by action among themselves in the private capacity, whether merely as individuals or by combination, one with another. For yet others some other remedy can be found in legislative and executive action, national, state or municipal. Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted. Under present conditions it is as necessary to have corporations in the business word as it is to have organization among wage workers. But we have a right to ask in each case that they shall do good and not harm. Exactly as labor organizations, when managed intelligently and in a spirit of justice and fair play, are of great service, not only to wage workers, but to the whole community, as the history of many isabor organizations has conclusively shown, so wealth, not merely individual, but corporate, when used aright, is not merely a benefit to the community as a whole, but indispensible to the upbuilding of the country, the conditions of which at the present the country has grown not only to accept, but to demand as normal.

This is so obvious that it seems trite even to state it, and yet if we are to judge

normal.

This is so obvious that it seems trite even to state it, and yet if we are to judge from arguments advanced against and attacks made upon wealth as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind. Not Always a Mennee.

A great fortune, if not used aright, makes its possessor in a peculiar sense a menace to the community as a whole, just as a great intellect does if it is unaccompanied by developed conscience or character. But obviously this no more affords a reason for condemning wealth than it does for condemning intellect. Every man of power by the very fact of that power is capable of doing damage to his neighbors, but we cannot afford to discourage the development of such men merely because it is possible they may use their power to wrong ends.

possible they may use their power to wrong ends.

If we did so we should leave our history a blank, for we should have no great statesmen, soldiers or merchants, no great men of arts, of letters or of science. Doubtless on the average the most useful man to his fellow citizens is apt to be given what the psalmist prayed for, neither poverty nor riches, but the great captain of industry, the man of wealth who alone or in combination with his fellows, drives through our great business enterprises is a factor without which this country could not possibly maintain its present industrial position in the world. Good, not harm, normally comes from the piling up of wealth through business enterprises. Probably the most serious harm resulting to us, the people of moderate means, is when we let the dark and evil vices of envy and harred toward our fellows eat into our natures.

Trusts Creatures of the State.

Trusts Creatures of the State. Still there is other harm of a more evident kind and such harm it is our clear duty to try to eradicate if possible and in any event to minimize. The corporations and therefore those great corporations containing some tendency to monopoly which we have grown to speak of rather loosely as trusts are the creatures of the state, and the state not only has the right to control them, but is in duty bound to control them wherever the need for such control is shown.

There is clearly a need of supervision—
need to exercise the power of regulation
on the part of the representatives of the
public—wherever, as in our own country at
the present time, business corporations become so very strong both for beneficent
work and for work that is not always
beneficent, it is idle to say that there is no

beneficent, it is idle to say that there is no need for such supervision. A sufficient warrant for it is to be found over and over again in any of the various evils resulting from the present system, or rather lack of system.

There is in our country a peculiar difficulty in the way of exercising such supervision and control because of the peculiar vision of governmental power. When the industrial conditions were simple very little control was needed and no trouble was caused by the doubt as to where it was lodged under the constitution. Now the conditions are complicated and we find it difficult to frame national legislation which shall be adequate, while as a matter of practical experience state action has proved entirely insufficient and in all human probability cannot or will not be made

Note that the king land at Cork the visit will be informal and he will drive from the quay to the exhibition, returning within an hour.

The king is also expected to land on Valentia island on a brief visit to the Knight of Kerry.

DID KING USE UNDERSTUDY Report that Another Went Through Part of the Corenation

Ceremony.

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PARIS, Aug 23.—(New York World Cable.) proved entirely insufficient and in all human probability cannot or will not be made sufficient to meet the needs of the case. Some of our states have laws—laws which it would be well indeed to have enacted by the national legislature. But the wide difference of these laws leaves the uncertainty of the power to enforce, which results in insufficient control.

Nation Must Assume Power.

I believe that the nation must assume this power of control by legislation, and if it becomes evident that the constitution will not permit needed legislation, then by constitutional amendment. The immediate need in dealing with trusts is to place them under the real, not nominal, control of some sovereign to which as its creature, the trusts shall owe allegiance and in whose courts the sovereign's orders may with certainty be enforced. This is not the case with the ordinary so-called trust" today, for the trust is a large state corporation, doing business in other states also, and often with a tendency to monopoly.

states also, and often with a tendency to monopoly.

Such a trust is an artificial creature, not wholly responsible to or controllable by any legislature, nor wholly subject to the jurisdiction of any one court. Some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial corporate beings. In my judgment this sovereign must be the mational government. When it has been given full power, then this full power can be used to control any evil influence, exactly as the government is now using the power conferred upon it under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Even when the full power has been conferred it would be highly undesirable to attempt too much er to begin by stringent

aven when the full power has been conferred it would be highly undesirable to attempt too much or to begin by stringent logiciation. The mechanism of modern business is as delicate and compilcated as it is vast and nothing would be more productive of evil to all of us, and especially to those least well off in this world's goods, than ignorant meddling with this mechanism, and, above all, if the meddling was done in a spirit of class or sectional rancor. It is desirable that this power should be possessed by the nation, but it is quite as desirable that the power should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint. The first exercise of that power should be the securing of publicity among all great corporations doing an inferstate business. The publicity, though non-inquisitorial should be real and thorough as to all important facts with which the public has concern.

The full light of day is a great file.

should be real and thorough as to all important facts with which the public has concern.

The full light of day is a great discourager of evils. Such publicity would by itself tend to cure the evils of which there is just complaint, and where the alleged evils are imaginary it would tend to show that such was the case. When publicity is attained it would then be possible to see what further should be done in the way of regulation.

Above all, it behooves us to remember not only that we ought to try to do what we can, but that our success in doing it depends very much upon our neither attempting nor expecting the impossible. Distrust the man who offers you a patent cureall for the evils of the body politic just as you would distrust he who would sell you a medicine to cure all the discusses of your corporal bodies.

Mankind has moved slowly upward through the ages, sometimes a little faster, sometimes a little slower, but rarely indeed by leaps and bounds. At times a great crisis comes, in which a great people, perchance led by a great man, can at white heat strike some mighty blow for the right, make some long stride in advance along the path of orderly liberty and justice. But normally, we must be content if each of us can do something, by no means all that we wish, but atill screenings for the advancement of those principles of righteousness which underlies all real national greatness, all real civilization.

I see no cause of a complete solution

tion.

I see no cause of a complete solution for all the problems we group together when we speak of the trust question. But we can make a beginning in solving these problems, and a good beginning, if only we approach the subject with honesty and that hard common sense which is the more valuable, and, unfortunately, not one of the most common, assets. I think the laws have been enforced without regard to persons, and I think good has come from this enforcement.

SQUADRON'S WIRES CROSSED

Defender's Means of Communication is Suspiciously Troublesome.

ENEMY MAY HAVE SCORED A POINT

Higginson Sends Extra Patrol to Rockport and Efforts Are Being Made to Locate the Source of Trouble.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 23 .- The line of battleships of Admiral Higginson's fleet which are defending a lengthy strip of New England coast from a foreign fleet put to sea under urgent orders at 9:30 tonight, indicating that some news has been received of Commander Pillsbury. The weather conditions at 10 o'clock were slightly in favor of the enemy, the sky being overcast and an easterly blow prevailing. Many dispatches came during the early

evening, the tenor of them indicating that the white squadron was not far at sea off the Isles of Shoals off Portsmouth. The blue squadron officers are certain that the enemy has its intelligence bureau along the shore and has landed officers at Rockland, Me., and Princetown, Mass. Suspicious signals at Cape Perpeise on the Isle of Shoals and even here at Rockport indicate that the blockade running plan has not been entirely drawn up at sea. A signal man of the Blue squadron at 11 o'clock tonight reported to the naval base officers that he sighted three large vessels going to the northward at a fourteenknot clip, but they were too far off shore for him to identify them. It is presumed here that admiral Higginson made a wide

sweep on Massachusetts bay before run-

ning up the coast. Soon after 11 two torpedo boats appeared off here and it is

learned that they were detached from the

battleships and ordered back to patrol this neighborhood. The return of the torpedo boats did not surprise those who are keeping close watch on the situation here. Something appeared to have gone wrong with the line of communication during the evening, rather perplexing the naval intelligence officers. The wires at several points are reported crossed or cut and some messages received were rather mixed. An extraordinary effort was being made at a late hour to determine if the breaks along the line were from natural causes or the result of the enemy's plan. n view of what had happened in the central station here, there is now some wonderment if Admiral Higginson will find the White squadron at the north of his line,

KING EDWARD MAY VISIT CORK No Announcement Will Be Made and Visit Will Be Purely Informal.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 23 .- (New York World Calegram-Special Telegram.)-The royal racht Victoria and Alberta, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra aboard, is now at Milford Haven on the coast of Wales, opposite Queenstown and only about 150 miles from there. The yacht is expected to remain off Milford until Monday. The impression is strong that King Edward will cruise along the south and west coasts of Ireland, calling at Cork and other Irish ports. No

PARIS, Aug. 23 .- (New York World Cable. gram-Special Telegram.)-The Revue Hebcomadaire publishes a strange article, in which It is alleged it is quite certain that King Edward did not get through the whole coronation ceremonies personally, but after the actual crowning a man who is the king's double, and was clad in royal robes, personated Edward VII.

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