

# NEITHER YIELDS.

## A Dispute Between G. A. R. Men and Gen. Roe.

### DEWEY LAND PARADE.

#### The Old Vets Will Not Appear in New York's Celebration.

### ROE TURNED THEM DOWN.

Their Request to Head the Big Procession Was Refused—Both Sides of the Argument Presented in the Following Statements.

New York, Sept. 23.—At Friday's meeting of the plan and scope committee of the Dewey celebration Gen. Roe made the following statement:

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding I wish to make this statement in reference to the declaration of the Grand Army of the Republic to take part in the Admiral Dewey land parade: At my instigation I was authorized by this committee to extend an invitation to the Grand Army of the Republic of New York to take part in the parade, by having a certain number of men selected from each post, forming a battalion or regiment, according to the number I put myself in communication with the state commander. At the request of a prominent Grand Army man I wrote and asked O. O. Howard to take command of this body, being assured that this was agreeable to the state commander. At an interview between the state commander, several members of the Grand Army and myself I understood that the selection of O. O. Howard was agreeable. At this same interview I informed them that the Grand Army would be assigned a position in the lead of the unarmed organizations.

"At a later interview between the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., the state commander and myself practically a demand was made that the Grand Army should have the right of the line, or head of the column, the state commander stating that at a meeting held the day before it was the sentiment of the Grand Army of the Republic that if it could not have the lead it would not parade. I called their attention to the fact that it was not a Grand Army affair; that it was a city affair and that that position was not its proper one, and said 'positively not absolutely the Grand Army cannot have the head of the column,' upon their retired. At another interview with the commander-in-chief, with the state commander present, stated that he thought O. O. Howard should not command the Grand Army. I informed him that he was asked at the request of several Grand Army men, but I would write and ask him to withdraw, whereupon the commander-in-chief said 'that is a simple matter and can easily be arranged.' Then he asked if I would allow a picked body of 300 Grand Army men and himself to have the head of the column. I answered 'I positively will not authorize any portion of the Grand Army to be at the head of the column.' Subsequently I received a letter of declination. I have taken the position that the day was emphatically a navy day, that Admiral Dewey and his sailors of the Olympia should be in the lead with nothing whatever to detract. I am a member of the G. A. R."

The committee agreed unanimously to approve the action taken by Gen. Roe. Gen. Roe reported that he had learned that Ohio proposed to increase its representation from 500 to 3,000 men. He suggested that in view of the lack of funds the committee authorize him to announce that no more organizations would be accepted. A motion to that effect was adopted.

A. D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has issued an address to the public in which he says: "The reasons given in the letter from Department Commander Kay and presented in person to Gen. Roe embodied the views I pressed upon him, and which should command the place for the comrades in the line in question. I made this request following the precedents of two states. First in Chicago at the jubilee parade the veterans were accorded the right of line, and marched ahead of all armed troops; second on the return of the Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, from the Philippines the G. A. R. had the right of line in Pittsburgh, followed by the president and governor and their staffs.

"In the light of these comparatively recent parades I could not but feel that the Grand Army comrades of New York were as well entitled to head the line of the Dewey parade as were the comrades of Pennsylvania to lead a similar civic pageant in honor of our Spanish war heroes, and I felt when I made the plea that the precedent set by Pennsylvania in having the veterans lead the line, President McKinley and the governor of the state following, was one that might be followed without any loss of dignity to those controlling the Dewey parade in New York."

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Regarding the dispute as to the position to be accorded the G. A. R. in the Dewey parade at New York, Gov. Roosevelt said last night: "I have telegraphed Gen. Roe that if the matter is one purely for the city authorities and in which I have no power, then of course I withdraw my former telegram. I had understood that Gen. Roe was acting as under general of the national guard in the management of the parade and in that event I had the power to direct that the veterans be given the right of the line and accordingly did it. It is, however, as appears to be the case, it is a matter purely for the city officials I have nothing to say."

### ROYALISTS ON TRIAL.

#### The French Senate Sits as a Court of Justice to Hear Charges Against Alleged Conspirators.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The senate met as a high court of justice yesterday for the purpose of trying 22 politicians, including MM. De Monicourt, Deroulede, Marcel Habert, Thiebaut, Baron De Maux and Jules Guerin, on the charge of conspiracy against the government. Not one of the accused was present or in the palace, but nine cells have been fitted up for them in the library. The cells are very comfortably furnished. The floor is covered with linoleum and the walls are hung with greenish cloth. The furniture consists of an iron bedstead, an easy chair, a marble-topped toilet table, a cuspidor and a rug. Thus the prisoners will have little to complain of and may congratulate themselves that times have changed since the Girondins were confined in the palace of the senate by Robespierre during the reign of terror.

M. Bernard, the procurator general, read the indictment. The indictment commenced by reciting the facts of the arrest of MM. Deroulede and Habert, and said the inquiry had showed the existence of a conspiracy to change the form of government, to which the disorders of last February, it was added, were due, and in which Deroulede, Habert and some members of the League of Patriots, M. Guerin and some members of the Anti-Semitic league, Dubuc and some members of the Society of Anti-Semitic Youth, M. Buffet, Godefrey and Chevilly and members of the royalist party were implicated. All the societies mentioned, since 1898, it was pointed out, had abandoned electoral action for revolutionary action, and the League of Patriots openly pursued the object of overthrowing the constitutional government.

The Anti-Semitic league, it was also claimed, has joined the insurrectional organization, wherewith are associated the nationalists, royalists and imperialists, and the Anti-Semitic Youth has as a mission the propaganda in the provinces of the revolutionary movement.

The indictment proceeded with a recapitulation of the royalist maneuvers and declared the royalists led and paid a mob to insult President Loubet on the day of his election. Letters seized at the residence of M. Chevilly showed that the funds were becoming exhausted by February, 1899, and promises of money, mostly from ladies, were found in the correspondence. The culminating point of the royalist conspiracy was reached February 23, when Deroulede made his attempt on the Place de la Nation to induce a brigade of infantry to march on the Elysee palace. Everything, it seems, was prepared to carry out the royalist plan that day, but Deroulede's failure spoiled all, and the Duke of Orleans, who was waiting at Brussels for the signal to come to Paris, received instead a telegram from Buffet, saying: "Useless to come. Send you further news to-morrow."

The indictment evoked frequent outbursts of derisive laughter and ironical comment at the expense of the royalists, especially on the reading of the various telegrams exchanged and the failure of the plots.

The senate decided to allow the prisoners to be represented by counsel during the preliminary inquiry, but the question of the competency of the senate to sit as a court to try the charges was adjourned until after the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry. This is tantamount to an adjournment of the court for several weeks.

### THEY SOAR SKYWARD.

#### Prices of Paper and Leather Advance Very Rapidly.

New York, Sept. 21.—News paper has gone up a quarter of a cent a pound within the last three weeks. The newspapers of New York, according to an official of the company, which supplies all but two of the papers printed in this city, use 400 tons of paper daily at a cost of two cents a pound. The recent advance means \$3,000 a day more to the newspapers, or \$730,000 a year over the price which has hitherto obtained. The cost of the consumption is now \$18,000 a day. The tendency is to raise the price still higher. The advance is due partly to the drought of last summer, which seriously impaired the water power of paper mills. Book paper has also gone up one-quarter of a cent a pound and letter paper from three-quarters of a cent to one cent a pound.

The price of shoe leather has gone up from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent, within the last week, owing to the scarcity of cowhide material. Shoe manufacturers have signed contracts with wholesale and retail shoe houses which will not expire for months to come, and so the patrons of retail houses will not feel the advance until December. In the meantime the manufacturers who have bound themselves by contract will be the sufferers from the rise in price. A sharper advance still has been made in the price of crude sole leather.

### Trust Conference Closes.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The conference on trusts closed its session here in a blaze of oratory in which Col. W. J. Bryan and Bourke Cockran were the central figures. Mr. Cockran followed the noted Nebraskan, but disclaimed any intention of debating the conclusions of his immediate predecessor and declaring his complete concurrence in much that Mr. Bryan had said. No resolutions were adopted.

### To Unite the Forces of Labor.

New York, Sept. 19.—Delegates from every central labor organization but one in New York met last night in the Lyceum and decided to unite the forces of labor in one great central body which shall dictate the policy of organized labor in all matters. The one dissenting organization is the board of walking delegates of the building trades of Brooklyn, which represented the admission of the Brooklyn Central Labor union, with which it has been at war for some months. It is expected, however, that they will soon be forced into line.

# FOR EXPANSION.

## Senator Foraker Makes a Public Declaration.

### THE TRUST QUESTION.

#### He Says It Cannot be Decided on Partisan Political Lines.

### OUR TRADE IN THE ORIENT.

#### The Senior Senator from Ohio Asserts that Now is the Time for Americans to Get Their Share of the Commerce of Asiatic Countries.

Hamilton, O., Sept. 23.—Senator Foraker yesterday delivered an address here at the emancipation celebration on the Butler county fair grounds. Among the features of his address were his declarations for expansion and an argument on trusts. He said in part:

"We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts and some are as bad as they are represented, but they are not the product of the tariff and if they were, the tariff, with its attendant prosperity and trusts is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, hunger and soup houses and rags.

"That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than in any other. They had their origin there and there they had their most complete development.

"Trusts are not a republican institution, enjoyed by republicans alone, nor a democratic institution enjoyed by democrats alone, but they are composed of democrats and republicans alike; men of both parties are engaged in them and interested in their promotion and their protection under the law. They are simply a feature of our modern business conditions, with respect to which party lines cannot be drawn.

"And now just when the necessity is upon us to find markets for our surplus products, the way to the best markets of all is opened by the annexation of Hawaii and the war with Spain. It is not in Europe but in Asia, where we are to find relief.

"Five or six hundred millions of people, chiefly in China, are just now being introduced to our civilization. In the near future they will make heavy demands on the rest of the world. Russia, France, Germany and England are striving for their share of this trade, and we owe it to the shops and farmers of this country to secure our fair share also. To neglect our opportunities would be stupid folly.

"Considerations of this character must not be overlooked when we consider the acquisition of the Philippine islands. The wisdom of that acquisition will be in due time demonstrated, just as in every other case of annexation of territory.

"It is true that the islands are inhabited by a heterogeneous population, speaking many different languages and possessing varying degrees of capacity for civilized government and that all, good and bad, are, according to the terms of the treaty, to pass under our jurisdiction; but it is not true that by their mere annexation they are to become citizens of the United States, participating in our government and competing with our labor.

"On the contrary it is expressly provided in the treaty that the civil and political status of the inhabitants shall be determined by congress, and this provision of the treaty is as much the supreme law of the United States as though it were set forth in the constitution itself.

"An unhappy war is now in progress. It is costing us many lives and many millions, but President McKinley has announced that he has no purpose in prosecuting it except only to restore order and prepare the way for the establishment in due time of such civil government as congress may provide. When congress convenes all can be heard, and I have no doubt but that wise results will be reached. In the meantime, so long as the war continues there can be but two sides to it, and only one is the American side. Where our flag and our soldiers are, there must stand the whole American people."

### Insurgents Ditch a Train.

Manila, Sept. 23.—A party of insurgents ditched a train a mile and a half south of Angeles Friday morning and then opened fire upon the derailed cars from a thicket close to the track, killing two Americans and wounding five others. Lieut. Lome and five of his scouts, who were on the train, made a vigorous defense and caused the enemy to flee. Six dead rebels were afterwards found in the thicket from which the rebel fire came.

### Bridge Trust Scheme Revived.

Minneapolis, Sept. 23.—The talk of a big combination of the large bridge and structural iron factories of the country has been revived. The company will be called the American Bridge Co. and will have a capitalization of \$57,000,000.

### Elliston is Champion.

Detroit, Sept. 23.—W. R. Elliston, of Tennessee, won the international live bird championship and the Gilman & Barnes trophy Friday at the Rusch house grounds. Mackie, Budd, Gilbert, Crosby and Elliston were tied first with 15 birds each, and Elliston won in the shoot off.

### Deaths from Fever.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, Sept. 23.—Judge Alfred S. Hartwell has been chosen by the government to represent the territory of Hawaii unofficially in Washington during the coming congress.

### ONE MORE CHANCE.

#### England Gives the Boers Another Opportunity to Prevent War.

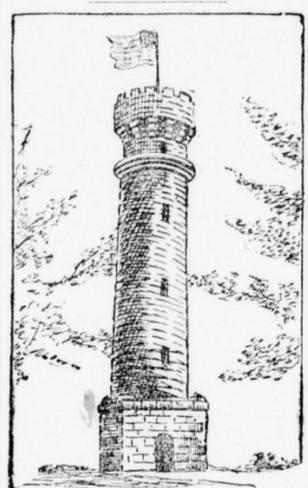
London, Sept. 23.—The government it is understood, cabled Sir Alfred Milner, British commissioner in South Africa, yesterday afternoon, a message in accordance with the cabinet's decision. The dispatch opens with an expression of regret at the unfavorable character of Secretary Reitz's last reply and proceeds with a very firm insistence upon the repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the status of a sovereign state, once more pointing out British readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the other British conditions are promptly accepted, and concluding with the intimation that the imperial government is now drawing up its own terms and that the Transvaal may expect to hear from them very shortly.

In the meantime no active steps will be taken to send an army corps to South Africa, but preparations of a general kind will continue quietly for the dispatch of a large army under Gen. Buller, should President Kruger decline to avail himself of the further opportunity now given for a compromise. The Standard says it believes the government has decided to convene parliament next month.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Post says: "It is asserted here that an understanding exists in Pretoria that the Cape Colony government will at the last moment declare in favor of Transvaal."

Cape Town, Sept. 23.—It is understood here that the secret session of the rand of the Orange Free State will continue until the beginning of next week.

Writing to an intimate friend here President Kruger says: "Things are serious and will become graver, but a peaceful settlement will be attained."



WILDER BRIGADE MONUMENT. Dedicated at Chickamauga park this week.

### Dreyfus to Visit Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 23.—J. S. Eeten, of Shreveport, La., has arrived here from Rennes, France, where he has been visiting his sister. He brings information that Capt. Dreyfus and Madame Dreyfus, together with Madame Bertha Morre, Lieut. Rance-Morre, late of the French army, and Misses Ida and Emily Morre will come to San Antonio and that Capt. Dreyfus will spend the winter in this city for his health. Eeten's sister is at Rennes and is an intimate friend of Madame Dreyfus. Dr. C. Morro, of this city, who is a son of Mme. Bertha Morre, confirms the story of his family's connection with Dreyfus. Mme. Dreyfus and Mme. Morre are cousins.

### Engineers Endorse an Alleghenian.

Pittsburg, Sept. 23.—Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to the number of 109, representing all of the territory east of the Mississippi river, are in convention here. The object of the meeting is being kept secret, but it is learned that one of the most important ends in view is the endorsement of a suitable successor to William Calhoun, of Illinois, on the interstate commerce commission. In opposition to the supposed slating of ex-Chief Justice Paxson, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, for the position, the convention endorsed J. L. Bowen, of Allegheny, and will work for his appointment by the president.

### Murdered by an Actress.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Julia Morrison, leading lady of the "Mr. Plaster, of Paris," farce comedy company, shot and killed Frank Leiden, stage manager and leading man of the company, last night on the stage of the opera house just before the performance began. Three shots were fired at close range, all taking effect in Leiden's head. The woman was arrested. They quarreled over the woman's alleged bad acting. The woman claims that Leiden insulted her, and that she shot him in self defense. Her alleged husband was also arrested.

### Found a Wrecked Schooner.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 23.—The wreck of an unidentified schooner was discovered Friday in a cove near Cape Pine, on the southern part of the peninsula of Avalon. The crew is supposed to have perished during last week's gale. As seven bodies were found near the wreck it is assumed that she was a fishing vessel.

### A Liquid Air Concern Incorporated.

New York, Sept. 23.—The organization of the Tripler Liquid Air Co. with a capitalization of \$10,000,000 has been completed. The company is organized for the purpose of acquiring all patent rights, patents and processes for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air, as developed by Charles E. Tripler.

### Five Deaths from Fever.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 23.—The new cases of yellow fever in the last 24 hours number 38 and the deaths five. Three of those who died were children.



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Bathe the affected parts with HOT water and CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood.

This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

Price, Ten Cents, or Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c., and Resolvent (half size), 50c. Sold throughout the world. F. F. F. D. & C. Co., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands," mailed free.

Muscle's Charms. To Make a Speaker. Congo Free State negroes are being Christianized by a hand organ. Capt. Becker, a Free State official, thoughtfully took one with him to his post, and, finding that the natives enjoyed the music and being also desirous that they should marry in Christian fashion, he announced that the organ would be played at every Christian wedding. The result was that weddings took place almost daily, and it was discovered that many couples got married more than once in order to procure the music.—N. Y. Sun.

The receipt to make a speaker, and an applauded one, too, is short and easy. Take common sense, quantum sufficit; add a little application to the rules and orders of the house (of commons), throw obvious thoughts in a new light, and make up the whole with a large quantity of purity, correctness and elegance of style. Take it for granted that by far the greatest part of mankind neither analyze nor search to the bottom; they are incapable of penetrating deeper than the surface.—Chesterfield.