

LEE'S NAME WAS HISSED.

Lively Scene at the Convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

NAME WAS WITHDRAWN.

Row in French Chamber Over the Dreyfus Prosecution—Publication of War Office Letters.

M. Lasies Makes a Furious Onslaught Upon the Government—Denounces Premier Dupuy and Foreign Minister Delcasse as Liars—Delcasse Repels Insults With His Foot—A Duel Will Probably Result.

Charleston, S. C., May 13.—A lively scene occurred at the convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans when the election of officers was called. R. E. Lee, Jr., of Washington was nominated, James Mann of Virginia got up and bitterly opposed the nomination. He was applauded and hissed. The name of Lee was hissed.

Commander-in-Chief Smythe of Charleston, who was presiding, was then nominated for re-election. He was also hissed. Smythe's own camp and State were instructed to vote against his nomination. The scene during the stir was exciting, and a member arose and said it was a shame to hiss the name of Lee. "We are veterans," he shouted, "and not a mob." Many of the speakers left the stage. Smythe withdrew his name. The convention refused to accept Lee's withdrawal. A motion was made that all members hissing be put out of the hall.

W. T. Colquitt of Georgia was finally nominated and elected Commander of the Sons of Veterans, defeating Lee.

Lee is a grandson of Gen. R. E. Lee. The Virginia Sons of Veterans opposed his election because he was not connected with their organization. He is a member of a camp at Washington that refused to go under the Virginia branch. The hisses aimed at Lee were from friends of Colquitt and Smythe who feared that his name would sweep the convention. Lee was elected a member of the camp only yesterday, and it was asserted that he was not active enough in the work of the general organization.

The Committee on Resolutions of the United Confederate Convention in session here made a report this morning expressing sincere appreciation of the utterances of President McKinley at Atlanta last December concerning the care of the graves of Confederate dead by the national Government. Appreciation is expressed of every kindly sentiment in this connection and any legislation is welcomed which will result in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers in the Northern States by the Government, but in respect to those buried in the Confederacy and in Maryland, it is declared that the care of their final resting place is a sacred trust dear to the hearts of Southern women, where it can safely remain.

Sympathy is expressed with the work of the Government in making the battlefields at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Shiloh, Vicksburg and elsewhere permanent memorials. The Southern States are urged to construct monuments on these fields. The appointment of a committee of three is recommended to consider the question of uniformity of the Pension laws.

The report is non-committal on the subject of the purchase of Beauven, the Mississippi home of Jefferson Davis. The admission of California veteran organizations is recommended, and the erection of the Winnie Davis cottage at Surry, Va., for orphans is approved.

Paris, May 17.—Scenes of great disorder were caused in the Chamber of Deputies when M. Viviani, Radical Socialist, and M. Lasies, anti-Semite, interpellated the Government upon the publication of confidential letters belonging to the War Office.



PREMIER DUPUY.

M. Krautz, Minister of War, explained that the publication of the letters was due to Capt. Caignet's indiscretion. Caignet, he said, communicated the letters to Judge Grosjean, who gave them to the "Petit Journal." An indescribable tumult ensued. M. Lasies making a furious onslaught upon the Government. He denounced Premier Dupuy and Foreign Minister Delcasse as liars because of their explanations of the resignation of M. de Freycinet from the War Office. The order of the day was passed by a vote of 289 to 54.

After a number of violent speeches M. Delcasse declared that he repelled with his foot the insults addressed to him by M. Lasies last Monday. M. Millevege asked him to retract his words or give reparation for them. M. Delcasse reaffirmed his words and refused to make reparation. A duel will probably result.

Against Sunday Papers.

London, May 13.—The question of the publication of newspapers seven days in the week is agitating the community greatly, and feeling in the matter is fast growing.

TO SUE FOR DAMAGES

West Virginia Physician Says There Was a Conspiracy to Send Him to an Asylum.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 13.—More developments are expected in the Hissom insanity case, which resulted on last Friday in the discharge from the State asylum of young Dr. S. H. Hissom, who was charged by his father with being of unsound mind. Charging there was a conspiracy to put the physician in a madhouse, lawyers will at once prepare heavy damage suits.

When Dr. Hissom was arrested last February, immediately after his return from Germany, where he had completed his medical studies, unusual interest was aroused by the discovery that under the loose laws of the State a person might be sent to an insane asylum upon the mere affidavit of anybody interested in him. The defendant had not even the right to summon witnesses or have them examined in his behalf. Dr. Hissom retained S. G. Smith, one of the most prominent men at the West Virginia bar, who is well versed in constitutional law, and prepared to fight the case to the highest court if necessary.

Transport Buford Arrives

New York, May 16.—The United States transport Buford, Capt. Stinson arrived from San Juan, Porto Rico; Ponce, and Santiago, having on board 600 discharged soldiers from various regiments which have been doing garrison duty in Porto Rico. They were in charge of Lieut. Heavy of the 11th United States Infantry. There were also on board twenty-eight cabin passengers. Among them were Major H. B. May, J. W. Fogler, S. S. Harvey of the Paymaster's Department and Frank G. Carpenter.

On the night of May 10 Frank Sheeran, a discharged soldier of Company M, 11th Infantry, attempted suicide on board the Buford by shooting himself while suffering from delirium tremens. The wound is serious but, not necessarily fatal. Sheeran will be transferred to the hospital on Governor's Island for treatment. The Buford brought among her passengers a number of discharged civilian employees of the United States Government. She anchored off Bedlow's Island and will probably will probably dock at the quartermaster's pier to-morrow.

The Kotzebue Sound Prospectors.

San Francisco, May 13.—The barks Alaska, Jane A. Falkenburg and Catherine Sudden are being fitted out for Kotzebue Sound, and the steamer Townsend may be added to the fleet. Considerable anxiety prevails regarding the prospectors who have wintered at Kotzebue. Several hundred men were landed there last summer, and since the ice closed them in. According to all accounts, provisions are plentiful and there is no fear of starvation. Among the prospectors about to sail for the Sound are Banker J. D. Tallant and party.

Flying Machine Stopped.

Washington, May 13.—Prof. S. P. Langley Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the inventor of the aerodrome, who was given \$25,000 by the Board of Ordnance to experiment with his flying machine for war purposes, made his first test at Quantico, Va.

The machine was launched from the top of a house boat anchored in a broad sweep of the Potomac, about three-fourths of a mile from the island.

The result was not so successful as were former experiments with the smaller machine. The machine soared aloft at a height of 500 feet, but descended after a horizontal flight of 800 feet.

Shot Husband and Self

Franklin, Pa., May 13.—Mrs. Ellen McLaughlin, a bride of eight weeks shot her husband, William, and then herself. The pair were found dead, locked in each other's arms, by neighbors. Mrs. McLaughlin left a note stating that she had married her husband for money and was in love with another man, also married.

She realized the sin of her conduct, and, rather than her husband, who had been most kind to her, should discover this, resolved to end his life and her own. They were buried together.

New York Markets.

Grain.—Conflicting advices from abroad were largely responsible for sharp fluctuations in domestic markets.

Advices from Buffalo intimated that the strike was about settled. No. 2 red, 81½c; spot and 80½c; to arrive f. o. b. afloat.

Corn.—Corn occupied a firm position with little pressure to sell; 40½c. f. o. b. afloat.

Oats.—The market was dull and unchanged. No. 2 oats closed 31½c.; No. 3 oats, 30½c.; No. white, 35c.; No. 3 white, 34c.

Rye.—Market dull. No. 2 Western, 66c.; f. o. b. afloat; State rye, 62c. e. i. f. New York car lots.

Barley.—Market slow. Feeding, 41a 12c., and malting, 47a 50c., both e. i. f. Buffalo.

Beans.—Beans, marrow, 1898, choice, per bushel, \$1.52½; do.; medium, choice, 1898, \$1.35a1.37½; do.; pea, choice, \$1.32½a1.35.

Butter.—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb., 18c.; do.; firsts, 17a17½c.; do. thirds to seconds, 15a16½c.; do. State extras, 17½a18c.; do. firsts, 17c.; do. thirds to seconds, 15a16½c.; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 16½a17c.; do., firsts, 15½a16c.

Cheese.—New Cheese.—State, full, cream, large, white, choice, 95c.; do.; colored, choice, 91a95c. Old Cheese.—State, full cream, choice 11½c.

Eggs.—Jersey and nearby, fancy, per dozen, 15c.; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, average prime 14½a14¾c.; Kentucky, 12½a13c.

Potatoes.—Domestic old per 180 lbs., \$1.00a1.75.

Bees.—Feeling steady.

Calves.—The market active. Poor to prime veals sold at \$4.00a\$6.50; country dressed, 7a9c.; little calves, 5a7c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Feeling firm all around, and lambs were rated 5a10c. higher. Prime clipped sheep sold at \$5.50; fair to good unshorn lambs, \$6.5a7.12½c.; fair to prime clipped, \$6.40a 6.70; spring lambs nominal; country dressed \$3.00a6.00.

Hogs.—Quoted farmer at \$4.20a4.40; country dressed, steady at 4a8½c., heavy to light weights.

STONE WIELDS THE VETO AX.

The Governor Cuts Down Appropriations to Meet the State's Income.

THE SCHOOL FUND ITEM

Free Text Books Having Been Provided, He Believes No Great Hardship Will Be Experienced by a Reduction for the Next Two Years.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, May 16.—Governor Stone is making a remarkable record by the courageous and unflinching use of the veto power vested in him by the constitution. He is wielding the veto ax right and left. He seems absolutely indifferent to the influence of the political leaders when passing upon matters of legislation. His experience in congress, where he was recognized as one of the most methodical and painstaking members on the floor of the house, has been of invaluable service to him in performing this important branch of his work as the state's executive officer. Governor Stone has been placed in a peculiar and very embarrassing position. The several measures which he advocated to raise revenue to meet the standing obligations and current expenses of the state were all defeated in the house of representatives by a combination between the Republican agents and the Democrats. The influences back of these Republican guerrillas are now denouncing the governor because of his vetoes of appropriation bills, which he is obliged to do, by reason of the failure of the legislature to carry out his various schemes for raising revenue to meet these very demands upon the generosity and charity of the commonwealth. Despite his heroic action, the governor has been unable to cut down these miscellaneous appropriations to allow the revenues to cover the full amount of the appropriations made to the schools. He has found it necessary to reduce the general school appropriation \$500,000 a year, and in doing so has written a veto message which gives in detail the history of the increase in the school appropriation from 1874, when the sum was the minimum fixed by the new constitution, \$1,000,000. In 1887 an agitation was started that resulted in increasing the annual appropriation of \$1,500,000, and for the two years following the public schools received that amount each year. In 1889 the appropriation was increased to \$2,000,000 annually, and this was the amount of aid extended by the state for two years, when in 1891 the friends of the common schools were successful through agitation in having the annual appropriation increased to \$3,000,000.

MORE THAN ANY OTHER STATE.

"This is a larger amount," says the governor, "than is appropriated by any other state in our great country for the support of common schools, and it was generally supposed that no further attempt to increase it would be made. In 1893, however, a bill was introduced into the legislature which authorized and required directors to furnish free text books to the pupils in our common schools. At that time a very large number of the districts throughout the state did not provide free text books for the pupils. The introduction of free text books necessarily involved the expenditure of large sums of money, and the friends of the measure succeeded in securing an additional \$500,000 for this purpose. Following these precedents each succeeding legislature has appropriated \$500,000 annually for the support of the common schools.

"It must not be forgotten," continues the governor, "in this connection that the appropriation of \$5,500,000 does not include the appropriations made for the maintenance and support of our orphan schools, normal schools and expenses incident to the support of the department of public instruction, the payment of salaries of county superintendents and the appropriations made from time to time to other worthy educational institutions. Adding the appropriations made for the purposes last enumerated to the annual appropriation for the support of the common schools we find that more than \$6,000,000 are paid out of the state treasury each year in support of the cause of education. When we take into consideration the fact that the net revenues of the state amount to little more than \$11,000,000 each year it will be readily seen how generous the state has been in dealing with the school question.

PROUD OF SCHOOLS, BUT EMBARRASSED.

"These large and magnificent appropriations to the common schools have gone on from year to year until our treasury is left in a condition of financial embarrassment and we are now confronted with the practical question whether or not we can continue to make these appropriations without seriously affecting the credit of the commonwealth. I am proud of our common school system and in betterment of our schools. If a large deficit did not already exist in our treasury on account of these appropriations, and if the anticipated revenues of the state would justify their continuance, I should most cheerfully give my approval to this section of the general appropriation bill. I cordially commend the intelligent purpose and patriotic devotion of our citizens to the common schools of the state, but every honest man must concede that it is impossible for the state to give away more money than it receives, no matter how worthy the purpose for which the money may be expended. It is absolutely necessary to reduce the appropriations made by the legislature, and it has seemed to me that since free text books have already been provided and paid for out of the general appropriations made since 1893, the annual appropriations could be reduced \$500,000 a year without doing any injustice to the schools.

"In my inaugural address I called the attention of the legislature to the financial condition of the commonwealth and stated that there was an

actual deficit of between three and four million dollars on account of unpaid appropriations, and suggested that the legislature should either cut down the appropriations or increase the revenues. I urged this both privately and publicly upon different occasions, but the legislature has adjourned without providing any additional revenue except possibly an increase estimated at \$200,000 per annum after the first year under the new mercantile tax law. The appropriations will amount to as much, if not more, than the estimated revenues of the next two years. On the 1st of June—but a few weeks hence—the whole appropriation of \$5,500,000 for the year ending at that time will be due, no part of which has yet been paid. At that time there will not be a million dollars in the treasury to meet this obligation. In view of this financial condition it seems to me unwise to accumulate one appropriation upon another when there are no funds with which to pay them. I have carefully examined the general appropriation bill, as well as other appropriation bills, and have in every instance withheld my approval from items where I felt justified in so doing. In this way I have reduced the appropriations made by the legislature and withheld my approval of bills amounting in round numbers to \$500,000.

MUST PRESERVE STATE CREDIT

"It is my desire to pay the obligations of the state which have been heretofore made, and which it is honorably bound to pay, to relieve the present embarrassment of the treasury and preserve the credit of the state. No fair minded and impartial citizen will justify me in approving appropriation bills in excess of the unpaid appropriations made by prior legislatures and the estimated revenues of the state for the two fiscal years next following.

"During the four years for which the people have honored me with the executive office I hope by economy and care, even in the absence of additional revenue, to see these unpaid appropriations liquidated and the state placed upon a sound financial basis. A state, like an individual, cannot continue to pay out year by year more than it receives and remain in a solvent condition. My purpose is to pay all appropriations made by the present legislature which receive executive approval, and liquidate at least one and a half million dollars of the obligations remaining from former legislatures during the next two years. In order to do this I am compelled to reduce the appropriation to the common schools \$500,000 a year, amounting to a million dollars in two years, which, added to the \$500,000 obtained by reducing other appropriations of the legislature of 1899, will enable the auditor general and state treasurer to reduce what would be called the floating debt \$1,500,000 during the next two years. In my judgment the state should pay its pre-existing debts, incurred under the sanction and authority of law, before it assumes new burdens which it is impossible to pay.

"The authority of the governor to disapprove part of an item is doubted, but several of my predecessors in office have established precedents by withholding their approval from part of an item and approving other parts of the same item. Following these precedents, and believing that the authority which confers the right to approve the whole of an item necessarily includes the power to approve part of the same item, I therefore approve of so much of this item which appropriates \$5,000,000 annually, making \$10,000,000 for the two years beginning June 1, 1898, and withholding my approval from \$500,000 annually, making \$1,000,000 for the two fiscal years beginning the first day of June, 1899."

The governor has also vetoed a number of items in the general appropriation bill providing payment for salaries of state officials and legislative employees that he regards as unnecessary, and he gives a death blow to a number of schemes to cover expenses of certain pet institutions and projects of some of the members of the legislature.

The Democratic leaders throughout the state are felicitating themselves upon the fact that they may get a place on the bench of the superior court at the coming election, as well as upon that of the supreme court, of which later they are practically assured. This is made possible by a bill enacted by the last legislature. The purpose of this is to give representation on the superior bench to the minority party when two or more judges are to be elected.

The same stipulation in the law applies to the supreme court, in which two vacancies will occur to be filled in November. One of these will go to the Republicans as the majority party, and the second will probably be filled by the Democrats. On the superior court bench only one vacancy will occur by the expiration of the term of Justice Beeber, appointed by Governor Hastings to succeed the late Justice Reeder.

Superior Court Justice Peter F. Smith, of Lackawanna, is among the Democratic candidates for the supreme court nomination. If nominated he would resign from the place he now holds on the superior court bench, and this would make a second vacancy in the latter court, which, in view of the recent legislation, would give the Democratic party an opportunity to elect a member of this court. The friends of Justice Smith are particularly pleased over this new condition, as they feel that it greatly strengthens the chances of their favorite.

WILL MEET DEWEY

Ships of North Atlantic Squadron to Accompany the Olympia from Newfoundland Banks to New York.

Washington, May 16.—It is intended by the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Sampson and the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron shall meet Admiral Dewey and the Olympia off the Newfoundland banks on a voyage to New York.

The squadron of reception will probably consist of the cruisers New York and Brooklyn and the battleships Indiana, Texas and Massachusetts and possibly the cruiser Buffalo.

Thus the two notable commanders of the naval operations in the war with Spain will meet, and every ship save the Massachusetts and Buffalo, will sail into New York Harbor with a proud war record to add to the distinction of the escort.

It is hoped that the Olympia will succeed in reaching here by July 4, so that the day will be one of the most notable of all the Nation's holidays.

Secretary Long has directed the Admiral to turn the command over to Captain Barker, of the Oregon.

It is possible that Dewey will sail on Monday. He will go to Hong Kong first, stay there four days to have the Olympia's botto mcleaned. Then he will sail home by way of Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Gibraltar and the Azores.

No Soldiers Left Penitentiary in Porto Rico.

Washington, May 15.—After having an investigation made of the reports from Porto Rico that United States volunteers had been discharged there and left penniless, Adj. Gen. Corbin said that some of the volunteers had been discharged in Porto Rico at their own request. These men, he said, had received travel pay to the United States in every case, a considerable amount, and if they were penniless it was because they had squandered the money. The War Department, however, has no information to confirm the reports of distress among these men, and the Adjutant-General has telegraphed an inquiry on the subject to Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, commanding the Department of Porto Rico.

Author's Bad Check.

New York, May 13.—Jack McAnuliffe, formerly light-weight champion pugilist, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court on a charge of having given a worthless check for \$200 to James W. Davy.

Colored Man Hanged

Washington, May 13.—Edward Smith, colored, was hanged for murder in the corridor of the District Jail. He refused to the last to make any confession of his crime.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

News Notes From Every Part of the Civilized World.

Italy's new ministry is now practically complete.

Henry L. Raphael, London banker, worth \$20,000,000, is dead.

Seth Low and Captain Mahan were lined by Ambassador Choate.

The town of Gura Humora, Austria, was completely destroyed by fire.

An asylum for orphan children of the reconcentrados has been opened at Matanzas.

The last \$5,000,000 installment on the Spanish war indemnity will be paid Monday.

The National Baking Company's plant at Rochester, N. Y. burned; loss \$100,000.

"Sackless" Simpson declares in his newspaper that Eastern press ridicule caused his political downfall.

Rev. Dr. Briggs, formerly an instructor in the Union Theological Seminary will be ordained as an Episcopal priest by Bishop Potter of New York, Sunday, May 14.

Forty mules are to be sent to the Fiji Islands from San Francisco. They are to be used on a large sugar plantation. This is the first shipment of the kind and is regarded as an experiment.

Three-year-old Lawrence Engeln of Chicago was playing on a porch when he noticed a clothesline with a noose tied on the end hanging down from above. In playing with the rope the child in some way placed the noose about his neck and swung off the porch. He was strangled to death.

U. S. Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, sailed for Europe.

A warrant was issued in Brooklyn for the arrest of Mrs. Maria Muller, the alleged faith curist.

The British-Venezuela arbitration, which was to begin at Paris on May 24, has been postponed until June 15.

Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, wrote his brother in New York that the rebels looted his house last month.

Capt. Coghlan wired the Navy Department that the Raleigh sustained no damage in grounding off Charleston.

Mayor Van Wyck, of New York at hearing on the Long Island Railroad tunnel bill, announced that he would sign it.

The employees on the railroad at Santander, Spain, have struck, and the destruction of property is threatened. Troops have been sent for.

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