COULD NOT WAR ALONE

VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA WOULD HAVE MANY FOES.

Even if the Present Disturbance Continues, the United States May Have to Take a Hand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The political situation in the neighboring republics of Venezuela and Colombia, and the possibility of war between these states, is attracting much attention in diplomatic circles. Should war actually result, the authorities in both countries would not have to deal with only foreign enemies, but also domestic foes, as each of the countries has what amounts to civil war on its hands. Neither the Venezuelan nor the Colombian Legation here has much direct information, the cable reports being exceedingly conflicting. The officials at the Colombian Legation are at a loss to understand the report of President Castro's declaration of martial law on the ground that his country is being invaded by Colombia. The revolution, headed by Dr. Calvieras, who crossed the Venezuelan border from Colombia, where he had taken refuge, is said to be in no sense an invasion by Colombians. Dr. Calvieras belonged to the party of Andrade, who was overthrown by Castro, and it is said in diplomatic circles that he is simply heading a rebellion of Venezuelans against Castro's authority.

No definite information has been received here regarding the whereabouts of General Uribe-Uribe, who, in turn, is heading a movement against the present government of Colombia from the Venezuela side. The last news of his whereabouts was that he was at Maracaibo, and had not crossed into Colombia, where it was supposed he would attempt a juncture with Narin, a noted guerrilla, who is still carrying on a vestige of the last revolution in the mountains of the central range of the Andes. At the Colombian Legation here, the movement headed by Uribe is not considered at all serious, thus far. The report received here, July 28, gave news of a projected simultaneous invasion of Colombia from Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Nothing has been heard of the movement since.

United States May Be Affected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from the Consul-General at Colon, stating that if the present revolutionary troubles in that section become more aggravated the traffic across the isthmus will surely become interrupted. The United States Government is bound, by a treaty, to keep this traffic open to the world. No request for a warship to be sent to the scene of the trouble has been made.

WAR MAY BE DECLARED.

Probable Result of the Resignation of the War Minister of Venezuela.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 2.—In consequence of the resignation of Senor Pulido, Minister of War, it is feared that President Castro, of Venezuela, as proposed to the Cabinet, will declare war against Colombia, notwithstanding public opinon is against such a move. The President, it is understood, suggested that passports be handed to the Minister from Colombia. It is feared that the most serious complication will follow the present situation.

COLOMBIA IS AGAINST CASTRO.

It Thinks He Aided the Revolutionists of That Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Venezuela is again on the eve of a revolution, and not only is that unfortunate republic approaching a state of civil war, but serious complications will, in all probability, arise between the Governments of Venezuela and Colombia, says the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald. President Castro, while facing the uprising against his own authority, is also accused of furthering directly the revolution against the Colombian Government. Arms, ammunition and the other accessories of war have been quietly smuggled into Venezuela through the waterways of the republic, and the first engagement is expected to be the signal for uprisings in several widely separated districts.

General Castro is expected again to assert his power by placing a strict censorship on all telegraphic dispatches from that country as well as ordering a close scrutiny of all mail matter passing through the general postoffice in Caracas.

To add to the seriousness of the situation in Venezuela itself, it is well known that in the adjoining republic of Colombia a very strong feeling of resentment against the Castro Government exists on account of what is considered a serious breach of international law on the part of Venezuela for its alleged recognition of, if not actual assistance to, the leaders of the revolutionary party of Colombia.

It is even said that not only has the Venezuelan Government permitted its ports to be used by the Colombian revolutionists as a base for the collection of supplies, but it has winked at, if not actually assisted, the Colombian revolutionists with certain articles of war.

A report has been current here that General Rafael Uribe-Uribe, from Antioquia, Republic of Colombia, arrived in Caracas several days ago under the name of "Senor Victor Toro," and had an interview of about three hours with General Castro. He went to La Guayra soon afterward and proceeded on board the Venezuelan gunboat Augusto, the name of which had been changed to Zumbador. He found it well supplied with munitions of war, and started immediately for Maracaibo, where he met about 3000 troops on the frontier between Venezuela and Colombia, ready to act at once in the invasion of Colombian territory.

Within 24 hours another dispatch was received here saying the Colombian Government had discovered the plan laid down by General Uribe-Uribe after his consultation with General Castro and 6000 Colombian soldiers had been sent out to meet the invaders.

He Thinks Colombia Will Keep Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—"The men who are trying to overthrow the Venezuelan Government by exciting a revolt in the western mountains and by trying to draw Colombia into the trouble are friends of ex-President Andrade," says Pedro Alvizua, Venezuelan Consul in Chicago. "When the ex-President was expelled, some of the mountain people were still in sympathy with him, but they are few in number and can accomplish little. They are trying to induce Colombia to take their side against President Castro, and the Government now in control in Venezuela. I do not think they can succeed in that. The heads of the two governments are on the best of terms, and there is not the slightest enmity between the people. Dr. Cariveros, the leader of the revolution, may possibly be able to find a few recruits among the Colombians, but they will be so very few that they will not add materially to his forces.

"There is another reason why Colombia will not interfere with affairs in Venezuela. Colombia is herself engaged in a revolution at the present moment."

Revolutionists Defeated.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 2.—The Venezuelan Government reports that the revolutionists have been defeated near San Cristobal.

Censored Cablegrams Are Inaccurate

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Aug. 2.—Mail advices received here from Venezuela and Colombia say the censored cablegrams which the Venezuelan Government allows press correspondents to forward from Caracas are inaccurate. President Castro's army, it is added, does not exceed 2000 soldiers. General Uribe-Uribe is reported to be a month's march from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, with less than 3000 men. Battles are said to be imminent. The Venezuelan revolutionists are at San Cristobal, and the Colombian revolutionists were at Cucuta when the mail advices were forwarded.

American Party Put in Prison.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.—Professor Riddle, of the San Juan Normal School, who has been sojourning in South America in the interests of the United States Fish Commission, has arrived here from Venezuela. He tells a story of imprisonment. While ascending the Orinoco, accompanied by an asphalt official, his launch was held up at Tukupit by a small Venezuelan gunboat, which made prisoners of the passengers and crew of the launch. They were held in custody at Ciudad Bolivar for six days, and were then released.

Revolution Feared in Costa Rica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 2.—Letters received here from business men in Costa Rica report considerable public dissatisfaction in that republic with the government's increase of import duties in consequence of the abolition of export duties. It is feared that if the government continues to increase the duties a revolution will follow. Already precautions have been taken to protect the leading government officials. The new taxes have resulted in a general decrease in wages.

Nicaragua Friendly to America.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 2, via Galveston, Aug. 2.—The Congress of Nicaragua assembled tonight, when President Zelava read a message advocating the Monroe doctrine, welcoming the assistance of the United States against European colonization in South America, and setting forth that Nicaragua is anxious for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

American Minister Wins His Point.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 2.—Owing to the efforts of the United States Minister here, Charles Page Bryan, proposed tariff changes prejudicial to American commerce and favored by British, Italian and Argentine interests, have been defeated in the Brazilian Congress.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

Proceedings in Open Court Will Occupy but a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The proceedings, in open court, of the Schley Court of Inquiry will probably not occupy more than two weeks, or a month at the most. This comparatively short time is based upon the expectation that it will be necessary to call only a few of the persons who participated in the West Indian naval campaign. The officials do not care for repetitions of the uncontroverted testimony, and they feel that few of the naval officers who were on the fleet really know anything of the motives which moved the commanders. Judge-Advocate-General Lemley will leave Washington tomorrow morning for a month's vacation along the St. Lawrence. During his absence the Judge-Advocate-General's office will get in touch with the witnesses whose testimonyis desired, so they will be all ready to appear before the court when wanted.

NO SUCCESSOR TO KIMBERLY.

The First Time in 55 Years the Admiral Asked to Be Excused.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department did not announce today the successor to Admiral Kimberly on the Schley Court of Inquiry. The following correspondence with Admiral Kimberly relative to the latter's declination was made public today:

"West Newton, Mass., July 29, 1901.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the precept of a Court of Inquiry, which is to convene on the 12th of September, in which I am named as a member. I regret to have to request that I may be detached from such duty, owing to disability from a weak heart and its attending complications. I am under medical treatment for the same. Much to my mortification, this is the first department order that I am unable to honor during a naval life of 55 years. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"J. A. KIMBERLY,
"Rear-Admiral U. S. N.

"John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C."

The Navy Department replied as follows:

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1901.—Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 29th, expressing regret on your part on being obliged to ask that you may be detached from the duty of serving on the Court of Inquiry, convened the 12th of September next. The department learns with regret that you are suffering from a weak heart and its attending complications, for which you are under medical treatment. Such being the case, the department is reluctantly compelled to grant your request.

"Let me hasten to assure you that there is no cause for mortification at this incident. On the contrary, it affords an opportunity of which the department gladly avails itself to congratulate you for a record so loyal to the service. Moreover, this record amply justifies the wisdom of the Secretary of the Navy in assigning to you the grave and conspicuous duty of serving upon the court.

"Permit me to express the hope that your health will continue to improve so that in future should a less arduous duty be required of you you may be fully able to respond. Very respectfully,

"F. W. HACKETT,
"Acting Secretary.

"Rear-Admiral J. A. Kimberly, U. S. N. (retired), West Newton, Mass."

Capriles Compliments Schley.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Madrid says: Lieutenant Enrique Capriles, ex-Governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was on board the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya during the battle of Santiago, in an attempt to escape with the city records and treasure of Santiago, in an interview regarding Admiral Schley said:

"I was on the bridge of the Vizcaya and saw the fight. I saw the Brooklyn, and from an excellent position observed the movements. The Brooklyn attacked us, and it is ridiculous to say the Brooklyn kept too far away or stayed out of the fight. There cannot have been cowardice where one ship engaged three others. Eyewitnesses of the battle are dying off, and it is better to finally settle the question now, while enough witnesses are living."

Vermont Will Not Be Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—It is stated at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard that the idea of destroying the old frigate Vermont, which for the past 40 years has done duty there as a receiving and training-ship, has been abandoned. All that is of value on the vessel will be removed and the hull preserved as a relic. Just what disposition will be made of the ship will be decided by the authorities at Washington. At present she is infested with water bugs and fleas, and is believed to contain microbes that are productive of disease.

Appointed to the Indian Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following appointments in the Indian service are announced:

George Butler, superintendent of irrigation; John Charles, Wisconsin, supervisor of construction; R. M. Pringle, Missouri, superintendent of engineering. Cleave Hastings, Minnesota, has been appointed a special agent of the Land Office.

Smallpox Among Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Interior Department was notified today that 50 cases of smallpox among Indians are under quarantine at the Flathead agency in Montana. Steps have been taken to prevent its spread, and to stamp out the present epidemic.

PROTOCOL IS FINISHED

MINISTERS OF POWERS AT PEKIN NOW HAVE IT.

All Questions Will Be Signed in a Few Days, Unless a Hitch Occurs.

PEKIN, Aug. 2.—The protocol committee of the Ministers of the powers have virtually finished the draft, and submitted the same for approval to the other Ministers. All questions will be signed in the course of a few days, unless there should be some disagreement as to the phraseology, resembling the discussion that arose over the word "irrevocable" in the early stages of the negotiations. Should such a hitch occur the signing may be indefinitely postponed.

Sanctioned by Foreign Ministers.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A dispatch received here today from Pekin says the Foreign Ministers have sanctioned the marching in of a division of 3000 Chinese regular troops to a camp situated a few li from Pekin about August 8, preparatory to the evacuation of the Chinese capital by the allied troops on August 15.

German Squadron From China.

CADIZ, Aug. 2.—The German squadron from China arrived here today. Rear-Admiral Geissler and his captains repaired on board the flagship of Prince Henry of Prussia. Prince Henry, in the name of Emperor William, warmly welcomed the returning officers in a brief speech. The squadron of Rear-Admiral Geissler and the one commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, which arrived some days ago, will remain here for several days.

British Evacuation of Pekin.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, Lord Cranbourne, in the House of Commons today, announced that the official date fixed for the evacuation of Pekin by the British troops was August 15, subject to a few days' extension if necessary. The evacuation of the other portions of China depended on circumstances.

Nanking to Be a Treaty Port.

HONG KONG, Aug. 2.—The commissioners of customs have left Wu Chau for Nanking, Province of Quangsee, to open the latter as a treaty port. The British warships Glory, Eclipse and Daphne arrived unexpectedly today at Amoy. All is quiet there.

BANKERS COMMIT SUICIDE.

American Company Having to Pay Policies in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Breslau banking concern that was yesterday reported in difficulties on account of Bourse attacks upon the bank in Eastern Germany, is the Jacobiaender-Nachfolger Bank, in which Herr Eugene Landau is a partner. Herr Laudau is president of the board of directors of the National Bank, and in consequence of embarrassments of the Breslau bank, he today resigned the presidency of the former institution. The difficulties of the Breslau house, which have not yet been surmounted, are due to the fact that its resources are locked up in unsalable securities. There is an intimation that rich family connections will come to the rescue.

Cases multiply where banks and manufacturers deny in the newspapers having had business relations with bankrupt and shady concerns. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that one of the leading American insurance companies in Berlin has, since the present crisis began, paid policies aggregating 250,000 marks on bankers who have committed suicide.

RUINOUS STAGNATION OF TRADE.

Forty Thousand Artisans Deported in Southern Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—"As evidence of the ruinous stagnation of trade in Southern Russia," says a dispatch to the Standard from Odessa, "a government factory inspector asserts that 70 per cent of all the industrial works of the great manufacturing government of Ekaterinosk have suspended, and in order to relieve distress, and to prevent disturbance 40,000 artisans have been deported to their homes in the interior at the expense of the government. Conditions in the industrial centers of Russia are similar."

Explanation of Broderick's Course.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The effect of the death of Lady Hilda Broderick on the quarrel between the newspapers and the Secretary of State for War is explained by the London correspondent of the Tribune as follows:

The Secretary of War has been exposed to general criticism for lack of tact in dealing with the press. Even the Daily Mail is now moved by generous impulses, since death has suddenly darkened his home. Lady Hilda Broderick was an accomplished woman with a large circle of devoted friends in London society. While her husband was a plodding official and a politician, with an insatiable appetite for public work, she was a welcome guest in country houses, and he often accompanied her against his will. Her death has occurred after a short illness, due to blood poisoning. It is charitable to conclude that Mr. Broderick's recent errors of judgment have been caused by domestic anxiety and distraction.

To Examine the Holland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Captain Tromp, foreign representative of the Cramps, has received a cablegram from Holland informing him that Queen Wilhelmina has ordered the Secretary of Marine of Holland to send a detail to the United States to examine and report on the submarine boat Holland. This detail is composed of Rear-Admiral Tadema, chief of the general staff of the Holland Navy; Captain Wentholt, chief of the torpedo bureau, and Naval Constructor Sir H. Rappard. These officers will arrive about September 29.

Emperor's Portrait Unveiled.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 2.—The large portrait of himself which Emperor William of Germany presented to the Naval Club here, as a token of His Majesty's appreciation of the condolences of the club at the time of the loss last December of the German training ship Gneisenau, was formally unveiled yesterday. The officers of the United States cruiser Atlanta participated in the ceremonies.

Gave to the Victoria Memorial Fund.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—It was learned today that each delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of New York to the recent London dinner contributed $1000 to the Victoria memorial fund.

Boer Official in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Mr. Vanderhoven, secretary of the Transvaal Legation in Brussels, is now in St. Petersburg to attend a wedding, after which he will visit his mother, who is a Russian. He declares that his journey has no political significance, despite the reports that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds are coming here.

Count Cassini to See the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, who arrived here recently, will be received in audience by the Czar on Wednesday next. The Ambassador will remain here a fortnight, will spend two weeks at Marienbad and will then return to Paris. He has not yet seen the Finance Minister, M. DeWitte, and it is unlikely that Count Cassini's presence in St. Petersburg will substantially change the situation respecting the sugar duties. It is understood that the Ambassador is unable to throw light on the question whether Russia would recognize the decision of the United States Supreme Court, should it decide against Russia. There is a disposition in several quarters here to hope for a settlement through a new commercial treaty.

Wants to Serve Without Reward.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—There is a curious announcement in tonight's Gazette to the effect that King Edward has accepted the resignation of Major Karri Davies of the Companionship of the Bath, "that officer having expressed the wish that he might be permitted to serve His Majesty without any reward." Major Davies received the decoration for conspicuous services in South Africa, especially in connection with the relief of Mafeking. Such retrocession of a decoration is unprecedented.

More Anarchists Arrested.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—According to the Rome corerspondent of the Figaro, who alludes to the recent arrest of Amiel Gallioti, the anarchist, in Switzerland, Quintivallo and Luni, of the Paterson anarchist group, who recently arrived from the United States, have also been arrested in Geneva The correspondent repeats the rumor that Gallioti is an accomplice of Bresci, who killed King Humbert, and came to Europe with a mission to kill Emperor Nicholas.

Li Hung Chang Has Recovered.

PEKIN, Aug. 2.—Li Hung Chang, who was taken with sudden indisposition yesterday, called in a foreign doctor to consult with his personal medical adviser. The malady proved to be a temporary attack, such as he has frequently suffered from during the last 12 months. Today he seems to have recovered.

Topedo-Boat Sank.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 2.—Torpedo boat No. 81 sank off the Alderney breakwater in the English Channel while taking part in the naval maneuvers. There was no loss of life. All guns and stores on board were saved. The boat will be raised. She struck the submerged ruins of the old breakwater.

Signor Crispi About the Same.

NAPLES, Aug. 2.—Signor Crispi, according to a bulletin issued tonight, suffered no change for the worse during the day, except that the nervous prostration, which characterizes his malady, is steadily increasing.

Indian Mohammedan Honored.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Reichsanzeiger this afternoon states that the order of the crown of the first class has been conferred on Aga Khan, of Bombay, the spiritual head of the Indian Mohammedan Koja sect.

Velvet Factories Will Shut Down.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The velvet factories in the Crefeld district have decided to shut down August 5, on account of the protracted strike of the shearers.

Bremen Will Honor Von Waldersee.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Senate of Bremen has voted to confer the freedom of the city upon Count von Waldersee on his return from China.

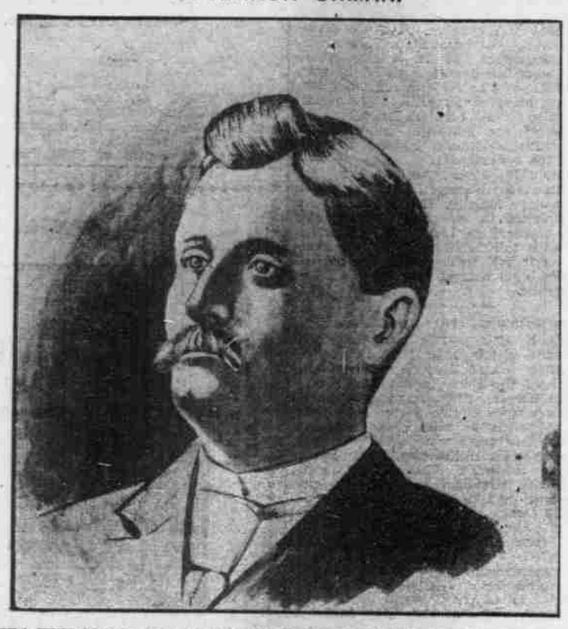
New Rector of Berlin University.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Professor Reinhard Kekule von Stradonitz has been elected rector of the Berlin University.

$100,000 Fire in Indiana.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Fire in Hammond, Ind., destroyed the plants of the Simplex Railway Appliance Company, the Western Rawhide Tanning Company and the Hammond Buggy Company. Loss, $100,000.

GOVERNOR ORMAN.



WHO WELCOMED VICE-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT COLORADO'S QUARTO-CENTENNNIAL CELEBRATION.

BIRTHDAY OF COLORADO

ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY WAS CELEBRATED.

Roosevelt Spoke on the Growth of the West During the Last Quarter Century.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 2.—The principal feature of the Colorado quarto-centennial celebration in this city today was an address by Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt on "The Growth of the West During the Last Quarter of a Century." On his arrival this morning, Colonel Roosevelt was welcomed by Governor Orman and staff, war veterans, school children and many others. At 10 o'clock he was escorted to North Park, where he spoke in the open air to an assembly of 10,000 people, in part, as follows:

"This anniversary, which marks the completion by Colorado of her first quarter century of statehood, is of interest not only to her, not only to her sisters, the states of the Rocky Mountain region, but to our whole country. With the exception of the admission to statehood of California, no other event emphasized in such dramatic fashion the full meaning of the growth of our country as did the incoming of Colorado.

"It is a law of our intellectual development that the greatest and most important truths, when once we have become thoroughly familiar with them, often because of that very familiarity grow dim in our minds. The westward spread of our people across this continent has been so rapid, and so great has been their success in taming the rugged wilderness, turning the gray desert into green fertility, and filling the waste and lonely places with the eager, thronging, crowded life of our industrial civilization, that we have begun to accept it all as part of the order of nature. Moreover, it now seems to us equally a matter of course that when a sufficient number of the citizens of our common country have thus entered into and taken possession of some great tract of empty wilderness they should be permitted to enter the Union as a state on an absolute equality with the older states, having the same right both to manage their own local affairs as they deem best, and to exercise their full share of control over all the affairs of whatever kind or sort in which the Nation is interested as a whole. The youngest and the oldest state stand on an exact level in one indissoluble and perpetual union. To us nowadays these processes seem so natural that it is only by a mental wrench that we conceive of any other possibility. Yet they are really wholly modern and of purely American development.

"When, a century before Colorado became a state, the original 13 states began the great experiment of a free and independent Republic on this continent, the processes which we now accept in such matter-of-course fashion were looked upon as abnormal and revolutionary. It is our own success here in America that has brought about the complete alteration in feeling. The chief factor in producing the Revolution, and later in producing the war of 1812, was the inability of the mother country to understand that the freemen who went forth to conquer a continent should be encouraged in that work, and could not and ought not to be expected to toil only for the profit or glory of others. When the first Continental Congress assembled the British Government, like every other government of Europe at that time, simply did not know how to look upon the general question of the progress of the colonies save from the standpoint of the people who had stayed at home. The spread of the hardy, venturesome backwoodsman was to most of the statesmen of London a matter of anxiety rather than of pride, and the famous Quebec act of 1774 was in part designed with the purpose of keeping the English-speaking settlements permanently east of the Alleghenies, and preserving the mighty and beautiful valley of the Ohio as a hunting ground for savages, a preserve for the great fur trading companies, and as late as 1812 this project was partially revived.

A Most Extraordinary Feat.

"More extraordinary still, even after independence was achieved and a firm union accomplished under that wonderful document, the Constitution adopted in 1789, we still see traces of the same feeling lingering here and there in our own country. There were plenty of men in the seaboard states who looked with what seems to us ludicrous apprehension at the steady westward growth of our people. Grave Senators and Representatives expressed dire foreboding as to the ruin which would result from admitting the communities growing up along the Ohio to a full equality with the older states; and when Louisiana was given statehood they insisted that that very fact dissolved the union. When our people had begun to settle in the Mississippi Valley, Jefferson himself accepted with equanimity the view that probably it would not be possible to keep regions so infinitely remote as the Mississippi and the Atlantic Coast in the same union. Later, even such a stanch Union man and firm believer in Western growth as fearless old Tom Benton, of Missouri, thought it would be folly to try to extend the National limits westward of the Rocky Mountains. In 1820 our then best-known man of letters and historian, Washington Irving, prophesied that for ages to come the country upon which we now stand would be inhabited simply by roving tribes of nomads.

"The mental attitude of all these good people need not surprise anybody. There was nothing in the past by which to judge either the task before this country or the way in which that task was to be done. As Lowell finely said, on this continent we have made new states as Old World men pitch tents. Even the most far-seeing statesman, those most gifted with the imagination needed by really great statesmen, could not at first grasp what the process really meant. Slowly and with incredible labor the backwoodsmen of the old colonies hewed their way through the dense forests from the tidewater region to the crests of the Alleghenies. But by the time the Alleghenies were reached, about at the moment when our National life began, the movement had gained wonderful momentum. Thenceforward it advanced by leaps and bounds, and the frontier pushed westward across the continent with ever-increasing rapidity until the day came when it vanished entirely. Our greatest statesmen have always been those who believed in the Nation; who had faith in the power of our people to spread until they should become the mightiest among the peoples of the world.

Impossible for Other Nations.

"Under any other governmental system which was known to Europe, the problem offered by the Westward thrust, across a continent, of so masterful and liberty-loving a race as ours would have been insoluble. The great civilized and colonizing races of antiquity, the Greeks and the Romans, had been utterly unable to devise a scheme under which when their race spread it might be possible to preserve both national unity and local and individual freedom. When a Hellenic or Latin city sent off a colony, one of two things happened. Either the colony was kept in political subjection to the city or state of which it was an offshoot, or else it became a wholly independent and alien and often a hostile nation. Both systems were fraught with disaster. With the Greek race unity was sacrificed to local independence, and as a result the Greek world became the easy prey of foreign conquerors. The Romans kept national unity, but only by means of a crushing centralized despotism.

"When the modern world entered upon the marvelous era of expansion which began with the discoveries of Columbus, the nations were able to devise no new plan. All the great colonizing powers, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland and Russia, managed their colonies primarily in the interests of their home country. Some did better than others—England, for example, did far better than Spain—but in no case were the colonists treated as citizens of equal rights in a common country. Our ancestors, who were at once the strongest and the most liberty-loving among all the peoples who had been thrust out into new continents, were the first to revolt against this system; and the lesson taught by their success has been thoroughly learned.

"In applying the new principles to our conditions we have found the Federal Constitution a nearly perfect instrument. The system of a closely knit and indestructible union of free commonwealths has enabled us to do what neither Greek nor Roman in their greatest days could do. We have preserved the complete unity of an expanding race without impairing in the slightest degree the liberty of the individual. When in a given locality the settlers became sufficiently numerous they were admitted to statehood, and thenceforward shared all the rights and all the duties of the citizens of the older states. As with Columbus and the egg, the expedient seems obvious enough nowadays; but then it was so novel that a couple of generations had to pass before we ourselves thoroughly grasped all its features. At last we grew to accept as axiomatic the two facts of National union and local and personal freedom. As whatever is axiomatic seems commonplace, we now tend to accept what has been accomplished as a mere matter-of-course incident, of no great moment. The very completeness with which the vitally important task has been done almost blinds us to the extraordinary nature of the achievement.

Tribute to Colorado Men.

"You, the men of Colorado, and, above all, the older among those whom I am now addressing, have been engaged in doing the great typical work of our people. Save only the preservation of the Union itself, no other task has been so important as the conquest and settlement of the West. This conquest and settlement has been the stupendous feat of our race for the century that has just closed. It stands supreme among all such feats. The same kind of thing has been done in Australia and Canada, but upon a less important scale; while the Russian advance in Siberia has been incomparably slower. In all the history of mankind there is nothing that quite parallels the way in which our people have filled a vacant continent with self-governing commonwealths, knit into one Nation. And of all this marvelous history, perhaps, the most wonderful portion is that which deals with the way in which the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountains were settled.

"The men who founded these communities showed practically by their life work that it is indeed the spirit of adventure which is the maker of commonwealths. Their traits of daring and hardihood and iron endurance are not merely indispensable traits for successful pioneers; they are also traits which must go to the make-up of every mighty and successful people. You and your fathers who built up the West did more even than you thought, for you shaped thereby the destiny of the whole Republic, and as a necessary corollary profoundly influenced the course of events throughout the world. More and more, as years go by, this republic will find its guidance in the thought and action of the West, because the conditions of development in the West have steadily tended to accentuate the peculiarly American characteristics of its people.

"There was scant room for the coward and the weakling in the ranks of the adventurous frontiersmen; the pioneer settlers who first broke up the wild prairie soil; who first hewed their way into the primeval forest; who guided their white, topped wagons across the endless leagues of Indian-hunted desolation, and explored every remote mountain chain in the restless quest for metal wealth. Behind them came the men who completed the work they had roughly begun; who drove the great railroad systems over plain and desert and mountain pass; who stocked the teeming ranches, and under irrigation saw the bright green of the alfalfa and the yellow of the golden stubble supplant the gray of the sage-brush desert; who have built great, populous cities, cities in which every art and science of civilization are carried to their highest point, on tracts which when the 19th century had passed its meridian were still known only to the grim trappers and hunters and the red lords of the wilderness with whom they waged eternal war.

"Such is the record of which we are so proud. It is a record of men who greatly dared and greatly did; a record of wanderings wider and more dangerous than those of the Vikings; a record of endless feats of arms, of victory after victory in the ceaseless strife waged against wild men and wild nature. The winning of the West was the great epic feat in the history of our race."

Cullom Confers With McKinley.

CANTON, O., Aug. 2.—Senator Cullom, of Illinois, spent the day with the President. His object in coming here, he said, was to confer with the President on two or three matters, none of which was of general public interest. "I talked over the Legislative work for the next Winter," said the Senator. "I do not look for any general tariff revision, and hope there will be none. I think we can make the few needed tariff changes without much trouble and without the disturbance to business that would follow general revision."

The Senator said he did not expect much legislation on the Philippines this season. He expects the ship subsidy bill may pass.

Impure Milk to Be Dumped Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Adulterated milk and cream are to be confiscated in future at the receiving depots of all railroads. The discovery of formaline at the receiving depots will result in the seizure of the cans and the dumping of its contents into the nearest gutter. In order to stop the entrance of drugged milk and cream into Chicago, Commissioner of Health Reilly has adopted the plan of testing the milk as it is unloaded from trains and before it is distributed to dealers.

$7500 Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—A fire that is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive today completely destroyed the building, machinery, sheds and several hundred thousand feet of lumber belonging to Drummond & Sons' Box Company, of Granite City, Ill. Loss, $7500.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$177,331,051
Gold	100,275,279

An Interesting Romance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The announcement of the approaching marriage of Solomon Berliner, of this city, United States Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, and Miss Jennie Oftenburg, of Washington, D. C., has brought to light an interesting romance. Mr. Berliner, in his mail one day, at Tenerife, received a letter from Miss Ottenburg, who was a student at Columbian University, Washington, asking that he save her such used postage stamps as came to the consulate. The tone of the letter brought about a regular correspondence between the Consul and the school-girl. A few weeks before leaving the Spanish Islands for America, Mr. Berliner wrote for and received a picture of his correspondent. During his vacation he visited Washington, and the announcement of the engagement has followed as a sequel.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out badly, and was fast turning gray. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—*Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.*

St. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

CRASHED INTO A COAL CAR.

Fourteen Passengers on a Trolley Car Seriously Hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 2.—The Dayton, Springfield & Urbana trolley car, scheduled to arrive in this city from Dayton at 9:20 o'clock tonight, crashed into a coal car which stood on an open switch near Donnellsville. Fourteen persons were seriously hurt, four probably fatally. Among those most seriously injured are: E. L. Linnenwood, motorman; C. D. Brandon, conductor; Mrs. Richard Schutte; George Conrad, Springfield; Mrs. William Honefinger, Springfield; S. H. Brandon, Pleasant Hill, O.

Three Railroad Laborers Killed.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Aug. 2.—Three laborers were killed and one fatally injured in an explosion that occurred on the Rock Island extension, 25 miles east of Santa Rosa, yesterday. The four men were engaged in blasting rocks on the railway right of way and did not get away soon enough after igniting the fuse.

Accident to Baseball Umpire.

DENVER, Aug. 2.—At midnight Fred Jevne, an old-time ballplayer and umpire, who has been umpiring the Western League games here this week, fell from a third-story window of the Victor Hotel and was probably fatally injured.

Pinnaces for New Russian Warship.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Four pinnaces for the Russian war vessel being built by the Cramps, Philadelphia, will sail today from the Nixon shipyards, Elizabeth, N. J., for Philadelphia to join the battle-ship. The boats have had their trial trips and developed a speed of 15 knots. They will act as convoys to the warship. Each carries a torpedo to be shot from the bows. Their draught is four feet and length 60 feet. Captain Willis will have charge of the fleet.

Rough Riders Elect Officers.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 2.—The Roosevelt Rough Riders' Association, which is holding its reunion here, elected the following officers: Captain Frederick Muller, of Santa Fe, N. M., president; Lieutenant Dave Leahy, of Raton, N. M., first vice-president; Quartermaster-Sergeant King Henley, of Winslow, Ariz., second vice-president; Captain W. E. Dame, Cerrillos, N. M., secretary and treasurer.

Cruise for North Atlantic Squadron.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will leave Newport next Monday for a month's cruise, Rear-Admiral Higginson proposes during that time to continue the land drills at Nantucket. The squadron is expected to return to Newport early in September to participate in the maneuvers.

Many Horses Have the Influenza.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Ninety per cent of the horses in Chicago are now suffering from influenza. The disease is proving fatal in from three to five cases out of every 100.

Grain Elevator Damaged by Fire.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Fire tonight in the Grand Trunk grain elevators at Fifty-first street and Central avenue did $55,000 damage.

Salt Rheum

You may call it eczema, tetter or milk crust.

But no matter what you call it, this skin disease which comes in patches that burn, itch, discharge a watery matter, dry and scale, owes its existence to the presence of humors in the system.

It will continue to exist, annoy, and perhaps agonize, as long as these humors remain.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which dispels all humors, and is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

With these

three things you can wash. Just so you can do many other things that are tiresome, unhealthy, unpleasant and wasteful. If it's necessary, well and good; but it isn't with PEARLINE washing. PEARLINE'S way is best, easiest, quickest, most economical—no soap, no washboard, no rubbing, little work—best results. 633

Pearline is right