## MAYOR IN CHARGE

Assumes Duties of Chief of Police of Paterson.

ANARCHISTS ARE IN HIDING

Police Receive Orders to Shoot Straight if They Encounter the Rioters-Mills Have Reopened.

NEWARK, N. J., June 20.-Governor Murphy at midnight ordered a part of the First Regiment of Infantry and the entire troop of First Cavalry to Pater-, son to preserve peace. The Eric Rall-road has been ordered to send trains here at once. The members of both commands began to assemble at 1 A. M. The troops will be put on guard duty at the mills before they open at 7

PATERSON, N. J., June 19 .- In the main this was a holiday in this city. The most important event was the suspension from duty of Chief of Police Graul, by Mayor Hincheliffe, and the assumption by the Mayor of the duties of that position. William McQueen, the Englishman, who was prominent at the meeting before the rioting began yesterday, has left the city and is believed to be in New York. Galleano, the Italian, and Grossman, the German, who are said to have been prominnet yesterday, have also kept from public no-itce. Mayor Hincheliffe wishes to interview all these men. Lacking a leader and keeping out of the heavy rain in the early part of the day, the rioters of yesterday did nothing, while a majority of the mills they closed yesterday by their violence

The police received orders to shoot straight if they have another encounter with the rioters, and the Mayor has had copies of the riot act distributed.

This week's edition of La Questione Socials, one of the anarchist papers, was set up here, but was sent to a Passaic printer to run off the forms. He was ordered not to handle it, and complied, Mayor Hinchcliffe, on taking personal command of the police, had all the

reserves lined up. Then he said to them: "Men, if your clubs prove useless, you know what to do. Be aggressive from the start." In addition to the regular police force of 104 men, there were sworn in today 23 Constables, 25 Deputies, and 10 firemen, who are to do duty as police-All these men were immediately

armed with revolvers and night-sticks.

Ten silk-manufacturing firms opened for work this morning. In each of these plants every employe was armed with a revolver. The weapons were supplied by the men's employers, with the approval of Mayor Hinchcliffe. Employes at other mills were also armed. No dye shops started up this morning, as the men feared violence.

Harry Harris, the reporter, who was knocked down, beaten and finally shot with his own revolver by the mob, was very low today, but hope of his recovery is still entertained.

Five prisoners are in jail as the result erday's riot. Of these four are

A delegation representing the millowners called on the Mayor tonight and de manded pretection. The Mayor replied that the police force was too small and would be overriden by a mob of any size; that it was impossible to concentrate any great number of men at any point, and that a large portion of the Deputy Sheriffs were green hands and unreliable. It was pointed out that the millhands were afraid to work, and were in momentary to the Governor, who was in Newark, for

More Mills Close Down.

NEW YORK, June 18.-All but three of the silk mills in Hudson County, New Jersey, have closed down. About 10,000 hands are, in consequence, out of employ ment, and within the next 24 hours the number will likely reach 13,000. The direct cause of the shutting down of the mills was the dvers' strike-riot in Paterson. slik manufacturing establishments in Hudson County, fearing an outbreak of similar trouble here, decided, as the result of

conference, to close down indefinitely. The expected trouble came late in the afternoon, when a mob of 500 men and women gathered at Simons' mill, on Union Hill. Police Captain Knight and his five men, with a few citizens, kept the mob-in check until the fire department was called out. The firement turned eight water on the crowd and scattered it. Seventeen people were arrested.

### OPPOSE GENERAL STRIKE.

Soft-Coal Miners Against Even Partial Suspension.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 19 .- The ar rival of President W. R. Russell and Sec retary-Treasurer W. D. Ryan, of the Illinois miners' organization, for a conference with National President Mitchell was the only event of any importance aroun strike headquarters today. The two Illi-nois leaders arrived at 3 o'clock, and im-mediately went into conference with their chief, which lasted two hours. President Mitchell, after the meeting, said the Illi-nots men came to see him for the purpose of "discussing Western mining matters. When he was asked what particular mat-ters were talked over, and whether bush ness connected with the coming special National convention was considered, he replied that he would rather not say anything more. Neither Mr. Russell nor Mr. Ryan had anything to say beyond the statement that they felt well satisfied with the situation both East and West. They left for their homes late tonight.
Information has reached here through

different sources that the soft-coal miners in the West are not unanimous for a gen-eral strike, and some of them, it is said, are against a partial suspension. These men who will oppose a strike are willing to give financial ald to the anthracite strikers, but some of the leaders are not ready to accept this sort of aid.

President Mitchell has been in close communication with the leaders of the various districts, and whatever plan they decide upon will, no doubt, be adopted by the convention. No radical action, suc as a total suspension of work by the en-tire membership of the organization, is

President Mitchell received information today from West Virginia, which he says indicates that the strike there is progress ing most favorably. He says that more men are now out in that territory than at any other time since the strike in the Virginias began. Large gains have been made, he said, all along the line of the

Nerfolk & Western Railroad. There were no developments in the anthracite strike today. The canvass to bring out all firemen and pumprunners who have falled to respond to the strike order goes steadily on. Additional men are persuaded each day to quit, but the coal companies say they always have men on hand to fill their places.

Bottermakers Walk Out. OMAHA, June 19.—All the bollermakers on the Union Pacific from Omaha to Og-

den walked out today in obedience to the order issued yesterday from the head-quarters of the union. The machinists in the shops in this city met at the Labor Temple today and discussed the question of joining the bollermakers, but decided to take no action until the latter had met with the railroad officials. At Union Pa-cific headquarters it was stated that the road was hiring no men and would not attempt to do so at present. It was also said that the road has no disposition to antagonize the union, and from other sources it is learned that the road is ready to treat with its employes.

Steel Works Increase Wages. CHICAGO. June 19.—A general 10 per cent advance in wages has been announced at the Jollet mills of the Illinois Steel Company. An increase will also be made in all departments of the Illinois Steel Works at Chicago.

MANY TIMES REIMBURSED Uncle Sam's Good Bargain in the Purchase of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- "Commercial Alaska in 1907" is the title of a monograph prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics for publication in the forthoming issue of the Monthly Summary. In this the commercial conditions, opportunities and prospects in Alaska are set forth, the number of industries at the present time, the routes of travel, the methods of reaching that once distant, but now accessible territory, and a summarization of the commercial and financial resuits of ownership of that territory by the United States.

This statement is presented at the present moment both by reason of the growing interest in Alaska and especially because of the fact that the Bureau of Statietics is to publish in future monthly statements of the commerce of Alaska with ports of the United States, Herctofore no detailed statistics of commerce with Alaska have been obtainable because of the fact that no provision of law existed for the collection of statistics of commerce between customs districts of the United States; and as Alaska was by law a customs district, such statistics could not be gathered, under the law.

When the Hawalian Islands and Porto Rico were also made customs districts of the United States and the collection of statistics of our commerce with those is-lands was rendered impracticable, a measure providing for the collection of statis-tics of trade between the United States and all of its non-contiguous territories was framed by the Bureau of Statistics approved by the Secretary of the Treas ury, sent to Congress, passed, and signed by the President; and, beginning with the new fiscal year, the record of trade Setween the United States and all of its non-contiguous territory will be available in form similar to that of commerce between the United States and foreign coun-The fact that statistical statements of

the commerce and conditions of Alaska have not been regularly made in the past renders the attempt to present a picture of present conditions in Alaska a difficult one. Necessarily the information is fragmentary. Aside from the statistics of pop ulation published by the census, and state-ments of the number of fur seals taken by the lessees of the Pribyloff Islands, the number of cans of salmon packed, and the number of fish taken as reported by the special agent of the Treasury Department, and the statements of gold produc tion reported by the Mint Bureau, little information of a statistical nature is avai

Even these reports are extremely mea ger, and in most cases the statements are simply those of quantity unaccompanied by estimates of value. The shipments of merchandise between the United States and Alaska have been considered as coast wise commerce, and no reports of the value of merchandise so transported have been made to the collectors; while in many cases the manifests are so indefinite in statements of quantity that it has been found difficult to obtain satisfactory esti-mates in detail of the movements of mer-chandise into and out of Alaska. The fluctuation in prices of the scal and

other furs, and the salmon and other fish, which have been, until recent years, the chief industries of Alaska, coupled with the fact that in the official reports only quantities were stated, have in the past rendered detailed statements of values year by year difficult. The statements which are presented as to the industries and their result from a financial stand-point are the results of careful inquiries from collectors of customs, both in Alaska and the United States by the various Gov rs of Alaska and their subordinates and by the special agents of the Govern ment appointed to report upon the vari-

In general terms it may be said that Alaska, for which the United States paid Russia \$7,200,000 in 1887, has esupplied furs. fish and gold amounting to about \$150,000,000 in value, about equally divided between these three items; that the investments of capital from the United States in Alaska are probably \$25,000,000 with a large additional sum invested in trans portation to that territory; and that the nnual shipments of merchandise to Alaska now aggregate more than \$12,000,000, and have aggregated since the purchase nearly or quite \$100,000,000. Meantime the population has grown from an estimated 30,000 at the date of purchase to 32,662 in 1890, 63,592 in 1900, and an estimated 75,000

at the present time.

The number of fur seals taken on the Pribyloff Islands from 1870 to 1901 is 2.187. 217, of an estimated value of \$55,000,000. and the value of the seal and other fura taken since the purchase of Alaska by the United States is estimated at about \$50,000,000. The fur seal industry, which has declined in the last few years, was eeded by the fishing industry, Alaska now supplying about one-half of the sai mon of the country. The value of the salmon pack in Alaska last year is estimated at about \$7,000,000, and the total value of the fish taken in Alaska since the purchase about \$50,500,000; while the value of gold and silver mined since the purchase is about \$50,000,000.

A Home Estimate of Mason.

Chicago Inter Ocean, ost vociferous in clamoring for war with Spain, Mr. Mason, was the first Republican Senator to shirk the consequences of that war. The most rampan in denouncing the McKinley Administra tion as pusilianimous and cowardly, he was the first to turn against it for doing precisely what he had demanded. On his record, all but a tiny minority of Illinois Republicans opposed Mr. Mason's continuance in the Senate. He had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. He had become a National disgrace, Had there been the slightest chance of his re-election, the loyal Republicans of lilinois would have risen almost as on man in revolt.

Retaliates Against Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 19,-Governor Heard has been notified by the Brit-ish Consul that Louisiana cattle will be shut out of South Africa. This action is believed to be in retaliation for Heard's protest to the State Department against shipments and the operations of the British military camp at Port Chalmette.

American Tenchers Missing.

MANILA. June 19.—Four American teachers living at Cebu, Island of Cebu, went out for a day's outing June 10, and have not returned. Three detachments native constabulary are scarching for the missing ones, and have received orders not to return without them

President's Son Wins a Prize, NEW YORK, June 12.—Theodore Roose-velt, Jr., of the second form, was awarded a prize for punctuality at the graduating exercises of the Groton School, gays a Groton, Mass., special to the Herald. Groton, Mass., special to the Herald Mira Alice Roosevelt, his sister, was pres

## COST OF PHILIPPINE WAR

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MIL-LIONS EXPENDED TO DATE.

Secretary Root Sends Itemized Statement to Senate-Much Cannot Be Charged to Island Warfare.

WASHINGTON, June 19. Secretary Root today made answer to the Senate resolution of April 17 calling for infor-mation as to the cost of the war in the Philippines. It is shown that \$50,000 was advanced for the expenses of the Phil-Commission originally from the United States Treasury this year, but this amount afterward was reimbursed out of the Philippine treasury. For the transportation of troops and supplies to and from the Philippines since the peace treasy was ratified the cost has been \$4,800,448. Reports from the various bucost of the Philippine war, including out-standing obligations, showing the total cost to date is \$170,235,586. The expenditures by years were as follows: 1886 (two months), May and June, ex-pended \$2,696,550; Habilities, nil.

Fiscal year 1839, expended \$26,230,673;

ernor of the Philippines, and the Americans who are with him lunched at the American College today. The Judge toasted the pope and President Roosevelt. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Kennedy, and the students responded with hearty cheers.

FOR A CANAL AT PANAMA

(Continued from First Page.) thereof, and shall make such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said harbors and

TEXT OF THE BILL.

Panama Canal Measure as It Passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The isthmian cannal bill passed by the Senate provides substantially as follows:

Section 1 authorizes the President to sequire for the United States, at a cost not exceeding \$40,000,000, all of the rights. privileges, franchises, concessions, grants of land, right of way, unfinished works and other property owned by the New Panama Canal Company of France, on the Isthmus of Panama, and all its maps, plans, drawings and records on the Isth-mus of Panama and in Paris, including all the capital stock, not less, however, than 68,863 shares of the Panama Rail-road Company, owned by or held for the use of the said canal company, provided 

#### TILDEN DEMOCRATIC CLUBHOUSE.



IN WHICH THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DISCUSSED PARTY POL-

liabilities, nil. Fiscal year 1901, expended \$55,767,422; Habilities, \$12. Fiscal year 1902 (10 months, July to april, inclusive), \$34,499,022; liabilities,

Total expended, \$169,543,510; liabilities,

Secretary Root concludes with the ex-"Attention is invited to the fact that large quantities of valuable property, such as ships, lighters, etc., horses and ules, wagons and harness, clothing equipment and ordnance, medical, signal and general supplies, the cost of which is included in the foregoing statement, still remain on hand in the Philippine Islands for use. Parts of these supplies are

already being reshipped to this country.
"It should also be observed that a large part of the expense during the past year should not properly be treated as occa-sioned by military operations in the Phil-ippines, for the reason that it consists of pay and mantenance of troops whom we would have to pay and maintain whether they were in the Philippines or not, in rder to keep up the minimum number of regular troops required by law, as a safe cuard against future contingencies. The required to be maintained by the act of February 2, 1901, is 52,967 men and the maximum is 100,000. We now have less than 10,000 in excess of the minimum The cost of that excess only is properly to be stated as occasioned by

"The present scale of expenses in the Philippines is, of course, greatly reduced from that shown in the foregoing statement, because of the continuous tion of the Army made possible restoration of peaceful conditions. Thus, in the middle of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, there were about American soldiers in the islands. umber is now reduced to about 23,000. Orders have now been issued for the reof the Eighth, Fifteenth, Twenty fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantries and a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, and when these orders have been executed, the number of American troops in the Philippines will have been reduced to 18.000. For the past six months we have been bringing troops home as rapidly, as we could economically by the use of our own transports."

perations in the Philippines.

Home on Sick Leave.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.-A. S. Williams, a Lieutenant in the United States Corps, who is home on sick leave, arrived late yesterday on the Ho Maru. He was a member of Major Wal-ler's expedition, and suffered untold pri-vations with his men. Ten of his command died from lack of food and from injuries. Lieutenant Williams personally suffered seven bolo wounds in a pitched battle with the natives. The officer was greeted by his father, ex-Inspector of the New York Police Department. The latm New York to take charge

Record of the Waller Case. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- General Char fee has informed the Secretary of War that the record of the proceedings of the ourt-martial in the case of Major L. W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, were for-warded to Washington on the transport Kilpatrick, which left Manila May 15, and is expected to reach San Francisco in a few days, Secretary Root will suspend action on the court-martial case of General Jacob H. Smith until he reviews the testimony adduced in the Waller case.

Civil Government in Samar.

MANILA, June 19.-The organization of vil government in Samar was witnessed by a large crowd of people. General F. D. Grant turned the administration of the island over to Luke Wright, acting Civil Governor of the archipelago, The ex-in-surgent leaders, Guvarra, Abuke and Rafael, were present Senor Llorente was appointed Civil Governor of the Island by Governor Wright.

Taft at American College. ROME, June 18 .- Judge Paft, Civil Gov-

Fiscal year 1900, expended \$50,568,543; | a satisfactory title to all of said property can be obtained. Section 2 authorizes the President to acquire from the Republic of Colombia ex-ciusive and perpetual control of a strip

of land not less than six miles wide from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and the right to use and dispose of the waters thereon and to excavate, construct and perpetually to maintain, operate and protect thereon a causi of such depth and capacity as will afford convenient passage of ships of the great-est tonnage and draft now in use, from clude the right perpetually and operate the Panama Railroad, of the ownership thereof, or controlling inter-est therein, which shall have been ac-quired by the United States; also jurisdiction over the strip and the ports at the ends thereof; to make the necessary police and sanitary rules and regulations. establish judicial tribunals to enforce the same. The President also may acquire such additional territory and rights from Colombia as in his judgment will facil-itate the general purpose of the act. By section 3, \$40,000,000 is appropriated to pay for the property of the new Pan-ama Canal Company and a sufficient

amount to pay Colombia for the territory acquire from that country for building the canal. The President is then, through the Isthmian Canal Commission authorized by the act to proceed with the construction of the canal, utilizing as far possible the work already done. The locks and other appliances. Provision is made for the construction of safe and commodious harbors at the termini of the canal and for such works of defense as

may be necessary for the safety and protection of the canal and harbors. By section 4 the President is given the alternative authority of proceeding with the construction of an isthmian canal by what is known as the Nicaragua route, in the event that he is unable to secure sat-isfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory from Colombia, and after having obtained for the Unfted States exclusive control of the necessary erritory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua the provisions as to tennage and draft of versgls, as to harbors and as to works of relating to the Panama route. An appro priation is made of such sums as may agreed upon by treaty as compensation to Nicaragua and Costa Rica for concessions and rights granted to the United

Section 5 appropriates \$19,000,000 toward the project contemplated, and provides that appropriations are not to exceed the additional sum of \$135,000,000, if the Panama route be adopted, or \$180,000,000 should the Nicaragua route be selected. By section 6 provision is made that in

any agreement with Colombia or with Nicarugua or Costa Rica, the Prerident is authorized to guarantee them the use of the canal and harbors upon such terms as may be arranged for all vessels owned by those countries or by their citizens. Section 7 creates an Isthmian Canal ommission of seven members, to be nominated by the President and confirmed the Senate. They are to have charge construction of the canal, are to be bject to the jurisdiction and control of the Executive. At least three of the sev-en are to be versed in the science of en-gineering; at least one is to be an officer of the Army, and another an officer of the Navy. Authority is given for the employment of engineers from the Army and civil life, and other necessary per-

and civil life, and other necessary per-sons. The commission is to report to the Precident and give to Congress such in-formation as may be required. Under section 8 authority is given for the issue of \$120,000.000 gold bonds at 2 per cent to meet the expenditures au-thorized by the act. They are to be issued from time to time as the proceeds may be required, are to be in denominamay be required, are to be in donomina-tions of 120 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable after 10 years, and parable in 20 years, the interest to be payable quarterly in gold coin. They are to be exempt from taxation, are to be disposed of at not less than par, and are to be open to popular subscription. None of these bonds are to be sold to pay the sums ap-propriated in sections 1 and 2 of the act.

## UNITE THE PARTY

(Continued from First Page.)

fathers ordained it, and for the purposes which they sought to establish; a party whose conservatism opposes dangerous and un-American experiments and yet puts no barrier in the way of genuine and safe progress ought to be able to deal with new conditions in a manner quite consistent with Democratic doctrine and atimulating to Democratic pulses and instincts. Let us not forget, however, that it is not in the search for new and gaudy issues nor the interpretations of gaudy issues nor the interpretations of strange visions that a strong and healthy Democracy displays its splendid power. Another party may thrive on the evershifting treatment of the ewer-shifting moods of popular restlessness, or by an inslineare play upon unreasoning prejudice and selfish anticipation—but the Democratic party, never. Democracy has already in store the doctrines for which it fights its successful battles, and it will it lights its successful battles, and it will have them in store as long as the people are kept from their own, and just as long as their rights and interests are sacrificed, by favoritism in Government care, by in-equality of Government burdens, by the encouragement of huge industrial aggregations that throttle individual enterprise, by the reckless waste of public money and by the greatest of all injuries, as it under-lies nearly all others, a system of tariff taxation whose robbing exactions are tar beyond the needs of conomical and legiti-mate Government expenditures, which purchases support by appeals to sordidness and greed, which but continually corrupts the public conscience.

"What but infatuation with the visage of defeat can explain the subordination of these things by Democrats when they pre-

pare for battle?

"If we are to have a rehabilitation and a realignment of our party in the sense suggested, it is hoped that it might be done openly, with no mystery or double meaning. Our people are too much on the slert to accept political deliverances they do not understand. The enthusissm of the Democratic rank and flie does not thrive on mystery. The Democratic harmony, of which we hear so much, cannot be effectively constructed by mathematical rule, nor by a formal agreement on the part of those who have been divided that there shall be harmony. been divided that there shall be harmony? It grows up naturally when true Democratic principles are plainly announced, when Democratic purposes are honestly declared, when as a result of those, care and enthusiasm sir the Democratic blood. It was such harmony as this, growing out of such conditions, which, with the battle-cry of Tilden and Reform, gave us the Democratic victory of 1875 against odds great enough to discourage any but a harmonious Democracy, and against an organized force brazen and deaperate enough ganized force brazen and desperate enough to take from as by downright robbery what the voters of the land gave to us.

"I believe the times point to another Democratic opportunity as now at hand, but I believe we shall reap the fruits or it only by following the line of conduc-i have indicated. In any event, I have a comforting and abiding faith in the indestructibility of the party which has so many times shown its right to live and its power for good, and I am sure the reserve of patriotic Democratic wisdom will at the same time declare itself in the rescue of

our country and our party.
"My days of political activity are past; and I shall not hereafter assume to par-ticipate in party counsels. I am abso-lutely content with retirement; but I still have one burning, anxious political aspiration. I want to see before I die the restoration to perfect health and supremacy of that Democracy whose mission it is to bless the people—a Democracy true to itself—untempted by clamor—unmoved by the gusts of popular passion, and uncorrupted by offers of strange alliance—the Democracy of natriotism—the Democracy of natriotism of natriotism—the Democracy of natriotism—the Democ the Democracy of patriotism—the Democracy of safety—the Democracy of Tilden, and the Democracy that deserves to win

At the point in his speech where Mr. Cleveland announced his absolute retirenent from politics, the crowd yelled,

Senator David B. Hill, who spoke next, received almost as enthusiastic applause as Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Dowling in introducing him said:

"Mr. Hill is today the recognized leader of his party in New York State, and under his guidance and leadership we are

Senator Hill's Address.

Mr. Hill spoke as follows: "The signs of the times point unmistakably to an awakened interest in the promotion of success of Democratic printions, however, are not confined within strict party lines, but renewed activity in political affairs is displayed as well ong those of independent proclivities not satisfied with existing political conditions and desire a change of the public policies now prevailing. There is especially a deep conviction among thoughtful people that there is something radically wrong in the foreign policy of the present Administration.

here referred to the recent speech of Mr. Hour in the Senate upon the Philippine question, and said that it had made a profound and lasting impression upon the heart and conscience of the

This great and patriotic speech," continued the speaker, "was not met or an-swered by the partisan address of President Roosevelt, delivered on Decoration day in violation of the proprieties of the occasion, wherein he purposely or inadvertently confused the well-recognized listinctions which exist between the Administration and the Government-be tween the Army and the Government and between all other officials of the Gov ernment ami the Government Itself; and esumed to question the loyalty of those who have ventured to criticise the crue acts of a few officers of the Army, who, if semiofficial reports are correct, have un-doubtedly disgraced the uniform which they wear.

This confusion of the state itself with the ruler thereof is not unknown in his-tory. It was Louis XIV who once made the same mistake, when he assumed to be France, and uttered the famous declaration. 'I am the state,' a remark which might have lost him his head in later times of less despotism; and President Roosevelt, in another sense, seems to have already lost his head, when he forgets that this country differs from both ancient and modern France, in that here it is not a crime to criticise the Army the President, or any other servant or ervants of the people; and he needs to be reminded that it is a Government of law, Government under a written Constitu-tion, wherein the right of every citizen to freely express his sentiments upon administrative questions is expressly guard teed—and that loyalty to the Government does not consist in loyalty to individuals or to the policies of those who happen to "Loyalty to this Government consists in

attachment to our free institutions-in the faithful observance of Constitutional provisions-in respect for its flag as the emblem of civil liberty-in support of the authorities of the United States against the attacks of our foreign or domestic foes; but it does not consist in ostenta-tious professions of 'tutense American-ism,' nor indifference to the preservation or spread of republican forms of govern-ment anywhere, nor in suppressing free speech, nor in conquering the free people of any and distant lands, who desire to govern themselves, nor in unlawfully sending accredited representatives of this Government abroad without the consent of the Senate, to witness the coronation of a King whose monarchical government, to its shame be it said, has just succeed-ed in crushing the two struggling republes of South Africa. And right here may be permitted to suggest that the Administration of President Roosevelt will be particularly noted as the one due to the existence of which the republics of those

# Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap.

TILLIONS of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath,

CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever ounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, \$1.00.

Consisting of Curicura Soar, 25c., to cleanse the skin of crusts

Consisting of Curicura Soar, 25c., to cleanse the skin of crusts

Citicura and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; Curicura Oint,
and scothe and heal; and Curicura Resouvery Pills, 25c., to
cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Ser is often sufficient to

The Set, S1 cure the meak-torturing, disfiguring, thehing, burning, and scaly
humours, eczemas, raches, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else falls. Sold
throughout the world. British Depot: 27.28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot:
B Rue de la Pais, Paris. Porten Daug and Chem. Conr., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, oderless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid Currecura Resolvent, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in pocket vials, containing 60 doses, price 25c. Currecura Pills are alterative, antiseptic, tonle, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, awestests, most successful and economical blood and skin purslers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives yet compounded.

"In contrast with that supine attitude we should not forget the vigorous and patriotic action of that Democratic President who honors this club with his presence here tonight, who, when that same mighty Empire of Great Britain in 1895 attempted to crush the Republic of Vene-zuela, promptly sent that famous message to Congress which electrified the country, wherein he insisted that Great Brit-ain must not be permitted, under the pretense of a boundary dispute, to seize Venezuela without first submitting the alleged difference to arbitration, or else this Government would interpose its strong arm for the protection of that republic, And that government finally concluded to arbitrate the dispute, and Venezueia was saved from destruction.

The ex-Senator then took up the subject of Cuba, dealing first with the adminis-tration of General Wood, whom he bitterly arraigned. The use of money "for par-tisan and lobbying purposes in aid of Administrative measures pending before Congress," he declared, "served to emphasize the irresponsible and dangerous character of arbitrary military rule anywhete, whether temporary or permanent."

Discussing the Cuban tariff question Mr. Hill said the present controversy in Cuba over that subject served to Illustrate the "hypocrisy as well as the un-soundness of the whole Republican posttion on the subject of tariff."

"The country is just now aroused to the injustice and enormity of the Dingley tariff (which it should not be forgotten was passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President), repecially in its application to the sister Republic of Cuba, and public sentiment Republic of Cuon is apparently demanding that the whole wrong should be righted, and instead of that being proposed to be done, the subject is being juggled with in the Senate and a tub is proposed to be thrown to the whale in the shape of an unsatisfactory compromise with injustice, whereby tory compromise with injustice, whereby these merchants are more anxious about the same of the American and the A permitted to remain, not in the interest of the country, but solely in the interest of the 'preservation of Republican har-

"It is not believed that it is the province of the Democrats in Congress to assist in the consummation of any such inadequate and questionable scheme. Let the injustice be wholly or substantially righted, not by plecement legislation, but by a complete measure based upon sound Democratic principles and along right lines. A 'reciprocity' measure is a mis-nomer, which does not contemplate at least 50 per cent reduction of the existing tariff burdens. When the people of Cuba are asking for bread we should not offer them a stone."

Mr. Hill asserted that the logic of events had demonstrated the soundness of many Democratic contentions of recent years. He recited that portion of the Kansas City platform which condemned the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeder, and said that this measure had not only succeeded in creating more trusts than ever before in the history of the country, but it has also succeeded in stifling competition to a greater extent than was ever known. declared further that it had succeeded in unnecessarily raising the cost of living and had caused more strikes on the part of the workingmen than at any period of our history.

on the subject of "Democratic unity."

"There is substantial accord among the Democrats of the country upon the timely lesues which are now engrossing public attention. We are all united in favor of the preservation of constitutional liberty wherever our fing floats. We are opposed to the permanent policy of the Govern-ment of the maintenance of dependent colonies to be governed outside the pale of the constitution. We are all agreed that the civil should always be superior to the military power. We all concur in the principle that taxation should be imposed for public purposes only. We all favor freedom of commerce, and therefore favor genuine reciprocity with foreign nations, but are all opposed to sham Re-publican reciprocity, which is only an-other name for Republican hypocrisy There is no division of sentiment in copposition to corporate combinations capital which create monopolics, stiffe competition and enhance prices for the necessaries of life.

"We all stand for free trade in all articles controlled by the trusts. We all de-eire justice for Cuba and justice to the consumers of the United States, also. We all stand where Jackson, Benton and Tilden stood—in favor of hard money as op-posed to an irredeemable paper currency. We all recognize the dignity of labor and its right to demand just and adequate ompensation. We are all opposed to an immense standing army in times of peace We are all in favor of the Constit reforms involved in the election of United States Senators by the people, rather than by State Legislatures. We all adhere to that doctrine declared by Jefferson as follows: Peace, commerce and hor friendship with all nations; entangling al-

"With this substantial unity which exists upon these and other fundamental principles of Democratic faith, to which I need not refer, we may safely appeal to the people, and in view of that satisfactory situation, it would be folly longer to dilvde upon abstract or unreason-

Mr. Hill concluded his speech with welcome to Democrats from other states,

saying: propriated in sections 1 and 2 of the act. brave and gallant people were destroyed— The Democracy of this state welcomes or the \$10,000,000 appropriated by section 5. brave and gallant people were destroyed— The Democracy of this state welcomes or the \$10,000,000 appropriated by section 5.

one effort to save them, or one kind word of sympathy for them in their unequal struggle, expressed on the part of this, the greatest republic in the world, whose influence should always be exerted on the side of free institutions. other distinguished Democrat who halls from the great West-our standard-bearer in the last two Presidential campaignsthat able and eloquent Democrat, William-Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, had he been able to be present on this occasion." Mr. Hill was followed by Governor Mon-tague, of Virginia, and Colonel William A. Gaston, of Boston. The speechmaking was closed by ex-Mayor Thomas Tag-gart, of Indianapolis, whose address was

MERCHANTS PROTEST.

Attacks on the Army Injure Peace in the Philippines.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Congressmen and politicians seeking partisan gain rail continually at our soldiers

necessarily short.

in the Philippines, and openly hope they will fail in their task. It is a difficult and unpleasant task at best, but those who constantly find fault with the way it must be done are making it harder. That they are making it harder is shown by the protest just received in Washing-ton from the Manila merchants against this fire in the rear of the Army. Manila Chamber of Commerce, at a re-cent meeting, passed resolutions asking the suspension of the wholesale son demnation of Army officers," because the effect of this campaign of abuse had been:

"To demoralize and take the heart out of the Army on the eve of victory. To ands, and if persisted in will permanently injure, if not destroy, these interests, cause the rehabilitation of the insurrection, and finally result in the abandon-ment of the American cause in the isi-

revenue than about right. It is very to indulge in sneers of that sort. Also,

it is very cheap. in the islands. They see ruin staring them in the face if the Army should be forced by fire in the rear to abundon its task. Some of their motives in making this protest may be sordid, but they are face to face with the facts of life and death. If Mr. Hoar, with all his altruistic theories, were in their places, he would say just what they say. He would bitterly resent an agitation that was threatening him with personal ruin, and demand that such agitation cease.

Our soldiers in the Philippines are the bulwark of civilization against barbarism. With all their errors, they are keeping the peace and making industry and education possible. They are wrestling with the facts of life. They are confronted not with academic theories, but with actual conditions.

Against those who find fault with them. who see only their errors and ignore their achievements, the Manila merchants, in the light of the facts, file their protest. whatever the theoretic benevolence of their intentions, those who rail at our soldiers in the Philippines are working against civilization and for savagery.

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