TASKS OF FUTURE

Problems of Our Development That Must Be Solved.

PRESIDENT'S PITTSBURG TALK

The Trusts and Legislation Necessary to Control Them—Commendation of Attorney-General Knox.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—Half a million persons greeted President Roosevelt in Pittsburg today. Many came from the industrial towns within 100 miles of the city. It was the distinguished guest's first visit to Pittsburg as President, and his welcome was most enthusiastic. From the Union Station to the speakers' stand in Schenley Park, nearly four miles away, it was one continuous cheer. The weather was all that could be desired, with the sun shining brightly and the temperature not too high.

At the Wilkinsburg station of the Pennsylvania Railroad a local reception committee, headed by George T. Oliver, boarded the train. The run into the Union Station consumed 20 minutes, during which time the members of the committee were introduced to the Presidential party. Attorney-General Knox, who is a Pittsburger, making the party acquainted. As the train passed Shadyside Station, Hampton Battery B, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, began to fire the President's salute of 21 guns. The last gun was fired as the President stepped from his car.

The President was then escorted to his carriage. Those who occupied the carriage with the President were City Recorder J. O. Brown, United States Attorney-General P. C. Knox, George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President. The other carriages in waiting were promptly filled by the reception committee. Brigadier-General John A. Wilie commanded the military escort, which numbered 2000 men, representing the Eighteenth Regiment, the Fourteenth and Tenth Regiments, who saw Philippine service; Sheridan Cavalry Troop of Tyrone; the Boys' Brigades and independent militia organizations. Among the prominent guests who rode in carriages were Governor W. A. Stone, Congressmen Dalzell, Acheson, Jack and Graham.

Interest centered in the unique feature of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor, Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker and Robert E. Pattison, respectively, both of Philadelphia, riding together in one carriage. They were accompanied by George T. Oliver and Albert J. Barr, editors of Republican and Democratic papers, respectively, of this city.

Flags and bunting fluttered everywhere along the course of the parade. People crowded the windows of the tall buildings, yelling themselves hoarse in greeting the Nation's Chief Executive. The greatest ovation came as the line passed up Fifth avenue to the top of Grant Hill. High buildings on either side offered fine vantage points for spectators.

When the head of the military escort reached a position opposite the speakers' stand it was halted and stood in company front with arms at present. As the President and those in carriages passed in review the band struck up the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief." The music was fairly drowned by the cheering of the 200,000 persons in the stand and on the amphitheater-like hillside which rose in front.

Following the band piece, the United German societies of Allegheny, stationed at one side of the stand and made up of 600 voices, broke into singing, "The Star-Spangled Banner." At the close of the song the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. John H. Prugh, D. D., pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Pittsburg, and president of the Geneva Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, which church Mr. Roosevelt attends in Washington. The Declaration of Independence was read by General Hullings, and then followed the oration of the day by President Roosevelt.

The President's Speech.

The President said:

"Mr. Mayor, and you, my fellow-citizens, my fellow-Americans, men and women of Western Pennsylvania: You have just listened to the reading of the great document which signaled our entry into the field of nations 126 years ago. That entry was but the promise which had to be made good by the performance of those men and their children and their children's children. Words are good if they are backed up by deeds, and only so. (Applause.)

"The Declaration continues to be read with pride by us year after year, and stands as a symbol of hope for the peoples of all the world because its promise was made good, because its words were supplemented by deeds, because after the men who signed it and upheld it had done theirs the men who came again after them, generation by generation, did their work in turn. (Applause.) The Declaration of Independence had to be supplemented in the first place by that great instrument of constructive and administrative statesmanship—the Constitution under which we now live. The document promulgated in 1788, under which Washington became our first President, supplemented, necessarily supplemented, the Declaration of 1776. We showed in the Revolution that we had a right to be free; we showed when we constructed the more perfect union of the old confederacy, that we knew how to use that right as it needed to be used. (Applause.)

"And then 70 years and more passed, and then there came again upon the Nation the day of iron need. There came again the day that demanded all that was best, life itself, of the bravest and truest of the Nation's sons. And with Fort Sumter's guns awakened our people, and America, until then the incarnate genius of peace, sprang to her feet with sword and with shield, a helmeted queen among nations. When the thunder of guns called the Nation's children, they sprang forward to do the mighty deeds which, if left undone, would have meant that the words to which we have listened today would have rung as meaningless platitudes. (Applause.)

"Those were the two great epochs in the Nation's history, the epoch of the founding of the Union and the epoch of its preservation; the epoch of Washington and the epoch of Abraham Lincoln. (Loud applause and cheers.) Those two generations had the greatest tasks to do, but each generation has its tasks, and woe to the generation which regards the deeds of the mighty men of the past as an excuse for its failing in its turn in the work that it finds ready to hand. (Applause.)

"The great deeds of those who have gone before us must ever serve not as a reason for inaction on our part, but as the keenest of spurs to drive us forward on the path of National greatness and justice. (Applause.) We have had our tasks to do in the last four years, or rather we have had, as every generation must have, many tasks to do, tasks affecting us abroad, and one of those tasks being done as it has been has signalled our entry into a larger world. (Applause.)

"And it is most appropriate that on this Fourth of July, this anniversary of the birth of the Nation, it should be our good fortune to have promulgated the declaration establishing peace in the Philippines and the acknowledgment to the Army of the praise so richly due our fellow-Americans who wear the uniform of the United States for all that they have done in the tropic islands during the past four years. (Applause and cheers.)

Our Promise to Cuba.

"We said Cuba should become a free republic, and we have kept our word. (Loud applause.) To have turned Cuba over to the hands of its own people immediately after the withdrawal of the Spanish flag would have meant ruin and chaos. We established a government in the islands; we established peace and order; we began to provide for the payment of the Cuban troops who had fought against the misrule of their oppressors; we instituted a public school system, modeled upon that which has been so potent a factor in our own National progress. (Applause.) We cleaned the cities in Cuba for the first time in their history. (Applause.) We changed them from being the most unhealthy to being among the healthiest cities of the civilized world. We introduced a system of orderly justice to succeed one of irresponsible and arbitrative despotism, so that any man, rich or poor, weak or strong, can take appeal and know that he would prove his rights. And then, when in the fullness of time we felt they could walk alone, we turned over the government to them, and now the beautiful Queen of the Antilles has started on her course as a free republic among the nations of the earth. (Applause.)

"But there is one thing in which our policy toward Cuba has not yet met with its entire fruition. It will meet with it. (Applause.)

"The course of the last few years has made more evident than ever before that this Nation must in time to come have pecuniary interests on the isthmus connecting the two Americas and in the waters and among the islands adjacent thereto. (Applause.) Nationally we cannot occupy the position toward these regions that we did toward others where our interests are far less, and this is doubly true now that Congress with great wisdom has provided for the building of an interoceanic canal. (Applause.) Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics. She must in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs in which this republic stands as the head. She has assented to that view and in return this Nation is bound to give her especial economy and privileges not given to other nations.

"I regret that a measure of reciprocity with Cuba is not already embodied in statute or in treaty, but it will be, just as sure as fate. (Loud applause.)

Peace in the Philippines.

"And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, the country of the Mohammedan tribes, but in the Philippines, among the Filipinos, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. (Applause.) It may be, I think unlikely, but it is possible that here and there some seeming dead coal of insurrection may be for the moment fanned into a live piece of ember and burst into a fitful flame. If so, that flame will be stamped out. (Loud applause.)

"But speaking broadly and generally, peace has come. Our Army has received its reward. (Applause.) And what was the reward of our Army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. (Loud applause.) Our soldiers have fought, have struggled so that when victory came they might turn over the government to the civil authorities. (Applause.) Victory came. Today the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated, and at the same time our Generals have been notified that the civil government is supreme in the islands. (Applause.) Does not that speak well, O my brethren, for our Army, for our troops, that the troops of this people should hope for a triumph which is to put the power into the hands of the civil authorities? By law we are allowed an Army at a maximum of 100,000 men, and a minimum of 60,000 men. While this war has gone on we have steadily reduced that Army until now, by orders promulgated, its limit is 66,000, and as a matter of fact we have 2000 or 3000 fewer actually under arms. That speaks well for our institutions. It speaks well for the triumphs of the policies with which, as a Nation, we have been identified during the past four years, and, men and women of the United States, it shows how slight was the warrant for the fears expressed by those of little faith as to what would follow the authorizing of the small Army that was authorized. (Applause.)

"No body of our citizens deserves franker and more generous recognition at the hands of the country than the officers and enlisted men who wear Uncle Sam's uniform. (Applause.) For there is no body of our citizens which gives more disinterested service with less thought of a material reward proportionately in any way to them.

"And now, my fellow-citizens, I spoke of the task which has confronted those in Cuba and the Philippines as being one of the tasks which this generation had to face. It is only one. We have great problems at home to face. I am speaking in one of the great industrial centers, not merely of America, but of the world. (Applause.) A million people stand grouped in a small radius around the spot where we now are. The growth of your cities within this radius has been one of the most striking phenomena of the day, and, therefore, you are brought face to face with those problems which affect our entire civilization at the opening of this new century. The tremendous rush of our industrial development which has brought in its train so much that is good and also of necessity brought somewhat its evil, the very intensity of the progress that has been made, has meant that new and infinitely difficult problems have arisen which we must strive to solve as best we may.

The Trust Problem.

"Under our form of government, with its great decentralization of power, some of those problems must be solved through the work of private individuals working by themselves, others by association into organized bodies or groups of private citizens, and others yet through the various governmental agencies, municipal, state and National. Especially great, especially difficult, are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual, and also, above all, of great corporate fortunes. It is immensely important for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth, as long as it is used right, and when not used right, then it becomes a serious menace and danger. (Applause.)

"The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases themselves be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods of these instruments must, if we are to succeed, be now, as in the past, simply in accord with the immutable laws of order, of justice, and of right. We may need and, in my belief, will need, new legislation conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty, and a resolute desire to face facts as they are. (Applause.) We will need then new legislation, but while laws are important, it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked honest administration from the beginning of recorded history. (Applause.)

"In the last analysis the most important department of civilized government is the department of justice. Think what it means. The department of justice, justice that means that each man, rich or poor, strong or weak, shall have his rights, and shall not be allowed to do wrong to his fellows. (Applause.) And you, here of this city, have a right to feel proud of your representative in the Cabinet, the man under whom we can guarantee that the Department of Justice will be such in fact as well as in name. (Loud and continued applause. Cries of 'Knox! Knox!') When it comes to practice, the ounce of performance outweighs the ton of promise. (Applause.) And under Mr. Knox there has been very much more than an ounce of performance. (Applause.)

"O my fellow-countrymen, as we face these infinitely difficult problems, let us ever bear in mind that, though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their solution, yet we need, a thousand times more, what counts for many, many, many times as much as intellect—we need character. (Cries of 'That is it!' and applause.) Character, that compound of honesty and courage and common sense, will avail us more in the long run than any brilliancy on the stump or any advising of legislative means and methods. The brilliancy is good. We need the intellect; we need the best intellect we can get; we need the best intelligence, we need more still—character. We need common sense, common honesty, and resolute courage. (Applause.) We need what Mr. Knox has shown—the character that will refuse to be hurried into any unwise or precipitate movement by any clamor, whether hysterical or demagogic, and, on the other hand, the character that will refuse to be frightened out of the movement which he thinks it right to undertake by any pressure, still less by any threat, expressed or implied. (Cries of 'Hear, hear!' and applause.)

Control of Corporations.

"Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve them by doing well each particular bit of work as it comes up for solution. Much can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without proper caution, to do too much, we shall do nothing or else we shall work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of our citizens who are most helpless. It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tendencies. To deal with them in a spirit of presumptuous and rash folly—and, above all, to deal with them in a spirit of envy and hatred, and malice—would be to invite disaster, a disaster which would be so widespread that this country would rock to its foundations. The Mississippi sometimes causes immense damage by flood. If you cannot dam it and stop the floods, you can regulate them and control them by levees. You can regulate and control the current; you can eliminate its destructive feature; but you can do it only by studying what a current is, and what your own powers are. (Applause.)

"It is just exactly so in dealing with the great tendencies of our industrial civilization. We cannot turn back the wheels of progress. If we could, it would mean the absolute destruction of just such industrial centers as this. We will either do nothing or we will do damage if we strive ignorantly to achieve the impossible. But that fact does not excuse us for failure to strive to do what is possible. Special legislation is needed. Some of that legislation must come through municipalities, some through states, some through the National Government; but, above and beyond all legislation, we need honest and fearless administration of the laws as they are on the statute books. (Applause.) Honest and fearless administration of those laws in the interest neither of the rich man as such, nor of the poor man as such, but in the interest of exact and equal justice to all alike, and such administration you will surely have while Mr. Knox remains as Attorney-General in the Cabinet at Washington." (Applause.)

After the President had been vociferously cheered at the conclusion of his speech, loud and repeated cries of "Knox" brought the Attorney-General finally to the front. Mr. Knox said:

"My Fellow-Townsmen and My Friends: It has already been agreed by the Recorder of the city and the President that I am to be entitled to credit upon my speech for all the time that I have stood upon the platform. Therefore, having already expended your time for the past 15 minutes, I can do no more than merely acknowledge my gratitude to the President for that general estimate that he has placed upon my most willing service in trying to uphold the hands of a strong and good man in his determination to do right by all classes."

After the address the German singers sang "America," the vast audience joining in the final verse. Following this, out of compliment to the German ancestry of the distinguished guest, "The Lord's Day" was sung in German. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle, presiding elder of the Pittsburg district of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Luncheon and Reception.

The exercises consumed just one hour. The President immediately re-entered his carriage and, surrounded by the Sheridan Troop, was driven to the residence of H. C. Frick, on Homewood avenue, where he was tendered a luncheon and reception, which were joined in by a number of prominent Pittsburg captains of industry. As the President left the park, Battery B fired the National salute of 45 guns from a tall hill top.

When the Presidential party reached the Frick residence, a short rest was taken, after which the guests, numbering about 50, sat down to luncheon. It was about 2:30 when they arose from the tables, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in an informal reception, at which many Pittsburg business men met the President.

The Evening Banquet.

From the Frick mansion the President was driven to the Hotel Schenly, where, shortly after 8 o'clock, he was the central figure at a dinner tendered by Attorney-General Knox to 200 of Pittsburg's prominent business men. The dinner was entirely informal, and the only toast was at the conclusion of the menu, when Mr. Knox arose and said: "I propose the toast, the one and the only toast of the evening, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States." Mr. Roosevelt responded as follows:

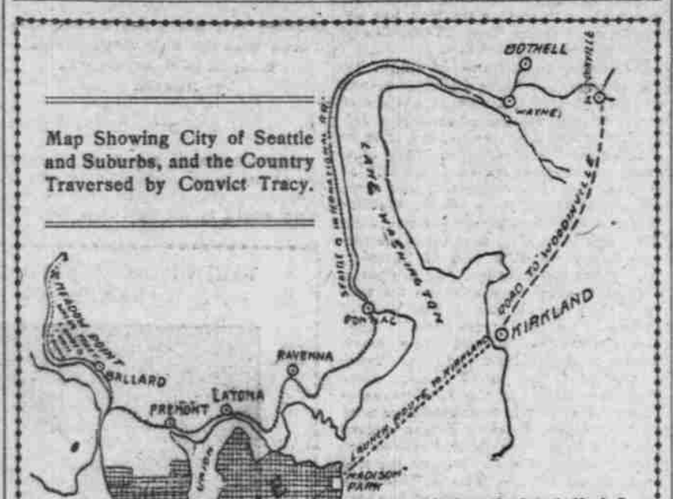
"Mr. Knox and Gentlemen: I am glad to have the chance of thanking you this evening for the courtesy with which you have greeted me today. I can imagine nothing that would be more inspiring to a public officer, that would give him better heart to try to do his duty as it is given him to see his duty; nothing that would make him try to carry out his work more than the experience I have had today in addressing the great audience that met me this morning. But one thing in particular pleases me about it, gentlemen. That was the fact that the audience whom I met then; that you, my hosts and fellow-guests with whom I dine now, representing all shades of political belief, as you represent all shades of religious belief; that you represent every occupation and every industry and that you come together on this Fourth of July as American citizens and nothing else. It has been said, and well said, that our political differences cease at the water line. That is true, but more than this is true. In great crises, when the great fundamental issues of our Government are at stake, all party differences cease. And so it is eminently proper that on the great National holidays, and above all, on the Fourth of July, the day that commemorates the birth of the Nation, we should come together not as representatives of any one party, but as Americans, as men to whom in the last analysis all that makes Americans nobler and greater is dear, as men who are a unit in the principles that must underlie our system of Government. There is an immense amount of work to be done in public life that has not got anything to do with party at all. There is an immense amount of work to be done in public life in which we are interested purely from the standards of citizenship, and, of course, the greater, the more fundamental the matters are, the nearer they come to being others upon which there can be no real party difference.

"I do not know that it would be possible to improve on this gathering in any way. You certainly could not improve on it by having any other gathering, but if I would be allowed to paint the lily and gild refined gold, then I should say I would like to have met you here this evening, and I would like to have seen that meeting this morning. More and more as a man meets his fellow-Americans from different localities, I think he is impressed by the fundamental kinship among them. I think, gentlemen, that the average American is a pretty good fellow. All that is necessary to find that out is to know you and differences that come up must mainly spring from failure to know one another. Sometimes that causes differences among localities; sometimes it causes differences between two groups of men in the same locality, between employer and employed, between the men of the town and the men of the country, between the men of one occupation and the men of another occupation, and I must earnestly and fervently believe that the best solvent for all such conditions is bringing the people together so that one shall get to understand the view point of the other. I don't say that that will prevent all differences, but I am confident that it will minimize the causes of difference, and that it will make the differences far less acute.

"I don't believe that any considerable body of our people really wishes ill of any other considerable body of our people and when there is an appearance of such wishing ill, I am sure that it springs from some fundamental misapprehension between the two sides, and the best way of removing the difference, be it real or assumed, is to try to get the two sides together and to try to make each approach the meeting with the honest purpose of looking at the matter that is the cause of the difference from the view-points of both. And so, gentlemen, I feel that meetings such as this tonight, such a great assemblage as I had the honor of addressing this morning, served one purpose, a purpose the most important of all—the purpose of getting our people together; the bringing of them in contact one with the other, so that they may realize that the differences that divide one from the other are trivial, and that the unity among us all is fundamental.

"Perhaps the most valuable lesson taught by the Civil War, as regards our civil life, apart from the lessons taught in military life, was that of brotherhood, of unity. Wherever I speak of men who have been in the great war, who have been in the Civil War, such as that body that we passed in the course of the procession this morning, I speak of men who have practically applied for a number of years the principle of brotherhood, and who could not apply any other principle. I mean the principle of treating a man on his word as a man with all proper charity for his failings, but with regard primarily to what is real and distinguished from what his accidental qualities and characteristics are. There are in this audience, there are in every audience one speaks to, men who have fought in the great war, the men who got down to the fighting, to the marching, to the long wearisome months of drudgery in camp, who got to put a pretty good judgment in their fellows that were next to them if it was a fight, and who headed a move forward to be sure that the men next to them would move the right way. They did not care a bit whether the men next to them were bankers or bricklayers. They wanted to know whether they would 'stay put.'

"Now that is what you want in civil life. More and more I think, gentlemen, as one grows older, one comes to feel that it is not the sphere in which we perform the duty; it is the doing of the duty that counts. I do not care what the man's occupation is or what his standing is. If he does his duty well, he is a good citizen, and if he does not, he is not a good citizen. Compared with that fundamental question, the other questions as to the position he occupies in public life, social, political or any other way, those questions sink into absolute insignificance."



Map Showing City of Seattle and Suburbs, and the Country Traversed by Convict Tracy.

Tracy landed from the launch N. & B., Wednesday night, at Meadow Point, shown in the accompanying map. With Scott, one of the crew, he walked south into Ballard. Then he dismissed Scott. He followed in a general way the line of the Seattle & International Railroad, and appeared in the vicinity of Bothell, where he had his first desperate encounter Thursday afternoon with a posse. Then he doubled on his tracks and appeared at a point north of Ravenna and Latona, in Woodland Park, where the second encounter followed. At 1 o'clock, Friday morning, he was seen on the outskirts of Ballard, making in the direction of Seattle. He stole a horse and buggy, and evidently went to Woodland Park, north of Fremont, where he spent the remainder of the night. He appears again to have driven away in the direction of Bothell, but he is not now definitely located.

Whooping Cough.

There is no danger whatever from this disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given to keep the cough loose and expectorations easy. It has been used in many epidemics and always with the best results. For sale by all druggists.

CHOATE DID NOT STAY

LEFT FOURTH OF JULY BANQUET TO MEET INDIAN POTENTATES.

Caused Displeasure Among Members of the American Society in London—Mr. White's Speech.

LONDON, July 4.—The Fourth of July banquet of the American Society in London was given at the Hotel Cecil tonight. There was a remarkable manifestation of sympathy for King Edward in his illness, and incidentally there were some open expressions of displeasure with Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador. Between 400 and 500 Americans were present at the banquet, and the specially invited guests included Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Greenfell, Governor of Malta; Sir John Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of Cape Colony; Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland; General Joseph Wheeler and the United States Consul-General in London, H. Clay Evans. The dinner was expedited in order to enable Mr. Choate, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and the colonial visitors to attend the reception at the India Office.

Having eloquently toasted King Edward, Mr. Choate announced that in consequence of His Majesty's grave condition, the other usual toasts, with the exception of one to the President of the United States, would be omitted, and that there would be no speechmaking.

Sir Francis Greenfell proposed the health of President Roosevelt. After the toast was drunk, Mr. Choate, Sir Francis and the other colonial officials hurried away to don their court dress to meet the Prince of Wales at the India Office. The other guests of the society remained, and in spite of Mr. Choate's announcement, there ensued an unusually bright series of speeches, which were punctured by openly expressed dissatisfaction with the absence of the American Ambassador and his action of discountenancing the speeches.

This dissatisfaction was voiced by ex-Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who said that he quite disagreed with Mr. Choate. Mr. Hastings said he had only just arrived in London from the United States, but that before he left, all the country was rejoicing over the King's recovery, and that, therefore, he thought tonight should be one of rejoicing and of speeches to voice that feeling. This remark was greeted with loud cheers, in which the American diplomats who had remained and all the consular representatives heartily joined.

Mr. Choate opened the ceremonies at tonight's banquet by reading the last bulletin concerning the condition of the King. It was received with cheers.

"The ends of the world," said the Ambassador, "have been brought very close together these last few days. King Edward's health occupies the tender, serious and affectionate regard of the civilized world. At this banquet, and especially upon the Fourth of July, which I believe contributed to the happiness of both countries, I can express for the people of the United States, and without unduly assuming any authority, their earnest and hearty sympathy with King Edward and his people in their anxiety, and I can say that the American people offer their prayers for His Majesty's speedy recovery as earnestly and as ardently as if no separation had ever occurred.

"Never has there been and never could there be a more pathetic historical occurrence than the King's illness. The peace which was so anxiously looked for had come at last; the capital had been transformed into a theater that millions of people might behold the most wonderful pageant of modern times, and all mankind was on the tiptoe of expectation, when suddenly, like a bolt from a clear sky, the center of these festivities had to exchange the glory and brightness of the coronation for weeks of illness. No wonder all hearts were prostrated and that every note of preparation ceased. We are now all somewhat chastened by the brief but startling experience. Anxiety still mingles with hope and speeches on this occasion would be suitably omitted."

In view of these circumstances, Mr. Choate urged that the usual hilarity of the occasion be tempered. He referred to President Roosevelt, "whom all men delighted to honor," and his keen sympathy for the King in his illness, to which he drew the parallel of the feeling in Great Britain over the death of President McKinley. With a brief reference to the function at the India Office, Mr. Choate concluded his speech. It was loudly cheered, and King Edward's health was drunk with enthusiasm.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS ABROAD.

Ambassador White's Fourth of July Address at Leipsic.

LEIPSIC, Germany, July 4.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, according to his usual custom, responded to the toast of "The President" at the dinner of the American colony here today, at which the United States Consul, B. H. Warner, Jr., presided. The Ambassador cited the German historian, Neumann's, remark, "In what age or country will you find so large an array of rulers, every one of them a man of integrity and every one of them a man of high capacity, as in the case of the long series of Presidents of the United States, every one, even by the avowal of his enemies, a man of high character and ability."

Mr. White alluded to President Roosevelt's originality, surpassing that of any known President except Lincoln, and to the variety of his gifts, unequaled by any predecessor except John Quincy Adams. Like Jefferson, he added, "he has a decent respect for the opinion of mankind."

Referring to the St. Louis exposition, Mr. White said:

"We will indeed rejoice in the material prosperity of our country, for it will then be revealed as at no previous display. But still more will we be interested in the contributions which will show the progress of art, science and technical skill, whether of our own of other nations. Especially will be welcome the results of German love of truth and beauty as displayed in scientific, artistic and technical contributions."

After alluding to the influence of German culture in the enrichment of American civilization and in the enrichment of the republic, Mr. White said:

"With these feelings, the President naturally desires the best relations between the United States and other parts of the world, especially the United States and Germany. He has more than once uttered this idea in public and those who know him best know from his expressions in private that German ideals and German devotion to truth and duty are especially recognized and honored by him. Within the past year he said to an old friend who was leaving him in order to return to Europe: 'I have had love and admiration for Germany since boyhood and when I say this I mean it. You know me well enough to be sure that when I say a thing, I mean it.'

"I may add that as he made the remark quoted, a German book by a German professor was lying open on his table just below his hand. Those who know him best know that, with the possible exception of Garfield, no President ever so fully understood what Germany has given and is giving to civilization. But also, Garfield was never granted the opportunity to visit Germany and study that which Germany offers. In Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward foreign governments we may be sure he will be firm and strong, but never truculent."

Mrs. Porter's Reception.

PARIS, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in this city by a reception at the United States Embassy, held by Mrs. Porter, wife of the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, who is now in the United States. It was exceptionally well attended, practically the whole American colony being present. Count de Rochambeau and several members of the Rochambeau mission which recently visited the United States, called. The embassy, consulate, all the American houses and many other business places displayed the Stars and Stripes. The American chamber of commerce gave a banquet tonight.

Two Receptions at Rome.

ROME, July 4.—George Von L. Meyer, the United Staes Ambassador, being at Homborg for the cure, Lewis Morris Iddings, the secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Iddings, assisted by Mrs. William Taft, wife of Governor Taft, of the Philippines, held the Fourth of July reception at the embassy here today. It was attended by over 100 Americans. Later in the day, Mr. Seton, of Jersey City, gave a reception to Cardinal Satolli, at which President Roosevelt, the Pope and Cardinal Satolli were toasted with great enthusiasm.

Training-Ships at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—The Massachusetts State training ship Enterprise and the United States training ship Alliance have arrived here, and with the United States training ship Monongahela, which has been here for some time past, made a profuse display of bunting in honor of the Fourth of July. Salutes were fired and there were boat races and other sports. The town was decorated and the British warships dressed ship in honor of the day.

Franco-American Sentiment.

PARIS, July 4.—The banquet given here tonight by the American Chamber of Commerce was the occasion for a striking display of Franco-American sentiment. Eloquent speeches were made by M. Trouillot, the French Minister of Commerce; Senator Depew, General Andre, French Minister of War, and M. Jules Cambon, the French Minister at Washington.

Colony at Copenhagen Celebrates.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—The American colony here celebrated the Fourth with a banquet at the Hotel Phoenix tonight at which L. S. Swenson, the United States Minister, made an address. Patriotic music was played and the room was appropriately decorated.

Celebrated on the Isthmus.

COLON, Colombia, July 4.—The Isthmus today celebrated the Fourth of July. The shipping and public and private buildings were decorated with flags. A reception was held this morning at the United States Consulate.

HOW TAMMANY CELEBRATED.

Two Speeches and Several Letters of Regret.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Tammany Hall today celebrated the 126th anniversary of American independence. The programme differed little from that of the Fourth of July celebrations held at the Wigwam in former years. W. Bourke Cockran, who recently returned to the Tammany fold, delivered the principal address, and the other "long talk" was made by Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, sent a letter of regret, in which he said:

"There has never been a time in the history of our country when the free institutions established by our fathers were in more peril than at present. The announcement is definitely made that we have outgrown the swaddling clothes of 1776 and must join the world powers in trampling upon human rights and the teachings of Washington and Jefferson."

William J. Bryan, in sending regrets, said:

"It is more important that we should so discharge the duties of citizenship as to strengthen our Nation's character and perpetuate our Government, than that we should merely observe each recurring anniversary of the Nation's birth. There is a never-ending contest between human rights and man's unbridled greed. Whether it manifests itself in the tariff question, the money question, the trust question or imperialism, it is the same, for everywhere it tramples upon the unalienable rights of the citizen. Tammany can help the Democratic party by throwing its organization upon the side of honest methods and upon the side of honest platforms—platforms which will set forth in clear and unambiguous language the people's side of every issue. Those who employ hypocrisy also resort to trickery to deceive the people, but those who believe in equal rights to all and would deny special privileges to any, must rely upon the merits of their cause and make an open and manly appeal to the conscience and intelligence of the people."

Ex-Senator Hill, in his letter of regret, said:

"The policy of the Administration in relation to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands is a disgrace to civilization. It repudiates the Declaration of Independence. The present Republican Congress has accomplished little or nothing for the benefit of the people. It has not only failed to do justice to Cuba, but it has also failed to relieve the consumers of the United States. The Administration's most advertised measure of diluted 'reciprocity' has already come to grief. The astonishing and strenuous defense of General Wood in regard to the Cuban frauds contained in the recent harangue of the perambulating President of the United States on a non-partisan occasion has fixed the responsibility for the crime upon the Administration, which it cannot now avoid."

MILES ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The General's Oration at the Philadelphia Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—As has been the custom for years, the City of Philadelphia celebrated the 126th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by holding appropriate exercises on La Fayette Square. The programme today was of unusual interest, because of the presence of Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, who delivered the oration. General Miles was enthusiastically greeted by 3000 persons. After his address he held a reception, which lasted half an hour. Later in the day the General was entertained by a committee of the City Council at luncheon, and was also an interested spectator of the regatta on the Schuylkill River. He left the city late in the afternoon. In his address General Miles said with reference to the Philippine Islands:

"The problem of the Philippine Islands is one of serious moment, involving the expenditure of valuable lives and vast treasure. Although the subject is attracting marked attention and exciting bitter discussion, there can be but one final solution. That must be one in which the honor, the integrity and high character of our Government are preserved and maintained beyond peradventure. Full and impartial justice must be accorded to the 10,000,000 people who are now at our mercy and whose present weal and future destiny depend upon a Nation that is strong, and whose people are true."

Used in Hot Weather

Paine's Celery Compound

Renews and Invigorates the Body and Maintains a Strong and Clear Brain.

Thousands of people in whose blood lurk the seeds of disease decline mentally and physically when the hot weather comes on. They become weak, languid, morose, have loss of memory, loss of appetite, with wasting of flesh.

For all such, Paine's Celery Compound is an absolute necessity at this time. It is the only remedy approved of by able physicians for purifying and enriching the blood, for feeding and nourishing the nerves, for maintaining digestive vigor, for the building of flesh, tissue and muscle, and for promoting refreshing and healthful sleep.

If your condition of health is not satisfactory; if you are not happy, active and vigorous at present, try the virtues of one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound; you will have cause to thank heaven that such a marvelous recuperator was placed within your reach.

The following letter from Hon. J. S. McCarthy, Washington, D. C., a gentleman of National reputation, is a blessed assurance to all hot-weather sufferers that Paine's Celery Compound can bestow that health and vigor so much needed at this season:

"I was suffering with nervousness, loss of appetite, and insomnia. I was all run down, and nothing did me any good, until a friend advised me to try Paine's Celery Compound. I took four bottles of the Compound, and I am more than proud to testify that it completely cured me. I haven't had an unwell day since. I eat hearty and sleep like a healthy baby. I consider Paine's Celery Compound the best remedy manufactured, and I most heartily recommend it to suffering humanity the world over."

Field Day at Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 4.—Many thousands of people from the city, augmented by crowds that came in from three states on excursion trains, witnessed the field day events at Chickamauga Park today, under the auspices of the regular troops camped here. The contests began shortly before noon, and continued until late in the afternoon. Among the visitors present were state officials of Tennessee and Governor Candler and staff, of Georgia.

Many Confederate veterans from the section joined those of North Georgia today in an immense basket picnic at Tryon, Ga., the address of the day being delivered by General John B. Gordon.

Quiet Day at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—With the President away, and Congress adjourned, the Capital had a comparatively quiet Fourth of July. All the Government departments were closed for the day, and these, as well as the business sections of the city, were deserted. The Potomac River resorts afforded an outing to a large number of people.

Wool Warehouses May Incorporate.

BUTTE, Mont., July 4.—A special to the Miner from Miles City says that Judge Loud of the District Court had rendered a most important decision affecting the woolgrowers of Montana. The Judge rules that the wool warehouse companies can incorporate under the law of the state. This decision was the outgrowth of the suit brought by the Oriental Insurance Company to recover from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for insurance paid for wool lost in the destruction of a warehouse at Miles City, alleged to have been fired by sparks from an engine of the defendant railroad company.

Boy Shipped by Express.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 4.—Just before the through American Express train from New York to Chicago arrived here an 18-year-old boy was found concealed in a dry goods box in the Boston express car. The box was tagged to Cheney, Wash. The box was put off here, and the boy was taken to jail. He gave his name as William Edmonston, of Boston. He said that he had a friend ship him from Boston as express matter. The box contained two loaves of bread and a bottle of water. Edmonson was in excellent spirits when released.

New Ensigns.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 4.—The Naval Academy Board, having received the papers in the final examination of the cadet class of 1900, has made up the order of standing of the men as they leave the grade of past cadet and attain the rank of ensign. In the list are Robert Morris, of Utah; Ward K. Wortman, of Montana, and Bayard T. Bulmer, of Nevada.

Bronx River, New York, derives its name from Jonts Bronx, who settled in that region in 1639.

What are Humors?

They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion but are sometimes inherited.

How do they manifest themselves?

In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and boils, and in weakness, languor, general debility.

How are they expelled? By

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which also builds up the system that has suffered from them.

It is the best medicine for all humors.

Hair - Vain?

Why not? A little vanity is a good thing. Perhaps you can't be hair-vain, your hair is so thin, so short, so gray. Then use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stops falling of the hair, makes the hair grow, and always restores color to gray hair.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now in my 91st year and have an abundance of soft brown hair, which I attribute to the use of your preparation."—Mrs. Mary A. Keith, Belleville, Ill.

$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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.