DEFENSE IS GOOD

"White" Squadron Unable to Reach a Port.

THIRD DAY OF THE WAR GAME

Thick Fog Enveloped the Const, but Commander Pillsbury Could Not Find an Unguarded

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 22.-Comuniliary cruisers are still at sea. Unless he commander of the "white" squadron makes an attempt to reach a harbor within the next 60 hours from midnight, his ef-forts to win a victory in the game of mimic warfare will fail, for theoretically it will be considered that his vessels have sunk or he has found that the blockade established by Admiral Higginson from Portland to Cape Cod cannot be broken. It is only fair to say that naval experts elieve that Admiral Higginson's defense is good. Everything today certainly fa-vored an attack by the enemy, but no scout of the "blue" squadron reported signs of Commander Pillsbury's fleet. Fog and storm swept the coast during the afternoon, and while for a time tonight the sky was clear, the haze on the water continued. Tonight Admiral Higginson's three battle-ships were still at anchor of Thatcher's Island, and beside them were two torpedo-boats, but a nasty sea was

The contrast in the conditions prevailing off shore this morning and those of yes terday was most marked. This morning a fog so thick that the water of the harbo could not be seen from naval headquar ters shrouded Cape Ann and the adjacen ocean. It was not long after sunrise that the fog set. It was a dense cloud, impenetrable to the eyes beyond a distance of 10

Aside from the fact that the Kearsarge at least, was still at anchor off this place, little was actually known here as to the positions of the various ships of Admiral Higginson's squadron, had been reported off Portland. er Brooklyn skirted the end of Cape Cod early in the forenoon and went acros to Plymouth. Thus both ends of the line of defense were said to be well guarded, and as the naval experts here feit reasonably sure that the Alabama and Massachusetts were with the Kearsarge off Straits Mouth Point, the center thought to be safe. ne station-keepers here have been ad-

vised that the lookout line has been exended to Sankaty Head, on Nantucket, where the wireless telegraph station is ocated. From there all incoming vessels vill be queried as to whether or not they have seen any of Commander Pillsbury's ships and the results of these investigations will be signalled to the scout boats,

II o'clock the fog had lifted, and the battle-ships were seen in their usual positions. Observation in the distance, however, was impossible, owing to a haze which hung low over the water. All the signal and lookout stations reported during the forenoon, showing that the mea-aage system was intact. All the scou boats were heard from before it o'clock either at the station here or on board the Kearsarge. It is learned that the rules of the maneuvers in which the vessels engaged permit the "destruction" the ships of the opposing squadron, and the fear that Pillsbury may dash in and "disable" one of these vessels is one reason why the defending fleet is kept so compact by Admiral Higginson.

In the afternoon the weather conditions were again changeable. At 3 o'clock the beyond the battle-ships, hanging away in the east in the form of smoke. An hour later the fog again lifted and piled up on strong east wind. Then black clouds covered the sky, followed by thunder. The watchers on shore believed the long-waited-for battle had actually started. The storm continued till dark, when again the weather changed and the stars shone Aghtning, however, continued serving tow and then to illuminate the harbor of Rockport, so that one could very plainly see the two stakeboats which had an-chored inside the breakwater to serve on morrow during the official trial of

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 21.-(On board the fingship Kearsarge, Friday, Aug. 21, II A. M.)—Admiral Higginson has his three buttle-ships at anchor in the same position that they occupied at sundown last night. With steam up, they are to start for any point at the slightest warning. Thick fog obscured the vision of the lookouts on the ships early this forenoon, and more uncertainty was apparent on board than has been seen at any previous time since the maneuvers began, as it was the opinion that it was an opportune time for Commander Pilla-bury and his fleet to make a dash under cover of the fog and land at some con-venient point selected during the previous clear weather

possibilities were fully discussed on board today. It was learned that Commander Pilisbury's authority enabled him take possession of certain steam yachts, such as a tug or a yacht that came his way, to be used in connection with his plan of attack. It is figured that if he should do so, he might place aboard such a craft a force of his ship's crew and under this disguise land them near some lighthouse or signal station used by the defenders, and thereby in the system of communication maintained by Admiral Higginson and

aute any amount of trouble.

Matters certainly are on a war basis on the defending fleet. Yesterday afternoon drill was dispensed with and officers and men alike stored up plenty of good sleep, in anticipation of the enemy being lo-cated during the night. The watch slept on deck, prepared for instant call. during the night there was an exciting moment. At 11 o'clock a flash signal came from shore. When the message was completed there was a tumult, for it stated that the enemy was entering Salem harbor. An instant later, however, the message was amended, it having been discovered that the feet included a threeschooner, a yacht and a scouting torpedo-bont.

Plan for Joint Maneuvers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The general plan of the Army and Navy maneuvers which are to begin August 25, as agreed to by Major-General MacArthur and Rear-Admiral Higginson, the respective cummanders of the land and sea forces. at their recent conference, has reached Washington, and the instructions which will be issued by the two branches of the service, opponents in the war game, will be prepared here. These instructions will be of the same character as those which were issued to the commanders of the "white" and "blue" squadrons which are now vieing with each other off the New England Coast Later, when the character of the control of the coast. joint maneuvers begin, the character of the problems worked out by the war board, together with the instructions and rules governing the contest, will be made

Charges Not Entertained SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 22—An effort is being made to have Bederico de Berau, Porto Rican Commissioner to the United

States, arrested under the immigration laws. He is charged with violating the contract labor law, in that he has advertised for natives of Porto Rico to go to the United States to study and work. Both the United States Commissioner and the District Actorney have declined to entertain the charges.

VITAL TO THE NATION

(Continued from First Page.)

AFRAID TO WORK.

Nonunion Mineys Leave a Washery

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 22.-The But ler washery and the Dodge colliery, of the Delaware, Lackswanna & Western Com-pany, in which operations had recently been resumed, were closed today by striking miners. At the Butler washery the men marched out in a body. They sesert that all last night strikers in ambush kept up a continuous fire on the washery and the shed in which the workmen slept. Not being afforded sufficient protection, the men say they decided to suspend op-erations. Eighty workmen had been em-ployed at the Dodge colliery, and the strikers prevailed upon them to leave the work-

It is estimated that the coal and from policemen now guarding the idle collier-les in four counties of the anthractic re-gion number 5000. The employment of so many special guards has necessitated an expenditure by the companies to date of \$1,800,000. Besides paying the special policemen wages, the companies supply them with food and lodging.

Will Settle by Referendum

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.-President John M. toach, of the Union and Consolidated Traction Companies, last night offered the street-car men in his employ a hori-zontal advance of 1 cent an hour. He also agreed to abolish his benevolent association, generally known as Union No. 2, and to hire union men exclusively, if the men would sign an agreement cover-

ing two full years.

The proposition of Mr. Roach was considered by the men at a meeting, and early today they decided to settle the matter by a referendum vote of an members of the union. The vote will be taken

Reliefwor Slav Miners.

HAZLETON, Pa., Aug. 22.-Antone Amose, of New York, president of the Na onal Slavonic Society, addressed the for eign-speaking strikers at Coleraine today and at the conclusion of his talk gave each Biav of the town \$5 for relief purposes. Mr. Ambrose, who is touring the anthracite region for the purpose of affording relief to his countrymen, said he had at his disposal \$58,000 for distribution

First Trainload of Conl Shipped. SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 22.—Fifteen cars of coal were shipped from Silver Creek colliery, near New Philadelphia, tonight, and it was the first coal that has been prepared for the market in that district since the strike began. The strikers were very much excited, and several hun-dred congregated around the railroad tracks watching the train, but there was no serious demonstration and affairs were

Mining Under Guard. TAMAQUA, Pa., Aug. 22.-Today the Mineworkers sent a petition to Governor Stone asking that the troops be recalled. It is rumored that the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company is preparing to mine coal under the protection of the troops. The officials refuse to affirm or deny the report.

Slik-Workers Beturn to Work NEW YORK, Aug. 22 .- About 300 of the strikers who quit work in the silk milis of Jersey City in sympathy with the Paterson strikers, returned to work today, and it is expected that others will soon follow suit. Quiet prevailed at all

the mills today.

Coal Up Another Notch. CHICAGO, Aug. 22.-Anthracite coal advanced to \$9 a ton here today. This is a jump of \$1 a ton since Wednesday. Coal In the afternoon the weather conditions stocks are so nearly depleted that even at this rate the gradually increasing demonstrated Rockport and passed far out

> Gates, in the Colorado Deal, Is Acting Independently.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.-Elbert H. Gary, United States Steel Company, has returned to Chicago from the East. When asked as to the truth of the reports that John W. Gates is trying to get possession of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the United States Steel Company, Mr. Gary

"The United States Steel Company has nothing to do with the matter. About a year ago we did fry to get possession of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company to the extent of making an offer for the prop-erty. They made us a counter offer, and neither proposition was satisfactory to the other party. That ended the negotiations and they have not since been renewed. Mr. Gates is not acting for the United States Steel Company."

Combination of Foundries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22,-According to re ort, arrangements are being perfected for combination of malicable iron foundries with a capital of something like \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, says the Journal of Com-merce. It is said that a conference of the different parties to the deal was held recently in Chicago, and that the proposi-tion was received with favor by several important concerns. Specific information in regard to the proposed consolidation

Dry-Goods Merchant Falls. NEW YORK, Aug., 22.-A petition in countary bankruptcy was filed today by Orlando M. Harper, a dry-goods commission merchant. The liabilities are said to be \$553,229, and the nominal assets \$83,344.

Railway Magnate to Be at Head of Wells Fargo Company. NEW YORK, Aug. 22 .- (Special.) -E. H. Harriman, prosident of the Southern Pa-

HARRIMAN FOR PRESIDENT

cific Railroad, is to be elected president of the Wells Fargo Express Company. The election will be held in a short time Fire in Catholic Protectory NEW YORK, Aug. 22.-A fire of un-known origin started today in the tower of the main building of the Catholic Pro-

tectory in Westchester and did \$10,000 damage. Owing to insufficient water pressure, the building was for some time in serious danger, but the fire department of the institution, composed of 50 boys, held the flames in check until the arrival of the engines, when the fire was soon 'extinguished. Perfect discipline was maintained among the 800 boys in the institution.

Fatal Fire in Montana Town, MONARCH, Mont., Aug. 22.-The gen eral store of the Gonslers was burn eral store of the Gonsiers was burned to the ground today. Valentine Gonsier, a child, was in the upper story and was burned to death. It is supposed he was playing with matches and started, the fire. The loss is about \$5000.

NOW IS THE TIME

To go East. Greatly reduced excursion rates in connection with the Rio Grande Magnificent scenery. Choice of routes, Cull at the ticket office, 12% Third street.

E. W. Grove.

Rico, and continued:

"In Cuba the problem was larger, more complicated, and more difficult. Here again we kept our promise absolutely. After having delivered the island from its oppressors, we refused to turn it loose off-hand with the certainty that it would sink into chaos and savagery. For over three years we administered it on a plane higher than it had ever reached plane higher than it had ever reached during the four centuries since the Spaniards first landed upon its shore. We brought moral and physical cleanliness into the government. We stamped out yellow fever—in itself an inestimable service, both to the Cuban people and to the people of our Southern States. We established a school system. We made life and property secure as that industry life and property secure, so that industry could again begin to thrive Necessity of Reciprocity.

Then, when we had laid deep and broad the foundations upon which civil liberty and National independence must rest, we turned the island over to the hunds of those whom the people had chosen as the founders of the new republic. It is a republic with which our own great Republic must ever be closely knit by the ties of common interests and common assistance. common aspirations. Cuba must always be peculiarly related to us in international al politics. She must, in international affairs, be to a degree a part of our po-litical system. In return, she must have peculiar relations with us economically. She must be, in a sense, part of our economic system. We expect her to accept a political attitude toward us which we think wisest both for her and for us return, we must be prepared to ber in an economic position as regards our tariff system, which will give her some measure of the prosperity which we enjoy. We cannot, in my judgment, avoid taking this attitude if we are to persevere in the course which we have utilized for ourselves as a Nation during the past four years; and, therefore, I be-lieve that it is only a matter of timeand I trust only a matter of a very short time-before we enter into reciprocal trade relations with Cuba.

Isthmian Canal Commission. 'The isthmian canal represents what is probably to be the greatest engineering feat—the greatest feat of the kind—of the 20th century. Before we start upon the construction of the canal, certain questhe people owning the soil have to be settled. When this has been done, the mmission which is to supervise the building of the canal. Here again we have to deal with an enterprise so vast and so far-reaching in its effects that but one thought is permissible—how to get the very best men in the Nation, the men of the highest engineering and business and administration skill, who will consent to undertake the work. If possible, I should like to see these men represent different sections and different political parties. But these questions are secondary. The primary aim must be to get men who, though able to control much greater salaries than the Nation is able to pay. nevertheless possess the patriotism and the healthy ambition which will make them willing to put their talents at the Government's service.
"So much for what has been do

the Occident. In the Orient the labor was more difficult.
"It is rare, indeed, that a great work, a work supremely worth doing, can be done save at the cost not only of labor and toll, but of much puszling worry durant the time of the performance. Norand toil, but of much pussling worry during the time of the performance. Normaily, the nation that achieves greatness, like the individual who achieves
greatness, can do so only at the cost of
anxiety and bewilderment and heartwearing effort. Timid people, people
scant of hope, good people who are not
accustomed to the roughness of the life
of effort, are almost sure to be disheartof effort, are almost sure to be disheart ened and dismayed by the work and the worry and over-much cast down by the shortcomings, actual or seeming, which in real life always accompany the first stages even of what eventually turn out

to be the most brilliant victories, Philippine Problems. "All this is true of what has happened pine Islands. an easy task, but it left us certain other tasks which were more difficult. One of these tasks was that of dealing with the allippines. The easy thing to do-the selfish men, but to very many good men whose thought did not drive them down to the root of the thing-was to leave the islands. Hed we done this, a period of wild chaos would have supervened and then some stronger power would have stepped in and seized the islands and have taken up the task which we, in such a A less easy but infinitely more absurd course would have been to leave the islands ourselves and at the same time to assert that we would not permit any on else to interfere with them. This particular course would have combined all the possible disadvantages of every other course which was advocated. It would have placed us in a humiliating position, because, when the actual test came, it would have been quite out of the question for us, after some striking deed of savagery had occurred in the islands to stan and prevent the re-entry of civilization to them; while the mere fact of our having threatened thus to guarantee the local tyrants and wrongdoers against out-side interference, by ourselves or others, would have put a premium upon every sp cles of tyranny and aparchy within the

"Finally there was the course which we adopted-not an easy course, but one fraught with danger and difficulty, as is generally the case in this world when some great feat is to be accomplished as an inident to working out our National destiny. We made up our minds to stay in the islands, to put down violence, to estab-lish peace and order, and then to introduce a just and wise civil rule accompanied by a measure of self-government which should increase as rapidly as the islanders showed themselves fit for it. Well, it was certainly a formidable task; but think of the marvelously successful way in which it has been accomplished.

Supremacy of the Fine. "The first and vitally important feat was the establishment of the supremacy of the American flag, and this had to be done by the effort of those gallant fellow-Ameri-cans of ours to whom so great a debt is due—the officers and enlisted men of the

United States Army, regulars and volun teers alike. In a succession of campaigns, carried on in unknown tropic jurgles, against an elusive and treacherous foe vastly outnumbering them, under the most adverse conditions of climate, weather and ountry, our troops completely broke the power of the insurgents smashed the ies and harried the broken robber bands "In its intter stages the war against or

The inter mages the war against our rule sank into mere brigandage; and what our troops had to do was to hunt down the porties of isdrones. It was not a tank which it was humanely possible to accomplish in a month, or a year, but month by month, year by year, with courage and with putient resolution, our Army did the task which it found ready to hand until the last vestige of organized insurrection was stamped out. I do not refer to the Morce, with whom we have exercised the utmost forbearings but who may force any timest forbearings but who may force the utmost forbearince, but who may force us to chastise them if they persist in attack-ing our troops. Among the Filipinos, how-ever, peace has come. Doubtless here and there sporadic attacks of brigandage will occur from time to time, but organized warfare against the American flag has cased, and there is no reason to appre-tend its recurrence. Our Army in the slands has been reduced until it is not a fourth of what it was at the time the

dler was succeeded by the civilian magistrate. The utmost care has been exercised in choosing the best type of Americans for the high civil positions, and the actual work of administration has been done, so far as possible, by native Filipino officials serving under these Americans. The success of the effort has been wonderful. Never has this country had a more upright or an abler body of public representatives than Governor Taft, Vice-Governor Wright and their associates and subordinates in the Philippines. It is a very difficult mater practically to apply the principle of an orderly free government to an Oriental ter practically to apply the principle of an orderly free government to an Oriental people struggling upward out of barbariam and subjection. It is a task requiring infinite firmness, patience, tact, broadmindedness. All these qualities and the countless other necessaries have been found in the civil and military officials who have been again years to administer. who have been sent over to administer

Occasional Pailures. "It was, of course, inevitable that there "It was, of course, inevitable that there should be occasional failures, but it is astonishing how few these have been. Here and there the civil government which had been established in a given district had to be temporarily withdrawn, because of some outbreak, but at last, on the Fourth of July that has just passed, on the 19th authors are of our independon the 198th anniversary of our independ-ence, it was possible at the same time for me to declare amnesty throughout the islands and definitely to establish civil rule over all of them, excepting the coun-try of the Mohammedan Moros, where the conditions were wholly different. Each inhaly tant of the Philippines is now guarced his civil and religious rights, rights to life, personal liberty and the pursuit of happiness, subject only to not infringing on the rights of others.

"It is worth noting that siready the hillippine people have received a greater have of self-government; that they have more to may as to how they shall be governed, than is the case with any peo-ple in the Orient which is under European ile. Nor is this all. Congress has, with r-seeing wisdom, heartily supported all that has been done by the Executive.
Wise laws for the government of the
Philippines have been placed upon the
statute books, and under those laws provision is made for the introduction into the Philippines of representative govern-ment, with only the delay to allow for the establishment of the definite peace, for the taking of a census and the setare governing the Filipinos primarily in their interest, and for their very great benefit. And we have acted in practical fashion—not trying to lay down rules as to what should be done in the remote and uncertain future, but turning our atten-tion to the instant need of things and enecting that need in the fullest and am-

"It would be hard to say whether we owe most to our military or our civil representatives in the Philippines. The soldiers have shown splendid gallantry in the field, and they have done no less admirable work in preparing the provinces for civil government. The civil authorities have shown the utmost wisdom in doing a very difficult and very important work of vast extent. It would be hard to find in modern times a better example of successful conservation extensions. of successful, conservative statesmanship of successful, conservative statesmanship. Finally, in the Philippines, as in Cuba. the instances of wrong-doing among either our civil or military respresentatives have been astonishingly few, and punishment has been meted out with even-handed justice to all offenders.

Welfare of the Coast. "Nor should it be forgotten that while we have thus acted in the interest of the islanders themselves, we have also helped our own people. Our interests are as great in the Pacific as in the Atlantic. The welfare of California, Oregon and Washington is as vital to the Nation as the welfare of New England, New York

and the South Atlantic States.

"The awakening of the Orient means yery much to all the nations of Christendom, commercially no less than politically—and it would be short-sighted states-manship on our part to refuse to take the necessary steps for securing a proper share to our people of this commercial future. The possession of the Philippines has helped us as the acceptor. has helped us, as the securing of the open door in China has helped us. Already the Government has taken the necessary steps to provide for the laying of a Pa-cific cable under conditions which safe-guard absolutely the interests of the American public. Our commerce with the East is growing rapidly. Events have justified, alike from the moral and material standpoint, all that we have ne in the Far East, as a sequel to our

Tonight, after his address at the Colthe President was the guest of Executive Secretary John Robin. lum avenue. The President invited May-or Sullivan to meet him at Mr. Robin's home. The Mayor is an ex-cierk, who was elected by the laboring men, a fact with which the President was familiar. and he expressed a desire to have a personal chat with Mr. Sullivan.

BEGINNING OF THE TOUR. Citizens of Oyster Bay Fired a Pres-

idential Salute. OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 22.-Prest dent Roosevelt left Ovster Bay this m ing for New Haven on his tour through New England. The Presidential party was taken on board the Sylph launch. At 10 o'clock the Sylph weighed anchor and started for New Haven. The party consisted of the President and Mrs. consevelt, Ethel Roosevelt, Secretary ortelyou, Dr. Lung, the President's physician; two stenographers and two messengers. Citizens of Oyster Bay fired a Presidential salute from an anvil as

the Sylph steamed away At New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.-The yacht Sylph, bearing the President, arrived at Belle dock about 1:15 P. M., hav-ing made the run up New Haven harbor to the accompaniment of universal sa-lutes. The President acknowledged the salutes from the yacht's quarter deck. He came ashore at 1:20 P. M. at a special landing constructed for the occasion Mayor John F. Studley and a committee from the Board of Aldermen greeted the President and his party and conducted them to the carriages in waiting.

Troop A. Connecticut National Guard, constituted the military escort. The programme provided for nothing but a drive and the progress of it took the distinfactory quarters and the center of the ity. The factories and shops were losed, and the city was gayly dressed in flags and bunting.

The President's train left the Belle dockyards promptly at 2:30 P. M. The President stood on the rear platform of the train and bowed repeatedly to the throngs. The locomotives and factory whistles in the vicinity sounded parting

At Meriden.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—The special train bearing President Roosevelt and party arrived here at 3 o'clock. A salute of guns greeted the President, and all the bells in town were rung, while 20,000 peo-ple lined the streets through which the procession excerting the distinguished visitor passed. The programme included singing by 1000 school children, stationed on the lawn in front of the Methodist Church, and a greeting to the President by the local veterans of the Grand Army in front of the City Hall. Just before de-parting from the city, President Roose-velt addressed the crowd briefly from the rear platform of his car, the Mayflower, thanking the people for the reception tendered him.

Eleanor Duse Coming West. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Signora Eleano Duge will probably soon be introduced so the public of the Pacific Coast, and later go to Australia. She has never appeared outbreak was at its height.

"Step by step, as our Army conquered, the rule of the military was supplanted by the rule of the civil authorities—the soi-

TAFT REACHES MANILA

WELCOMED WITH AN ENTHUSIAS-TIC DEMONSTRATION.

Advises the Filipinos to Till the Soil and Not Waste Time in Useless Political Agitation.

MANILA, Aug. 22.—Governor Taft reached here this morning at daylight on the United States gunboat General Aiva from Singapore, Straits Settlements, He was welcomed with an enthusiastic popu-

was welcomed with an enthusiastic popular demonstration.

The first day had been made a holiday, and the city was decorated. Eight large arches had been erected on the streets. Twenty thousand natives from adjoining provinces participated in the demonstration in honor of the Governor's arrival. There was a parade of vessels in the bay, and 30 decorated craft carrying members of the civil commission, military officers and the reception committee went to meet the General Aiva in the bay and escorted Governor Taft to the entrance of the Pasig River. The Governor was escorted by a large procession to the palace in the walled city, where a public reception was held.

ception was held.

Responding to an address of welcome,
Governor Taft outlined the progress and the result of his negotiations at Rome in the matter of the Philippines, and said all church questions were progressing toward a satisfactory settlement. The Governor said the action taken by Congress concerning the Philippines showed that the American people honestly desired to help the Filipinos. The Americans were determined the islands should not be exploited by Americans at the expense of the Filipinos. Governor Taft predicted that eventually the archipelago would have practically free trade, and he congratulated the Filipino people upon restoration of peace. He advised restoration of peace. He advised the Filipinos to till the soil and restore their country rather than waste time in use-less political agitation. He promised personally to labor for the natives, and asked for their confidence and support.

Governor Taft was given an ovation on the streets of the city during his passage to the palace, and he received another ovation at his reception

Situation in Mindanno. General Chaffee has returned to Manila from his tour of the southern islands. He has not taken decisive action against the Moros of Mindanao. He regards the situation there as uncertain, but not criti-General Chaffee still hopes that moral suasion may avert a conflict be-tween the Moros and the Americans, and he has directed Captain John J. Pershing, of the Fifteenth Infantry, commander of the American column at Lake Lanao, to open communication with the Sultan of Bacolod and ascertain the reason for the repeated attacks by Moros upon the Americans when the latter were not on the offensive. He will await a reply from the Sultan before taking further steps in the matter.

At Ibgai General Chaffee conferred with a number of Moro chiefs of the Lake Lanao district. They were quite friend-by, and the leading chief egreed to visit Captain Pershing.

GUAM NEEDS NEW LAWS. avy Department Will Recommend

That Congress Take Some Action. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Navy Department will recommend that Congress enact some legislation which will clear up the anomalous situation which exists on the Island of Guam. The administration of justice is one of the things which calls most urgently for ac-

It is possible that a way out of the dif-ficulty might be found by extending over the island the provisions of the act which extends the Federal statutes over the Guam Islands, and gives the United States Court, into whose jurisdiction an offender from those island is first brought, jurisdiction over his case. If the pro-visions of the state were extended to Guam, petty offenses could be tried there in the existing courts, and graver crimes, including those for which capital punishment is prescribed, could be tried in any United States Court in the jurisdiction of which an offender has been brought. Legislative action is also needed to insure the stability of the tariff laws now in force on the island. This tariff was created by an executive order of President McKinley, and according to the de-cision in the insular cases is unconstitutional. The receipts from customs duties have made the island self-supporting, but unless legislation is enacted by Congress, a test case could be brought in a United States Court which would nullify the present tariff, and thus destroy the revenues of the island.

CHINESE IN PHILIPPINES. English Writer Belleves They Are

Necessary to Develop Islands. LONDON, Aug. 23.-The Times this morning publishes a special article deal-ing with the question of Chinese immigra-tion in the Philippines. The writer of the article expressed the belief that if the United States rigidly excludes Chinese from the Philippines, such a course will prove a fatal error of judgment, because the instincts of Americans made it im-possible for them to compel the lazy own men to work as the Dutch compe the Malay to labor, and the Filipinos are not likely to work without compulsion. The development of the Philippines can only be effected by means of an ample and steady stream of coolle labor. The Americans will sooner or later discover, says the article, the utter hopelessness of transforming the character of the natives of the islands, and they must de-cide whether to suffer the Pilipinos to go their own way and die out in peaceful in dolence, if that be Nature's decree, or

For the Apostolic Delegate. ROME, Aug. 22.—The Vatican authori-ties have completed the collection of documetts referring to the Philippine ques-tion for the use of the apostolic delegate to Manila, and it is conjectured that his appointment is imminent. A complete history of the negotiations on the sub-ject of friars' lands is given, including a summary of the voluminous report of Manilageage Changelle. The except dele-Monsignore Chappelle, the ex-papal delegate to the Philippines, and the full text of the notes exchanged between Governor Taft and the Vatican. These are mor Taft and the Vatican. These are supplemented by precise instructions, regarding which secrecy is maintained, though Cardinal Rampolla, the papai Secretary of State, expresses the hope that the instructions are so framed as to enable the delegate to fuifill the pope's promise to Governor Taft—namely, to reach a solution satisfactory to both parties.

Success in What He Aimed At. Springfield Republican

The dictum of The Portland Oregonian that Mr. Depew has been a failure as a Senator may be accepted or not, according to the point of view. In one sense Mr. Depew has been a failure. There is no indication that he is an influential personage or that he carries much of the bur-den of work or is looked to for advice in the Senate's proceedings. And there is still less indication that he will improve in these particulars. But that is only one way of looking at Mr. Depew's Sena torial career. Has any one supposed that he went to the Senate expecting to "cut ice"? Mr. Depew was elected at an advanced age-he is now in his 76th year-to "round out" a career notable for ac tivity in other lines than statesmanship Now there never was a man, however distinguished, who could go into the Senate to round out his career and at the same time could make himself a power in the Senate's business. To become influential in that body a man must enter it at a comparatively early age and attain power and leadership by years of

labor and experience. Mr. Depew knew well enough what the conditions were, and, going to Washington, as he did, for a good time and a culminating honor, he never desired to "shape legislation" or "make the Senate tremble." He has had his good time, and no Senator is working less or enjoying life more than our amia bie Chauncey.

RARE RELICS OF LINCOLN.

His Law Library and Many Bills to His Clients Owned in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Press.

That Abraham Lincoln began an autograph album while he was in the White House and that he gave it to a boy friend, much interested in autographs, is not generally known. It happened in this way:
The boy was employed in the Postoffice
Department at Washington. His mother,
who knew Mr. Lincoln very well, took a
novel plan to secure the President's autograph and photograph on one occasion, at a reception. Taking a pen, a small vial of ink and an album, she held them toward Mr. Lincoln as he greeted her. He took the pen and vial, and holding up one in each hand, said: "Madanı, you have made it very easy

He also gave her the photograph. Mr.

Lincoln, learning also that her son was so interested in autographs, showed the young man a small octave blank book of autographs which he himseif had begun by placing his own name, A Lincoln, on the first page, followed by those of H. Hamlin, Bangor Ma; S. P. Chase, Gideon Welles, 28 February, 1863; Galusha A. Grow, Glenwood, Fa.; A. H. Foote, Rear-Admiral, United States Navy, February 28, 1861; R. E. Fenton (Governor of New York): Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania, and Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.
This was in the early half of 1863, and the boy, who has in the years since been Mr. Theodore F. Wurts, a well-known civil engineer, was delighted to hear the President offer him the precious volume. In the years that passed he added many well-known names himself, and some years ago presented it to his son, who has added other rare names and made it the nucleus of a most interesting collection. Soon after the present owner re-ceived it he asked John Wanamaker to add his name to the volume. Turning over its leaves for a moment, Mr. Wana-maker handed it back, saying: "No, no; that volume should be kept sacred."

Mr. Wurts is a descendant of the cele-brated lawyer and associate of Horace

Binney, John Wurts, Down Chestnut street, in a well-known law office, not far from the postoffice building, is a still more interesting collec-tion of relies of the martyred President, namely, his law library, or rather that of the firm of Lincoln & Herndon, whose names are on the fly-legues or covers. The entire legal library of this firm em-braced but 12 volumes, on the top shelf of a little home-made bookcase of five shelves. All of these, except a single vol-µme of Blacketone, which was bought by the New York State Library, are still resting on that upper shelf in the old bookcase. They include three volumes of Chitty on "Pleading"; Stephens" "Com-mentaries on English Law," Greenleaf on "Evidence," the Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1844; four volumes of Kent's "Com-mentaries on American Law," Smith's "Law of Landford and Tenant," two volumes of Story's "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence," two volumes of Parson's "Law of Contract," Wheaton on "Criminal Law," Redfield on "Law of Railways," and Stephens on "Principles of Pleading."

The earliest of these was an edition of 18st, and the latest, the "Law of Railways," of 1858.

It is said that the rest of the shelves contained the entire general library of the firm, and no doubt Mr. Lincoln himself made the case, for there stands near it an old "split-bottom" chair, which it is known that he made for his son. About the case are various articles of Lincoln's furniture, such as an old black

hair sofa, chairs, desks and the like, and some most interesting papers and por-traits of Mr. Lincoln. One of these portraits is the painting made for the Illi Legislature, representing him standing at a table, on which lies the American flag furled. Among the papers hanging framed about the walls are some most interesting bills rendered for legal seras \$3 and \$5. One of these, however, against a railway, is \$5000, and near 's hangs the protest of the railway officers against the amount of the fee, and the testimony of six or seven men, among them Norman B. Judd, to the effect that the charge was not unreasonable.

Among the papers is a card to a de-partment officer asking him to find some work for the bearer, a woman, whose husband was a preacher, but was then serving as a soldier. This request, cu-riously enough, is written on the back of the card of Mrs. Winfield Scott. A cuapparently for some kind of index rerum,

When you cannot find it, look in this."

TRANS-MISSISSIPPIANS. Anti-Trust Resolutions Adopted at

Closing Session. ST. PAUL, Aug. 22-When the Trans-Mississippi Congress was called to order today for the closing session, J. A. Gard-ner, of St. Louis, moved the adoption of resolutions which he presented. These slightly differed from the Wetmore resolutions of earlier in the session and precipitated another lively debate. The point proposition would be generally looked on as partion action by the congress than on the merits of the case. A vote was finally reached before 11 o'clock, and by a vote of 20 to 19 the resolutions were adopted, as follows:

'Whereas, the trust system has be and is a menace to our republican institutions; and,

"Whereas, if allowed to continue to form combinations in restraint of trade and the elimination of competition, the wealth of the entire country will be concentrated in the hands of a few; and, "Whereas, the said combinations are calculated to destroy the ambition of the youth of the country, it being well under-stood that the ambition and hope of the

young men of this country have made it great, therefore be it "Resolved, by this congress, that the President of the United States be urged to use all power vested in his office to the end that the growing power and in fluence of the trusts may be destroyed,

"Resolved, that if, in the wisdom of the National Congress, the laws now on the statute books are insufficient to suppress this growing evil, other more stri and efficient laws be speedily enacted.

Irrigation Land Withdrawals.

GREAT FALLS. Mont., Aug. 22.—An order has been received from Washington withdrawing another 1,000,000 acres of land in the Great Fails district from entry. The order is in line with the in-tention of the Government to push for-ward the St. Mary's canal irrigation project as rapidly as possible. Three million acres have now been withdrawn and further withdrawals are expected within 20 days.

Will Put Up a State Ticket.

TOPEKA, Ksn., Aug. 22.—The Middle-of-the-Road Populist convention ad-journed today after decking to put a state ticket in the field. The initiative and referendum method of choosing the ticket will be used, and the nominations will be filed within a month.

New Mining Company Incorporated. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Mina Grande Consolidated Mining Company, capital \$5,000,000, was incorporated here today. The company is authorized to do

Nourish the Weak Nerves Build Up Wasted Tissue, and Purify the Stagnant Blood in August.

Paine's Celery Compound,

Nature's Summer Medicine. The One Great Health Builder.

Paine's Celery Compound supplies the need of the weak, sickly, and diseased in a way that no other medicine can do. It never falls to brace and strengthen the weakened nerves; it forms new and quickly purifies the foul and stag-nant blood, allowing it to course with freedom and life to every part of the body. Paine's Celery Compound is great furnisher of nutriment for weak and rundown nervous eyetem

The use of a few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound produces results that are most astonishing and happy to the sick. The thin, emaciated body soon takes on solid flesh, the skin is clear, the eyes bright and sparkling, pain in the back is banished, the liver and kid-neys work healthily, the digestive organs do duty with unfailing regularity, feelings of new energy and well being take the place of nervousness, despondency,

and melancholta. Nourishing the nerves, the formation of fresh tissue, and cleansing of the blood by Paine's Celery Compound, means a new, vigorous and happy life. There can be no failures when Paine's Celery Compound is used; it truly "makes sick people well."

a mining business. Incorporators: Frederick Famberch, F. J. Rooney and Jacob G. Smither, all of New York.

Lost His Bearings.

Philadelphia Times. Ex-Judge Campbell, president of the Board of City Trusts, was walking up and lown Chestnut street, between Broad and Juniper, one recent evening, awaiting the arrival of a friend, when his attention was attracted by the eccentric locomotion of a man coming through Juniper street from Market. He crawled along the walt of the old Mint for a few yards, and then plunged headlong across the street, bringing up with a jolt against an awning pole in front of Wanamaker's, and carom ng against the westernmost window of that store. Then he sigzagged across Chestnut street, and, steadying himself against the boarded-up entrance of the Garrick Theater, asked the Judge with a fine assumption of polite dignity: "I-I beg par-pardon, shir; but (hic)but couldab you tell m-me if thish ish-if thish ish Cheshtnut street, or -or ish it Wedneshday?"

Catarrh

It originates in a scrofulous condition of

the blood and depends on that condition. It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, af-fects the vocal organs, disturbs the stomach. It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

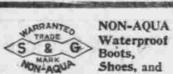
Hood's Sarsaparilla This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending

on scrofula or the scrafulous habit. Boop's PILLS are the best cathartic.

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Medical Book Free. "Enow Thysel," a book for men only; regular price, 80 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, it cents for postage. Address the Peahouty Medical fusilitate, i Rullinch street, Boston, Mass, established in 1880, the oldest and best in America. Write today for free book, "The Key to Health and Haplness."

Editor's Note For 40 years the Peahody a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as atandard as American Gold,
The Peahody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no squale.—Boston Herald.



Creedmoors keep your feet dry, and prevent trouble with

Ask dealers. Catalogue free. Strong & Garfield Co. Boston

Makers of Fine Shoes

your throat and lungs.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspep. sia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating, A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nauses, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR-PID LIVER. They Regulate the Bow sis. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dese. Small Price

FREE SPIRITUALISTIC TESTS

Professor Sterling

will give free tests in the A. O. U. W. Hail, between Tayloy and Salmon streets, Sunday evening, August 14. Spirit messages, tests in alate-writing, envelope tests, black-board tests. Bring your own slates. Have your questions written on a small piece of paper in a sealed envelope. Starting revelations through the psychic force that Professor Sterling possesses. Admission is free, but a silver collection of to cents will be taken at the door,