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PAGES 1 TO 10

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HE WANTS NO CHANGE

Bourke Cockran on the Question of Expansion.

FEARS EFFECT ON HUMAN RACE

Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase—Issues of the Parties—Trade and the Flag.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, in opening his Western campaign itinerary here tonight, spoke to an audience that crowded the Coliseum, built to seat 12,000 persons. The speech was made under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, and attracted thousands who were unable to enter the auditorium. The crush at the doors when Mr. Cockran, accompanied by Mayor Harrison and others, arrived was so great that scores of men and women fainted, and both Mr. Cockran and Chicago's executive were jostled and half-suffocated. United States Senator Jones and his wife were caught in the throng and only by heroic efforts was Mrs. Jones rescued from injury.

Mr. Cockran was entertained by the Iroquois Club at dinner. At 8 o'clock, escorted by two bands, the Cook County Democratic Marching Club, city and county officials and several hundred citizens, he proceeded to the Coliseum. En route, the speaker was cheered, his name being connected with that of Bryan. The marching club provided fireworks and other means of illumination along the line of parade.

Mayor Harrison introduced Mr. Cockran, who immediately began an attack on the expansionist policy of the Government. He said:

"We are told by our Republican adversaries that the issue of this campaign is the preservation of our National prosperity. I accept that issue. I go further and I say that on the results of this election depend not merely the prosperity of the American people, but the prosperity of the whole human race. I believe that Republicans and Democrats will concede the establishment of this Republic was the most important contribution to human progress since the birth of Christianity. The benefit of this Republic to the human race was not the adoption of a written Constitution. It was not the distribution of the powers of this Government into various departments. Long before the convention met to deliberate; long before the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed in Philadelphia, executives had administered governments, parliaments had adopted and judges had interpreted laws. But never in the history of the race until the American people came together to frame the system under which they intended to live was a government established, not an infamous assumption of divine intervention, but upon the consent and on the will of the people to establish justice, to provide for the common welfare and to preserve to the people and their posterity the blessings of civil liberty.

"The fruits of that experiment have been visible all over the world. They have proved that the only sure pathway to prosperity is obedience to the moral law that justice is the fountain of greatness, material, intellectual and moral, a fountain that flows in ever-increasing abundance among those who remain faithful to the source. That has been one lesson that this country has proved; proved by every benefit which the human race has derived from it; proved by the fact that since this Republic was founded the peace of the world has been preserved, the well being of this Nation has been advanced, industry everywhere has been made fruitful, the power of the human hand has been multiplied, the extent of human knowledge has been widened and the boundary of human hopes has been amplified. And now we are asked to change this system of Government for a system such as other countries are every day discarding. We are asked to abandon those institutions, which are the supreme fruits of Christian civilization, embodying in themselves all that has been achieved for human rights since the doctrine of human equality was first preached on the shores of Lake Galilee, and we are asked to surrender, not because there are any signs of impending failure, but because it has achieved the very plenitude of success. Surely this raises not merely the issue of American prosperity, but the issue of human progress.

"The Republican candidate offers us professions of morality which are the most unexceptionable. We find him shooting down people in the Eastern islands and professing the utmost affection for them and the utmost regard for their prospects. He tells us that he is opposed to imperialism and yet he is seeking to establish a government of arbitrary and unlimited powers. He affects to resent the assertion that he is introducing militarism into the United States, and yet we find the Army has been quadrupled during his Administration, and a policy established which will lead to further armament, if it should be successful at the polls.

"Now, I have no disposition to charge the President of the United States with immorality or disloyalty. I prefer to think that he has fallen a victim to high-sounding and misguiding phrases, which have often reconciled men of excellent disposition to very questionable transactions. In fact, I believe that it is a source of congratulation to the people of the United States everywhere that this campaign has been singularly free from all manner of personalities. I don't think I have ever known a political contest to be conducted on a higher plane of thoughtful discussion. Both parties are deeply concerned upon the questions before them. They are bitterly divided upon the issue, but I think they are both united in conceding the personal virtues of both candidates.

The Two Issues.

"Now, I believe that this issue before the people represents the attempt on one side to overthrow all that has made for human progress, and on the other an honest, enthusiastic desire to defend it. Stated in its narrowest compass, the issue before the American people is the right of this Government to seize distant territory and govern it against the will of its inhabitants, not under our Constitutional Government, but through officeholders to be named by the President, who will administer their functions outside the Constitution, and independently of its limits. Now, I apprehend there can be no difference between a Republican and a Democrat as to the statement at issue. On the one side, the Republicans contend, inasmuch as the extra Constitutional powers are to be exercised outside the United States, that imperialism, so far as this country is concerned, is not an issue of this campaign, and they go on to say that even if it were dangerous they would still be bound to vote for it, because to defeat it by the election of the Democratic candidate would be to bring about a money panic, and that would be too great a price for the security of democratic institutions. The Democrats answer that such a policy would be a violation of the principles that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that it would be infamous to repudiate, in our hour of strength, the principle which we invoked in our hour of weakness. They contend, further, that despotic or arbitrary powers cannot be confided to the officers of a republican government without endangering the integrity of democratic institutions. And, lastly, they contend that since republican government is shown by the history of the world, since the establishment of this Government, to have been the fountain of the greatest prosperity that mankind has ever enjoyed, its preservation cannot endanger prosperity, but must contribute to its permanence and to its growth.

"Imperialism is not expansion of our political system into new country. It is the erection in distant lands by this Government of another government wholly distinct from it and radically different from it, and, therefore, irresponsibly hostile to it. You may perceive this is expanding the scope of our Constitutional system, not the authority of our Government, but expanding the authority of our office-holders so far as to make it independent of the Constitution which creates them.

"Such a system can only be enforced against the resistance of the nations. It means armies must be put in the field; that American lives must be sacrificed and the lives of helpless people must be destroyed, and if the resistance be subdued now, their resentment will be undying. Resentment will seek opportunities and expression in the future. As the man who injures another expects revenge, even when none is planned, so the alien foreign government which has robbed the people of its birthright of liberty constantly fears resistance, even when none is planned, and then must make preparations all the time for conflicts in the field to ensure the safety of its own citizens.

The Louisiana Purchase.

"To think that such a system should be submitted to the American people and attempted to be justified by the purchase of Louisiana is, perhaps, the most extraordinary instance in our history. No two transactions could have been more dissimilar than the expansion of Jefferson and the imperialism of McKinley. So much has been said on the question, if you will allow me, I will state this evening, briefly as I can, the actual facts of that momentous transaction that hereafter every person in this hall who will hear the sacred name of 'Jefferson' used to justify the deal of McKinley, will find the means of refuting the slander and of confounding the person who discredits the most illustrious name in American history."

Mr. Cockran then reviewed the history of the Louisiana purchase, maintaining that to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi River to the Gulf, to which the United States was entitled by treaty right, but which right had been practically nullified by complications between France and Spain, to which the United States was not a party, Jefferson was reduced to the alternative of taking Louisiana, of taking the whole by peaceful means or else taking New Orleans by forcible means. He continued:

"He chose the pathway of peace and it was not the least of his contributions to the greatness of this country or the civilization of the world. (Applause). When he took it, he took it under this provision: 'The inhabitants of the said territory shall be incorporated with the Union of the United States and be admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion they possess.'

"My friends, you see, outside of the naked fact that Jefferson took territory and that McKinley is trying to take territory, there is no resemblance between the two policies. On the contrary, in every element that distinguishes them, there is a radical and irreconcilable difference. Jefferson took territory to avoid war. McKinley is making war to take territory. Jefferson took contiguous territory to do justice and avoid the provocation of war in the future. McKinley is taking remote territory, which, if he succeeds in subduing, will cause future contests without number. Jefferson took territory to incorporate into the Union of states and extend over it the beneficent influence of our Constitution and the integrity of our flag. McKinley is seizing territory, not to expand our Constitutional Government over it, but to turn it over to officeholders to be exploited and plundered by syndicates and favorites.

"We have been told that Jefferson never meant that the consent of the governed was necessary when there was a chance to effect a conquest. It was only something to be pretended, like a tricky politician, when there was advantage to be gained by an expression of virtue. The Democratic party believes that Jefferson voiced a great truth, a truth which has borne glorious fruits in this century for

(Concluded on Second Page.)

W. BOURKE COCKRAN

WHO SPOKE IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY AGAINST EXPANSION.

PORTLAND'S GROWTH

Secretary Wilson Much Gratified at the Fine Showing.

DESTINED TO BECOME A GREAT CITY

Next Ten Years Will Witness Even Greater Development—Orient Trade of Great Value.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—"I was very much gratified at the brilliant showing made by Portland in its census returns," said Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, "but I cannot say that I was surprised at the immense growth of that town. On the contrary, I would have been much surprised and deeply disappointed, if the result had been otherwise. Portland possesses exceptional qualifications for a growing town, and has an advantage over many of our larger cities. She is destined to become one of the greatest cities in the United States, and will take her place as a commercial center along with the great ports of the Atlantic coast. Portland's growth has been rapid in the past 10 years, it is true, but I confidently expect to see even a greater development in the ten years to come. The trade with Alaska, and the beginning of a trade with the Orient, has helped to build up the City of Portland. But our Oriental trade is yet in its infancy, and when it once gets a start, will go forward with leaps and bounds, and the cities on the Pacific Coast are the ones that will supply the most of that trade. Look at our shipments of wheat to the Orient, as compared to the shipments of years preceding, and then take into consideration the growth of our foreign trade, and you can see what we will be shipping to the Orient in a few years. In 1890, our exports of breadstuffs to the Orient were valued at $3,621,936, and in 1899 they had reached the enormous figure of $7,491,021. That, of course, does not begin to include all of the exports that pass through the ports on the Pacific Coast. Portland people are somewhat awake to their possibilities, but I am still of the opinion, as I was last Summer, when I was on the Coast, that there is not a man there who so fully realizes what the future will do for that section as I do. The growth and upbuilding that is in store for the entire Pacific Coast is almost beyond comprehension, and the sooner the Coast people realize its true extent, the better it will be for them.

How the Philippines Will Help.

"Our trade with the Orient is not to be entirely of an export character. Look at the Philippines, for instance. We are shipping them wheat, flour, iron manufactures, cotton goods, woods and manufactures of woods, provisions of all sorts, agricultural implements, and any quantity of canned goods. In return, they will ship to this country just what we, or, rather, you, on the Pacific Coast, most need. The coal fields of the Philippines are rich beyond our knowledge or imagination, and their coal is of a high grade. Then they will make up many cargoes of hard woods, in which the islands abound. On the Coast you have no hard woods; in the Philippines they have no soft woods to speak of. There is your exchange, and what port is better adapted to receive the benefit of such trade than Portland? Your steamers, going out from the Coast have difficulty in getting coal; in the Philippine Islands that difficulty is eradicated. Aside from its lumber, Portland, by reason of its location, should be able to supply many of the crying needs of the Orient. It is the natural outlet of a vast wheat country; its salmon will find a ready market in the Orient, and extensive packs can be shipped direct from Portland. Portland dealers should be able to control much of the trade in manufactured goods and other commodities that are demanded. This great era of prosperity and trade growth will, of course, not be confined to Portland, but will extend from the northern coast of Washington to Lower California. It is a matter for the cities to decide which shall get the greatest benefit from this growing trade. Portland has many natural advantages, is well located, has a good harbor, good railway connections; and its merchants and shippers are live, wide-awake men. There is, indeed, a brilliant future before Portland. If she fails to take advantage of her opportunity, and I have no fear of such a calamity, the other coast cities will be benefited, but if she gets in, her growth is almost unlimited."

Market for American Products.

Secretary Wilson alluded several times to the great Oriental trade possibilities and their relation to Pacific Coast ports. One of the greatest immediate factors in this trade is our possibilities in the Philippines and Hawaii. It is estimated that they will immediately supply a market for from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually, and twice that sum later. The total imports of the Philippines in 1899 amounted to $20,255,537, while our exports to Hawaii were valued at $13,509,148. On this basis it is fair to assume that the present total imports of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands are more than $35,000,000. The fact that our own exports to the Hawaiian Islands have grown from $5,907,155 in 1898 to $13,509,148 in 1900 indicates the growth of the importations, which may also be expected in the Philippines when the insurrection has been fully suppressed and trade relations have been fully restored, and the consuming power has increased through a development of the producing and exporting capacity of the islands. It is not unreasonable to assume that the trade with these two groups of islands will soon reach $70,000,000 annually, and will constantly increase as their producing capacity develops. Of course, all of this does not go through Pacific Coast ports, but the great bulk of it does, or should, and as those ports increase their capacity, so will their trade with the Orient multiply.

An Open Door to the Orient.

Through our possession of the Philippines, and largely aided by the part the United States has taken in the Chinese trouble, our trade with adjacent countries should greatly increase in the immediate future. The imports of the countries commercially adjacent to the Philippines amount to about $200,000,000 annually, and nearly all of these importations are of the classes of articles for which the people of the United States are attempting to find a market. Grouped around Manila, as a point of distribution, lies the most densely populated part of the world. More than 800,000,000 of people form the population of Japan, Asiatic Russia, China, British India, Australasia, the Dutch East Indies, French Cochin China and Siam, all of which are nearer Manila as a point of distribution than any other great commercial center, while such great trade centers as Shanghai, Canton and others are practically as near to Manila as Havana is to New York. The commerce of this section, of which Manila may be made the great commercial center, now amounts to more than $2,000,000,000 per annum, and its annual purchases to about $100,000,000 per month. Practically all of this vast sum which it sends to other parts of the world is expended for the class of goods for which the people of the United States are now seeking a market, such as cotton and cotton manufactures, breadstuffs, provisions, dairy products, manufactures of iron and steel and wood, the products of the farm and factory, all of which are demanded by the people of that part of the world.

American Goods Popular in the East.

In most cases the apparent disposition of these countries is to purchase from the people of the United States rather than from any other section or people. China, which in 1889 took only 2½ per cent of her imports from the United States, in 1899 took 8.4 per cent from this country. Japan, which in 1893 took only 6.8 per cent, in 1899 had increased that per cent to 17.3. Our imports to China grew from $3,900,457 in 1893 to $5,635,260 in 1899. Our exports to Japan in the same [illegible] increased from $2,167,464 [illegible] to British Australasia our exports, which in 1894 were $8,131,939, in 1900 were $28,726,767. To the Hawaiian Islands our exports in 1893 were $2,827,663, while those of the fiscal year recently ended are $13,509,148. To the Philippines our exports in 1897 were less than $100,000, while those of the fiscal year of 1900 had grown to $2,640,449. Taking Asia as a whole, our exports, which in 1893 were but $16,222,354, were in 1900 $64,913,984, an increase of 400 per cent. Our trade with Oceanica grew in like proportion. It is a matter of fact that the United States is gaining rapidly in the share which she is able to supply in the enormous imports of the countries and islands in question. But our commercial relations and commercial growth are not confined to our exports. The Philippines and Hawaii can readily supply a large proportion of the $350,000,000 worth of tropical and subtropical products which this country imports annually; and the money be thus expended under the American flag, and for the benefit of both the people of the islands and our own citizens having investments in the islands.

TEN YEARS OF NORTHWEST PROGRESS.

1900—	
Portland	90,426
Seattle	(?) 80,000
Tacoma	(?) 40,000
Spokane	36,848
1890—	
Portland	46,385
Seattle	42,837
Tacoma	36,006
Spokane	19,922
Per cent increase—	
Portland	94.95
Seattle	(?) 86.75
Tacoma	(?) 11.09
Spokane	84.96

Mills Close for Lack of Orders.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Regarding the report that several mills of the Illinois Steel Company would be closed for a month or more, President E. J. Buffington, of that company, gave out the following statement:

"We have shut down our Joliet plant for lack of orders. We shall be compelled to shut other mills within the next ten days for the same reason, although we hope to keep most of our mills in operation.

"As the Presidential election approaches many of our best customers are postponing for the reason, as they state, they wish to wait until they are certain of the result of the election before placing any large orders."

Trial by a New Method.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It has been proposed to the Navy Department that the trial trips of the monitor Wyoming and the torpedo-boats Paul Jones and Preble shall be in San Francisco Bay by the standardized screw method, instead of over a measured course, as is usual. These craft are now in course of construction by the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco.

Encouraging New Prune Markets.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 29.—The California Cured Fruit Association has made a differential of a quarter of a cent a pound on all prunes for Mexico, Canada, Central and South American countries, where markets for prunes have not yet been fairly opened.

Hobson Wants Leave of Absence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Lieutenant Hobson has applied to the Navy Department for six months' leave of absence because of trouble with his eyes.

TUAN IS DEGRADED

China of Her Own Accord Takes Up His Punishment.

IMPERIAL COURT WILL TRY HIM

An Imperial Edict Blames the Chinese Ministry for Encouraging the Boxers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Important news came from China at the end of the day which in itself tends to advance materially the efforts for a final settlement. China has accepted the suggestions of the United States contained in answer to the German proposition, and has begun voluntarily the punishment of the reactionary Chinese leaders who were responsible for the Pekin outrages.

The Department of State is informed by Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, that Sheng, Chinese Director of Railways and Telegraphs, has handed him a decree of the Emperor and Empress, dated at Taignan, September 25, blaming their Ministers for encouraging the Boxers. The edict orders the degradation of four Princes, and deprives Prince Tuan of his salary and official servants. He is to be brought for trial before the Imperial Court.

It will be recalled that in our answer the State Department was careful to state that, while it did not believe in demanding the surrender of the Chinese ringleaders as a condition precedent to negotiations, it was resolved firmly, as Secretary Hay had said in his note of July 3, that in the end the guilty persons should be held to the uttermost accountability. The Chinese Government has taken this intimation to heart, and perhaps hastened in its action by the recent manifestation of dissatisfaction by the United States Government at the reported promotion of Prince Tuan, already has begun the punishment of him and the other Chinese leaders who are held guilty. The decree recited by Sheng is felt to be of the utmost importance as indicating a complete change of heart on the part of the reigning dynasty. It means that the reactionary influences which have been dominant in Pekin through the uprising, and have even continued of late days, have suffered a complete overthrow, and that their most conspicuous figures are degraded and on trial. It is believed here that if this action is genuine it will be hard for any of the powers to find a reasonable pretext for longer refusing to heed the appeals of the Chinese Government for the opening of negotiations looking to a settlement.

The importance of the action is shown by the determination to try Prince Tuan before the Imperial Court. This is the supreme judicial tribunal of China, and is the only one having jurisdiction over the members of the imperial family. It is presided over by Prince Li, with the well-known Prince Ching as first vice-president. Prince Li is the first of the eight princely families of China, and is regarded as friendly to the progressive element. The attitude of Prince Ching has been notable throughout the trouble as friendly to foreign interests. There are five other members of the court, all of them high personages. They occupy a building at Pekin, and are in regular session for the trial of cases affecting members of the nobility and the highest personages. Chinese officials here say that the reference of the case to this high court is of itself the fullest assurance of the gravity with which the throne regards the matter. It is noted also that even before the trial Prince Tuan is stripped of his salary and official servants. Being a man of large and independent means, the loss of salary would not amount to much, if it were not that this and the loss of the servants is a special means of humiliation. The names of the four Princes who have been degraded are not known here.

The action of the Chinese Government in overthrowing the reactionaries is likely to give the most intense gratification to the friendly Viceroys of the south of China and to the Ministers here, and in Europe, who have resisted the Boxer movement. It may be specially noted that only today Minister Wu received information that these Viceroys, including Li Hung Chang, had memorialized the throne to punish the very element which has now been overcome.

Minister Wu today expressed his strong approval of the suggestion by Li Hung Chang that the United States act as mediator for settlement of the entire Chinese question. The Minister was much gratified at the favorable character of the advices from China, particularly the reference of Earl Li to his constant communication with Mr. Wu and the specific reference of the Chinese envoy in favor of the United States as mediator. Mr. Wu has from the first urged that the United States should take a leading part in the peace settlement, and it is probably due to this position that Earl Li now takes the advanced position in favor of the United States as mediator. Since the suggestion has come from a high source, the Minister expresses his confidence of being able to secure any authority or requests for an American initiative which may be needful. In speaking of the matter today, Mr. Wu pointed out that while the powers had taken a position against the partition of China, yet conditions might arise whereby one power would deem it expedient to occupy territory, thus leading other powers to take a similar course, and bringing on a general move toward a partition of the Empire. He feels that it is essential to prevent such a contingency and that the United States is in the best position to guard against such a result. Should it occur the Minister feels that the "open door" and open ports which now invite the commerce of this country would give place to practical closure of China. He holds, therefore, that action by this Government would not only be in the interest of China and all concerned but particularly in the United States' own interest and for the preservation and safe-guarding of our avenues of trade in the Orient.

The fact that Secretary Hay is expected to return to Washington next week will not change in any way the policy of the State Department. The Secretary has been in the closest sympathetic touch with all that has been done respecting China, and the stories printed in Germany to the effect that he is coming back to reverse those policies is pronounced at the State Department to be absurd.

Mr. Conger was heard from in a brief cablegram today. This was not published but it is understood to indicate no important developments.

Massacred at Kuchau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The State Department has received a dispatch from the Consul-General at Shanghai, stating that confirmation has been received of the massacre of the following foreigners at Kuchau, Che Fang province, July 23:

Mr. and Mrs. Ward and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thomson and two children, Miss Thorgood, Miss Sherman, Miss Manchester and Miss Desmond. Miss Manchester and Miss Desmond were citizens of the United States. Miss Manchester arrived in China September 14, 1896. Her home was in Edmunston, N. Y. Miss Desmond arrived in China January 14, 1899. Her home was in Nantuck, Mass. The Consul-General was unable to learn further particulars in regard to the persons named.

Von Waldersee at Tien Tsin.

TIEN TSIN, Sept. 27.—Count von Waldersee and his staff arrived here at noon today. Guards of honor from all the allies received him at the railway station, which was decorated with the flags of Germany, Russia and France. The flags of Great Britain and the other allies were conspicuous by their absence.

The Russians are now at Lu Tai, and there is no immediate prospect of an advance upon Tong Shan, as it is said they fear the Chinese will wreck the mines and the railway plant.

It is reported that German and Russian warships and transports have left Taku to attack Shan Hai Kwan.

Many French troops are arriving.

Prince Ching Replies.

PEKIN, Sept. 24, via Taku, Sept. 27.—Prince Ching has addressed notes to the Ministers, acknowledging their letters suggesting that the court return to Pekin. He announces that he has dispatched a memorial covering the subject to the Dowager Empress.

It is practically determined that Count von Waldersee shall occupy one of the imperial palaces in the Forbidden City, and a large portion of the German army will be quartered there. The Americans disapprove of this, but will not enter a protest.

It Is Germany's Affair.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch from Berlin to a news agency here says: It is reported in official circles that Germany is ready to waive the condition that the punishment of the guilty Chinese functionaries should precede negotiations for a settlement. It is recognized that satisfaction of Germany's vengeance is a special condition, and should not be imposed upon the other powers.

Miles Recommends Automobiles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Lieutenant-General Miles in his annual report will renew his recommendation for the further use of the automobile in the Army.

TO THE GALLOWS FOR GOEBEL MURDER

JAMES HOWARD.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 29.—The motion for a new trial in the case of James Howard was overruled by Judge Cantrill this afternoon, and Howard was sentenced to be hanged December 7. It was agreed that the attorneys should be allowed to file their bill of exceptions to the appeal to the Court of Appeals any time between now and the third week in October. Howard did not weaken or appear agitated when sentence was pronounced, but, in answer to the usual question of the court if he could show cause why sentence should not be pronounced, he said, in a firm, clear voice, "I am innocent." He stood erect, facing the court and listening intently to every word uttered by the Judge, who was visibly affected by the solemnity of the occasion, and spoke in a voice choked with emotion.

In overruling Howard's motion for a new trial, which occurred only a few moments before sentence was pronounced, the court said he did not consider any of the matters set up in the affidavits filed by the defense as sufficient to cause a new trial. The court suspended the sentence of death for 60 days, to give time for the appeal, which will be taken to the Court of Appeals. After this Howard was remanded to the steel cage in the jail.

FILIPINO LETTERS

Show Rebels Are Fighting For Bryan's Election.

MORE CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE

Insurgent Leaders Will Surrender If McKinley Is Elected—Aguinaldo's Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—More treasonable Filipino correspondence has been captured which shows that the present outbreaks are for the purpose of influencing the elections in the United States. F. Sandico, writing to another man, shows that he is urging all of the leaders not to accept anything in the way of peace proposals by the Philippine Commission, but to stand firm. He says:

"If the election of Mr. McKinley be accomplished and the revolution in China be wiped out, and the war in the Transvaal take on new complications, then will I be the first to accept the peace that I believe to be necessary, though it be at the cost of acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, since I consider that our forces are now impotent to defend our sacred and legitimate rights."

Sandico is the man so often quoted by Pettigrew in behalf of the anti-expansionists.

A letter from the general Philippine junta at Hong Kong, to be distributed among the leading insurgents in the Philippines, contains much more of the same sort, and also much in the way of misrepresentation of the purposes of this Government, and urges all Filipinos to submit to no armistice unless it contains a promise of independence.

General Funston has written a letter saying he has captured documents containing instructions transmitted by Aguinaldo to his subordinates to keep up the fight until election, hoping that they may bring about the defeat of McKinley, and saying that their only hope of independence lies in the election of Bryan.

To Preserve Order in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—General MacArthur recently issued the following general order for the betterment of the government of the City of Manila:

"Existing orders requiring residents of the City of Manila to confine themselves to their homes after 10 o'clock P. M. are hereby amended to extend the hour to 11 o'clock P. M., after which hour the streets of the city will be cleared by the police. Saloons will be closed at 10 P. M., and the sale of liquor is prohibited after that hour."

Bad Weather at Canton.

CANTON, O., Sept. 29.—Inclement weather all day kept President and Mrs. McKinley in the house and kept the number of visitors far below the average. In consequence the secretaries and the clerks from the executive office had a good chance to make headway with the great volume of business that accumulates here, in spite of all efforts to keep pace with it.

Depew Will Speak in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Senator Depew will arrive in Chicago October 8 and will speak that night under the auspices of the Republican National Committee at North Side Turner Hall, Sixth Congressional district. Senator Depew will make only the one speech in the West.

French Occupy Two Towns.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch received here from Taku says a French battalion from Pekin has occupied Lou Kou Chio and Chan Tsin Tien, thus obtaining commercial stores.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Political.

Bourke Cockran spoke in Chicago against expansion. Page 1.

Roosevelt addressed an immense audience in Kansas City. Page 2.

Bryan spoke in North Dakota towns, closing the day in Crookston, Minn. Page 3.

China.

The Chinese Government orders the degradation of Prince Tuan. Page 1.

Von Waldersee arrived at Tien Tsin Thursday. Page 1.

Germans want Waldersee to put a price on Prince Tuan's head. Page 11.

Philippines.

Filipinos are fighting to influence the election. Page 1.

Funston captures a proclamation of Aguinaldo's. Page 1.

Foreign.

Conservatives were overwhelmingly successful in the first English elections. Page 2.

Salisbury is keeping China out of English politics. Page 2.

Domestic.

James Howard was sentenced to hang for the Goebel murder. Page 1.

The miners' strike has not been settled. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Republican campaign opened at Ashland and Arlington. Page 4.

British flag has been raised over Porcupine mine district. Page 4.

Port Townsend quarantine authorities report the inspection of 2000 Alaskan emigrants within past four days. Page 4.

Walter Nice badly mangled by being caught in threshing machine near Baker City. Page 4.

Comment on the census of Portland by Secretary Wilson. Page 1.

Commercial and Marine.

New York banks show heavy decrease in deposits. Page 19.

Wheat markets dull and lower. Page 19.

German ships Sirius and Orterbek slightly overdue. Page 9.

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