STORE CLOSES AT 7 P. M. EXCEPT SATURDAY.

Ladies' Vests
Low Neck and Sleeveless **10c**

Boys' Hose
Extra Heavy Fast Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, sizes 7 to 10 **17 to 25c**

Ladies' Misses and Children's
Sun Bonnets, all sizes and colors, at **19c**

The A. Dunbar Co

Headquarters for Dry Goods on the Lower Columbia.

HAVING HOT OLD TIME IN MONTANA

Democratic State Convention Is "Shot All to Pieces."

FACTIONS ARE AT IT AGAIN

Clark and Daly Crowds, Failing to Agree, Holding Separate Conventions—Contesting Delegations to Kansas City.

BUTTE, Mont., June 20.—There will be contesting delegations claiming admission from Montana at the democratic national convention in Kansas City.

The democratic state convention was called to meet here at noon. An hour before that time the state central committee met to make arrangements. The friends of Senator Clark on the committee, including those who held proxies, were in the majority. Chairman W. M. Cockrill of the state committee refused to recognize the proxies and appointed in the places of the absentees men known to be favorable to Daly.

The scene in the room at this time was very wild. A number of deputy sheriffs, under the leadership of Under-Sheriff Murphy, attempted to eject the Clark people. For awhile it looked like an incipient riot. The Clark people finally withdrew.

Chairman Cockrill was deposed by a vote of the committee and John S. Neill was elected. The delegates then assembled at the Auditorium, which Cockrill had selected as the place of meeting.

They found the doors barred and the place in charge of a number of deputy sheriffs acting under the direction of the Daly people. The Clark delegates then went to the Grand Opera House, where the convention was called to order shortly after 5 o'clock. E. C. Day, who voted for Clark, was made temporary chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The Daly people, representing nine counties—three of them regular and the others contested—met in the Auditorium at the same hour, and State Senator H. L. Myers, who voted against Senator Clark in the legislature, was made temporary chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock tonight.

HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC GONE.

Now Fully Under United States Laws.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A special to the Record from Honolulu, June 12 (via San Francisco), says:

Agents of the postoffice, the custom house and the internal revenue have everything in readiness for the change of the government of the Hawaiian Islands, which occurs tomorrow night at midnight. At that hour the government of the Republic of Hawaii passes away forever and the laws and customs of the United States take its place.

Bert M. Thomas, the representative of the internal revenue department, has in some respects the hardest and in some respects the easiest job of the three. He has to introduce an entirely new system starting in from the beginning, but he has no old customs or prejudices to encounter. Every dealer has to take out a license and give bonds and open the accounts required to be kept by the internal revenue department. The wholesale dealers are co-operating with him and he expects to have everything in readiness by midnight of June 16.

W. S. Chance and Andrew Smith are here representing the customs department. Their work is a task involving an endless amount of detail. The Hawaii custom service was a simple affair. There were just five schedules of articles, those free by civil code, those free by treaty, those dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem, those dutiable at 15 per cent and those dutiable at 25 per cent.

From the postoffice department, Messrs. Flint and Hall are here to start the new system. The Hawaiian system was closely allied to the American system also. There will be no radical changes here. Hawaiian stamps carry a letter if it is deposited in the postoffice before midnight on June 23, but not if it is deposited after that.

Governor Dole has been busy the last few days deciding on his appointments, but none of them have been announced, nor will they be until June 16. The plans for the inauguration ceremonies are nearly completed, and they will include a very elaborate programme.

The first democratic territorial convention ever held in Hawaii assembled last night in the drill shed. It elected delegates to the national democratic convention at Kansas City. The delegates are Prince David Kawanankoa, Charles T. Wilder, W. N. Cornwell, W. S. Withers, John D. Holt and John H. Wise. Prince Kawanankoa is a nephew of the late queen dowager, Kapiolani, and with his brother, Prince Cupid Kalanianaole, inherited her estate. Charles T. Wilder has been Hawaiian consul-general at San Francisco for several years. W. N. Cornwell was in the cabinet of Liliuokalani. John D. Holt is a part Hawaiian, who is at the head of a large business house. John H. Wise is a part Hawaiian, a graduate of Oberlin College. W. S. Withers is a comparative new-comer in the islands, and is at the head of the Honolulu Stock Yards Company. The delegates were instructed for Bryan. A permanent organization of the party was effected with Colonel C. J. McCarthy as chairman of the territorial central committee, and Charles L. Rhodes as secretary.

One of the last acts of the government of Hawaii was to destroy 3,250 tins of confiscated opium that has been captured in the hands of smugglers during the last several years, and has been kept in a vault in the custom house ever since. It was destroyed by taking it out three miles on the high seas, opening the tins and throwing them into the ocean.

KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE.

Prominent Kansan Instantly Killed in Galena.

GALENA, KANS., June 20.—City Marshal Parker was instantly killed last night by touching a live wire which had fallen across the sidewalk.

ROOSEVELT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

(Continued from First Page.)

extend the same system to North Carolina and Missouri?

"Has it suddenly come to pass that the democratic party, which today aims, whenever it acquires power, to continue in office by crushing out honest elections and popular rule; has it indeed, come to pass, I say, that that party is the chosen protector of liberty? If it were so, the outlook would be black, indeed. No. The party of Lincoln may be best trusted now, as in the past, to be true even as he was true, to the rights of man and to human freedom, whether within the borders of the United States or in the islands which have come beneath our flag. The liberators may be trusted to watch over the liberated. We who freed Cuba will keep the pledge we made to her and will guide her along the road to independence and stable government until she is ready to settle her own future by the free expression of her people's will. We will be faithful to the trust imposed upon us, and if among those to whom this great work is confided in Cuba, or elsewhere, wrong-doers shall be found, men not only bad in morals, but dead to their duty as Americans and false to the honor of our name, we will punish these basest of criminals to the extent of the law.

"For the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico, the political problem has been solved, and by Republican legislation they have been given self-government and are peaceful and prosperous under the rule of the United States.

"In the Philippines we were met by rebellion, fomented by a self-seeking adventurer and usurper. The duty of the president was to repress that rebellion, to see that the authority of the United States as rightfully based and righteous in Manila as in Philadelphia, was acknowledged and obeyed. That harsh and painful duty President McKinley has performed firmly and justly, eager to resort to gentle measures whenever possible, unyielding when treachery and violence made force necessary. Unlike the opponents of expansion, we do not regard the soldiers of Otis, Lawton and MacArthur as "an enemy's camp." In our eyes they are the soldiers of the United States; they are our army and we believe in them and will sustain them.

"Even now the Democrats are planning, if they get control of the House, to cut off appropriations for the army, and thus compel the withdrawal of our troops from the Philippines. The result would be to force the retirement of such soldiers as would remain in Manila, and their retreat would be the signal for the massacre and plunder of the great body of peaceful inhabitants of the islands, who have trusted to us to protect and guard them. Such an event would be an infamy. Is the government, is the House, to be given over to a party capable of such a policy? Shall they not be intrusted to the party which shall sustain the army and punish the brigands and guerrillas, who, under pretense of war, are now adding so freely to the list of crimes committed in the name of liberty, by usurpers and pretenders, and who, buoyed up by Democratic promises, keep up a highwayman's warfare in hope of Democratic success in November?

"It is for the American people to decide this question. Our position is plain. The restoration of peace and order now so nearly reached in the Philippines, shall be completed. Civil government shall be established, and the people advanced as rapidly as possible along the road to entire freedom and self-government under our flag. We shall not abandon our task. We will neither surrender nor retreat. We will not write failure across this page of our history. We will do our duty, our full duty, to the people of the Philippines, and strive by every means to give them freedom, contentment and prosperity.

"We have no belief in the old slave holders' doctrine that the constitution of its own force marches into every newly acquired territory, and this doctrine, which we cast out in 1860, we still reject. We do not mean that the Philippines shall come within our tariff system or become part of our body politic. We do mean that they shall, under our teaching, learn to govern themselves, and remain under our flag with the largest possible measure of home rule. We make no hypocritical pretenses of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. While we regard the welfare of those people as a sacred trust, we regard the welfare of the American people first. We see our duty to ourselves as well as to others.

"We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the province of government and legislation, we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and to open new markets. Greatest of all markets is China. Our trade is growing by leaps and bounds. Manila, the prize of the war, gives us inestimable advantages in developing that trade. It is the corner stone of our Eastern policy, and the brilliant diplomacy of John Hay, in securing from all nations a guarantee of our treaty rights and of the open door in China, rests upon it. We ask the American people whether they will throw away these new markets and widening opportunities for trade and commerce, by putting in power the Democratic party, who seek under cover of a newly discovered affection for the rights of man to give up these islands of the east and make Dewey's victory fruitless? The choice lies between this Democratic policy of retreat and the Republican policy which would hold the islands, give them freedom and prosperity and enlarge those great opportunities for ourselves and our posterity.

"The democratic attitude toward the Philippines rests wholly upon the proposition that the American people have neither the capacity nor the honesty to deal rightly with these islands. They assume that we shall fail. They fall down and worship a Chinese half-breed whose name they had never heard three years ago, and they slander and cry down and doubt the honor of American soldiers and sailors, of admirals and generals, and public men who have gone in and out before us during an entire life time. We are true to our own. We have no distrust of the honor, the humanity, the capacity of the American people. To feel or do otherwise is to doubt ourselves, our government and our civilization. We take issue with the Democrats, who would cast off the Philippines because the American people cannot be trusted with them, and we declare that the American people can be trusted to deal justly, wisely and generously with these distant islands, and will lift them up to a higher prosperity, a broader freedom and a nobler civilization than they have ever known. We have not failed elsewhere. We shall not fail here.

"Those are the questions we present to the American people in regard to the Philippines. Do they want such a humiliating change there as Democratic victory would bring? Do they want an even more radical change at home? Suppose the candidate of the democrats, the Populists, the foes of expansion, the dissatisfied and the envious, should come into power, what kind of an Administration would he give us? What would his Cabinet be? Think what an electric spark of confidence would run through every business interest in the country when such a Cabinet was announced as we can readily imagine he would make. More important still, we ask the American people whether they will put in the White House the hero of uncounted platforms, the prodigal spendthrift of words, the champion of free silver, the opponent of expansion, the assailant of the courts; or whether they will retain in the Presidency the union soldier, the leader of the House of Representatives, the trained statesman who has borne victoriously the heavy burdens of the last four years; the champion of protection and solid money; the fearless supporter of law and order wherever the flag floats?

"Now, at the dawn of a new century, with new policies and new opportunities opening before us, in the bright sunshine of prosperity, we again ask the American people to entrust us with their future. We have profound faith with the people. We do not distrust their capacity of meeting the new responsibilities, even as they met the old, and we shall await with confidence, under the leadership of William McKinley, the verdict of November.

THE PLATFORM.

"The republicans of the United States, through their chosen representative, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

"The expectations in which the American people, turning from the democratic party, entrusted the power of the United States four years ago to a republican chief magistrate and a republican congress, have been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed.

"The democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced, than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value.

"The people, by great majorities, issued to the republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the republican pledge is redeemed, and prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments.

WHAT REPUBLICANS HAVE DONE.

"There is no longer any controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a good dollar or its equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed, and everywhere labor is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of 96 years, from 1801 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only $383,028,497. There has been in the short three years of the present republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,738,049, and while the American people, sustained by this republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their trade and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded, a war for liberty and human rights.

"No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors, and to the foresight of republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

M'KINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

"We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been, in every situation, the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving in confidence of his countrymen.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

"We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the fifty-sixth congress, by which the parity of all of our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business capacity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is today. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world.

"However firmly republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform. We recognized the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abures, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR.

"We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home, the competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country.

"In the further interest of American workmen, we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for our children, to raise the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract, convict labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

BUILD AMERICAN SHIPS.

"Our present dependence on foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious damage to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this county, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

TREATMENT OF VETERANS.

"The Nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in their country's wars. The pension laws founded on this just sentiment should be liberal and should be loyally administered, and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

"We commend the policy of the republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its efforts to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines only those whose fitness has been determinted by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as possible to their inhabitants.

PROMISES TO REDUCE WAR TAX.

"The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well perfected its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of $40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly-funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting and it will be the policy of the republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

PROTECTED ISTHMIAN CANAL.

"We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

"In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet.

"The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the Nation's increasing trade.

"We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

"We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of The Hague conference were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty of nonintervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

"In accepting, by the treaty of Paris, the responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands.

"That course created our responsibility before the world, and, with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization on all the rescued peoples.

"The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

"The republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people."

GORY TALES OF RIOT AND DEATH

(Continued from First Page.)

folk navy yard will be sent to China at once. Twenty-eight privates, commanded by two sergeants and two corporals, received orders today to proceed immediately to the Washington marine barracks, there to join the fourth battalion of marines, which is under orders to proceed to San Francisco overland to embark thence for China. It is expected that more men will be drafted from the battalion stationed at this yard for service in Chinese waters.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

General MacArthur has not yet reported his selection of the two additional regiments to be sent to Tien Tsin on the transports Warren and Sherman, but the authorities at the war department think that one of them will be the Fourteenth or the Twentieth infantry. The other, it is thought, will be the Twenty-Second infantry. The Sixth cavalry, now in the Cavite province, will be distributed in the country formerly protected by the Ninth and Twenty-Second infantry.

Chagrin is expressed that General MacArthur cannot start the Ninth regiment before next Sunday, and that the United States must be represented altogether by naval forces until the last day of June at least. Of the 360 men comprising the crew of the Newark, 56 were at Pekin, 104 were with Captain McCalla in the international column, and as nearly one hundred are non-combatants in the fire-room force of that vessel, there remained only 160 fighting men to guard the ship. Perhaps that fact would explain why, according to reports from Taku, the Newark landed no men to assault the forts on Sunday morning.

The Oregon will not reach Taku for at least a week or 10 days, as she will be compelled to proceed cautiously on account of her draught. The Iris from Manila will carry no men but is sent solely to furnish supplies to the fleet. The gunboats Princeton and Marietta will probably start from Cavite on Wednesday to join Admiral Kempff. The Zafiro, which Admiral Dewey purchased at Hong Kong in April, 1898, is simply a fleet tender with little capacity for carrying men or stores, but might be useful as a dispatch boat that can be ordered to Taku as a general utility transport.

The orders of Colonel Liscum, of the Ninth infantry, direct him to proceed to Pekin for the relief and protection of the American legation, and to take subsequent orders from Minister Conger. Beyond this he has the fullest discretion and will be governed by circumstances as he finds them. He is expected to confer with the American admiral on reaching Taku, whose assistance he will have, if he needs it, for landing his expedition. It is also thought that Colonel Liscum will not hesitate to act concurrently with other forces which he finds at Tien Tsin and which, like his own, are bound for the same destination.

If the Princeton and the Marietta join Admiral Kempff, as seems probable now, he will have at his command a more numerous and effective fleet of gunboats, adapted to service on the Pei Ho river as far up as Tien Tsin, than any of the other naval powers there represented.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Mrs. A. P. Lowrie, a Presbyterian missionary who has been stationed at Pao Ting Fu for the last six years, arrived here on the Doric. She reports that on the night of May 16 many native Christians, principally women and children, were murdered by the Boxers while fleeing from Pao Ting toward Tien Tsin. This was about 10 miles from Mrs. Lowrie's station, which was not disturbed. The native Christians had been attacked on May 15, but successfully repulsed the horde of murderers, but in trying to reach Tien Tsin, the following night, were overtaken and murdered, and the Boxers then returned to Pao Ting and burned all the houses of their victims.

NEW YORK, June 20.—In the current issue of the Independent will appear an article by Charles Denby, ex-minister to China, in which he says:

While contemplating the existing disturbances, it must be remembered that almost always there are riots or incipient insurrections in China. They are caused by popular discontent, which is produced by deluges, famines and short crops. The government is held responsible for these misfortunes, and, in order to effect it injuriously, the simplest and most effective method to pursue is to attack the Christian converts and foreigners. By the treaties the converts to Christianity must be protected, and the foreign powers do not fail to go to their assistance whenever they are attacked.

In 1897, Germany landed marines and took possession of the province of Shan Tung, Russia, which had promised to protect China against all her enemies, followed suit by taking Talien Wan and Port Arthur. France seized a tract of country near Tonquin. England, of course, while always protesting that she was opposed to the dismemberment of China, proceeded to seize about 400 miles around Hong Kong, and the great fortress of Wei Hai Wei. At this time England is raising and drilling a regiment of Chinese enlisted in that territory.

Italy demanded a great concession but was put off with the right to work some mines.

There seems to prevail among the powerful nations something like our senatorial courtesy at Washington. It is understood that no great nation shall interfere with another great nation while it is preying upon a weak and defenceless nation. Each nation therefore takes its turn in despoiling its weak neighbors.

It is scarcely to be doubted that, if Russia were to take Manchuria, England would take the Yang Tse valley, Germany, central China and France, the two provinces of which Canton is the chief city. What Japan would do is problematical—possibly she might claim the provinces which are nearest to Formosa, including the thriving towns of Amoy and Fu Chow, and possibly she might fight. The attitude of the various powers in such an emergency can only be judged of from the past. No nation, not even our own, has objected to the seizure of Chinese territory by the European powers, just as no nation raised its voice when England commenced its war on the South African republics. Diplomats all over the world shook their heads, and there were many words of muttered discontent, but international courtesy smothered all criticism.

After this is all said, there is really somewhere in our natures a sympathy with the oppressed and against the wrong doer. Is it improper to say that this feeling will go out against the empress? The foreigner claims that she is favoring the Boxers. As nobody doubts her intelligence it is hard to believe that she is fostering an organization whose depredations may cost her her empire. Prudence, common sense, honesty, all demand that she shall protect the foreigner against the attacks of the Boxers.

If the empress is antagonizing progress, if she is failing to protect foreigners, she is pursuing a mistaken policy. All and every possible method should be adopted to secure to foreigners who are lawfully in China under the treaties, absolute protection. The writer went as far as anybody ever went in that direction when he asked on several occasions authority from his government to procure ships to bombard any town in which a riot against foreigners occurred.

Amid all the smoke and riots and sensational reports, one thing is certain, the empress has seized into her shrivelled but strong hands the reins of government in order to prevent the partition among the European nations of the empire of China. If she accomplishes this supreme end all America will applaud her, because the people of this country are unanimously opposed to the dismemberment of China.

AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS.

President's Proclamation to Be Published in Washington and Manila Today.

MANILA, June 20.—General MacArthur will tomorrow formally announce President McKinley's order of amnesty, Buencamino, Paterno and other prominent Filipino leaders are greatly pleased, as they believe that under amnesty they can bring about the surrender of Aguinaldo who, they declare, is ready and willing to consider the peace platform adopted by the Filipino leaders, with a few insignificant exceptions.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Root said tonight that the text of the amnesty proclamation would be published tomorrow in Manila and Washington simultaneously. The proclamation gives free pardon to all Filipinos who have participated in the rebellion against the United States, the only condition being that they take the oath of allegiance and acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. It excludes no one except those who have violated the laws of war. The proclamation, the secretary said, will speak for itself and will go into effect immediately.

The time, considering the facilities for communication in the islands for acceptance of the amnesty proclamation by those still in rebellion, is limited, being only 30 or 60 days.

The issuance of the amnesty proclamation will mark a distinct advance in the progress of the arms of the United States in the restoration of order in the Philippines.

A POLITICAL CRIME.

Murderers From Ireland Refused Admission Into the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Assistant Secretary Taylor today rendered a decision adverse to the appeal of James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullen, from the decision of the immigration officials of New York, who held them for deportation on the ground that, having been convicted of felony in connection with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Thomas Henry Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882, they cannot be permitted to land in this country under our immigration laws. Taylor holds that the crime was an ordinary murder and cannot be classed as a political crime.

RHEUMATISM Distorts Muscles, Shatters Nerves, Stiffens Joints.

Is due to an acid poison which gains access to the blood through failure of the proper organs to carry off and keep the system clear of all morbid, effete matter. This poison through the general circulation is deposited in the joints, muscles and nerves, causing the most intense pain.

Rheumatism may attack with such suddenness and severity as to make within a few days a healthy, active person helpless and bed-ridden, with distorted limbs and shattered nerves; or it may be slow in developing, with slight wandering pains, just severe enough to make one feel uncomfortable; the tendency in such cases is to grow worse, and finally become chronic.

Like other blood diseases, Rheumatism is often inherited, and exposure to damp or cold, want of proper food, insufficient clothing, or anything calculated to impair the health, will frequently cause it to develop in early life, but more often not until middle age or later. In whatever form, whether acute or chronic, acquired or inherited, **Rheumatism is Strictly a Blood Disease,** and no liniment or other external treatment can reach the trouble. Neither do the preparations of potash and mercury, and the various mineral salts, which the doctors always prescribe, cure Rheumatism, but ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

A remedy which builds up the general health and at the same time rids the system of the poison is the only safe and certain cure for Rheumatism. S. S. S., made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful solvent, purifying properties, attacks the disease in the right way, and in the right place—the blood—and quickly neutralizes the acid and dissolves all poisonous deposits, stimulates and reinforces the overworked, worn-out organs, and clears the system of all unhealthy accumulations. S. S. S. cures permanently and thoroughly, and keeps the blood in a pure, healthy state.

Mr. J. O. Malley, 125 W. 15th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., for eighteen months was so terribly afflicted with Rheumatism he was unable to feed or dress himself. Doctors said his case was hopeless. He had tried fifty-two prescriptions that friends had given him, without the slightest relief. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured him permanently, and he has never had a rheumatic pain since. This was five years ago.

We will send free our special book on Rheumatism, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this torturing disease. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study, and will give you any information or advice wanted, so write them fully and freely about your case. We make no charge whatever for this service. Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS