APOSTLE OF 16 TO 1 SPEAKS AT LA-PORTE AND SOUTH BEND,

And Incidentally Gives Another Example of Insincerity and Amazing Inconsistency.

SAYS SILVER IS A DEAD ISSUE

YET BARELY TWO MONTHS AGO HE DEMANDED A 16-TO-1 PLANK,

and Was Willing to Crucify Every Sound Money Man on a Silver Cross-Trusts and Expansion.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 1 .- Mr. Bryan to-day made his second brief visit of the campaign to Indiana. He arrived at this point a few minutes after 4 o'clock this afternoon, speaking briefly at Laporte en route, and here more at length to-night. He was enthusiastically received at both places and his audiences were large and at-

At South Bend Mr. Bryan was taken in charge by a committee of leading Democrats, and was escorted to the residence of Hon. B. F. Shively, where he was introduced to members of the reception com-

At Laporte Mr. Bryan's arrival was announced by firing of anvils and the shouts of men, women and children at the railroad station. A platform had been erected near the depot, and from this Mr. Bryan talked for about ten minutes. He said:

standard is good, ask him why his Presithe last election to get rid of a gold standard: if any Republican tells you that the greenback is bad and ought to be retired, ask him why his party did not dare to make that assertion in the last campaign. If a Republican tells you that a permanent debt is a good thing, you tell him that in all the campaigns of the past the Republican party has been bragging about how it paid off the national debt, and yet that to-day the Republican party stands for a currency system that can only be permanent on the theory that the national debt shall be permanent, for you cannot have bank notes secured by government bonds unless there are government bonds to secure them.

This suggestion called out applause, and Mr. Bryan continued: "If any Republican tells you that the trust is a good thing, you ask him why the Republican platform ounces the trust and if the Republican says that the trust is a bad thing you ask him why the Republican administration allowed more trusts to be organized during the last three years than had been organized in all the history of the country before that time. It does not matter which side the Republican takes you can confront him with the questions that he cannot answer, for if he desires to defend the trusts, you can point to the Republican platform pted at Philadelphia which denounced trusts, and if he dares to denounce the trusts you can point to the record of his administration that has failed to destroy

Mr. Bryan also pointed out weapons to be used to meet other Republican argu-"If a Republican tells you," he "that it is a good thing to have a large standing army, you tell him that until this campaign the Republicans have always pointed to the advantage of not having a large standing army; remind him that when a Republican President went into office, we had an army of 25,000 soldiers and that that same President asked for a standing army of 100,000 soldiers in December, 1898, four times the size of the standing army when he was inaugurated. and then remind him of the fact that if we are to have imperialism we will never have a smaller army than we have now. The same spirit that leads us to take possession of the Philippines and govern them without their consent and tax them withother lands weaker than we are.

"If a Republican tells you that imperial-

Jefferson sought for you tell him that Jeff-

erson wanted to expand the limits of the

Republic and to build up the territory into States, and that he wanted the inhabitants to be citizens and to share in the guarantees of the Constitution, while the Repub-Ican party has already enacted a law in regard to Porto Rico that rests upon the theory that outside of the forty-five States the President and Congress have power as unlimited as any despot ever exercised in the history of the world. [Applause.] "If any Republican attempts to justify the Porto Rican policy you tell him that dive them representatives in our legisla-When we found the Porto Ricans they had free trade with their mother ly disappointed at the failure of the Democountry, but now we refuse to give them free trade with the United States, although they must swear allegiance to our flag. Here Mr. Bryan was reminded that his time was brief. He closed as follows: "But am told that there is only one minute left in the time I have to speak to you, and in that minute I want to suggest two estions for you to use with those who efend the imperialistic policy in the Philpines. Ask them whether the Filipino is to be a citizen or a subject. If he is to be a citizen he must share with us in the destiny of this Nation. If he is to be a subment. I do not want him as a citizen; I

out his own destiny." [Cheering.] "SILVER IS A DEAD ISSUE.

So Says the Demagogic and Arch Exponent of Sixteen to One.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 1,-The Demmeeting at this place to-night was the courthouse grounds. Mr. Bryan expressed preference for an outside meeting, notwithstanding rain was threatened, and his wishes were granted. The and listened closely throughout the entire meeting. Mr. Shively presided, but he contented himself with a mere presentation of

The Bryan speech was a general discussion of the issues of the campaign, but special attention was paid to the "paramount issue," which, he insisted, was the question of imperialism. He insisted that the Republicans were doing all they could to evade it, doing all in their power to con vince the country that finance was the sue. As for himself, he had never doubted that the position of the Kansas City platform was correct, but, while this was true, It was still a fact that the tendency to imperialism was of more immediate concern han the question of finance. In that prob em was comprised the perpetuity of the Republic-whether we should have a republican government or not.

Mr. Bryan also discussed the question of trusts, the increase of the army and other points, contending that the Repub icans had been on both sides of these ques tions. He declared that if the Republicans should win at the next election there would never again be a standing army of less than 100,000 men. Already the increase had been fourfold, and the fact that the increase had not been made permanent was tue to the Democrats. "If," he said, "we are to maintain an imperial policy we must have a large army; if we are to get rid of the army we must get rid of the principle which makes it necessary. If we are to go on the theory that we shall either conquer trade or force our religion upon other nations we have got to have a big army to do this." The truth was, he said, that the Republicans, who had inveighed so much against a double standard in money were trying to create a double standard in government; they were contending for de-

Mr. Bryan argued that the United States was without any legitimate title in the Philippines. Certainly, he continued, we could not have acquired them either by force or by purchase, as neither course was legitimate under our form of government or in accordance with our laws. He elaborated his former discourse on the question whether a Filipino citizen was a citizen or a subject, and repeated the statement that the Republican party had never formulated any policy for the government of these people. The Spooner resolution was the most definite formulation on this subject. Interpreting this resolution, Mr. Bryan said that it meant that "when the war is

over-nobody knows when it will be-the President will do something-nobody knows what, and will keep at it-nobody knows how long-until Congress does somethingnobody can guess what, except Republic ans." He added: "Aren't you ashamed of Mr. Bryan defended his course in advocating the ratification of the peace treaty, saying that he considered it preferable to have the treaty ratified to having another

one made by the same parties, believing it better to eliminate Spain from the question entirely. He had at the same time advocated the adoption of the Bacon resolution 'Republicans who had opposed that resolution," he said, "must take the responsi-bility for all the bloodshed in the Philippines for the loss of 2,000 Americans who had been killed or who had died there. The contractors, those who carried live soldiers to the Philippines and brought back dead soldiers may find it profitable, but the taxpayers will not so regard it. The policy is neither just nor politic.

"Deny, if you dare, the dectrine that all men are created equal in the Philippines and you are going to find yourselves unable to maintain it here," he said. "Once destroy the doctrine and you are all at sea. We are in advance of other nations; our governement is the best in the world. To change to the European method is no progress, but is to go backward." As for imself he was satisfied with the progress that had been made and he would not exchange the American government for all the empires that ever existed.

"If the President of the United States can haul down the American flag in Cuba, two hundred miles away," Mr. Bryan said. "he certainly can haul it down in the Philippines, 7,000 miles away. Furthermore, if the flag can never be hauled down how is it to be gotten out of Peking. If we became the owners of the eight million Filipinos when we entered Manila we must have become the owners of 400,000,000 Chinese is known to be infected with the typhoid when General Chaffee entered the Chinese capital. Kings and Emperors may laugh we should surrender the Philippines, but aughed at us. Republicans, you want the flag to be feared." he said, amid cheers, "but I want it loved," and with a few words of exhortation to do their duty as they saw it, he closed after a talk of an hour and a half.

When Mr. Bryan concluded the crowd called for Mr. Shively. He responded briefly saying that the United States was ending toward the position occupied by France, which, while professing to be a republic, was still a miltary government. He charged an alliance between the United States and Great Britain and likened the course of this country in the Philippines to that of British in South Africa. Mr. Bryan remained here to-night and will return to Chicago early to-morrow

FOR WHICH WE ARE THANKFUL.

Arkansas Jones Says Bryan Will Not

Speak More Than Twice a Day. CHICAGO, Sept. 1.-W. J. Bryan arrived here at 10:30 a. m. He was accompanied only by his private secretary and some newspaper correspondents. He was met here by the officers of the Bryan Nebraska cratic headquarters to which he was escorted. There he met Senator Jones and other officials of the committee, remaining with them until he left for South Bend, Ind., where he spoke to-night.

Mr. Bryan has accepted an invitation to address the students of the Chicago University at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Sept. 10, at the university. Mr. Bryan will reach Chicago from South Bend to-morrow afternoon. Adlai E. Stevenson will arrive in Chleago from Bloomington Monday morning to confer with Mr. Bryan. Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, gave out a statement to-day that Mr. Bryan, under no circumstances would make more than two speeches a day D. C. Tillotson, chairman of the national committee of Silver Republicans, has made arrangements to open party headquarters on the third floor of the Auditorium. Senator Dubois, in connection with Senator Carter, will assist Mr. Tillotson in the arrangement of the campaign.

W. J. BRYAN'S ALLIES.

Middle of the Road.

out representation will lead us to sieze any Fusion Populists Say There Is No

ism is the same as the expansion that LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 1 .- Vice Chairman Edmisten and Secretary Edgarton, of the Populist national committee, have issued an address appealing for support of William Jennings Bryan and justifying the indorsement of Adlai E. Stevenson as vice presidential candidate. The address says

sublime example of the renunciation of was an abrupt refusal. The Matin, compartisanship. We had already nominated menting on this, says: "This means that when we found the people of Porto Rico Mr. Bryan, the standard bearer of another the famous circular regarding the abolition they had representatives in the Spanish organization, as our candidate for Presi- of passports is nothing but a vulgar snare, We had nominated Mr. Towne, the brilliant young leader of the Silver Republicans, for Vice President. Although deepcratic convention to ratify this nomination. we followed the only course that seemed tions of French officers to visit the lost open to us, and for the sake of harmony and unity overlooked all mere party considerations and made both Democratic standard bearers our own.

"In the name of humanity and for the cause of liberty, which is as sacred now as | are described as embarrassing. was in any of the greater countries struggles of the past, we call upon every people to rally to the support of the Reublic in its hour of struggle between the forces of monarchy and freedom. There are only two sides to the contest. There is no middle of the road. 'He who is not for me is against me.' He who does not give don't want him as a subject; I want to his full support to the cause of popular government is its enemy. There is no room give him independence and let him work for sides. On the one hand is the army of the people; on the other are the legions of privilege and plutocracy rule. Every man must take his position on the one side or the other. Populism was organized as a protest against the encroaching spirit of success is in sight we cannot believe that any person will fail in his duty, but every one of our 2,000,000 voters will register on election day in favor of a government of the people and for the preservation of the

TO REPEAL GOEBEL LAW.

Another Bill Presented to the Ken-· tucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1.-Representative Holland to-day introduced a bill in the House to repeal the Goebel election law and to enact a new one. It provides a state board of three, two to be appointed by the controlling authority of the two leading political parties, the third to be appointed by the secretary of state, until after 1902, and then to be elected by the Legislature. The third member to have no vote except in case of a tie. County boards of three are provided, similarly appointed, the third member appointed by the state board. Election officers to be equally divided between parties. Registration is rovided for and ballots are to be provided by the secretary of state, with no device or

lesignation to mark them. The clerks of election are authorized to assist illiterate persons in preparing their ballots. The bil s said to meet the views of Governor Beck-The Senate having adjourned till Tuesday, the House to-day took the same

Arkansas Election on Monday. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1.-The State campaign closed to-night with addresses in this city by the gubernatorial candidates. The election will be held on Mon day. The Democratic ticket for State officers is unopposed, except for Governor, The Republicans decided to put out a candidate for that office only and named Harmon L. Remmel, of Little Rock. The Populists also put out a one nan ticket.

FRENCH METROPOLIS IN A BAD SAN-ITARY CONDITION.

Impure Water Has Caused an Epidemic of Typhoid Fever, and Large Increase in Death Rate.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU A JONAH

THE FRENCH PREMIER AGAIN NAR-ROWLY ESCAPES SHIPWRECK.

Many German Army Officers in Paris-Treated Better Than Frenchmen in Alsace-Lorraine.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] PARIS, Sept. 1.-The official medical bulletin this week reveals a disquieting sanitary situation in Paris. Statistics show that typhoid fever prevails in an almost epidemic form. There were recorded from the beginning of the year to the 13th of August 3,148 cases, of which 568 resulted fatally. This is a considerable increase over the records of previous years. Paris is never free from this disease, but until 1898 the number of cases for the corresponding period did not exceed 700. Moreover, the figures for the last few weeks of the present year show a perceptible increase over those of the earlier period. The prevalence and spread of typhoid are due entirely to bad water. One of the sources from which Paris is furnished with water bacillus, though the water from all the ther sources is perfectly pure. The aulet them. It is not the first time they have | thorities, however, declared that they are compelled to utilize the contaminated source because the others are inadequate. The publication of these alarming statistics may, however, spur the responsible authorities into securing fresh sources. Meanwhile Parisians are recommended to boil the water they use or to drink only mineral waters.

> M. Waldeck-Rousseau, France's prime minister, his wife and a party of friends, had an unpleasant yachting experience while staying at St. Malo this week. They sailed for a day's excursion up the Rance to Dinan. While returning in the evening, their boat struck a mud bank in midstream and stuck fast. The yacht was small and had no sleeping accommodations. The party had to make the best of the situation and remained aboard throughout the night. The vessel was floated the next day. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, appears to be a sort of Jonah, as last year, while yachting, he narrowly escaped being wrecked on a reef outside St. Malo. The Nationalist press chaffs the premier on his yachting experience, which, the papers point out, is a bad augury for one guiding the ship of state.

> Over six hundred German officers have visited the Paris exposition since April last without the slightest hindrance on the part of the French authorities. There has been some bitter comment regarding the difference between the treatment of German officers visiting France and French officers desiring to revisit Alsace-Lorraine. The only formality required of the German officers is that they register themselves at the bureau of the military governor of Paris. One officer of very high rank and five superior officers were among the visitors. The remainder of the six hundred were majors, captains and lieutenants. They began to arrive soon after Emperor William's note in the Reichsanzeiger, recommending them to visit the exposition. Against the complaisance of the French authorities, the Parisian press calls attention to the exasperating treatment of French officers in the annexed provinces. A case is cited where a French officer was refused permission to enter Alsace-Lorraine to bid farewell to his dying mother. A majority of the requests to enter meet with refusals, it is said, and even where they are eventually granted the formalities are interminable, often rendering the permission unacceptable.

A major in the French army writes to the papers stating that he applied recently for authority to enter Alsace-Lorraine, pointing out that he was sixty-three years of age and had retired from the army, and wished, before he died, to see his aged sister again and to make a pilgrimage to the "In nominating Mr. Stevenson for the graves of his father and mother in the vice presidency the People's party gave a cemetery of Colmar. The reply he received to his post at Madrid. come for German officers visiting the exposition, while secret orders are given the Alsatian officers to increase the severity of the regulations regarding the applica-

> It is admitted, however, that every facility is afforded Frenchmen for visiting other parts of Germany. In fact, the amiable attentions of German functionaries

> Two great French centers of the manufacture of woolen goods-Roubaix and Tourcoing-are in the throes of financial disaster, due to reckless speculation. The wool gambling fever took hold of the business houses, last summer, when wool rose steadily, without apparent reason, until in August the price reached the high-water mark of 6 francs, 70 centimes per kilogram. Speculators for a rise lost their heads and there were daily purchases of a million or a million and a half kilograms. The manufacturing business was dislocated, owing to the extraordinary fluctuations in the price of material. Abundant warnings were given that the fictitious values would lead to a slump, but they were unheeded until the collapse occurred, and wool now stands at 2 francs per kilo below the August price. The amount of wool bought blindly by Roubaix and Tourcoing firms reached the fabulous total of forty million kilos, which means a deficit of 80,000,000 francs. Thirteen firms are already in the hands of receivers. one house losing 8,000,000 francs, and several others are tottering, but efforts are being made in Paris to help them over the

A banquet of immense proportions will be given in Paris on Sept. 22, when President Loubet will entertain all the mayors in France to celebrate the exposition. Fifteen housand guests will sit down at tables in mmense tents, erected in the gardens of the Tuilleries, overlooking the Rue de Rivoli. The banquet will cost 500,000 francs. The president, his ministers and the exposition officials will be present and a gala xhibition will be held in the Sala des Fetes at the exposition in the afternoon, followed at night by a fete with splendid

Every Wheel to Stop Five Minutes. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.-Every wheel of rolling stock on the Kansas City. Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad will be topped for five minutes on Monday next during the funeral of President E. S Washburn, who died yesterday at Rye Beach, Me. The Memphis general offices and shops will be closed the entire day, The funeral services will be held at Rye Beach at 14:30 o'clock Monday. The body

will take place the same afternoon Lutheran Synod Finances.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—At the Evan-pelical Lutheran Synod President Schuett reported \$36,255 in bequests, scholarships and annuities. Grand Treasurer Heer reported subscriptions to the jubilee fund

year at Des Moines, Ia.: Rev. William Schueizke, Springfield; Rev. R. Neumann, Burlington, Ia.: Rev. Saal Born, Harland, Ia.; Rev. William Rosensteigle, Carthage, Ill. The committee on resolutions reported in favor of opening the synod each year with papers on doctrine.

LETTER CARRIERS TO PARADE

Will Hold Their National Convention in Detroit This Week.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.-When the annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers is called to order in Harmonie Hall next Tuesday it is expected that more than 700 delegates, representing 751 | BOER branches of the association will be in their seats. A parade of the visiting carriers and the Detroit force will be held Monday afternoon, in which 3,500 or 4,000 men are expected to march. There will be seven bands of music, composed exclusively of letter carriers in the parade. A number of prominent postoffice officials will also attend the convention. After the parade Monday there will be a public reception given in Light Artillery Armory. A programme of entertainment has been arranged covering every day of the week. Edward J. Cantwell, secretary of the association, said: "Our association has improved the service 100 per cent., doing more than the executive ability of the department could accomplish. In protecting its members it has given them added interest in their work and so harmonious and beneficial have been the results that there are very few cities in which postmasters are not in hearty accord with the association. About the only places where we find any opposition is where the postmaster is trying to convert his office into a political ma-

SUCCEEDS GEN. WHEELER

OTIS TO TAKE COMMAND OF DE-PARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Country to Show a Decrease in Population.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-General Otis has been selected to fill the post of commander of the Department of the Lakes, to be made vacant next Monday by the retirement of General Joseph Wheeler. It is stated to be practically settled that General Chaffee will be General Wheeler's successor in the list of brigadier generals.

XXX The War Department has received a telegram from General Shafter, at San Francisco, saying that he has carefully investigated the statements relative to the treatment accorded to the late Captain Crenshaw, of the Twenty-ninth Infantry. The general says: "There is not the slightest foundation of fact in the newspaper articles, in which it is claimed he had not received proper treatment while on shipboard and at the hospital at the Presidio. It is shown, on the contrary, that his case received special care and attention. Report by mail to-day."

The date of President McKinley's departure for Canton has not been fixed. He had hoped to leave this week, largely on account of the condition of Mrs. McKinley's health, but the condition of the Chinese negotiations necessitates his presence here, at least until the present crisis is passed. At the White House everything is in readiness for the President's departure, but it is believed that he and Mrs. McKinley will not get away until the middle of next week. LEWERN'S EIFOCHSTECKES & CO. x x x

The following census returns were announced by the bureau to-day: Elmira, N. Y......30,893 35,672 4,779 15.47

Davenport, Ia......26,872 35,254 8,382 31.19 *Sioux Falls, Ia.....37,806 33,111

*Decrease of 4,697, or 12.42 per cent. x x x

M. Patenotre, the French ambassador to Spain, has arrived here for a brief visit, He was welcomed at the French embassy, where he was in charge up to the time of his transfer to Madrid and the appointment of M. Cambon to Washington. It was upon these two French ambassadors, Cambon and Patenotre, stationed, respectively, at Washington and Madrid, that the burden of the peace negotiations in the Spanish-American war fell. M. Patenotre is now on leave, and has spent most of the summer at the seashore. Later he will return XXX

trade of Cuba is evidenced in a comparative statement made public to-day by the War Department, which gives the toms receipts at Cuban ports for the first seven months of 1900, as compared with the same period last year. The statement shows that the total receipts for the first seven months of the present year aggregate \$9,331,832, as against \$8,113,815 for the same period last year, an increase of \$1,219,017.

George M. Allen, his physicians say, on the fair road to recovery.

The new battleship Alabama will go into commission Oct. 10. The training ships Chesapeake and Newport, which recently returned to Annapolis with the naval cadets from their summer practice cruise, went out of commission yesterday. The New York and the Scorpion sailed to-day from Jamestown for Bar Harbor, to take part in the British-American naval celebration at that place. The training ship Hartford sailed to-day from Southampton for Gravesend. The Kearsarge left Rockport yesterday for Northeast Harbor.

FOR PROLONGING LIFE

The Late Senator Goebel's Physician Will Receive a Fee of \$10,000.

handsomest fees ever paid a general practitioner for services in a single case will be received by Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, for his attendance on William Goebel, after he was shot at Frankfort. Arthur Goebel, brother of the dead Governor, and his devisee under the will, has placed a claim against the estate of Governor Goebel for \$10,000 for Dr. Mc-Cormack's services. The wound was injected promptly and Dr. McCormack and the other physicians worked like trojans to insure a prolongation of the patient's life, although they realized that the wounded man must die. When Arthur Gcebel arrived he requested Dr. McCornack to remain in Frankfort with his brother and not return to his practice in Bowling Green. The doctor willingly consented to do so and until Goebel died he worked with him night and day.

Attacked While Leaving Courtroom. LONDON, Ky., Sept. 1.—Scott Stanley was tried before Judge Stanbery this morning on a criminal charge and acquitted. will then be taken to Boston, where burial On leaving the courtroom Stanley was attacked by Grant Hamilton, John Peters and Abe Black, and received knife wounds in the back from which he will probably die. Great excitement prevailed. All the parties are under arrest.

Engineer Killed, Others Injured. MANKATO, Minn., S. pt. 1.-Engineer W. Sedan Day Not Generally Observ SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—The district synod of the Wartburg Synod of the United States to the general synod, to be held next MANKATO, Minn., S. pt. 1.—Engineer W. F. Carroll, of the local St. Peter & New Ulm passenger train, was killed in a wreck here this afternoon. Fireman E. C. Zisco and Baggageman A. R. Broderick were injured, but will recover. The passenger train collided with a freight and the two engines were demolished.

EXPECT TO RIDE BACK INTO POWER ON THE SHOULDERS OF "BOBS."

British Parliament Will Prebably Soon Dissolve and a General Election Be Ordered.

AND ROBERTS'S SUCCESS WILL BE USED AS A CAMPAIGN CARD.

Consul Adelbert Hay Suggested as Arbiter in the Coming Settlement of Transvaal Mattera-

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Sept. 1.-Pending the discovery of the diplomatists as to how to best wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment, public interest is momentarily diverted to the Nation's private affairs, and the wearisome war in South Africa, the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Glasgow, the widespread disturbances and disaffection in railway circles and the dissolution of parliament are all receiving much attention. It is considered evident from the speech of Rt. Hon. William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs made on Wednesday, that the government considers the end of the war close enough to the horizon to justify looking beyoud it and preparing for a general election. Therefore, an authoritative pronouncement on the subject of the dissolution of parlia-Sioux Falls, Ia., the Second City in the ment is expected at an early date. Whether Mr. Broderick's anticipation that Lord Roberts's present movement will have a decisive bearing upon the length of war is justified or not, remains for the present a matter of conjecture; but there is no mistaking the intention of the government to utilize any appreciable military success and ride into office again on the back of in opening the new tabernacle. "Bobs" who, it is expected, if all goes well, will be able to return in October and take up the duties of commander-in-chief, and incidentally, to aid in the election. Lord Roberts's emphatic commendation of Gen. Buller's strategy at Machadodorp looks suspiciously like a desire to restore public confidence preparatory to the devolution of the future conduct of the campaign upon

> In connection with the ultimate settlement of Transvaal matters, recent arrivals from South Africa think it possible that the services of United States Consul Adelbert Hay might be advantageously utilized. "Young Hay has managed to please both the Boers and the English," said Louise de Villiers, a kinsman of the Cape Colony chief justice, who has lately arrived, to a representative of the Associated Press. When Hay arrived at Pretoria public opinion had been made difficult for him by stories of his English sympathies. The Boer feeling was so intense that statements that Hay was no better than an English spy were readily believed; but he behaved with such quiet and good sense that he speedily got the respect of the Boer official class while he did not part with his original opinion that the Britons, in the main, were right in the war. An American woman of the keenest Boer sympathies, added to Mr. Hay's first perplexities by making a regular campaign to win him to the Boer side. Failing in this, she gossiped freely of his alleged pro-British purposes; but he outlived all this, was helpful to the British prisoners and lately, under British supremacy, has interposed more than once in the interest of the Boers.'

the shoulders upon which it originally

A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick at Aylesbury prison of Dr. Clark Bell, of New York, the prisoner's counsel, and a representative of the Associated Press, was the discovery of a hitherto unknown letter from the late Baron Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, to Mrs. Maybrick reaf-firming his belief in his client's innocence and vigorously declaring his conviction that she had been unfairly condemned. This letter has since been made the basis for a new memorial praying for Mrs. Maybrick's release, and so strong is Mr. Bell's belief in the force of this document that a copy of it has been sent personally to Sir Matthew White Ridley, the secretary of state for the home department, at his summer home in Northumberland, accompanied by the request that he give it his earliest consideration. Dr. Bell started for the continent to-day, more than satisfied with the effects of his visit to Eng-A steady and material increase in the land. He has not only succeeded in seeing his client for the first time since her in-Maybrick an interview with her mother (Baroness De Roques.) The discovery of the Russell letter is regarded as important, not because many people doubted his sincerity, but because it is couched such terms as to preclude any question of his belief that she was unfairly tried. Mrs. Maybrick's friends say Dr. Clark Bell feels the mysterious influence of opposition somewhere hinders of successful result. The late Mr. Bayard evidently felt this when he declared the case had reached the end of diplomacy, and subsequent ambassadors also met it. But many recent evidences of leniency toward the prisoner incline her friends to believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged.

The outflow of home-bound Americans this week is limited by the capacity of the St. Louis and Etruria. The former took an interesting list of passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Justice Grey, Dr. Schrady, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elkins. Philadelphia, and Sousa's band, which has just completed a continental tour. Sousa was in London this week, but resisted the temptation to play in England, as he exreets to return here next season, when he will probably appear at the Glasgow international exposition. "The band," said Sousa, "seemed quite as popular at Frankfort, Cologne and Berlin as at Paris, American music is always most welcome Though my interpretations of Wagner were enthusiastically received in Germany a brass band that can accompany a violin solo is an unknown thing in Europe, where LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.-One of the attempts to use military bands to play concert music are not always pleasing. Such an instrument as the saxa unknown in Germany, and the vast number of reeds which secure the violin effects of the band are an innovation which surprised many." Nearly every continenta city has presented Sousa with a civic flag. and Frankfort sent a delegation to London hursday to personally present him with a nagnificent banner from that municipality

John Alexander Dowie, of Chicago, who came to England to promote the Zion London, Mr. Dowie is besieged with letters, telegrams and callers urging him to initiate the Zion movement forthwith. Mr. Dowie, however, is going to Scotland for a month's holiday before beginning his campaign. His agents are at work trying to secure a building for the autumn

The United States medical inspectors are ousy watching the progress of the bubonic olague at Glasgow. Dr. Hough will probably join Dr. Thomas at Glasgow on Monday. Dr. Thomas's first object is to secure a trace of the vessel which brought the plague to Scotland. This is no easy task, but the matter is regarded as of great mportance and as soon as the vessel's dentity is established, Dr. Thomas will eport to Washington. The outbreak naturally has had a serious affect on the ommerce of the port

WEEKLY BERLIN BUDGET.

Americans at the Military Tatoo. [Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Sedan day this year was much less observed, both officially and privately. The Berlin municipality and a R. Clark, of the Ohio Central.

majority of others abstained from cele-brating it. The school celebrations to-day differed from the usual affairs of that kind in pointing out many instances of Franco-

erman comradeship in China. The military tatoo here this evening was more largely attended than usual. About forty carriages, containing Americans, were present. In the court carriages, in the front row, was a delegation from the Saengerbund, consisting of Messrs. S. K. Saenger, A. Claasen and Otto Wisner, as guests of the Emperor.

After the parade the delegation was pre-sented to his Majesty, Mr. Saenger making a brief formal address, in which he thanked the Emperor for the prize he gave at the national Saengerfest held in July. His Majesty was most cordial and showed intimate acquaintance with the details and the accoustic arrangement, adding: "It must have been magnificent." Mr. Saenger WAR IS ABOUT OVER said: "Yes, your Majesty. The grandest we ever had." Thereupon the Emperor rejoined: "Then I hope you will not quarrel any further over the prize.

The delegation presented his Majesty with a book containing the songs sung Nine Berlin societies gave a concert in honor of the Brooklynites in the Philhar-monic Hall, a thousand singers participat-ing. Mr. Classen conducted "Das Deutsche

Lied" amid great enthusiasm.

Major W. R. Livermore, the United
States military attache at Copenhagen, and
Commander Beehler, the United States
naval attache here, attended the parade, where the major was presented Majesty. Both Major Livermore and Com-mander Beehler were present at the pa-The most remarkable result of the recent

excavations at Speyer has been the unthe Emperors of the Salic dynasty, which had been protected against the French in 1688 by thick subterranean walls. The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa, on her home trip succeeded in sending a message a hundred

kilometers by a wireless telegraph appar-Since King Humbert's assassination the safety service around the Emperor has been intensified, the main precautions being taken against Italians, but they are also

taken against all strangers. The reform plan for the higher schools of Prussia, now adopted, renders the study of English obligatory, but only in the higher classes. The New Orleans planiste, Celeste Groenvelt, has been married to a musical writer,

Max Chop. The Boer chief, Von Dalwig, who was killed at Machadodorp, was a cousin of Mrs. Krupp, and was an ex-German army officer.

Ira D. Sankey in England.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.-Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, landed from the steamer Lucania, which arrived here yesterday. He stated that he was paying a flying visit to Great Britain and Ireland. will visit Irish cities and then go to London, where he will assist Rev. Spurgeon

The Plague at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 1 .- The health

office has issued a notification to the effect that another plague suspect was admitted to the hospital this morning. There are now eighty-three persons under observa-tion, necessitating the operating of a second reception house. Some of those first afflicted with the disease are improving. Captain Hogarth Drowned.

LONDON, Sept. 1 .- Captain Malcolm Ho-

garth, who assisted his brother, Capt.

contest, has been drowned in Milford Ha-GOVERN PHILIPPINES

AUTHORITY VESTED IN THE TAFT

Executive Until Transfer of

Control Is Completed.

COMMISSION OF PEACE. eneral MacArthur to Remain Chief

MANILA, Aug. 31.-In addition to the ommissioners' powers, heretofore cabled, the following extract from the official instructions will be published to-morrow; "The legislative nature of the government of the Philippines, exercised by the

commission of peace and General MacArthur, under regulations by the secretary of war, provides that until the establishment of a central civil government or congress otherwise provides, the legislative authority includes the passage of laws regarding imports, taxation to raise revenue and public funds, education, civil service, the courts, municipalities and appointments to office already described. "Until a complete transfer of control, General MacArthur shall remain chief ex-

ecutive authority not herein assigned to "Subject to the rules and regulations the commission shall legislatively enact, the municipal and departmental government shall continue reporting to General Mac-Arthur and be under his limited supervision and control, wherever the commission shall establish civil governments. The the Mountain. military force in these localities shall be | One who has traveled through this charm

ecutive of the government, exercising ex-

tion and brigandage, as General MacArthur deems requisite. "The military shall be at all times subject, under General MacArthur's orders, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of civil authority.' and where silver streams murmur unceas-

TRAITOR BROUGHT HOME. Musician Who Deserted the American

Army and Aided Filipinos. CHICAGO, Sept. 1. - A special to the Tribune from San Francisco says: "Musician Henry Vane, late of Company L. Thirty-seventh Regiment, United States volunteers, was brought from the Philippines on the transport Thomas under sentence of ninety-nine years' imprisonment at Alcatrez. This man, it was proved. not only deserted the ranks of the Amercomrades, and while serving as a major with Filipinos attacked wagon trains and escort parties. Vance was captured, courtmartialed and sentenced to be shot, but owing to the clemency of President Mc-Kinley his punishment was commuted to ninety-nine years' imprisonment.'

Troops to Be Transported Home. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- So far as the War Department has made any plans for the return of the volunteer troops from the Philippines, it is intended to commence the homeward movement about the middle of November. No orders have yet been issued on the subject, but it will take, possibly, all of the transport ships at the command of the department to accomplish the date named and June 30 of next year, when or Louisville and take the Southern Railtheir term of service expires by operation ! of law. It is the intention of the depart- tem, the Queen & Crescent, has main ment to return the organizations in the same relative order as they were shipped to the islands, thus equalizing, as near as ossible, their terms of foreign service. The above is practically the answer to the many private inquiries from friends and relatives of soldiers now in the Philippines. with which the department has been flood-

ed for some time past. Will Proceed to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The War Deartment has been informed of the arrival of the transports Garonne and Macklin. with two squadrons of the Eighth Cavalry aboard at Nagasaki, on Aug. 30. These transports will proceed to Manila, in acsend no more troops to China

Lieut. Roy Fernald Drowned. MANILA, Sept. 1-A dispatch from Ilelo announces that Lieut. Roy Fernald, of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers iging at Winterport, Me., was drowned s river this morning

Clark Succeeds Boyd.

WHERE ATR IN PURE AND EVERY BREATH A HEALTH RESTORER.

Delightest Section of the United States That Is Not Surpassed in Any Clime -How It May Be Reached.

In the months of July, August and September people who reside in the "hot belt" of the United States turn their thoughts to places where coolness and comfort may be found. This "hot belt" does not follow well defined lines, nor does the one of a certain year coincide exactly with that of every other year. Usually, however, it begins at New York and starting westward in a somewhat zigzag direction "takes in" such cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Boston, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and not infrequently penetrates to the Northwest and causes the people of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Milwaukee to sigh for lower temperature. Kansas City, too, it must not be forgotten, feels the full effect of the torrid waves which sweep this "belt" each summer, a fact perfectly known to all delegates to the recent Democratic na-

tional convention. Until within comparatively recent years vacation tourists, in mapping out the route of their summer jaunts in search of spots where coats may be worn in the daytime and sleeping is done beneath blankets at night, have almost invariably turned their eves to the North or else across the occan, where they see delightful visions of strolls through beautiful valleys or climbs up snowy mountain sides in the Alpine region of Switzerland. Some prefer the long journey over prairie and desert to the mountainous regions of Colorado, the scenic grandeur of Yellowstone Park or, still further, to California, the land of many climates, of perpetual fruits and

flowers.

A veritable fairly land of beauty, health and comfort has, however, been opened up in a new direction through the aid of that powerful magic wand of progressthe steam railroad. This wonderland has been appropriately termed "The Land of the Sky" because of its elevation and the charming Italian sky which overhangs it. "The Land of the Sky" embraces the greater portion of the State of North Carolina, parts of the south and west of Tennessee and a bit of the "Old Dominion." An interesting historical fact relating to North Carolina is that British dominion was first asserted in this country upon its coast and on the memorable date of the 4th of July. On that day in the year 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh set foot for the first time upon the coast of North Carolina and, with a vast deal of pomp and cere-

mony, took possession of the territory Archie Hogarth, the skipper of Sir Thomas in the name of her gracious Majesty, Queen Lipton's yacht, to sail that boat in the last Elizabeth, "The Good Queen Bess," as she was fondly termed by her loving subjects. Every schoolboy can rattle off guby that on the 4th of July, 1776, that same British domination became so hateful that it was thrown off in the never to be forgotten words of the Declaration of Independence. Possibly some school children might not recall that the first Declaration of Independence was signed in Mecklenberg, N. C., on the 20th day of May, 1775, more than a year prior to the great Declaration, which is read in almost every city, town, village and hamlet in the United States whenever a 4th of July in any year rolls around. In "The Old North State," too,

was established the first colony, and here

the first white child was born in this coun-North Carolina is 500 miles long and contains 52,250 square miles of territory, of which more than one-half is primeval forest. In this vast expanse could be set down ten States of the size of little Connecticut, while six Massachusetts could find plenty of breathing space without encroaching upon any of the surrounding States. North Carolina is situated directly on the central belt of the temperate zone and is therefore, equipped with climatic conditions of the most varied and delightful character. A writer with some poetic genius has said "The old North State is the marriage altar of summer and winter." On its western border lofty chains of mountain peaks form an impregnable barrier against the bleak, chilling winds of the Northwest, while the eastern coast is caressed by the gulf stream, whose ameliorating influence is felt far inland. The temperature at no time in the year extends in

North Carolina may be found forty-three distinct mountain peaks which pierce the sky to a greater distance than Mt. Washington, while more than eighty others approximate the lofty altitude of that famous peak. There are three principal physiographic divisions or terraces in this fascinating old State, which are technically known as the Coastal, the Piedmont and ing, picturesque region and has penetrated into all its wild, almost marvelous beauties, writes in this fashion of "The Land of the Sky:" "Picture in your mind," he says, "a region where range after range of heavily forested mountains parallel each other

like waves of the sea, where interlacing

valleys are rich with verdure and flowers

ingly. Imagine an air so light and pure

that breathing itself seems a new found

Italian blue, and you have 'The Land of the

joy, then throw over all a canopy of bluest

either direction beyond a pleasant mean,

In the western or mountainous region of

The district most favored by tourists and seekers after health is that of which worldrenowned Asheville is the center and metropolis. None the less picturesque and aluring, however, is the region in and about Blowing Rock and Grandfather's Mountain of which Lenoir, Tenn., is the principal oint. Southeast of Asheville is the Flat Rock Tryon and Sapphire region, which is frequented by hosts of visitors on account of its delightful surroundings. southwest, between Asheville and Murphy, Tenn., famed for its wondrous marble quarries, lies the Balsam Mountain countrywild, solitary and resembling the enchanted Swissland. Here are the Hayward sulphur springs, from which hundreds, and even thousands drink in bounding life and joyous, rosy health. Going in a westerly direction from Asheville, to a point near the Tennessee line, one will come upon the less broken but more beautiful country in the vicinity of Hot Springs, while almost due north, beyond the Tennessee border, looms up in romantic grandeur the Roan mountain, upon the summit of which is a hotel the highest building east of Colorado. This is one of the innumerable summer resorts of this land of boundless resources. All who have visited "The Land of the Sky" agree without dissenting voice that it equals Switzerland in area and rivals it in at-

tractiveness, ease of reach and healthful-The first question that will occur to the uninitiated reader about this wonderful part of the country is, "How can you get to it?" If the starting point be Indianapolis, the answer is, "Go to Cincinnati way." This route, with its associated syslines and branches which extend into and through every place of interest in the southeastern section of the United States, where may be found the most delightful summer resorts in the greatest profusion and variety of any part of this vast country. A little booklet, exquisitely bound, written by Frank Presbrey, under the fascinating title of "The Land of the Sky, devotes thirty-two pages to a description of only a small portion of the charms of this region. One who begies the perusal of this pamphlet will be as likely to stop before finishing it as he would to abandon he most absorbingly interesting novel. brough the countesy of Mr. W. H. Tayloe, ssistant general passenger agent of the Southern Railway system, with headquarters in Louisville, this little brochure may be had by all who care to know more about

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