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## CHAMBERLAIN OUT.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

appeal to the country on the preferential trade issue. He admitted that they would be defeated, but maintained that six months of weak, Liberal government would put the party back in power with an improved standing.

SURMISES AND COMMENT.

**Speculation as to Other Resignations—What the Press Says.**

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The retirement of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which was announced yesterday afternoon, was unknown and unsuspected in London until the official announcement was issued late at night, too late for the evening papers. It will become known to the general public only from this morning's papers. There had been much exchanging of political visits early in the day, but as Premier Balfour and his brother Gerald left for their home at Whittingham early in the afternoon it was thought that nothing would happen for a day or two. Late in the evening, however, the King's acceptance of the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, of Mr. Ritchie and of Lord George Hamilton arrived from Balmoral, enabling the premier's secretary to make the official announcement.

It is understood that the resignations of some other members of the Cabinet are imminent, and that Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland, has actually resigned, although the fact has not yet been formally given out. Lord Lansdowne, foreign secretary, left London last night for Balmoral, whither Premier Balfour and his brother are also expected to proceed immediately.

In Conservative clubs last night the manner in which the crisis was projected was almost as great a surprise as in Liberal quarters. Curiosity centers on the attitude of the Duke of Devonshire, whose resignation has been fully expected. It was supposed by some that he would take the present opportunity of retiring from politics on the ground of his advanced years.

As to the reconstruction of the Cabinet no great interest is excited, although the political prophets are already busy appointing Austen Chamberlain as chancellor of the exchequer, the Earl of Selbourne as secretary for the colonies, because it is recognized as impossible that an appeal to the country can be much longer delayed, and the general opinion is that in the present shattered condition of the Unionist party the Liberals will be returned to power.

The editorials in the government organs this morning practically recognize the certainty of the Liberals coming into power, while admitting that Mr. Chamberlain has gained a brilliant triumph by winning Mr. Balfour over to his opinion. Mr. Balfour's letter in this sense is admitted to be vastly more important than his recent pamphlet, because in it he unhesitatingly admits the principle of Mr. Chamberlain's project, only contending that the country is not yet ripe for it. It is clear, however, that he regards retaliation as a stepping stone to a preferential tariff and the taxation of food. That the Unionist party as a whole does not agree with this view is equally self-evident.

The Conservative papers, while congratulating Mr. Chamberlain on his courage and devotion to his principles, regret his action because it is their belief that the country will never consent to the taxation of food.

The Standard declares that the raising of the preferential issue was perfectly gratuitous. There was never the smallest evidence that either the mother country or the colonies was pressing for it. "To throw this apple of discord into the arena of party politics," continues the Standard, "was one of the most unfortunate errors ever committed in the history of parties. It is all the more regrettable that the statesman who did so much to create and consolidate the Unionist coalition has been the one to shake its foundation."

It is this element of doubt regarding the wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain's course, in spite of his tremendous personality, which leads the Unionists to count more on the weakness of the Liberal party, due to its internal divisions, than to the strength of their own party in the coming contest. The Liberals, on the other hand, are jubilant. With the discredit attaching to the government as the result of the report of the South African war commission and the strong free trade tendency in the country, as revealed by the recent bye elections, they look forward to an appeal to the country with the utmost confidence.

The Radical Daily News declares: "Mr. Chamberlain has met his Waterloo, and in his heart he knows it. His campaign will be invested with deep personal interest, but it will be the campaign of a lost cause."

Earl Spencer, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, in an interview last night, admitted that the news came as a complete surprise to him, and, though it was satisfactory from a party point of view, it would mean a stiff electioneering fight with such a powerful opponent as Chamberlain.

According to the Daily Telegraph, which is supposed to be closely connected with Mr. Chamberlain, the contents of his letter to Mr. Balfour announcing his intention to resign were unknown to his colleagues at Monday's Cabinet council, and much comment is made on the successful manner in which the secret was kept, as the premier has known for so long.

As the premier has known for so long that Mr. Chamberlain would resign it is supposed that all the details of the reconstruction of the Ministry were practically arranged this week, and that he will be able to almost immediately submit a new list to the King. Strong demands are made in the press for the elimination of Lord Lansdowne and the others concerned in the report of the South African War Commission. Rumors are current that Viscount Milner, high commissioner in South Africa, may be invited to become minister for the colonies, that Mr. Brodrick will take the India office and that Arnold Forster will take the war portfolio.

Beyond the evident fact that the Ministry must be reconstructed on a purely protectionist basis, however, all is speculation.

Mr. Chamberlain is at Birmingham, where his resignation was a greater surprise than in London. He is apparently busily engaged in preparing his campaign, but declined last night to make any public statement.

**Liberals Win a Victory.**

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The bye election in the constituency of St. Andrews, Scotland, to replace a Liberal Unionist, Henry Torrens Anstruther, who has been appointed to a government directorship in the Suez Canal Company, which was held to-day, resulted in a Liberal victory, Captain Ellice being elected with 1,324 votes against 1,288 given to Major Anstruther Thomson, the Unionist.

The election was fought with unparalleled keenness on the fiscal and educational questions and the report of the South African War Commission.

## SILENT MONARCH WAKES

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AROUSES AND CREATES A SENSATION.

**Tells His Army He Will Never Consent to Hungarian Officers Giving Commands in Own Language.**

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—Emperor Francis Joseph, who to-day returned from the army maneuvers, has issued an important army order, emphatically declaring he will never consent to the demands of the Hungarian party, who insist on using their own language by their officers in giving commands to the Hungarian section of the forces. Dealing with this question, which precipitated the present crisis, the Emperor said: "I am bound and determined to uphold the army's well-tried regulations. Certain one-sided regulations, calculated to undermine the sterling structure of the army, must have it borne home that I will never give up the rights and prerogatives which are guaranteed to me as the supreme commander. United and undivided as it is, so shall my army remain." The Emperor's army order caused an immense sensation in Austria and Hungary.

The pathetic assurance that the Emperor will never give up his rights and prerogatives as chief commander sounds like a war proclamation against the known Hungarian National Army demands. The impression caused by the imperial order is almost indescribable. Hitherto the Emperor has been regarded as the most silent monarch in Europe. Never before, even in the gravest constitutional conflicts, has he used such language as is contained in to-day's army order. It is taken elsewhere as being the beginning of a conflict between the throne and the Hungarian Parliament.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS.

**Officers Elected and Executive Committee Named at Annual Meeting.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The board of directors of the Associated Press met in this city to-day and elected the following officers: President, Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald; first vice president, E. B. Haskell, Boston Herald; second vice president, J. H. Estill, Savannah News; secretary, Melville E. Stone; assistant secretary, Charles H. Diehl; treasurer, Valentine P. Snyder.

The executive committee named is: Frank B. Noyes and Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago; Charles W. Knapp, of St. Louis; Whitelaw Reid, of New York, and Charles H. Grasty, of Baltimore.

The vacancy on the board of directors caused by the resignation of Stephen O'Meara, of Boston, was filled at the annual meeting by the election of A. P. Langley, of the Springfield (Mass.) Union, and the other four directors, whose terms expired, were re-elected. The board, as at present constituted, consists of Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald; M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle; Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch; William D. Bicknell, Columbus (O.) Dispatch; Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore Evening News; Harvey W. Scott, Portland Gregonian; Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune; Herman Ridder, New York Staats Zeitung; A. P. Langley, Springfield Union, and Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News.

## OUTPUT TO BE RESTRICTED.

**Seven Anthracite Collieries to Be Closed To-Day and To-Morrow.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Seven anthracite collieries operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Wyoming, Shamokin and Schulkill fields, will be closed down to-morrow and Saturday. About 20,000 men and boys will be idle as a result.

The restriction of production is made necessary by the fact that the steam sizes of coal have been piling up lately and, while there are full orders for the prepared sizes, it is thought better to close the mines for two days.

**Curry Was Alabama's Foremost Man.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17.—A resolution was passed unanimously by both houses of the Legislature of Alabama to-day naming the late Dr. J. L. M. Curry as one of the two men to represent Alabama in Statuary Hall, in the national Capitol. The other has not been selected.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

## LOST IN FURIOUS SEAS

MANY SAILORS AND FISHERMEN DROWNED IN THE ATLANTIC.

**Havoc Caused to Shipping by the Hurricane That Swept Up the Coast from Florida.**

STEAMSHIP MEXICANO SUNK

ONLY SEVEN OF A CREW OF TWENTY-TWO MEN ESCAPED.

**Twenty-Four Lives Lost in and About New York, and Fifteen Off the Coast of Maine.**

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 17.—The British steamship Roxby, Captain Shields, which arrived here this morning from Port Inglis, has on board Domingo Ballo Reyarberay, the sole survivor of the crew of twenty-two men on the British steamship Mexicano, which foundered off the South Carolina coast Tuesday night. Reyarberay caught a piece of wreckage and managed to keep up until he was seen yesterday morning by the Roxby and rescued.

The Spaniard, through an interpreter, told of the Mexicano as sinking. The steamer was bound from Tampico to Vera Cruz, with a cargo of petroleum in bulk from Marcus Hook, when the full force of the hurricane broke upon her. Mountainous seas broke constantly over the ship and finally one gigantic wave crashed through her decks. The fire room was flooded and the Mexicano was helpless. For a few moments she wallowed in the trough of the seas and then plunged to the bottom. The rescued man says hundreds of gallons of oil were poured over the ship's side in a vain attempt to calm the sea and if possible save the ship. When the Mexicano went down the crew went with her. All boats had long since been crushed by the force of the waves and the men were powerless to save themselves. Ballo Reyarberay went under with the vessel and by merest chance became entangled in some loose rigging and spars. The buoyancy of these brought him to the surface and he made himself fast to the largest spar. For seven hours he floated in a turbulent sea until finally the Roxby hove in sight. His rescue was a daring one. Reyarberay is unable to give the names of the twenty-one men lost.

The Mexicano sailed from Tampico Monday. She was last reported as being bound from Marcus Hook to Tampico, Aug. 19. Her captain was R. S. King, and the King line, limited, of Middleborough, England, owned the lost vessel. Phillips, Phillips & Co., limited, were the managers.

The Mexicano was built at Sunderland in 1883. She was 270 feet long, 25 feet beam, 22½ feet deep and registered 1,254 tons net. She was owned by the Northern Transport Company, limited, of New Castle, England.

**Six More of the Crew Saved.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The steamer Vidar, Captain Sorrenson, arrived to-night from Calbarien, having on board six of the crew of the British steamer Mexicano, which foundered during a gale on Sept. 16. Captain Sorrenson said that one man was found unconscious on a broken hatchway, and, thinking there were more, as he could see no wreckage, he started on. He had proceeded about a mile when he saw five more men clinging to pieces of wreckage. He said that there was another steamer some distance off and that it had a lifeboat out.

EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST.

**Property Loss at Port and Near New York About $2,000,000.**

NEW WORK, Sept. 17.—Theodore Grimes, whose skull was fractured by a section of a roof blown by the wind from the stables at Aqueduct race track in yesterday's storm, is dead in a hospital.

While a freight train on the Long Island Railroad was passing between Minola and Hyde Park the roof of a box car was carried away by the gale, with Walter Lewis and George B. Snyder, two brakemen, clinging to it. The roof was carried almost 100 feet from the track, where it collapsed by striking a tree. Both men were fatally injured.

Rough estimates of the financial loss due to the storm are $2,000,000 on and around Manhattan island alone. So far twenty-four lives are known to have been lost in the storm yesterday and to-day, and it is believed this number will be doubled when all reports are in.

One of the most thrilling stories of the disaster is that of the excursion and freight steamer E. S. Spring, which was driven ashore near the country mansion of E. C. Benedict at Greenwich, Conn. Captain McDonald, his crew of seven men and eleven passengers were rescued largely through the aid of the Benedict servants. The Spring was trying to put back to Stamford and the gale had reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour when the rudder failed, and the steamer floundered at the mercy of the huge seas which swept over her. The panic stricken passengers fled to the upper deck, where they sought refuge in the cabins and the women became hysterical. The pilot was still trying to turn about when a sudden gust of wind tore off the entire roof of the upper deck, leaving only the pilot house. When the roof went off the boat lifted half out of the water. The strain was so great that it tore off the rudder and when she settled down again in the trough of the sea she was perfectly helpless. Realizing that they were at the mercy of the storm, the sailors as a last resort made a determined effort to get an anchor down to hold the steamer's head to the wind. No sooner had they done so than the chain snapped. The steamer was fast being driven toward Shelving Rock, one of the most dangerous shoals on the Connecticut shore. The passengers were ordered to put on life preservers and be ready to board the life rafts. A scene of wild confusion followed. The crew launched the largest life raft and the passengers with life preservers, stood ready to get upon it, when the raft suddenly struck the hull of the boat and was pounded to pieces. A second life raft put over by the crew also was destroyed. This left only one small boat of any description on the steamer and it was so small that Captain McDonald was afraid to put it over. He tried to put up distress signals, but the wind snapped off the flagstaff.

The steamer drifted along the shore an hour until she hit the rocks off the point at Benedict's and stove in her bows. As soon as she touched a colored cook dropped fifteen feet to the rocks. The water was over his head and he was tossed until he became badly bruised, but he kept on swimming and was finally tossed on the beach. The servants ashore grasped lines from the ship and in a few minutes all hands had been safely landed.

Following Wednesday's hurricane came another severe storm to-day. In New York city the gale blew at the rate of sixty-seven miles an hour, which was stronger than yesterday's gale. The damage was not so widespread, however, because the storm did not last so long. Fishing schooners that arrived to-day brought tales of disasters from all along the coast. At least half a dozen men were drowned from these boats, and it is feared that many more met a similar fate, as several schooners are missing, some of which are known to have foundered. Eight smacks, which formed part of the fleet overtaken by the hurricane at Five Fathom bank, arrived to-day, but Sunshine, Daisy, Mercedes, Gaffney, Emily P. Wright, Orient and Lillian Fernald are yet to be heard from. Among the men who were drowned were Capt. John G. Morgan and Fisherman Ned Petersen, of the schooner M. A. Baston, and Capt. Silas Latham and Fishermen Peter Barr and Lewis Wilcox, of the schooner Esther and Anita.

During the height of the storm one of the United States cruiser Chicago's launches, carrying the paymaster, an engineer and four men, put off from shore at Tompkinsville, Staten island. Out in the stream the launch was swamped and all the men went overboard. The paymaster had with him a satchel containing $27,000, but, according to the regulations, it was attached to a buoy. The lighthouse tender Daisy put out from shore and saved the men when they were almost exhausted, and a boat's crew sent out from the Chicago went in search of the money, which, after a long search, was found.

The total rainfall to-day amounted to .68 of an inch, making, with the 1.29 inch which fell on Wednesday, a total of almost 2 inches in two days. The storm wrought much damage in every direction. In Staten Island the wind unroofed the Widows' Home. No one was injured. In New York city the subway was flooded. Many of the workmen were injured, and several of them received serious shocks from electrical currents. Several persons were burned with electricity.

**Fifteen Fishermen Drowned.**

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Sept. 17.—Fifteen men lost their lives in the violent gale which raged off the coast during the night. The Gloucester mackerel seining schooner George F. Edmunds, in command of Capt. Willard G. Poole, the owner, struck on the eastern side of Pemaquid point and she was smashed to pieces. Fourteen of the crew of sixteen men perished in the breakers.

The schooner Sadie and Lillian, Captain Hardy, of Prospect, bound from Prospect bay to Boston, struck on the western side of Pemaquid point and had her bottom knocked out on the rocks. Captain Hardy was drowned but his crew of two men was rescued.

**Fishing Smacks Missing.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Red Dragon and the Alberta, with pleasure parties and crews aboard, are reported as missing since Wednesday's storm. There are twenty persons on board the two fishing smacks.

## DEPENDS ON GEN. REYES

IF HE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA,

**Senator Obaldi Says, the Panama Canal Treaty Will Be Ratified by the Next Congress.**

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 17.—Senator Obaldi, the new Governor of the isthmus, who arrived here yesterday from Bogota, in an interview said: "I consider the election of General Reyes for the next presidential term as the only solution to the Panama canal difficulty. If he is elected, as is wished by the whole republic, there is not the slightest doubt that the treaty will be ratified by the next Congress. Before leaving Bogota I had several conferences with the American minister, who agrees with me, and I am sure that he has cabled to his government in regard to this important matter. The Bogota papers reported that the communications of the American minister, Mr. Beaupre, to Foreign Secretary Senor Rico, contributed to the rejection of the canal treaty. The fact is the rejection was the result of the work of the enemies of President Marroquin in the Senate, who, for political, not patriotic, reasons, would vote against any and every measure proposed by the President."

## BOWLDERS ON THE TRACK

ATTEMPT TO WRECK AN ILLINOIS CENTRAL SUBURBAN TRAIN.

**Panic Among Passengers—Lever Reversed by Engineer So Quickly that People Were Thrown from Seats.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Passengers on a south-bound Illinois Central suburban train to-night were thrown into a panic by what is believed to have been an attempt to derail the train at a point just south of Monroe street.

The engine, running at a rapid rate of speed, struck a huge bowlder. The engineer reversed the power so quickly that those in the coaches were thrown from their seats. Some of the lights were extinguished and then followed a scene of the greatest confusion. Men and women, believing the train had been wrecked, attempted to leave the coaches, but were prevented by the trainmen.

The discovery that a rock had been placed on the tracks followed. Another rock, weighing not less than 200 pounds, was also found on the tracks opposite, and this was removed just in time to save an incoming train. The rocks were evidently placed on the tracks for the purpose of derailing the trains. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

## STEEL STORM TOWER.

**One to Be Erected in Chicago for the Benefit of Mariners.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Navigation on the great lakes is to be made safer as the result of improvements now being made or projected by the Weather Bureau. These improvements will affect the entire transportation system and afford additional protection from storms to vessels that ply their trade on the inland waters.

Among the improvements ordered is the erection of a steel storm tower in Chicago. This tower is to be placed on the north end of the south pier. It will stand fifty feet above the water level and will be furnished with a steel mast twenty-five feet high. For the signal lights in the tower an electrical plant is to be installed which will furnish 250 candle power for the red light and 150 candle power for the white one.

## WILL STAY WITH THE ERIE.

**President Underwood So Notifies Employes of the Company.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—President T. D. Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, today sent the following information by wire, addressed to all agents and employes of the road, relative to his rumored departure from the Erie to the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railway to supersede Charles S. Mellen: "The newspaper reports concerning my leaving the services of the Erie Railway Company are wholly without foundation. It is as sure as any human thing can be that I am to stay on the Erie and, backed by the loyal, intelligent employes, we shall together work out its salvation." The employes in general received this news with much pleasure.

## SONS OF VETERANS.

**Officers Elected by the National Encampment—W. J. Maguire in List.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—The National Encampment of the Sons of Veterans adjourned to-day after selecting Boston for the next annual meeting. Officers were elected as follows:

Commander-in-chief, Arthur B. Spink, Providence; senior vice commander-in-chief, James B. Adams, Atlantic City; junior vice commander-in-chief, B. C. McDowell, Racine, Wis.; counsel-in-chief, B. H. Spielman, Cincinnati; Walter S. Smith, Allentown; Newton J. Maguire, Indianapolis; past commander-in-chief, Lewis Wagner, Philadelphia.

## PTOMAINES IN ICE CREAM.

**Many Persons Poisoned, but All Will Recover, It Is Said.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Forty-two men, women and children were poisoned by eating ice cream at a carnival given last evening at the Methodist Church in Bellena, Ontario county. The persons who ate the cream were thrown into violent attacks of nausea, cramps and prostrations. Assistance from Geneva and Penn Yan was summoned. All will recover.

## ON AN HISTORIC FIELD

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PAYS TRIBUTE TO HEROES OF ANTIETAM.

**Delivers Address at the Dedication of Monument Erected in Memory of New Jersey Soldiers.**

CIVIL WAR THE GREATEST

WAS MORE IMPORTANT, HE SAID, THAN THE CONFLICT OF '76.

**Issues at Stake Involved the Welfare of Mankind—Brief Address at Hagerstown, Md.**

SHARPSBURG, Md., Sept. 17.—Under lowering skies, the magnificent monument erected on the historic battlefield of Antietam by the grateful State of New Jersey to its men who fell in the great engagement, was dedicated to-day. The occasion was rendered particularly notable by the presence at, and participation in, the ceremonies of the President of the United States and of Governor Murphy, the chief executive of the State which was honoring its heroes.

The special train bearing the President, Governor Murphy and their party arrived here at 9:10 o'clock. Governor Murphy was accompanied by Senators Keane and Dryden and by several prominent state officials, and by his entire military staff. Special trains bearing nearly a thousand New Jersey survivors of the civil war arrived just after the arrival of the presidential train.

At 10 o'clock the President and Governor Murphy, accompanied by Senators Keane and Dryden, the entire party and hundreds of citizens, left Sharpsburg station for the famous old Dunkard Church on the battlefield of Antietam. There the brigades of veterans in columns of fours escorted the President, Governor Murphy and distinguished guests to the monument.

The monument is in the form of an ornate Corinthian column of granite forty feet high, surmounted by a heroic figure in bronze of an officer with an upraised sword leading his men in charge. The figure is intended as a representation of Captain Irish, of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, who was the only New Jersey officer killed at Antietam.

After the assemblage had been called to order by James O. Smith, of the New Jersey Monument Commission, and an invocation had been pronounced by Rev. Dr. Frazer, of New York, Mr. Smith reported to Governor Murphy the final work of the commission. On behalf of the State of New Jersey Governor Murphy accepted the monument.

**The President's Address.**

President Roosevelt, as he arose to accept the monument on behalf of the federal government, was accorded an ovation. He spoke as follows:

"Governor Murphy and you, Veterans of New Jersey, and you, men of the Grand Army and all others here, I greet you:

"I thank you of New Jersey for the monument to the troops of New Jersey who fought at Antietam and on behalf of the Nation I accept the gift. We meet to-day upon one of the great battlefields of the civil war. No other battle of the civil war lasting but one day shows as great a percentage of loss as that which occurred here upon the day on which Antietam was fought. Moreover, in its ultimate effects this battle was of momentous and even decisive importance, for when it had ended and Lee had retreated south of the Potmac, Lincoln forthwith published that immortal paper, the preliminary declaration of emancipation; the paper which decided that the civil war, besides being a war for the preservation of the Union, should be a war for the emancipation of the slave, so that from that time onward the causes of union and of freedom, of national greatness and individual liberty, were one and the same.

"Men of New Jersey, I congratulate your State because she has the right to claim her full share in the honor and glory of that memorable day; and I congratulate you, Governor Murphy, because on that day you had the high good fortune to serve as a lad with credit and honor in one of the five regiments which your State sent to the battle. Four of those regiments, by the way, served in the division commanded by that gallant soldier, Henry W. Slocum, whom we of New York can claim as our own. The other regiment, that which Governor Murphy served, although practically an entirely new regiment, did work as good as that of any veteran organization upon the field and suffered a proportional loss. This regiment was at one time ordered to the support of a division commanded by another New York soldier, the gallant General Greene, whose son himself served as a major general in the war with Spain and who is now police commissioner of New York, rendering as signal service in civil life as he had already rendered in military life.

PLAYED WELL THEIR PART.

"If the issue of Antietam had been other than it was it is probable that at least two great European powers would have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, so that you who fought here forty-one years ago have the profound satisfaction of feeling that you played well your part in one of those crises big with the fate of all mankind. You men of the Grand Army by your victory not only rendered all Americans your debtors forevermore, but you rendered all humanity your debtors. If the Union had been dissolved, if the great edifice built with blood and sweat and tears by mighty Washington and his compeers had gone down in wreck and ruin, the result would have been an incalculable calamity, not only for our people—and most of all for those who, in such event, would have seemingly triumphed—but for all mankind. The great American Republic would have become a memory of derision, and the failure of the experiment of self-government by a great people on a great scale would have delighted the heart of every foe of republican institutions. Our country, now so great and so wonderful, would have been split into little jangling rival nationalities, each with a history both bloody and contemptible.

"It was because you, the men who wear the button of the Grand Army, triumphed in those dark years that every American now holds his head high, proud in the knowledge that he belongs to a Nation whose glorious past and great present will be succeeded by an even mightier future; whereas, had you failed we would all of us, North and South, East and West, be now treated by other nations at the best with contemptuous tolerance—at the worst with overbearing insolence.

"Moreover, every friend of liberty, every believer in self-government, every idealist who wished to see his ideals take practical shape, wherever he might be in the world, knew that the success of all in which he most believed was bound up with the success of the Union armies in this great struggle. I confidently predict that when the final judgment of history is recorded it will be said that in no other war of which we have written record was it more vitally essential for the welfare of mankind that victory should rest where it finally rested. There have been other wars for individual freedom. There have been other wars for national greatness. But there has never been another war in which the issues at stake were so large, looked at from either standpoint.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN 1776.

"We take just pride in the great deeds of the men of 1776, but we must keep in mind that the revolutionary war would have been shorn of well-nigh all its results had the side of union and liberty been defeated in the civil war. In such case we should merely have added another to the lamentably long list of cases in which peoples have shown that after winning their liberty they are wholly unable to make good use of it.

"It now rests with us in civil life to make good by our deeds the deeds which you who wore the blue did in the great years of '61 to '65. The patriotism, the courage, the unflinching resolution and steadfast endurance of the soldiers whose triumph was crowned at Appomattox must be supplemented on our part by civic courage, civic honesty, cool sanity and steadfast adherence to the immutable laws of righteousness. You left us a reunited country; reunited in fact as well as in name. You left us the right of brotherhood with your gallant foes who wore the gray; the right to feel pride in their courage and their high fealty to an ideal, even though they warred against the stars in their courses. You left us also the most splendid example of what brotherhood really means; for in your careers you showed in practical fashion that the only safety in our American life lies in spurning the accidental distinctions which sunder one man from another, and in paying homage to each man only because of what he essentially is; in stripping off the husks of occupation, of position, of accident, until the soul stands forth revealed, and we know the man only because of his worth as a man.

"There was no patent device for securing victory by force of arms forty years ago; and there is no patent device for securing victory for the forces of righteousness in civil life now. In each case the all-important factor was and is the character of the individual man. Good laws in the State, like a good organization in an army, are the expressions of national character. Leaders will be developed in military and in civil life alike; and weapons and tactics change from generation to generation, as methods of achieving good government change in civic affairs; but the fundamental qualities which make for good citizenship do not change any more than the fundamental qualities which make good soldiers.

WHAT COUNTED MOST.

"In the long run in the civil war the thing that counted for more than aught else was the fact that the average American had the fighting edge; had within him the spirit which spurred him on through toil and danger, fatigue and hardship to the goal of the splendid ultimate triumph. So in achieving good government the fundamental factor must be the character of the average citizen; that average citizen's power of hatred for what is mean and base and unlovely, his fearless scorn of cowardice and his determination to war unyieldingly against the dark and sordid forces of evil.

"The continental troops who followed Washington were clad in blue and buff and were armed with clumsy, flintlock rifles. You who followed Grant wore the famous old blue uniform, and your weapons had changed as had your uniform, and now the men of the American army who uphold the honor of the flag in the far tropic lands are yet differently armed and differently clad and differently trained, but the spirit that has driven you all to victory has remained forever unchanged. So it is in civil life. As you did not win in a month or a year, but only after long years of hard and dangerous work, so the fight for governmental honesty and efficiency can be won only by the display of similar patience and similar resolution and power of endurance.

"We need the same type of character now that was needed by the men who with Washington first inaugurated the system of free popular government, the system of combined liberty and order here on this continent; that was needed by the men who under Lincoln perpetuated the government which had thus been inaugurated in the days of Washington. The qualities essential to good citizenship and to good public service now are in all their essentials exactly the same as in the days when the first congresses met to provide for the establishment of the Union; as in the days, seventy years later, when the congresses met which had to provide for its salvation.

"There are many qualities which we need alike in private citizen and in public man, but three above all—three for the lack of which no brilliancy and no genius can atone—and those three are courage, honesty and common sense."

RAIN FELL IN TORRENTS.

While President Roosevelt was speaking rain began to fall in torrents. The stand had a canvas cover, but the water went through it as if it were a sieve. When a bystander attempted to hold an umbrella over him, the President waved it aside, remarking: "I don't care for it. If (indicating the assemblage) they can stand it I can."

Turning to the crowd he said, laughingly: "I don't feel sorry for you old veterans. You will not melt. I do feel sorry for the ladies." When he nearly had concluded his address the President, who expressed concern at the drenching his auditors were getting, said: "I'll not keep you long now."

"Oh, go on," cried a voice. "Keep it up until to-morrow."

After the benediction had been pronounced the President held an informal reception in the rain, shaking hands with several hundred ex-soldiers.

During the afternoon the rain ceased and the sun came out brilliantly. The President with Governor Murphy, Senators Kean and Dryden and accomplanied by General Carmen, who commanded the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers in the battle, entered a carriage and drove to various points of interest on the historic field. General Carmen gave the President a vivid description of the battle indicating every point of interest. The President alighted at Burnside bridge, where some desperate fighting occurred; at "Bloody Lane," a scene of frightful carnage; at the beautiful national cemetery, in the center of which stands the colossal granite statue of an American soldier, and at the quaint little Lutheran memorial church.

During the drive and discussion, which occupied about two hours and a half, the name of the commander of the Union troops at Antietam, Gen. George B. McClellan, a citizen and afterwards a Governor of the State of New Jersey, was not mentioned once. Gov. Murphy himself recalled this unintentional lapse. Then the President and his companions spent some time in speaking eulogistically of Gen. McClellan. Gov. Murphy warmly eulogized McClellan as one of the great commanders of the war and as a Governor of which New Jersey had reason to be proud.

The President passed the evening quietly on his train at Sharpsburg. He dined to-night as the guest of Governor Murphy in the Governor's dining car, the other guests being Senators Kean and Dryden and the members of Gov. Murphy's staff.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the train pulled out of Sharpsburg. It is due to arrive at Jersey City to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. The President's party will go aboard the naval yacht Sylph for Oyster Bay.

SPEECH AT HAGERSTOWN.

**The President Leaves Breakfast Table to Address a Small Crowd.**

SHARPSBURG, Md., Sept 17.—The trip of the President from Jersey City to this place was devoid of special incident. Many stops were made and secret service officers were on guard throughout the night. After daylight crowds assembled at every station to greet the President. He appeared first on the rear platform of his private car at Chambersburg, Pa., shortly after 7 o'clock. He simply greeted the crowd cordially. At Hagerstown, Md., where the train was switched from the Cumberland Valley Railroad to the Norfolk & Western, the President left his breakfast table and his breakfast guests, Governor Murphy, Senators Keen and Dryden, to address a throng of several hundred people. He said:

"I am on my way to accept, on behalf of the United States government, the monument erected in honor of the New Jersey troops who fought at Antietam, but in a larger sense I go to represent the valor of every man who, in the days that tried men's souls, proved their truth by their endeavor in the service of the national government. [Cheers.]

"It is a peculiar pleasure either to-day, or any other day, to see in the audience the men who bear the button which shows that they fought in the Grand Army of the Republic. They left to us not only a reunited country, but the memory of the great deeds by which it was made united. The times are easy now compared to what they were in the days from '61 to '65, but we need to display just exactly the same qualities that made you win out under the lead of Abraham Lincoln.

"I want to say how glad I am to see the Grand Army of the Republic, and next to the Grand Army, I want to greet the future men; I want to say how glad I am to have seen the children. Just one word in closing. As I said, we need to display the same qualities now that you needed in '61. A man was not worth anything if he was not patriotic and decent. That was first, and that was not enough. No matter how patriotic he was if he ran away he was no good. In addition to decency he had to have the qualities that would make the decency effective.

"It is just the same way now in civil life. A man must be decent, honest, upright, or he is a bad citizen, and if he has not the qualities of honesty and decency in him, then the abler he is the worse he is. I do not care how able a man is, if he has not the root of clean living in him, if he is not a decent and honest man, if he is a bribe-giver or a bribe-taker, if he is a man who defrauds in public or private, if he is a bad husband, bad father, bad son, then he is poor stuff out of which to make a citizen. You of the Grand Army of the Republic left us what the victory is. You left us the right of comradeship with the vanquished; you left us the right of brotherhood with the men who wore the gray, and nothing pleases me more than the fact that to an audience composed of Union veterans one can always make the appeal for the men who fought against you and whose sons are now as loyal as we are to the flag of our common country." [Applause.]

## ACCUSED OF BIGAMY.

**Dr. Clarence C. Perry Alleged to Have Married Four Women.**

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Dr. Clarence Colgrove Perry has been arrested at Cambridge on the charge of bigamy. It is asserted that the prisoner was married to Sarah Louise Pratt, of No. 17 Dupont street, San Francisco, in 1877, and deserted her in Chicago; to Isabelle Janewood, in New York, in 1883; to Adeline C. Colgrove, of Boston, 1893, and to Annie Marie Brett, in Cambridge, in 1902. Two of the women confronted Perry when he was arrested.

BARGAIN LIST OF PIANOS

State Fair Week

2 New Upright Pianos, at - - - - - $150
2 New Upright Pianos, at - - - - - - $175
3 Slightly Damaged High Grade Pianos, at $295
5 Slightly Used Upright Pianos, Good as New $225
2 Piano Players, Used But Little, - - $175

CASH OR PAYMENTS

It will pay you to call and inspect the above named Pianos as the offer is made by the old reliable house of

Every Piano in our Display at the Fair will be Sold on the Ground.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

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**SCRATCH! SCRATCH!!**

Four Men Completely Cured of an Itching Rash by Cuticura.

**TOTAL COST $2.25.**

"I take pleasure in letting you know how much Cuticura Remedies have done for me and my father, and two brothers. In the fall of '95 I began to be afflicted with an itching rash under my chin. It kept spreading until it was all over my body. I could not sleep, but was compelled to lie awake and scratch all the time. My father and two brothers were afflicted with the same thing at the same time. We all suffered terribly for a year and a half, trying in the mean time all the remedies we could find, but received no benefit. I happened to see Cuticura Remedies advertised and how they had cured others from itching skin diseases, and we thought we would try them. I bought three cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and they cured the four of us completely. Any person doubting the truth of this statement can write me."

RICHARD ANDERSON,
Feb. 22, 1898. Geneva, Utah.

**CURES PERMANENT.**

Mr. Anderson writes, Feb. 25, 1903, That Disease Has Not Returned.

"I am glad to write and let you know that your Cuticura Remedies cured us and the disease has not returned, and we all pra