of United States; to promote better understanding between Chinese and Americans; to express the deepest abhorrence of the conduct of Boxers and obstacles raised against reform by Boxers and their sympathizers; to express hope that the new civilization knocking at the gates of China may bring to its people the blessings enjoyed by America.

A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Root and Adee Consulting With the President.

Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee were in consultation with the President for three hours last night. It was nearly 12:30 this morning when the two left the White House. They declined to discuss the result of their conference further than to say that it related to negotiations with the powers regarding the Chinese situation. The presence of Mr. Adee at the meeting gives color to the belief that the President and his two advisers were framing a note to the other Governments in which the policy of the United States would be re-expressed.

Secretary Root was asked about the story that Earl Li had been interdicted from communication with the Chinese authorities. Mr. Root said that the rumor was an old one. Adjutant General Corbin was at the White House for a short time during the conference.

SAVED BY WOMEN.

Lives of Missionaries Spared Through Their Appeals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The Pacific Mail steamship China, which arrived today from the Orient, brings the largest number of refugees from the Boxer disturbed regions of China that any of the steamships has yet brought. Those aboard are the Rev. and Mrs. Bousfield and child, and the Rev. and Mrs. T. M. Holmes, of the American Baptist Mission, at Kiiu Hwa; Mr. and Mrs. J. Goforth, and five children, of Chang Te Fu, in the Honan province; Miss J. J. Dow, and Miss M. J. McIntosh, of Chuwang; Miss M. A. Pyke, Mrs. J. A. Slimmon, Miss H. Galloway, and Miss G. Taft.

Mr. and Mrs. Goforth were in a party with Dr. Leslie, who had hairbreadth escapes getting from the province of Honan to Shanghai. The party which included Mr. and Mrs. Bousfield have a somewhat different story to tell. While they were threatened by mobs and Boxers, they were actively and energetically aided and protected by the Chinese magistrates of Kiu Hwa, particularly by Major Siao, the chief magistrate of the district. Mr. Goforth said this evening:

"We were connected with the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Northern Honan, and up to the last moment before the Chinese in our district received word of the doings of the Boxers the natives were friendly. But when the official messengers burst into the midst of our people, carrying as a token of war a burned feather stuck into the end of an arrow, and delivered to the Chinese as an order coming from the Government—as it must surely have come—to put all the foreigners to death, then it was that the Chinese went wild with hate of the missionaries and threatened all kinds of terrible things.

"We besought the Chinese to take our goods and spare our lives, but they answered us that not one of us was to be spared. Then our women begged so eloquently for the lives of our little children that the leader of the attacking party shouted the command to his men to spare our lives. A rush was made for our property, and we were robbed of all we possessed."

ENGLAND'S NEW DESTROYER.

Submarine Boat Able to Sink the Greatest Battleship.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Admiralty is drawing stores from Woolwich and other naval stations for an official trial of a newly designed submarine boat. Prior experiments with the boat have proved satisfactory. She submerges and travels well. She is so constructed as to allow of her passing under an enemy's heaviest warship.

Thus a submarine mine charged with 500 pounds of gun cotton can be attached to a hostile vessel and the boat will have time to get out of danger before the mine is exploded. The boat is fitted with two tubes for discharging torpedoes, both above and below the water. She is armed with quick-firing and machine guns. It is claimed that she is able to successfully encounter the largest battleship afloat.

NEW GERMAN WARSHIP.

Four Vessels of High Speed and Great Strength Ordered.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Government has ordered four new battleships. One will be built at the Vulcan yards, another at Shichau, another by the Krupps, and the fourth at the Government yards at Wilhelmshaven. They will all be of the same type. They will be 393 feet in length between perpendiculars, 68 feet 3 inches beam, and 25 feet draft. They will be of 11,500 tons displacement. The greatest thickness of their armor will be six inches.

The engines will be of 15,000 horse power, and their speed will be nineteen knots. They will have six torpedo tubes, one aft above the water line and the rest submerged. They will carry four 9.4, eighteen 5.9, and twelve 1.4 quick-fire guns. They will be built within three years and three months, and their cost is not to exceed $5,600,000, or $475 per ton.

MORPHINE FIEND HANGED.

Aged Wife Murderer Expiates His Crime on the Gallows.

DECATUR, Ga., Aug. 28.—Hiram Sharpe, an aged white man, was hanged here today for the murder of his wife. Pale and trembling he walked about his cell, as abject a specimen of human woe as could be imagined. Having been a morphine eater before the commission of the crime, he had been allowed small doses of the drug since his arrest and trial. When the morphine died out he was nervous and excitable, and appeared almost too weak to stand up. He was really unconscious when the drop was made, and such talk as he attempted was mere mumbling. The crime was committed December 6, 1899.

Economy Hall.

Wonder what Mertz will say today?

ECONOMY HALL is the best place in town to have your clothes made. Economy, fitness and goodness combined.

See the Trousers we're selling to order at..... $3.87

You'd pay some other tailor $6 and be $2.13 out of pocket.

MERTZ and MERTZ, Tailors,
Economy Hall,
906 and 908 F St.

THE GRAND ARMY PARADE

Forty Thousand Veterans March Through Chicago's Streets.

The Column Led by the White Banner of Peace and the Stars and Stripes—Washington Given a Prominent Place in the Line—Old Flags Borne by Tender Hands.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Forty thousand veterans of the civil war passed in review today before fully one million cheering compatriots. The occasion was the annual parade of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the crowning spectacular event of the grand national encampment of that organization.

An inspiring sight was presented as the veterans swung down Michigan Boulevard. Their steps a trifle halting, their eyes a trifle dim, but their wrinkled cheeks aflame with never-dying patriotism, a great host of the soldiers who fought brave men in an awful war marched under battleflags with bloody histories behind commanders who led them into revels of death and carnage, and between banks of uncounted humanity who looked and learned a lesson. There were men scarred and maimed in that parade, there were men bent with age, but they trudged along under the August sun as full of fire and enthusiasm as when they stormed Southern ramparts and charged commands worthy of their steel a third of a century ago.

The white banner of peace and the Stars and Stripes led the column, as heralded by twelve trumpeters it marched west on Randolph Street and into the court of honor. First there was the Pageant of Patriotism, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, commanding, and then the famous Lafayette Post, of New York, followed by the Old Guard of Washington. The guests of honor were next, among them being Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Duke and Duchess De Arcos, and the presidents of the Women's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., and the Nurses' Association. Thus the column approached the reviewing stand.

Opposite Hubbard Court there was a brief stop to allow the noted guests to take their seats. When the flag of the G. A. R. was hung out the Stars and Stripes and the banner of peace moved forward again and the long, tedious march was fairly under way.

Col. Joseph W. H. Wood, grand marshal of the day, led the column, escorted by the Citizen's Committee, mounted, and 100 strong. Then came Wisconsin, leading the veterans of the Grand Army. The bands played "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and there was a swelling of hearts in the breasts of the thousands of on-lookers as the little handful of survivors of the famous Iron Brigade marched by, led by Gen. Edward S. Bragg. The veterans of the Badger State were followed by those from Pennsylvania, their old battle flags attracting much attention. Ohio made a magnificent showing in the second division and was followed by New York, the Bidwell-Wilkeson Post, of Buffalo, having the honor of escorting the commander-in-chief.

Next came Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maine, California, Nevada, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, and Indiana. Indiana had the honor of having more men in line than any other of the visiting States. Following it were the veterans from Colorado and Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, and other States. Illinois, with the battle flags of the State, bringing up the rear of the parade.

The gun for the start of the procession was fired shortly after 10 o'clock, and the parade was nearly five hours in passing the reviewing stand. The veterans marched twelve abreast. There were no divisions in the parade, and it moved as a compact mass, the States and posts being distinguished by banners. Because of its simplicity the ranks were formed and moved away with little difficulty. Only 156 posts in the United States were unrepresented in the procession. Fifty ragged and torn battle flags in the Pageant of Patriotism attracted great attention.

But one untoward happening marred the occasion. Charles Beckwith, sixty-five years old, with Sheridan Post No. 4, Department of Michigan, fell dead in the ranks just as his division swept into the avenue of fame. The day was cool, though the sun shone brightly, and there was no suffering that could be charged to the weather. Emergency hospitals had been established in every block along the line of march, but the attendants had nothing to do except now and then to revive some woman made faint by the pressure she had been subjected to in the crowd of spectators. The veterans had no use for the medical corps.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Negro Slain by a Mob for Killing a White Man.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28.—A negro named Avery Mills was taken from the officers near Forest City, N. C., at noon today and riddled with bullets by a mob, which sought to avenge the death of Mills H. Flack, an ex-member of the Legislature and well-known citizen of Rutherford County, who was shot and killed about 9 o'clock this morning.

About three days ago Flack went to his plantation, which is rented to Mills, or who is by some agreement making a crop this year, to get some fruit, whereupon Mills' wife ordered him off. He refused to go and she went to the house and secured a pistol and went back the second time and ordered him to leave. He left rather than have a difficulty. This morning at 9 o'clock Mr. Flack, his son Otho, and another boy went to the plantation in a wagon to pull fodder.

Mills' house is about 100 yards from the road. He appeared and hailed Mr. Flack and began to renew the talk about the fruit, when Mills' wife brought him his pistol. He took it and deliberately shot Mr. Flack just under the heart. Mr. Flack shot the negro in the shoulder, and then took the gun and pounded the negro over the head with it until it was broken. The negro attempted to shoot Mr. Flack's son, but the latter hit the negro in the head with a rock and took his pistol away from him and shot him in the hip. The negro was not hurt badly.

Mr. Flack died in less than an hour. The news soon spread, and the Forest City people were gathered at the scene. The negro and his wife were arrested. Mr. Flack said to his friends before he died that he could not live long, that the negro had killed him, and that he wanted him hanged, and wanted his friends to see it done. His dying wish was carried out to the letter.

Suicide Falls Six Stories.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—After blindfolding herself so that her courage would not fail at the last moment, Mrs. Ida Gluck leaped from the roof of the six-story tenement at 203 East Third Street today and fell to the street below. She turned in the air, struck on her back, and was instantly killed. The woman was sixty years old. Illness and the resulting despondency are supposed to have caused her act.

Great Britain's Next Census.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It has been arranged that the national decennial census of the United Kingdom shall be taken on March 31, 1901. The estimated population of Great Britain and Ireland is 41,000,000.

Delightful Chevy Chase Lake.

Beautiful illuminations. Dancing in the evening. Amusements for all. Take the children.

DANGER OF MILITARISM.

Representative Hay Points Out the Perils of a Great Standing Army.

Representative Hay, of Virginia, who is a prominent member of the Committee on Military Affairs, in a statement issued from his home at Madison, Va., directs the attention of Americans to the dangers of militarism. He says:

"The relations of this country to the other nations of the world have become so changed in the last two years that the subject of national defence has become a most important, if not vital question. It is a problem which must be solved by Congress at no distant day. The present military establishment will cease on the first day of July, 1901. The standing army must be kept down to the lowest possible number of men, and future emergencies must be provided for by equipping, educating, and organizing a citizen soldiery. The objections to any increase in the Regular Army are fundamental and well understood. During the entire history of our country our wars have been fought by volunteers, and it is to the volunteer army this country must always look for national defence. The only way to avoid the maintenance of a large standing army is to have an effective National Guard.

"The Republican party advocates a large and permanent standing army and it will insist upon a large increase in the standing army, should it continue in power. Apart from the immense cost which such a military establishment would entail permanently upon the Government the effect of its maintenance would be to discourage the formation of National Guard organizations, and to sap the military spirit of our people. This large standing army is necessarily a part of the imperial and military system which the present Administration is seeking to force upon the country. It is an open secret that the people who are advocating this system desire to use these troops at home as well as abroad, for the suppression of the liberties of the people. The policy of the Democratic party is to oppose militarism, and it denounces in its national platform the maintenance of a large standing army.

"In order to maintain this large standing army proposed by the Republican party, it will be necessary to conscript the citizens of the country, because throughout its entire history the Regular Army of the United States, small as it has heretofore been, has never been kept to its full capacity by volunteer enlistments. And this large standing army once provided for, and relied upon, must be kept full. Not being able to recruit the army by volunteer enlistments, an act of conscription will be necessary and the people of this country will soon be subject to all the military requirements and exactions which have made European powers so odious to freemen.

"The Democratic party proposes that the standing army shall continue small. And in order that there shall be military force sufficient for national defence, as well as for any service which may be required abroad, it proposes the creation of a well organized and thoroughly equipped National Guard. Every war fought by this country has been fought with her citizen soldiery, and no good reason can be given for departing from that policy.

"I have introduced a bill providing for a volunteer army in time of war and for the organization and equipment of the National Guard in time of peace. More generous than the Republican party to the National Guard, this bill provides that $4,000,000 shall be annually appropriated for its maintenance and equipment, and its provisions throughout are intended to strengthen in every possible way the organization of the National Guard and to make it the bulwark of national defence and national honor. The Republican Congress appropriated only $1,000,000 for the National Guard.

"No worse evil can befall any country than that its people should become dependent for their rights and liberties upon a paid military establishment, controlled and governed by a constantly growing central power. For these reasons, and many others, our forefathers and ourselves have ever steered clear of the danger involved in maintaining a large standing army. We have been firmly convinced that the citizen soldiery of the country is its strongest safeguard. We have felt, and justly so, that the great body of the people are the best caretakers of our liberties. We, judging from the experience of other Republics, have concluded that it is unsafe to create a class to whom alone the people can look in time of danger for the preservation of their liberties. Experience has taught us that 'a well regulated militia composed of the body of the people trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free State, and that standing armies in time of peace should be avoided as dangerous to liberty.'

"This policy has been pursued with singular consistence and with the most beneficial results. There is nothing which should at this time induce us to depart from it."

FAVORITISM IN THE ARMY.

Appointment of the Sons of Fathers With Influence.

A magazine article from the pen of a soldier who signs himself Lieutenant No-Pull, and which was injected into the debate on the Military Academy bill by Representative Lentz, is becoming popular as a campaign document. Its intent is to show nepotism and favoritism, which breaks the hearts and blights the hopes of true soldiers, in the matter of obtaining commissions in the army.

The article follows:

"During a recent debate in the United States Senate Senator Sewell, replying to a speech of Senator Pettigrew, stigmatized the latter as a 'traitor.' Senator Pettigrew's speech, which brought forth this violent epithet, related to the Philippine question, and was a vigorous denunciation of the war policy of the present Administration.

"Senator Sewell's reply was intolerant and violent, and his epithet of denunciation was one seldom heard in the halls of Congress.

"With excited words and angry gestures he denounced the 'treason' of Mr. Pettigrew, and proclaimed his own patriotism. He availed himself of the proud opportunity to announce that he had a son fighting in the Philippines, who had been on the staff of Lawton, a gallant soldier whose life was endangered by the cowardly traitors who disapprove of the war in the Philippines.

"Let us examine the 'patriotism' of Mr. Sewell and the 'treason' of Mr. Pettigrew. They are terms now frequently heard. Let us see what they mean when used as the shibboleth of partisan appeal.

"Let us commence by making enquiries about this gallant son, this soldier that is fighting and bleeding and dying in the Philippines.

"We will consult the 'Army Register;' 'Robert Sewell, appointed second lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, 1892.'

"'Ah! a West Pointer, no doubt,' you say. Let us see. No; he is not a West Pointer. There are no 'M. A.' after his name to indicate that he belongs to the graduates of the National Academy.

"'Then he served faithfully and gallantly in the ranks, and won his commission by force of honest merit, as many a deserving young man has done.'

"Be patient, gentle reader; we will see. It is all here in the record.

"No; he has no service in the ranks. He was appointed from civil life.

"'Then he was a young man of especial brilliant parts, of fine education, who had attended some military school and achieved distinction.'

"The register is silent as to this. Go to any army post or camp and ask the question of any officer that you meet. It won't matter who, but better ask one who has won his commission with his brains at West Point; and that it may all be clear in his mind, let his service date back as far as young Sewell's. With these limitations any officer will do. Here is his answer; here is what he will tell you:

"'Young Sewell's appointment caused much comment at the time, because of rank favoritism. He was ordered before an army board in due form for mental examination, and failed. Notwithstanding this, and in violation of the regulations made for the common herd, he was appointed. He is a fat, lazy, good natured boy.'

"If our interrogated officer is talkative he will add that of late it has become a common practice to appoint the sons or relatives of influential men who fail in their examination, while holding the rule of successful examination operative for the general applicant.

"But let us return to the register and further examine the record of the Senator's son:

"'Appointed first lieutenant, 1898.' This is all right; this is in due form. 'Captain and assistant quartermaster, September, 1898.' Captain and transferred to the staff with its safety and special privileges. And why this promotion?

"Had he distinguished himself in battle? Not at all.

"Had he acquired especial proficiency through painstaking experience? Not at all. He had had no experience as a quartermaster.

"Did his rank entitle him to promotion? Not at all. At the day of his appointment 163 first lieutenants ranked him in his arm of the service, of whom eighty-seven were educated West Pointers; while 428 first lieutenants ranked him in the army, of whom more than three-fourths were graduates of the Military Academy.

"Why, then, was Robert Sewell made captain and quartermaster? Why was he passed over 428 deserving officers? Let justice answer. His father is a United States Senator and filled to overflowing with 'patriotism.'

"And what about this 'patriotism' which volunteers at the firing of the first gun for appointment as brigadier general or staff officer, with high rank and ample safety?

"And what about the bestowal of brigadier generalships, colonelcies, and majorities upon the sons of fathers and children of society?

"What about this patriotism which walks hand in hand with a high ranking military appointment, this patriotism and spot pay? Here are a few of such appointments made since the commencement of the war with Spain, with their position and recommendation:

William J. McKee, brigadier general, father of 'Baby McKee.'

C. A. Whittier, brigadier general, child of wealth.

John A. Hull, lieutenant colonel, son of Representative Hull.

John J. Astor, lieutenant colonel, child of society.

R. B. Harrison, major, son of President Harrison.

George A. Hobart, major, nephew of Vice President.

P. B. Strong, major, son of Mayor Strong.

William R. Schofield, major, son of General Schofield.

G. C. Webb, major, child of society.

James G. Blaine, captain, son of father.

Stuart M. Brice, captain, son of Senator Brice.

D. Van Voorhis, captain, son of Representative Van Voorhis.

William A. Harper, captain, child of society.

C. D. Coudert, captain, child of society.

Fred M. Alger, captain, son of Secretary Alger.

William B. Allison, jr., captain, son of Senator Allison.

Harry S. New, captain, son of Representative New.

Webb Hayes, lieutenant colonel, son of President Hayes.

None of the above had military experience prior to appointment.

"Seriously, were those appointments made because of patriotism and military efficiency or because of corrupt partisan promptings?

"Ask any returned soldier, any officer or private returned from the Philippines and not obligated by an undeserved appointment, and he will tell you that the conflict with the Filipinos came as the natural result of our own work in attempting to subdue a people to whom we had given arms and encouraged to rise and fight for their freedom.

"Ask any 'patriotic' Senator whose son holds a high commission without possessing military education or merit, and he will tell you that the conflict with the Filipinos was caused by the disagreement of certain Senators with the policy of the Administration. Out upon such canting hypocrisy!"

DENOUNCE THE TRUSTS.

Meeting of the Central Bryan and Stevenson Club.

A meeting of the Central Bryan and Stevenson Democratic Club was held last evening at its regular meeting place in Harper's Hall, G Street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets, and was attended by about 300 members. Charles W. Slater was called to the chair in the absence of the President, William Holstead. Addresses were delivered by H. B. Martin, National Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League; Victor Vifquain, of Virginia, and Judge W. H. Mackey.

Mr. Martin spoke at some length upon the subject of trusts and illustrated very graphically the encroachment of the monopolists. He described the condition that existed in the Coeur d'Alene districts of Idaho, where the civil authorities were overthrown in time of peace and a military despotism established in a sovereign State. This he attributes to the influence which the trusts brought to bear upon "McKinley the Weak," as he described him, which compelled him to send United States troops to oppress the struggling miners. He asked what is to prevent the establishment of similar conditions here, or elsewhere, if the trusts continue to grow in power.

With the names added to the rolls last night the club now has 736 members.

TO HOLD THE COLORED VOTE.

Republican Managers Alarmed at Negro Defection.

The Republican managers have begun to exert themselves to hold the Republican negro vote in line. This vote is another of the disconcerting elements in the campaign from the Republican viewpoint. In previous campaigns it has been vigorous and active, but in the pending campaign it is either apathetic or in revolt.

Defection of colored Republicans is reported in Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey, and New York, and apathy is reported in all other States where the colored vote is a factor. The general complaint of the colored politicians is that they have been neglected in the dispensation of patronage. Race leaders have been figuring on the situation and they say that the result shows that their race has received less under the Administration of President McKinley than under any preceding Administration since the close of the civil war, and that the race was more neglected by the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress than ever before.

The Republican managers have received reports from many quarters and have bestirred themselves to prove to the colored people that they are more prosperous than ever and that the Administration of Mr. McKinley is treating the race handsomely.

It is pointed out that the United States Government pays annually $6,224,508 to negroes for services rendered in one way or another. Indeed, it is set forth, a large number of remunerative berths are occupied by colored men under the McKinley Administration. For example, J. W. Lyons, as Register of the Treasury, and H. P. Cheatham, as Recorder of Deeds, get salaries of $4,000 each. In the consular service one colored man gets $5,000 annually, another $4,000, two $2,500, three $2,000, and several others receive a smaller compensation.

In the Postoffice Department there are about fifty colored employes, whose aggregate salaries are $31,530, and in the office of the Secretary of the Interior twenty-eight negroes draw collectively $19,400 each year. In the Land Office twenty-six colored men get $34,244 and in the Pension Office ninety-six get over $59,000. In the Printing Office $167,737.50 is annually paid to colored men, and under the government of the District of Columbia they get $55,260. In the Treasury Department $250,000 goes in salaries to colored men. Under the War Department the amount is $40,000; Agricultural Department, $25,000; State Department, $36,000.

TEXT BOOK OF POLITICS

The Democratic Campaign Publication About to Issue.

The Administration of Mr. McKinley Dissected—Prostitution of the Commissary Department in the Interest of Beef Magnates—Philippine War—Alliance With England.

The Democratic campaign text book, which it is announced will issue from the press about September 1, is said by Democratic leaders to be the most forceful campaign document ever put forth by the Democratic National Committee. The first part will be devoted to the Democratic platform of 1900, with that of 1896 added.

The notification speeches of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson are given in their entirety, as is the Convention speech of Representative James D. Richardson, Chairman of the National Convention.

The second part contains the Republican platform and a review of the Convention speech of Senator Lodge, who presided over the Republican Convention. As Mr. Lodge was put forward as the chief spokesman of the party, his speech is treated as the official presentation of the issues on which the Republican leaders intend to make the campaign.

Part 3 states the origin of the war with Spain and recalls the stubborn resistance made by President McKinley against intervention in Cuba, even after the Maine had been destroyed and the causes thereof made plain. The administration of the War Department during the war with Spain is dramatically set forth. "The disgraceful prostitution of the Commissary Department to the interests of the dealers in canned beef" is produced in a condensed form from the testimony of the commission appointed by the President, a tribunal which was popularly understood to have been organized to acquit. The testimony of General Miles and of numerous officers is presented to convict the Administration of the charge of permitting the business interests of meat packers to outweigh the health and comfort of the brave soldiers who volunteered to fight the country's battles.

The Eagan Case.

Commissary General Eagan's foul-mouthed abuse of General Miles, for which he was court-martialed and sentenced to dismissal from the Army, is also given. This is followed by President McKinley's approval of the conviction and reversal of the sentence. Instead of executing the sentence of dismissal, the President relieved General Eagan from service in the army, but permitted him to draw full pay.

Attention is also given to the reckless disregard of sanitation in the several camps of the army, more destructive to our soldiers than Spanish bullets.

The Roosevelt attack on the War Department and the "round robin," signed by all our high military officers in Cuba, demanding withdrawal of the troops to a northern climate to save them from utter destruction by disease is presented in full.

In compliance with the mandate of the National Convention and following the example of the candidate, another section is devoted to imperialism as the paramount issue under the title of "The Republic or the Empire?" "The President's Philippine War" is the longest chapter in the book. It charges against the President gross and palpable violations of the Constitution and the usurpation by him both of the treaty-making power and the war-making power. It shows from the record that, although Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines did not pass to the United States until April 11, 1899, the President from December to April rode rough-shod over the Constitution to force a war upon the Filipinos in order to forestall Congress in the exercise of its power, both under the treaty and the Constitution, to determine the civil and political status of the Filipinos. The war waged upon them by the President is treated as a usurpation by him of the war-making power for the purpose of transforming friendly allies into implacable enemies.

The possibility of a Republican reconstruction policy in the Philippines and their division into five States for admission into the Union is clearly presented. The President's approval of the agreement with the Sultan of Sulu is presented, in which he upholds slavery and polygamy under the United States flag. The report of the Liberty Congress of the anti-Imperialists is followed by a chapter giving numerous decisions of the Supreme Court which clearly contradict the new Republican doctrine that the Constitution is not the supreme law in the Territories. The chapter on the cost of imperialism will attract general attention.

A British Alliance.

The British alliance is shown to exist, and some of its work is recited—notably the surrender to Great Britain of our proper rights in the construction of a canal through Nicaragua; the surrender to Great Britain of valuable mining territory in Alaska under the guise of a temporary arrangement; the effort to screen the British foreign officers from the necessity of an apology for the violation of United States mails in South Africa by a British official, and finally the circulation through one of the departments in Washington of British political pamphlets to create false impressions concerning the cause of the Boers.

The stealings by United States Republican officials in Cuba occupy an entire chapter. It deals with facts from the records. The nullification of the Constitution by the Porto Rico act is shown to be "imperialism applied." Extracts from the proceedings of Congressional committees expose the visible control of Congress by the Sugar Trust. Extracts from the proceedings of these committees show the presence of Mr. Oxnard, chief lobbyist for the Sugar Trust, and his advice, which was obeyed when the customs tariff was imposed on commerce between Porto Rico and other ports of the United States. A parallel is drawn between the Porto Rican bill and the British colonial system, showing that the Republican party prefers the British colonial system to the republican territorial system of the United States.

Part 5 treats of the trusts, giving a list of those corporations and giving the remedies proposed by each party. It gives the record of the victory in Congress of the Armor Plate Trust when that body relinquished its control over the subject of the price of armor plate and gave it over to the Secretary of the Navy. This it did in the face of the fact that the United States has been compelled to pay $606 a ton for plate which was being sold by the same trust to the Russian Government at $300 a ton. There is a chapter on the discrimination by the railroad companies in favor of the trusts, which gives them absolute control of the prices of all the products dealt in by them.

The Ship Subsidy bill for the Shipbuilding Trust is reviewed.

The Money Question.

Part 6 is devoted to the money question. The first chapter is a record of Mr. McKinley's broken pledge for international bimetallism and demonstrates, by the speech of Senator Wolcott and by Mr. McKinley's message in favor of the Indianapolis gold standard plan, that an international agreement for bimetallism was only prevented by a treacherous blow by Mr. McKinley himself when it was on the eve of consummation. Senator Wolcott quotes from the speeches of members of the British Ministry, and these quotations demonstrate this fact. The interesting statement is made that during Mr. McKinley's Administration Secretary Gage has coined 53,000,000 of "50-cent clipped dollars," all of which are preserved by the Gold Standard act as a legal tender.

Mr. Gage has just expressed great fear that if Mr. Bryan is elected he would cause these fifty-three millions of dollars to be paid out of the Treasury as money. An analysis of the gold-standard, national-bank, anti-greenback financial bill is given, mainly from the speech of Senator Teller, together with Senator Chandler's protest against the same. The relations of the Standard Oil National City Bank of New York with the Treasury Department and its purchase of the old New York city custom house are fully set forth. It is shown this this wealthy institution is an annex of the Treasury Department.

Labor organizations and the treatment they have received from the two great parties, respectively, form the subject of important chapters.

The chapter on pensions shows that not only the pension acts in favor of the soldiers have been construed greatly to the disadvantage of thousands of them, but that the present Commissioner persistently disregards a new act passed expressly to do away with such misconstructions. Other minor subjects also are dealt with.

The text book was prepared by George C. Gorham.

THE PRESIDENT INCONSISTENT.

Representative Gaines Quotes an Early Speech of Mr. McKinley.

Representative Gaines of Tennessee was a caller at the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Committee yesterday. He said: "I look for Democratic gains in Tennessee. I believe there will be Democratic gains everywhere. I know there ought to be. I feel that the victims of the trusts are, everywhere throughout the country, about to rise to strike a mortal blow at the Republican party, the parent party of the trust."

Continuing, Mr. Gaines said: "In discussing the Mills bill, Representative William McKinley, jr., then a member of the House, and now President of the United States, on Friday, May 18, 1888, in a speech said that Congress had the power to 'control' trusts formed in the United States. He discussed both foreign trusts and domestic trusts. He said that we could not crush the foreign trusts—trusts of Europe—but we could crush the home trusts, the ones now in question, that are dominating the courts of Ohio, running the Legislature of that State, and that are controlling, in and out of Congress, the Republican party that has control of that trust-ridden State.

"The proposed constitutional amendment has not deceived anybody. It has been a boomerang.

"'We can crush,' Mr. McKinley said, 'the home trusts.' Then why did we want an amendment to the present Constitution that was in existence May 18, 1888, when the President's speech was made? Why paralyze State rights and smother out State sovereignty represented by General Grosvenor so summarily in the House December 15 last and in a published letter before Congress met? Why did the President, if we can 'crush' trusts, want that amendment? Why did he permit his party, although in bad faith, to undertake its passage?

"If the President is really an enemy of trusts, why was he silent during the entire extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, beginning March 15, 1897, and ending about the last of July? Why nothing on trusts in his messages to Congress during that long session when the Congress did nothing but pass the Dingley bill?

"If an enemy of trusts, why did he not denounce the home-robber trust to an idle House and put it to work with a strong message on the subject of trusts?

"Why did he let the distinguished Speaker, the great Republican leader, dominate the House and refuse to appoint committees so that the House of its own volition could enact anti-trust legislation?

"Why did he lose all that good time in doing absolutely nothing himself and without directing his party what to do? Why should he be a trust follower instead of a party leader? Why did he wait until all but a year of his entire term as President of the United States had expired before he uttered a word on the trust question? And then what did he say?

"He simply said that there were some trusts in the country about which he had heard, and submitted the matter to the consideration of Congress. What Congress? A Republican Congress—trustee for the trusts! He did not suggest even a plan—not even an amendment to the existing law or Constitution. He suggested nothing. He did not say that we could not 'crush' trusts under the present Constitution and that he wanted an amendment, but submitted the matter to Congress. And what did his Congress do? They reported that amendment and the Littlefield bill a few days before Congress adjourned and, I believe, after the House had set June 6 to adjourn. The Littlefield bill reported was not introduced until April 7, 1900. The bill and amendment were reported May 16 and 15, respectively, and taken up for debate on May 21 in the House.

"The proposed amendment met a righteous defeat, for the Democrats knew, as President McKinley had said in good or bad faith in 1888, that Congress has the power to 'crush' trusts engaged in foreign and interstate commerce and foreign corporations and corporate bodies dealing in that commerce. So the Democrats voted against it.

"They suggested various amendments strengthening the Littlefield bill, which undertook to strengthen the Sherman law, the anti-trust act of 1890. Nearly all of the proposed changes to that law have been made by Democrats, as the Littlefield bill and amendments, and the Congressional debates show.

"Again, President McKinley's Administration has not enforced the existing law of 1890. The official records show this. I defy successful refutation of this statement. I will prove it. There have been only three cases filed against trusts during this Administration, as shown by a letter from Attorney General Griggs to me.

"In the President's own State of Ohio the trusts have defied the Supreme Court for eight years and are yet without punishment. In a common law action in 1892, the Standard Oil Company was denied the right to enter into a contract with the Standard Oil Trust because it created a monopoly contrary to public policy and the common law. The case is Watson vs. The Standard Oil Company. This is what the common law enforced could and did do, and six years before the anti-trust statute of Ohio of April 12, 1898. Something is wrong. The courts, the prosecuting officials, or the statute, composed of the best part of the Texas statute and others, is weaker now than the common law which this statute is supposed to intensify and invigorate. Under the common law they are restrained; under the statute law as enforced, they defy the courts and go unpunished.

"The public policy, then of Ohio, that used to be otherwise, has changed—changed in favor of combines that raise prices and rob the people. What has wrought this change? The Democrats, without a variation, have supported all anti-trust legislation in Ohio. They voted for the original act of 1898 as a unit and for the amendment offered and defeated in the last Legislature, just adjourned, to strengthen the 'weak' places in the existing law, with a solid opposition by the Republican party, dominated by the trust kings of Washington City and New York. Can we trust such a party, State or national? Can we stand such a party four years longer? Should we stand it?"

A Scarcity of Coal.

In every country in Europe, as in the United States, every loom has been whirring, every factory has been smoking, every shipyard and engine shop has been resounding with the din of industry without cessation during the past two years. The increase in the production of coal has been great, but the increase in the consumption has been greater. Prosperity is the cause of the scarcity of coal, and the cause for the popularity of Heurich's beer is that Maerzen, Senate, and Lager are brewed of the best malt and hops purchasable, and are of proper age before leaving the brewery. 'Phone six-thirty-four, Arlington Bottling Co., for a case of Heurich's, and you will be convinced that these beers are pure and wholesome.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Will those who witnessed the accident to lady while getting off car at Fourteenth st. and New York ave. on evening of August 15 kindly send their names and addresses to "WIDOW," 610 Tennessee ave, ne. 1t

THE ITALIAN SOCIETY, G. GARIBALDI, will have a memorial service at the Church of St. Peter's, 2d and C St. S. E., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1900, at 11 A. M., the day of the killing, one month ago, of the beloved King Humbert I. The Italian colony is courteously invited to attend the service. au28-2t

A meeting of those desiring to form association to obtain suburban homes on co-operative plan (as already advertised) will be held WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 7:30 P. M., at 1321 F St. N. W., to take steps for permanent organization. All interested are invited. au27-3t

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A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Coroner Finds Dead Chickens Instead of a Corpse.

There was a stir last night among railroad men and police alike when a large trunk arrived in this city from a point in near-by Maryland and landed at the Baltimore and Ohio depot. A disagreeable odor came from the trunk, and visions of a corpse and murder, or perhaps suicide, were brought to mind. No name was found on the trunk, which merely bore the address of a house in F Street northeast. Word was sent to the police and Coroner Nevitt, who directed the removal of the trunk to the morgue. There it was examined.

The coroner, a reporter, and others gathered at the morgue about midnight to witness what was supposed to be the result of a crime. The trunk was forced open, but no dead body was found. On top and covering the remains of three large chickens was a quantity of clothing, carefully folded. The chickens, partly decompos