ELECTRICITY AS AN UNDERGROUND MOTIVE POWER

Remarkable Success of the Railway Recently Completed in London.

Prediction That Within a Few Years Cars Will Be Running Under All the Principal Streets of the Metropolis.

CALL BUREAU, WELLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Consul General Osborne writes from London to the State Department:

"The new electric underground railway in London has occupied four years to construct and cost £3,500,000 ($17,032,850), the cost per mile having amounted to £580,000 ($2,802,670). The line runs from the Bank of England, in the center of the city proper, to Shepherds Bush, a distance of six miles, and between those points there are eleven stations, making thirteen in all. The fare for the whole or any distance is 2d (4 cents). The diameter of the tunnels, or tubes, is 11 feet 6 inches, and at the stations 21 feet. The stations are all higher than the level in the tunnels, the object being to gain a natural aid in checking the speed upon entering the stations.

"The line was opened July 30, and has proved an immediate success. Many American innovations have been introduced in the general working and are appreciated by the passengers; the announcement by the conductors that the 'next station will be ——,' while amusing many, is much welcomed. The introduction of 'choppers'—an arrangement whereby the possible loss of the passenger's ticket is obviated—is also likewise appreciated.

"The success of the new railway will have immediate effect on the old underground, the sulphurous fumes in which have long been matter for comment and discontent.

"Another point in favor of the new undertaking is that, as there is but one fare, the grades or classes (first, second or third) of carriages, and consequent distinction of passengers, is eliminated.

"The newspapers call attention to the fact that the new system has not only emptied the omnibuses, but has actually thinned out the crowds on the pavement. During three days 260,000 passengers used the railway. They predict that in ten years London under ground will be a vast network of electric railways. Already there is projected a great belt of electric lines to encircle the metropolis, with intersecting railways to join the north and south.

"The luxurious vestibule cars, of which the company has 190, cost £1000 ($4866) each, and the twenty-eight torpedo-shaped engines were built in the United States for £3000 ($14,599) apiece.

"The working expenses of the line are calculated at £150,000 ($729,975) per annum, and it is estimated that if a fair dividend is to be earned 40,000,000 passengers must travel on the railway in the year. That represents a daily average of 110,000. It is believed this will be easily reached within the near future."

SHOOTS HIS FRIEND THEN ENDS HIS LIFE

Chicago Contractor, Supposed to Have Been Crazed by Heat, Attempts Murder in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—John W. Esson or Essing of Chicago to-day fired two bullets, one into the head and the other into the body of his friend and associate, Harold H. Stridiron, and then, thrusting the muzzle of the revolver between his teeth, sent a bullet through his own head. The suicide expired immediately. His victim has a fighting chance for his life. The police are of the opinion that the man who attempted the murder and then committed suicide was crazed by the extreme heat and maddened by drink and jealousy.

The police have been unable to obtain from the employes of the Hotel Vendome, where the shooting occurred, a clear, connected statement of the affair. Both men came from Chicago originally. Esson, or Essing, is said to have been a prosperous contractor in that city. Both men had been drinking heavily. Mrs. Lillian Hayes, who claims to have known the dead man in Chicago and to have loaned him $1000 worth of diamonds on Saturday because he was in desperate circumstances, called on the Coroner to-day. The Coroner was unable to find any trace of the missing jewelry. Mrs. Hayes requested the authorities to turn the property of Stridiron over to her, but this was refused. To a reporter Mrs. Hayes said that Esson brought his friends around to see her and soon grew jealous. Mrs. Hayes said that if he had not been drinking he would not have been jealous.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN ARRAIGNS SURGEONS

Says That With Few Exceptions the British Doctors Were of a Low Class and Neglected Patients.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, sister-in-law of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and who very recently returned from South Africa, has been interviewed regarding her experiences there. She declares that every word said by William Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, Conservative member of Parliament for Westminster, about the management of the military hospitals was true. The surgeon general, she asserts, threw every obstacle in the way of forwarding medical supplies.

"With a few exceptions the army doctors," says Mrs. Chamberlain, "are a low class of men. Those in South Africa neglected their patients. Six cases of drunkenness among army doctors came under my observation. After these people had come in contact with the police they were sent home in charge of invalids."

These and other sweeping charges, made after a stay of several months in Africa, are attracting no little attention.

WARNING AGAINST POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—In accordance with the recent general request of the Civil Service Commission, Postmaster General Smith to-day issued the following order regarding political assessments:

Order No. 1091—The attention of all postmasters, offices and employes of the postal service is invited to sections 57, 58, 59, 60, 431 and 460 of the postal laws and regulations, edition of 1893, relating to political assessments or contributions and to the conduct of the officers and employes of the postal service in connection with political affairs. A strict observance of these regulations is enjoined, and disregard of these will be promptly dealt with. Postmasters and other officers of the service will call the attention of their subordinates to this order.

Middle-of-the-Roaders Meet.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The national committee of the Middle-of-the-road Populists met in Chicago to-day with eighty of the 116 members present in person or by proxy. It was decided to open national headquarters at Louisville with National Chairman Jo A. Parker in charge.

LATE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Monday, August 27.

Stmr Scotia, Walvig, 50 hours from Crescent City.

SAILED.

Monday, August 27.

Stmr Grace Dollar, Fosen, ——.

DOMESTIC PORT.

GRAYS HARBOR—Arrived Aug 27—Schr Queen, hence Aug 8; schr Laura Madsen, from San Pedro; schr Luzon, from Honolulu.

Sailed Aug 27—Schr Gem, for San Francisco; schr Zampa, for Guaymas; schr W F Witzemann, for San Francisco.

NAVAL VETERANS OF TWO WARS IN LINE AT CHICAGO

First Day of the Encampment Opens Auspiciously and Thousands Cheer the Old Sailors.

Great Arch Erected in Commemoration of the Valorous Deeds of Uncle Sam's Tars Is Appropriately Dedicated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was formally opened last night by the monster meeting in the Coliseum, was in full blast to-day and in all respects it promises to be the greatest and most successful encampment the army has ever held. All last night and all of to-day train after train loaded with veterans and their friends rolled into the various stations in the city and by evening it was estimated by railroad officials that fully 45,000 old soldiers had arrived and that 300,000 other excursionists had come with them. It is expected that there will be 50,000 additional arrivals by to-morrow morning. The veterans have come from all parts of the republic and every Northern State has sent a strong contingent.

The New York delegation is one of the largest that State has ever sent to an annual encampment. Fully 1000 had come in by this morning and every train from the East brings more. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States are all represented by large numbers of old soldiers. Iowa, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin have sent larger numbers than to any encampment of recent years. General K. W. Keifer of Ohio and General Bragg of Wisconsin both said to-day that they looked to see to-morrow the greatest number of old soldiers that had marched at one time beneath the stars and stripes since the memorable review in Washington at the close of the war.

Weather Propitious.

The first day of the encampment was one of ideal beauty, in marked contrast to the hot and humid weeks that have preceded it since the first of August. There was in the early part of the day a fresh breeze off Lake Michigan, tempering the heat of the sun, which shown brightly but not too warmly to make marching a burden for the old veterans who claimed the day as theirs. The right of the line on the opening day was given to the men who sailed the seas during the Civil War. The cheering to-day was all for them and all the honors were theirs. The army will come to its own to-morrow.

The heroes of the river and sea of the Civil War are a small band now. Of the 132,000 men enlisted in the navy in the days of the war less than 1000 marched to-day and it is agreed by the old sailors that their number was greater in the march to-day than it will ever be in any parade to come.

But one battle flag was carried by the naval veterans. It was one that fluttered from the monitor Winnebago when Farragut sailed into Mobile Bay. It was borne by Seaman E. D. Woodruff of Rockford, Ill., and beside him marched ex-Boatswain's Mate J. R. Lynn of Chicago, who made the flag while serving on board the Winnebago.

Younger Contingent in Line.

Besides the men who fought afloat from '61 to '65 came the younger generation who helped to demolish Montijo's fleet in Manila Bay, and made glorious history when Cervera sailed out of Santiago harbor to overwhelming defeat.

With the veterans of the navy marched a band of men whose lot during the war comprised the worst of hardships—but none the less was as full of glory as the career of the bravest fighters of them all. These were the members of the Association of ex-Prisoners of War, who received an enthusiastic greeting as they marched along.

The parade, which was but a prelude to the great march of the Grand Army to-morrow, started at 11 o'clock from the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, and after a short march through the downtown streets turned into Michigan avenue at Jackson boulevard and passed on south under the beautiful army arch at Van Buren street, through the Court of Honor and out under the naval arch at Michigan avenue and Hubbard court, where it passed in review before Commander in Chief Shaw of the G. A. R., Acting Governor Warder, representing Governor Tanner; Mayor Harrison, Commander Jones of the Sons of Veterans and Commander Atwell of the ex-Prisoners of War.

Chief Marshal J. F. R. Foss of Minneapolis headed the parade, attended by Lieutenant W. J. Wilson, Captain Joseph L. Brigham, Past Commander I. Z. Seeley, Past Rear Admiral F. J. Keeley, Lieutenant G. L. Karden, Captain P. V. Christian, Lieutenant J. A. Jameson and Ensign L. C. Lindley, who composed his staff.

The first organization in the column was composed of sailors from the revenue cutters Fessenden and Morrill. Then came two crews of the United States life-saving service, the Naval Militia of Illinois, which included hundreds of men who fought in the navy during the war of 1898; the Naval Reserve Veteran Association, the members of the Sons of Veterans, the Boys' Brigade, the ex-prisoners of war and then the National Association of Naval Veterans—altogether over 5000 men.

Naval Arch Dedicated.

Preceding the naval parade, the big naval arch, erected at Michigan avenue and Hubbard court, near the John A. Logan monument, and marking the south end of the Court of Honor, was dedicated. Although the exercises were held at a comparatively early hour, an immense crowd witnessed the ceremonies in honor of the naval veterans.

The exercises were exceedingly simple. Shortly after 9 o'clock Major E. A. Bigelow, secretary of the Grand Army of the Republic; Bishop Samuel Fallows and Dr. E. P. Murdock, past commander-in-chief and member of Farragut Post, G. A. R., who had been selected to make the dedicatory speech, left the G. A. R. headquarters at the Palmer House and, escorted by Wilkinson Post No. 9 of New York, a detachment of the Illinois Association of Naval Veterans and the Illinois First Regiment Band, were driven down Michigan avenue to the big white arch, erected in honor of the veterans of the navy. After the bands had played "America," the crowd meantime standing with uncovered heads, Bishop Samuel Fallows delivered a prayer. Commodore George L. Seavey, national commander of the naval veterans, then introduced Dr. Murdock, who, in a brief, but eloquent speech, eulogized the gray-headed tars for the part they took in the fight for the Union and dedicated the arch to their honor. Again the veterans and the thousands of spectators uncovered as the bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Bishop Fallows delivered the benediction and Commodore Seavey and his escort left immediately for Randolph street and Michigan avenue to take their places in the parade of the naval veterans.

General John C. Black to-day received a telegram from Major General William R. Shafter, commanding the Department of the Pacific, expressing regret at not being able to attend the Grand Army encampment for the reason that "a large number of men, horses and military supplies are being shipped to China and that within the next ten days several vessels are to be loaded, which require his attention."

General E. S. Otis telegraphed from Rochester that he regretted that circumstances would prevent his attendance, and Senator John M. Thurston and Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, at Washington, also telegraphed their regrets at being unable to attend the encampment.

The late afternoon feature of the day's celebration, the naval parade on Lake Michigan, proved somewhat of a disappointment, weather conditions interfering sadly with the arrangements.

Maneuvers on the Lake.

Besides the revenue cutters Morrell and Fessenden and a fleet of excursion steamers, it had been planned to have the large fleet of the Chicago Yacht Club included in the parade from the lake front park, off Jackson boulevard to Lake Michigan, where the naval battle took place, but the breeze of the morning died away and hardly a breath of air was stirring during the afternoon, so that part of the programme was necessarily abandoned. The Government vessels, towing a string of barges filled with detachments from the Illinois naval reserve and gayly decorated with flags and streamers, and the excursion boats, loaded with sightseers, made an imposing appearance as they slowly steamed out of the harbor and headed toward Lincoln Park. The fleet arrived off Lincoln Park about 4:30 p. m. and then, in sight of tens of thousands of spectators gathered along the seawall of the park, the revenue cutters, with their blue jacketed crews working the rapid-fire guns of the two vessels, went through some beautiful maneuvering in a sham fight.

The evolutions exemplifying the workings of two fighting ships in battle lasted for half an hour and at their conclusion the fleet slowly steamed back to the harbor.

The end of the naval fight off Lincoln Park closed the official programme of the encampment for the day, but all over the city in various halls and in all the hotels there were reunions of regiments almost without number and fraternal greetings of all sorts and descriptions.

One of the leading affairs of the night was the banquet of the Iron Brigade, which was held at the clubhouse of the Chicago Athletic Club at 6:30. The speakers were Speaker Henderson, Senator Burrows of Michigan, Governor Scofield of Wisconsin, Commander in Chief Shaw of the Grand Army of the Republic, Governor Mount of Indiana, Comptroller of the Currency Dawes and General Bragg. James Whitcomb Riley recited a poem.

Reunion of Ex-Prisoners.

A meeting of the National Association of ex-Prisoners of War was held in the Coliseum to-night, which drew a large crowd, an attractive programme being rendered. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Harrison. Speeches were also made by Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and General J. C. Black of Chicago.

While the old prisoners of war were renewing old friendships at the Coliseum and the survivors of the Iron Brigade were holding forth at the athletic club the naval veterans, who had been given the honors of the day, were having a dog-watch of their own in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

A reunion of the veterans by States will be held to-morrow, this being a feature of the encampment which has never been attempted before. There will be twenty-six of these State reunions.

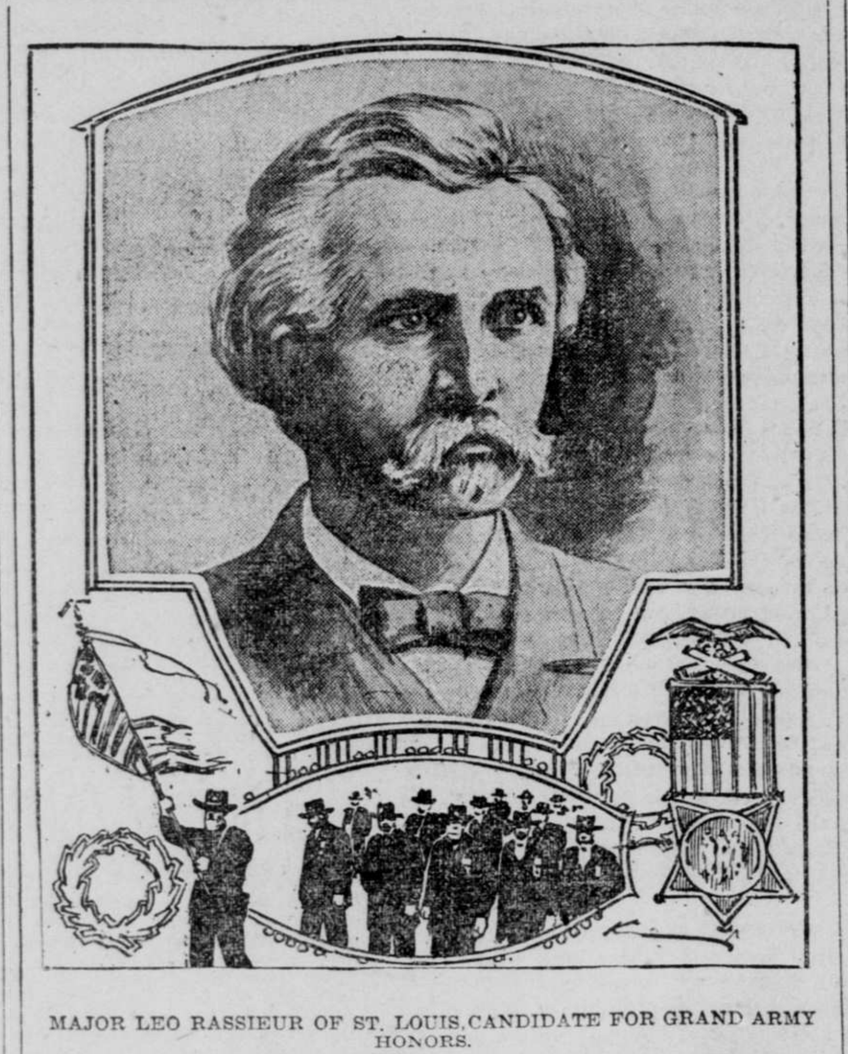
The programme to-morrow includes the great parade of the Grand Army, which is expected to be the largest parade ever held by the organization since it came into existence. Fully 40,000 men, all members of the Grand Army, will be in line, according to the statement of the officials in charge of the preliminary arrangements, and it is estimated that it will require over four hours for the line of march to pass a given point.

President McKinley, if he could have come to the encampment, would have been the center of attraction at the head of the parade, and a pageant of patriotism had been arranged to accompany him in the form of guards of honor, battleflags and heralds.

The contest for the honor of entertaining the next annual encampment of the G. A. R. promises to be a very lively one. The preponderance of sentiment apparently favors a Western city, and both Salt Lake and Denver have delegations on the ground working hard to secure the encampment of 1901. In the contest this year something besides geographical considerations is apparently having much weight with the veterans. The passage of the years has made it much more difficult to bear the fatigue of a march under the blazing sun than it was in the '60's, and many of the most prominent members of the organization are pronounced in favor of the selection of a city for the next encampment where reasonably cool weather may be expected. This sentiment will undoubtedly have much to do with the selection, and it is considered not unlikely that the next annual encampment may be held west of the Mississippi River. Commander in Chief Shaw is quoted as favoring "any place where they may have cool weather."

It is expected that the elevation of Major Leo Rassieur of St. Louis as commander in chief will be unanimous, there being no other candidate.

Several persons were injured in the crowded streets during the day and one aged veteran, Rev. Norman G. Whitney, of Gray Eagle, Minn., was killed by being trampled upon by a runaway horse.



MAJOR LEO RASSIEUR OF ST. LOUIS, CANDIDATE FOR GRAND ARMY HONORS.

Judge Rassieur, who is a leading candidate for commander in chief of the Grand Army, was born in Germany in 1844. He came to this country in 1851 with his parents, who settled in St. Louis. He was educated in the public schools and attended the high school. He did not complete the high school course, however, and at the age of 16 years took a position in a law office. He was thus engaged at the breaking out of the civil war, in the spring of 1861. When not quite 17 years old he was selected by the loyal Germans of South St. Louis as their spokesman at a meeting held for the purpose of deciding whether the citizens of the locality should express their intention of standing by the Union or remaining neutral. At the call of young Rassieur, who had been ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting, the loyal men in attendance repaired to another place and adopted a set of resolutions in favor of the Union, which has become historic in the annals of Missouri. Rassieur enlisted in the First United States Reserve Corps, Volunteers, May 7, 1861, and was made orderly sergeant of Company B. He was mustered out of service August 20, 1865, with the rank of major, which commission he received at the age of 20 years. At the close of the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis April 1, 1867. He practiced law in St. Louis until 1894, when he was elected Judge of the St. Louis Probate Court on the Republican ticket. At the expiration of his term in 1898 he resumed the practice of law, in which he is still engaged. From 1874 until 1878 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the public schools of St. Louis, holding the office of vice president during the last year of his incumbency. In 1888 he was selected as attorney for the School Board, and held the position for ten years. He is commander of Frank P. Blair Post No. 1, G. A. R., of St. Louis. He was judge advocate general of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1893, and department commander of Missouri in 1891.

SONS OF VETERANS MEET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Eloquent speeches by soldiers and statesmen and patriotic music, vocal and instrumental, made memorable the annual meeting of the Cook County Sons of Veterans, which was held in Memorial Hall to-night. The beautifully decorated auditorium was packed to the doors and the distinguished speakers were enthusiastically greeted. Commander in Chief Albert D. Shaw of the Grand Army of the Republic delivered the principal speech of the evening. He spoke in part as follows:

The age in which our lot is cast is without a parallel in the past and the opportunities for working for good and for God along satisfying lines of endeavor are greater than they ever have been before. The veterans of the '60s have mainly done their work and their record during the great war will be imperishable. A country free, a Union indissoluble, a Stars and Stripes beloved and honored by all our people, a common heritage of a Christian civilization, and a republic first in the foremost fight of individual rights and broad justice, are the immutable foundations of our matchless nation. And as the shadows lengthen as they face the setting sun of life the veterans look with admiring pride upon their sons as their successors in large measure in all that insures lofty views of love of country and safe ambitions to preserve the American Union in all its noblest possibilities of a wise and commanding civilization and the true glory of Almighty God. Not all the heroes are to be found on the battlefield of war, for in peace there is a demand for the most stalwart bravery and the most uncompromising valor. War often opens up the way for the exercise of the noblest qualities of young manhood in composing the irritations that have deluged the land in blood. In our day we see this view exemplified, as the former two great sections of our Union have become united in a common bond of happy citizenship through the commingling influences of a common love of justice and of liberty.

The horrid hell of war has been superseded by the sweet blessings of peace and to-night the Sons of Veterans who marched amid the sacrifice of sorrow's night of blood and agony meet in peace and joy happy in their environments of citizenship and peerless in their girth and grain as ardent young Americans.

Our future will be safe and strong just so long as our youth are worthy and wise. When these weaken or fail all will be lost. It is for the sons of veterans to lead the way in the teaching of lofty ideals of patriotism in all the circles of our youth, and so lay deep and broad the lasting foundations of justice, concord and religion—three pillars of the temple of national fame of unrivaled national safety and glory.

See to it that the best inspirations of righteousness are always pressed and kept at the front in all our Union and that our text books are national in their scope, just and worthy in their character and equal to all the noble possibilities of a sacred citizenship based upon a common love of our enduring liberties.

Short addresses were made by Senator Davis of Minnesota, General John C. Black and others.

BRYAN DECLINES TO ATTEND THE ENCAMPMENT

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—W. J. Bryan has followed the example of President McKinley and declined to be a visitor at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He this afternoon sent a message to Executive Director W. M. Harper, the head of the local committee in charge of the local end of the encampment, saying that because of the absence of President McKinley from the encampment he considered it advisable to remain away. His telegram is as follows:

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 27.—To W. M. Harper, executive director of the G. A. R. reunion, Chicago: Since President McKinley is detained by public business, I believe that the proprieties of the occasion demand that I also decline, and thus relieve the reunion of any appearance of partisanship. W. J. BRYAN.

The local committee, through Mr. Harper, expressed its regrets at the inability of Mr. Bryan to be present by sending him the following message:

Your telegram declining the invitation to the Grand Army reunion because of President McKinley's absence by reason of his public duties received. The executive committee appreciates your delicacy of sentiment under the circumstances, while regretting that we cannot have the pleasure and honor of entertaining you.

TORNADO SHAKES A MISSOURI TOWN

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says: A storm, bordering closely on a tornado, raged here at noon to-day. Three brick buildings on Main street were blown down, Woods' Opera-house was practically unroofed and dozens of smaller buildings damaged.

Thousands of shade trees were broken and torn up by the roots. Street-car traffic was suspended and telegraphic and telephone communication was interfered with. There was a terrific fall of rain and the water in some of the streets ran up to the doorsteps of a number of residences. There were but few accidents.

TOWNE BITTERLY DENOUNCES THE ADMINISTRATION

Opens the Campaign Before a Large Gathering at Duluth.

Deals Chiefly With the Policy Pursued in the Philippines and Takes a Fall Out of Roosevelt on the Side.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27.—The largest gathering to listen to a political speech that ever assembled in Duluth occurred this evening at the Armory, when Hon. Charles A. Towne opened the campaign in a lengthy address, in which he replied to the recent speech of Governor Roosevelt delivered at St. Paul on the occasion of the National convention of the League of Republican Clubs, and arraigned the administration's policy in the Philippines. The audience, which comprised persons of all shades of political belief and many scores of women, listened attentively to the orator's remarks for more than two hours, and frequently throughout the discourse the applause was deafening.

The speech, which will be used as a campaign document, is considered as Towne's greatest political effort. At its conclusion he was tendered an ovation by the multitude present.

Mr. Towne will leave to-morrow or on Wednesday for Idaho and other Western points to enter actively into the work of the campaign.

Mr. Towne opened his speech by expressing lack of patience with any one who believed in his "party, right or wrong," or "any President, right or wrong," considering the latter simply another statement of the divine right of kings. He then said:

As a rule one subject of interest is uppermost in the public mind and chiefly calls for discussion and decision. This is especially true in 1900. The relatively secondary matters important as they are all have reference to policies to be pursued by the republic. The issue of first moment, the one that temporarily dwarfs all others by comparison, is whether the republic itself is to continue. I shall devote the greater part of my time to-night to the consideration of imperialism. Let us first inquire how the question has arisen. It is one of the paradoxes of history that a policy of subjugation and conquest should have been the inheritance of a war of liberation.

He then reviewed at some length the causes leading up to and the chief events of the Spanish war. He took up the insurrection in the Philippines, sketching it briefly and telling how brilliantly Dewey and his sailors engaged the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, and continued:

It was thus as a mere incident in the prosecution of our war for the liberty of Cuba that we found ourselves in the Philippine Islands. It is claimed that circumstances were such as to compel us, with due regard to our interests and our international duties to pursue in these islands thereafter the policy for which the administration has become responsible. A brief examination, however, of those circumstances will suffice to show that the policy adopted was not only unnecessary, but that it was in the highest degree disadvantageous to the United States, while involving the utmost cruelty and injustice toward the inhabitants of those islands and violating every principle of good faith and the honorable traditions of American diplomacy.

He said the coming of Aguinaldo was at the invitation of Admiral Dewey and that he was to be an ally of the Americans, quoting from the naval records in support of his assertion.

After again referring to the different situations in Cuba and the Philippines, he said:

But the statement that we never promised the Filipinos their independence conveys a false impression. Our conduct was such as to estop an honorable nation from using such a plea as a justification or as excuse for attempting to subjugate the islands.

The Filipinos made no secret of their object in rebelling against the Spanish Government. What they desired to do was to form a government of their own and to be absolutely independent of Spain. The representatives of the United States in the East knew this object perfectly well. The Filipinos proclaimed it to the world.

It is important to bear in mind that the Filipino republic established under the leadership of Aguinaldo was a government in fact, recognized throughout the island of Luzon and several adjoining islands to the south, capable of preserving order, collecting taxes, maintaining education and a complete system of public administration, raising and supporting an army which for a considerable period numbered 30,000 men, and conducting war according to the humane principles of modern international law.

Mr. Towne denied that the Filipinos were barbarians or unfit for self-government. He declared the idea of taking forcible possession of the islands was not decided upon until a considerable period after the battle of Manila Bay, and meanwhile the Filipinos were permitted to hope for independence.

After describing the strained relations between the Americans and the Filipinos, after the capture of Manila, Mr. Towne said:

Our opponents are in the habit of referring to the outbreak of actual hostilities between us and the Filipinos as though the latter were the aggressors, and much is attempted to be made out of such expressions as "they fired on our flag."

But, of course, since we had secretly formed a determination to seize the islands, it is apparent that whenever that design became manifest or we attempted to put it into effect the Filipinos, if they were earnest men declaring their object to be independence, would resist it. The aggressor, regardless of who struck the first blow, would be, not he who stood in defense of a right, but he who by act or threat compelled the other to defend it. The development of the hostile design was itself an attack.

The wonder is, considering the tropical nature of the islanders and the long-continued course of our mingled reticence, ambiguity and offense, that they were not betrayed into violence long before any clash actually occurred. As a matter of fact, however, as shown by General Otis' official report, our troops fired the first shot and the Filipinos stood on the defensive.

He then discussed the protocol and the treaty of peace and the proclamation of Janaury 3, 1899, at Manila, which he declared was "of the very essence of imperialism." Taking up Governor Roosevelt's speech, he said:

It was enormously disappointing. Neither in matter nor manner is it worthy of its occasion. In respect of argument the speech is, with rare exceptions, an alternation of evasion and assertion. In spirit it is a compound of scold and scullion. As to its facts it abounds in inaccuracies which, if accidental, are inexplicable as coming from a man who has performed creditably in history and biography. But the world is accustomed to inconsistencies from Mr. Roosevelt. It has long looked upon him as a predestined and incorrigible eccentric. It has given up attempting to explain him or to reconcile him with himself. It is quite impossible, whether it would be worth while or otherwise or not, to make an entirely satisfactory diagnosis of a civil service reformer in partnership with Thomas C. Platt, a citizen-soldier who ridicules the volunteer, a leader in battle who finds glory in being rescued from ambush; a hero who boasts of shooting a fleeing foe in the back; a candidate who plays and poses to delegates and galleries to obtain a nomination that he does not want; a gentleman who charges six and a half millions of his fellow-countrymen with lawlessness, dishonesty and cowardice; a statesman who, mounted on a hobby, rides roughly at grave questions in economics and politics swinging his partisan lariat and yelling like an intellectual Comanche.

Mr. Towne then read quotations from the St. Paul speech of Governor Roosevelt, which he said showed the truth of what he had said of that speech as a whole. He argued at considerable length against any possible constitutional right under which the United States could hold and govern colonies, ridiculing the alleged claim that this right was given by that provision of the constitution which gives Congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the "territory and other property of the United States."

POPULISTS SUBSTITUTE STEVENSON FOR TOWNE

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At a meeting of the People's party national committee to-day the declination of Charles A. Towne as the Vice Presidential nominee of the party was accepted, and the name of Adlai E. Stevenson was put in his place. This result was obtained after a long debate, beginning at 2 p. m. and ending about 6:30 p. m. In the beginning there were three courses advocated by different members of the committee, viz., to nominate a Populist, to leave the place blank, or, lastly, to indorse Mr. Stevenson. Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the committee, in a warm speech of some length advocated leaving the place blank, contending that Bryan and Stevenson would receive more Populist votes than if a candidate for Vice President was named. But one test vote was taken. A motion was made to indorse Mr. Stevenson. For this motion Mr. Washburn of Massachusetts moved as a substitute that a Populist be placed upon the ticket. The substitute was lost on a call of the roll by a vote of 24 ayes to 71 noes. The original motion was then adopted by a viva voce vote. There were 124 members of the committee present or represented by proxy.

ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY FINALLY ARRANGED

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Governor Roosevelt's route for his tour of the west was announced to-day by Henry C. Payne, vice chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee. Starting from Chicago September 9, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate will speak in Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa before reaching this city again. Then he will spend a day in Illinois before going into Indiana and other States east. The itinerary of Governor Roosevelt, as far as determined definitely, is as follows:

September 5, Saratoga, N. Y.; September 6, Detroit, Mich.; September 7, Saginaw, Mich. (afternoon), Grand Rapids, Mich. (evening); September 8, South Bend, Ind.; September 10, La Crosse, Wis.; September 11, Sioux Falls, S. D. (afternoon), Yankton (night); September 12, Huron, S. D. (afternoon), Brookings (night); September 13, Red Field, S. D. (afternoon), Aberdeen (night); September 14, Fargo, N. D.; September 15, Bismarck, N. D.; September 17, Helena, Mont.; September 18, Butte, Mont.; September 19, Pocatello, Idaho; September 20, Ogden, Utah; September 21, Salt Lake City; September 22, Evanston, Wyo.; September 23, Cheyenne, Wyo.

From Cheyenne, Governor Roosevelt's private car willl be turned into Colorado, where he will spend the days of September 25, 26 and 27, speaking on one of these dates at Denver. He will be in Kansas on the 28th and 29th, and in Nebraska on October 1 and 2. From there he will diverge into the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he is scheduled to make a speech at Deadwood on October 3. He will be in Nebraska again on the 4th, at Waterloo, Iowa, on the 5th, and in Chicago on the 6th, where a demonstration and reception are being planned for him. After leaving Chicago he will spend October 8 in Illinois and the three following dates will be devoted to preaching Republicanism in Indiana.

He will speed through Kentucky on the 12th and 13th, and on the 15th and 16th will talk in President McKinley's State. West Virginia will have him for a guest on October 17th and 18th, and the trip will end at Baltimore on October 19. From there he will return to New York to devote attention to the campaign in his own State until the day of election.

SENATOR CARTER WILL ACCOMPANY ROOSEVELT

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 27. — United States Senator Carter has received a telegram from H. C. Payne, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee, asking him to accompany Governor Roosevelt on his Western trip. Roosevelt will be here September 17, and the Senator will accompany him to Salt Lake, where the Vice Presidential candidate will speak September 21.

Discussed the Race Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The National Afro-American Press Association to-day opened with over fifty delegates in attendance. A discussion of the race question occupied the whole day. At the night session a resolution to indorse the administration of President McKinley was voted down, after a hot discussion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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