

ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO DETROIT

President Is Entertained by Veterans of the Spanish War.

Ends Two Days' Visit by an Address Predicting Great Prosperity.

Most Interesting Event of the Afternoon Is a Large Parade, in Which British Troops Participate.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—President Roosevelt's two days' visit to Detroit came to an end to-day at the conclusion of a banquet tendered him in Light Guard Armory by the Spanish War Veterans, the opening of whose third annual reunion he attended this morning. It was a brilliant event. Nearly 800 men sat at the tables on the floor of the big armory, and the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity by brilliantly gowned women and their escorts. The armory was decorated in green and white maple branches and electric lights were everywhere.

When the President rose to begin his address, which was the first of the evening, he received an ovation. The men from the floor stood up and cheered again and again, while the clapping of hands from the gallery was like the crackle of musketry. The President, after speaking of Michigan's important part in the Spanish-American war, said:

The war itself was an easy one. The tasks left behind us, though rigorous, have been hard. You, the men of the Spanish war, you and your comrades in arms who fought in Cuba and Porto Rico and in the Philippines, who came after me in Porto Rico, the duty was one of extreme difficulty. But after three years of bitter fighting peace has been won by the valor of our soldiers and civil government has been introduced, so that the islanders have now greater opportunities for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness than ever they have enjoyed before during their recorded history. Last week I ordered a taking of the census of the islands and two years hence, according to the law of Congress, the first steps will be taken in the direction of giving the Philippine people a legislative assembly. No other Oriental country in the possession of an alien power—indeed, no Oriental country at all, save only Japan—has been given any such right. The President's sentiment and personal freedom as we have already given to the Philippine.

PLEDGE TO CUBA KEPT.

With Cuba the matter is different. We pledged ourselves solemnly at the outbreak of the war with Spain to give Cuba independence. The world at large sneered at the pledge and even some of our own people scoffed at the thought that we intended to keep it. But I have kept it in good faith and with a keen regard for the welfare of the Cubans. We did not turn Cuba loose to sink into a chaotic anarchy. We first administered the affairs of the island until order had been brought out of chaos, until the cities had been cleaned, the courts re-organized, an educational system started and a just and efficient government introduced. Then we turned the reins of government over to the hands of those whom the people elected as their representatives and made it go as well as it could. It is not a matter of grave concern to us whether we desire Cuba to stand toward any other nation in the same relations of intimate friendship and alliance that we desire to see it adopt toward us. It must therefore be in a certain sense a part of our international political system, and it accepted this position when it accepted the Platt amendment. But it is out of the question for us to expect that it will assume such a position toward us in regard to international politics without at the same time sharing somewhat in the benefits of our economic system.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

It was for this reason that President McKinley urged, and that I have since urged, and shall continue to urge, the need of establishing closer relations with Cuba by reciprocity. We urge reciprocity because it is for our interests to control the Cuban market, because we are bound to place the Cubans on a peculiar standing economically when they consent in our interests as well as their own, to assume a peculiar status internationally, and because it is fitting for a great and generous republic to stretch out a helping hand toward her feeble sister just starting to tread the path of independence. The case stands by itself, and there is no other like it. Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines have relations of varying intimacy to us and they have either been admitted within our economic system or been given some of the benefits thereof. Cuba, though independent, also stands in a peculiar position toward us, and should receive in similar fashion a measure of benefit from and partial inclusion within our system. The questions that ordinarily concern us as of prime importance are: Who do we do not want to be of primary importance? We cannot choose what the articles are which Cuba shall export. Doubtless very many of us would prefer, for reasons connected with our own tariff policy, that her inhabitants were engaged in different industries from those in which they are now engaged. But we cannot choose things that those which she actually demands. But we can neither determine the wants nor the interests of the Cuban people, while they are here and we must remember in dealing with this island, especially now that we are about to build the isthmian canal and our interests in the West Indian waters are becoming so great, we must shape our policy with regard to the future and for the benefit of the interest and honor of the nation as a whole. I do not believe a particle of harm will come to any American interest from the adoption of a reasonable measure of reciprocity with Cuba. I am certain that the adoption of such a measure will be in the interest of our people as a whole, while they are here, and I believe that by every consideration of a generous and far-sighted public policy we are bound to give to Cuba our friendship with her in her struggle for the material well being which must underlie healthy national development.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Uncle Sam's Mail Service

requires physical and mental ability of a high degree to withstand its hard labors. The high tension to which the nervous system is constantly subjected, has a depressing effect, and soon headache, backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., develop in severe form. Such was the case of Mail Carrier S. F. Sweeney, of Huntsville, Ala., he says:

"An attack of pneumonia left me with muscular rheumatism, headache, and pains that seemed to be all over me. I was scarcely able to move for about a month when I decided to give

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills
and Nerve Plasters a trial. In three days I was again on my route and in two weeks I was free from pain and gaining in flesh and strength.
Sold by all Druggists.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SAYS INDIANS ORIGINATED FROM MONGOLIAN RACE

Dr. Keckeler, Noted Scientist Who Is Making Fourth Tour of World, Arrives Here.

New York Republicans Draft a Progressive Platform.



NOTE: SCIENTIST WHO HAS VISITED EVERY KNOWN LAND AND WHO IS NOW IN SAN FRANCISCO ON HIS FOURTH TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DR. ADOLPHUS T. KECKELER, who he has not been in the cause of science. In one year he traveled 46,000 miles, or almost twice around the globe. In 1888 he made his third visit to Egypt for the purpose of investigating archeological conditions. He intended going to Sitka, Alaska, to take measurements of the Muir glacier, but owing to the climatic conditions he has decided to defer the investigation.

He made the startling statement yesterday that in his opinion arts and sciences were first studied in the West and gradually spread East. He says that every day discoveries are being made on the American continent, especially in Wyoming and Utah, illustrating the fact that learned people lived here many thousand years ago. He says another peculiar feature is the potteries that are being exhumed in Nashville, Tenn., and Wisconsin are very similar to the earthware work that is to be found in Egypt.

"What is puzzling many scientists is the origin of the North American Indian. Are the Indians the beginning of a new race or the end of an old race? This has been the ground for much discussion. In my opinion they are descendants of the Mongolians and in many ways they resemble them."

Dr. Keckeler is a resident of Cincinnati, where he has resided for forty years. He has devoted much of his time to the study of thought, what it is, what its origin was and how it is influenced. At the present time he is engaged in writing a book on "The Tangibility of Thought." In this work he says he will demonstrate and prove some things that will throw an entirely new light on this subject.

NOTED SCIENTIST WHO HAS VISITED EVERY KNOWN LAND AND WHO IS NOW IN SAN FRANCISCO ON HIS FOURTH TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

Dr. Adolphus T. Keckeler, one of the most noted scientists of this country, is at the Occidental. He is making his fourth tour of the world and sails on Saturday for Japan.

The doctor is 65 years of age and presents a most venerable appearance with his snowy white flowing beard and hair. He is a most magnetic conversationalist and can give one a moment a vivid description on the moon rising slowly in midsummer on the river Nile and the next minute support the theory that the North American Indians sprang from the Mongolian race.

He was a great friend of the scientist Darwin and was associated with him in England in 1868-69. Dr. Keckeler considers Darwin the most painstaking man as a scientist that the world has ever known. In discussing Darwin, Dr. Keckeler said yesterday:

"Darwin had a wonderful capacity for grasping details and his attention to minutiae was marvelous. He was frank and genial and a considerate listener. He was free from egotism and would patiently discuss his theories and elucidate dark points with fellow scientists. Mr. Darwin's theories received scant support among the scientists of his day, and with but few exceptions he was opposed on every side. I doubt if the world will ever again see a man more particular in his scientific statements than was Mr. Darwin."

Dr. Keckeler has made sixty-two journeys across the Atlantic Ocean and there is not a country on the face of the world

light and overcome, but we feel to the full the pulse of the prosperity which we enjoy. Stout of heart, we see across the dangers the future that lies beyond and we rejoice as if refreshed, as a strong man girl for the race; and we go down into the arena where the nations strive for mastery, our hearts lifted with the faith that to us and to our children and our children's children it shall be the peoples of this republic the greatest of all.

The banquet was the culmination of an extremely busy day for the President. At 11 o'clock he drove to Light Guard Armory and attended the opening session of the third annual reunion of Spanish war veterans. He was given a tumultuous welcome by the soldiers and his speech was enthusiastically received.

President Roosevelt drove from the armory to the residence at 12 o'clock, where he spent three hours riding on the river.

The President returned at 3 o'clock and participated in the parade of the Spanish war veterans, which he later reviewed. He was given a great popular ovation during the afternoon.

CAPTAIN HOBSON APPEARS

It was past 7 o'clock when the President arrived at the Cadillac after reviewing the parade, and he immediately began preparing for the evening banquet. He drove to the armory over the less traversed streets and arrived there at 8 o'clock. His appearance was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm. He was given three rousing cheers as he was escorted by Mayor Maybury, he led the Presidential party to their table on the platform. Seated at the President's left were Mayor William C. Maybury, Secretary Cortelyou, General Urell of Washington and Colonel F. J. Hocker of this city. On his right were Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes and Congressman John B. Corliss. Soon after the party was seated Captain Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., arrived at the armory and took his seat at the President's table. He was given an enthusiastic reception as he ascended the platform and greeted the President. The fourth division of the army did not arrive in the city until this evening and came direct to the armory.

The Presidential party was seated at a long table on a platform which was raised for twenty-two.

The table was decorated with asters and red carnations and a number of candelabra shed a soft light over it. The platform was carpeted with maple trees. A large picture of the President hung between two American flags, with a row of electric lights over it. The whole scheme of decorations throughout the armory was green and white. The 800 diners were gathered about twenty-eight tables. The menus were bound in dull gray covers, embellished on the front with a small half-tone portrait of President Roosevelt over the words, "Spanish War Veterans, 1902."

At 11:45 o'clock Mayor Maybury announced that President Roosevelt would have to leave. Three parting cheers were given for him as he left the platform. The President drove immediately to his special train.

MYSTERY IS ATTACHED TO DRESSMAKER'S DEATH

Coroner Believes Mary Gruner Was Strangled, but Later Theory Is That Violent Emotion Bursts Blood Vessel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The body of Mary Gruner, a dressmaker, 20 years of age, was found in her room in West Forty-eighth street this morning. The woman's lower lip was badly swollen. The police thought the woman's death required investigation and detectives were assigned to the case. Miss Gruner came to this city about ten days ago from Salt Lake City. In her room were dresses and jewelry to the value of about \$1000.

Coroner Jackson, after a superficial examination of the body of Mary Gruner, said he thought it probable from the position of her body when found and the condition of her mouth and tongue that she had been strangled to death. On the mantel in the woman's room the Coroner found a tray of cigar ashes. There was also found a newspaper clipping announcing an elopement marriage of Fred McGurrying and Estelle Crayall at Colorado Springs, Colo.

A further search of the woman's effects disclosed a torn store bill, which, on being fitted together, showed that it had been made out to Miss Gruner by Roy Watrous of 57 East Third South street, Salt Lake City. It was for \$5 for lettering a box. There was also part of a bill from Dr. S. Stiebel of Salt Lake City. Further investigation into the death of Miss Gruner satisfies the police that it was due to natural causes, though of a somewhat peculiar nature. Their theory is that the young woman had received news that a love affair had ended unhappily for her and that in a violent fit of emotion she had burst a blood vessel. Miss Gruner had come from Salt Lake quite recently.

TROOPS ARE PREPARING FOR THE MANEUVERS

Various Organizations That Are to Take Part Are in Camp at Fort Riley.

JUNCTION CITY, Kans., Sept. 22.—All the regular troops to take part in the maneuvers are now in camp at Fort Riley and the various organizations, separately, have commenced practicing and drilling. General Bates and staff went over the ground this morning where the impending maneuvers are to take place. The wireless outfit, balloon outfit and automobiles for the signal corps will arrive in the coming days. The fourth division of the army is expected to arrive to-day. Secretary of War Root is expected some time during the maneuvers.

Insane Farmer Is Missing.

MARYSVILLE, Sept. 22.—Alexander Penman, well known in this and adjoining counties, became suddenly insane on Friday, since which time he has not been seen. He drove furiously up the road past Mountain House and attempted to run his horses up the side of a steep hill. Falling in this, he abandoned the rig and made for the forests, where he is presumably wandering without food or shelter.

Two Farmers in Combat.

MARYSVILLE, Sept. 22.—In an encounter between farmers last evening on the Crouch ranch, in Butte County, Henry Churchill was badly cut in the breast and the left side of his face was laid open. Andrew McShane, his opponent, was wounded in the forehead. Both are under arrest.

RATES TO THE EAST REDUCED BY UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

Tickets on sale October 7 and 8, good to return for sixty days. To Chicago, \$12.50; St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, \$17.50; Missouri River points, \$20. No excess fare to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc. Less than three days to Chicago, D. W. Hitchcock, Gen. Agt., No. 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Suffering From Appendicitis.

VALLEJO, Sept. 22.—The United States steamship Alert, Captain W. W. Kimball in command and Lieutenant Commander J. B. Blish executive officer, left here at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Dr. S. S. Rodman, ship's surgeon, was attacked by appendicitis before the Alert sailed and will be taken to San Francisco to be operated upon.

Pope Receives Archbishop Guidi.

ROME, Sept. 22.—Archbishop Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippine Islands, and his secretary, Father O'Connor, of the English Church of San Sirovestro, had an audience of the Pope yesterday. The Pope also accorded a private audience to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and Lady Laurier, and to the Canadian Minister, Mr. Forster. Forster showed much interest in Canada and said he had closely followed the proceedings of the Premiers' conference in London.

Drowned in the Mokolunne.

STOCKTON, Sept. 22.—Elmer E. Cole of this city was drowned in Mokolunne River, near Wallace, yesterday. He left a wife.

REVIEWS BIG PARADE.

This afternoon President Roosevelt participated in and afterward reviewed a military parade which was the greatest demonstration of the sort ever seen in the city, with the exception of the G. A. R. parade during the national encampment here eleven years ago. Never were such crowds seen in the streets and never was a man given a greater popular ovation in this city than that the President received this afternoon.

Escorted by Spanish war veterans, President Roosevelt, in an open barouche, drove over the entire line of march, nearly four miles. The streets were roped off and the street cars and all traffic were stopped. From the Hotel Cadillac, which the President left just before 4 o'clock, to the reviewing stand where he arrived two hours later, the President was given a continuous ovation. People were jammed in ten and twenty deep behind the ropes on the entire line of march, and the great wave of enthusiasm stirred the shaking, flag-waving multitude and marked the advance of the President's carriage, rolling on and on along the line of march, to reach a climax at the reviewing stand. The President stood up in his carriage, waving his silk hat at arm's length in recognition of the people's tribute.

It was nearly 6 o'clock, and dusk was beginning to fall, as he rapidly drove the parade from his position in the 22nd division to the reviewing stand on Woodward avenue, in front of the City Hall. The Presidential party consisted of the President, the President's wife, Mrs. Roosevelt, the section which had been reserved for them, Miss Clara Barton and Mrs. Allan V. Capron were among the President's party on the stand, which also included Governor Bliss, Mayor Maybury, several officers of the Spanish war veterans and about twenty-five others.

BRITISH TROOPS IN LINE.

The different divisions were formed in company form after the President had driven past, and when the signal was given, the review began. Headed by General G. M. Duffield, the chief marshal, and his staff, and Governor Bliss and staff, the soldiers and veterans marched briskly past the reviewing stand for fifty-five minutes at the twilight glow, when electric lights were turned on. The first division was composed exclusively of military units of the Fourth century United States Infantry, that is stationed at Fort Wayne, the First Regiment, M. N. G., and the Twenty-First Essex Fusiliers from Windsor, Ontario. For the first time a President of the United States reviewed a regiment of British soldiers, the red coats and white helmets of the Canadians being in sharp contrast to the sober blue of the United States troops as they swung past at a smart pace, their splendid band playing "The British Grenadiers." They received an especially cordial salute from the President, and throughout the afternoon the redcoats were cheered to the echo by the crowds.

The second division was composed of uniformed secret societies, the Knights of St. John, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, etc. A body of Knights of the Maccabees, mounted and arrayed in ancient Jewish and Roman costumes, constituted the third division. The fourth division was made up of several civil bodies. Then came the veterans of the Civil War, the G. A. R. posts and the 4th and 5th divisions of the Spanish war veterans, who marched sturdily by, saluting their President as they passed and being heartily saluted by him in return. The last division was composed of Spanish war veterans, a number of them in the khaki uniforms they wore in the war. As Gilbert Wilkes' national command swung past their band struck up "Garry Owen," a favorite of the President. It was dark when the last body of men had been reviewed and the clock struck seven just as the President entered his carriage to be driven back to the Cadillac in front of the Light Guard Armory. It is estimated that more than 10,000 people were jammed in the streets along which the parade passed and thousands more viewed it from windows and housetops.

Trunks, valises, dress suit cases and traveling sets are still selling at our famous carload prices. All kinds of leather goods in this department lettered free of charge. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street.

MORO FORTS ARE CAPTURED BY AMERICANS

Uncle Sam's Troops Take Strongholds of the Rebels.

Twenty-Five of the Enemy Are Killed by the Victorious Forces.

Captain Pershing of the Fifteenth Infantry Is Operating With Success on the Island of Mindanao.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Up to Sunday the force commanded by Captain John Pershing of the Fifteenth Infantry, operating against the Moros in the island of Mindanao, had met with slight resistance in the Macien country and had captured several forts and killed twenty-five Moros. There were no American casualties.

Captain Pershing's courier reached Brigadier General Samuel S. Sumner at Camp Vicars to-day. The captain reported that he first moved on Goanan, where the troops took three forts. They then pushed on to Bayambo and captured two forts. From there the column proceeded to Sanir and captured two more forts. From Pantangan to Salir, in the country dominated by the Sultans of Calil and Butig and the two Sultans of Macien, the column was frequently fired upon.

Captain Pershing communicated with the Macien Sultans, but they refused to recognize the Americans and remained obstinate.

When the courier departed Captain Pershing had planned to attack Macien to-day. Macien is situated a short march from Salir, where the troops received additional instructions to Captain Pershing, so as to permit him to keep the field if Macien offers serious resistance.

A Larger Department.

On Monday, September 29th, our tailoring department will occupy much larger quarters, which have just been elegantly fitted up for the purpose.

We shall have more floor space for exhibiting our immense assortment of cloth drapes. There will also be plenty of natural light to enable customers to pick out patterns readily.

More dressing rooms have been added and other improvements made to facilitate in handling our large and growing business in tailor-made suits from

\$10 to \$35

Out-of-town customers are assured of a good fit through our self-measuring system—write for samples and blanks any time.

S. N. Woods & Co.

718 Market Street and Cor. Powell & Eddy Sts.