M. Rixey, formerly the physician attached to the presidential household. Secretaries Moody and Hitchcock and Dr. John F. Urie joined them before the train's arrival. As soon as the train came to a stop Mrs. Roosevelt boarded it, followed by the cabinet officers and the others who had come to welcome the president home. They remained aboard for fifteen minutes, chatting with the president, before he was removed from the car.

Removed in Invalid Chair.

An invalid wheel chair was backed up against the platform and into this the president, borne in the arms of Doctors Lung, Richardson and Rixey and another man, was lifted out and wheeled across the narrow platform, out through the baggage entrance onto the pavement, next to which the White House carriage was standing.

The president took his infirmity good-naturedly and extended a happy greeting to several persons whom he recognized as he was being wheeled to the carriage. His was attired as usual except that the shoe on the left foot was off. He jokingly remarked to a crowd of officers and trainmen, who were standing around looking on sympathetically, that he felt better than he looked. He was in excellent spirits and apparently suffered no pain from the wound in his leg. As he was lifted into the White House carriage he was given several hearty rounds of applause by the bystanders. Mrs. Roosevelt already had taken her place in the vehicle and they were driven to the temporary White House on Jackson Place, facing Lafayette park. Here the president was assisted by the attendants to an ordinary cane seat chair placed on the pavement and, when he had become comfortably seated, a half dozen ushers and policemen carried him to his room on the second floor of his temporary home. This floor contains three large rooms and a hall with a bath at the extreme rear. The room fronting on Lafayette Square had been made into a sitting room and the other two into bedrooms. The president was taken to the second room from the front and made comfortable. Steward Pickney, under the direction of Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's private secretary, was engaged all day in putting the second floor into condition for the chief executive and his wife. Flowers were arranged on the mantels and tables.

Dress the Injury.

Arrangements were made at once for dressing the president's wound. Doctors Lung, Rixie and Urie remained with him some time after he was taken to his room and gave their personal attention to every detail. Dr. Lung, the regular White House physician, will have immediate charge of the president's case and should it be deemed necessary will consult Drs. Rixey and Urie in case of further treatment of the wound.

The present expectation, as stated by a man fully acquainted with the president's condition, is that after ten days or more of rest the chief executive will be himself again. During that time it will be necessary for him to keep in bed or on a couch in a reclining position, so as to give the injured leg complete rest. The wound is in splendid condition now and should heal rapidly.

There is an accumulation of business demanding the president's attention and he will be able to dispose of much of it without serious physical inconvenience. According to present plans, during his period of recovery the president will spend his time at the temporary White House. Secretary Cortelyou saying tonight that no other arrangements for him had been made. Mr. Roosevelt expects to view the parade of the Grand Army two weeks from today, but it is not yet known whether he will remain here during the entire interval between now and then.

By half past 9 o'clock all the physicians had left the house, although about 10 o'clock Dr. Lung returned to make his final visit for the night. They reported the president to be resting comfortably.

It was stated that no further operation on the wound had been performed. So satisfactory is the president's condition that it was not deemed necessary to have the services of a trained nurse during the night.

Attorney General Knox called during the evening and remained for some time. When he came down stairs he reported the president to be in splendid spirits. When not chatting with Mrs. Roosevelt the president was reading a book. "He's the most cheerful invalid I ever saw," said the attorney general.

PRESIDENT MAY COME LATER

Secretary Cortelyou Sends Message to Secretary of Ak-Sar-Ben Governors.

Secretary Uhl yesterday received the following telegraphic message from Secretary Cortelyou:

BRADFORD JUNCTION, O., Sept. 23.—Mel Uhl, Secretary, Omaha, Neb.: Please see bulletins regarding the president issued today to the press. The president regrets exceedingly that he will be unable to carry out his intentions to visit your city at present. He is deeply appreciative of the interest shown in the plans made for his reception, and desires that you communicate the purport of this dispatch to your associates on the committee, and all others who should be advised. He will certainly try to make the visit at some future time.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

London Papers Express Satisfaction.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The afternoon papers here express satisfaction at the receipt of encouraging reports regarding the health of President Roosevelt and sympathy with him in his enforced quiet.

FATHER M'KINNON IS DEAD

Exhausted by His Labors in Nursing Cholera Patients. Heroic Priest Succumbs.

MANILA, Sept. 24.—Father McKinnon died here today from dysentery and debility. He had been ailing for some months, but persisted in continuing his work, which included ministration to cholera victims. A military funeral will be held in the cathedral of Manila and the body will be sent to his home in California by the first transport. Father McKinnon was chaplain of the First California regiment in the Philippines. He was recently pastor of the Catholic church in Manila.

Killed While Protecting Woman.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Because he sought to protect Mrs. F. G. Summers, who conducts a boarding house, from the alleged cruelty of her husband, Oscar Fulgar, the negro porter, was shot by the enraged husband and expired while being conveyed to the city hospital in an ambulance. Mrs. Summers says that Fulgar interefered in her behalf. Summers is under arrest.

General Debility

Day in and out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself.

Food does not strengthen.

Sleep does not refresh.

It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy,—vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers.

For this condition take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It vitalizes the blood, gives vigor and tone to all the organs and functions, and is positively unequalled for all run-down or debilitated conditions.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

PLENTY OF MONEY IN WEST

No Necessity to Draw on New York for Cash to Move the Crops.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST STRINGENCY

Bank Deposits of the Country Are Over Twice as Great as Ten Years Ago and Four Times Greater Than in 1882.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—Officials of the treasury believe, the plans adopted by Secretary Shaw to prevent a money stringency will prove effective and that there will not be any important disturbance of the financial situation. The secretary from the beginning has taken the position that the disturbance was entirely local to New York and that there was an abundance of funds in the west to meet the demands due to the movement of the crops. This position has been strengthened within the last few days by reports from western bankers that have been received at the treasury, informing the secretary that the banks throughout the west had more money than they could loan and that they did not need or desire an increase in their treasury deposits. An official of the treasury, who has made a careful study of present financial conditions, said today:

"The money scare in New York was only a flurry and it does not affect the financial condition of the country generally in the slightest. Not only has the country grown rich, but it is growing richer. Great crops insure another year of prosperity. Activity is the rule in every branch of trade. The main trouble is that the transportation facilities, splendid as they are, are scarcely adequate to move the business pressing upon them. The country has actually grown faster than its machinery for moving the crops and manufactures.

"The coal strike is, indeed, a serious matter, entailing large losses and creating an ugly state of feeling. But it is clearly nearing its end and with its passage the only cloud on the horizon will have been dispelled. The prices at which good, safe dividend-paying securities are selling seem bright, but it is a question whether these prices, high as they seem, are not justified by conditions. It is true there has been a great output of new securities, but there has been an equally great absorption of them. The better class of bonds are scarce. The same is true of the high-class stocks. Thus it is the margin left for speculative purposes is not so large as to prevent manipulators from advancing prices to fabulous figures. The prosperity of the country has made people rich and they are investing their surplus in securities more with an eye on dividends than on the price of the securities. There is absolutely nothing to cause apprehension in financial and commercial quarters."

Big Bank Deposits.

The bank deposits of the people of the United States aggregate $8,500,000,000, an average of $108 per capita. Ten years ago they aggregated $4,232,000,000, or just half the amount of today, and twenty years ago they were $2,609,000,000, or a little more than one-quarter of those of today.

These figures are presented in a table just prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics for publication in the forthcoming issue of its monthly summary of commerce and finance. They are compiled from the reports of the comptroller of the currency and include the deposits in national banks, savings banks, state banks, loan and trust companies and private banks and cover the official figures of the year 1901. The figures for the various classes of banks stand as follows:

	Total Deposits.
National banks	$2,937,753,233
Savings banks	2,597,094,580
State banks	1,610,502,246
Loan and trust companies	1,271,081,174
Private banks	118,621,903
Aggregate	$8,535,053,136

The figures thus compiled by the bureau of statistics show the total deposits in the various banking organizations of the country so far as they can be obtained from 1875 down to the present time; though it is proper to add that the figures for private banks include since 1887 only such banks as voluntarily report to the comptroller of the currency, in other words, only about one-fourth of the total number of private banks in the United States, while during the period from 1875 to 1882 the figures cover the deposits in practically all private banks. Taking the figures at intervals from 1878 to 1901, the total deposits in all banking institutions stand as follows:

Year.	Deposits.	Year.	Deposits.
1878	$1,878,434,270	1892	$4,630,490,156
1882	2,755,938,063	1897	5,196,847,830
1887	3,255,772,134	1901	8,535,053,136

Rapid Growth in Recent Years.

During recent years the growth has been very rapid. From 1878 to 1882 the increase was $877,503,783; from 1882 to 1887, $499-834,081; from 1887 to 1892, $1,374,718,022; from 1892 to 1897, $566,359,374, and from 1897 to 1901, $3,338,205,606.

An analysis of the deposit figures of each class of banks is interesting and in some cases may be carried back over a much longer term of years. The published figures cover the deposits in certain classes of banks at a much earlier date than that covered by the reports upon loan and trust companies and private banks.

The individual deposits in national banks, for example grew from $500,000,000 in 1895 to $618,000,000 in 1875, $1,111,000,000 in 1885, $1,720,000,000 in 1895 and $2,937,000,000 in 1901, to $3,111,000,000 in 1902.

For savings banks the figures extend back to the year 1820, and show the total deposits in that year at $1,138,576; in 1830, $6,973,304; in 1840, $14,051,520; in 1850, $43,-431,130; in 1860, $149,277,504; in 1880, $819,-106,973; in 1890, $1,524,844,506, and in 1901, $2,597,094,580.

For state banks the figures extend back to 1840, and show for that year total deposits to the value of $75,693,857; 1850, $109,-586,595; 1860, $257,329,562; 1880, $208,751,611; 1890, $553,054,584, and 1901, $1,610,502,246.

For loan and trust companies the figures begin with the year 1875, and show deposits for that year at $85,025,371; in 1880, $90,008,008; 1890, $336,456,492, and in 1901, $1,271,081,174.

The figures of deposits in private banks are complete from 1875 to 1882, by reason of the fact that deposits in such banks were taxed during that period and therefore returns were complete; but on the repeal of the law placing a tax on such deposits only about one-fourth of the total number of private banks continued to make reports to the comptroller of the currency. The figures for private bank deposits subsequent to 1887 are therefore materially less than those of the period 1875-82, when complete returns were available. In 1875 the figures were $321,100,000; 1882, $295,622,160; 1890, $90,521,667, and in 1901, $118,621,903.

The following table shows the total deposits in the five classes of banks named—national, savings, state, private and loan and trust companies—in each year from 1878 to 1901, except the years 1883-86, for which complete figures are not obtainable:

Year.	Deposits.	Year.	Deposits.
1878	$1,878,434,270	1893	$4,588,212,170
1879	1,940,701,712	1894	4,638,931,485
1880	2,306,964,680	1895	4,872,005,278
1881	2,609,518,492	1896	4,885,060,119
1882	2,755,938,063	1897	5,196,847,830
1887	3,255,772,134	1898	5,427,489,938
1888	3,468,266,965	1899	6,676,471,743
1889	3,751,614,133	1900	7,464,719,145
1890	3,966,972,105	1901	8,535,053,136
1891	4,232,038,388	1902	—not available.
1892	4,630,490,156		

LILLER MAKES AN APOLOGY

Retracts Disparagement of Colonel Harrison, but Confesses He Does So with Ulterior Motives.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—The third annual convention of Spanish-American Veterans came to a close today, after the election of Colonel D. John Foster of Chicago as commander-in-chief and the designation of Milwaukee as the next convention city.

A resolution was unanimously passed favoring a consolidation of the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Spanish War Veterans. It was incorporated in the resolution that a committee of eight be appointed to confer with a like committee from the national army of Spanish War Veterans. The committee was given entire authority to complete the organization in all details.

The Liller embroglio was finally settled by that gentleman formally resigning his office as adjutant general and offering a written apology for his discourteous conduct of Monday in calling Colonel Harrison a liar, and for his other offenses.

The auditing committee, which was appointed to investigate Liller's accounts, reported through Colonel Hutchings of Iowa that Liller's books were in such an unsystematic condition that no detailed report could be made. The committee suggested that an expert accountant be employed to disentangle the financial affairs of the order, and stated that as far as could be learned the cash balance of the order is $231 and its liabilities are $2,441. It was decided that no settlement be made with Liller until the affairs of the order should be untangled. It was also decided that no paper or periodicals be made the official organ of the order. This was a blow at Liller's paper, which is published at Lancaster, Pa., and which hitherto has been used. Tonight William C. Liller said in reference to an apology he had been required to make for calling Colonel Russell H. Harrison a liar, that he retracted every word of it. This statement was made to Lieutenant Governor Gilbert, Colonel E. J. Nimmick of Chicago and others. Liller said he offered his resignation in order to prevent being discharged from the order, as such a discharge would handicap him in organizing a new order, which, he said, he intended to organize within a short time.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—The Ladies' auxiliary of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans today elected officers, headed by Mrs. Flora A. Lewis, Washington, D. C., for national president. Miss Clara Barton was elected sponsor for the society. Commander-in-Chief Urell today appointed Captain J. Walter Mitchell of Washington historian of the society.

TROOPS IN FIVE COUNTIES

(Continued from First Page.)

ing over the long-distance telephone. The governor suggested that the names of twelve prominent citizens be sent him as a guaranty that there was real need of the troops. The required number of signatures having been secured, the governor and adjutant general then held a conference and at noon the order came along calling out the Ninth regiment, with headquarters in this city. The work of mobilizing the regiment at once commenced.

The regiment is made up of twelve companies, about 750 strong, and is commanded by Colonel C. B. Dougherty. The troops will be ready to take the field in a few hours. Battalions will at once be sent to Pittston, Nanticoke and Plymouth, where disturbances occurred last night.

Ugly Feeling at Lebanon.

LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 24.—An ugly feeling prevails here today. The soldiers sent here last night are on duty and have pitched their tents apparently for a long stay. No move has been made to send the colored iron workers away and it now looks as if they are to stay.

In the darkness of early morning a battle between the mob and the men inside the mill took place and several were shot, none fatally. The soldiers stopped the affray and made a great many arrests. A mob fired from a cornfield just beyond the works. Under cover of darkness a number of men gathered in the field and opened fire on the works in regular volleys. The men inside the works assembled in force and returned the fire.

The soldiers were summoned and they dispersed the crowd of spectators which had gathered upon hearing the firing and then raided the cornfield, arresting thirty of the mob, a large number of whom, it is said, were armed. Other arrests were made later and soldiers patrolled the streets, sending home every one who loitered and arresting those who answered back or refused to keep moving. Few people went to bed and firing was heard in the vicinity of the mills all night. This morning the situation is more quiet.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Sept. 24.—Deputy Sheriff Smith, speaking for Sheriff Beddall today, said:

You can infer how serious the sheriff considers the situation, when I tell you that he has asked Governor Stone to place the county under martial law. The sheriff thinks the time has come to take drastic action before the situation becomes so serious that it will be uncontrolable.

When asked if Sheriff Beddall's request that martial law be declared in Schuylkill county would be granted, General Gobin answered that he had the matter under consideration, and would make his decision this evening, after a telephone conference with Governor Stone.

KELLER MUST RETURN TO WORK

Leave Revoked Because He Was Electioneering Against Loud.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—As the result of the report that he was in California in the interest of the opposition to the reelection of Representative Loud of that state, the leave of absence for nine months recently granted to President Keller of the National Association of Letter Carriers was cancelled by Acting First Assistant Postmaster General Gowly. Keller recently was elected president of the letter carriers' organization and secured the leave by having a substitute carrier put on in his place. The department received reports that he was in California to aid in the opposition of Mr. Loud, whose views have not coincided with those of the association. Participating in a movement of that political character is prohibited under the regulations governing the service and the cancellation of Mr. Keller's leave necessitates his immediate return to work or his resignation from the service.

GENERAL MANAGER WALLACE

Former Assistant Mogul of Illinois Central Road is Moved Up, Lifting Others.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Announcement was made today of the appointment of Assistant General Manager J. F. Wallace to be general manager of the Illinois Central railroad. W. J. Harrahan succeeds Mr. Wallace as assistant general manager, with offices at Chicago. He has been chief engineer of the road for a year or more. H. N. Wallace, superintendent of the Freeport division, is appointed chief engineer. J. C. Daly of the Louisville division becomes superintendent of the Freeport division, with headquarters at Freeport, Ill.

ROOT ON THE RECENT WARS

Cabinet Member Addresses Illinois Republicans at Peoria.

DEFENDS AMERICAN SOLDIERS' METHODS

Cites McKinley, Dewey, Schurman, Taft and Others as Witnesses to Humane Treatment Accorded Natives.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 24.—Hon. Elihu Root, secretary of war, was the speaker at tonight's meeting of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs. The Coliseum was packed to the doors and the secretary was vociferously applauded. His address was confined entirely to the recent troubles in the Philippines and Cuba and not once during the evening did he mention the tariff or the trusts.

In opening his address he paid a high compliment to the late William McKinley and then said:

The first spoken words by his successor, when taking the oath of office at Buffalo, were: "It is my purpose to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country." I challenge judgment upon the truth and loyalty with which Theodore Roosevelt has redeemed his promise. The murderer's bullet robbed us of a friend; it did not produce a revolution. It changed rulers; it did not change policies.

The work of pacification and construction in Cuba had been completed. Military government there had faithfully given effect to the humane purposes of the American people. With sincere kindness our officers had helped the Cubans to take steps necessary to the establishment of their constitutional government.

Attacks Purely Political.

Of all the executive problems following in the train of the Spanish war, the problem of the Philippines alone remained. Success there had not then been demonstrated, and it was still possible that the failure there might lead the American people to withdraw power from republican hands. Accordingly the Filipino policy of the administration was attacked.

The whole army and all its generals were involved in common denunciation. The gallant and fearless Funston was stigmatized by the senator from Tennessee as a "Blatherskite brigadier." "I do not know who General Wheaton is, particularly," said the senator from Idaho, "but I imagine he was a charity boy who was appointed to West Point by some representative or senator and educated by the government."

Said the senator from Utah: "Did Chaffee, unaided, in coldness and in brutality, and in savage and unrelenting disregard of every human sentiment or possibility of human suffering, conceive this iniquitous scheme? Whence, from what diabolical source was it derived? The American people ought to know. Is there any penalty beneath the sun adequate to be meted out to the merciless wretch who has thus brought such dishonor upon the American name and the American people?"

Against these contemptuous and injurious aspersions, upon the soldiers of the United States, I will call four witnesses: The first is William McKinley: "If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking, but every step in the progress of our troops have been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents."

Dewey's Opinion.

The second is President Schurman, and joining with him Admiral George Dewey and the other members of the first Philippine commission: "To those who derive satisfaction from seeing an isolated occurrence, regrettable, indeed, but incident to every war, and making them the basis of sweeping accusations, this commission has nothing to say. Such wrongs as were actually committed against the natives were likely to be brought to our attention and in every case that we investigated we found a willingness on the part of those in authority to administer prompt justice."

The third is Governor William H. Taft of Ohio, who said: "I desire to say that it is my deliberate judgment that there never was a war conducted, whether against an inferior race or others, in which there was more compassion and more restraint and more generosity, assuming that there was war at all, than there has been in the Philippines."

The fourth is Vice Governor Luke E. Wright of Tennessee: "General Chaffee has no patience with any acts of oppression or cruelty and whenever his attention has been called to them he has at once taken proper steps. The howl against the army has been made mainly for political purposes and the cruelties practiced have been largely exaggerated."

Throughout all this storm of detraction and abuse the republican majority of the senate and house labored unceasingly and they produced and passed, against democratic opposition a Philippine government bill which exhibits a high degree of wise statesmanship and opens to the Filipinos the path to that enlightenment and capacity for self-government for which Rizal longed, and to the blessings which that noble and gentle McKinley believed would descend upon them under the benediction of our flag. I think they, and not the others, were the true friends of the Philippine people.

At the afternoon meeting of the league speeches were delivered by Senator Cullom, Governor Yates and Congressman A. J. Hopkins.

League Pat on Former Platforms.

While the weather was very unfavorable to the meeting of the State League of Republican Clubs, being the worst possible sort this morning, it in no way lessened the enthusiasm of the vast throngs of delegates and friends, who began to overflow the city last night and are constantly arriving on every train today.

The prospects are for a record breaker, both in point of attendance and interest shown. Among the most prominent arrivals last night were Governor Yates, Senator Cullom, Colonel J. Mack Tanner, J. W. Parker, state president of the league; Alfred Bayliss, superintendent of public instruction; Dorsey M. Patton and many others well known in state politics. Secretary of War Root came in early today from Indianapolis, where he met President Roosevelt.

The convention opened at 10 o'clock in the Coliseum, with 2,000 delegates in their chairs on the main floor, while the large stage was filled with prominent politicians. The galleries were well filled with spectators, among whom were many women, who took a great interest in the meeting.

The convention was called to order by President Parker. Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. H. Morron of this city. After the prayer John S. Stevens of Peoria welcomed the delegates to the city in a brief but eloquent address.

Gets to Business.

The regular order of business was next taken up. At this time President Parker delivered his annual address. Among other things he pointed out was the great progress made by the league in the last year, over 1,000 clubs being organized.

Clarence W. Buck of Monmouth was unanimously elected president of the league and C. J. Fallow of Chicago vice president. Other officers were elected as follows: Thomas Hudson, Galva, second vice president; Hon. H. B. Wod, Duquoin, secretary; H. W. Jones, Ipava, assistant secretary; J. R. Robinson, Jackson, treasurer.

The committee on resolutions handed in the following report, which was adopted by acclamation:

We express our unbounded confidence in the successors to those whom we have lost. In the hands of Theodore Roosevelt the government is safe. Under his guidance our dignity as a nation will be maintained at home and abroad, and his demands for efficiency in the government employes merits the warmest approval of the whole people. We believe his views upon the tariff, reciprocity and the trust question are in harmony with the republican party in Illinois, and that they are deserving of the earnest support of all the people. Capable, honest, intellectual, a statesman, a scholar, a patriot, he deserves the highest approval and richest honor within the bestowal of our people and we heartily indorse the movement already well begun for his nomination in 1904.

We deplore the accident which has befallen our beloved president, and in common with all the people trust he will speedily recover from his injury.

SENATOR CLARK IS IN SADDLE

Runs the Democratic State Convention of Montana to Suit Himself and Friends.

HELENA, Mont. Sept. 24.—The democratic state convention at Bozeman this afternoon nominated Judge Jere B. Leslie of Great Falls for associate justice and John M. Evans of Missoula for congressman. No other nominations are to be made.

United States Senator W. A. Clark and his friends had absolute control of the convention today. Senator Clark presided as temporary chairman. The committee on credentials reported in favor of seating the Clark delegations from Silver Bow and Granite counties and the report was adopted. Senator Charles W. Hoffman of Bozeman, a well known supporter of Senator Clark, was made permanent chairman.

The platform pledges the party to "continuing loyalty to the principles of democratic party as enunciated at the national convention held in Kansas City." It endorses the state administration, and commends the action of the representatives in congress on all public questions. It approves the irrigation law; favors legislation to prevent the immigration of the vicious; favors speedy construction of the isthmian canal; favors strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act; favors the throwing open of Indian reservations not absolutely needful for the Indians to settlement; favors the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; favors action by the state and national legislatures that will prevent forest fires; pledges the party to the eight hour law on the statute books; favors the assessment of railroad property for purposes of taxation on the same basis as other property, and commends the state board of equalization for taking an initial step in that direction. It opposes the wielding of political power by corporations, and says that the consolidation of leading railway systems and the formation of trusts and pools requires stricter supervision by the state and federal governments, and "demands the exercises of such powers and the imposition of such restrictions in the control of railroads as will protect the people from the dangerous consolidation of competing lines."

Opposition is declared to monopolies, and such tariff legislation is favored as will provide adequate means to defray the expenses of the government economically administered.

DEMOCRATS USE THEIR FISTS

Preliminary Meeting of Connecticut Delegates Ends in Free-for-All Mixup.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 24.—The delegates to the democratic state convention assembled here tonight to transact business preliminary to the convention tomorrow. The proceedings wound up with a fracas which developed in the New London caucus during a debate involving the endorsement of one or the other of two candidates for governor. Hot words were followed by scuffles, and then came fisticuffs.

No one was seriously injured, but the caucus went to pieces in perfect pandemonium. In addition to the heat of the gubernatorial conference, there were thrust into the situation two other elements. A large party of "Kansas City platform democrats" had announced its purpose to demand of the convention the endorsement of the Kansas City platform, practically assuring a repetition of the recent Massachusetts convention. The Economic league also appeared for recognition and endorsement of their candidates. These two requests were at variances with the state caucus, and as a result the situation at midnight was as confusing as it was uncompromising.

VOLCANO PAINTS PICTURES

In Course of Eruption Soufriere Fills Heavens with Fantastic Flame and Smoke.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Sept. 24.—The eruption of the Soufriere volcano yesterday was a dazzling phenomenon. At 6 p. m. the crater emitted a huge efflorescing cloud which kept rapidly ascending, changing from black to gray and then to silver color, coruscating quickly and suddenly until it appeared as if a red cauliflower had bloomed on its crest. This cast a glare over the city, but proved harmless. The eruption lasted about five minutes.

The cable company reports further and unprecedented difficulties in the attempts to repair the cables between St. Lucia and St. Vincent and St. Lucia and Grenada. One end of the St. Lucia section is buried under eighteen fathoms of water. A strange fact is that St. Lucia, lying between St. Vincent and Martinique, and only forty miles from the seat of volcanic disturbances has experienced no tremors during the eruptions and only the faintest sounds were heard on one occasion when loud rumblings were heard as far as St. Kitts on the north and Trinidad to the south, both 100 miles distant.

IOWA BOY NOW A MIDDIE

Frank Fletcher of Marshalltown is Among Those Successful at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 24.—The following were among the candidates for admission to the Naval academy, who today passed the physical examination and were sworn in as midshipmen: Fred M. Perkins, Salem, Ore.; Frank J. Fletcher, Marshalltown, Ia.; Richard R. Montfort, McKeogh, Mont. and Harvey Delano, Arcadia, Mo.

Successful tests were had today by wireless telegraphy between the Naval academy and Washington. The Staby-Arco or German system was used.

SOUR BREAD.

Annoyed the Doctor.

If you get right down to the bottom of your stomach trouble it is wrong food, and the way to correct it is not by drugs but by using the right food.

A physician in Barron, Wis., writes an instructive letter on this point. He says, "I am a practicing physician, 45 years old, and about 6 feet in height. When I began using Grape-Nuts last Spring I weighed 140 lbs., was thin and poor, had a coating on my tongue and frequently belched wind or gas and small pieces of undigested bread or potatoes which were very sour, in short I had acid dyspepsia.

"I consulted a brother physician who advised me to eat about four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts at the commencement of each meal and drink Postum Cereal Coffee. I had been in the habit of drinking coffee for breakfast and tea for dinner and supper. I followed the advice of my brother physician as to diet and experienced relief at once.

"Ever since that time I have eaten Grape-Nuts with sweet milk or cream each morning for breakfast and I now weigh 155 lbs., and am no more troubled with sour stomach. I am very fond of Postum Food Coffee and attribute my relief as much to that as I do to Grape-Nuts.

"Often when I am called out in the night to see a patient and on my return home I feel tired and hungry, I eat the usual quantity of Grape-Nuts before going to bed and then sleep soundly all night." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

REASSURES THE FILIPINOS

Governor Taft Indicates Tariffs Are Likely to Be Reduced Soon.

PEACE AND INDUSTRY WILL HASTEN DAY

Informs the Natives of Progress Made in Negotiations with the Pope Regarding the Friars and Their Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The bureau of insular affairs today furnished to the press copies of the speech made by Governor Taft on the occasion of the reception tendered him when he arrived in the Philippine islands. In the course of the speech Governor Taft said:

You can be very sure that it will be only a matter of a year or two before the American duty on Philippines products will be reduced to so small a figure as to make it practically free trade. Delays in congressional action on the tariff and postponement of the time for a popular assembly are only the outgrowth of a conservatism due to a doubt on the part of many as to the real conditions in the islands, a doubt, I may say, which nothing will so quickly dispel as a quiet prosecution of agriculture and other pursuits and an avoiding of useless political agitation for the next year.

The many questions requiring settlement between the Philippine government and the church led the president and secretary of war to direct me to visit Rome for a conference with the pope, to see if a basis of settlement might not be reached. After an audience with the pope the instructions were referred to a committee of cardinals and an answer was given me agreeing generally with all the purposes stated in the instructions, which included among other things the purchase of the friars' lands by the government.

This answer proposed that further negotiation be had between an apostolic delegate and myself in Manila. With the hope of having less to do in Manila and by authority of the secretary I replied by suggesting to the pope the form of a contract to be signed in Rome, submitting the questions at issue to a tribunal of arbitration to consist of two members appointed by the pope, two by this government and the fifth to be appointed by the viceroy of India.

Questions for Arbitration.

The questions were:

First. The price to be paid for the friars' land.

Second. The price to be paid for the occupation of parish churches and convents by American troops.

Third. The disposition of educational and charitable trusts, including the San Jose college case.

The contract included a covenant that the members of the four great religious orders, who were all Spaniards, should leave the islands in two years after the first payment was made for the lands and that only secular priests or non-Spanish members of the regular clergy should act as parish priests.

The vatican agreed to sign such a contract, excepting the last covenant, which he declined to sign, first, because it related to the administration of religious matters not the proper subject of a commercial contract; second, because by signing such a covenant it would give just offense to Spain, whose subjects the friars were and as such were entitled to remain in the islands under the treaty of Paris, and because the vatican did not wish to give countenance to what were regarded as the exaggerated charges against them.

Instead of this, however, the pope said to Cardinal Rampolla that he intended to reorganize the church in the islands, to recall the friars now in the islands from political intermeddling to the institutes of their order, to provide ecclesiastical education to the natives so that the priesthood ultimately should be entirely native, and to introduce priests of other nationality than Spanish, chiefly from the United States, into the islands. He said that the money for the lands would go to the church for the benefit of the church in the Philippines and not to the orders, and he finally reiterated what had been said earlier in the correspondence that no priest would be sent to any parish in the islands whom a majority of the Catholics of the parish did not wish to receive.

Recur to Original Method.

In view of the unwillingness of the vatican to enter into a contract for the definite removal of the Spanish friars the secretary of war was unwilling to enter into a contract obligating the Philippine government and the American government to pay such indefinite sum without further investigation and preferred to recur to the original method of negotiation proposed by the vatican through an apostolic delegate, who is to visit the islands with authority to sell the lands, to settle the rentals due and to agree upon the question of charitable and educational trusts. This basis was agreed to and negotiations are to be continued hereafter. All the data necessary have been submitted by the representative of the church to the government.

It will thus be seen that the negotiations upon many of the issues are only begun, though the sale of the lands has been approved and that on the question of the return of the friars to the parishes, the matter is completely in the hands of the people of each parish for a settlement by a quiet, peaceable and lawful expression of their desire to receive or not to receive any priest.

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