DO NOT HAUL DOWN THE FLAG cultivation in prolific abundance the cocoanut, the mango, the banana and hundreds of varieties of nature's choic-

Veterans of the Sixties Cheer This Sentiment From Colonel Barnett.

NOTABLE SPEECH ON THE PHILIPPINES

The Brave Young Officer of the Fighting Tenth Shown Much Attention at the Grand Army National Encampment.

A noteworthy featre of the recent Grand Army national encampment was the immense meting held in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia under the auspices of the National Association of the Ex-Union Prisoners of War. Although not on the regular program James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Penn-Luzon, was invited to address the veterans and their relatives and friends, by the committee in charge of the meeting. Colonel Barnett, who was malaria contracted in the swampy his remarks, he made an address which has since commanded favorable comment. Colonel Barnett was the recipient of much attention from the old was invited to review their parade from the president's stand and got a corgreeting from President McKinwho remarked that he takes a



name to conjure by, yet by nature and education they are unfitted to admin-ister its principles, and left to them-selves would have become a prey to LT. OOLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT. men who responded to his call for troops in the recent crisis. At the reunion of the late Colonel Hawkins' old regiment of the civil war Colonel Barnett was a guest of honor, and was father, a well known Presbyterian clerfor state treasurer.

COLONEL BARNETT'S SPEECH. In his speech before the ex-prisoners

var Colonel Barnett said: "Upon our arrival in our native land it has been our highest honor to be greeted by the soldiers of the civil war as comrades. We appreciate, as never before, the greatness of the struggle in which you were engaged, the fierceness of which has not and never will be understood by other nations until they themselves shall come into conflict with American armies. Serene and confident, you can gaze with appreciation upon the deeds of others without jealousy and without envy at the applause bestowed upon them, for you have erected for yourselves an unrivaled and imperishable monument, the Union itself. As you marched along the streets we felt that, like the bush of Moses, your hearts were still illumined by the fire of patriotism, and that by your very presence you said: 'Oh, Liberty, we still are thine, and if others falter now in

the nation's hour of trial, although we

are weak and feeble, take us with all

that we have of life and fortune and

use us in thy cause."
"I believe that America has a mision, and, that having been herself reeemed by your efforts and washed lean from the last stain of dishonor, nd the north and south having been apply again united in a common ove of our institutions, that she has ready entered upon the fulfillment of at mission. From strife comes adincement, and this is the lesson ught by the records of the great orld's drama which we call history. For centuries two great civilizaen evolved some of the choicest priviges that belong to man collectively, cas an individual. America, on the open and, represents the highest type oBaxon civilization, and Spain, on the open, the most decadent type of Latin. een these two the latest and greatcombat in the interest of human-

it has just been fought. Cuba and Porto Rico have been rescut from centuries of oppression and hav been endowed with the blessings of berty. Inestimable as were the resuit thus obtained, yet there was anothe and far reaching issue involved in the contest, the significance of which is ut lately become apparent.

INTHE FAR OFF PHILIPPINES. "Tousands of miles beyond the Golden (ates of California, on the farther confine of the Pacific ocean, washed by the blue waves of the China sea, almos unknown to the civilized world, yet the very key to the Orient fixelf, lies, smiling under a tropical

sun, the Philippine islands, Their soti is fertile beyond comparison. Sugar, tobacco, corn, rice and hemp are among its many products. There grow without est fruits. In their uplands and amon; their hills can be grown also the fruits of the temperate zone. Gold and other minerals await the discoverer's pick. and coal, that agent of civilization, only awaits to be developed. Inex-haustible forests of the most magnifcent hard woods cover and adorn their hills and mountains. Rivers and their estuaries give cheap and convenient access to all parts of the archipelago. They are inhabited by tribes of the Malay race, semi-civilized, but debauched, degraded by the rule to which they have been subjected. Superstitious and credulous, they have engrafted upon their national characteristics the lessons taught for hundreds of years by an oppressor's treachery. For three hundred years these islands were the undisputed property of the crown of Spain. During all that time when European nations were jealously seeking to extend their colonial possessions and were eagerly appropriating to themrelves, even at the risk of conflict with their neighbors, portions of Egypt, Africa, India, China and of almost the for the occasion, Lieutenant Colonel whole known world, no one ventured to infringe upon the rights of Spain sylvania volunteers, just home from in this archipelago, so firm and stable was her title. Here she ruled without comment, and without observation. until one May morning Dewey rent assunder the veil of concealment and brought Saxon civilization to their visiting the Quaker City for special shores. Why did not Dewey sail away, medical treatment for an attack of after destroying the Spanish fleet? We believe that no mortal man can trenches about Cavite, appreciated the answer why—but we believe also that compliment, coming from the old guard his long and lonely vigil in Manila bay. of the civil war, and, though he could as he looked anxiously towards his nanot throw his accustomed vigor into tive land, was but to carry out the destiny of the American nation. Every happening since then seems to confirm this belief, and there seems to have been laid upon this country a duty in soldiers during the encampment. He regard to the Philippines impossible to escape. Had we allowed Spain to retain possession of the Philippines we would have stultified every profession we had made in the interest of hudoep interest in all the brave young manity. Had we deprived her of possession and then abandoned the islands the archipelago would have become a derelict in the sea of civilization. liable to have produced a universal war. Had we thus abandoned them Aguinaldo and his savage followers would have destroyed property, would have butchered Spaniards and all foreigners alike, and there would have been universal anarchy. It was generally understood that the loot of Manila was to be the pay of Aguinaldo's army. We would have incurred the censure of every civilized nation and in addition would have become involved in the gravest international questions of re-sponsibility for loss of lives and prop-The great mass of the people are unfitted, and do not care for national self government, if for no other reason than the lessons taught them by Spain,

> ambitious and designing powers. SOVEREIGNTY OF THE UNION. "Spain's title was undisputed; by

> and while with them liberty is now a

treaty that title passed to us, unim-peachable and unimpeached. When our army was assailed in the Island of called upon for a speech. On leaving Luzon the sovereignty of our Union Philadelphia Colonel Barnett went to itself was attacked and our flag was in-Pittsburg, and from there to Markle- sulted before the world. The attack ton, Somerset county, on the Alleghe- was not made by the united inhabitny mountains, to stay at a sanitarium ants of the archipelago, or of the Isithere for an indefinite period. His and of Luzon—it was made by a small would otherwise have been left to die. part of the people of the latter island gyman, is one of the officers of the san- residing in the seven provinces immeitarium, and the colonel will have the diately surrounding the city of Manila. dded benefit of being with his family and known as the Tagalos tribe. This while recuperating for his campaign tribe is flerce and warlike, and is on friendly terms with scarcely any other tribe in the whole country, and if the peacefully inclined inhabitants of the Island of Luzon itself could be re-lieved of their fear of this tribe they would have no sympathy whatever with this war for so-called independence. Although a constitution has been prepared and published to the world, yet in reality the war is not a war for independence, but rather for self aggrandizement. Agumaido himself, who has been hailed by sentimental Americans as the spostle of not propose to discuss expansion and liberty for his people, lived in kingly state and splendor-his people were taxed to keep up this magnificence and it was kept up until he was compelled to take flight from Malolos. His general and associates maintained the same pomp and parade, and it was this barbaric splendor which the United States was expected to support for the benefit of the Filipino leaders.

"The fact is, the Filipino leaders did not believe that they could establish and uphold a permanent government themselves, for prior to the outbreak, when attempts at conciliation were being made, when asked whether they wished the American army and navy to be taken away and they left to themselves they invariably answered "no," but that they wished a protectorate. This word "protectorate" seems to have charms for many people in America who do not understand its significance in the Philippines. According to the Philippine construction it meant that they should have sole control of the government and the revenues therefrom; that the army and navy of the United States should act as a police force under their direction and assist them to subdue and control om the friction of that contest have all tribes refusing to acknowledge their sovereignty. The Tagalos constitute but a small part of the population of the Island of Luzon itself, and this meant practically the subjugation of that island in addition to that of the entire islands of the archipelago. meant that whenever they violated the principles of international law by reason of ignorance or rashness that the United States was to assume the responsibility for such violation and to sustain them against the resentment of any and all civilized powers. The American flag was to fight beneath the Filipino flag, and yet at the same time

be its protector. "Had this arrangement been made believe that it would have cost this country more lives and more treasure than can possibly be expended in supin sentiment and in honor it would have cost us infinite vexation and hu- fail. The old time political warriors, miliation and that instead of being the if they are not alert, will be crowded upholders of liberty we would have be- to the wall by these enthusiastic young.

or ide the guardians of a worthless despotiem.

OUR SOLDIERS MISREPRESENTED. "Not only is there but a small part of the Island of Luzon engaged in this insurrection, but the greater part of the tribe which is engaged is opposed to a continuation of the war, is in of American rule, but is overawed by the threats of the insurgent leaders. Under orders from these leaders all towns and cities which were abandoned were burned by the insurgent forces, and the inhabitants compelled to move back within their lines. Thousands upon thousands have thus had their homes destroyed by their own countrymen and have been compelled to live as best they might, in poverty and suffering. For a while the people had been terrified and had been projudiced against the American army by printed circulars, which had been distributed, stating that the United States troops had committed all kinds of atracttles against old men and helpless women and children in the towns which they captured, but experience soon showed them that the Americans were their best friends. By the time we reached Malolos the people had come to understand the treatment they would receive from the American army and we were informed by those who Justice Dimner Bechar's Declaraventured back under flags of truce that nearly the whole population wished to remain in their homes and await the coming of our troops, but that the insurgents at the point of the bayonet forced them to leave and drove them back into the country, where they lived in swamps and thickets.

"It was the order of General Otis, carried out to the fullest extent by our division commander, General MacArthur, that the troops should treat these non-combatants with the utmest courtesy and kindness, and this was done, despite all reports to the contrary.

"As commander of the district of Cavite I had personal knowledge of this feeling in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas, the very hotbed of the insurrection. The town of Cavite. which was of limited area, became so crowded that for fear of an epidemic of sickness I was obliged to turn away hundreds upon hundreds of men and women, coming from the mainland, who wished to abandon the insurgent cause and escape from the excesses and outrages of the insurgent troops. As soon as the insurgent forces had withdrawn the prominent citizens of Imus, the capital of Cavite province, welcomed the American troops, and under their direction formed a local government, under which they are still working. Other towns in this province sent requests to have the American forces visit them and receive their submission.

"The insurgent army itself is not united, as a great many of the soldiers were forced to enlist and are compelled to serve under threat of death. ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED.

"I have been asked, as has every returning soldier, my opinion of the conduct of the war. This question is so indefinite that I do not think it can be intelligently answered by subording ate officers like myself. I can say, however, that within my knowledge two of the departments, which most vitally affect the interests of the army, could not, under all the circumstances, have been better conducted. The rations were excellent and were promptly sup-plied, the hospital accommodations were ample and the medical staff sufficient, not only to care for our own men, but to furnish an object lesson in generosity and magnaminity by treating hundreds of Filipinos, who

"Speaking from a material standpoint, these islands will prove a valuable acquisition to the United States. Already they are developing commerce to a wonderful extent upon the Pacific coast. Those who have not seen them cannot appreciate the prodigality of nature or the immense commercial traffic which they possess. If peace be restored the revenues of but a few years will suffice to pay for their purchase, and the price of their conquest and I venture the prediction that before the next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic the sovereignty of the United States will be undisputed throughout the length and breadth of the archipelago. I do anti-expansion, for I am not familiar with the exact meaning of those terms If anti-expansion means that we should not assume possession of the Philippines-then it is out of date, for we already hold them by a title that no civilized nation for very self preservation would dare to dispute. If it means that we are to retire from the present conflict, to abandon the islands to anarchy and dark and bloody deeds of revenge and death, and that our national emblem is to be thus humiliated and dishonored for the first time before the nations of the earth, then I do not believe that the great majority of the American people will consent. do not believe that you, who fought and suffered to preserve, establish and perpetuate the very Union whose honor and sovereignty are thus assailed, will consent that its flag shall be hauled down in that land, whose soil has been consecrated to the cause of liberty and dedicated to civilization by the shedding of American blood."

WORKING FOR BARNETT.

Soldiers of Union, Snyder and Northumberland Organizing.

General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, has received a letter informing him that steps have been taken for the forma-tion of a "Barnett battalion," to be made up of soldiers residing in the Twenty-seventh senatorial district who volunteered in the Spanish-American war or for service in the Philippines, who propose to co-operate in the canvass for the election of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Fighting Tenth regiment, for state treasurer. This organization is to be formed upon the same lines as the "Bar-nett battalion" of Philadelphia, which is already recruiting for the campaign. There has been aroused a spirit of patriotic interest in Colonel Barnett's candidacy which is spreading among the young soldiers throughout the state. They seem determined to take a conspicuous part in the canvass this

men. They showed their interest in Barrett by attending the recent state convention at Harrisburg, and since then they have been extending their lines of activity looking to their participation in the real work of the campaign. Some of them went to act as an escort to Colone! Barnett in his tour of the state, and they feel that they can help arouse enthusiasm in the contest quite as well as the leading political lights who have figured on the stump in Pennsylvania during the last ten years. They say that Penncylvania, the orly state east of the Alleghenies to eard a regiment of vol-unteers to the Philippines, takes as much pride in her boys of the Fighting Teath, and will go as far to honor one or all of them as New York did with Roosevelt, whose command was made up of men mustered in from all parts

FUSION SCHEME IS

tion of Party Loyalty Closes That Issue.

HE IS A CONSISTENT REPUBLICAN.

Determination of the Defeated Candidate For the Superior Court to Stand by His Party Prevents a Deal With the De-

Harrisburg, Sept. 12.-That there was a carefully planned scheme on the part of certain disappointed politicians to effect a fusion with the Democracy on the state ticket was known to leading men in the Republican party for some time. The plan contemplated the withdrawal of Charles J. Reilly, the Democratic nominee for superior court justice, and the substitution of the name of Justice Dimner Beeber for his on the Democratic state ticket. This was to be done with the understanding that the Democrats were to support Beeber for the superior court in return for Republican votes which were to be thrown to Creasy, the Democratic candidate for state treasurer. Even if this deal had been consummated there would not have been the slightest danger of the defeat of either Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett or Josiah R. Adams, the candidate on the Republican ticket against whom this intrigue was directed. For every disgruntled Republican who would have supported a scheme of this character there would have been a dozen Democrats who would have repudiated it and voted the Republican ticket. The men who were engineering this project were sorely disappointed last week, when Justice Dimner Beeber came out in a public announcement that he would have nothing to do with

the proposed fusion scheme. JUSTICE BEEBER A REPUBLICAN. This is Justice Beeber's statement as given to the newspapers:

"I cannot be a candidate of any party now. I am bound by the action of the convention, and the nomination having gone elsewhere, I am no longer in the field. I do not feel that I could accept an independent nomination, as good faith to the convention and to the Republican party requires that I should not, and therefore I will

This manly stand taken by Justice Beeber was generally commented upon as indicating that he is deserving of the greatest consideration at the hands of the men identified with the Republican organization. It was recalled that throughout the canvass in favor of the successful candidate for this nomination not a single word was said derogatory to Justice Beeber. His announcement blocks the game of the men back of the guerrilla warfare which has been waged against Josiah R. Adams, the Republican nominee for justice of the superior court. The attempts to arouse opposition to him in the Republican party have been puerile and ridiculous. Justice Beeber in refusing to be a cat's-paw for the men are working for personal interests in politics will impress those who have not the pleasure of personal acquaint-ance with him with his good judgment and manliness of character.

The Democratic leaders, as well as their Republican allies, were greatly disappointed when they read Justice Beeber's announcement. Colonel Jas. M. Guffey, the Democratic national committeeman, who went all the way from Pittsburg to Philadelphia to be on hand to push through the fusion scheme, was the first to recover his equilibrium. Like the fox with the inaccessible grapes, he concluded to at once make the best of a bad situation, and he promptly gave out an interview in which he said he would never have favored a fusion plan. He admitted, however, that such a proposition had been under discussion for some time, but insisted that no conclusion had been reached.

SOUR GRAPES FOR GUFFEY. "I for one," said the gallant Colonel

Guffey, without even as much as a smile upon his countenance, "would not favor any such plan. I am satisfied the sentiment is too strong throughout the state for a straight Democratic ticket to gain any support for a split

Democratic State Chairman Rilling followed the next day with a "me too" interview to the same effect, but there was a marked expression of disap-pointment upon all the workers about the Democratic state headquarters over the collapse of the fusion scheme.

This was their second failure to

This was their second failure to form a combination to help their state candidates in this campaign. They made a desperate effort to have the Prohibitionists put Creasy upon their ticket for state treasurer. They had the game all carefully set up with some of the leaders of the Prohibition party, who were quietly encouraged to

look isverably upon the proposition by snjoyed the many interesting remincertain disappointed Republicans, but when the delegates in the Prohibition state convention discovered what was going on they promptly sat down upon Creasy, whose friends, they declared, should never have had the audacity to attempt to foist him upon the Prohibition party, without his having the slightest claim to recognition from them. This setback was quite as unexpected as it was emphatic.

It looks as though Creasy is not going to cut much of a figure in this com-

FLINN MAKES A STATEMENT.

Following the declaration from Justice Beeber that he proposed to abide by the action of the Republican state convention, a statement from Senator William Flinn, of Allegheny, who was the acknowledged leader of what were known as the "insurgents" in the last Flinn, when asked what would be his legislature, is significant. attitude toward the Republican state ticket replied:

"What else can it be but to aid it every way possible? I am a Reject can, and while I am still opposed to Senator Quey and his methods, which dominate the Republican mechine, I feel that in smuch as I participated in the convention which normated the present state ticket. I can do nothing but support it at the polls. I thick I voice the sentiments of the Republicans of Allecheny when I say that they are opposed to Quay and his method and because of this feeling we do not for a minute consider ourselves re-

against this tichet on election day we might have said that we had an ample precedent set by some of the men who are now closely identified with the ticularly in our city in 1006, but we don't employ Philadelphia methods to govern our actions in Allegheay, What presidency next year, I had to say and do against the present Republican tichet was done in the convention at Harrisburg, and, having been overruled in this protest. I have nothing before me now but to maintain my Republicanism by supporting the nominees. While still opposing the Quay leadership Allegheny will still remain in the Republican as well as in the anti-Quay column,"

ALL ARE LOYAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Pennsylvania Republicans Conspicnous at the Grand Army Encampment.

PATRIOTISM THE KEYNOTE.

Chairman Reeder Delighted With the Compliments Paid the State Candidates and From Every Section of the State.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.-If there is one man in Pennsylvania more than any other who has reason to be pleased with the outcome of the Grand Army encampment here in this city last week that man is General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee. While politics was not in any way injected into the proceedings of the encampment, and the Republican organization of this state practically closed the headquarters as far as active campaigning was concerned, the very atmosphere seemed surcharged with patriotism, and on every hand were evidences of intense lovalty to President McKinley and his administration. As the Republican campaign in the Keystone state is to be waged exactly upon these lines, and the peo ple of this commonwealth are undoubtedly heartly in accord with these sentiments, the Republican field marshal has occasion to be confident of the outcome of the issue at the polls in November next. There were probably not in years so many old soldiers gathered together in this city at one time. Among them were thousands of active and influential Republicans in their respective localities in Pennsylvania. Many of them naturally embraced the opportunity to call at the state headquarters of their party, if only to pay their respects to the state chairman.

A REPUBLICAN RENDEZVOUS.

The comfortable building at 1231 Walnut street, which has been occupled by the Republican state committee for a number of years, became a himself in communication with the ofveritable rendezvous for many of the ficers of his regiment in regard to the visitors. The building was beautiful- disposal of the cannon, and they unanly decorated in honor of the visiting imously agreed to have it given to veterans. The entire front was a mass Philadelphia. The gun is a bronze of red, white and blue bunting, hung piece, weighing 780 pounds. It was in graceful festoons, and almost hiding cast in Seville, Spain, in August, 1776. from view the six large windows which and, in accordance with the custom of supply light to the interior. Portraits that time, bears a name. "Gascon" is of three men who have helped to make the designation given this piece of ordthe country's history entered into the nance, and according to historians the decorations. Between the windows of Gascons were ever making a noise.

the third floor, and surrounded by a At present the gun is at Washington multitude of flags, was a handsome Pa., whither it was taken when the heportrait of Washington. Between the role Tenth came home from Manila. windows of the second floor was a like- The regiment secured it from the Spanness of President McKinley, while in ish commissioners, who arranged for a conspicuous position on the first floor the surrender of the Philippine archiwas a portrait of Lieutenant Colonel pelago to the American forces, and it James E. Barnett, the gallant officer is considered a very fine specimen of of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, antique ordnance. The idea is to preand the Republican nominee for state treasurer, who added fame to the old this month. Lieutenant Colonel Bar-Keystone state in the campaign in the nett was taken to Mayor Ashbridge by Philippines. From each window of Lieutenant Colonel Price, of the Third the building floated a large American infantry, N. G. P., and the tender of flag, and from the cornices fluttered streamers of the national colors. Plenty of chairs upon which to make

themselves comfortable and newspa-papers from every county in the state tion ceremonies was had. were there at their disposal, and the The Tenth wants to take part in the state chairman and his assistants missed no opportunity to make their vis-itors feel at home. General Reeder, who is a past department commander who is a past department commander of the Grand Army, and marched in the parade with his home post, the Lafayette, of Easton, is personally acquinted with many of the callers, and to New York.

scences of war times. SPLENDID REPORTS RECEIVED.

General Reeder did not fail to inquire of his callers as to the sentiment in their various counties, and he was naturally pleased to hear from reports of the most gratifying charac-

The old soldiers invariably declared that the Republicans generally were delighted with the action of their state convention in the selection of exceptionally strong candidates, the nomination of brave Barnett, for state treasurer, being especially pleasing to the enthusiastic young Republicans and to the soldiers generally, both the old and the young. Messrs. Brown and Adams, nominees for the supreme and the superior courts, respectively, were looked upon as lawyers of recognized standing, whose elevation to the beach will strengthen the judiciary of the commonwealth.

The veterans reported that there is a universal sentiment in favor of standing by President McKinley in a vigorous campaign for the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines, and that the stalwart action of the Republican state convention in its swe ing and cordial indorsement of the pol-icy of President McKinley and its emphatic and unequivocal declaration in favor of his renomination for the presidency, was received with expressions of delight by Republicana where. They recognized that Pennsyl vanta has the honor of leading the movement for a second term for President McKinley, and they declared that already the people in their respective are fatent upon rolling up big Republilicen majorities for the candida or on the state ticket in November, so that Quay organization in the matter of the Kaystone sure shall by an overboiting Republican conventions, par- whelming Republican triemph at the polls start the buil rolling veritable McKinley bendalide for the

PARTY LEADERS PROMINERT. Pennsylvania Republicans in the Grand Army and oversion lest week to be proud of the lending officials of the state and of this city, who have been elected through their Republican organization. United States Senator Poies Penrose Covernor William A. Store and Mayor Semuel H. Ashbridge, of this city, were untiring in their attentions to the visiting veterins, were on hand early to give them a cordial greeting and were with them constantly at all the important functions prepared for their entertainment, and bade them a friendly farewell and a hearty God speed as they departed for Governor Stone, who as a sol-Cler of the civil war with an honortide record, could address them as comredes, was particularly happy in the many clever speeches he was called upca to make, and impressed all with the sincerity of his greeting when he welcomed them in the name of the commonwealth. The brilliant young United States senator and the able and energetic mayor of the Quaker City were both patriotic and eloquent, and each was enthusiastically applauded whenever there was occasion to address the old soldiers or sailors atthe Predictions For Immense Majorities tracted here by the encampment. The governor was accompanied by Attorney General John P. Elkin, who was not allowed to leave the city without being called upon for one of those characteristically patriotic speeches. such as thrilled his audiences when, as chairman of the Republican state committee, he was conducting the campaign in the interest of Colonel Stone

for the governorship last fall. Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who was In this city for medical treatment, was the recipient of much attention from the old soldiers, and his speech, which he was urged to make in the Academy of Music was one of the interesting features of the week.

GIFT FROM BARNETT.

Philadelphia Presented With an Old Spanish Cannon.

An Interesting Trophy Brought From the Philippines by the Republican Nomince For State Treasurer.

Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, says the Philadelphia Call, has tendered to Mayor Ashbridge a large bronze cannon secured in Manila as a gift to the city. The mayor promptly accepted it, and it will be formally presented in a short time.

Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who is the Republican standard bearer for the position of state treasurer, has been spending a few days in the city, and has become so imbued with the patriotism of the citizens that he placed

sent the gun toward the latter part of the gun was then made. The mayor assured Lieutenant Colonel Barnett that the gift would be cherished here,

reception to Admiral Dewey, in New York, on Sept. 28, and while en route to that city will stop over here and

11.6

THE PROPERTY WHERE THE USECUTATION