DEMOCRATS IN CHICAGO.

Silver, Altgeld, Anti-Trust and Anti-Expansion Meeting.

AGAINST PHILIPPINE WAR,

And for Silver at 16 to 1, the Burden of the Speeches—Bryan Evoked Much Enthusiasm.

Chicago, July 20.—Four thousand people crowded to the Auditorium tonight, despite the sweltering heat, to attend the political meeting given under the auspices of the Chicago platform Democrats. It was from first to last a silver meeting, an Altgeld meeting, an anti-trust and an anti-expansion meeting. All of the speakers were earlier Democrats of Missouri, who was introduced in turn for ten minutes, delivered in favor of 16 to 1, and against the war in the Philippine Islands.

The speech of Mr. Bryan evoked great enthusiasm among his hearers, especially when he declared that the American government should pursue in Luzon the same policy as was pursued in Cuba. The Nebraskan said, in part:

"Should we, in the prosecution of the war, violate our bonds by accident of war, and, being there, should we have adopted in American principles and not in those practiced by European governments, the world would be astonished. The United States, he claimed, should have been to Cuba a republic to the Philippines, and up to all the world. "Should we act so that republic live. His audience was in sympathy with his sentiments regarding the Philippines and punctuated his speech with cheers.

The morning was largely made up of the usual utterances of the Chicago platform and personal followers of ex-Gov. Altgeld. The morning speakers, however, had somewhat of the nature of a personal tribute to him. Many of the speakers alluded to him in a laudatory vein and at every mention of his name the audience showed approval. Mr. Altgeld did not occupy a seat on the platform, but throughout the morning session he was in the hall, sitting in a box, and only made his appearance at the front of the box when the demand on the audience to hear from him became too loud for Chairman Clarence J. Dawson to subside. About one-half of the national Democratic committee occupied seats on the platform, the balance of them failing to get in an appearance.

Chairman Dawson made a short address, setting forth the purpose of the meeting and urging his hearers to stand firmly by the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896. He introduced the first speaker, Judge James P. Tarvin of Kentucky. In the course of his speech he said:

"For the first time since the close of the Civil War, a great national party has unabashed, unashamed, from the dominion of the organized money power of the nation, has declared for the principles declared and accomplished in its inception, and thereby parted company with the Cleveland, the Wilkinsons, the Bellmonts and other representatives of capital. It is not doubtful that the Democratic party will now be independent and stand as its respectable ancestor stood, the party of the people, of the nation." The mention of the name of Altgeld by Mr. Tarvin produced a great outburst of enthusiasm, standing upon their chairs and cheering wildly.

The next speaker, who was neatly introduced, was James F. Brown of New York, who said in part: "I am not here to make a speech, but as chairman of the Chicago platform Democracy, I come to tell you that the Democrats of the state of New York are true to the Chicago platform and to William Jennings Bryan. We also desire to warn each other of the dangers that lie before us and to unite and the united cohesive action. Our reservation is to be true to be fearless, to be brave, to be true to the party if you please, but true to the principles of the platform."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who was next introduced, spoke very vigorously against expansion. He said: "The last time I had the pleasure of addressing a Chicago audience was the night before the election in 1896, and they were just as well and sound just as loyal as you are, but what did you do the next day? You surrendered to the dictates of the men who had you conquered. If any of you are ashamed and have cause for shame in consequence, you want to the polls and vote for your conquerors."

Ex-Senator Vilas, the national committeeman from Connecticut, followed. He said that in Connecticut the men who voted for the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan in 1896 voted now for Bill and his platform in 1899.

Senator Pettigrew spoke at considerable length, denouncing trusts and the policy of the administration in the Philippines.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Williams there was loud calls for Congressman Bailey, who said that the expression, "the man sitting in a rear of a hot, was compelled to come to the front and make a short address.

Chairman Dawson then called upon the people to arise and sing "America." The whole audience rose and sang "America" with a cheer as Mr. Bryan walked upon the rostrum. He was greeted with cheers. The expression of which evidenced the presence of a great number of Democrats. When quiet was restored, Congressman Lentz of Ohio, who spoke of considerable length. He was followed by Congressman Williams of Illinois, who spoke briefly because of fatigue. He was followed by Gen. Frank S. Osborn.

Following Gen. Fisher, Mr. Bryan was introduced. Mr. Bryan, who was received with enthusiastic welcome, Mr. Bryan began his speech as follows: "In speaking to Democrats I am relieved of the fact that the advocates of the Democratic platform are divided into two sects. It is my business to-day to attempt a secret service in order to assure the Democrats which are most desirous in the principles set forth in the party creed. All Chicago platform Democrats look alike to me, and, the point of irony is there are no platform Democrats in that platform out of the party. We are to-day to impress upon Democrats the importance of the strength of Democratic principles that all could differences will be lost sight of in the determination to restore the government to the foundations laid by the fathers."

TAKES UP MONEY QUESTION.

Taking up the money question, Mr. Bryan repeated the declaration of a Democratic convention that "the gold standard has resulted in the fact that the gold standard was unauthorized, declared that the money could be secured only through independent action, and said: "It has increased production of gold in the Klondike and the importation of gold from Europe have increased the volume of money and improved the times. It is evident that times would have better times, and times could be improved and the improvement would be permanent if the coinage of bimetallic, which would make silver, as well as gold, available for coinage. If it was more difficult to maintain the parity between gold and silver when the supply of silver was increasing, it would be no more difficult to maintain the parity since the supply of gold is increasing.

"In the next question I suggest the following propositions for your consideration: First, that there is a compact in the constitution of the people of the United States, because it creates a more just and gives to the few in comparison with the many almost unlimited power over the lives and happiness of consumers, employers and producers of raw material.

"Second, the President appoints the attorney general, and, if he does not, sooner an attorney general who will enforce the antitrust laws.

"Third, the attorney general can recommend sufficient laws if present laws are insufficient.

"Fourth, the attorney general can recommend an amendment to the Constitution if the present Constitution makes it impossible to extinguish the trusts.

"Fifth, the Republican party is positive to extinguish the trusts so long as the trusts furnish the money to control the Republican party in power.

"In the Philippine question, certain fundamental principles are involved. First, there are two sources of government, force and consent, monarchies being founded upon force, republics upon consent. Second, the Declaration of Independence asserts that the government derives their just powers from the consent of the governed. Third if the Declaration of Independence is correct, no sovereign rightfully acquires title to the Philippine islands by conquest or by purchase from a nation which has no more to bestow than we have, namely, the allegiance of the people. Fourth, we are dealing with the Filipinos as we dealt with the Cubans, the Bellmonts and other representatives of capital. It is not doubtful that the Democratic party will stand for independence and stand as its respectable ancestor stood, the party of the people, of the nation." The mention of the name of Altgeld by Mr. Tarvin produced a great outburst of enthusiasm standing upon their chairs and cheering wildly.

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FOUR MEN WHO ARE CONSPICUOUS FOR THEIR STREET RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

Four of the most conspicuous men in the United States at the present time are conspicuous because of their connection with surface railroads. Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan and Tom L. Johnson are very prominent before the public on account of their being the city of Detroit 3 cent street car fares, as an object lesson of the good that will prevail when Detroit has paid $17,000,000 for her surface railroads and municipalizes them.

Two other conspicuous surface railroad men are Clinton L. Rossiter, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, and H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan street railway of New York, both of whom have been exerting themselves for days past to prevent a gigantic strike that will tie up practically all the trolley and cable cars in Greater New York.

COULD HAVE ENDED WAR,

But Otis Was Too Easy with the Filipino Insurgents.

Band of Rebels Surprise One-Fifth Their Number of Americans and Get Whipped Awfully.

Chicago, July 20.—A special to the Tribune from Cincinnati says: Brigadier-General M. Anderson, who is at the St. Nicholas, said today: "I believe that if we had not been held back I could have finished the war with my own division and two junctions, who relieved me, in of the insurgents.

"The trouble is that we remain dead over there to fight. Well, there were others who attended to the politics and diplomacy.

"The only time that Gen. Otis and myself disagreed was on this point. I held that the war should be pushed to a conclusion, when the policy was after that of conciliation."

Won't Surprise American Again.

Manila, July 21.—Aguinaldo has been recalled here from Cuta, south of Iloilo, Island of Panay, at a cost of eight of Wednesday at Dobong, between Cabanatuan and the Santa Ana, with surprisingly heavy and a force of 400 Malolos, who surprised the American troops. One hundred and fifteen of the enemy were killed by actual count, many were wounded and one was taken prisoner. The American loss was one man killed and one wounded.

The fighting was mostly at close quarters with bayonets and clubbed guns. A considerable stock of ammunition and arms has been captured by Capt. Byron, who is in command of the battalion operating at La Cantola, in the district of Siaguan.

Capt. Parker Satisfied.

Washington, July 20.—Capt. Parker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command at Manila, writes to the navy department, under date of June 6th, expressing satisfaction at the cordial cooperation of the army and navy in putting to rout the rebel guerillas fought by the army to use in the future and bayoneting during the military movements.

Commander Sperry of the Yorktown reported to Capt. Parker from Baler that "the army forces at Baler had been supplied with shoes and crew, Ensign W. H. Bisset being commanded. This was done with great difficulty owing to the lack of rice since the capture of Capt. Gilmore's party at Baler. The insurgents offered twice as many good of the rice and coal number directly upon the Yorktown which made the issue and by which we are moving as to a contemplated expedition."

Gen. Smith has returned from Negros and he agrees with Capt. Parker on the service of the Army will be of the greatest benefit to the country in keeping up the trade between Cuba, Porto and Spain and in breaking up the pirates and in breaking up the gangs of bandits and those who are infesting the coast.

"My intention is to send the Yorktown and Petrel for a cruise of a week more or less."

Dewey Says No False Money.

Washington, July 20.—Admiral George Dewey today filed out an affidavit in the matter of the claim of the District of Columbia to recover the prize money due him and the officers and crew of his fleet for the destruction of the battle of Manila and the capture of the city, subsequently recovered by the naval force under his command.

Upon the ships and equipments which have already been captured and the sum estimated by the board of appraisers appointed by the secretary of the navy, Admiral Dewey detailed the sum of $537,12, and, in addition to the amount due upon the three cruisers sunk in the engagement but subsequently raised and used, which he places a valuation of $125,000. These vessels have never yet been appraised.

Hon. Harry A. Herbert, the former secretary of the navy, appears as chief counsel for Admiral Dewey. The number of men engaged should the Admiral make results during the battle is given at 1,836, and with Admiral Dewey claims that he is unable to give the exact number of men engaged on the Spanish side, for reasons that the number was far in excess of those whom he was commanded and that many of them were amateurs. All the property recovered is a result of the battle, he contends, and not of the United States, for the exception of that which has been consumed.

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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. In one liver only cured

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Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from that distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not stop here, and those who once try them find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all such kind

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Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills taken from time after dinner are sufficient to relieve a person. Not to their purchasers is placed at the price, five vials for 25 cents. They are sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Percales, Dimities—originally 12c, now go per yard	.6½
40-inch white Apron Lawns—original 15c—now they go, per yard	.8½
Printed Muslins—originally 15c, now go, per yard	.8½
Three colors in sand silk Bunting's Linen finish crash, light blue and gray—the very linen for summer wear—originally 25c, now go, per yard	.18
Heavy Linen Crashes in blue, red and gray—originally 20c—now go—per yard	.20
All 15 and 20c Novelties will be pushed out, per yard	.20
All 35 and 40c Novelties will be pushed out, per yard	.25
Silk Wash Tissues—originally 65c—will be pushed out, per yard	.45
One $1.00 Wash Goods Novelties, cut to, per yard	.61

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NOTE THE PRICES BELOW:

Children's Straw Hats, little large and small brims, much and medium shapes, worth 20c, for	.10
Boys' Straw Sailors, brown, white and blue, worth 35c, for	.15
Boys' white, black and white mixed, straight brim, Straw Hats, worth 50c, for	.25
Youth's straight brim, in white, black and white mixed, worth $1, for	.35

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