

vigorous language.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—A dispatch received here from Leyte, one of the Philippine Islands, says that place has almost been devastated by a cyclone; that many persons have been killed and damage to property is incalculable.

The cyclone, it is announced, destroyed the towns of Tagloban and Hernani, on the island of Leyte, as well as several villages. It is estimated that 400 persons lost their lives through the disaster.

Later advices from Manila say the cyclone occurred on Oct. 12 and added that Carriga and Burga, on the eastern coast of Leyte, have been wiped out and that an immense wave swept inland. Several thousand natives perished at Tagloban. The cyclone also swept the island of Sammar. The full extent of the catastrophe is not yet known.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 22.—The boiler in Detroit Cabinet company's factory at Hancock avenue and Ropelle street exploded at 7:30 this morning with fatal and disastrous effects. At least two men are fatally injured, one of whom has since died, and ten more or less seriously injured.

The cause of the explosion is not yet ascertained. Both the front and rear ends of the four story building were blown entirely out and the brick walls are in ruins. No fire resulted was so great that the whole north-eastern part of the city was shaken and many windows were broken. The damaged building is a brick structure 150 feet square, four stories high. The floors were practically uninjured.

Washington, Oct. 22.—General Miles, commanding general of the army, has made his annual report to the secretary of war. He commends the efficiency of the army and speaks of the progress that has been made on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the matter of fortifications. He asks that Congress authorize two more regiments of artillery to garrison the new fortifications, and also five additional regiments of infantry. He devotes considerable attention to Alaska and says that the waters of Alaska should be thoroughly examined by the naval forces and that there should be at least three military posts established in the territory to support the civil authorities. He refers to the improved condition of the Indians and recommends that the policy of employing army officers as Indian agents be continued. He makes recommendation in detail for the protection of coast points, and says the maximum peace footing of the army should be one enlisted man to every 1,000 population, and the minimum one to every 2,000.

Vernal, Utah, Oct. 22.—The Utes are pouring over the line into Colorado in great numbers of their annual hunt. Old settlers say there are more Indians crossing than ever before. They are very sullen and insist that the deer belong to them and that they are going to kill all they want.

The people of Colorado are determined to enforce the state laws and serious trouble is apprehended, as the Utes seem determined to have what they regard as their rights.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22.—Justin Windsor, LL. D., librarian of Harvard and first president of the American Library association, died today.

London, Oct. 22.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers issued a statement today saying that the fight for eight hours' work per day so far as London is concerned is practically won and that arbitration or a conference on that subject cannot be entertained.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 22.—Four unknown men were run down by an engine on the Pennsylvania railroad near here last night and ground to

pieces. There was nothing on the remains from which they could be identified.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Wheat today advanced 3 to 3½ cents a bushel under some of the liveliest buying for several weeks, the December and May options sharing equally in the demand. The market was strong from the start, but toward the close prices were sent spinning under a flood of buying orders which sent December up to 94½ and May to 93½, where they closed amid some excitement. The sudden renewal of export demand was the chief influence but dry weather talk from east of the Mississippi counted heavily. There was some talk of dollar wheat again at the close.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—The hundred and fifty-first birthday of Princeton University was celebrated here today. More than usual interest was manifested in the commemoration on account of the presence of ex-President Grover Cleveland and Lord Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada. The academic procession of Princeton—trustees faculty, alumni and under-graduates formed at Marquand chapel at 7 o'clock this morning and marched to Alexander hall. The body was led by Mr. Cleveland, the earl of Aberdeen and President Patton. The exercises were opened by Dean Murray with a prayer.

The subject of Grover Cleveland was "The self made man." He said in part:

The merit of the successful man who has struggled with difficulties and disadvantages must be judged by the nid of success he has achieved; by the use he has made of it and by its effect upon his character and life. If his success is clean and wholesome; if he uses it to make his fellows better and happier and if he faithfully responds to all the obligations of a liberal, public spirited and useful citizen, his struggles should add immensely to his honor and consideration he deserves. If on the other hand his success is of a grasping, sordid kind, if he clutches it closely for his selfish gratification and if with success, he is bankrupt in character, sordidly mean, useless as a citizen, or of evil influences in his relations with his fellow men, his struggles should not save him from contempt.

Wealth should by no means be disparaged as representing success, provided it is accompanied by a reasonable realization of the obligations it imposes. We cannot expect to fix the extent of these obligations, but we are entitled to insist that in the race for riches the feeling and sentiment that makes good citizenship should not be stifled and that the rich, directly by charity and beneficence, or indirectly through their liberal enterprise and active thrift, should do something for humanity and the public good. If wealth is the best that can be exhibited as a result of success it ought to make its fair contribution to the welfare of society. This burden should not be altogether shifted upon those who, though without riches, constantly give from the results of their nobler successes, gifts that exalt humanity. We have a right to complain of the rich if, after spending their lives in gathering wealth they find in its possession no mandate of duty and no pleasure save in the inactive and sordid contemplation of their hoard.

In referring to "one particular condition of American life which sadly needs the active and persistent interposition of a well preserved self made man," he said:

"Evidence is constantly accumulating that at no point can he do more vitally useful work than in the field of politics. The fact that this word, signifying the science of government and the administration of public affairs, is associated in the common

mind with sharp manipulations and smooth deceit, plainly shows how badly it has been 'soiled with all ignoble use,' while the contempt with which self seeking candidacy and party subservience even in a canvass now pending speaks of disinterested citizens who are organized to secure good government, as 'a modern school of doctrinaires' and as 'college professors,' startlingly illustrates how confidently arrogant partisanship dares to insult thoughtful and intelligent citizenship. Since our hope of the perpetual endurance of our government as the source of priceless benefit to the American people and as proof of man's right and fitness to govern himself must rest upon the people's intelligence and patriotism, those should be carefully protected against malicious agencies which continually attempt to undermine them and should be constantly supported and reinforced by the thoughtful, educated man of the land.

"Already a dangerous advantage has been gained by the force of recklessness and selfishness, largely through the indifference of those who shall have challenged their just advance, and now when partisanship appears to lead, and hosts without reason seem wild to follow, and when party organization, which should be the servant of intelligence and patriotism, proclaims itself their master and attempts to blind their hand and foot, the time has surely come when all the intelligence and education of our land should hear a call to duty. To say nothing of actual danger to our institutions, all must see that we cannot gain their most beneficial results if the best intelligence and the most disinterested patriotism among our people either refuse to enter the field of politics or allow themselves to be driven from it.

"I am not condemning party allegiance founded on reason and judgment. Party men we may all well be, but only with the reservation that thoughtful and patriotic citizens we must be also. In our public life we may be sure that as a general rule our servants and agents will be nobler than the people who create them. They may be infinitely worse through the people's neglect or betrayal. Therefore no true American should be willing to endanger the interests involved in his citizenship nor the pride which every good man has in the maintenance before the world of the high character of his government by inaction or a careless indication of his choice for those to be entrusted with national affairs. The popular will in this regard should be voiced by the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and if they should be alert and exacting in the enforcement of their will, the danger of misgovernment and of a misrepresentation of our national character would pass away.

"A just people willing to concede equal rights and privileges to every citizen would enforce justice in their government, a frugal and economic people would commend frugality and economy in public administration, a people who valued integrity and morality would exact them in high places; a people who held sacred the honor of their country would insist upon its scrupulous protection and defense and a people who love peace would not again suffer the humiliation of seeing dashed from their proud grasp the almost ripened hope of leadership among the nations of the earth, in the high mission of driving out the cruel barbarity of war by the peaceful methods of arbitration. Happy is the land where examples of heroism and wise statesmanship abound, but happier is the land where the people rule, and fortunate above all those people when