## **OUR POLICY IS FIRM**

There Will Be No Halt Until Pekin Mystery Is Solved.

THEN SCORES WILL BE SETTLED

American Interests Will Be Defined and the Guilty Chinese Brought to Justice,

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- "On to Pekin" in the policy adopted by our Government. It is said that, regardless of the issues raised as to the authenticity of the last Chinese note or the accuracy of its statethe responsibility for the present situation, our Government at least is deter-mined not to relax its efforts to reach Pekin, to get in touch with Mr. Conger if he is alive, to take the necessary steps for the protection of American inter-ests, and, in fact, to do all those things set out in Secretary Hay's note to the powers, including a reckoning with the person or persons responsible for the outrageous events of the past six weeks.
Twenty-four hours' consideration of the Chinese note leaves the officials here convinced that it marks the beginning of a general effort on the part of the Chinese officials to relieve the Chinese from re-sponsibility for the treatment of the for-eign Ministers and the fighting at Tien Tsin. That, in itself, is regarded as a hopeful sign of the approaching collapse of the Boxer movement, and the termination of the state of insurrection that exists in Pekin and Shan Tung. Victors do not apologize; hence the exculpatory statement yesterday is believed to be pregnant with meaning. The news from Tien Tein of the unsut-

isfactory relations between the allied forces goes to confirm the War Department officials here in their original conviction that two or three brigades of American troops, veterans of the Indian wars, of the Cuban campaign and of the Philippine jungle hunts, could have achieved some valuable results by this time, had they been at Tien Tsin. A question has arisen, in view of the lack of a directing head at Tien Tsin, as to what Colonel Liscum, with his Ninth Regiment, will do. His orders are broadly framed, and it is said at the War Deriment that, while he remains in com and of his own men, under all circum stances he may co-operate to any extent with the allied forces, so that he is, of course, likely willingly to execute any part of the campaign confided to him, even though it involves his voluntary sub-ordination to a foreign senior officer.

Belated Official Dispatches. A belated cablegram was received at the Navy Department this morning, via Si-beria. It bore no signature, but Secretary Long believes that it came from Rear-Admiral Kempff. The facts set out in the cablegram appear to have already been described in a little different form in previous advices from Shanghai. The

text of the message is as follows:
"Taku, China, July 2, via Nagasaki.-Secretary of the Navy, Washington: A runner from Pekin reports that German troops have burned the tsung il yamun. The Chinese moved many field guns on the wall occurred. the wall commanding the legations. The Chinese subjects were advised to leave the legations. The runner heard heavy fir-ing in Pekin after leaving the city."

The Japanese Legation has received a dispatch from Tokio, giving brefly the detalls of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, at Pekin, and the fighting around Tien Tein, The dispatch was sent from Tokio, July 4, but was in some way subject to great delay around the Siberian route. If states that the German Minister was killed by a shot, and that it is not known whether the mob element or the soldiery is responsible for it. The Japanese report of the fighting around Tien Tsin is similar to that already con-

there is no present evidence that the goverament has the slightest purpose of sending more than one army corps, or 20,000 men, to China. While the popular sentiment in Japan might favor the dis-patch of a large army to China, he feels that the government will act quite conservatively, particularly in view of the uncertainty as to the terms upon which Japan is to undertake this mission. It is the understanding of the Japanese of-ficials here that the Fifth Army Corps is now being put aboard transports at one of the great naval stations near Hiro-shima. It is expected that the transports will go forward in groups as fast as loaded, each group being accompanied by a convoy of warships to afford protection. But as Japan and China have not declared war against each other, it is not expected that a large convoy of warships will be required. The Japanese troops will go straight to Taku, the trip taking about three and a half days.

Movements of the Ninth. It is inferred at the War Department that Colonel Liscum and the two battalions of the Ninth Infantry, which arrived at Taku Friday, have reached Tien Tsin. Colonel Liscum was given a free hand in the metter of an advance, and It is thought that by prompt movement he already has reached the beleaguered City of Tien Tsin, where, according to advices today to the British Admiralty, reinforcements were urgently needed.

The Bureau of Military Information has received an interesting communication from Major Zalineky, United States Army, retired, giving some details of the climate and topography of the country between Taku and Pekin. He went over this road in 1825 and 1896, and says that the trip from Taku to Pekin occupied two days' forced march. He was travel-ing on a native pony, with light equipment, but the road practically killed the horses. The country between Taku and Pekin is hilly, and the climate will probably be more favorable for white troops than the Philippines. The mean temper ature of Pekin is about the same as San Francisco, but is much hotter in Summer and is bitterly cold in Winter. In con-nection with the severe Winter, Major Zalinsky says that the Pei 240 River and a large part of the Gulf of Pe Chi Li are closed to navigation by ice early in December, and stores for a Winter campaign should be gotten into the country by October, at least. Fuel is scarce, there being no wood to speak of, while a small amount of coal is mined in the north, and ground and mixed with clay to make it burn slowly. All timber for tent-flooring and other construction will have to be imported. He favors oil and wheeled cooking outfits as the most practicable and economical.

The Quartermaster's Department has

chartered the steamer Axtec, at San Francisco, and it is directed that she be fitted for use in the transportation of horses or mules for the Philippines or China, as the case may be. In view of the prospective military op-

erations in China, the Quartermaster favorably considering the advisability of omablishing a regular service between Taku and Nagasaki, and using the transport Logan and the freight-ships Flint-shire and Wyefield for that purpose. The Logan carried the Ninth Infantry from Mania to Taku, and is now at the latter port. The Filintahire and Wysfield are scheduled to leave Manila tomorrow with two battallons of the Fourteenth Infan-try and a battallon of the Fifth Artillery for Tuku. The selection of Nagasaki as one of the terminals is due to the fact that all transports now leaving San Fran-cisco for Manila will touch at that port. and in case it is desired to send the troops carried by them to China, the service could be done by the line from Taku without the necessity of diverting

the regular Pacific transports from their proper destination at Manila. This arproper destination at Manila. This arrangement would result in a saying of time, as the francier of troops could be effected more quickly than the outgoing transports could be coaled and provisioned for the extra trip to China. The State Department is now in negotiation with the Japanese Government for permission to land these armed forces at Nagasaki. It is expected that this permission will speedly be granted.

Nagasaki. It is expected that this permission will speedily be granted.

The plans of the War Department for feeding the army in China are being gradually promulgated. It has been stated that all troops destined for Nagasaki with a probability of service in China shall carry @ days' rations, which will be landed with them. Transportation for this amount of stores will be furnished at once, so that the American contingent will be able to make a prominent move forward, should it become necessary to act in semi-independence with the allied forces. A great deal of impatience is expressed in the department at the slow movement of the allied forces, and personal friends of General Chaffee believe he will inaugurate a decided movement immediately on his arrival, in the event that this has not been anticipated by Colonel Liscum, although the latter is handleapped by a very meager force.

Prince Tuan's Edict. The good impression made by the edict of the Chinese Government, given out by Minister Wu yesterday, threatens to be offset to some extent today by the reports from London stating that Prines Tuan was the real author of this edict, and that some of its most forcible antiforeign language was omitted from the version given out here. But at the Chi-ness legation, these intimations from Lendon are dismissed as groundless.

The dispatch was received here in Chinese, that is, in the numerals by which the Chinese Government transmits its ofthe Chinese Government transmits its of-ficial code messages. This, in itself, it is said, indicates that it came with the sanction of those in imperial authority, as the official code is not known outside of this limited circle. Two translations were required—first, from the numerals to Chinese, and second, from Chinese to English. These translations were made by members of the Legation staff here, so that the ultimate text as made public contained the physicalogy adouted by the contained the phraseology adopted by the officials in this city. In making their translations they say they adhered literally to the telegraphic edict, so that the published text contains everything embraced in the original.

When the Emperor, Kwang Hsu, tasues an edict, he does not sign his name, his acts are authenticated by seal, that the document was authenticated coming from the Privy Council, the high-ist body of dignitaries in China, and the one most closely associated with the im-perial household. Following an invariable custom in times of disorder, the War Office at Pekin was intrusted with furnishing the runners to carry the message to the Imperial Treasurer of Chi Li, who, in turn, got it to Shanghal. From that point it was sent direct to the various Ministers the world over, coming to Washington direct, instead of by the usual route of London. Under the foregoing circumstances, the Chinese officials person it as authiliabet hereof. sishing the runners to carry the messag regard it as established beyond the slightest question that the edict is a bona fide expression from the Imperial Govmment of China, and, moreover, that it complete as given out here, without a anti-foreign addenda sought to be put into it in other quarters,

MUST HEAR FROM CONGER. Secretary Hay's Demand On the Chi-

nese Government.
OHICAGO, July 12—A special to the ribune from Washington, says: Secretary Hay today demanded of the Chinese Government that the State Department be put in communication with Minister Conger at Pekin without delay. This demand was made upon Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minster in Washington, who has, no doubt, laid the matter before his govrnment in a roundabout way through heng, the Director of the Chinese Tele-

graph System.
Secretary Hay has grown impatient at
the delay in hearing from authentic
sources the truth about the conditions in Pekin, especially in regard to Minister Conger. Apparently, the Imperial Gov-ernment at Pekin, the Secretary declared weyed in the press dispatches.

Concerning today's reports from Yokohama, that the government is being urged to send 50,000 troops to China, Mr. Nabetion with the outside world and there was no reason why Washington should be resmitted to communicate to its

stative at the Chinese capital Secretary Hay pointed out that while some credence should be put in advices from Pekin, all of which came from Chinese sources, the best way to prove their accuracy and authenticity was to permit Minister Conger to send a memage

It is believed the position taken by Secretary Hay will produce immediate re-

KETTELER TO BLAME.

Would Not Call Additional Guards

for the Legations. NEW YORK, July 12 -- A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: A letter has just been published here

from Lieutenant von Loesch, attache of the German Legation at Pekin. It is dated May 29, and shows that the early failure to increase the guards of the various Legations was due to the action of the late Baron von Ketteler.

The letter states that after the first

attack by the Boxers on the Pekin-Hankow Raurond, a meeting of the Ministers was held to decide whether additional troops should be sent for to protect the Legations. Baron von Ketteler was very much opposed to this being done, while the Prench Minister was very much in favor of this course. The latter was, however, overruled by his colleagues. M. Pichon was so hurt by this refusal to ask for guards that he wept.

factor that led the Ministers to each this unfortunate conclusion was the desire of the diplomatic corps to take their usual Summer holiday and it was feared that if additional troops were sent for they would not be able to do so. Later on, as the Boxer movement increased, a second conference of Minis-ters was called, at which it was re-solved to bring detachments of at least 50 men to guard each Legation.

As Viewed in France. PARIS, July 12.—The Temps this even-ing announces that it is in a position to affirm that, contrary to statements from various sources, no European telegram has been received from Pekin since that of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, dispatched Sunday,

June 24, deciaring the situation was des-perate. Continuing the Temps says: "The subsequent aflence is sinister. If it is true the Legations are safe they could communicate with Europe. If they cannot, it is because the Chinese have juggled dates, and the massacre took place as announced on June 30 or July 1."

Now Tuan Is Insane CHE POO, Monday, July 3.—It is re-corted on good authority that Prince Tuan has become insane. In consequences of the movements of the rebels towards Tsin Tsu, the Ger-mans have withdrawn some of their troops from Taku to protect Tsin Tsu. The women and children from New Chwang have arrived here.

Russians Marching on Pekin. SHANGHAI, July 12.—It is reported that a Chinese merchant here has re-ceived a letter from Pekin, dated June 30, saying the legations were demolished and that the foreigners had been killed. It is anonunced from a good source that

30,000 Russians are marching on Pekin

from the north. Sir Robert Hart's Last Words, NEW YORK, July 12.-A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo, dated July 8, says:
A courier from Sir Robert Hart, in
Pakin, has just arrived, bringing this
message, dated June 25: "Close to good-bye. Near the end."

NO ONE TO COMMAND THEM

ALLIES AT TIEN TSIN WITHOUT A RESPONSIBLE HEAD.

The Result Is a Loss of Time While the Foreign Leaders Are Arguing.

TIEN TRIN, July 4, via Che Foo, July 8 and Shanghai, July 11.—A homogeneous army of half the strength of the allied forces could do better work than is being done by them. The operations are dan-gerously handicapped, and the safety of the city is imperfilled by lack of organi-sation and the want of one commander to control all the forces. The representatives of the several nations manage their civil and military affairs largely without co-operation. The ranking officer of each nationality has absolute jurisdiction ports that A. H. Butler, president of the

northeast and are appearing in greater force west of the city.

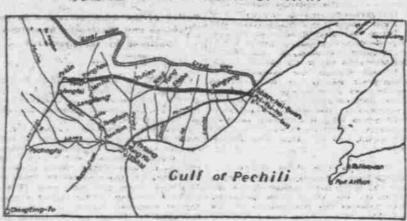
"Yestenday we bombarded the city and the immediate auburbe, which stopped the Chinese gun fire for some time. The French settlement and station are most subject to attack. Today there was another bombardment. "Am steadily getting up more guna. Ten thousand troops are now here. More are required, but both the Russians and Japanese are expected."

The American hospital ship Maine, which has been placed at the disposal of the British Government by the ladies' expentive.

ecutive committee, sailed today from Southampton for China. Commander of German Troops. BERLIN, July 12.—Major-General von Lessel, the commander of the 28th army division, has been appointed to command the German forces in China, with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Butler's Narrow Escape SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 12.—The steam er Belgian King, from Hong Kong, re

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR



The above map shows the only route by which it is believed troops can reach Pekin Japan is reported to have landed a large body of troops at Pei-tal-ho. These are undoubt edly marching to Pakin along the road indicated by the black line in the map. The dissampe is a little more than 200 miles, and the road avoids the low lands that have been flooded by the Chinese. It begins at Pet-tal-ho (Ching-wan-tao), on the Guif of Esichil, where there is a deep-sea harbor, and proceeds due west over the foothills south of the Great Wall, through the cities of Yung-ping Sha-ho, Peng-Yung Yu-tiep, San-ho and Tung-

troops. Questions of policy are discussed daily at international conferences, which have not the power to enforce the wishes of the majority. Admiral Seymour's method of commanding is to make requests, which the other commanders generally follow; but there have been in-stances of the ranking officers holding aloof from operations of which they dis-There is a great need of more troops

The present force of 10,000 men is attempting to hold a line 15 miles long around the city. There is also great, need of rebuilding the railroad to Taku and getting artillery equal to the guns with which the enemy are daily bombard-ing the allies' positions. The work resulted in substantial gains for the Chinese, as the allies lost 50 or 60 men and succeeded in accomplishing nothing. Yesterday furnished a new illustration of the weakness of present methods. A majority of the commanders had agreed that it was imperative to attack the native city beyond the foreign settlements and to destroy the artillery therein, which menaced the settlements. The attack was fixed for four days ago, but was postoned because the Russian comme onsidered his men unfit for the duty after their recent work. It was again fixed for yesterday morning, but was postponed because credible reports were in circulation that 10,000 regulars from

the northwest had re-enforced the Chimoved two big guns on the forts near to der Captain Carter, testified to the corthe native city and had planted four in the open near the east argenal, two miles away. These shelled the city of the contracts of the list of proposals, the away. These shelled the city for four hours, sending in more than 100 shells. They got the range of the public buildings and of the clubhouses, used as hos-pitals and dropped shells all about them. ers had a small radius of effectiveness. In the absence of a concerted plan, the Russians sent a few companies of Cos-

the open, but it appeared to the onlookers that these guns fired the limit shots as the Japanese were retiring. The Russians lost heavily and the Japanese had one killed and 12 wounded. The Chinese threw a few shells into the city to show that they were still alive.

A British officer described the situation

as chaos. He said: "We have wasted many days in politeness and it is time we did something " There is no disagreement among the commanders, but in the absence of a definite head, several of them are disposed to follow their own methods, and they simply abstain from operations contrary to those methods. The foreign popplation is greatly aroused concerning this. apparent apathy. While the city is being bombarded, they are likely to suffer heavily; and they cannot understand the apparent negligence of the governments to furnish relief and why reinforcements are not coming on faster. The Americans are particularly dissatisfied because, though they have one of the smallest epresentations, their interests are sec-nd to none. One experienced officer said: "It is impossible to realise at home that there has been more real war here than in Cuba or the Philippines."

The Germans have occupied and raised

their flag over the Imperial University of Tien Tain. The officers of the Univer-sity are Americans. The Viceroy deeded the property to them. Consul Ragsdale has protested against the action of the

PRIVATE LETER FROM PEKIN. Apparently Confirms the Englier

Reports. NEW YORK, July 12-A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai, says: A private letter from Pekin, dated June 24, and received at Tien Tain June 36

says: "We are in danger of death. Thirty thousand troops are attacking. Only three days' food is left. No news comes from troops. If no troops come, all seems hopeless. Malien's store has been hurned and the Hotel de Pekin bombarded. The Italian, Dutch, American and part of the British Legations have been burned.".

British Legations have been burned."
This confirms Sir Robert Hart's dispetch of the same date.

Yuan Shik Ki has telegraphed Taoti Sheng that he has received a verbal message from Pekin, dated July 5, to the effect that two Legations were still uncaptured and that more than half the Boxers had dispersed. Refugees who arrived today from Tien Twin, which they left July 5, regard the position of forleft July 5, regard the position of for-eigners at Pekin as hopeless since June

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR REPORTS.

Ten Thousand Troops at Tien Tien and More Needed. LONDON, July 11.-The British Admi-

ralty has received the following dispatch from Vice-Admiral Seymour: from Vice-Admiral Seymour:

"Tien Tsin, Saturday, July 1.—The Chinese continue fighting, often shelling the settlements. They are extending their lines along the Lu. Tal An canal to the

over the operations of his government's | California & Oriental Steamship Com pany, with his wife and daughter was in Pekin when the Boxer movement became dangerous, and only left the city the day before communication with the

outside world was closed. They are now

safe in Yokohama

action in China

Troops Japan Will Send. YOKOHAMA, July 12.-Though no decision has yet been announced, it is certain that Japan will send nearly 30,000 troops to China. The press agrees that the despatch of so large a force is a duty in the interests of humanity, but asserts that a large measure of responsibility for the trouble rests upon Russia ibility for the trouble rests upon Russia and Germany because of their arbitrary

SAVANNAH CONSPIRACY CASE New York Hearing Will Last Three

Weeks More. NEW YORK, July 12.-Hearing in the Row 10RK, July 12.—Hearing in the proceedings to obtain the removal of J. P. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene, accused of conspiring to defraud the United States, to the jurisdiction of the Georgia courts was resumed today before Commissioner Shields. Mr. Erwin said that under Judge Brown's ruling he should not Shields. Mr. Erwin said that under Judge Brown's ruling, he should pro-teed with the presentation of original evidence, and it will probably take three weeks to finish the base.

rectness of the list of proposals, the list of contracts swarded, and the list of guaranteers and bondsmen to the orig-

inal proposals. Books were next introduced to show that the Atlantic Construction Company

was kept posted on avery applicant Fortunately most of the shells were de- specifications to Captain Carter's office. The witness, Stirley, replying to questions from Mr. Erwin, recited the advertising contracts made by Captain Carter, asking for bids on 2 different contracts. The Aussians sent a few companies of sucks, with two field guns, and the Japanesse a battery of six three-pounders and two companies of infantry, supporting the English 12-pounders from H. M. S. Terrible, to silence them. The Terrible's guns falled to get an error to the discretion of the officer in charge. Stirley said the usual time fixed by Captain Cartor was 23 days in the local paper and six in the engineering journals. Mr. Stirley said all the lists he offered today were prepared by him from original documents are the support of the matter to the discretion of the officer in the local paper and six in the engineering journals. Mr. Stirley said all the lists he offered today were prepared by him from original documents. Mr. Erwin offered in evidence the can celed Government checks, check books and stubs, that showed every payment made in Savannah harbor imi work contracts between 1890 and 1896. Counsel for the defense objected, but the Commissioner admitted the exhibits. identify and give the history of each of the vouchers presented. Mr. Erwin ex-plained that the wealth of detail was scessary for the perfection of the record. The hearing will be resumed Monday.

May Break Up Transit Company. ST. LOUIS, July 12-Attorney-General Crow, on behalf of the minority stock-holders of the Southern Electric Railroad, filed suit in the St. Louis Circuit Court late this afternoon to annul the purchase of the Southern Electric Railway by the St. Louis Transit Company. The case will be a test one, and if it wins will break up the entire deal by which the St. Louis Transit Company was organ-ized. It is charged in the petition that the rights of the minority stockholders have not been considered, and the suit is broght to restore to them their rights.

Fayerweather Will Case. NEW YORK, July 12.-In the Payer weather will case, a decision was handed down by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court today. The court bolds for the several beneficiaries, and dismisses the amended bills of complaint and cross bills of Emma S. Fayerweather and Mary Wachter, the complainants. The beneficiaries by the decision number 19, and include Yale University, 2000,000 Cornell University, \$200,000; La Fayette College, Easton, Pa., and Marietta Col-lege, Marietta, O., \$50,000 each.

Baptist Young People. CINCINNATI, July 12.- The tenth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America held its first session today in Music Hall, with a large attendance. President John H. Chapmicalled the convention to order. Af welcoming addresses and responses, Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers, of Chicago, read the annual report of the Board of Managers. Treasurer Moody, of Milwaukee, pre-sented his report, after which addresses were delivered by Professor Enger, of Louisville, and Dr. Dixon, of Brooklyn.

Western Union Election. NEW YORK, July 12-The stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Com-pany held their annual meeting at the company's offices in Jersey City today, when the following directors were eleced: Thomas T. Eckert, Charles A. Tink-er, A. R. Brewer, M. B. Bertholf, The directors subsequently elected Thomas T. Eckert president, Charles A. Tinker vice-president, and Thomas F. Clark sec-

Elks Will Meet in Milwaukee. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12-The ext meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will be held in Milwaukee. The session today was devoted to a discussion of changes in the by-laws. de. l or ditte

M'KINLEY WAS NOTIFIED

(Continued from First Page.)

industries, sound money and a vigorous and intelligent foreign policy. They will continue those conditions of good government and wise registation so essential to the prosperity and well-being which have blessed our country in such abundance during the past four years.

"Thus announcing to you sir, your nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, we have the honor also to submit to you the declaration of principles made by the National convention, which, we trust, will receive your approval. We can assure you of the faithful and earnest support of the Republican party in every state, and we Republican party in every state, and we beg you to believe that we discharge here today, with feelings of deepest personal gratification, this honorable duty imposed upon us by the convention."

The President's Response.

When Senator Lodge closed, President McKinley mounted the stand, the vast concourse of people cheering heartily. It was some moments before the President could proceed. He had a manuscript in his hand, but he referred to it only at long intervals. He said:

"Senator Lodge and Gentlemen of the Committee: This message which you bring to me is one of signal honor. It is also a summons to duty. A single nomination for the office of President by a great party, which, in 23 years out of 40, has been triumphant at National elec-tions, is a distinction which I gratefully cherish. To receive unanimous renomi-nation by that same party is an expression of regard and a pledge of continued confidence for which it is difficult to make adequate acknowledgment.

"If anything exceeds the honor of the ffice of President of the United States, it is the responsibility which attaches to it. Having been invested with both, I do not under-appraise either. Any one who has borne the anxieties and burdens of the Presidential office, especially in the time of National trial, cannot contemplate assuming it a second time with-out profoundly realizing the severe exactions and the solemn obligations which it imposes, and this feeling is accentuated by the momentous problems which press for settlement

"If my countrymen shall confirm the action of the convention at our National election in November, I shall, craving Di-vine guidance, undertake the trust to administer it for the interest and honor of the country and the well-being of the new peoples who have become the objects of our care. The declaration of principles adopted by the convention has my hearty approval. At some future date I will consider its subjects in detail and will by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination.

"On a like occasion four years ago, I 'The party that supplied by legislation the wast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, that promptly re-stored the credit of the country at its close; that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt in-curred by this war and that resumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability and inviolability. The American eople hold the financial honor of our Government as sacred as our flag, and can be reifed upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party ties avail often demonstrated that party ties avail of the country, nothing when the spotless credit of our of the country.

"The sudden and terrible crisis in China and the critical an

"Cur industrial supremacy, our pro-ductive capacity, our business and comour pride, financial honor and our spien-did free citizenship, the birthright of ev-ery American, are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and land mercial prosperity, our labor and its remately connected with their proper settlement.

"Our domestic trade must be won back and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse National legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. "Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, energy and the capital of our ountry find ample employment at home. The Government of the United States must raise money enough to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs.
Its revenues should be so raised as to otect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources, and maintaining that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than century of its existence.
"The National credit, which has thus

far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the Government, there will be no necessity for bor-rowing money and increasing the public

and administration have been concluded since these words were spoken. Have those to whom was confided the direction of the Government kept their pledges? The record is made up. The people are not unfamiliar with what has been accomplished. The gold standard has been reaffirmed and strengthened. The endless chain has been broken, and the drain upon our gold reserve no longer frets us. The credit of the country has been advanced to the highest place among all nations. We are refunding our bonded debt, bearing 3 and 4 and 5 per cent interest, at 2 per cent—a lower rate than that of any other country, and already more than \$500,000,000 has been so refunded, with a gain to the Government of many millions of dollars.

"Instead of 16 to 1, for which our op-conents contended four years ago, legis-ation has been enacted which, while utilizing all forms of our money, secures one fixed value for every dollar, and that the best known to the divilized world.
"A tariff which protects American labor and industry and provides ample revenues has been written in public law. We have lower interest and higher wages. nore money and fewer mortgages. The first markets have been opened to American products, which go now where they have never gone before. We have passed from a bond-lasuing to a bond-paying Nation; from a Nation of borrowers to a Nution of lenders; from a deficiency in revenue to a surplus; from fear to confidence. From enforced idleness to profitable em-The public faith has been up-

"Unfortunately the threat of 1896 has just been renewed by the allied parties without abatement or modification. The gold bill has been denounced and its repeal demanded. The menace of 16 to 1 therefore still hangs over us, with all its dire consequences to credit and confidence, to business and industry. The enemies of sound currency are rallying their scat-tered forces. The people must once more unite and overcome the advocates of repudiation and must not relax their energy until the battle for public honor and

rency and credit of the Government, our political adversaries condemn the tariff law enacted at the extra session of Con-gress in 1887, known as the Dingley act, preceding November, a law which at once in our revenues and destruction to our industrial enterprises? Faithful to its pledge in these internal affairs, how has

"Our platform of 1896 declared: "The Hawalian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them. This purpose has been fully acwith complished by annexation, and delegates from these beautiful isles participated in the convention for which you speak today. In the great Conference of Nations, at The Hague, we reaffirmed before the world the Monroe Doctrine and our adherence to it, and our determina-tion not to participate in the complications of Europe. We have happily ended the European alliance in Samoa, securing to ourselves one of the most valuable harbors in the Pacific Ocean, while the open door in China gives to us fair and equal competition in the yast trade of the Orient,

"Some things have happened which were not promised nor ever forescen, and our purposes in relation to them must not be left in doubt. A just war has been waged for humanity, and with it have come new problems and responsibilities. Spain has been ejected from the Western Hemisphere, and our flag floats over her former territory. Cuba has been liber-ated and our guarantees to her people will be sacredly executed. A beneficent government has been provided for Porto Rico. The Philippines are ours, and American authority must be a there throughout the archipelago. will be amnesty broad and liberal, but no abatement of our rights, no abandonmen of our duty. There must be no scuttle

policy.
"We will fulfill in the Philippines the obligations imposed by the triumphs of our arms and by the trenty of peace; by nternational law, by the Nation's sense of nonor; and more than all, by the rights, nterests and conditions of the Philippine people themselves. No outside interfernce blocks the way to peace and a stabl government. The obstructionists are here, not elsewhere. They may postpone, but they cannot defeat, the realization of the ligh purpose of this Nation to restore or fer to the islands and to establish a just and generous government, in which the inhabitants shall have the largest par-ticipation for which they are capable.

"The organized forces which have been misled into rebellion have been dispersed by our faithful soldlers and saliers, and the people of the islands, delivered from anarchy, piliage and oppression, recogniz-American sovereignty as the symbol of peace, justice, law, religious freedom, edu-cation, the security of life and property and the welfare and prosperity of their

We remasert the early principles of the Republican party, sustained by unbroken judicial precedents, that the representatives of the people in Congress assembled have full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, subject to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights, and are vested with ample authority to act "for the highest interests of our Nation and the people intrusted to its care.

"This doctrine, first proclaimed in the cause of freedom, will never be used as I am glad a weapon for oppression. done in the far East has the approval

country is threatened.

The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the penaloner must continue forever equal in purchasing and there expression than to say that, my best debt-paying power to the dollar paid to purpose of protecting the lives of our clipters who are in peril, with the ultimates who are in peril, with the ultimates who are in peril, with the ultimates who are in peril. efforts shall be given to the immediate purpose of protecting the lives of outlikens who are in peril, with the ultimate welfare of China, the safeguardin of all our treaty rights and the mainte

in every part of our common country and the increased respect with which the American is greeted throughout the world. We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by duty. There will be no turn wavering, no retreat. No blow has been struck, except for liberty and humanity and none will be. We will perform with out fear every National and internations

"The Republican party was dedicated to freedom 44 years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour, not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of or million slaves and made them free, an to the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity, which it has brave ly met in the liberation of 10,000,000 of the human family from the yoke of imperi ism. In its solution of great problems, its performance of high duties, it has had the support of members of all parties in the past and confidently invokes their co-

operation in the future.
"Permit me to express, Mr. Chairman my most sincere appreciation of the com plimentary terms in which you convey the official notice of my nomination and my thanks to the members of the com mittee and to the great constituency which they represent for this additional evidence of their favor and support."

Other Addresses. Senator Fairbanks pledged the vote of Indiana for McKinley. In response to renewed calls for Hanna, the National Chairman appeared.

"My part of this convention," said Mr. Hanna, "was to get you down here, and I have done it. If I have any other duty to perform in the way of notification, it is to notify the people of Ohio and the United States that the Republican party expects every man to do his duty, to do his duty with whatever force and effi-ciency God has given him, because the performance of that duty cannot be accomplished except under his guidance. know that it is not necessary for me attempt to awaken enthusiasm in an Ohio gathering. It comes spontaneously when McKinley is a candidate. (Cheers.) And there is no use in trying to repress it, so don't do it. Let your enthusiasm be contagious, and from this hour spread all over the United States and burn like fires every state. The National Republican convention at Philadelphia has done its Convention at Philadelphia has done its duty. President McKinley has conclud-ed to accept (applause), and now, my fallow-citizens, you must do the rest."
Mr. Hanna was followed by Charles
Emory Smith, Postmaster-Ganeral, who said it was evident that this gathering was entirely satisfied with their candidate and their National Chairman. He went on to say that four years ago the battle lines were drawn as they were today. He spoke sarcastically of the Kansas City platform, charging it with being full of inconsistencies. He officiated with held; public order has been maintained. a high tribute to President McKinley.

We have prosperity at home and prestige Senator Lodge was recalled and paid.

glowing tribute to President McKinley. tying he resented unjust criticism of the President during a trying time when he was doing his full duty. He referred to Bryan as the nominee of "mixed tickets," and said there was no possibility of Bryan forming a Cabinet, and named the leaders of several conventions as mate risis from which selections would have to be made.
Colonel Samuel Parker, of Hawait, explained how politics were run in the Pa-

cific islands.

Colonel Parker, after telling how he bonest money shall again triumph.

"A Congress which will sustain, and, if need be, strengthen the present law, can prevent a financial catastrophe which every lover of the Republic is interested to avert.

"Not satisfied with assaulting the cur-

was put to me in San Francisco was political adversaries condemn the tariff like shacted at the extra session of Congress in 1957, known as the Dingley act, passed in obedience to the will of the people expressed at the election in the

"We have been admitted as a territory stimulated our industries, opened the idle and I hope in a short time we will be factories and mises and gave to the inborer and to the farmer their returns for their toil and investment. Shall we go back to a tariff which brings desiciency in our revenues and destruction to our "Now I have heard some talk about imperialism and all kinds of 'isma,' Yester day I wanted to call on the President the Government discharged its interna-tional duties?

"Our platform of 1896 declared: "The I was a member of the Cabinet under Queen Liliuokalani, it would have taker about a week to get into her presence You would have to go through a lot or red tape, and may be you could not ge there at all. Is that imperialism? Well, Mr. Chairman, and fellow-citizens, 'Aloha oku,' as we say in Hawaii."

> big tent. After luncheon, the party leaders wen with the President into the house. There were a number of informal conferences but the time was devoted almost wholly to giving the visitors an opportunity to become personally acquainted with the President, while there was considerable discussion of politics and future policies This was confined largely to the member of the National Committee. The large crowds still lingered about the Prest dent's home, the bands enlivened the scene from time to time by playing pa triotic airs as the afternoon wore on, an as there was no more prospect of speech making, the crowds dispersed.

This closed the speech-making, and the

notification party went to luncheon in the

At 4:40, the last of the Cleveland party neluding Senator Hanna, Mr. Bliss, Mr Payne and others, left the McKinle to take a train for home. Preient McKinley accompanied these to the carriages and bade them good-bye. The ses cheered the President. He returne use, and the notification cermonies were over.

Strike in Newfoundland,

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 12.-The leader the Belle Island strikers was arrested at midnight by police with fixed bayonet and conveyed to St. Johns by armed guards. The strikers succeeded in over whelming the men who were at work. It consequence, the official staff of the min ing companies were employed to unload the coal schooners.

Parties of strikers had been arrayed all

day on the adjoining shore with the in-tention of preventing the resumption of work. The officials of the mining company claim they have 200 men ready to work today.

No Spare Room on Transports. BAN FRANCISCO, July 12.-General the Secretary of War directing him to revoke all permits held by persons not actually in the service in the Army or Navy for passage on transports sailing for Mantla step, it is stated, is due to the exigencies of the public service. Some 150 persons have applied for transportation, mostly the wives and friends of officers,

British Pacific Cable. LONDON, July 12.—In the House of Commons today, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, announced that tenders for laying the Pacific cable will be invited immediately the Government of Canada and the va rious colonial governments interested having accepted the recommendations of

Tonight

Just before retiring if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, billious, constipated, take a dose of Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

7 the Premiums E J HE S Given TICC

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts, Soda, Baking Powder

3 times as many Premiums with Teas 3 times as many Premiums with Coffee 3 times as many Premiums with Spice 3 times as many Premiums with Extracts 3 times as many Premiums with Soda 3 as many Premiums with Baking Powder

Fresh Roasted Coffees 10,15, 20, 25, 30, 33, 40 Cts. Lb. Puro Tees \$5, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 Cts. per I,b

Spice- Baking Powder, Extracts. Mush 10, 15, 25, 45 Cts. per Cau A Big Premium Given with

Every Purchase Good Time and Place to Buy Prices Never & Chesp

Pramiums Nev r se Many Great Eastern Tea Co. 223 First St., Portland. 6 Washington St., Portland. 115 Grand Ave., E. Portland.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The Secret of Health.

The liver is the great" driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.