### PARTY'S PRINCIPLES

The Platform Adopted by the Philadelphia Convention.

**DNITTHECAMPAIGN WILL BE FOUGHT** 

Declares for Retention of the Philippines and a Gold Standard and Condemns Trade Restrictions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 33.—The follow-ing is the complete text of the platform adopted today by the Republican National

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

these declarations; The expectation in which the American The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entrusted the power of the United States four years ago to a Republican Chief Magistrate and a Republican Congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was fead, industry paralyzed and the National credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democratical was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The that was hidden away and its moor de-treased and unemployed. The Dem-ocrats had no other plan with which to improve the rulnous conditions which they had themselves produced, than to oon silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Republican party, denouncing this as sure to produce conditions even to than those from which relief was ought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—4 protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people, by great majorities, issued to the Republican party a commission to emet these laws. This mmission has been executed, and the publican pledge is redeemed; and pros-rity more general and more sundant in we have ever known has followed

ere is no longer any controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital fully employed, and everywhere labor

is fully employed, and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of 36 years from 1891 to 1867 there was an excess of exports over imports of only 1833,023,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican Administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,738,069, and while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these spiendid triumphe in their trade and commerce. they have conducted and in victory con-cluded, a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of National aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resist-ed, but when it came the American Gov-ernment was rendy. Its fleets were cleared Its armies were in the field and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sallors and to the foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

McKinley's Administration.

We indonse the Administration of Will-iam McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American Nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been, in every situation, the true American patriot and upright statetman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen. serving the confidence of his countrymen. In asking the American people to in-loses this Republican record and to re-new their commission to the Republican new their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has al-ways resided in Democratic principle and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public af-fairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the ood sense of the Government and its good sense of the covernment and its ability to deal intelligently with all new problems of administration and legisla-tion. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessity inadequate, and the country's prosperity, when Democratic success at the polls is announced, balts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and

Sound Money.

We renew our allegiance to the princiof the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legisla-tion of the Fifty-sixth Congress, by which the parity of all of our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in protection and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary egislation as will enable the varying needs of the sea-son and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and com-merce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was nover so great per capita

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coiming of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country st the peril of a base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fall to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circu-

The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform, We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of peoducers, haborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

#### Protection.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that dicy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home, competition has been attinuisted and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wares in every department of inher maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguishing our working people in their better condi-tions of life from those of any compet-ting country. Enjoying the bisseings of rican common schools, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter rkets of the world.

the markets of the world.

We favor the associated policy of reci-

procity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

In the further interest of American workmen, we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for our children, to raise the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract, convict labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence on foreign shipping for nime-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industries of this country. It is also a serious danger to

ing is a great loss to the industries of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of a European was would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The National defense and Naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

of the world.

The Nation owes a debt of profound grafitude to the soldiers and saliors who have fought its battles and it is the Government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's

wars.
The pension haws, founded on this just sentiment should be liberal and should be loyally administered, and preference should be given, wherever practicapie, with respect to employment in the public service, to soldiers and saliors and to their widows and orphans. We commend the policy of the Republi-can party in maintaining the efficiency of

can party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The Administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants. It was the plain purpose of the Eth amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or

discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment, are revolutionary, and should be condemned. Public movements, looking to a perma-nent improvement of the roads and high-ways of the country, meet with our cordial

approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the peo-ple and of the Legislatures of the sev-eral states.

We favor the extension of the rural

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its exten-sion may be justified.

In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we rec-ommend adequate National legislation to reciaim the and lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribu-tion of water for irrigation to the respec-tive states and territories. tive states and territories.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

War Revenue.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well perfected its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the Government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the isfreat is the public continence in the in-tegrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a prem-tum. The country is now justified in ex-pecting and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduc-tion of the war taxes.

We favor the construction, ownership, countril and protection of an isthming

control and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United

States.

New markets are necessary for the in creasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the Administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing na-tions to the policy of the open door in

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Commerce and Industries in the charge of a Secretary with

as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we ap-preciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry. President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished.

distinguished credit to the American

releasing us from the vexation Suropean alliance for the government of Suropean alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawalian Islands to the United States.

We recommend the part taken by our Government in the peace conference at

We recommend the part taken by our Government in the pence conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy amounced in the Monroe Doctrine. The provisions of The Hague conference were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly officer in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republics. While the American Government must continue the policy pre-African Republics. While the American Government must continue the policy pre-scribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty of noninterven-tion in European controversies, the Amerfoun people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

The Philippines.

In accepting, by the treaty of Paris, the responsibility of our victories in the Span-ish War, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world the unorganized population when our interven-tion bad freed from Spain, to provid-for the maintenance of law and orde-and for the establishment of good gov erument and for the performance of in crument and for the performance of in-ternational obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were ex-tended it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority to

Government to maintain its authority to put down armed insurrection and to con-fer the blossings of liberty and civilin-tion on all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-govern-ment were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the let-ter this picking shall be performed. ter this piedge shall be performed.

The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

Germans on the Convention BERLIN, June 20.-The National Zeltung, commenting upon the proceedings of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, refers to Mr. Wolcott's ex-pression of sympathy for the Boers in his speech at the opening of the convention as "singular after the Republican Adminis-imition had refused American support to the Boera." It is presumed this was a political maneuver designed to take the wind out of the sails of the Democrats.

#### THE QUAY RESOLUTION

FOR A REARRANGEMENT OF THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Southern Delegates to the Convention Up in Amns Against the Proposed Chapge.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The resolu-tion today introduced by Senator Quay, for the rearrangement of the basis of rep-resentation in future National conven-tions, his caused a sensation, particularly among the delegates from the Southern States. Tonight the interest manifested in the proposition was scarcely second so that aroused by the contest for the Vios-Presidency.

Presidency,
Four years ago Henry C. Payne, Na-tional Committeeman from Wisconsin, proposed to the National committee an amendment to the rules, providing that

cilition before the convention tomorrow in amended form. It will provide for a reference of the question of changing the base of representation to the National committee, with instructions to take action on it in accordance with the spirit of the resolution presented by Senator Quay. The discussion will begin as soon as the convention convenes. General Bingham will have control of the resolution on the floor. He said he would ofter an opportunity for debate upon the question, but that unless reasonable time for discussion could be agreed upon, he would move the previous question. Upon this, the debate of the question, under the rules; would be limited to 30 minutes on each side.

debate of the question, under the rules, would be limited to 30 minutes on each side.

Touight the resolution is the principal topic of discussion. The delegates from the Southern States are working like beavers to stem the tide, which seems to be running towards the adoption of the resolution. Some declare that adoption means death to Republicanism in the South.

Many of the delegations held informal caucuses tonight, in which the resolu-tion was discussed, with a view to ac-tion tomerrow. However, no definite de-

our new possessions. A. N. Repoir was elected a member of the plafform committee.

HAS NO OPPOSITION.

(Continued from First Page.) Received will have received 75 per cent

of the votes of the convention. I move that Wisconsin join the popular column, and vote for not New York's son, but the Nation's son, Theodore Roosevolt." Amid a burst of applause, the resolution

na was against it.

A caucus of the Minnesota delegation was held in the early hours of the day, After free discussion of the Vice-Presidential question, the delegation decided by e



ate a Department of districts in the charge of a Secretary with a responsibility has the true light states in judgment, sing and decountryment and decountryment and to re- and tes decided to take no action on it. At various times since the campaign of 18% the question of changing the basis of representation has been discussed informally, the principal argument by the advocates of a change being that, under the present rules, the Southern States, upon which no reliance can be placed for Republican electronal votes, proportionately have greater power in the selection of candidates than some of the Republican states. Later, at Washington, Mr. Payne brought forward his proposition. The committee, however, decided that it had no authority to take any action upon the question. bower, to take any action upon the question.

Mr. Payre dropped the matter for the time, so far as he was personally concerned, but during the past 10 days the fira, which has been smoldering, burst forth in the earnestness of the New Jersoy delegation to take the question before this convention. After General Bingham had presented the report of the committee on rules, ex-Senator Quay, of Pennsyl-vania, rose and offered the following res-olution, as an amendment to the commit-

ee's report:
"That hereafter every state shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and one delegate for every 10,000 votes or a major-ity fraction thereof, cast at the Presidential election for Presidential electors, and six delegates from each organised terri-tory and the District of Columbia, and

tory and the District of Columbia, and that the method of election of such dele-gates shall be provided for by the Naional committee The reading of the resolution was received with applause, particularly from the New York and Pennsylvania dele-gates. Among the delegates from the

Southern States there was manifest un-sistness, and it was evident instantly that if an effort was made to adopt the coolution at once a lively scene would e precipitated in the convention. be precipitated in the convention.

Senator Quay sent to the clerk's desk
the following statement, showing the
number of delegates, according to the present basis, as compared with the basis of
one delegate for each 19,600 votes, or a
majority fraction thereof, cast for McKinley in 1885; also compared with the
number of delegates based more countries. umber of delogates based upon equal representation as stated, to which is added four delegates-at-large from each state:

Representation in Convention.					
STATES.	Present	Proposed	STATES	Prosent	Ргоровий
Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Idabo Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Maesachtusetts Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	16 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	おおかれることはおおい	New York  N. Carolina  N. Dakota  Ohio Oregon Penneyivania Rhods Island S. Carolina S. Dakota Tennessee  Texas  Utah Vermont Virginia Washington W. Virginia Wisconsin Wyotning	8 200 723 64 8 64 8 8 24 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	SE CONTRACTOR DE LA CON
Nebruska	26	24	Totals	954	854

Tonight General Bingham said that the be the first official representative on the Republican National Committee of any of

openly made in a number of instances

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. of the Contest Cases De

elded.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20-The com mittee on credentials, after an all-night session, adjourned at 6 A. M., having completed all its business. A lively field fight between two Texas delegates occurred at 4:30 o'clock, just after the com-mittee had listened to arguments from contenting delegates in that state.

As the delegates were leaving the com-mittee-room, W. H. Love, a delegate from McKinney, Tex., accused Walter Burns of having made statements in the committee-room which were not true. Burns denied that he had made any guel statements, and Love called him a liar Burns promptly planted his flat in Love's face with a violence that would have laid Love on the floor, had not some bystanders caught him. Burns, after strikstances caught him. Busine after strik-ing the blow, stood quietly watching. Love, who was making desperate ef-forts to break away from the men who wers holding him. Love had a knife par-tially drawn from his pocket. "Tm, through," said Burns, "unless he starts it again."

starts it again. Love was finally hustled down the stairs and taken away by his friends.
Immediately after this row two colored delegates began to make violent threats

and warlike demonstrations at each other. This trouble also involved a question of veracity. They were drugged apart without difficulty.

In the Tennessee contest the Brownlow people won a clean victory over the Evans faction, the committee confirming their claims to sears in the convention. claims to seats in the convention.

The Texas delegation presented II con-tests, two among the delegates-at-large and nine in the first nine districts. The contestants were followers of E. H. Green and opposed the delegation already seat-ed, headed by Congressman R. B. Haw-ley, of Galveston. The issue was disastrous to the Green people, who not only lost all their contests, but had one man supplanted by a Hawley follower in the Fourth district. Two Hawley delegates were given the seats from the Sixth dis-trict, no delegates from there previously having been admitted to the convention. In the Second Virginia district the contests brought by Harry Libbey and Alvah Martin against George E. Bowden and W. S. Holland proved a failure, the claims of the Bowden delegates being confirmed by the committee

contest in the District of Columbia was terminated by a decision in favor of John E. Jones and W. E. Chase, the present delegates.

The Hawaiian Delegation, PHILADELPHIA, June 20 .- After the PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—After the committee on credentials had voted representation to the Territory of Hawaii, the delegation attending the convention from that far-off Pacific island met and fully organized. Harold M. Sewall, the son of the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate of 1896, was elected National Committeeman, he thus having the honor to be the first official representative on the

gates and visitors from New Jersey were at headquarters to greet him.

At it o'clock Senator Hanna went into a conference with Senators Lodge and Spooner. B. B. Odell was present part of the time. For the first time the Ohio Senator, having heard of Wisconsin's vote to support Boosevelt, showed signs of weakening. He is reported to have said almost as soon as the Vice-Presidential matter was mentioned:

"Gentlemen, we do not want to lose sight of the fact that this Roosevelt sentiment is much sreater than the com-

sentiment is much greater than the cor-bination of Quay and Platt for it. The West and South are likely to force it,

and I do not feel that their wishes should be combated too fiercely." The tide continued steady toward Roosealt all the forenoon. There were imber of arrivals from Washington, w valt all the forenoon. brought word that the President had re-fused to allow Administration influence for or against any candidate. He was quoted as saying that the delegates had assembled to perform a great public func-tion and they should be free and untramneled in the selection of candidates and

in their deliberations.

When Governor Roosevelt was told that
Mr. Hanna had intimated that the West and South were strongly for Roosevelt and that he (Hanna) did not feel like stemming the tide, he said: "I have done everything I can to stop

it. I cannot do more. I have won my own state's support in my fight and I am proud of it. If Mr. Hanna thinks the demand for my nomination is overwhelm-ing, why don't he say so to me? Why don't he announce his decision and not stay in a neutral position? I have not heard from him since he amounced to me that he was against my nomination."

for Woodruff, but I think Roosevelt can be nominated without New York's vote. Senator Platt declined to say anything

on the subject.'
The friends of the President, under the leadership of Senator Hanna, this afternoon were contemplating taking up Gov-ernor Rossevelt, and thus not only making error Roserveit, and thus not only making his nomination probably unanimous, but taking themselves the credit of the nom-ination. They say the action of New-York, under Senator Phat's guidance, in deciding to nominate Mr. Woodruff, leaves the door open for this course, and that, if in view of this circumstance, Rosse-veit is named, there can be no doubt that be will get the credit for the nomination. he will get the credit for the nomination. The President has refused to take a po-sition in the matter. His friends assert that any man he would name could be

Hawaiian Democratic Delegates. CHICAGO, June 20.—A special to the Record from Honolulu, June 13, via San Prancisco, June 20, 2378: Prince David Kawanakoa has been chosen chairman of the Democratic dele-

gnilon to the Kansas City convention.

Poreign Office passports, the last ever to be issued, were issued to the delegates.

They sail today by the Australia. Portable Sawmill Blew Up. HAMBURG, N. Y., June 20 .- A bollet of a portable steam engine used to pro-pel a sawmill exploded near the vilinge of Eden, Erie County, this evening in-stantly filling three men-John Fleming, Alexander Fleming and Bert Mammoser.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

SENATOR LODGE'S ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Covered the Same General Ground Senator Wolcott Went Over the Day Before.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.-The follow-

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The following address was delivered by Permanent Chairman Lodge before the National Republican Convention today:

We meet again to mondinate the next President of the United States. Four years have passed since we nominated the soldier and statesman who is now President, and who is soon to enter upon his second term. Since the Civil War no President, and who is soon to enter upon his second term. Since the Civil War no Presidential term has been so crowded with great events as that which is now drawing to a close. They have been four memorable years. To Republicans they show a record of promises kept, of work done, of unforeseen questions met and answered. To the Democrats they have been generous in the exhibition of unfulfilled predictions, in the ruin of their hopes of calamity, and in futile opposition to the forces of the times and the aspirations of the American people. I wish I could add that they had been equally instructive to our opposients, but while it is trun that the Democrats, like the Bourbons, learn nothing, it is only too evident that the familiar comparison cannot be completed, for they forget a great deal which it would be well for them to remember.

Domitant among the issues of four

deal which it would be well for them to remember.

Dominant among the issues of four years ago was that of our monetary and financial system. The Republican party promised to uphold our credit, to protect our currency from revolution and to maintain the gold standard. We have done so. We have done so. We have done more. We have been better than our promise.

Falling to secure, after honest effort, any encouragement for international bimetalism, we have passed a law strengthening the gold standard and planting it firmer than ever in our financial system, improving our banking laws, buttressing

improving our banking laws, buttressing our credit, and refunding the public debt at 2 per cent interest, the lowest rate in the world. It was a great work, well done. The only argument the Democrats done. The only argument the Democrats can advance today in their own behalf on the money question is that a Republican Senate, in the event of a Demouratio success, would not permit the repeal of a Republican law. This is a precious argument when looked at with considerate eyes, and quite worthy of the intellects which produced it. Apply it generally. Upon this theory, because we have defeated the soldiers of Spain and sunk her ships, we can with safety dispense with the Army and Navy which did the work.

Take another example: There has been Take another example: There has been a fire in a great city: It has been checked and extinguished; therefore, let us abolish the fire department and cease to insure our homes. Distrust in our currency, the dread of change, the deadly fear of a debased standard were raging four years ago, and business lay prostrate before them. Republican supremacy and Republican legislation have extinguished the fires of doubt end fear, and business the fires of doubt and fear, and business has risen triumphant from the ashes. Therefore abolish your fire department, turn out the Republicans and put in pow-

turn out the Republicans and put in power the incendiaries who lighted the fiames, and trust what remains of Republican control to avert fresh disaster.

The Philippine question is its own refutation. The supremacy of the party that has suved the standard of sound money and guarded it by law is as necessary for its security and for the existence of honest wages and of business confidence now as it was in 1886. The moment the Republican party passes from ment the Republican party pusses from power and the party of free sliver and flat paper comes in, stable currency and the gold standard, the standard of the civilized world, are in imminent and dead-

system shall be maintained, and that our great industrial interests shall go on their way unshaken by the dire fear of tariff agitation and of changing duties. Again we declare that we will guard the National credit, uphold a sound currency based on gold, and keep the wages of the workingman and the enterprise of the man of business free from that most deadly of all cylis—a fluctuating standard of value. The deficit which made this country in a time of profound peace a borrower of money to meet its current borrower of meney to meet its current expenses, has been replaced by abundant revenues, being a surplus, due alike to prosperity and wise legislation, so ample prosperity and wise legislation, so ample that we can now safely promise a large reduction of taxation without imperiting our credit or risking a resort to loans.

We are prepared to take steps to revive and build up our merchant marine, and thus put into American pockets the money paid for carrying American regists. Out of the abundant resources, which our financial legislation has brought up use will build the isthmian canal, and us, we will build the isinmian canal, and lay the cables which will help to turn the current of Eastern trade to the Golden Gate. We are on good terms with all naions, and mean to remain so, while promise to insure our peace and safety by maintaining the Monroe Doctrine, by ample coast defenses and by building up a Navy which no one can challenge with

a Navy which no one can challenge with impunity. In the Philippines we were met by rebellen, fomented by a self-seeking adventurer and daurper. The duty of the President was to repress that rebellen, to see that the authority of the United States, as rightful and righteous in Manila as in Philadelphia, was acknowledged and obeyed. That harsh and painful duty President McKinley has performed firmly and justly, eager to resort or seattle measures whenever possible. formed firmly and justly, eager to resert to gentle measures whenever possible, unyielding when treachery and violence made force necessary. Unlike the oppo-nents of expansion, we do not regard the soldiers of Otis, Lawton and MacArthur as "an enemy's camp." In our eyes they are the soldiers of the United States; they are the resulting and we believe in them. are our Army, and we believe in them, and will sustain them. Even now the Democrats are planning, if they get control of the House, to out off appropria-tions for the Army, and thus compel the withdrawal of our troops from the Phil-The result would be to force the retire

ment of such soldlers as wou'd remain in Manila, and their retreat would be the signal for the massacre and plunder of the great body of peaceful inhabitants of the islands, who have trusted to us to protect and guard them. Such an event would be an infamy. Is the Govern-ment, is the House, to be given over to a party capable of such a policy? Shall they not be intrusted to the party which shall sustain the Army and punish

which shall sustain the Army and punish the brigands and guerrillas, who, under pretense of war, are now adding so freely to the list of primes committed in the name of Boerty by usurpers and pre-tenders, and who, buoyed up by Demo-cratic promises, keep up a highwayman's warfare in hope of Democratic success in November. in November.

It is for the American people to decide

It is for the American people to decide this question. Our position is plain. The restoration of peace and order now so nearly renched in the Philippines, shall be completed. Civil government shall be established and the people advanced as rapidly as possible along the road to entire freedom and self-sovernment under our flag. We will not abandon our task. We will neither surender nor retreat. We will not write failure across this page. will not write failure across this page of our history. We will do our duty, our full duty, to the people of the Philip-pines, and strive by every means to give them freedom, contentment and prosper-

ity. We have no belief in the old slavehobiers' doctrine that the Constitution of its own force maches into every newly ac-quired territory, and this doctrine, which we cast out in 1868, we still reject. We do not mean that the Philippines shall come within our tariff system of our body politic. We that they shall, under our

learn to govern themselves, and remain under our flag with the largest possible measure of home rule. We make no hypogratical pretenses of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. White we regard the welfare of those people as a sacred trust, we regard the welfare of the American people first. We see our duty to ourselves as well as to others. We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the province of government and legislation we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and to open new markets. Greatest of all markets is China: Our trade and to pren new markets. Greatest of all markets is China: Our trade there is growing by leaps and bounds. Manila, the prine of war, gives us inestimable advantages in developing that trade. It is the corner-stone of our Eastern policy, and the brilliant diplomacy of John Hay in securing from all nations a guarantee of our treaty rights and of the open door in China resets upon it. We ask the American people whether they will throw away these new markets and widening opportunities for trade and commerce by putting in power the Democratic party, who seek, under covet of a newly discovered affection for the rights of man to give up these islands of the East and make Dewey's victory fruitiess.

The choice lies between this Democratic

The choice lies between this Democratic The choice lies between this Democratic policy of retreat and the Republican policy which would hold the islands, give them freedom and prosperity and enlarge those great opportunities for ourselves and our posterity. The Democratic attitude toward the Philippines rests wholly upon the proposition that the American people have neither the capacity nor the honesty to deal rightly with these islands. They assume that we shall fall. They fall down and worship a Chinese half-breed whose name they had never heard three years ago, and they slander and crydown and doubt the honor of American soldiers and sailors, of Admirals and Generals, and public men who have gone in and out before us during an entire life and out before us during an en

and out before us during an ensire me lime. We are true to our own. We have no distrust of the honor, the humanity, the capacity of the American people. To feel or do otherwise is to doubt ourselves, our Government and our civilization. We take issue with the Democrats who would cast off the Phillippines because the American people cannot be trusted with American people cannot be trusted with them, and we declare that the American people can be trusted to deal justly, wisely and generously with these distant islands, and will lift them up to a higher recoverity.

islands, and will lift them up to a higher prosperity, a broader freedom and a unbler civilization than they have ever known. We have not failed elsewhere, We shall not fail here.

These are the questions we present to the American people in regard to the Philippines. Do they want such a humiliating change there as Democratic victory would bring? Do they want an even more radical change at home? Suppose the candidate of the Democrats, the Popullists, the foes of expansion, the dissatisfied and the envious chould come into power, what kind of an administration would be give us? What would his Cabinet be? Think what an electric spark of confidence would run through every of confidence would run through every business interest in the country when such a Cabinet was announced as we can readily imagine he would make. More important still, we ask the American pecimportant still, we ask the American peo-ple whether they will put in the White House the hero of uncounted platforms, the gradigal spendithrift of words, the champion of free sliver, the opponent of expansion, the assailant of the courts; or whether they will retain in the Presi-dency the Union soldier, the leader of the House of Representatives, the trained statesman who has borne victoriously the heavy burdens of the last four years; the champion of protection and solid the champion of protection and solid money; the fearless supporter of law and order wherever the flag floats? Now, at the dawn of a new century,

with new policies and new opportunities opening before us in the bright sunshine of prosperity, we again ask the American people to intrust us with their future. We have profound faith with the people. We do not distrust their capacity of meeting the new responsibilities even as they met the old, and we shall await with con-fidence, under the leadership of William McKinley, the verdict of November.

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