THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1902.

SPOKEAGAINST EXCLUSION vigorous opposition to the bill, declaring that he never would vote for it. The Proceedings.

Early in the session Depew briefly against the adoption of the resolution providing for the election of Senators by popular vote. In effect, he served notice on those states which had limited their suffrage that if the resolution was enacted a demand would be made on them to accord all their citizens the right to

Representatives in Congress shall be uni-form in all the states, and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, and to provide for the registration of citizens entitled to vote, the conduct of such elections and

measure was under discussion during the entire semion today, except for about an hour, in which time the postoffice ap-propriation bill was considered and passed. Three speeches , were made sgainst the Chinese bill in its present form, Dillingham concluding his remarks and Stewart and Hoar stating their ob-iections to the fill Stewart with the states the second the states, the conduct of such elections and the certificate of the result." Depew addressed the Senate in support of his amendment. He said in part: "A number of states have by various devices prevented a third, or a half or more of clineens, recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States, and betwart and Hoar stating their ob-jections to the bill. Stewart said he would vote for the measure if it was the best that could be had, as he favored the exclusion of Chinese inborers, but he was opposed to many of its provisions. new conditions in several states, how-new conditions in several states, how-

Hoar, with much feeling, announced his ever, containing grandfather and other

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Declaration of Party Principles for the State Campaign of 1902.

To the Democratic Convention of the State of Oregon, in convention assembled: your committee on platforms and resolutions, beg leave to report the following as the declaration of the principles of the Democratic party of the State of Oregon:

The Democratic party of the State of Oregon, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of Democracy as enunciated by its founder. Thomas Jefferson.

We believe that at this day, when the wealth of the country is fast passing into the hands of the favored few, the preservation of the inherent rights of manking demands a return of the offuntry to the principles of true democracy, as basis of our Governm basis of our Government. The Republican party in this state has repeatedly and insolently failed, neg-

scorned to keep its promises of economical legislation and adminis tration. The state's expenses have grown far out of proportion to its increase of population, wealth, business and public' service. The Democratic party and its candidates are hereby pledged, in general and in particular, to give the people of Oragon -a clean, capable and economical administration of state affairs, not only nise, but in performance.

The rapid growth of the municipalities of the state demands a radical reform in their system of government, by which intelligent, non-partisan and home rule for cliffes will become established, and long-distance log-rolling, partisan rule through legislative charters shall be abolished. We demand that municipal gov ernment shall be placed and kept on a strictly business basis; that valuable franblace shall not be grapted or extended except upon the basis of fair payment therefor by the grantess. And we believe in extension or expansion of the doc ine of public ownership, or control of public utilities, as is exemplified by the consuful control of their water works system by the various citles of the state.

demand that the state officers of Oregon all be placed on flat salaries, which shall not be increased during their incumbency in office, and beyond such salaries such officers shall be allowed no other fees or pergulates whatever. All fets earned by them shall be paid into the state treasury. The amount of some of the state officers' fees are simply scandalous. The Republican party, judging by long-past experience, will not and does not intend to remedy this evil. It has had many opportunities, and has never even made an attempt in this direction; we must believe its promises insincere. The Democratic party pledges itself to save the taxpavers on this here a very

arge sum if given an opportunity to enact and execute such necessary law.,

We favor such amendments to the interestate commerce law, and such legislation by the Legislature of this state, as will regulate railway traffic within the State of Oregon, and we favor such legislation as will prevent discrimination by railway and other corporations in favor of or against persons, places and prod-

There should be no question of the right of labor to combine for the assertion and protection of its rights. The burdens of the unjust and discriminating laws enacted by the Republican party fall chiefly on those who till the soll or labor at other forms of production. These constitute a large proportion of our citizens; they have never sent lobbylifts to Federal or state Legislatures nor founded mo sopolies nor demanded special privilages. The Democratic party pledges liself to relieve them of this burden of class legislation which the Republican party has placed upon them. We fayor the creation by Congress of a Department of La-

hor, in charge of a Secretary entitled to a seat in the Cabinet. We denounce the manner in which the Republican party has gerrymander the state for partisan purposes, ann insist that by reason thereof many count'es of the state are practically denied local representation in the Legislature, and we ment of our Legislative Assembly under the census of demand a fair reapportion

We are unalterably opposed to all laws, plans or schemes made or devised for the leasing of any part of the public domain to individuals or corporations for any purpose whatsoever. And we favor the enacument of a law by Congress providing for a commission or some means of selecting and segregating the min-eral lands from railway grants, for the purpose of preserving the same for the

the representation in the House of Rep-resentatives from population to votes. But if in the election of United States CHEERING THRONGS AT ALL THE Senators a small oligarchy in any state can send here a representation equal to that of great states like New York. STATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE. which have manhood suffrage; if states in which half of the voters are disfran-Speaks to Enthusiastic Crowds at chised are to have an equal voice in this body with states like Pennsylvania of five or 10 times their population and with manhood suffrage; if New York, which casts, because of its manhood suffrage, SUMMERVILLE, S. C., April 10 .- The 1.547,912 votes, is to be neutralized visit of President Roosevelt and party to the South terminated here today. No spe-cial programme had been arranged. When the President came downstairs this morn-Logization affecting her vast interests by Mississippi, casting 55:00 votes, because the majority of her citizens are disfran-chized-then the situation becomes 'lit-

Several South and North

Carolina Towns.

ie grasped the outstretched hand of a

Winnesboro and Chester, S. C., turned

when she came out of her car onto the

crowd heartily for its welcome. The 750

students and others at the Winthrop Fe

the President to stop there, if possible, and when the train came in sight the whole town was out. No stop was made,

At Charlotte, N. C.

The President replied: "The Mecklen-burg declaration was all right." Then, after a pause: "Some one in the audi-ence has spoken of the Mecklenburg dec-

laration. That was the first declaration

them himself.

ing he held an informa, reception in the hotel parlors, and shortly afterward, ac-companied by most of his party, was taken for a drive to Dorchester, the site of the old Spanish fort. tolerable, am not, under ordinary circum stances and normal conditions, in favor of the proposed reduction of representa-tives in the Southern states; I am not The ten farm of Dr. Shephard, not far in favor of any legislation by the general from the inn, was next visited. The Pres-ident's stay was brief, but he saw enough Government which interferes with the local affairs of those commonwealths; but of the industry to cause him to congratu If the door is opened by the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution for late Dr. Shephard on the work he is do-ing and to wish him every success. The the changing of the character and conparty was then driven direct to the South-ern Railway station, where the special train was in waiting. A company of mathe Senate of the United stitution States, then that measure must necessarily be accompanied by power to insure a full and honest vote of the citizens of rines, which had acted as the President's guard while at Charleston and here, was lined up on the station platform. The train pulled out for Washington amid the cheers and hurrahs of an immense crowd which had gathered at the station. the Republic and protect this body in the election of those who may be designated here as Senators."

At the conclusion of routine business, Mason, chairman of the committee on Through the towns that the Presidential postoffices and postroads, called up the postoffice appropriation bill, and its conparty passed on the return journey crowds cheering people lined the tracks to catch a glimpse of Mr. Roosevelt. At Branchville, S. C., a small station on the aideration was begun. Tillman offered an amendment directing the Postmaster-Gen-eral to buy metal boxes of uniform size outhern Rallway, the President came out for the use of the patrons of the rural on the rear platform and bowed his ac knowledgments to the 300 people who rushed for his car and cheered him. Alfree delivery service, at a cost not exceeding 30 cents each, and to furnish them though no stop was made at Orangeburg, fully 1000 persons were waiting for the to the patrons of the service at cost. The amendment was adopted and the post train.

office appropriation bill was passed. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent to the County of Ciallam, Wash-A crowd had gathered at the depot at Columbia, and there was a rush for the President's car. In the crowd were a number of students of the South Carongton, was passed.

Hillingham then continued his speech number of students of the South Caro-lina College, who gave a strong college yell. When a semblance of order was re-stored, the President, who had been standing on the platform with Mrs. Rose-welt made begun yesterday, in opposition to the tal-nese exclusion bill. He maintained t...at some provisions of the bill were unconstitutional and instanced 2 at section which referred to children of Chinese velt, made a short speech. In the hand-shnking which followed, the President no-tleed the jamming and pushing going on, parents born in this country. Filipinos mixed with Chinese blood, he said, could and he admonished the people not to shove. Much laughter was caused when not come to the United States from the Philippines, under this bill. He thought the mixed-blood Filipinos ought to have little girl and said he was partial to the children because he had a half-dozen of the right to come to this country, but under the pending bill they would not have that right. Dillingham contended that there is no country where the prospect of commercial growth is as good where a brief stop was made, the Presi-dent appeared on the rear platform. There was a loud call for Mrs. Roosevelt, and as in China. Instead of having one-tenth of the trade of that great domain we should have a third of it. He would have the bill perfected to the extent necessary platform, a mighty shout went up. The President responded briefly, thanking the to protect American 'labor, but would liberalize the provisions for merchants, students and travelers.

Stewart opposed the bill in its present form. He said that not 1000 Chinamen had come to this country upon their own ces. Nine-tenths of them had been brought here under contract and the con tracts were of the "most horrible descrip-The object of our people now simply will be to keep out the Chines coolie labor. This could be done by a law very different' from the pending bill which, if enacted, would be a source of irritation between the United States and China.

SALISBURY, N. C., April 10.-The first stop in the Tar Heel State was at Char-lotte. The demonstration there was no less enthusiastic and hearty than in the Palmetto State. The President was forced Hoar said he was not indifferent to anyto make a speech, in which he said: " am very glad to have the chance of greetthing which threatened the lofty quality of American citizenship and he regarded the pending question as a question afing you tonight, to say how much I ap-preciate your having come." "How about the Mecklenburg declara-

fecting the quality of our citizenship. "It is not race," said he, "but it is degradation that we ought to strike at and keep out of this country, if we can. The objection to the legislation proposed is that you strike at men, not because of their individual degredation, but because of race."

Inration. That was the inst declaration of independence in what are now the United States. To my good fortune, I have studied much of the early history of North Carolina. I know the part you played in the Revolution—the part you played even during the Revolution in win-The advocates of the pending measure, he said, maintained that every Chinaman should be kept out of the United States, even if he possessed every known virtue, and that all other foreigners should be admitted, even though they may have every known vice.

ning the great West for the Republic. I feel that you deserve to be called, in a peculiar sense, Americans of America, and "That," said he, with great feeling, "is "That," said he, with great feeling, is a stab at the essential principle upon which this Republic is founded. I will not mark the close of my life by joining in such an act. We have been going on no higher praise than that can be given in our country. I have appreciated great-

tion?"

causes, has led to a movement in the House of Representatives and in the Les-inlatures of some of the states to change the movement of the states to change

Are They Frail, Restless, and Nervous ?

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND Will Make Them Vigorous, Healthy, Bright and

Happy.

As a rule, parents are to blame if their children are puny, weak, nervous and ir-ritable. The little ones may be well clothed and fed, yet still be sadly negected from a physical point of view.

It should be remembered that the child-ren inherit many of the troubles that parents suffer from. Thousands of little ones are subjects of nerve troubles, a con-dition inherited from faiher or mother. This nervous condition begets irritable-ness, bad temper, headache, indigestion, and stomach derangements. Such childven need the best and most intelligent care, or they will grow up in misery and

Give the little ones Paine's Celery Compound for the next few weeks, and nota well its fortifying effect on the nervous system; watch the growth in muscle and flesh.

Thousands of thankful letters have been received from glad fathers and mothers who have had their dear ones perfectly restored to health and strength by Paine's

Celery Compound. Mr. J. P. Surface, Bluefield, W. Va., deems it necessary to give testimony 14 favor of Paine's Celery Compound, His little son was nervous, and in a dangerous condition from heart trouble. Dr. Phelps' narvelous prescription was used, and the little fellow's health is now satisfactori. Mr. Surface writes thus: "Up to the time our little boy commenced to take Paine's Celery Compound, he had heart rouble. Every night after going to bel he would have nervous spells, and could not get his breath, and did not know what he was doing. In six weeks that he has been using Paine's Celery Compound he has wonderfully improved in Leukh and out immense crowds. At the latter place, strength."

DIAMOND DYES Color anything any color. Never fail: Always sure!

ording to the report of the Torpedo-Boat Board which has just been submitted to Secretary Long. The builders themselves declare that their losses aggregate over \$3,000,000. The contractors want Congress male Academy at Bockhill had requested to make good their losses. Secretary Long does not indorse this application. He has simply collected the necessary information but the President gave them an opportu-nity to see him by coming out on the platform as the train sped by. for the guidance of Congress, if it entertains the appeal.

The Charges Dropped.

WASHINGTON, April 19.-The Civil Service Commission has dropped the charges filed with it several months ago alleging that Governor Ferguson, of Oklahoms, and J. R. Renshaw, ex-Clerk of the United States District Court of Oklahoma, had violated the civil service law by sending out circulars of assess ments for campaign funds. During the in-vestigation Governor Ferguson and others testified the circulars were sent out without the knowledge of either man, and not at their request.

The Friar Lands Question.

WASHINGTON, April 10. - Bishop, O'Gorman, of Sloux Falls, S. D., called at the War Department today and had a short talk with Secretary Root with relation to the present and future status of the church in the insular possessions of the United States, and particularly the questions which have arisen in connection with the acquisition by the Philippine Governments of the lands belonging to

the religious orders. In the face of the existing vacancy in the post of archbishop of Manila it may

TARIFF NOT SACRED Tongue claims it as the senior Represe tative and because he is renominated. Moody says he made a prior claim. Mitchell indorses Tongue and Simon backs

> Senator Mitchell today secured a favor able report on his bill appropriating \$20,an amendment to the sundry civil bill. In Interest of Indians.

> > -85

tract of disputed land. The bill appropriated \$537,007 to pay the Indians for the land.

lowing amendments to the sundry civil

sario Straits; \$200 for a lighthouse on Brown's Point, Tacoma; \$6000 for a fog signal at Battery Point, opposite Seattle, and \$22,000 for a lighthouse and fog signal at Mukilteo Point, near Everett.

RAWLINS' SCUTTLE BILL.

Democratic Measure for Retreating

cratic demand in the Senate for the abandonment of the Philippines is contained in the Rawlins bill, which reads as follows:

all

"That from and after the passage of this act, said archipelago shall be foreign territory, and all goods entering the United States therefrom shall be subject to the same duties, customs and imposts as are now, or may be, prescribed by law for goods entered from other foreign countries; provided, that during the temporary occupation of said islands, as hereinafter provided, all trade between the same and the United States shall be free.

"That the United States shall continue

ernment of the United States.

shall establish a government, as herein before provided, all laws, rules and regulations now in force for the government of the islands and the raising of revenue therefore shall be in force, except as the same may be in conflict with this act." The House recently adopted the plan of Representative J. S. Williams on prac-

With some feeling Grosvenor then an- that the United States must withdraw

Moody. Moody comes forward with a Grosvenor Denies Charge of proposal to withdraw in favor of Simon if Tongue will join him, but Tongue declines. There is no prospect of an agree ment among the members of the delega-tion, and Chairman Babcock is expected to make a selection. Senator Mitchell does not want the place, while Simon "will take it if it is given to him." For Quarantine Station.

willing to withdraw in favor of the other.

000 for improving the Astoria quarantine station, and for the purchase of additional ground. He later offered this as

Senator Mitchell today offered amendment to the sundry civil bill, ratifying the treaty with the Klamath, Mo dere and Yahooskin bands of Snake Indians, on the Klamath Reservation. whereby they relinquish title to a large

Senator Turner today offered the fol-

bill: Appropriating \$15,009 for a lighthouse and fog signal at Burrows Island, Ro-

From Philippines. WASHINGTON, April 10.-The Demo-

"Be it enacted . . . That, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth, the United States hereby relinquishes claim of sovereignty over and title to the Philippine Islands.

to occupy and govern said archipelago until the people thereof have established a stable government and until sufficient guaranties have been obtained for the performance of our treaty obligations with Spain for the safety of those inhabitants who have adhered to the United States, and for the maintenance and pro. tection of all rights which have accrued under their authority.

"That as soon as those results have been accomplished it is declared to be the purpose of the United States to withdraw from said islands and leave the government, control and sovereignty thereof to the inhabitants of the same, retaining only such military, naval and coaling stations as may be designated by the Gov-

"That until the people of these islands tically the above lines, with a restriction

DILLINGHAM, STEWART AND HOAR OBJECT TO CHINESE BILL. Vote on the Measure May Be Taken Next Tuesday-Postoffice Appre-

2

Inconsistency

IN DEBATE ON CUBAN BILL

Ohioan Declares Time Will Come When There Will Be an Inexorable Demand for Revision.

WASHINGTON, April 10,-The debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill in the House today was devoid of enlivening features. The most notable speech of the day was made by Grosvenor (Rep. O.). He an-swared the critics who have charged him with inconsistency by saying that reci-procity was sound Republican doctring, and that tariff schedules were not sacred. predicted that the time would come, hough it had not yet arrived, when id be an inexorable demand for revision of the present rates. Prince (Rep. III.) made a strong speech against the measure. The other speakers were Lawrence (Rep. Mass.) and Miers (Dem. Ind.) for the bill, and Weeks (Rep. Mich.) and Kleeberg (Dem. Tex.) against it.

The Proceedings.

When the House met it was agreed that the regular order for tomorrow-the consideration of private pension bills-should

be postponed until Saturday. Hitt (Rep. III.), chairman of the foreign affairs committee, reported back the Cochran resolution of inquiry calling upon the Secretary of State for information regarding the alleged removal by Canadian officials of iandmarks along the Alaskan border. The resolution was adopted with-

He also reported back the Sulzer resolu tion calling upon the Secretary of State for the report of the Governor of Louisi-ans and all other correspondence relating to the establishment of a British base of supplies near Louisians and the shipmen of horses and mules for the use of the British Army in South Africa. The resoution was adopted.

The House then resumed the consid-ration of the Cuban reciprocity bill. Payne, the majority leader, attempted to secure an agreement to close general de-bate on the bill next Monday, but Tawney (Rep. Minn.) demanded the "regular

Grosvenor (Rep. O.), the first speaker, made an earnest speech in favor of the hill, The President and his Cabinet, he anid, favored legislation on the line of the measure. Grosvenor declared that opposed the sugar schedule of pending measure. Dingley the Dingley bill on the ground that it was unreasonably high, "and that he had only been induced to acquiesce in it in the expectation that the tariff on sugar would he used to promote reciprocity." He said with great emphasis that he had never yet permitted himself to worship the tariff system as a fetich not to be touched or examined. He warned the young Republicans about him that if they believed the present tariff schedules were to be forever fedended, they had as well retire to private life. The Republican party, he an-nounced, must not chain itself to tariff schedules. The Republican party dared not in 1896 piedge itself to the re-enactment of the McKinley bill. It was not a question of schedules, but of the protect. ive principle. He predicted that the time come when there would be an inexdemand for changes in the present

schedules, but that they had not yet come. He warned his is warned his Republican collengues who were opposed to the present bill and who proposed overruling the rulings of the chair to accomplish its defeat that they might plunge the whole country in a "premature agitation for a revision of the test?" the tariff.

wought sgainst himself. He called stswered the remarks on by President Roosevelt at Charleston yes terday, which he described as "the best speech the President ever made," and hunorously remarked that he wondered at he temerity in making such statements while Republicans in the House were desouncing such sentiments as party disloy-alty. The present tariff on raw sugar, he declared, was beyond all reason. If the m per cent reduction were made, the tariff of steamers, being heard in support of If per cent reduction were made, the tariff on sugar would then be 5 per cent higher the measure. He said that the cost of than the framers of the Dingley bill in- building and operating an American ship tended. If the beet-sugar people had an industry that could not stand against the world with \$1 40 a hundred protection, then it had better be abandoned. In conclusion deplet that the building and operating an American ship was about 30 per cent above the foreign cost. He drew attention to the movement by capitalists, under the leadership of Mf. Morgan, to buy up certain transatiantic had better be abandoned. In conclusion Grosvenor denied that the mine this constituted are associated to be the Leyland and the Atlantic Transpending bill constituted an assault upon the protective theory. He said that 25 per cent of the people of the country favored t because they did not believe Cuba would se treated so harshly that she would be ced into the Union. Weeks (Rep. Mich.) followed Grosvenor with a speech in opposition to the bill. He argued that there was no obligation-upon to ald Cuba.

priation Hill Passed.

vote, or suffer a loss of representatives in Congress. Depew offered an amend-ment to the resolution, as follows: "The qualification of citizens entitled to vote for United States Senators and WASHINGTON, April 19.-An effort was made late today in the Senate to obtain an agreement for a vote on the Chinese exclusion bill, but it was unsuccessful. The indications now are that the vote The will be inken next Tuesday. The measure was under discussion during the

Lawrence (Rep. Mass.) said his chief wason for supporting the bill was that the United States owed a moral obligation to Cuba this relief.

Thayer (Dem. Mass.) took advantage of the latitude allowed in general debate to discuss his resolution which called on the Attorney-General for information as to the steps, if any, he had taken to investi-gate certain published charges of the exstence of a meat combine,

Price (Rep. III.) pointed out what the United States had done for Cuba, and de. clared that if there was a moral obligation to enact this legislation for Cuba's benefit-which he denied-the conditions in the Island did not justify it. He insisted that the conditions in the island had been misrepresented, and said that Cuba this year produced more sugar than she had for years, and that the price of land there was higher than it was in the Northwestern States. Prince said the bill was more of a Democratic than a Republican At 5:45 P. M. the House adjourned.

CHINESE BILL MAY FAIL.

"Arrogance" of "San Francisco Crowd" Has Worked Against It. WASHINGTON, April 10 .- The general opinion about the Senate is that the Chinese bill is defeated, and that the best that can be expected now is re-enactment of the Geary law. The "arrogant manner" which the California crowd, that is pushing the Chinese bill, has assumed, as done more harm than good. Many Senators who might have been willing to support a very rigorous exclusion law have been deterred by the peculiarities of what is known as the "San Francisco crowd."

Ide Will Succeed.

The Senate commerce committee will take up the nomination of Clarence W. Ide at its next meeting, Thursday, April 17, and will dispose of it. Senator Foster is notified to this effect. There is little room to doubt that Ide will be confirmed. Between now and next Thursday Senator Foster will be required to submit all the papers he has collected in reference to the case.

Oregon Delegation is Split.

Oregon is now the only state in the Union that has no member on the Conpressional campaign committee. This is because the two Representatives insist upon having the place, and neither is schooner in a small boat. gressional campaign committee. This is

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Erastus Brainerd, of Scattle, Appears

Before the House Committee. WASHINGTON, April 10 .- The ship subsidy bill recently passed by the Senate today was taken up by the House committee on merchant marine and fish-

port. This, Mr. Clyde declared, was the opening of a new area. It meant that those who control the great railroads of the country see the desirability of linking this transportation with that on the sea, thus increasing the radius of our export circle. Although he had no inter-est whatever in the movement, Mr. Clyde pointed out that it afforded an opportunity to have large amounts invested in American yards and American ships. The men in this movement, he said, would get their ships where they could do so to the

best advantage, Erastus Brainerd, representing the Seattie Chamber of Commerce, set forth the interest of the Pacific Coast shipping people in the bill. A practical objectiesson had been given at Seattle, he said, where the subsidized Japanese line received \$747,000 for freights out of Seattle in one year. This more than offset the \$22,000 subsidy Japan gave the line. Further nearings will be arranged later

Senate River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- The Senate mittee on commerce today completed committee on commerce today completed the river and harbor bill, numerous amendments being added and the ap-propriations increased \$9,609,172 to \$70,297,-429. Of this increase, \$4,601,826 is in the way of direct appropriation and the re-mainder for contracts authorized. 1.46 following are among the principal items of increase:

Substantially, no decreases were made from the House bill.

TALMAGE IS WORSE.

His Physicians Have Given Up All Hope.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- A change for the worse has again occurred in the con-dition of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, and the physicians are very apprehensive of the outcome. Tonight's bulletin stated that evidences of cerebal inflammation have appeared.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- At 11 o'clock this morning the condition of Dr. Tal-mage was very precarious. Fever complications have developed, which lead the physicians to believe that recovery is entirely improbable.

Drowned in Slusinw Day,

EUGENE, Or., April 10-The report comes from Florence that Captain An-derson, of the schooner Lizzle Prien, was

tor and miner, as has been done in other mining states

We reaffirm the broad, fundamental principles of democracy well summarized in the phrase, "Equal rights for all, special privileges to none." We make no war on deserved business success nor legitimately acquired wealth, but abhor and nounce all laws and the spinil and motive which enact them which give specia privileges to a few, and particularly the trust-breeding, high-tariff laws, framebeneficiaries for the purpose of plundering the masses of the people and enriching the few individuals and corporations in whose interest they are en-acted. We are in favar of a tariff for revenue only, and are opposed to any protection whatever of million-dollar and billion-dollar trusts, combines and corpora-tions, with which the Republican party is in iniquitous alliance, and which partnership is calculated to overthrow republican institutions and subvert the lib erties of the people; and we favor placing upon the free list all trust-manufactured articles of every kind.

The inhabitants of the Philippines have petitioned for free trade with the United States, and their request has been seconded by the Philippine Commission, and the sentiment of the American people, yet a Republican Congress refuses any proper relief, but enants tariff laws for those islands more burdensome and less defenable than the acts of the British Parliament against which our forefathers rebelled. The policy that makes one law for the Hawalian Islands, another for Porto Rico, and another for the Philippines, cannot be upheld on any ground except that of subserviency to the sugar and tobacco trusts. Our insular possessions are either part of our country, or are foreign territory. If part of our territory, the people are entitled to the trade privileges that are granted any of our territories, and any legislation that restricts that privilege is odious to the American spirit and disgraceful to American Government. We believe that the true policy is to prepare the people of those islands for self-government as speedily as pos-sible, and when so prepared to grant them their independence, retaining such coaling stations and ports as may be necessary to protect those islands from foreign interference, and to maintain our trade relations in the Orient.

We demand the improvement by the Federal Government of the Columbia River, both at its mouth and below the mouth of the Willametic; and of the construction, under contract, as rapidly as possible, of a canal and locks between The Dalles and Cellic; and also of the improvement of other rivers and harbors of Oregon, believing that, if judiciously expended, public money cannot be better used. We are in favor of the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal, which, from present indications, the Republican party in Congress, controlled by great selfish corporate interests, intend to interminably delay, if not ultimately defeat. We are n favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

We are opposed to such of our navigation laws as hamper the upbuilding of our foreign merchant marine, which the policy of the Republican party has destroyed; but we deniand, in justice to Western farmers and taxpayers, the defeat of the Fry-Hanna ship-subsidy bill, which is a piece of audacious robbery of the people, for the purpose of building up another great trust. We favor the proposed Constitutional amendment proposing the initiative and referendum system, believing that the people should have a more direct voice in the enactment of laws. We favor an eight-hour day in all public work, and less hours and larger pay for workingmen wherever the employer's profits will admit; and arbitration of labor insputes in all practicable cases, with labor having fully as potent a voice as capital in the settlement of disputes.

We favor the pending Chinese exclusion bill and its strict and ho ment, and we declare that we favor the taking of such steps as may be necessary y Congress to rstrict the immigration of Japanese labor, with which in many places American labor is being supplanted. We sympathize with the efforts of he railway employes in attempting to secure the enactment of laws modifying the doctrine of the fellow-servant law. The oldest states of the Union have en acted laws giving these men, maimed and crippled in the service of the milroad, the right to recover for injuries received by them when not in fault. Such laws are just, and a refusal to enact them is inhuman, and we pledge our support for such measures. The experience of the past must prove the hupelessness of relief at the hands of the Republican party of Oregon.

We condemn the autogratic prohibitive order of the President denying the Constitutional right of malloarriers and others engaged in the public service to petition for an increase of salaries, or for any other purposes. And we also consemn all government by injunction.

We are in favor of the irrigation by the Government of arid lands, and urge prompt National and state action in this respect, and the disposal of such lands actual settlers only. We are in favor of liberal appropriations for the protection of salmon, and favor the enactment of such laws as will amply protect the fishing industry of the state.

We favor the immediate enactment of a liberal pension law for all Indian War Veterans.

We appose and declare against any such combinations of competing railroads. as was made in the formation of the Northern Becurities Company, and all other combinations and usurpations of failroad corporations in defance of Federal and state laws, and in actagonism to the best interests and rights of the public The Democracy of Oregon believes and declares in favor of the expansion of trade without slaughter of a weaker people; of prosperity and success without turning the Government over to multimillionalizes to be run for their benefit, as the Republican party practically does; of reason and righteouances, rather than hypoc-risy and delusion; of honesty and efficiency in performance as much as in promise and not forgetful of past events and experiences, watchful of the present, it yet looks forward and upward, with a view to keeping step with the march of progress ion Nation and state, and being an agency therein to benefit the many rather than the few. We present this expression of our faith to all the people of Oregon, and invoke their aid in the interest of just, honest and clean government.

with this sort of legislation step by step. We could not wash out this spot with water and so we took vinegar. We could not wash it out with vinegar, and so we tried a solution of cayenna pepper. And now comes the Pacific Coast to us with a proposition of vitrol, which they hope will work. I will not vote for this bill, I wfil not how the knee to this Baal. I will not worship this god whom you have set up.

An amendment was agreed to eliminat ing section 56 of the bill and substituting a provision that nothing in the act should construed to prevent any foreign exhibitor from any country from bringing to the United States such assistants as might be necessary to enable him make an exhibition at any fair or exposition authorized by the Government. The Senate then, at 5:58 P. M., went

into executive session, and 10 minutes later adjourned,

PEACE IN AFRICA.

(Continued from First Page.) econd edition, publishes a dispatch from Klerksdorp dated April 9, announcing that Acting President Schalkburger and other members of the Boer Government arrived there by train April 6, and that messages were sent inviting President Steyn and General Delarcy to come in and meet them. While awaiting a reply General Schalkburger and his party were occupying a ho tel which had been reserved for their use. The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons today, referring to the press advices from South Africa, said Schalkburger, Reits, Lucas Meyer and Jacobs had been joined at Klerksdorp by General Botha, and that Steyn, Dewet, Delarcy and three other members of the late Orange Government arrived at the same place yesterday. No communication had been received from the Boer leaders except regarding safe conducts for the participators in the conference. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberiain,

added the information that no limit had been fixed for the expiration of the safe conducts. These would be extended so long as the negotiations were in progress after which the delegates would be al lowed to return to their respective districts without hindrance.

Fund for Boer Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, April 10.-Secretary Hay has been notified by Peter Van Vils-singen, through Governor Yates, of Illinois, chairman of the Boer relief fund committee, that the request of the State Department for permission for Dr. Thomas and wife to pass the military lines in South Africa, in connection with the ex-tension of aid to the Boer families, has been withdrawn, Secretary Hay, by di-rection of the President, having today cabled to United States Consul-General Bingham, at Cape Town, an instruction to drsw on him for \$5000, the amount of the fund, and to exercise his own discretion in distribution of the money among the Boer aufferers.

Kruger Is Not III.

UTRECHT, Holland, April 10.-The statement published in the United States that Mr. Kruger was very seriously III is denied here tonight. Inquiries elicited the reply that he is in very good health.

General Wade Hampton III.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.-General Wade Hampton is reported to be critically ill by his physicians, who say he is suffering from a general breakdown. He is 84 old.

resentatives of your state who were there also. It has been to me a privilege to meet you. Yesterday I reviewed your Na-tional Guard at the Charleston Exposition, It was a pleasure to be able to see them. I have served with some of your men for some men born in this state were in my regiment. On one occasion I had to choose 20 sharpshooters. Two of them were North Carolinians." Here the train started, and the Presi-

dent, concluding, said: "I thank you and wish you all good luck."

POSTAL RELATIONS WITH CUBA. **Domestie Rates Will Be Continued**

Until a Treaty is Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 10.-President-elect Tomas Estrada Palma, of Cuba, accompanied by Gonzales de Quesada, had a conference today with Postmaster-Genhad eral Payne and other postal officials. As a result the postal relations between this Government and Cuba, including the domestic rates of postage and money orders, will be continued by joint action of both

governments until a postal treaty shall be concluded between the two govern-ments. A postal convention, probably practically identical with those now in force between this Government and Can-ada and Mexico, will be arranged about August 1. Postmaster-General Payne informed Mr. Palma that domestic rates of postage and other postal concessions would granted to Cuba when the time comes to sign a treaty, provided that Cuba in turn will not grant similar concessions to any country except those which have similar arrangements with this Government. This has special reference to Canada and Mexico, President Palma announced his satisfaction with this condition.

Short-Term Pension Certificates.

WASHINGTON, April 10.-The Interior Department, in a decision just announced appeal from the action of the Commissioner of Pensions, decided hereafter to issue what are known as short-time cer-

tificates to veterans of the Spanish-Amer-ican War having pensionable disabilities. These certificates have been issued to veterans under the general laws, covering a designated period and ceasing with the disappearance of the pensionable disability, but heretofore have not been extended to veterans of the last war. The decision will probably result in the filing of a large r of claims from this class of vet

erans. First Assistant Postmaster-General. WASHINGTON, April 10.-Robert J. Wynne, the Washington correspondent of the New York Fress, has been offered and has accepted the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General. The nomination will probably be submitted to the Senate imme-diately after the President's return from Charleston. The change will take effect May 1 or earlier.

Torpedo-Boat Builders Lose Money. WASHINGTON, April 10 .-- The building of 26 torpedo-boats for the United States Government cost the contractors something over \$2,000,000 more than the price they received from the Government, ac-

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become necessary for the United States Government to deal with the Vatican either directly through Governor Taft, Governor when he returns to Manila, or here at Washington through some of the prelates duly authorized to act. Governor Taft, it is said, hopes to be able to start for Manila in the course of a few weeks.

Strike at a Montana Mine.

RED LODGE, Mont., April 10.-In the Rocky Fork mine, in this city, the miners went out on strike this morning. The whole force is out, over 500 men being involved. The miners' principal grievance is an order forbidding them from riding out on the hoisting cars in the afternoon at the end of work. For the ground men the practice has been for the men to ride out until State Inspector Welch ordered

the custom to stop. Pickets were posted this morning, and; the men who wanted to work returned to their homes and the tie-up became complete. The miners are for the most part.

Disturbances in China

LONDON, April 10.-A dispatch to as news agency from Shanghai, published here today, says the allegations of crueity against Catholic missionaries have caused an anti-foreign outbreak at Ning Po. a city in the Province of Che Klang, where a statement was circulated that some of the missionaries gouged out a boy's eyes. Two British and two German warships have been dispatched to Ning Po.

Increasing Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 10 .- In the House today, Dr., Borden, Minister of Militia, announced that the Caandian militia is to be increased from 35,000 to 100,000. The arsenal at Quebec is to be enlarged, and another arsenal will be established in British Columbia.

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