

Wm. Gadsby THE HOUSEFURNISHER Cor. Washington and First Sts. The largest complete housefurnishing establishment in the state. Everything in stock to furnish throughout.

OUR SPECIAL SALE OF GENUINE 8-Wire Tapestry Brussels Carpet Made and laid on your floor with lining. 75c PER YARD Continues This Week. SOME SPECIAL SAVING PRICES: Steel ranges, 6-hole, 10-year guarantee... \$12 50. Cook stoves, cast iron, No. 8... 10 00. Parlor suits, 5 pieces... \$20 00. Combination book case and desk in golden oak, large and capacious... \$17.50.

HOPE TO BRING PEACE

Flatter the Filipinos and Hostilities Will Cease. PROCLAMATION OF BUENACAMINO Offers the Natives What They Already Have But Do Not Know They Possess.

MANILA, P. I., May 26.—Felipe Buencamino, ex-Secretary of State in the Filipino government, surrendered to the American forces last December, fully expecting to end the war. He was released, however, the American officer to whom Buencamino presented himself invited a Filipino soldier to accompany him to the U.S. He was confined for three months in the Avelar-street jail. Shortly before General Otis left for home Buencamino was released, and it was understood that Otis and Buencamino that the latter should devote his energies toward effecting peace between the Filipino forces and those of the United States, and the recognition of American sovereignty in the Philippines by the Filipinos.

The proclamation of Emilio Aguinaldo, dated May 24, 1898, the revolutionary help given by our troops during the war between Spain and the United States under the Treaty of Paris, dated December 10, 1898, conspired to give to the United States the role of protecting power over the Philippines, as well as to confer upon the United States the right of intervention in our future, the impossibility of retaining their intervention becomes still more evident and clear.

"It is possible that the United States, eventually weary of our present system of warfare, may decide to sell us to some other power, or else leave us to our fate, in which latter case it would devolve upon us to obtain our independence from the United States of the world. This possibility is fraught with the imminent danger that we fall victims to the hands of other nations and become partitioned among them.

the United States the declaration that we be allowed the enjoyment of personal rights guaranteed by the American Constitution; exception is made of our political rights. Our national independence shall definitely determine our future.

"Third—Unite and appear before the American Congress to ask fulfillment of our noble aspirations. There shall be absolute and entire political freedom of speech and expression; the autonomists may ask for autonomy; the annexationists for annexation. The American Congress shall definitely determine our future.

"Fourth—Filibusting funds shall be applied as follows: (a) To maintain a hospital for the wounded and sick Filipino soldiers now in the field; (b) To succor the invalid Filipino soldiers; (c) To create a university in Manila and four official institutes, one in Manila, one in Vigan, one in Nueva Caocres and one in Iloilo, all under the protection of the United States Government.

"Fifth—Our political rights shall be exercised after the manner determined by the American Congress.

"Sixth—Municipalities will be ruled by the legal expression of the will of the people, and each province may name its representative delegate. These delegates may make known their desires to the American Civil Commission, who, in turn, will communicate them to the Government of Washington, and the latter will lay them before Congress.

"Seventh—Municipalities will be ruled by the legal expression of the will of the people, and each province may name its representative delegate. These delegates may make known their desires to the American Civil Commission, who, in turn, will communicate them to the Government of Washington, and the latter will lay them before Congress.

"Eighth—The friars shall be excluded from the administration of the Philippines Catholic Church.

"Ninth—The Natives Proclaimed.

"Tenth—For such a peaceful program to be acceptable to the Philippine people, and more especially to the more stubborn element thereof, it must flatter them and appeal to their national vanity. They must be led into believing that they are in a position upon terms and stipulations from the United States Government, that concessions are given them, that they are still an important factor in the situation, and that their consent is needed to any settlement.

BY DIRECT PRIMARY

System Adopted by Lincoln, Neb., Republicans.

VOTERS TAKE GREATER INTEREST

Party Strengthened at the Polls—Money Saved to the City by Better Administration.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 7.—(Special correspondence.)—The Lincoln system of nominating candidates for office, adopted by the Republican city central committee three years ago, is an adaptation of the old primary method to local conditions. The system provides that the primaries shall open at 11 noon, and continue until 7 P. M. The smaller wards have but one voting place, while the larger wards have two voting places. The Australian ballot is used, the city central committee furnishing the ballots, voting booths, blank books, pencils, paper and other necessities, including the polling places. All qualified Republican voters who have complied with the state regulations for primary elections are entitled to vote. The city central committee also appoints from the well-known residents of the precincts or wards three judges and two clerks, who have power to administer oaths. They keep a record of the names and residences of all persons voting or offering to vote, and the result of the vote, and the result of the election is filed with the chairman of the city central committee.

any person desiring to be a candidate for office shall file his name with the chairman of the city central committee at least five days before the day fixed for the primary election, file with the chairman of the city central committee a petition signed by at least 100 Republican voters of the ward, the same manner with the difference that only 50 names are required for the petition, and all persons signing the petition must give their place of residence, which have been kept in duplicate. One copy is sealed and immediately transmitted by the judges to the chairman of the city central committee, the other copy being retained by the judges to be opened only in case of a tie.

After the ballots have been cast, the judges are counted upon the ballots, which have been kept in duplicate. One copy is sealed and immediately transmitted by the judges to the chairman of the city central committee, the other copy being retained by the judges to be opened only in case of a tie.

The committee then meets as delegates on the Wednesday following the primary and canvasses the returns, and the candidate for any office receiving a majority of all votes cast is declared the nominee for such office, and his name is duly certified to the City Clerk. In case no candidate receives a majority of all the votes cast, the city central committee immediately calls a second primary election to be held on the Tuesday following the Wednesday on which the vote is canvassed, and at such election the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the first primary are the only candidates voted for, the other names being dropped. While this method is somewhat cumbersome and expensive, yet it prevents tricksters from bringing out a plurality of candidates and defeating the real choice of the people by a plurality vote.

The system also provides that where one of the candidates receiving the highest number of votes refuses to be a candidate at the second primary, the person receiving the third largest vote may have his name placed upon the ballot at the second primary. The object of this is to prevent one of the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes from bribing the other not to be a candidate at the second primary, and thus preventing an objectionable candidate from receiving the highest number of votes at the second primary, the decision is made by casting lots.

As contests must be filed in writing, stating the grounds thereof within 24 hours after the canvass of the returns, and such contests shall be decided forthwith by the city central committee, each ward chooses its member of the city central committee. The chairman and secretary are selected by the candidates, and their selection is ratified by the committee. The committeemen are elected at the primary in the same manner as candidates are nominated. The expenses of these primaries are all paid by the city central committee, which raises a fund by levying an assessment upon each candidate, generally based upon the salary which he expects to receive, and the name of no candidate is placed upon the ticket until he has paid the assessment. At the primaries held in the city last Spring, the sum of \$365

was raised, and after all the bills had been paid, the city committee returned to the candidates \$300, leaving the cost of the primaries \$65.

Benefit of the System. Speaking of the system, Frank M. Tyrrell, who conducted the first two campaigns after its adoption by the Republicans, said:

"At the time this system of nominating was adopted our local politics had gotten in a bad way. The departments of the city were conducted in an extravagant manner, and all classes of taxpayers were very much dissatisfied with the administration of affairs. It was charged that appointments were being made for a financial consideration, and that policemen, firemen and other city employees were making forced contributions to the appointing power. The Republican party was in a very bad way, politically, when a number of men got together and organized what they denominated the Lincoln system. As a result of this awakening of public sentiment and the adoption of this system, a splendid ticket was nominated and elected, and the administration of the water department

alone resulted in a saving of about \$2,000 to the taxpayers of the city in a single year. "The system is undoubtedly very popular with the Republicans of the city, and while it has not always resulted in first-class nominations, yet the results generally have been good. The tendency has been to interest the average voter in the making up of the ticket. He believes he has a hand in it, and it being in a sense a creature of his own creation, he takes an interest in it, votes and works for the ticket. It is more difficult for ringsters and bosses to dominate politics under this system and yet it must be conceded that the professional politician with the time and a taste for politics has a very great advantage in the man of affairs with a taste for this kind as well as under the convention system. This system of making a ticket is almost perfect when interest enough is taken in the result to insure the attendance at the primaries of the best class of voters, and no plan will result in good nominations when those persons who desire good government neglect to take a hand in the making of a ticket.

Increased Republican Majorities. "In the three elections in which the nominations were made under this system, the majorities for the Republican ticket have constantly grown larger, and but one Republican has been defeated on the general city ticket. All Republicans seem to have come to the conclusion that so far as our city politics are concerned this plan of making nominations has come to stay. Not since the first year has there been any organized fight made before the city central committee for a return to the convention system. The Australian method of voting where the judges of the primaries have charge of the ballots and present them to the voter who goes to the booth and secretly votes his choice, results in reducing the influence of a ward heeler to a minimum, removes much of the temptation for candidates to use money, gives every citizen the opportunity to present his name to the voters of his party on equal terms and has in this city resulted in great good to the city and party.

Under the present system the first two campaigns under this system. At the first election there was a quiet bolt by a large element of the party, but recruits from the ranks of independent voters more than made up for the shrinkage, and a most excellent ticket was elected. Since then there seems to be a general acquiescence in the system, and in the last Spring the Republicans were unable to present a full ticket to the people, and the entire Republican ticket was elected by handsome majorities.

The Populists and Democrats in this city stick to the old method."

NEW ROAD FOR MEXICO. Proposes to Get a Share of the Oriental Trade. KANSAS CITY, July 14.—A. E. Stillwell, president and promoter of the projected Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, arrived in the city today from Chicago to attend a meeting of the directors of the company, called for the purpose of arranging its charters so that it may be built through Oklahoma without delay.

"Nothing can now prevent the construction of the road," said Mr. Stillwell. "It will be built in operation between Kansas City and Topolobampo within three years, and Kansas City and Chicago will become harbors of an immense trade of commerce which is beginning to flow between the United States and the Orient." Other officers who attended the meeting were W. W. Sylvester, of St. Louis, first vice-president, and A. E. Millikan, of Durango, Mexico, one of the directors. Surveying corps are in the field in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Mexico, laying out the route of the line.

HOPE TO BRING PEACE

Flatter the Filipinos and Hostilities Will Cease. PROCLAMATION OF BUENACAMINO Offers the Natives What They Already Have But Do Not Know They Possess.

MANILA, P. I., May 26.—Felipe Buencamino, ex-Secretary of State in the Filipino government, surrendered to the American forces last December, fully expecting to end the war. He was released, however, the American officer to whom Buencamino presented himself invited a Filipino soldier to accompany him to the U.S. He was confined for three months in the Avelar-street jail. Shortly before General Otis left for home Buencamino was released, and it was understood that Otis and Buencamino that the latter should devote his energies toward effecting peace between the Filipino forces and those of the United States, and the recognition of American sovereignty in the Philippines by the Filipinos.

The proclamation of Emilio Aguinaldo, dated May 24, 1898, the revolutionary help given by our troops during the war between Spain and the United States under the Treaty of Paris, dated December 10, 1898, conspired to give to the United States the role of protecting power over the Philippines, as well as to confer upon the United States the right of intervention in our future, the impossibility of retaining their intervention becomes still more evident and clear.

"It is possible that the United States, eventually weary of our present system of warfare, may decide to sell us to some other power, or else leave us to our fate, in which latter case it would devolve upon us to obtain our independence from the United States of the world. This possibility is fraught with the imminent danger that we fall victims to the hands of other nations and become partitioned among them.

"Consequently it is necessary that we recognize the supremacy of the United States and strive to obtain within the limits of the American Constitution, the greatest measure of liberty compatible with our welfare.

"The most predominant feature in our past independent government were those immorality and abuses which are the offspring of our own ignorance, and the wrongs inherited by us from Spain. We succeeded in making the Filipino rights so odious to our own people that in the critical moments of our affairs the people showed us their hatred; they respected neither our Cabinet officers nor the persons of the United States, but in the President of the Filipino Republic, whom they sold to the Americans after they had murdered many of the leaders, officers and soldiers of our army and have robbed our government of its properties and money. We require, then, the protecting power of the United States to prevent our national unity from being destroyed by our own immorality and abuses, which undoubtedly created an independent government established.

"The conciliatory policy pursued by the American Government, notwithstanding our marked hostility to them, the humane treatment of prisoners and their release from prison after short detention only; the installation into public office of the more intelligent Filipinos; the increase of wages and the consequent betterment of the laboring classes; the liberal reform in our laws and the granting to our towns of a marriage and municipal law eminently democratic and such as we ourselves desire for our own independent government; all this has increased the sentiment for annexation to an extraordinary degree and today there is among us the keenest competition for all government employments.

"Should the time come when our clashing interests will lead brother to fight against brother, we will then indeed be unfortunate; and if that comes, the Americans will dominate under these deplorable circumstances and we will be helpless.

HOPE TO BRING PEACE

Flatter the Filipinos and Hostilities Will Cease. PROCLAMATION OF BUENACAMINO Offers the Natives What They Already Have But Do Not Know They Possess.

MANILA, P. I., May 26.—Felipe Buencamino, ex-Secretary of State in the Filipino government, surrendered to the American forces last December, fully expecting to end the war. He was released, however, the American officer to whom Buencamino presented himself invited a Filipino soldier to accompany him to the U.S. He was confined for three months in the Avelar-street jail. Shortly before General Otis left for home Buencamino was released, and it was understood that Otis and Buencamino that the latter should devote his energies toward effecting peace between the Filipino forces and those of the United States, and the recognition of American sovereignty in the Philippines by the Filipinos.

The proclamation of Emilio Aguinaldo, dated May 24, 1898, the revolutionary help given by our troops during the war between Spain and the United States under the Treaty of Paris, dated December 10, 1898, conspired to give to the United States the role of protecting power over the Philippines, as well as to confer upon the United States the right of intervention in our future, the impossibility of retaining their intervention becomes still more evident and clear.

"It is possible that the United States, eventually weary of our present system of warfare, may decide to sell us to some other power, or else leave us to our fate, in which latter case it would devolve upon us to obtain our independence from the United States of the world. This possibility is fraught with the imminent danger that we fall victims to the hands of other nations and become partitioned among them.

"Consequently it is necessary that we recognize the supremacy of the United States and strive to obtain within the limits of the American Constitution, the greatest measure of liberty compatible with our welfare.

"The most predominant feature in our past independent government were those immorality and abuses which are the offspring of our own ignorance, and the wrongs inherited by us from Spain. We succeeded in making the Filipino rights so odious to our own people that in the critical moments of our affairs the people showed us their hatred; they respected neither our Cabinet officers nor the persons of the United States, but in the President of the Filipino Republic, whom they sold to the Americans after they had murdered many of the leaders, officers and soldiers of our army and have robbed our government of its properties and money. We require, then, the protecting power of the United States to prevent our national unity from being destroyed by our own immorality and abuses, which undoubtedly created an independent government established.

"The conciliatory policy pursued by the American Government, notwithstanding our marked hostility to them, the humane treatment of prisoners and their release from prison after short detention only; the installation into public office of the more intelligent Filipinos; the increase of wages and the consequent betterment of the laboring classes; the liberal reform in our laws and the granting to our towns of a marriage and municipal law eminently democratic and such as we ourselves desire for our own independent government; all this has increased the sentiment for annexation to an extraordinary degree and today there is among us the keenest competition for all government employments.

"Should the time come when our clashing interests will lead brother to fight against brother, we will then indeed be unfortunate; and if that comes, the Americans will dominate under these deplorable circumstances and we will be helpless.

BOLD CATTLE THIEVES.

Stock in Warner Valley Given Strange Brands. LAKEVIEW, Or., July 14.—An organized gang of cattle-thieves has been discovered boldly driving off and selling cattle in Warner Valley, this county. They have been suspected for some time, and as there was no move made to molest them they became more bold, and are now well known to all the stockmen of the valley.

Their plan of procedure is to disguise the several brands by covering them up with one they have made for the purpose. For example, if the brand is J, they will complete the circle and make it O; or if it is an H, another H is burned over it crosswise, making a box with two cross bars. Not less than a dozen different brands have been discovered in this way, and it is calculated that fully 800 head of cattle are now roaming the ranges with these new brands on them. Most of them are easily detected by experienced stockmen, from the fact that the new brand shows fresh. Serious trouble is threatened, and it is expected to break out at any time.

Work has been resumed on the city water works since the fire in Lakeview, and the plant will be completed as soon as possible, to prevent a repetition of such a disaster.

EX-SOLDIER SUE FOR DIVORCE.

He is Now in Manila, and Wife Alleges Non-support. VANCOUVER, Wash., July 14.—Laura Veigle commenced an action in the Superior Court today for a divorce from William E. Weigle. The grounds alleged are cruel treatment and non-support. She asks for the custody of the two minor children and for the personal property, valued at \$400. Both parties are well known here. Mrs. Veigle being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Stamp, old residents of this city. Weigle was a Second Lieutenant for a time in the First Washington Volunteers, and resigned his commission several months before the return of his regiment and came home. He is now in Manila, where he went ostensibly to engage in business last December.

Timber on 827 acres of state school land in this county was sold today by County Auditor Cook for \$1629 50.

County Assessor Curtice has completed the work of taking the assessment of the county for the year, and with the assistance of several deputies is busy compiling the tax roll, which will be turned over to the County Commissioners August 1. August 4 the Commissioners will sit as a Board of Equalization. The County Commissioners adjourned today after a busy two weeks' session.

Chairman E. M. Rands, of the Republican County Central Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee for next Saturday, when the date will be fixed for the county convention and the primary elections.

GRAND LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Will Meet at State Capitol in Salem Next Tuesday.

SALEM, July 14.—The local members of the Grand Lodge of the United Workmen are making all necessary arrangements for the entertainment of the grand lodge of the order, which will meet in this city three days, commencing Tuesday, June 20, from Secretary Charles H. Canfield. It shows the total number of trips made through the lodge to have been 40, the number of passengers \$18, horses and cattle 28, sheep and hogs 283, 27,843 feet of lumber, 5,627 feet of logs, 26,500 feet of piling, 127 cords of wood, 18,250 tons of freight.

About 500 followers of William J. Bryan met in Marion Square today and ratified the nomination of Bryan and Stetson as a number of short speeches were made by prominent Democrats.

Very little was accomplished at the meeting of hogrovers in this city today. The attendance was very small. Secretary Winstanley, of the Hogrovers' Association, was instructed to write to all hogrovers of the state regarding the proposition made by Lillian & Co. to finance the crop, and further action was deferred until the growers shall be heard from.

James Durbin today notified the different school districts throughout the county of the amount of school funds due them out of the last deposit of taxes made with the County Treasurer. James Wyatt, aged 72 years, was today received at the Insane Asylum from Jackson County; also Horace Pinkney, aged about 45 years, from Marion County. Raymond Johnson, colored; Thomas Burke and Charles Daniels, Portland boys committed to the Reform School, opened today, and are supposed to be in the vicinity of Independence.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Large Attendance at the Third Day's Session.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The attendance at the third day's session of the International Assembly of the Baptist Young People's Union was estimated at 16,000. While Music Hall was packed, others were meeting in sections. Dr. H. M. James, of Philadelphia, led the devotional hour with an address on "Personal Work." After the reports of committee addresses were delivered by Hon. B. F. Duwidde, of Janesville, Wis.; Dr. T. C. Johnson, of Charleston, S. C.; and Dr. S. Y. Jameson, of Atlanta, the last named describing some phases of mission work in the South. In discussing the student volunteer movement, Franklin W. Sweet, of St. Paul, Pa., spoke of "His Origin"; Rev. Albert Ehrhart, of Springfield, O., of "Its Marvelous Development"; and Charles B. Tenney, of Rochester, N. Y., of "Its Significance." The afternoon was devoted to junior exercises, with an address by Dr. W. E. Hatcher, of Richmond, Va., on "Child Conversion and Child Training."

LIASED OIL AFFAIRS.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The petition of the minority stockholders of the National Lined Oil Company for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the remaining assets of the corporation was denied today by Judge Kohlsaat in the U.S. District Court. Judge Kohlsaat stated that no showing had been made that the person in charge of the assets of the concern is incompetent or that he will not make account of the proceeds of the assets as he is required. It was shown that less than 1 per cent of the stock and bondholders desire to make any change and the court held that this was insufficient reason.

SAK AND DOOR TRUST.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The sack, door and blind manufacturers of Chicago, after many futile attempts, have consolidated. The new corporation, which will be known as the American Sack & Door Company, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD

The Party of Expansion From Jefferson's Time. ALWAYS GLORIED IN ITS POLICY

Cleveland's Withdrawal From Hawaii the First Break-Platform Utterances Since 1864.

The Democratic party has an expansion record of which it may justly be proud, and were it the party of Jefferson, Polk and Benton instead of the property of Bryan, it would not stoop to make its platform a political drag-net to view with alarm the present American policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. From the day that its first President, Jefferson, began the negotiations for Louisiana, and conjecturing that if the Rocky Mountains were the source of a great river flowing eastward, there might be another great river west of the divide, decided to send an expedition to Oregon, to the day that President Cleveland pulled down the flag at Honolulu, the Democracy was consistently and persistently for extension of the National domain. It gloried in every foot of land it added to the "American Empire," as Chief Justice Marshall defined the term "United States" in 1809, and as late as 1884 it taunted the Republican party for having stopped its expansion achievements with the acquisition of Alaska. East of the Mississippi the Democracy gave the country Florida, and west of the river Louisiana, Texas, Oregon and California. But for the Democracy and Jefferson and Benton and its other great men, Texas and California would be Mexican; Oregon, British, and if the Napoleonic wars had not affected territorial rights on this continent, Louisiana would be French, and the western boundaries of the United States would be the line designated by the treaty of 1783—the Mississippi River. Here in the West—in Texas, California, and Nevada, which were part of Mexico; in Nebraska, which was part of Louisiana; in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, which comprised the Oregon Territory—here, where the Democracy won its greatest triumphs in territorial acquisition, Bryan is participating for votes to reverse the traditional policy of his party and its country.

In reviewing the historical attitude of the Democracy towards expansion, it is not necessary to dwell long on the purchase of Louisiana, as it is a topic of familiar interest. It showed upon Jefferson's head the contumacious condemnation of the Federalists who practiced their cynicism in the name of a Republican. That Constitutional liberty had been destroyed by expansion. Louisiana, acquired and Oregon and Texas in sight, we find the Democratic National Convention of 1844 adopting this war-like plank. Resolved, That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power, and that the reoccupation of Oregon and the reannexation of Texas at the earliest practical period are great and essential to the interests of the Union; and to the cordial support of the Democracy of the United States.

The campaign of 1848 did not catch the Democracy unprepared. It was prompted with an indorsement of the Mexican War, which it deliberately provoked, as just and necessary, and a threat of another war, unless it ceased if it did not come to terms. The platform declared: Resolved, That the war with Mexico is a just and necessary war upon our part, in which every American citizen should have shared himself, and that the acquisition of Texas at the earliest practical period are great and essential to the interests of the Union; and to the cordial support of the Democracy of the United States. Having nominated Buchanan, of Osted, conference fame, for President in 1856, the party could not logically denounce his conspiracy against Cuba, so it made this declaration of its policy in the Gulf of Mexico: That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain permanent protection for our interests in the Gulf, which are entitled into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western waters, and of the Union at large. Though broken on slavery in 1860, the Democracy refused to abandon expansion. The Douglas convention declared: That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain. And the Breckinridge convention: That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

In 1884 the party prided itself on its expansion record. It declared the Republicans for the little territory they had acquired in their 24 years of power extending through the Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur Administrations. The platform of that year, perhaps the strongest and best balanced platform upon which any party has ever gone before the country, contained this important declaration: This country has never had a well-attended executed foreign policy, save under Democratic Administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not stand in the way of the interests of the country, or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. As the result of this policy, we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and the adjacent Mexican Territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican Administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

Such is the expansion record of the party which makes the straw man Imperialism the paramount issue of this year's campaign, and proposes to vent a motley collection of thieves and out-throws Philippine tribes with the sovereign function of self-government. It is a record full of grand achievements, but its present leader and representative is a mighty small chap. First Census Bulletin. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The census office issued its first bulletin today, giving the population of the District of Columbia at 27,738. This in an increase since the last census of 20.9 per cent. Floods in Chile. SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 24, via Galveston.—Very heavy rains have fallen throughout the country, washing away bridges and flooding several cities.