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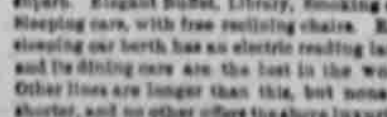
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Glance at this Map



FAMOUS OCTOGENARIANS

Three Who Are Making a Life
Race with the Century.

Great Men of Europe Who May Live to
See the Close of the Year 1900—
Gladstone, Pope Leo and
Prince Bismarck.

Of the three notable octogenarians of
Europe Leo XIII., the supreme pontiff
of the Catholic world; Gladstone, the
ex-premier of England, and Bismarck,
ex-chancellor of the German empire,
the oldest is Gladstone, who was born
in 1809, and the youngest is Bismarck,
born in 1815, while the pope, who was
born in 1810, is but two months younger
than Gladstone.

The three octogenarians, says the
New York Sun, differ as greatly from
each other in their genius as in their
life work. Each of them possesses ex-
ceptional traits of character. The pope
is spoken of as the "Pacifier," Bismarck
as the "Man of Blood and Iron,"
Gladstone as the "Grand Old Man."

The only one of these yet in active
service is the pope, who was elected as
supreme pontiff in 1878. Prior to that
time he had been archbishop of
Damascus, apostolic nuncio to Belgium,
bishop of Perugia, and member of the
college of cardinals.

Gladstone was a member of parlia-
ment as early as 1832. He subsequently
held a great variety of offices under the
government, including the office of
chancellor of the exchequer. He was
premier for the first time as successor
to Disraeli in 1868, and for the second
time in 1880, and for the third time in
1894, when he resigned. He has been
the author of many books, theological,
classical and political.

Bismarck's career has been less
varied. In 1848 he was chosen a member
of the second chamber of the Prussian
diet. He was subsequently Prussian
ambassador to St. Petersburg and to
Paris, Prussian minister of foreign af-
fairs, and, finally, in 1871, chancellor of
the German empire, which he held un-
til he was relieved by the present
kaiser.

Of the three octogenarians, the pope
is the one who possesses the most amia-
ble and kindly disposition; Gladstone
is a man of warm temper, which is apt
to become hot when aroused; Bismarck
is a person of exceeding irascibility,
which characteristic, however, accord-
ing to all accounts, has become greatly
modified since his fall from power.

The pope is the most eminent Catho-
lic scholar and theologian of his time;
Gladstone is a man of vast and varied
learning; Bismarck has made no mark
upon the age outside of statecraft.

The pope's activity in the business of
the church is ceaseless. He keeps
watch of his charge in every country;
he receives and holds intercourse with
prelates, priests, and other visitors
from all parts of the world; he com-
poses encyclicals upon many subjects;
he labors incessantly for the unifica-
tion of Christendom; he performs all
his duties in a manner at once precise
and vigilant. Gladstone, though re-
tired from office, is busy with one
thing or another every day of his life.

He is engaged at literary labor; he
travels at home and abroad; he keeps
an eye upon the affairs of church and
state; he gives utterance to his views
upon public questions and retains his
interest in them; his powers seem to
be in excellent order; he takes the
greatest enjoyment in life and action.
He may yet again be heard in parlia-
ment. Bismarck, the youngest of the
three octogenarians, has passed into
retirement for the remainder of his
existence. He himself has told, within
the past few weeks, of the effort he
had to make to take part in the cele-
bration of his eightieth birthday, and
to receive the many delegations which
have waited upon him; his participation
in the ceremonies has been a hard trial
for him; his speeches to the delegations
have been very laborious and short;
and it has frequently been necessary
that he should receive the help of his
friends while moving about.

Gladstone's thoughtful, careful and
reasonable wife lives to cheer his years;
it was but recently that Bismarck be-
came a widower; the supreme pontiff
never marries.

There are often reports about each of
the three octogenarians that his death
is at hand; but at least two of them are
ceaselessly busy, and only one of them
talks gloomily. It would seem that
the pope is never kept from his duties
by the condition of his health. It is
certain that Gladstone's occasional ail-
ments are of short duration. Bis-
marck's frame has been more seriously
shaken than that of either of his two
contemporaries. Yet it were idle to
speculate upon the prospects of life for
any one of the three. It may be that
the oldest of them will outlive the
youngest.

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Check in now and subscribe.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Full Text of the Declaration
of Principles.

The Republicans of the United States,
assembled by their representatives in
national convention, appealing for popu-
lar and historical justification of their
claims to the matchless achievements of
80 years of Republican rule, earnestly
and confidently address themselves to
the awakened intelligence, experience
and conscience of their countrymen in
the following declaration of facts and
principles:

For the first time since the civil war
the American people have witnessed the
calamitous consequences of full and un-
restricted Democratic control of the
government. It has been a record of
unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and
disaster. In administrative manage-
ment it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispen-
sible revenue, entailed an increasing deficit,
shed out ordinary current expenses with
borrowed money, piled up the public
debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace,
forced an adverse balance of trade, kept
perpetual menace hanging over the re-
demption fund, pawned American credit
to alien syndicates and reversed all the
measures and results of successful Re-
publican rule. In the broad effect of its
policy it has precipitated panic, blighted
industry and trade with prolonged de-
pression, closed factories, reduced work
and wages, halted enterprise and crippled
foreign production for the American
market. Every consideration of
public safety and individual interest
demands that the government shall be
rescued from the hands of those who
have shown themselves incapable to
conduct it without disaster at home and
dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to
the party which for 80 years adminis-
tered it with unequalled success and
prosperity; and in this connection we
heartily endorse the wisdom, patriotism
and success of the administration of
President Harrison.

THE TARIFF.

We renew and emphasize our alle-
giance to the policy of protection as the
bulwark of American industrial inde-
pendence and the foundation of Ameri-
can development and prosperity. This
true American policy taxes foreign pro-
ducts and encourages home industry and
puts the burden of revenue on foreign
goods; it secures the American market
for the American producer; it upholds
the American standard of wages for the
American workmen; it puts the fac-
tory by the side of the farm, and makes
the American farmer less dependent on
foreign demand and price; it diffuses
general thrift, and founds the strength
of all on the strength of each. In its
reasonable application it is just, fair and
impartial, equally opposed to foreign
control and domestic monopoly; to sec-
tional discrimination and individual
favoritism. We denounce the present
democratic tariff as sectional, injurious
to public credit and destructive to busi-
ness enterprise. We demand such
equitable tariff on foreign imports which
come into competition with American
products as will not only furnish ade-
quate revenue for the necessary expen-
ses of the government, but will protect
American labor from the degradation to
the wage level of other lands.

We are not pledged to any particu-
lar schedules. The question of rates is a
practical question to be governed by
conditions of the time and of production.
The ruling and uncompromising prin-
ciple is the protection and development of
American labor and industry. The
country demands a right settlement and
then it wants rest.

ON RECIPROITY.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity
arrangements negotiated by the last
Republican administration was a nation-
al calamity and we demand their renew-
al and extension on such terms as will
equalize our trade with other nations,
remove restrictions which now obstruct
the sale of American products in ports
of other countries, and secure enlarged
markets for the products of our farms,
forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin
measures of Republican policy, and go
hand in hand. Democratic rule has
recklessly struck down both, and both
must be re-established; protection for
what we produce; free admission for the
necessaries of life which we do not pro-
duce; reciprocal agreement of mutual
interests which gain open markets to re-
turn for our open markets to others.

Protection builds up domestic industry
and trade, and secures our own market
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SUGAR.

We condemn the present adminis-
tration for not keeping faith with the sugar
producers of this country. The Republi-
can party favors such protection as will
lead to the production on American soil
of all sugar which American people use
and for which they pay other countries
more than \$100,000,000 annually.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

To all our products, to those of mine
and field as well as those of the shop
and factory; to hemp, to wool, to the
product of the great industry husbandry,
as well as to finished woollens of the
mill, we promise most ample protection.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We favor restoring the early American
policy of discriminating duties for the
upbuilding of our merchant marine and
the protection of our shipping interests
in the foreign carrying trade, to Ameri-
can ships—the product of American
labor employed in American shipyards,
sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and
manned, officered and owned by Ameri-
cans—may regain the carrying of our
foreign commerce.

FINANCIAL PLAN.

The republican party is unreservedly
for sound money. It caused the enact-
ment of the law providing for the
resumption of specie payments in 1879;
since then every dollar has been as good
as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every
measure calculated to debase our cur-
rency or impair the credit of our coun-
try.

We are, therefore, opposed to the free
coinage of silver, except by international
agreement with the leading commercial
nations of the world, which we pledge
ourselves to promote, and until such an
agreement can be obtained, the existing
gold standard must be preserved. All
of our silver and paper currency now in
circulation must be maintained at a
parity with gold, and we favor all mea-
sures designed to maintain inviolable
the obligations of the United States and all
our money, whether coin or paper, at the
present standard—the standard of the
most enlightened nations of the earth.

AS TO PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Union armies de-
serve and should receive fair treatment
and generous recognition. Whenever
practicable they should be given prefer-
ence in the matter of employment and
they are entitled to the enactment of
such laws as are best calculated to se-
cure the fulfillment of pledges made to
them in the dark days of the country's
peril. We denounce the practice in the
pension bureau, so recklessly and un-
justly carried on by the present adminis-
tration, of reducing pensions and arbi-
trarily dropping names from the role as
deserving the severest condemnation of
the American people.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign policy should be at all
times firm, vigorous and dignified, and
all our interests in the western hemi-
sphere carefully watched and guarded.
The Hawaiian islands should be con-
trolled by the United States, and no fore-
ign power should be permitted to inter-
fere with them; the Nicaragua canal should
be built, owned and operated by the
United States; and by the purchase of
the Danish islands we should secure a
proper and much needed station in the
West Indies.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused
the deep sympathy and just indigna-
tion of the American people, and we be-
lieve the United States should exercise
all the influence it can properly exert to
bring these atrocities to an end. In
Turkey American residents have been
exposed to the gravest dangers and
American property destroyed. There
and everywhere American citizens and
American property must be absolutely
protected at all hazards and at any cost.

MOSKOW DOCTRINE.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in
its fullest extent and we reaffirm the
right of the United States to give the
doctrine effect by responding to the ap-
peals of any American state or friendly
intervention in case of European en-
croachment.

We shall not be interfered and shall
not interfere with the existing posses-
sions of any European power in this
hemisphere, but those possessions must
not, on any pretext, be extended. We
hopefully look forward to the event-
ual withdrawal of European powers
from this hemisphere and to the ultimate
union of all English speaking parts of
the continent by free consent of its in-
habitants.

CUBAN REVOLUTION.

From the hour of achieving their own
independence, the people of the United
States have regarded with sympathy the
struggles of other American people to
free themselves from European domina-
tion. We watch with deep and abiding
interest the heroic battle of the Cuban
patriots against oppression; and our best
hopes go out for the full
success of their determined contest for
liberty.

The government of Spain hav-
ing lost control of Cuba and being unable
to protect the property or lives of resi-
dent American citizens or to comply with
its treaty obligations, we believe the
government of the United States should
actively use its influence and good of-
fices to restore peace and give indepen-
dence to the island.

THE NAVY.

The peace and security of the republic
and the maintenance of its rightful in-
fluence among the nations of the earth
demand a naval power commensurate
with its position and responsibility. We,
therefore, favor continued enlargement
of the navy and complete system of har-
bor and seacoast defenses.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For the protection of the quality of our
American citizenship and of wages of our
workmen against the fatal com-
petition of low priced labor, we demand
that the immigration laws be thoroughly
enforced and so extended as to exclude
from entrance to the United States those
who can neither read nor write.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service law was placed on
the statute books by the republican
party, which has always sustained it,
and we renew our repeated declarations
that it shall be thoroughly and honestly
enforced and extended wherever practi-
cable.

FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the
United States shall be allowed to cast a
free and unrestricted ballot, and such
ballot shall be counted and returned as
cast.

LYNCHING.

We proclaim our unqualified condem-
nation of the uncivilized and barbarous
practice known as the lynching or killing
of human beings suspected or charged
with crime, without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a national
board of arbitration to settle and adjust
the differences which may arise between
employers and employed engaged in in-
terstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.

We believe in the immediate return
to the free homestead policy of the Re-
publican party, and urge the passage
by congress of the satisfactory free
homestead measure which has already
passed the house and is now pending
in the senate.

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