

SENATOR WOLCOTT TALKS

Address of the Colorado Statesman Before the National Republican Convention.

When He Assumed the Position of Temporary Chairman of that Body Yesterday--Praises for the Party's Excellent Record.

Following are the parts of the speech of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, Temporary Chairman of the National Convention, considered the most important and outlining the whole.

Since the first party Convention in these United States, there was never one gathered together under such hopeful and auspicious circumstances as those which surround us today. United, proud of the achievements of the past four years, our country prosperous and happy, with nothing to regret and naught to make us ashamed, with a record spotless and clean, the Republican party stands facing the dawn, confident that the ticket it shall present will command public approval, and that in the declaration of its principles and its purposes, it will voice the aspirations and hopes of the vast majority of American freemen.

We need no omen but our country's cause; yet there is significance in the fact that the Convention is assembled in this historic and beautiful city, where we first assumed territorial responsibilities, when our fathers, a century and a quarter ago, promulgated the immortal Declaration of Independence.

The spirit of justice and liberty that animated them found voice three-quarters of a century later in this same City of Brotherly Love, when Fremont led the forlorn hope of united patriots who laid here the foundations of our party and put human freedom at its cornerstone. It compelled our ears to listen to the cry of suffering across the shallow waters of the Gulf two years ago. While we observe the law of nations and maintain that neutrality which we owe to a great and friendly government, the same spirit lives today in the genuine feeling of sympathy we cherish for the brave men now fighting for their homes in the wilds of South Africa. It prompts us in our determination to give to the dusky races of the

of the four years of Republican administration well nigh stagger belief. There isn't an idle mill in the country today. The mortgages on Western farms have been paid by the tens of thousands, and our farmers are contented and prosperous. Our exports have reached enormous figures; for the last twelve months our exports of merchandise will exceed our imports by \$50 millions of dollars. Our manufactured articles are finding a market all over the world and in constantly increasing volume. We are rapidly taking our place as one of the great creditor nations of the world. Above and beyond all, there is no man who labors with his hands, in all our broad domain, who cannot find work, and the scale of wages was never in our history as high as now.

Passing over, for the moment, the events associated with the war, let me refer briefly to other legislation of the past four years.

We passed a National Bankrupt Act, a measure rendered essential by four years of Democratic rule, and under its beneficent provisions, thousands of honest men who were engulfed in disaster because of the blight of the Democratic policy, are again enabled to transact business and share the blessings of Republican prosperity.

For half a century the Hawaiian Islands, a menace to the long line of coast which skirts our Pacific slope, have knocked for admission as part of our territory, and during that period the publicly expressed opinion of both political parties favored their annexation. Four times have they been occupied by European powers, and as often have we compelled their abandonment because it was essential that they should never be occupied by any foreign power. Finally, after years of misgovernment by native rulers, the gallant descendants of American merchants and missionaries made proffer again of these valuable possessions to this country, asking only to come under our flag and dominion. A Democratic President repudiated the offer, and sought to assist in restoring the former corrupt and oppressive ruler. It was left for this administration to make them a part of American territory. They are on the way to our islands in the Southern seas; every instinct of self-protection should have prompted our quick acceptance of their sovereignty, and yet they were acquired in spite of the bitter opposition of almost every Democrat in Congress.

During the last administration, an offer of settlement was made to the Pacific railroad which would have brought us \$2 million dollars out of the 70 million dollars due us in principal and interest. President McKinley, refusing to consider as binding the former offer, and acting within the authority of Congress, collected every dollar of both principal and interest due from the Union Pacific Company, and the principal of the debt due from the Kansas Pacific. We saved more than 20 million dollars over the offer of settlement made by Mr. Cleveland, and have collected all of the principal and most of the interest due us. Thus was this transaction closed, and has since been followed by a settlement of the debt of the Central Pacific R. R. Co. interest of the debt, amounting to \$8 millions.

Whenever a Republican administration is in power there is constant talk of trusts. The reason isn't far to seek. Aggregations and combinations of capital find their only encouragement in prosperous days and widening commerce. Democratic administration in this country has universally meant industrial stagnation and commercial depression, when capital seeks a hiding place instead of investment. The Republican party has always maintained that any combination having for its purpose the cornering of a market or the raising or controlling of the price of the necessities of life was unlawful and should be punished, and a commission appointed by the President under act of Congress has made careful investigation and will soon present a full report of the best method of dealing with this intricate question. We shall meet it in some efficient way and, as a party, shall have the courage to protect every class of our citizens. There was never a better time to deal with it than now, when there isn't in this broad land a man willing to work who doesn't find employment at fair wages, and when the clamor of the agitator who seeks confiscation and not regulation, falls on dead ears and finds no response from the artisans in our busy workshops.

There is more to follow this summary of a few of the leading measures passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. Before the expiration of Mr. McKinley's first term, we shall have passed a law relieving certain burdens they now carry because of the War Revenue Act, and revenues, already paid and called in for cancellation \$43 millions will be seen enacted into law, legislation which shall revivify and enliven our American ocean marine, and enable us to compete on fair terms with the subsidized ships of foreign nations which now so largely monopolize the carriage of American goods. And above all, we shall, having then before us the report of the able commission now ascertaining the most favorable route, pass a law under which we shall build and own and operate as property of the United States, under exclusive American dominion and control, a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Through it in time of peace the commerce of the world shall pass. If we shall be unhelpfully engaged in war, the canal shall carry our warships and shall exclude those of the enemy, and under conditions which shall violate no treaty stipulations.

This is a brief account of our stewardship for four years. During a portion of that period we were involved in a war that for a time paralyzed business and commerce, and would have taxed heavily the resources and credit of any other country than ours; and for the past year or more we have been employing an army of some 50,000 men in suppressing an insurrection against our authority 8,000 miles away. No industry has felt the strain of these extraordinary expenses, nor have they affected our prosperity. More than that, the conditions resulting from the legislation of the past four years have obliterated every issue that was raised during the last campaign. The Democracy, having therefore to find some rallying cry, seek it in the results of our late war with Spain, and upon that question, as upon all others, we stand ready to meet them in the open.

We assumed dominion of Porto Ri-

Pain Rheumatic Sciatic or Neuralgic

If you suffer with pain—any kind of pain—keep in mind that pain is but a symptom, not a disease; that what you must fight is not the pain but its cause; that liniments and oils for external application are almost worse than useless. To overcome the cause of pain, internal treatment is necessary. Pains, whether in muscles, joints, head or elsewhere will disappear when you purify and enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves. There is one remedy that has been successfully employed in thousands of cases—

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood; Neuralgia is the prayer of a nerve for food; Sciatica is but rheumatism under another name. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People can be used with the greatest success in any of these troubles because they attack the disease in the blood and drive it out. Proofs as to the efficacy of these pills are found in thousands of testimonials from grateful people who have been cured.

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., postpaid on receipt of price 50 cents per box; 6 boxes, \$2.00.

co, Cuba and the Philippines for reasons differing as to each of them.

We took to ourselves the little island of Porto Rico because it lay under the shadow of our own shores, and because its continued occupancy by Spain or by any foreign government would be a constant menace to the states and to that great inter-oceanic waterway which we shall build and own and operate as an American canal. We found it impoverished by years of colonial misgovernment and without any system of revenue laws. Soon after they came, we were further stricken by flood and famine. We assumed towards them every obligation which sympathy and friendship could prompt. We contributed as a nation large sums of money to ameliorate their condition and to enable them to plant and garner their crops. Then we said to them, "We shall give you a just and equitable form of free government, with power to manage your home affairs. Until you shall devise proper and efficient methods of revenue and taxation, your needed funds shall be raised as follows: You shall pay upon your imports 15 per cent. of the present tariff rate governing importations into the United States, which means an average duty of about 7 per cent. All the necessities of life and building materials for the structures you need shall be free. On the 1st day of March, 1902, all these duties shall cease, in any event, and shall cease sooner if before that time you can arrange for the needed revenues of the island." The recommendations of the President were fully satisfactorily complied with; the people of the island are content, the mass of the American people approve, and we have avoided precedents that might vex us when we come to deal with the problems that finally await us in the establishment of our permanent relations towards the people of the Philippine Islands.

There has been much discussion during the past few months in respect to the extent of the power of this country to deal with Porto Rico and our other possessions, and it has been frequently contended by the Democracy that as soon as we became the owners of any of these islands the Constitution of the United States at once extended over them, or in the oratorical but misleading phrase, "The Constitution follows the Flag." The argument is specious, but it will not bear investigation. The same question was raised in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, and the doctrine then established by Congress that we could acquire foreign soil by purchase, that Congress had the right to establish there such government as it saw fit, and that the Constitution did not of its own force extend over such territory. The doctrine was never questioned until in Calhoun's time it was sought to be denied in the effort to extend human slavery into the territories.

The circumstances associated with our possession of Cuba are new and unparalleled in the history of conquests. The cruelties practiced upon its people induced the war. Before we commenced hostile proceedings, however, and that the world might know that our hands were clear and that we were not animated by lust for territory, we solemnly disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island except for its pacification, and asserted our determination, when that was accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

To this declaration we still rigorously adhere. When we took possession at the close of the war we found the conditions existing in Cuba to be deplorable. Under the conservative and wise management of Generals Brooke and Wood vast improvements have been effected, and we have given the people the first good government they have ever known. We have stamped out poverty-stricken people, and fed and clothed them. We organized a public school system, and have everywhere established law and order. This had first to be done. Then followed a compliance of the terms of the treaty which gave the Spanish inhabitants until April 11th to determine whether or not they would register as citizens or preserve their allegiance to Spain. Meanwhile a careful census of the island was made. Then came the fixing of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, which were fairly bestowed. The island was divided into municipalities, and the registration provided for. And on yesterday, the 18th of June, municipal elections were held all through the island, as the first and preliminary step

towards the establishment of a national government and the adoption of a constitution.

We haven't been there in the Philippines long, but long enough to reach two conclusions: One is, that the first thing we intend doing is to suppress the Tagal insurrection and to establish law and order throughout the archipelago. That is the first thing we shall do. And the last, the very last thing we intend doing, is to consider, even for a moment, the question of giving up or of abandoning these islands.

We are actually owners of the Philippines by an undisputed and indubitable title. We are there as the necessary and logical outcome of our victory over Spain.

Never since '64, when the voters of the country were called upon to determine whether the efforts of Abraham Lincoln to preserve the Union should be continued, or whether they should be abandoned and other measures attempted, have questions so vital been presented to the American people for settlement. Their decision must determine the maintenance or the degradation of both our National credit and our National honor. A Democratic President could paralyze the operation of the new currency law as effectively as if it were wiped from our statute books. A Democratic victory would infuse new life into the Tagal insurrection, cost us the lives of thousands of our gallant army in the Philippines, impair or destroy our prestige, if not our power, in the islands, make us a byword among the other great nations of the world, and obliterate our influence in the settlement of the vital questions certain to arise when China shall be opened to foreign commerce.

There is little room for fear. The farmer and the artisan in their day of prosperity still remember the impoverishment and blight of Democracy, and the Chicago platform has no allurements for them.

Our National honor is equally secure.

The American people are neither politicians nor pessimists, and they will not signalize the dawn of the new century by the surrender of either conquests or territory. Every soldier back from the islands, and they are in almost every hamlet in the land, returns an advocate of their retention. Our dead are buried along the sands of Luzon, and on its soil no foreign flag shall ever salute the dawn.

A MACHINE ORDER.

Here is a story told by gubernatorial candidate "Dick" Yates of Illinois, at the recent Hamilton club banquet, to illustrate the length to which some men will go in their devotion to a political machine. It concerns Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania and his political godfather, former Senator Quay. "One day," so goes the story, "Senator Quay met Senator Penrose, and they walked together up to the capital. 'Penrose,' asked Quay, 'how old are you?' 'I'm thirty-eight. Why do you ask?' 'You are pretty nearly forty years old and you are not married yet. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why haven't you got a wife?' 'Well,' said Penrose, 'in the first place I never found anybody I thought would have me. In the second place I never saw anybody I thought I wanted.' 'Penrose,' said Quay, laughingly, 'I order you to get married. The papers say I'm your boss and that you are the creature of the machine. Now, simply as a matter of good politics I order you to find a pretty girl and get married.' 'All right, senator,' said the junior senator, 'I'm a good soldier, and I always obey orders. I'm a machine man and I'm proud of it. If you say marry, I'll do it. I'll marry any woman who can secure the endorsement of the State Central committee for the job.'—Kansas City Journal.

A STORY OF RHODES.

A resident of Kimberley vouches for the following story of Cecil Rhodes, says the New York Tribune: During the siege he strolled into the club and sat down at one of the tables, when the waiter brought him a plate of ham and eggs. "Hello! what's this?" asked Mr. Rhodes. "Your luncheon, sir." "Bring me another plate and napkin." "Yes, sir." Mr. Rhodes then carefully tied up the toothsome food in the napkin, and, turning to the waiter, said: "Now bring me the usual daily ration." A few minutes later Mr. Rhodes was seen carrying the rejected food to the hospital, where he delighted the heart of one of the convalescent patients.

Pacific Homestead, Salem, Or. Best farm paper. Issued weekly. \$1 a year.

WILL GO INTO CAMP

MILITARY OFFICERS DECIDE ON THE GROUNDS TO BE USED

By the National Guard of Oregon at the Annual Encampment—The Highland Tract Is Chosen.

(From Daily Statesman, June 20.)

The encampment of the Oregon National Guard comes to Salem, and the location for the camp and parade, and drill ground has been selected. This much is assured, and the arrangements of the details for the encampment of the Guard will now be promptly attended to.

Yesterday Adjutant General C. U. Gantenbein, Brigadier General C. E. Beebe, and Major Greenleaf, the engineer officer, were in Salem and looked over the several pieces of ground mentioned for the encampment and they decided that the tract of land in Highland adjoining the home of Hon. C. B. Moores, would be the most suitable location for the encampment of the militia boys for the annual week of training. This tract of land is about 1450 feet long and 450 feet wide; has excellent soil; has water mains, thus promising a plentiful supply of city water with little expense for piping; has a splendid grove at one end where the camp of the brigade will be pitched and will make one of the very best parade and drill grounds in the state. In addition to the advantages named, the ground is easily accessible, being only 250 yards from the Fair Grounds store and the street car line, and less than 300 yards from the main gate at the Fair Grounds.

The two regiments of infantry—the Third and fourth—and the separate battalion will go into camp adjoining the grove in the northwest corner of the field, while the two troops of cavalry and the battery will be located at the north end. General Beebe, who has had much experience in arranging camps for troops, said yesterday that the ground was well adapted for the purpose for which it was intended, and that it was the best location he had yet seen; that the natural features could not be better; that the ground was high and healthy, ample for drill and parade, and far better for the use of the militia in every way than was the Fair Ground. Since inspecting the several tracts under consideration, he said he would have no hesitancy in deciding in favor of the ground in Highland even if the Fair Grounds camp and parade ground were available as at first contemplated.

Tomorrow Major Greenleaf will return to Salem and will survey and plat the ground for the camp, when the Salem Chamber of Commerce will complete its arrangements and supply the lumber, straw, etc. Lights will also be provided by the Chamber of Commerce, it having been decided to use incandescent gasoline lamps of great candle power to light the camp, instead of electricity.

Generals Gantenbein and Beebe stated that large numbers of Portland people will come to Salem during the progress of the encampment, and several excursions are already being arranged for. The Veterans of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry expect to run an excursion, and hope to realize a handsome sum from the venture for the benefit of the Monument Fund. The Independent Order of Foresters will also run an excursion or some one of the days of the encampment, and others expect to fall in line, thus promising many visitors for the Capital City during the week of the encampment.

The special committee appointed by the Salem Chamber of Commerce to solicit funds for the purchase of straw, lumber, etc., which suspended operations a few days ago, will resume its work today and complete the canvass of the city.

Company F, Fourth Regiment, O. N. G., will, on Saturday evening, go to a point half way between here and Woodburn, where the company from Woodburn will meet them. The two companies will encamp at that point and will engage in a tactical drill on Sunday, returning to Salem on that evening.

"Hunger Is the Best Sauce"

Yet some people are never hungry. Whatever they eat has to be "forced down." There is, of course, something wrong with these people. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time they are given an appetite and then they enjoy eating and food nourishes them. If you find your appetite failing, just try a bottle of Hood's. It is a true stomach tonic and every dose does good.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

IT REMAINS IMMERSED.—The O. R. & N. Company has not finally decided what disposition shall be had of their damaged steamer, the Gypsy, which remains at the bottom of the river at the place where she sank on Monday morning, the 11th inst. Master Shipbuilder Carson returned yesterday morning from the scene of the wreck and went to Portland on the steamer Moxie. He had just concluded which would be the more expedient course for the company to pursue—to remove the machinery and abandon the hull, or to attempt to float the craft to Portland for permanent and substantial improvements. Should the company decide to float the boat to Portland, the steamer Ruth will probably come up from the week and tow the damaged boat down stream. As a result of the recent showers, the stage of the river has advanced six inches and the stream now registers 2 1/2 feet above low water mark.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

Over 40,000 trees, representing 100 different varieties, are to be set out in Riverside Park, New York.



SENATOR E. O. WOLCOTT, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Philippines the blessings of good government and Republican institutions, and finds voice in our indignant protest against the violent suppression of the rights of the colored man in the South. That spirit will survive in the breasts of patriotic men as long as the Nation endures; and the events of the past have taught us that it can find its fair and free and full expression only in the principles and policy of the Republican party.

The first and pleasant duty of this great Convention, as well as its instinctive impulse, is to send a message of affectionate greeting to our Leader and our country's President, William McKinley. In all that pertains to our welfare in times of peace, his genius has directed us. He has shown an unerring mastery of the economic problems which confront us, and has guided us out of the slough of financial disaster, impaired credit and commercial stagnation, up to the high and safe ground of National prosperity and financial stability. Through the delicate and trying events of the late war he stood firm, courageous and conservative, and under his leadership we have emerged triumphant, our National honor untarnished, our credit unassailed, and the equal devotion of every section of our common country to the welfare of the Republic cemented forever. Never in the memory of this generation has there stood at the head of the government a truer patriot, a wiser or more courageous leader, or a better example of the highest type of American manhood. The victories of peace and the victories of war are alike inscribed upon his banner. Those of us whose pleasure and whose duty have called us from time to time into his presence, know how freely he has spent and been spent in his country's service; but the same vigorous manhood and clear and patriotic vision accompanied him as of old, and give us confidence and trust for the future of our Republic, because his hand will guide us, and his genius direct.

When Mr. McKinley became President he took the reins of government after four years of Democratic administration. For the first time in more than a generation Democracy had fallen sway, with both Houses of Congress in party accord with the Executive. No summary of the unmerciful disasters of those four years can convey an idea of a title of the ruin they wrought. In the four years preceding Mr.

been great, but not irremediable. Unfortunately those who rely upon their daily labor for their sustenance, and their families dependent upon them, constituting the great mass of the American people, were made to feel the heaviest burden of disaster. Nearly one-third of the laboring population of the United States were thrown out of employment, and men by thousands, able and willing to labor, walked the highways of the land clamoring for work or food.

Four years of commercial misfortune enabled our industries to meet, in a measure, these changed and depressed conditions, but when President McKinley was inaugurated the country was in a state more deplorable than had existed for a generation.

Facing these difficulties, the President immediately upon this inauguration convened Congress in extra session, and in a message of force and lucidity summarized the legislation essential to our National prosperity. The industrial history of the United States for the past four years is the tribute to the wisdom of his judgment. It is quickly epitomized.

The tariff measure under which we are now conducting business was preceded by an unusual volume of importations based upon common knowledge that certain duties were to be raised; that the tariff met the popular demand; that duties on many of the necessities of life should be lowered and not raised; advances in invention and new trade conditions made it unnecessary and unwise to revert to the higher tariff provisions of the law of 1890; the increases in the revenue provisions were slight. Yet, notwithstanding all these facts, tending to reduce income, the revenues from the Dingley Bill marched steadily upwards, until soon our normal income exceeded our normal expenditure, and we passed from a condition of threatened insolvency to one of National solvency.

This tells but a small fraction of the story. Under the wise provisions of our tariff law and the encouragement afforded to capital by a renewal of public confidence, trade commenced to revive. The looms were no longer idle, and the mills deserted; railway earnings increased, merchants and banks resumed business, labor found employment at fair wages, our exports increased, and the sunshine of hope again illumined the land. The figures that illustrate the growing prosperity