THE FRONTIER.

O'NEILL, - - NEBRASKA

BRIFE TELEGRAMS,

Three negroes were shot from an ambush at Dallas, Tex.

The Danish East Greenland expedition sailed from Copenhagen.

The Bank of England nas reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. Don Justo Banitz, the famous Mexican lawyer and statesman, is dead.

Right Rev. Richard H. Wilbur, Episcopal Bishop of Alabama, is dead. John Clark Ridpath is in a very critical condition.

Dick Croker has left England in a very bad humor.

A militia company is being organized at Casper, Wyo.

The Italian senate has been opened There is considerable rioting over

tithes in Sofia, Bulgaria. The Douglas school in Chicago was

destroyed by fire. Loss \$75,000. The town of Moscow, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire recently.

Several cases of yellow fever have been discovered at Quemados, Cupa. Cuban custom receipts for first four months of 1900 were over \$5,000,000. In New York Oscar Gardner won

from Billy Barrett in fifteen rounds.

Senator Platt of New York broke a rib Saturday by falling against a chair. George Dillman of Cheyenne has been appointed to a West Point cadet-

President Kruger has moved his headquarters to Atkmaar, near Nels-

A measure is before the Costa Rican congress putting the country on a gold

32,000 immigrants passed through Hamburg and Bremen last month.

Three Japs have come all the way to Kentucky to get pointers on race

A Paris paper says the relief column must hurry or it will reach Pekin

Troop C of the Sixth cavalry has been moved to Fort Logan from Fort Governor Geer of Oregon has recent-

ly married Miss Isabella Trullinger of The naval bureau has decided to re-

tain naval officers as inspectors of shipbuilding. Prominent Catholic clergymen are

discussing plans for a federation of The census supervisor at Buffalo ays the population of that city is near-

ly 400,000. The nationalists elected the mayor of Havana. General Rodriquez was the lucky man.

Eight thousand Pima Indians on the Gila reservation, near Phoenix, A. T.,

A secret posse attempted to catch Captain John Powers at Barboursville, Ky., but he got away.

Three persons were killed and fourteen injured in an explosion of gunpowder at Pniladelphia.

Ex-Marshal Finley of Tucson has been held, charged with complicity in a recent jail breaking.

The San Francisco Chinese have secured a dissolution of the quarantine in one section of Chinatown.

It is believed that an agreement has been reached in Chicago for the abolishment of sympathetic strikes.

Two of the three rod mills of the Illinois Steel company at Joliet, have resumed work, after a shutdown of several weeks.

The southern district court of New York, in a case, decided anat Porto Rico is a foreign country as far as the constitution is concerned.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., secretary of the Yale corporation and son of Anson Phelps Stokes, the New York banker, has accepted the position of assistant pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church of New Haven.

Perry Barnard, aged 30, a paper hanger, at Flora, Ind., shot and killed his former wife, Jennie Davis, and seriously wounded her mother, Mrs. William Davis, and his 3-year-old daughter. Barnard escaped. Bloodhounds are on the trail.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has filed with the secretary of state at St. Paul, Minn., a deed from the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad company, transferring all its property to the Northern Pacific. The consideration named was \$2,799,824.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been accused of personal animosity in censoring South African dispatches.

Jimmy Michael was easily beaten by Burns Pierce in a twenty-mile motorpaced race at Charles River park, Cambridge, Mass., in the slow time of 34:29 3-5.

A train carrying the Tennessee Editorial association was wrecked at Ashville, N. C., but none of the editors were hurt.

The United States honorary commissioners at the Paris exposition will make a tour of inspection of the American exhibits.

The Midland Steel Works at Muncie. Ind., employing 1,000 men, will resume work the last of this week. The mill closed down last week.

Mead Cottrell was shot seven times in C. D. Ball's saloon at Middlesboro, Ky., and fatally wounded. Cottrell's dying statement is that Ball shot him.

The quarantine against San Francisco on account of the bubonic plague at the California state line has been declared off by the federal authorities.

The journeymen plumbers, after an unsuccessful strike at St. Paul, Minn. for shorter hours, lasting six weeks, have formally declared the strike off.

Druggists and hotel keepers will be barred from the Odd Fellows of Minnesota hereafter.

The Decourey building, a ten story structure at 676 West Broadway, New York, occupied by several retail firms. was damaged, with its contents, to the extent of \$110,000 by fire.

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVEL

Candidates for Both President and Vice-President Named by Acclamation.

A BRIEF REPORT OF THE CONVENTION'S WORK

Gigantic National Republican Assemblage in a Constant

dress of a quarter of an hour's duration, which was concluded at 11:15 o'clock, Thursday, June 21, 1900.

Applause followed for thirty minutes.

Roosevelt seconded the nomination, followed by Thurston of Nebraska, Knight

of California, Yerkes of Kentucky, and Mount of Indiana. McKinley was nominated by acclamation at 12:41.

Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President by Colonel Lafe Young of Iowa Murray of Massachusetts seconded the nomination, followed by Ashton of Washington and Senator Depew of New York.

Roosevelt nominated by acclamation at 2:06. Convention adjourned sine die at 2;12. (Philadelphia time.)

The republican national convention, date

June 21, 1900, will long be remembered by Philadelphians. Before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the reassembling of the con-vention, the hall was surrounded by an immense army of people who besieged all the doors and entrances, clamoring for admission. When the doors were opened they surged in like a flood, submerging the vast hall.

Three minutes before 10 the Kansas delegation, headed by Colonel Burton, with bright silk sunflowers pinned to their lapels, aroused the first enthusiasm as they marched down the main aisle bear-ing a white banner inscribed in big black letters the words: "Kansas is for Roose-

As the delegates debouched into the pit the utmost good nature was manifested. The contest was over. It was to be a love the utmost good nature was manifested. The contest was over. It was to be a love feast, a jubilee and not a contest which the day was to witness. Governor Roosevent entered at exactly 10 o'clock. He made a rush of it today, but he did not escape the keen eye of the thousands and they set up a cheer at sight of him.

He was surrounded by the delegates when he reached the pit and showered with congratulations. He made no protestations or dissent, but smilingly repeated his thanks. One gray-haired delegate put his arms around the governor and whispered in his ear. All states were represented in the welcome, with Kansas, the indomitable Roosevelt pioneer, leading the demonstration. A few minutes later another outburst greeted the entrance of Senator Hanna. His progress was impeded all the way down the aisle by delegates who insisted upon shaking his hand. He stopped a moment to chat with Senator Davis, and when he reached the standard of the New York delegation, Roosevelt was holding a reception.

He pushed through the throng and greeted the rough rider warmly, even affectionally. With his hand upon Roosevelt's shoulder, he whispered in his ear. For two minutes they remained thus in close communication. Depew created a stir a little later, but it was Matthew Stanley Quay who aroused the shouts of the local crowd.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the permanent

the local crowd.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the permanent chairman, reached the stage at 10:15 and chairman, reached the stage at 10:15 and there was an interesting conference of the leaders in full view of the vast audience with Joe Manley, Colonel Dick, looking more like a poet than a soldier, Mark Hanna, Senator Chandler, Julius Caesar Burrows, Mayor Ashbridge, Charles Emory Smith, John Lynch, the colored ex-Congressman from Mississippi, and a score of others were busy perfecting the

ex-Congressman from Mississippi, and a score of others were busy perfecting the final plans for the day.

At 10:20 the big band from Canton, O., the president's home, made its way into the hall from the west side and broke out with the pealing strains of the national anthem. The whole audience rose to its feet and stood until it was concluded. The Canton band is one of the most popular organizations of the kind in the United States. It is here on the day of the nomination of President McKinley at the president's own request. He regards the band as his "mascot." Heretofore in his congressional, gubernatorial contests, and in 1896 in his contest for the presidency the band played him to victory. When it was suggested that the band

could not be present the president insisted that it should be, and at his request the noted organization was engaged. noted organization was engaged.

Through the pit a squad of men were busy distributing great stands of red, white and blue pampas plumes, which later on were to cut a big feature in the demonstration. Picturesquely dignified and with a rather incongruous setting, there stood upon the platform during the preliminaries Archbishop Ryan of the Roman Catholic see at Philadelphia. His ascetic face above the purple and black robes of his clerical office stood out cameo-like from the group of politicians of all classes and color and all manner of dress. He chatted pleasantly with those about him, rose promptly from his seat when the first notes of the "Star Spangled Banner" sounded.

Banner" sounded.

At 10:36 Chairman Lodge glanced at his watch and then with three raps of the historic gavel stilled the tumult on the floor while the band ushered in the session with the national anthem, Senator Hanna being one of the first to rise and the entire audience following as the in-spiring strains reverberated through the building. As the anthem closed the chair-

man announced the opening invocation by Archbishop Ryan.

The chair laid the amendment to the rules offered yesterday by Mr. Quay as the unfinished business before the conven-

As the cheers died away at the men-tion of Quay's name, the short and sturdy figure of the Pennsylvanian arose in the at the platform, Mr. Quay announced the withdrawal of the amendment proposing a change in rules 1 and 12, referring to representation in national conventions. This was accepted by the southern delegates as a concession to them and they

rose en masse, cheering wildly at the withdrawal of the proposition.

Now Mr. Lodge advanced to the front Now Mr. Loage advanced to the front of the platform, and a thrill went through the vast audience as he announced: "Under the rules, nominations for the office of president of the United States were now in order." There was a momentary shout which the chairman punctured with:

The state of Alabama is recognized." "The state of Alabama is recognized." A tall and swarthy Alabamian stood on his chair and by pre-arrangement answered, "Alabama yields to Ohio." This was the signal for the recognition of Senator Foraker, who was to make the speech nominating Mr. McKinley as the republican candidate for president. Then the cheers began and a wild scene ensued.

ensued.

Amidst a tumult of applause Senator Foraker went to the platform and when quiet was restored began to speak, first thanking Alabama for their courtesy in yielding, but attributing that fact to the overwhelming popularity of the candidate. As Mr. Foraker continued he was repeatedly interrupted with cheers. When he concluded the convention arose and cheered enthusiastically, all waving fans.

fans.

Former tempests of enthusiasm paled before this cyclone of sound and movement. Every one stood and waved and yelled. State standards were wrenched from their places and borne aloft with unbrellas, great plumes of red, white and blue, a perfect tempestuous sea of color.

Senator Hanna sprang to the front of

the stage, a flag in one hand and a plume in the other, and led in the tremendous demonstration. Now it had lasted five minutes. Not content with their frenzied hurrah on the floor, the delegates now marched in solid ranks upon the platform with standards, plumes, banners and flags.

After the demonstration had continued seven minutes, the Ohio delegation, where centered the waves of sound, moved up the aisle, while all the other state delegations, bearing aloft their standards. gations, bearing aloft their standards, formed in a grand procession about the

The demonstration lasted just ten min-utes. Indiana started the rush to the utes. Indiana started the rush to the platform. Governor Mount tearing up the state standard and leading the delegation down the size.

state standard and leading the delegation down the aisle.

The plume demonstration was followed by a grand doxology in the singing of "John Brown's Body," the galleries joining in the chorus while the delegations led the singing. During the speech of Senator Foraker, Governor Roosevelt paid attention so strikingly that there was an almost anxious look upon his face. Once or twice, however, he got away from his almost anxious look upon his face. Once or twice, however, he got away from his intensity and applauded. When Foraker finished Roosevelt arose with the rest, but undoubtedly with the prospect of his own nomination on his mind only stood silent, not joining in the cheers and both hands in his pockets. But when Senator Foraker came down the aisle he grasped him by the hand and slapped him on the shoulder, smiling and laughing aloud.

Ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky stood on an end chair in his delegation and waved his right hand as the procession of plumes returned from the platform.

Chairman Lodge, as the hurrah began to subside, made an effort to restore order, but this was only a signal for the crowd to again break loose.

It was exactly fifteen minutes when

It was exactly fifteen minutes when order was restored and Mr. Lodge announced: "The chair recognizes Governor Roosevelt of New York."

Again the magic of a name sent the multitude into convulsions of enthusiasm. multitude into convulsions of enthusiasm. All eyes were turned toward Roosevelt. He stepped out into the aisle and strode up the platform, looking neither to the right nor the left and when turning and surveying the sea of waving, cheering humanity, there he stood, his face grimly set, without a smile. He made no acknowledgments, no salutations to the plaudits, but like a hero receiving his due, calmly awaited the subsidence of the tumult. At last he raised his hand and at his bidding the demonstration came to at his bidding the demonstration came to

He wore a black cutaway coat, dark striped trousers, a turndown collar, and blue necktie. The delegate's badge on the red, white and blue ribbon was the only bit of color he wore.

As the governor faced about on the platform a man with a camera planted the instrument directly in front of him. As Mr. Roosevelt saw it he said sharply "Take that away; take it away," and a sergeant-at-arms rushed the man and his apparatus out of the aisle.

Then Governor Roosevelt began his

speech, speaking in a clear, full voice. His sentences were delivered in a man-ner that denoted a careful study of each word. His argumentative style kept the audience en rapport with him, for he was audience en rapport with him, for he was given the closest attention by the vast audience, in fact, very much more attention than had any other speaker.

"It was not a great war. It did not have to be," he said, speaking of the war with Spain, and then waited for the ripple of laughter which followed the declaration.

We have done so well that our oppowe have done so well that our opponents use it as an argument for turning us out," he said, smiling and showed his teeth, and his audience responded with cheers and laughter. His allusions to the ice trust called forth the heartiest applause, with cries from the galleries of "Hit 'em again," and "That's right, Teddy."

Teddy. "I pity the democratic orator in New York who mentions trusts," he declared with uplifted hands, and the audience lowled with laughter and shook the floor with applause.

insurrection in the Philippines goes on because the insurrectionary allies of the Tagals in the island of Luzon," declared the governor, "have give the insurrection their moral if not material sup-

ort."
When he declared with brilliant emphasis that the sucess of the republican party in November meant peace in the Philippines, while the success of the opposition meant a prolongation of the struggle, the delegates and spectators rose almost as one man and cheered. After recounting the achievements of the United States in the far-off islands and presenting in a sentence the claim of this country upon the archipelago, Governor Roosevelt demanded, amid thunderous ap-

"Is America a weakling that she should shrink from the work of a great world power. The giant of the west, like the gladiator of old, looks into the future with hope, with expectancy, which the love of all institutions have made dear to us

Tremendous applause.)

(Tremendous applause.)
In conclusion, Governor Roosevelt declared the republican party and the American people challenged the future and they were eager for the labor laid out for them as if by Providence.
The closing words of the governor brought another demonstration and for a minute it seemed that the convention would go mad and then and there make two nominations instead of one. Plumes went up and standards again left their sockets to be waved on high. As the governor left the platform he waved a salutation to the moving throngs and one in tation to the moving throngs and one in particular toward the radiant face of his wife sitting just outside the area of dele-

Gradually the convention came back to quiet and the chairman recognized Sena-tor Thurston of Nebraska for a speech Mr. Thurston of Mebraska for a speech, seconding the nomination of the president.

Mr. Thurston said: "Gentlemen of the convention: There are voices today more powerful and eloquent than those of men powerful and eloquent than those of men seconding the nomination of William McKinley. They come from the forest and the farm, the mountain and the valley, the north, the south, the east and the west. They are the voices of happy homes, of gladdened hearts, of bustling, tellium estrations and toiling, striving, earnest, prosperous millions, of re-established business, re-employed labor, reopened factories, renewed national credit and faith.

"Who is Wuliam McKinley? A citizen

soldier of the republic, the boy volunteer, knighted by his country's commission, for daring deeds in the fore front of desper-

ate battle.

"His alma mater was the tented field, his diploma of valor bore the same signs, true as did the emancipation proclama-

"Other candidates of other parties will seek the public confidence and the popular. Hawks and buzzards sometimes soar aloft until they cheat the human vision to believe them eagles; but the eagle calmly circles high above them all, the

dent Named by Acclamation.

A BRIEF REPORT OF THE CONVENTION'S WORK

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Gigantic National Republican Assemblage in a Constant

Mood Which Required Very Little to Touch Off the Pent

Up Enthusiasm — The Platform.

William McKinley was nominated for President by Senator Foraker in an adverse of a quarter of an hour's duration, which was concluded at 11:15 o'clock, Applanse followed for thirty minutes.

Some of the states were not content with casting their votes for McKinley, but the chairman announced the vote

Now again pandemonium broke loose in one swelling chorus of enthusiasm for the new candidate. Up went the plumes and standards. Up stood the great audience,

standards. Up stood the great audience, men and women, mingling their shouts and their frantic demonstration. The bands played "Rally Round the Flag" and the Hamilton club of Chicago marched down the aisle, preceded by New York and followed by Pennsylvania.

The huge counterfeit of an elephantemblem of republican strength was brought into the hall. Around its neck was entwined garlands of flowers. Laughter and applause were mingled as the great emblem was borne about. The demonstration in honor of the president's nomination lasted five minutes, and then the chairman called for order for the further event in store.

the chairman called for order for the further event in store.

Mr. Lodge warned the noisy and demonstrative throngs that there was still vital business to be done and announced that the call of states would proceed for nominations for the vice presidency.

As the state of Alabama was called on the rall of states for nomination of candidates for vice president the announce-

dates for vice president, the announcement was made by the chairman of the delegation that Alabama would yield to lowa to present a candidate. Chairman Lodge then recognized Colonel Lafe Young, one of the Iowa defegates at large, and editor of the Des Moines Capital

Robust and vigorous, in his physique nd in his mentality, Colonel Young Robust and vigorous, in his physique and in his mentality, Colonel Young swung down the main aisle to the platform to do that which a single orator never before did in a republican national convention—withdraw one strong and magetic man as a candidate and present the name of another for the second office in the gift of the American people. He withdrew the name of Dolliver and offered that of Roosevelt.

The demonstration which followed the announcement of Colonel Young of Gov-

announcement of Colonel Young of Gov-ernor Roosevelt as the candidate of the young men of the country, who represented their desires and ambitions and embodied their patriotism and Americanism was not second to that accorded the president's name.

The vast assemblage sprang to its feet and state emblems, pampas plumes, hand-kerchiefs and hats fairly filled the air The band in the main gallery began to play "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." and to the inspiring Town Tonight." and to the inspiring strains the delegates began marching around the hall, filing past Governor Roosevelt as he sat in the New York delgratulations.

The delegates still choked the grasping the governor's hands and with difficulty the chairman restored quiet and recognized Butler Murray of Massachusetts, seconding the nomination of Roose

The nomination was also seconded by General Ashton of Washington and Chauncey M. Depew.

The roll of states was then called and

Roosevelt was unanimously nominated at 1:59 p. m. Governor Roosevelt, now the candidate for vice president, was surrounded by delegates showering congratulations upon him. He stood in the middle aisle, the

stern look of recent days having given way to an expansive smile. The serious work of the convention was now practically over and only a few de-tails remained to be performed. A reso-lution by General Grosvenor was agreed to for an official print of the convention proceedings and a reprint of the proceedings of four years ago. Another resolu-tion empowered the national committee

to fill vacancies on the committee. On motion of Colonel Dick Senator Lodge was placed at the head of the committee to notify the president of his nomination and Senator Wolcott at the head of the committee to notify the president of his nomination and Senator Wolcott at the head of the committee to notify the vice presidential nominee.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Lodge and to Mr. Wolcott for their able services as presiding officers were unanimously adopted, also thanks to Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia for the hospitality of the city and to all officials or the convention.

Thus closed the work at 2:14, on motion of Mr. Sereno Payne of New York, the republican patients of 1966. the republican national convention of 1900 adjourned sine die.

The following platform was adopted:

Republican National Platform. The republicans of the United States through their representatives in nationa

convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into the great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations: The expectation in which the American people.turning from the democratic party entrusted power four years ago to a republican chief magistrate and a reput congress, has been met and a republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls after a term of democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired.

Previous Promises Fulfilled.

The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed The democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed and the republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

three years of the present republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,-738,094, and while the American people, sustained by this republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce they have conducted and in victory conthey have conducted and in victory con-cluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggran-dizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were un-furled. It was a war unsought and pa-tiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its arm-ies were in the field and the quick and neets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of republican statesmanship. To 10,000,000 of the human race there was given "A new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

Endorses Administration.

We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen. In asking the American people to endorse this republican record and to renew their commission to the republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided but the chairman announced the vote which the candidate would receive in November. When he announced Hawaii, the delegations stood and cheered the announcement of the new possessions of its two votes for McKinley.

The tally clerks quickly made the official summary and handed it to the chairman. Mr. Lodge took the paper and advancing to the front of the stage, said:

"The total vote cast is \$30. William McKinley has received \$30 votes. It is a unanimous vote and the chairman declares that William McKinley is your nominee for the presidency for the term beginning March 4, 1901.

Now again pandemonium broke loose in

Stands by Gold Standard.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis had been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity and for the purpose of further equalizing and of furduction and business activity and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per cepita as enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is today. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain tion of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The democratic party must be convinced that the American peo-ple will never tolerate the Chicago plat-

Restriction of Trusts. We recognize the necessity and pro-priety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies

to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effec-tually restrain and prevent all such abus-

Good Effect of Protection.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions working people in their better conditions of life from those of every competing country. Enjoying the blessings of Amercan common schools, in the right of self-government, and protected in the occupancy of their own markets the constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

Reciprocity is Favored. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our mar-kets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free

Measures for Workingmen. the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective re-striction of the immigration of cheap la-bor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor

as against contract labor and an effective system of labor insurance. Our Merchant Marine.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of a European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets

Liberal Pension Laws. The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal and should be liberally administered and preference should be given wherever reactive. erence should be given wherever practi-cable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Civil Service System.

We commend the policy of the republi-can party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

Negro Disfranchisement. It was the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or col-or in regulating the legislative franchise.

Devices of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be Improvement of Public Roads Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and high-ways of the country meet with out cordial approval and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states. We favor the extension of the ru-ral free delivery service wherever its ex-tension may be justified.

The Public Domain.

Statehood for Territories.

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

Reduction of War Taxes.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenue at so great is the public confidence interctive of its obligations that tegrity of its obligations that funded 2 per cent bonds sell funded in expecting, and it will be the policy of the republican party, to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

Isthmian Canal.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United

Markets in the Orient.

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

New Cabinet Officer Recommended.

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appoint. department upon such a basis of appoint-ment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increas-

Protecting American Interests Abroad. The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

Women's Aid in the War.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the eastern and western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

Conduct of Foreign Affairs.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific every American interest has been safeguarded.

guarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

We recommend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague, We assert our steadfast adherence to

the policy announced in the Monroe doc-

the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine.

The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely guarded when President McKinley tendered his offices in the war between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president and imposed upon by The Hague treaty of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them. between them.

Obligations in New Possessions.

In acepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibilities of our victories in the Spanish war the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the Amerthan to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine islands. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued people. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government international obligations. Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which

war was declared and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its princi-ples and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

Jasper on the Eclipse.

The Rev. John Jasper, who was made famous by his dictum that "the sun do move," when asked what he thought of the eclipse said: "I have never interested myself about it. I know that it occurs annually, but God attends to all those matters. Some things He has revealed to His children, and some things He has kept secret from them. The heavens declare the glory of God, and He has Erranged all these things to suit Himself. The sun and the moon and the stars obey God,

but man doesn't. That's the trouble.' The Unprinted Jefferson Bible.

The Jefferson Bible in the Smithsonian institution has never been printed. The manuscript remains as it left Jefferson's hands, and, although several persons have proposed from time to time to print it, no one has ever done so. As has been explained, it consists only of the teachings of Christ, extracts from the gospel arranged in chronological order from His birth to His ascension, and nothing else. All controversial passages are left out.

Extent of Emergency Liability.

A test case was instituted before Judge White, in Pittsburg, to determine whether a traction company can be made liable for bills in cases where its conductors summon surgical aid: for persons injured in accidents. The court held that a corporation cannot be required to meet such expense, unless the calls of its employees are in emergency casualties where life or death depends upon immediate help. Broken limbs are not in this class.

Costly Justice.

Justice in the United States courtss expensive, as figured by the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Only one case was disposed of by the jury before the recent circuit court in that city, and the verdict was for \$2,900. Meantime the cost to the government for jurors alone was \$1,325. This jury was sworn in four cases, and if . 11 four had been dtermined by the jury the cost for jurors would have been more than \$330 each.

Barrie in Politics.

Prosperity is at Hand.

No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what republican government means to the country than this, that while during the whole period of 107 years from 1790 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$383,028,497, there has been in the short