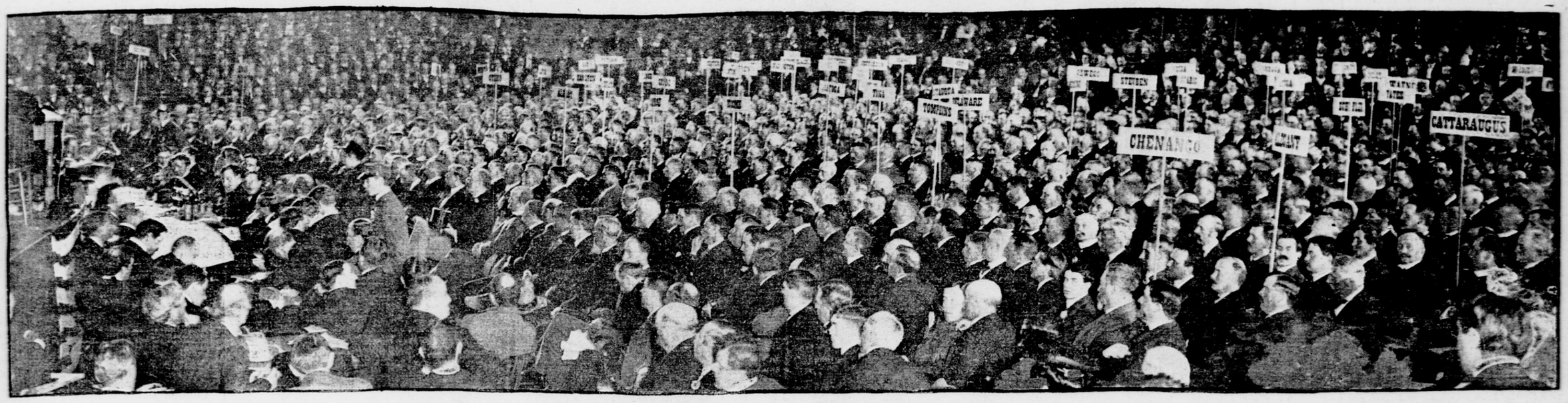
New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXII....No. 20,402. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.



SCENE ON THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION.

PRESIDENT IMPROVING.

HE ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON FROM THE WEST.

MET BY MRS. ROOSEVELT AND TAKEN TO THE TEMPORARY WHITE HOUSE —WOUND EXPECTED TO HEAL RAPIDLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept 24.—President Roosevelt arrived at the Pennsylvania station in this city from Indianapolis at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon, exactly on schedule time. Mrs. Roosevelt boarded the train immediately, and was the first one to greet her husband. Secretaries Moody and Hitchcock also drove to the station to welcome the President and express their sympathy. Surgeon General Rixey and Dr. John F. Urie, of the navy, were there to assist Drs. Lung and Richardson in carrying the President from his car to an invalid chair on the platform near the train. He was removed with great care by the physicians. The President put his left arm around Dr. Lung, and the other physicians supported the weight of his body. He was wheeled to one of the White House carriages at the east exit of the station, and, with Mrs. Roosevelt, was taken immediately to the temporary White House, in Lafayette Square. As his carriage rolled away the people at the station cheered in manifestation of their joy over the return of the President to the capital with no more serious injury than a healing wound on his leg. Arriving at the temporary White House, he was removed to his rooms on the second floor, where every convenience has been supplied for his comfort and medical treatment. Nearly every prominent official left his card there to-night, and the President received many fine bunches of flowers. Unless some unforeseen complication develops the President hopes to leave his bed within a week. It is not believed that the wound will have to be opened again. His temperature was only a trifle above normal all day. He ate freely and was jolly. For the next few days, however, he will be kept closely under the doctors' care. When on his feet again he will probably go for a quiet vacation in the mountains. It will be impossible for him to accept any more invitations this fall.

RESULTS OF THE WESTERN TRIP.

Were it not for the fact that the President has several engagements in October, and the time when Congress meets is fast approaching, arrangements to complete the Northwestern tour might have been made. It is the disappointment over not being able to make the speeches he had planned and to let the people know frankly what his views are on all the issues of the day that the President feels most deeply. The demonstrations of the people and the admissions of political leaders show that the President won a victory in Michigan, it now being conceded that its Representatives will no longer oppose his Cuban reciprocity policy. Throughout that part of the West in which the President travelled, politicians say he is now the recognized leader of the party. For political reasons alone it is regarded as unfortunate that he could not proceed on his journey. He wished to remain in Indianapolis three or four days and then go ahead, but his physicians would not permit it.

On the train to-day the President lay on a brass bedstead set crosswise in his sleeping room. Pillows were banked aganist the window. He read "Pendennis" for several hours with his head resting on the pillows. He took his injury philosophically. In the afternoon he called all the members of his party in to see him, and bade them goodby. He stood the journey from Indianapolis remarkably well, and when he was taken from the railroad car to his carriage he was in excellent spirits, and appeared to be free from pain. At the temporary White House he was made comfortable and his wound was dressed. Late to-night he was reported to be resting well.

Secretary Cortelyou, at 9:30 o'clock, made the following statement:

The President's physicians report that he stood the trip home very well, and it is believed that the local inflammatory symptoms will subside in a week or ten days if the leg is kept absolutely at rest.

THE JOURNEY FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The trip home from Indianapolis was uneventful. The President remained in bed all day, and executive business on the train practically was discontinued. Few letters or telegrams were written or received. A telegram was put on the train at Pittsburg from Mrs. Roosevelt saying that she had left Oyster Bay for Washington. The President slept soundly through the night and until 8 o'clock this morning. Even the noise in the station at Pittsburg, where the train remained in the early morning about twenty minutes, failed to awaken him. When Dr. Lung went to the President's stateroom shortly before 9 o'clock he found his patient in rare good humor and excellent physical condition, barring the wound on his leg. The slight fever noticed yesterday afternoon had disappeared, and his temperature was normal. In fact, he felt so well that he told the doctor he would like to get up and go into the parlor

Continued on fourth page.

No visitor to N. Y. can afford to miss a Hudson River Day Line one day excursion. Music.—Advt.

"THE BUFFALO LIMITED," a second edition of the Empire State Express, leaves New York daily 12:50 p. m., due Buffalo 11 p. m., by New York Central.—Advt.

TOPICS IN LONDON.

STOCK BROKERS BEWILDERED OVER QUOTATIONS FROM AMERICA.

THE SHIPPING COMBINATIONS — EDUCATION BILL SUGGESTIONS—THE BOER FUND.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1902: By The Tribune Association.)

London, Sept. 25, 1 a. m.—American stocks were weak and unsupported yesterday, declining in consequence of the conditions of monetary uncertainty at New-York and Chicago. There were signs of bewilderment rather than nervousness among the operators, who were intently watching the quotations at noon without being able to explain what was going on. Reports that the Morgan shipping combination had been arranged in detail were regarded as reassuring, owing to the magnitude of the operations carried out by the American and British capitalists.

The completion of the Atlantic shipping trust is followed quickly by the revival of rumors that a counter combination will be formed between the Cunard and the various lines interested in Canadian commerce. This has been a favorite theory in Liverpool, but there has been no confirmation from any Canadian source. The bulk of the subsidies required for a fast Canadian service will come from Ottawa, but no portion will be available for Cunarders running to American ports. The Cunard Line will receive, without doubt, a largely increased mail subsidy if it agrees to build ships which can compete with the fastest German liners. The Cunard and Canadian services are not likely to be combined for any purpose, but each will be sustained by liberal aid from the government when the plans are fully worked out during the winter.

Canon Scott Holland, one of the most influential High Churchmen, has snatched eagerly at the chance of compromising the Education bill by a new form of conscience clause. He is willing to accept Sir William Walrond's suggestion that the Church of England clergy shall be licensed to teach their catechism in the board schools, and the Nonconformist ministers theirs in the voluntary schools. Logically, it would be impossible to deny to the Jews or to Roman Catholic priests or to Unitarians an equal right to carry on religious instruction in either class of schools supported by rate payers' money.

The appeal of the Boer generals for aid in mitigating the sufferings of the homeless burghers excites unsympathetic comments here. It is intimated by several writers that the British grant should be supplemented by the remainder of the Transvaal funds, which Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds have controlled, and that English charity should be reserved exclusively for the loyalists in South Africa.

It is not expected here that Henry Phipps, of Pittsburg, who has given $100,000 to the Boer generals' fund, will have many imitators.

Since the arrest of Laurence Greig, the bookkeeper in the London office of the Carnegie Steel Company, an investigation of the books of the company has revealed a very grave state of affairs. Already forgeries to the extent of £35,000 are alleged. The real magnitude of the case it is impossible at present to state.

A Londoner named John Wills has patented a novel engine for marine propulsion, which he asserts will reduce the crossing of the Atlantic to a three days' journey.

English comment on the illness of President Roosevelt is neatly summed up in the following extract from an editorial note in "The St. James's Gazette":

If anything in the slightest degree serious were to occur to the health of President Roosevelt, the news would be received with the utmost concern in this country, and the American people would have our warmest sympathy in the anxiety which such an incident would cause them. Happily, the very slight operation was of no real consequence, and when we remember what our King went through so splendidly a few months ago, we can afford to think lightly of the President's operation.

Austen Chamberlain has asked Signor Piscielli, inventor of the electric post, to come to London and explain his system for the benefit of the British postal authorities. I. N. F.

EMPEROR OF COREA DEAD?

A REPORT TO THAT EFFECT AFLOAT IN HIS CAPITAL.

Paris, Sept. 25.—In a dispatch from Seoul, Corea, the correspondent of the "Figaro" says it is reported that the Emperor of Corea is dead.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Seoul, dated last Monday, said the celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor, Yi-Hieung, had been postponed in consequence of the spread of cholera there, but the real reason of the postponement was alleged to be lack of funds. Yi-Hieung succeeded his predecessor to the throne in 1864. He assumed the title of Emperor in 1897. It was reported in 1898 that the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Corea had been poisoned. They both recovered. It was then believed that the poisoner was a woman of the Emperor's household, and she was supposed to have been actuated by jealousy or political motives.

BLACK & WHITE SCOTCH WHISKEY. Is fit for the gods and is all right.—Advt.

OBSERVATION CAR ON PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.

The Pennsylvania Special is now equipped with a perfectly new, improved Pullman Observation car. 20 hours, New-York to Chicago.—Advt.

HERE FOR FINAL MEETING.

SIR CLINTON E. DAWKINS SAYS STEAMSHIP COMBINATION DETAILS WILL SOON BE ARRANGED.

That a conference of the various steamship men and financiers interested in the steamship combination is to be held here in a few days to arrange the details for the organization of the holding company and the transfer of the constituent companies was learned from Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, a partner in Mr. Morgan's London house, who arrived here last night on the steamer Majestic. He was not certain of the date when the conference would begin, but thought that, in view of the fact that Henry Wilding, chairman of the Leyland Line and English representative of the American Line, was to arrive here on the St. Louis on Saturday, it would not be held prior to his arrival. Sir Clinton expects that the arrangements will all be completed so that he can return to England inside of a month.

"Yes, it is mainly my purpose to attend such a meeting, which will complete the negotiations already under way," he said. "The preliminaries have already been settled, and the arrival of Henry Wilding will make the conference complete."

When asked if he thought the Cunard Line would become a member of the combination, he said:

"No, I do not think there is any possibility of the Cunard Line entering into the combination—at least not just now. The report that England and Canada would combine against us is ridiculous. The St. Lawrence River not being navigable in the winter time makes such a combination almost impossible, and we do not fear anything in that direction."

He was then asked concerning Mr. Morgan's plans for building electric underground roads in London.

"Our franchises have not yet been granted by Parliament," he said, "and nothing will be done until November. Mr. Yerkes's statement which I saw in a newspaper, to the effect that Parliament had held back our franchises in favor of his, is really humorous. The fact is that Parliament held us both back, and up to now Mr. Yerkes has built no new roads.

"I know Mr. Yerkes is very bitter against Mr. Morgan, and it is because he realizes that our roads will do him a lot of harm. Mr. Yerkes's franchises call for roads to be built under his present steam district railway, which runs around the business centres of London. Our franchises call for the right of way underneath the busiest streets of London, like the Strand, for instance, and it stands to reason that a man will rather patronize a road that will drop him off at his door and not a quarter of a mile away from it."

Sir Clinton was met on the pier by Mr. Morgan, G. W. Perkins and another man whose name could not be learned. After Mr. Morgan had assisted Sir Clinton with his baggage the four drove away in a carriage.

It is evident that the combination is prepared to meet any competition in the way of a new Canadian line by the action of the Dominion Line, which is one of the lines to come into the combination. It has been announced that the Dominion Line next year will operate a weekly service between Montreal and Quebec and Liverpool, and has chartered from the International Navigation Company two of its steamers, the Kensington and the Southwark, now running between this port and Southampton, for this route. The latest steamer of the Red Star Line, the Finland, a sister ship of the Kroonland, will arrive here from the builders, the Cramps, in the course of a few days. She will start on her maiden voyage early in October. The addition of this steamer to the fleet of the Red Star Line gives it a full service of sixteen knot freight and displaces some of its older steamers, such as the Kensington and the Southwark.

NEW STEAMSHIP AGREEMENT.

COMPETITION ON RATES TO BRAZIL TO CEASE.

Hamburg, Sept. 24.—The "Boersenhalle" to-day says an understanding has been reached by the Hamburg-American, Hamburg-South American and Booth steamship companies, which puts an end to competition in the services to North Brazil.

THE NORTH POLE FOR $200,000

LIEUTENANT PEARY SAYS THAT SUM WILL INSURE SUCCESS IN A POLAR HUNT.

Portland, Me., Sept. 24.—Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, who arrived here last night with Mrs. Peary and their daughter, Marie, is busily engaged in the settlement of the estate of his mother, who died in this city a year ago. Lieutenant Peary was warmly welcomed by his native townsmen. He will leave here for Washington Friday with Mrs. Peary and daughter.

In an interview to-day Lieutenant Peary said:

The pole can be reached. It is a question of money. Could I have put my ship as far north as I intended, and as I could have gone had she been equal to the requirements, I could have made the pole.

Money will do it—money in the right hands. No, not millions, either. $200,000 will do it. For this amount I could keep a party in the north ten years and follow my original plan of marching by stages on the pole. A good ship, plenty of time and sufficient money will do it.

On no account shall I make an effort to return to the North. I have done all that could be done with the facilities at my command, and shall now resume my duties in the navy, reporting to the department at Washington in a few days. In coming back this time I have abandoned further possible endeavors to reach the pole.

Possibly, had I covered the 350 miles between where I turned back and the pole, I might have added nothing to our information as to extreme polar conditions. We can very well conjecture conditions surrounding the pole. I am confident it is in the ocean—that is, no land is there. Of course, the great thing would have been to attain what I strove for. The disappointment is keen, and yet I think I have done all any man could have done under the circumstances.

Peary's foot, which was frozen, is doing well, and he believes he will not need an operation.

BETWEEN LUNCHEON AND BREAKFAST.

The business man travels from New-York to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New-York daily at 1:55 p. m.—Advt.

FRIAR QUESTIONS SETTLED

IMPORTANT POINTS CONCEDED BY THE VATICAN.

SUCCESS OF HIS NEGOTIATIONS ANNOUNCED BY GOVERNOR TAFT AT MANILA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 24.—The first authoritative and comprehensive statement regarding the gratifying success of Governor Taft's negotiations with the Vatican to be made public appears in an address made by Governor Taft on August 22, after his arrival at Manila, copies of which reached the War Department to-day. The two most vexing questions regarding the friars seem to have been settled satisfactorily. Their vast land holdings are to be sold, and the friars themselves are at least not to return to the fields of activity where their presence is objectionable. In his address Governor Taft said:

The many questions requiring settlement between the Philippine government and the Church led the President and Secretary of War to direct me to visit Rome for a conference with the Pope, to see if a basis of settlement might not be reached. The questions calling for a settlement were set out in a letter of instructions given me by the Secretary. After an audience with the Pope, the instructions were referred to a committee of Cardinals, and an answer was given me agreeing generally with all the purposes stated in the instructions, which included, among other things, the purchase of the friars' lands by the government.

This answer proposed that the further negotiation be had between an Apostolic Delegate and myself in Manila. With the hope of having less to do in Manila, and by authority of the Secretary, I replied by suggesting to the Pope the form of a contract to be signed in Rome submitting the questions at issue to a tribunal of arbitration to consist of two members appointed by the Pope, two by this government, and the fifth to be appointed by the Viceroy of India. The questions were:

First—The price to be paid for the friars' lands.

Second—The price to be paid for the occupation of parish churches and convents by American troops.

Third—The disposition of educational and charitable trusts, including the San José College case.

The contract included a covenant that the members of the four great religious orders, who were all Spaniards, should leave the islands in two years after the first payment was made for the lands, and that only secular priests or non-Spanish members of the regular clergy should act as parish priests.

The Vatican agreed to sign such a contract excepting the last covenant, which it declined to sign, first, because it related to the administration of religious matters not the proper subject of a commercial contract; second, because by signing such a covenant it would give just offence to Spain, whose subjects these friars were, and as such were entitled to remain in the islands under the Treaty of Paris, and because the Vatican did not wish to give countenance to what were regarded as the exaggerated charges against them.

THE SPANISH FRIARS TO GO.

Instead of this, however, the Pope said, through Cardinal Rampolla, that he intended to reorganize the Church in the islands, to recall the friars now in the islands from political intermeddling to the institutes of their order, to provide ecclesiastical education to natives so that the priesthood should ultimately be entirely native, and now to introduce priests of other nationality than Spanish, chiefly from the United States, into the islands. He said that the money for the lands would go to the Church for the benefit of the Church in the Philippines, and not to the orders, and he finally reiterated what had been said earlier in the correspondence, that no priest would be sent to any parish in the islands whom a majority of the Catholics of the parish did not wish to receive.

In view of the unwillingness of the Vatican to enter into a contract for the definite removal of the Spanish friars, the Secretary of War was unwilling to enter into a contract obligating the Philippine Government and the American Government to pay such indefinite sums without further investigation, and preferred to recur to the original method of negotiation proposed by the Vatican through an apostolic delegate, who is to visit the islands with authority to sell the lands, to settle the rentals due, and to agree upon the question of charitable and educational trusts. This basis was agreed to, and negotiations are to be continued here after all the data necessary have been submitted by the representative of the Church to the government.

It will thus be seen that the negotiations upon many of the issues are only begun, though the sale of the lands has been approved, and that upon the question of the return of the friars to the parishes the matter is completely in the hands of the people of each parish for a settlement by a quiet, peaceable and lawful expression of their desire to receive or not to receive any priest.

The correspondence between Cardinal Rampolla and myself upon these questions will doubtless be published, and can then be read. The Secretary of War holds the opinion, in which I concur, that the basis of agreement and friendly co-operation reached in Rome is a long step toward a solution of the difficult questions presented which will in the end be entirely satisfactory to the people of the Philippine Islands, and in whose interests solely the mission to Rome was undertaken.

MOROS HARD TO SUBDUE.

CAPTAIN PERSHING COMPELLED TO RETREAT TO CAMP VICARS.

Washington, Sept. 24.—That the task of reducing the Moros to terms is proving difficult is indicated by the following cable dispatch received to-day by the War Department from General Chaffee:

Manila, September 24.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Captain John J. Pershing to Vicars, unable to reach Maciu forts; water and swamps prevented. CHAFFEE.

The dispatch means that Captain Pershing has been compelled to retreat to his base at Camp Vicars, and that the Moro position is much stronger than was believed by army officers.

Through Night train service to Portland, Me., via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. will continue through October. Bar Harbor through cars until October 11th.—Advt.

ODELL AND HIGGINS CHOSEN.

THE CATTARAUGUS SENATOR GETS SECOND PLACE INSTEAD OF GEORGE R. SHELDON.

HARMONY MARKS THE CLOSING DAY OF CONVENTION.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT SARATOGA YESTERDAY NOMINATED THE FOLLOWING TICKET:

For Governor,
BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr.,
of Orange.

For Lieutenant Governor,
FRANK W. HIGGINS,
of Cattaraugus.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
of Clinton.

For Treasurer,
JOHN G. WICKSER,
of Erie.

For Attorney General,
HENRY B. COMAN,
of Madison.

For Controller,
NATHAN L. MILLER,
of Cortland.

For Engineer,
EDWARD A. BOND,
of Jefferson.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
WILLIAM E. WERNER,
of Monroe.

HIGH SPIRITS PREVAIL.

DELEGATES IN BEST OF HUMOR AS NOMINATIONS ARE MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Republican State Convention to-day executed its task of choosing a ticket in high good humor. There had been fears that if George R. Sheldon, of New-York, were chosen for Lieutenant Governor his nomination, highly as he is regarded, might lose the Republican party votes. With this peril averted by Mr. Sheldon's withdrawal, and with every one believing that the prospective candidates would all be winners of votes, the convention began its work in the best of spirits. There was not a cloud in the political sky. Full advantage could be taken of Governor Odell's record of economy and abolition of direct State taxation. He was a business man, and had managed the affairs of the State as a business man should. Now he was to have as a running mate at the head of the ticket Senator Frank W. Higgins, of Olean, another business man of distinguished abilities, known to have steadily for years enforced an economical use of the State's resources and guarded and increased its sources of indirect income.

The convention had as its first business to-day the consideration and adoption of its platform. This was received with applause, as expressing faithfully the party's sentiments. The hall was crowded with delegates and spectators, and every word of the platform was listened to with deep interest. Its praise of President Roosevelt's administration first evoked applause. There were more cheers when the declaration was made that the delegates to the convention looked forward with confidence to President Roosevelt's election to the Presidency in 1904. This part of the platform ended with the significant words: "And, so far as this convention has the power, we pledge thereto the earnest efforts of the Republican party of this State."

THE ROOSEVELT PLANK STRONG.

No State has adopted a stronger declaration in favor of the re-election of President Roosevelt, and this was generally recognized all over the hall. There was applause for the plank favoring reciprocity with Cuba, and thus President Roosevelt's policy was sustained. Close attention was paid to the plank reciting Governor Odell's achievements, which have made possible "the lowest tax rate in our history," and there was applause when the statement was made that the Republican party would pledge itself to a continuance of the policy of economy "and to the enactment of laws which will forever insure freedom from direct State taxes." Much interest was shown in the plank in favor of canal improvements and the improvement of the roads of the State, and the proposal to amend the constitution so as to permit of the extension of the time when payments for canal improvements and road improvements shall be made.

If millions are to be expended in the improvement of roads and in the enlargement of the State's canals obviously the taxpayers of the future should pay part of the cost. A longer period in which to pay for improvements of this nature would permit of larger appropriations for them. The suggestion that indirect sources of revenue be used for the improvement of highways and the canals, rather than that direct taxes be imposed, will obviously meet with favor among the taxpayers. Applause was given to the plank calling attention to the laws passed by Republican legislatures in behalf of working people, and to the declaration that McKinley's pledge of abundant work and good wages, based on the passage of a protective tariff bill, had been fulfilled. The general judgment was that the platform was an excellent one.

THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Then came the nomination of candidates. Ex-Senator Lexow, who renominated Governor Odell for Governor, made an excellent impression. He called attention effectively to Mr. Odell's success in securing the passage of laws

Continued on third page.

CALIFORNIA IN FOUR DAYS

From New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Advt.

GOV. ODELL RENOMINATED

EACH COUNTY CASTS A UNITED VOTE FOR HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The delegates and visitors to the Republican State Convention filed into the Convention Hall to-day with heavy eyelids and exhibiting plainly that tired feeling. Almost every one interested in the convention was up until nearly dawn this morning. The excitement of the night over the conference between Senator Platt, Governor Odell and the other State leaders relating to the candidacy of George R. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor was most intense. This conference did not break up until nearly 3 a. m., and it was necessary to remain up for an hour or two longer to discuss the result. This explains the sleepy eyes and lagging steps.

The convention was called to order promptly by Senator Ellsworth, the permanent chairman. Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the committee on platform, was recognized, and, mounting the rostrum, read the platform. He was interrupted by applause when President Roosevelt, Governor Odell and certain telling points were referred to. The applause was exceptionally emphatic when the part committing the party to President Roosevelt in 1904 was read.

THE NOMINATING SPEECH.

Just as the platform reading ended Lieutenant Governor Woodruff came in, and his friends howled with delight. Ex-Senator Lexow was recognized by the chairman when nominations were declared in order. He said in nominating Governor Odell for Governor once more:

The signs of the times are pregnant with promise. There is not a Republican among us whose step falters—not one whose heart does not beat high with the hope and assurance of victory. This is a Republican year; it is the year of the people. For six years uninterruptedly they have risen in their might and have approved the policies of Republicanism by majorities that have carried dismay into the camp of our adversaries, and this year they will speak again in the same way and with no uncertain voice. They have had their experience with the free trade, deficit making, mill and factory closing, farm mortgage creating, flag lowering, bond issuing, flat money proposing, Supreme Court assailing, anarchy threatening, demoralizing and pauperizing performances of the Democratic party, and will have no more of them, at least until God in His infinite wisdom shall see fit once more to chastise His people.

This is a Republican year. Upon the grand record of brilliant achievement, unequalled in the world's history; upon the record of every promise kept and every Republican policy formulated since the birth of the party embodied in the public law of our country; upon the record of constructive statesmanship that has devised the ways and means and has moulded the conditions that have produced the marvellous prosperity which is enjoyed by our people everywhere within the jurisdiction of the flag; upon such a record there can be but one verdict.

Six years have come and gone. The Democratic legacy, aptly described by one who was better than his party as a policy of perfidy and party dishonor; that inexpressible legacy of buncombe, blunder and bankruptcy that fell with equal severity upon both capital and labor, was repudiated by the American people and a return to the principles of republicanism was ordained; and then touched by the magic spell of protection, encouraged by the eloquence of awakened confidence and bathed in the sunlight of a spirit of enterprise and ambition that even in the darkest hours of adversity had not died, but only slumbered, came prosperity—untold, boundless, indescribable, fabulous—prosperity not of one class or one section, but of all the people of every section of our common country; prosperity that reaches out over both oceans to compel the commerce of the world to pay tribute to the genius of America; prosperity so vast, so overwhelming, that commercial nations with a pedigree of two thousand years rub their dazzled eyes in wonder and stand aside to let the young republic lead the procession upon the forward march of progress and civilization.

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Cuba emancipated from the Spanish yoke and placed upon the footing of a free and sovereign people—the Philippines rescued from oppression, and civil government installed preparing them for the responsibilities of local self-government and conferring upon them forevermore their share in our priceless heritage of civil and religious liberty—an army whose valor on the field and loyalty to the flag answer in blood and sacrifice and refute in splendid courage and achievement the unpatriotic assaults of disgruntled critics; a navy true to its traditional glory, whose white hulls ride in matchless splendor in every harbor and on every sea, flying at the peak the mighty symbol of a new world power born in the spirit of universal liberty amid the fire and smoke of broadsides that thundered over Manila Bay and shook the Caribbean Sea from shore to shore—this is but a poor epitome of six years of Republican rule in the nation, and beyond we see a greater and vaster nation; the queen of nations standing unequalled in material strength and spiritual beauty, the pride of the world, the refuge of the downtrodden and oppressed; the sanctuary of justice, patriotism, morality and intelligence; the living monument of the constructive genius of republican policies shaped by the mighty intellects of Lincoln, Harrison, Blaine and McKin-

THE AUTUMN EXCURSION TO STAMFORD, N. Y., on Saturday, September 27th, via the West Shore and Ulster & Delaware Railroads, will be a delightful trip at moderate cost. See West Shore ticket agents for rates and train time.—Advt.