

REVISION VICTORY WON BY NELSON

Continued from First Page.

"Naturally I would have been better pleased had the platform promised some alteration in the schedule for the next congress, but that was too much to expect from this committee and this convention. I have no complaint at all."

"I have been informed by prominent democrats that they intend to take hold of the revision and reciprocity issue and abandon it about the time the revision is presented to the convention for the republican convention to ignore western sentiment and to act on the defensive in the west. I am glad wiser counsel has prevailed."

"So it would seem that the platform is not so much 'stand pat' as the ultra-protectionists had hoped it would be. The Nelson amendment, the protective league, whose head and front, Wilbur F. Wakeman, is putting in a good deal of time today denouncing it."

"Insofar as there is any change at all in the tariff declaration between the platforms of 1896 and 1900 and that adopted today, it is a change in the direction of revision. The change is not as great as many western people would like to have seen, but it is a good deal better string than anybody thought a week ago could be secured."

Hinges on Two Words.

The whole effect of the Nelson amendment hinges upon the interpretation to be placed in the qualifying words "at least." Eugene Hay, now member of the board of general appraisers of New York, said this morning, after I had told him about the Nelson amendment, that the phrase "at least" nullified the effect of it, and was in effect a declaration that the schedules should be revised instead of downgraded.

Over against Mr. Hay's opinion that the Nelson amendment with "at least" added to it does not mean much for the revisionists, may be placed the opinion of Governor Cummins, quoted above, and that of Senator Nelson himself, that the amendment is in the direction of a recognition of the revisionists.

—W. W. Jermans.

LA FOLLETTE AS TACTICAL WINNER

Continued from First Page.

La Follette faction are found in the following statements: "That the committee did not examine said record, or appoint any subcommittee to do so, but at the close of the argument, immediately decided in favor of the La Follette faction and wholly contradictory oral statements of counsel for the respective parties."

"That an examination of such records and such evidence would at once have disclosed the fact that every material claim advanced by the attorney of said contesting delegates was without any foundation in fact."

"The conduct of said committee in close of the argument, immediately without examining the records of any of the credentials of the delegates made it clear that the case had been determined by them in advance of presentation."

To Rest with Voters.

"We now find upon the credentials committee a number of the gentlemen who are members of the national committee were most active in their support of the cause of the contesting delegates. Other members of the credentials committee, as we are credibly informed, have expressed themselves in favor of the contesting delegation, while every member of said credentials committee, as we are also informed, has been approached in advance of the hearing in some manner for the purpose of securing a determination of said contest in favor of said contesting delegates."

"Believing, in view of the foregoing, that it would be futile to present our cause before this committee we prefer to rest it with the voters of the state of Wisconsin for their determination."

—Isaac Stephenson, Robert M. La Follette, M. D. Connor, "Delegates-at-Large."

"Chicago, June 21, 1905. Governor La Follette, the city at 6 o'clock last night, for Milwaukee, declining before he went to make a statement of any kind."

WILL OF J. C. PIERCE

\$12,000 Left to Red Wing Hospital and Christ Episcopal Church.

Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., June 22.—The last will of J. C. Pierce was filed in the probate court today. The property largely distributed to his wife and among relatives, \$10,000 being bequeathed to the city hospital and \$2,000 to Christ Episcopal church. The estate is worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

LEISHMAN HOME FOR A DAY.

Paris, June 22.—John G. A. Leishman, American minister to Turkey, who has come here from Constantinople to attend the marriage of his daughter to Count Louis de Gontaut-Biron June 28, will return to his post the following day, owing to the prospective visit of the American battleship squadron to Turkish waters. Mr. Leishman desires to avert a naval demonstration.

FARMER GORED TO DEATH.

Winnipeg, Man., June 22.—E. Rasmussen was gored to death at Dauphin to-day by an inflated bull. He was one of the best known farmers in the district and leaves a family.

GIVES \$10,000 TO RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—Lady Hardinge, wife of the British ambassador, has presented the dowager empress with \$10,000 contributed by the British Red Cross society towards the fund raised for the relief of the Russian wounded.

Catarrh

Whether it is of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, or more delicate organs, catarrh is always debilitating and should never fall of attention.

It is a discharge from the mucous membrane when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure, commonly scrofulous, condition of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all forms of catarrh, radically and permanently—it removes the cause and overcomes all the effects. Get Hood's

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Fifty years ago the republican party came into existence dedicated among other purposes to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. In 1860 it elected its first president. During twenty-four of the forty-four years which have elapsed since the election of Lincoln, the republican party has held complete control of the government. For eighteen more of the forty-four years it has held partial control thru the possession of one or two branches of the government, while the democratic party during the same period has had complete control for only two years. This long tenure of power by the republican party is not due to chance. It is a demonstration that the republican party has commanded the confidence of the American people for nearly two generations to a degree never equalled in our history, and has displayed a high capacity for rule and government which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.

The republican party entered upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1897. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accomplished, for it has added lustre even to the traditions of the party which carried the government thru the greatest of civil wars.

We then found the country, after four years of democratic rule, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of the future. Public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the debt growing, the administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying, the standard of values was threatened and uncertain, labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893, hope was faint and confidence was gone.

We met these unhappy conditions vigorously, effectively and at once. We replaced a democratic tariff law based on free trade principles and garnished with sectional protection by a consistent protective tariff and industry freed from oppression and stimulated by the encouragement of wise laws has expanded to a degree never before known, has conquered new markets and has created a volume of exports which has surpassed imagination. Under the Dingley tariff labor has been fully employed.

Wages have risen and all industries have revived and prospered. We firmly established the gold standard which was then menaced with destruction. Confidence returned to business and with confidence an unexampled prosperity.

For deficient revenues supplemented by improvident issues of bonds we gave the country an income which produced a large surplus and which enabled us only four years after the Spanish war had closed to remove over one hundred millions of annual war taxes, reduce the public debt, and lower the interest charges of the government.

The public credit, which had been so lowered that in time of peace a democratic administration made large loans at extravagant rates of interest in order to pay current expenditures rose under republican administration to its highest point and enabled us to borrow at 2 per cent even in time of war. We refused to falter longer with the miseries of Cuba. We fought a quick and victorious war with Spain. We set Cuba free, governed the island for three years and then gave it to the Cuban people with order restored, with ample revenues, with education and public health established, free from debt and connected with the United States by wise provisions for our mutual interests. We have organized the government of Porto Rico and its people now enjoy peace, freedom, order and prosperity.

In the Philippines, we have suppressed insurrection, established order and given to life and property a security never known there before. We have organized civil government made it effective and strong in administration and have conferred upon the people of those islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed. By our possession of the Philippines we were able to take prompt and effective action in the relief of the legations at Peking and a decisive part in preventing the partition and the preserving of the integrity of China.

The possession of a route for an isthmian canal, so long the dream of American statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact. The great work of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by a canal is at last begun and it is due to the republican party.

We have passed laws which will bring the arid lands of the United States within the area of cultivation.

We have reorganized the army and put it in the highest state of efficiency. We have passed laws for the improvement and support of the militia.

We have pushed forward the building of the navy, the defense and the protection of our honor and our interests.

Our administration of the great departments of the government has been honest and efficient and wherever wrong doing has been discovered the republican administration has not hesitated to probe the evil and bring offenders to justice without regard to party or political ties.

Laws enacted by the republican party which the democratic party failed to enforce and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination or the illegal encroachments of a vast aggregation of capital, have been fearlessly enforced by a republican president and new laws ensuring reasonable publicity as to the operations of great corporations and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by a republican congress.

In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the republican party has fulfilled. We propose to continue these policies and we declare our constant adherence to the following principles:

Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the republican party. To entrust it to the democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1892, the democratic party declared the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However specious the name, the purpose is ever the same. A democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a republican tariff by business prosperity. To a republican congress and a republican president this great question can be safely entrusted. When the only free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it.

We have extended widely our foreign markets and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor and American industry.

We believe it to be the duty of the republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the republican party, cannot safely be committed to the democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given another proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of republican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade is unprotected with low cost of construction, low wages and heavy subsidies of foreign governments, and has not for many years received from the government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We, therefore, favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine and we cordially approve the legislation of the last congress which created the merchant marine commission to investigate and report upon this subject.

A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe doctrine and watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and the welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the republican party.

We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor and promise a continuance of the republican policy in that direction.

The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the republican party which has always sustained it and we renew our former declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced.

We are always mindful of the country's debt to the soldiers and sailors of the United States and we believe in making ample provision for them and in the liberal administration of the pension laws.

We favor the peaceful settlement of international differences by arbitration.

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equitable protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

Our great interests and our growing commerce in the orient, render the condition of China of high importance to the United States. We cordially commend the policy pursued in that direction by the administration of President McKinley and President Roosevelt. We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any state has been unconstitutionally limited, and if such is the case, we demand that representation in congress and in the electoral colleges shall be proportionately reduced as directed by the constitution of the United States.

Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

The great statesman and patriotic American, William McKinley, who was re-elected by the republican party to the presidency four years ago, was assassinated just at the threshold of his second term. The entire nation mourned his timely death and did justice to his great qualities of mind and character which history will confirm and repeat.

The American people were fortunate in his successor, to whom they turned with a trust and confidence which have been fully justified. President Roosevelt brought to the great responsibility thus sadly forced upon him a clear head, a brave heart, an earnest patriotism, and high ideals of public duty and public service. True to the principles of the republican party and to the policies which that party had declared, he has also shown himself ready for every emergency and has met new and vital questions with ability and with success.

The confidence of the people in his justice, inspired by his public career, enabled him to render personally an inestimable service to the country by bringing about a settlement of the coal strike which threatened such disastrous results at the opening of winter in 1902.

Our foreign policy under his administration has not only been able, vigorous and dignified, but in the highest degree successful. The complicated questions which arose in Venezuela were settled in such a way by President Roosevelt that the Monroe doctrine was signally vindicated and the cause of peace and arbitration greatly advanced.

His prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the

highest terms, not only secured to us the canal route but averted foreign complications which might have been of a very serious character. He has continued the policy of President McKinley in the orient and our position in China, signified by our recent commercial treaty with that empire, has never been so high.

He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of the Alaskan boundary was finally settled.

Whenever crises against humanity have been perpetrated which have shocked our people, his protest has been made and our good offices have been tendered, but always with due regard to international obligations.

Under his guidance we find ourselves at peace with all the world and never were more respected or our wishes more regarded by foreign nations.

Pre-eminently successful in regard to our foreign relations he has been equally fortunate in dealing with domestic questions. The country has known that the public credit and the national currency would be absolutely safe in the hands of his administration. In the enforcement of the laws he has shown not only courage, but the wisdom which understands that to permit laws to be violated or disregarded opens the door to anarchy, while the just enforcement of the law is the soundest conservatism. He has held firmly to the fundamental American doctrine that all men must obey the law, that there must be no distinction between rich and poor, between strong and weak, but that justice and equal protection under the law must be secured to every citizen without regard to race, creed or condition.

His administration has been throut vigorous and honorable, high-minded and patriotic. We commend it without reservation to the considerate judgment of the American people.

CANNON PRESIDES OVER CONVENTION

Continued from First Page.

Name cathedral of Chicago, who delivered the invocation.

Credentials Report.

"Is the committee on credentials ready to report?" asked the chairman.

Senator McComas, chairman of the committee on credentials, arose from his seat in the Maryland delegation and said:

"Mr. Chairman: The committee on credentials has instructed me to read the report of the credentials committee."

"The gentleman will please take the platform," said the chairman, and Senator McComas, mounting the rostrum, proceeded to read the report.

The first part of the document related to those contests in which the action of the national committee was upheld. The report in this connection was received with a ripple of applause which was slightly accentuated when the decision placing both the "Cannon" and "Black and Tan" of Louisiana was read.

An outburst of cheers greeted the announcement that the credentials committee had decided in favor of the action in Wisconsin. The name of each delegate in Wisconsin was greeted with cordial applause when it was pronounced by Senator McComas.

The statement of the committee giving its reasons for its decision on the Wisconsin case was heard in this connection. The report showing intense interest in the report in this particular.

The senator went with detail into the details of the appearance of the La Follette faction before the committee, its disparaging statements to the committee and its subsequent withdrawal. He did not refer to the announcement made by Mr. Roe, but announced that it was appended to and made a part of the report of the committee.

The announcement that the credentials committee had unanimously decided in favor of the "stalwarts" was greeted with loud cheers.

The motion was declared that a complete, full and impartial investigation had been made and that there was no other course for the committee in justice to pursue than to report as the allegations made in the report as far as they related to the committee to be utterly false.

Credentials Report Adopted.

The report was adopted by a viva voce vote.

Senator Foraker moved that General Osterhaus, a distinguished German soldier of the union army, be given a seat.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed Senator Foraker of Ohio and General Bingham of Pennsylvania a committee to select General Osterhaus to the platform.

Senator Depew obtained recognition to make a report from the special committee which was organized at the invitation of the St. Louis exposition company to visit the exposition. No action in the way of an acceptance of the invitation was deemed necessary by the committee. The report gave in detail the transportation arrangements, the trip to begin at 9 o'clock Thursday night. The report was adopted.

At this moment the convention burst into applause as General Osterhaus was escorted to the platform. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed Senator Foraker of Ohio and General Bingham of Pennsylvania a committee to select General Osterhaus to the platform.

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mindful of whether the constitution follows the flag or the flag follows the constitution. Truly, can any good thing come out of this democratic chaos? In his making creative years what comes, domestic or foreign, fiscal or industrial, expansive or constructive, has the democratic party embodied into the national thought or woven into the fabric of the republic? An obstructionist always, it has been a participant, in spite of itself, in a national glory and greatness to which it has long since ceased to contribute.

Our virtue young nation presses on with undying energy. Its footprints are everywhere. It impresses its character upon every land. It is unthinkable that at very threshold of our world-work the American citizen will again experiment and imperil our all by turning over the reins of government to an incompetent, incapable and inert democracy? To fulfill the republic's mighty destiny, the guiding, shaping, controlling spirit must and will be the republican party.

Mr. Chairman, the great northwest, whence I had teams with hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic republicans. You know their worth and their fealty. On their behalf I am commissioned to second the nomination of their choice for president of these United States. We need and demand today a wise and dauntless mariner to take our soundings and shape our course.

In this history-making hour, at the dawn of a century big with the potentialities of individual and national life, when the republic advances full speed upon a future we cannot know in all the excitement of the individual struggle for wealth and self-aggrandizement, in the midst of tendencies toward municipal and governmental corruption, and when keenest minds seem largely bent upon graft without recompense, we have only to

name our choice for president for all the world to know that his name is a synonym for courage, for untiring energy, for loyalty to principle, for uprightness, for rugged honesty. No words of any man are needed to tell you that he is pre-eminently qualified to be our inspiring leader. We are proud of his distinguished career and of his great service to the nation. We endorse his unswerving devotion to the highest ideals of government and the highest Americanism. We support him for his lofty character; for his manifest genius; for his splendid personality, and for his superb moral courage.

Four years ago, the republican party placed him beside the immortal McKinley and with such standard-bearers, with such a cause, we marched to a glorious victory. When the assassin's ignoble work was accomplished, and amid the nation's tears, showered with the nation's love, the gentle McKinley passed to the ages and was crowned with the wreath of immortal fame, the intrepid and aggressive Roosevelt faced and was equal to the grave responsibilities of the presidency.

He has kept the faith. By force of his character and his works he has extended, at home and abroad, the influence and greatness of the republic. His name has come to be a symbol everywhere of American manhood, American valor, American honesty and American supremacy.

Obeys a mandate, both pleasing and supreme, on behalf of the great state of Minnesota and the mighty empire of the Northwest, whose growth and prosperity will ever keep full pace with the giant growth of the nation itself. I desire to second the nomination of that intrepid leader, that potent statesman, that master workman upon the greater republic, that tried, trusted and incomparable public servant—the president now, the president again to be,—Theodore Roosevelt.

your own affair, of course, but still a crime to put a drug into your stomach that may upset your nervous system and bring on all kinds of ails such as the coffee drinker usually knows. The result may be only a slight form of dyspepsia, or it may be organic heart or kidney trouble or nervous prostration, for science has proved that the drugs in coffee DIRECTLY attack the nerves, stomach, heart and kidneys. If the nervous trouble ends in sore eyes or piles don't be surprised, for coffee has been PROVED to be the cause of these and other obscure troubles.

in coffee's place 10 days of a rebuilding agent that is positively ALL FOOD and not at all a drug usually shows big results for the better and that's just POSTUM'S job—to rebuild all the broken down nerve cells in brain and nerve centers. The trial is pleasant, for well boiled POSTUM has the fine color and suggests the flavor of the highest grade of Old Government Java, and when served with rich cream is simply delicious. In a few days the old coffee ails disappear and you find you have come to like delicious POSTUM for its own flavor and for the satisfied, well-fel feeling that follows the use of this true food-drink. (Made of purest cereals only.)

is always in POSTUM'S favor for the reason that after 10 days or so the most fastidious will not miss the coffee, for POSTUM has entirely taken its place so far as the palate goes and Body, Brain and Nerves feel as if you have taken a new lease on life, a taste of the delicious glow of health that cannot possibly come so long as a destroying agent like coffee is made a part of the daily diet. No matter how well you feel if you drink coffee, you will feel better if you cut out the coffee and drink well-boiled POSTUM in its place. Possibly you would like a tast

The Joy of Living

Then Put Aside the Drug-drink for a Short While and Try POSTUM

and even 10 days trial will show really big improvement, for there is a great, grand message to humanity in POSTUM and it will not take long to show even in the worst, sickest, broken-down coffee toper. Don't sit on the fence and howl "Nonsense, coffee don't hurt me, why I've drank it all my life," but make a little trial that will prove something. If you say like thousands of others "coffee don't hurt" you are only guessing. The reward is BIG if you do find out you're wrong, and 10 days trial of POSTUM

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A Crime

A Trial

The Verdict

The Joy of Living

Then Put Aside the Drug-drink for a Short While and Try POSTUM

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