this is Mr. Barham's amendment:

"Provided, further, that unless the settlement herein authorized be perfected within one year after the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall at once proceed to foreclose all liens now held by the United States against said railroad companies, and to collect the indebtedness herein sought to be settled, and nothing in the act contained shall be held to be a waiver or release of any rights, lien or cause of action already held by the United States."

"Mr. Cannon—Now, Mr. Speaker, in my judgment that amendment enlarges the Senate provision instead of limiting it, but the gentleman from California thinks it would be a valuable amendment. We cannot vote upon it at this stage unless there is consent. Now, I have no objection if such is the unanimous wish of the House to modify my motion, and move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur with the amendment which has just been read.

"Mr. Barham—I hope the House will do that.

"Mr. Speaker pro tempore—The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to withdraw his motion to recede and concur and to make the motion to concur with the amendment which has just been read from the Clerk's desk. Is there any objection?"

Did Not Object.

And in that House sat my distinguished opponent, James G. Maguire. There was no objection. There came not from his mouth at that time an objection to the document which he travels this State and brands as infamous. Is that fair? Aye, that he contends that the record does not report him fairly and that I do not comment fairly upon the report as made. Eliminate what I have said if you please upon that subject and let us meet it upon another ground. He says that was a Democratic measure, and assails the Republican party for some of the perfidy of that party. Let me tell you who the man was that proposed that amendment, that entire bill. It was none other than John T. Morgan of Alabama, the Democratic champion of the people. That bill originated not with any Republican, but with a Democrat. Then why brand it as a Republican measure, tell me? Not only that, but that bill, as I have already stated, provided for the payment to the Government of every dollar that the Southern Pacific Company owed the country and interest upon interest. And if you or I should pay our debts in that way everybody would say they were liquidated, would they not? Is there any other rule of common justice and common honesty that you can apply to the meanest corporation on earth? No. Everybody has rights. Every corporation has rights.

The man who kneels on your street and takes a pick and knocks the stones out of the walks and places them back, wearing his knees, if you please, to the blood, has rights, and so has the richest man who inhabits a palace in this city.

Now, how did that bill pass the United States Senate? The record shows that it was introduced by that distinguished champion of the people—Morgan of Alabama. Then it was scrutinized and remodeled—it is a Republican bill, you know—to suit the judgment of that railroad hireling, that stalwart Democrat, Stephen M. White. (Applause.) Introduced by a Democrat, corrected by as honest, as honorable, as brave, as true a man as ever traveled this earth, Steve White; and after having thus been criticized, having thus been remodeled, it went through the United States Senate, voted for by every Populist in that body, by every Silver-Republican in that body and by every Republican in that body and every Democrat in that body. (Applause).

Who Was Honest?

Now tell, me, fellow citizens, when was it that my friend Maguire, who loves me so much, became possessed of more integrity, more honesty, more ability than every man in the United States Senate? If that bill met the approval of the wisdom and the judgment of every man in the United States Senate do you think that it can be very onerous in its character? I do not. And that was the reason why Mr. Maguire, when his optics rested upon it, made no objection thereto. (Applause).

Now, fellow citizens, I think I am encroaching upon the time of others. (Cries of "Go on, go on"). You are very kind; if you knew the feelings that pass through my heart as I stand here perhaps you would tell me to go on.

They say that I am a railroad man. (Laughter.) They say the "old Abe" of California, Jake Neff, is a railroad hireling. (Laughter and applause.) You can't make people believe such nonsense as that. I am less known, and somebody might be deluded by assaults of that kind upon me. Of course it is extremely disagreeable—extremely distasteful—to a man to speak of himself and for himself, and I assure you but for the attitude of the gentleman upon the other side of this question I never should have made a speech during this campaign. It was my purpose originally not to engage in any discussion at all. But the position taken by the gentleman on the other side has not forced me, but my committee, whom I have considerable affection for, has demanded that I say something to the people, otherwise I should not be violating the ideas which make it distasteful to me as a man to say these things. That is my apology for appearing before you and saying this. They say all sorts of things about me. Among other things they complain because occasionally I put my hands in my pockets. (Laughter.)

A voice—How about Otis and the Times at Los Angeles?

Mr. Gage—How about Otis and the Times?

The voice—Yes.

Mr. Gage—Why, Maguire quotes Otis, and Otis has stated in his paper that Maguire is an anarchist and a dangerous man to the community. I wouldn't say anything half as bad as that about him. (Great laughter and applause.)

A Voice—Maguire is all right. (Cries of "Go on, Gage." "Throw him out.")

Mr. Gage—Oh, give every man a show for his white alley or his black alley either. (Laughter.)

Not an S. P. Hireling.

But, as I remarked, and of course you do not know me personally, some of you might be impressed with these circulated statements, one among which is that I am related to a gentleman by the name of Gage who is connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

I tell you I landed on these far-off Pacific shores when I was a mere child, friendless and broke (laughter), but I have always been true to an injunction that my dear old mother asked me to follow. She said when I kissed her the last farewell: "Henry, be true to your convictions, work hard, be honest and you will triumph." (Great applause.) I have—and this is no reflection upon any gentleman referred to—no adult male relative, but I have children here west of the Rocky Mountains. That answers the first proposition.

Now as to my railroad record. How I studied law, and I have followed that profession up to this hour from the time I was old enough to embark in it, will not be interesting to you, but it was an awful struggle to me. And when I arrived at the age of manhood the first speech that I ever made in my life was in denunciation of the claim of the railroads to a right to interfere in California politics. (Great applause.) That speech——

A voice—I heard that speech, and I can guarantee every word you say as true.

Mr. Gage—Thank you. Well, you may guarantee it, my dear old friend.

Another voice—I will guarantee that Gage will be Governor.

Mr. Gage—Thank you. Your hair is white and mine is gray, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindly expression, because it is the truth. From that day to this hour I have been consistent to the sentiments expressed on that occasion. And if my Democratic friends—no, not Democratic but Unionist friends, with a policy like a meteor struck by lightning—have any controversy over it, they will find that speech reported in the Los Angeles Star of date November 6, 1876.

The People's Friend.

When the great controversy came on between the people and this corporation relative to their right in their land grant, I was upon the side of the people. I do not claim that I did much, but like the widow and the mite, I gave all I had for the common people in that controversy. And I have never received—although they have sought to employ me, but I preferred to stand for the people—I have never received a dollar from that company, except money which I have made them pay for injuring my fellow man or killing him. (Great applause.)

Senator White—and I love him—stood upon a rostrum in this city and stated that the Republican ticket was railroad from top to bottom. That included myself, you will remember, and my opponent immediately seized it and went for that like a trout after a fly. He said, "Didn't you hear what Senator White said, that that ticket was nominated by the railroad company?" White never said any such thing. Mark the jingle of my friends words. He said that ticket from top to bottom was the ticket of the railroad company, not that they wanted it as it was, not that they had anything to do with its nomination, but it was their ticket; that is to say, they would vote that ticket. Well, I am glad that for once in the history of that corporation it intends to do the right thing. (Laughter and applause.) I feel that every man ought to vote that ticket who appreciates the rights of property, the rights of liberty and who is opposed to the horrible revolutionary doctrine of the single tax. (Applause.)

Now my friend White—I told you I loved him. I do, individually; as a man he is a superb creature, but when it comes to politics, heavens! Let him alone. (Laughter.) He got on his old refrain, the same refrain that he had in 1896. He said that that ticket, McKinley and all, was railroad, and advised you to vote for Bryan. (Laughter.) But nobody was deceived by his words—I won't say nobody, but the majority of the people were not deceived by his words, and his party met what it will meet this time, a merited defeat.

As illustrative of the partisanship of my friend White, I remember in the history of this State when that distinguished gentleman refused to advocate the candidacy of a noble man who aspired to the same place I aspire to, and it was none less that his good old father. Need you wonder, if he would not advocate the election of his father that he would not howl very loudly for me?

I have trenched upon your time already too much. (Cries of "Go on; go on.") Oh, no, you see it is now fifteen minutes past 9, and there are others who will entertain you. I thank you. I appreciate the compliment, but let others entertain you for the balance of the evening.

JACOB NEFF TELLS OF THE CONVENTION

Following the close of Mr. Gage's address Chairman Scott introduced Jacob H. Neff in the following words:

"In every community in this country there exists a man of sterling honesty, purity of life and whose great heart beats for all the people, the rich and the poor alike. Such a man is Jacob H. Neff, whom I now have the great honor of introducing to you."

Mr. Neff said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and fellow citizens of San Francisco—It affords me great pleasure to meet this magnificent audience. I see that I am down upon this card for a few remarks. Those remarks will be very brief indeed.

We have here, this evening, our distinguished United States Senator, Honorable George C. Perkins. (Applause.) He will discuss the political issues of the day in an able manner—far more able than I am capable of doing. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, our nominee for Governor, has passed upon the principal questions of the day, the attacks that have been made upon him and upon the ticket recently nominated in the city of Sacramento by the Republican State Convention. I fully concur with him that no influence, no corporate power, dominated that convention. It was a convention of the people, a convention of delegates elected by the people and not appointed by a committee of one hundred. I had the pleasure of presiding over that distinguished body, and no one could look upon the faces upturned there and say that a hireling of the railroad company was among that great body. They were all men, free born, of lawful age, and permitted to act entirely for themselves.

Now, I have said that I would be very brief in my remarks. When I accepted the honor of the nomination for Lieutenant Governor upon the Republican State ticket I indorsed the platform, and to that platform I propose to adhere. I believe in an efficient and honest State government. I believe that every branch of the government should be conducted with the greatest degree of efficiency, purity and economy. If you, fellow-citizens, believe that I am the proper person to be elected to the position of Lieutenant Governor I shall faithfully, honestly and to the best of my ability discharge the duties that may be incumbent upon me. With this I conclude and bid you all good-night.

SENATOR PERKINS ON LIVE ISSUES

Senator George C. Perkins was introduced by Chairman Scott, and spoke as follows:

This splendid assemblage of representative men and women indicates far more potently than mere words could do that the great heart of the people of San Francisco is in complete accord with the Republican party. It indicates that California will in the coming election bestow a well-earned and well-deserved vote of confidence on President McKinley and indorse with a Republican majority his administration of the affairs of the nation.

The coming election, following hard upon the heels of war, while the terms of peace are unsettled and in process of negotiation, is of vital importance, not only to the people of this State, but it rises to the dignity of national importance. Aside from the election of a Governor, two Justices of the Supreme Court and other State officers, we are to elect seven members of Congres and the members of our State Legislature, who, in turn, will elect a United States Senator to represent this State for the ensuing six years; and I ask you, gentlemen, with the construction of the Nicaragua canal, the Hawaiian cable, the readjustment of the commerce of the Pacific, if it is not important to see to it that our next Senator is one who will be in accord with the administration, which will have so much to do with the determining of these great questions.

Republican Record.

The Republican party comes with confidence before the people and submits its record of the past as a guarantee of its future good faith. Every promise made, every assurance given to the people in its national platform, has been sacredly kept and carried out in spirit as well as in letter. Our Democratic friends complain that we are always talking about our record. Why should we not talk about our record when it will bear the searching light of investigation and criticism? They do not discuss or refer to their own record, and I don't blame them for not doing so. In speaking of the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican parties I speak of them as different political parties, and of the members as I would of the stockholders of a corporation. For instance, I know many persons who are stockholders in the People's Savings Bank of this city. They are honorable, high-minded gentlemen, but the corporation in which they are stockholders swindled every man, woman and child who had any business dealings with it. And so it is with many Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. As individuals they are honorable, high-minded gentlemen; but I am afraid of their corporation. It needs some kind of overhauling. They have just solemnized a triple marriage at Sacramento, and have spawned a new political party—a sort of political rag baby; but it cannot save them from suspicion.

I honor a man or a woman who stands up and fights bravely for a well-defined principle, although I may differ with their views. It was so with the good old-fashioned Democrats. I respected them for the honest zeal with which they advocated State rights, free trade and many other public policies on which I held diametrically opposite views. I also respected the Populists for their proposed socialistic administration of public affairs, and believed then and believe now that they were honest at that time in advocating the Government ownership of railroads and the general paternal form of government. Even our Silver Republican friends I believed honest in their advocacy of the free coinage of silver. But when all of the followers of all these "isms" have combined and centered upon one candidate, when they come together with their incongruous and contradictory platforms and center upon one man who shall represent them all, then I begin to believe that their vaunted principles have been abandoned in a mad and undignified chase for public office and emoluments.

Grave Contradictions.

When a man runs on three separate platforms, made by three political parties differing so widely in their principles that they refuse to become and cannot become one party, a suspicion is at once raised that that man wants office very badly, or that he enjoys riding three odd-sized horses at once, with each going in a different direction. The French statesman Gambetta once said of an opponent that he was not to be trusted by either of two political parties, because he had a leg in each camp; and I think Gambetta was right. Now let us consider these platforms.

The Democratic platform demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. It commends the Democrats in Congress for favoring "all measures" for the support of our arms in the war with Spain, and also commends the same Democrats in Congress for opposing the war revenue bill, without which our arms could not have been supported at all. They appear to favor the war, but are against its prosecution.

Then the platform reiterates the position of the party on the railroad issue. It has been reiterating that for many years. It has elected Governors, Legislatures and Railroad Commissions by that reiteration, and when in power has forgotten its reiteration, and has not reiterated any more until it wanted office again.

That platform wants the poll tax abolished and is silent about other taxes. The Democratic platform commends the condition of State affairs under Governor Budd, and lauds him for the high condition of things, while the Populist platform affairs under form begins by saying there form begins by saying there is urgent necessity of reform in the State government, which is pretty rough on the Governor. The Populist platform also calls for the initiative and the referendum; for direct legislation by the people, for the abolishing of representative government, for the denying of the right of review by the courts or of veto by the Governor.

Cheap Paper Money.

It demands the immediate issue of irredeemable paper currency by the Government and the free coinage of silver. Why in the name of reason should we coin silver or gold, if we are to immediately issue irredeemable paper currency? Running a printing press is cheaper than running the mint. The Populist platform further demands that the Government bid in the Central Pacific road and operate the same for the benefit of the people. The Democratic platform demands that it be held by the Government as a public highway, on which the Democratic candidate for Governor says that every man shall have the right to run his own locomotives and cars. All of us who keep our own cars and locomotives can then hitch up and take a spin on the rail. But the Populists want the Government to run the cars. As the Democratic Populist candidate for Governor indorses both platforms, he indorses these two opposite plans. Believing him an honest man, it is not clear to me how he can believe in both propositions.

The Populist platform wants the war with Spain prosecuted with overwhelming vigor. It is probable Spain found that this was done. At any rate she has not complained of any lack of vigor in the premises.

It also demands the repeal of the poll tax and exemption of small homesteads and personal property from taxation, but demands a graduated income and inheritance tax. As an income is personal property, and such property passes by inheritance, it is somewhat difficult to see how such taxes can be levied when personal property is exempt from taxation.

The platform views with alarm the number of unemployed people. A good way to stop that would be for the Populist to go home, vote the Republican ticket and stop forever hammering political tomtoms that frighten men from embarking in enterprise. Let him insure us an undisturbed Republican administration and I will insure him that no one with a pair of hands and a willingness to work will remain unemployed.

The Dissenting Pops.

The Populist platform, being for paper money, Government operation of railroads, Government ownership of all public utilities, for the abolition of representative government, for the exemption from taxation of personal property, for immediate reform of the State government, which the Democratic platform says Governor Budd has reformed to perfection, one sees the strain it must be upon a candidate to have one leg on this platform and one on the Democratic platform, which sets up doctrines diametrically opposite to these.

The Silver Republican platform commends the administration of President McKinley, and the Democratic-Populist candidate for Governor has indorsed it, while he has also indorsed the condemnation of the President by the Populist and Democratic platforms.

Talk about Jefferson! Why, if he were alive to-day he would be a member of the Republican party, and would say as the Savior of mankind said to the money-changers who had established themselves in the Temple of the Lord. They preach the principles of Jefferson to uphold and perpetuate modern agrarianisms. Did you ever know of a Populist or a Silver Republican that had been a washed-out Republican who was not always boasting that he had once been a Republican? Like an old toper, he had seen better days, and was sorry old friends had drifted away from him.

Railroad Issues.

Now, what are the real issues before the people in this political campaign? Certainly it is not the railroad question or national politics, nor is it State politics. The question of freight and fares is being settled, not by Democrats, Populists or Board of Railroad Commissioners, but by competition. California is not opposed to railroads as railroads. Its attitude toward them is hostile only when they are oppressive or when they step aside from their legitimate business to influence legislation or to secure the defeat or success of political candidates. In verification of that statement I have but to call attention to the railroad recently constructed down the great San Joaquin Valley, the stock of which was subscribed and paid for by the merchants of this city.

The collection of the amount due the Government from the Central Pacific Railroad Company is not an issue in this campaign. That question has been settled. When President McKinley assumed the duties of his high office he discovered that his predecessor had arranged for a compromise of the Union Pacific indebtedness; that he had accepted a guarantee of $45,000,000 for a debt of about $66,000,000 due the Government, or but little more than 60 cents on the dollar. President McKinley believed a larger sum could be realized, and he directed notice to be served upon the corporation that the Government must have a positive guarantee of a larger sum, or he would proceeed to foreclose the lien upon the road and offer it for sale to the highest bidder. To make a long story short, after several months the company came to his terms and the Government received every dollar, principal and interest, amounting to over $66,000,000, which was put into the treasury of the United States.

Effect of the Tariff.

When President McKinley assumed the duties of his high office he found, upon a review of the business history of the country, that the four preceding years had been a period of general depression throughout the land, although there had been no drought, no epidemic of disease, no tornado or earthquake which might have produced these results. Yet the fact remained that men were idle, that rolling mills, machine shops, factories, coal and iron mines were closed down, the arm of industry was paralyzed and employes were marching in squads and armies from one State to another in search of employment and knocking at the halls of Congress for Governmental relief. Republicans claimed that all of this misery and idleness was caused by national legislation, which had thrown our ports and warehouses open to the products of other lands, bringing our people into competition with the cheap labor of Europe and the servile peon of Asia. President McKinley therefore believed it his patriotic duty not to wait until Congress should convene eight months later—but he immediately called that body together in special session, and by message recommended them to so revise our present tariff laws as to protect American industries and stimulate manufacturing, so that work might be given to the unemployed. Congress immediately commenced its labors, and not three months passed before a general revival of business ensued. Confidence was restored throughout the land and an air of general prosperity prevailed. I will not weary you by reciting, as I could, the number of factories, machine shops and rolling mills that commenced to operate in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama and other States in immediate response to this magical touch. I will content myself with the simple statement that the wheels of industry began to hum; the very atmosphere seemed changed, and the people looked forward with hope and confidence in the future.

Imports of Gold.

During the fiscal year ending June 30 last, there has been received in the United States $99,849,059 in gold net from foreign countries, which I am told by one of our leading local bankers represents the balance of trade in favor of this country. He also assured me that this marvelous increase was the result of Congressional adjustation and the restoration of confidence in business circles by reason of the election of a Republican administration. Thus a greater amount of money in good gold has been added to the sum already in circulation than could have been added in silver by the mints to free coinage in three years, running the three mints to their full capacity. Three months have elapsed since the beginning of the present fiscal year and there has been no cessation of the flow of gold to the United States. There has been received at San Francisco in three months $15,000,000 and there is now on the way from Australia to this port over $3,000,000.

The Friend of Labor.

The Republican party, recognizing the fact that labor is the source of all power and wealth, has ever been the friend of labor; not by jingling and meaningless declarations in its platforms, but by vigorous action and by such wise legislative policy as will elevate and advance the dignity of labor. During the previous administration Congress passed a bill, known as the "non-partisan labor commission." It went to President Cleveland during the closing days of Congress, but he neglected to sign it and it failed to become a law. The present Congress took it up again and it passed the Senate and House of Representatives and was signed by Presidently McKinley the day it was presented for his signature. It provides that there shall be nineteen commissioners; five selected by the Senate, five appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and nine appointed by the President. It is further provided that these commissioners shall be selected from different political parties and represent respectively the different branches of labor; from the coal miner and the mechanic; from the farmer and the agriculturist; from the professional man and the merchant. They are to meet from time to time and carefully weigh and consider the various phases of the labor question as presented by the different labor organizations of the several States and Territories of the Union, and from the knowledge so acquired devise and recommend such legislation as will best protect and dignify labor. The commission has already been appointed and it consists of representative men from all the different States of the Union, and I doubt not that their work will be productive of great good to the people.

The last Congress also passed a law making the application of the eight hour system of labor upon public buildings apply to subcontractors as well as original contractors of the Government. That is, the contractor who has been awarded the excavation and construction of our new postoffice building in this city cannot sublet it to contractors who will work their men twelve or fifteen hours per day. Do you want any stronger evidence that the Republican party is the friend of labor?

American Seamen.

The present Congress also passed a bill for the protection of American seamen and the fostering of commerce; it passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, but having received many amendments, all of which met the approval of the owners of vessels as well as those who man them, is now mutually satisfactory to both parties at interest; and in the early days of Congress, when it assembles in December, these amendments will undoubtedly be concurred in by the House of Representatives and the bill become a law, thus giving further evidence of our party's interest in our seamen upon the seas, as well as our workingmen who live at home with us.

I believe in the dignity of labor. I believe in good wages for man and woman. I believe that the best interests of this country are subserved when the laboring man, the mechanic, the artisan and the farmer earns wages that enable him to support himself and family, clothe and educate his children, thus preparing them for the great duties of American citizenship. And that is one of the reasons why I had rather see the sugar beet cultivated on our farms in California by free American labor than encourage the raising of sugar by peon and servile labor in the far away possessions. I believe in paying our labor in the best money in the world—and for that reason I want to see our silver dollar as it is—as good as a gold dollar in any other land on God's footstool.

Single-Tax Theory.

The single tax advocates find encouragement for the adoption of their pet theory in the fact that several of the most zealous champions have been nominated on the Democratic-Populist ticket for high positions of honor and influence. There is a difference of opinion among the friends of this new economic measure as to its practical application. All, I think, however, will agree that it is proposed to collect all of the revenue for the support of the State, county and municipal government, public schools and other institutions by a direct tax upon land regardless of the improvements. It is not clear to my mind why the owner of property situated upon Market, Montgomery and other streets in this city should be exempt from paving taxes upon improvements that bring an income of $20,000 per month, while his neighbor, who owns a similar lot, but is only able to construct a cheap building, capable of yielding an income barely sufficient to pay insurance and interest, should be taxed equally heavy. Why should railroad cars and locomotives, banks, merchandise, money, jewelry and all other personal property be exempt from taxation? Why should the burden fall upon the farmer who tills the soil early and late to make a living? Why should the poor man who has a small lot upon which he has built a home cottage be compelled to pay all of the taxes for the support of the Government, while the rich personal property holder is exempt? The reason is not clear, unless it be based upon the principle that they are always willing to let others bear the burden and heat of the day while they recline in the shadow.

Duty of the Voter.

Let us for the moment dismiss all partisan pride and put behind us every consideration of political preference or prejudice.

Let us, as American citizens, look the truth squarely in the face, for it can do no harm. As between man and man, I want to ask of every Democrat, of every Populist and of every free silver Republican within sound of my voice if ever within their recollection the prospects of this nation seemed brighter or more certain than they do to-day?

I want to ask them how and where they would or could improve past conditions any more rapidly or effectually than is now being done. And, finally—and I want to put this question squarely to them—Is not the Republican party fairly and honestly entitled to all of the honor and all of the credit for this beneficent change that has taken place in the condition of our nation within the past two years?

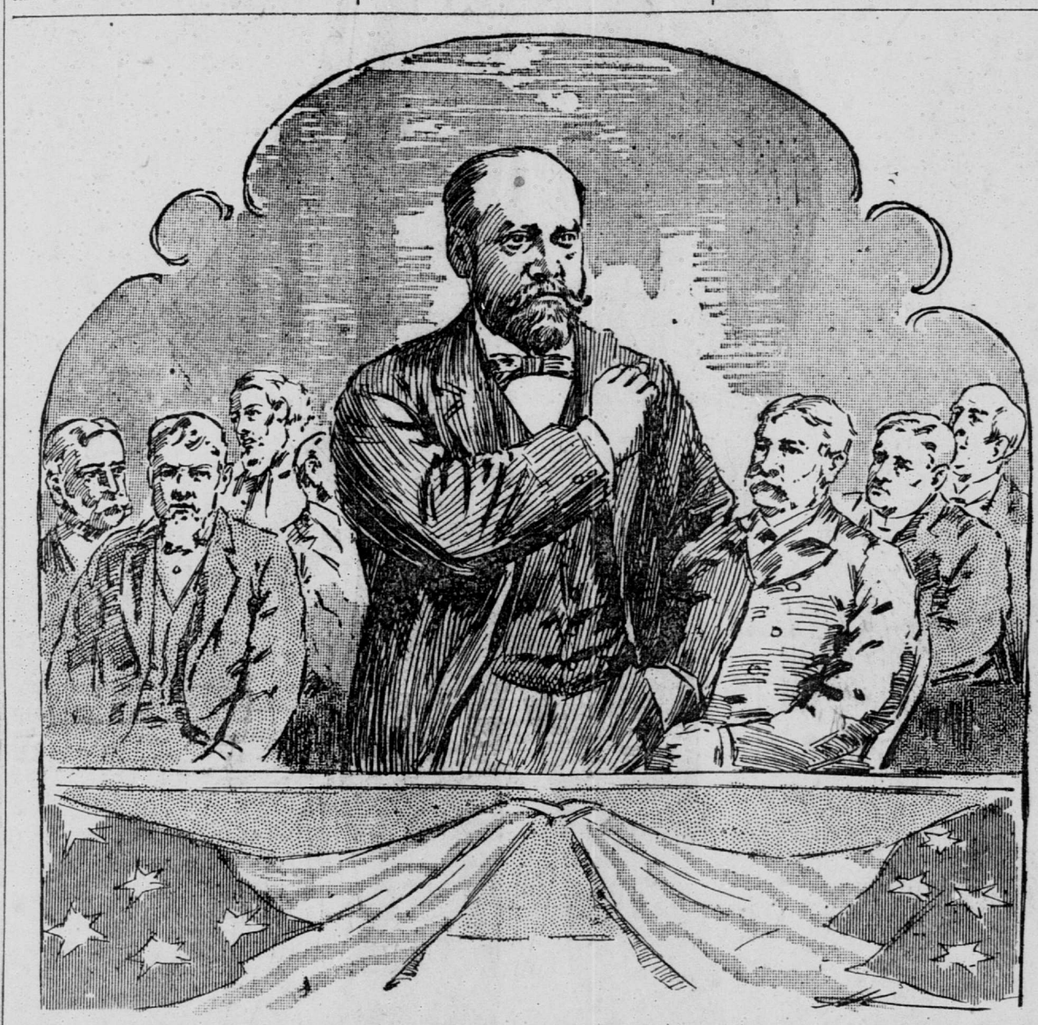
In times of depression and of public misfortune I do not question the right of a Democrat or a Populist to fish some strange theory of government from out the wastebasket of political economy; but I am inclined to question the motives and strongly doubt the loyalty and the wisdom of the American citizen who, stubbornly turning his face against the truth, refuses to acknowledge this nation's unquestioned prosperity simply because it has been brought about against his prophecies by the wisdom of a rival political party. There never was a better time for straying Republicans to come back into the familiar fold; there never was a better time for Populists to concede that the great principles of Republicanism are framed for the nation's best interests; and there never was a better time for Democrats to purify their own party by abandoning it until it has settled back to some honest principles that do not threaten the integrity and very existence of our nation.

Time for Action.

We cannot and must not put this State on record in opposition to the administration that has now in hand the settlement of the terms of peace, which are quite as important as the war itself. We must buckle on our armor and stand by the man at the helm. We have demonstrated to the world that as soldiers there are no Democrats, no Populists, no Republicans—and we must also show them that as citizens we stand by the chief executive and great commander of our army and navy, no matter what his politics may be.

This is the doctrine that will govern the conduct of the noblest type of American citizens on next election day.

We will vote as Americans, not as partisans, and we shall demonstrate to all the world that, despite the promptings of party pride or prejudice, we are above all things in the world Americans; that we are true to our country and its flag, and willing, nay, more than willing eager to sustain our administration and justify this war in the eyes of all the world.



SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS ADDRESSING THE THRONG AT WOODWARD'S PAVILION.

THE VICE CHAIRMEN.

Following are the names of the gentlemen who officiated as vice-chairmen at the Gage-Neff Republican rally at Woodward's Pavilion last evening:

J. J. de Haven, W. W. Morrow, W. H. Beatty, Horace Davis, Charles L. Patton, F. W. Sumner, I. J. Truman, Louis Sloss, R. B. Woodward, C. A. Murdock, Joseph Bien, Levi Strauss, F. R. Webster, John J. Mahoney, S. P. Middleton, H. C. Bunker, A. E. Castle, A. McBoyle, Matthew Arnold, P. Crowley, W. W. Dodge, William M. Bramhall, D. M. Burns, D. E. Hayes, H. B. Russ, D. L. Farnsworth, L. Sachs, W. W. Montague, W. E. Abbott, William F. Whittier, Charles Goodall, Adolph Mack, J. B. Stetson, Dr. J. D. Whitney, Charles M. Yates, James McNab, D. E. Miles, T. B. Morton, Hervey Gray, John Dolbeer, William Smith, George W. Dennis Sr., E. Cooper, George H. Pippy, George K. Porter, J. W. Harris, F. Chapin, A. McLean, J. McGhee, A. Simpson, W. H. Wood, G. Hares, A. W. Peach, C. C. Erickson, J. E. Hopper, J. E. Hopper Jr., J. B. Fulton, Charles L. Kasher, Hugh Duff, Thomas C. Duff, Robert Allen, C. Hildebrand, A. B. Brooks, J. F. Brooks, E. L. Carley, L. A. Haywood, William Donald, Alexander Donaldson, John Morris, W. H. Manuel, Thompson P. Jarvis, James Tod, Benjamin F. Warshauer, P. Barbieri, William H. Reynolds, Captain Charles Jansen, Charles M. Keeney, S. W. Levy, F. A. Koegel, J. Jacoby, J. Eppinger, A. J. Yooc, E. C. Hughes, F. L. Jones, A. Liebenthal, Judah Newman, J. F. Hagemann, C. J. Reilly, A. S. Tubbs, W. T. Schenck, Calvin Nutting, H. I. Kowalsky, John A. Hoey, Joseph Fredericks, E. J. de Pue, Dr. D. Cohn, J. T. Bonestell, M. H. de Young, J. D. Fry, M. R. Higgins, J. P. Jackson, S. B. Leavitt, S. Nickelsburg, W. H. Pratt, P. C. Rossi, B. Triest, S. G. Whitney, Isaac Upham, Dr. William H. McLaughlin, E. F. Preston, J. C. Hoppe, Hervey Guifuss, H. Dutard, J. J. Evans, C. S. Crittenden, W. E. Bridge, W. W. Chase, Henry Wreden, Fred Kronenberg, A. B. Treadwell, John T. Graham, J. E. Doolittle, E. D. Peixotto, W. B. Hooper, Dr. W. F. McNutt, Leon Sloss, Dr. W. H. Mays, J. Wollner, W. G. Badger, G. F. Cavalli, J. K. C. Hobbs, L. M. Kellogg, George H. Wheaton, J. S. Young, Frank A. Vail, D. J. Staples, P. J. Quinlan, N. Ohlandt, William G. Koch, B. P. Flint, George Easton, Dr. G. F. Bucknall, Robert Mitchell, Edward Holland, J. P. Le Count, S. J. Hendy, W. O. Gould, Charles Josselyn, F. H. Merzbach, John L. Prior, Daniel Roth, Dr. W. T. Whitcomb, G. H. Umbsen, R. L. Taylor, W. E. Lane, A. G. Hawes, John F. English, Percy Beamish, Samuel Foster, Charles Jost, T. C. Masteller, Dr. S. F. Long, E. C. Kalben, A. W. Scott, George H. Walker, A. G. Booth, J. D. Spreckels, J. H. Dawson, L. Carty, C. C. Beemis, C. S. Capp, Oliver Eldridge, Dr. J. O. Hirschfelder, R. H. Pease, Dr. M. Regensberger, Dr. L. L. Dorr, A. W. Starbird, James A. Thompson, G. W. Granniss, Thomas Kirkpatrick, David Dorr, William Macdonald, John Nightingale, C. C. Pratt, S. H. Seymour, S. G. Whitney, W. A. S. Nicholson, N. Parrish, George W. Haight, George A. Crall, D. Louderback, L. Slessinger, H. S. Somers, W. D. Sanborn, A. J. Martin, A. L. Lengfeld, William Hermann, G. I. Ives, Joseph Eifelt, John Middleton, Charles Sontag, Joseph Sheerer, L. Elkers, George A. Fisher, H. T. Graves, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, F. H. Kerrigan, Jabez Swan, Harry J. Lask, Jesse E. Marks, T. W. Nowlin, E. W. Runyon, E. W. Williams, H. P. Sonntag, D. D. Shattuck, F. C. Moseback, E. A. Belcher, S. E. Denson, W. H. H. Hart, J. Murray Bailey, C. S. Laumeister, Samuel Aitken, M. Greenbaum, Byron Jackson, B. Arnhold, John L. Koster, George W. Prescott, James K. Wilson, M. L. Asher, A. S. Hallidie, Thomas Price, David Kerr, L. Gerstle, M. J. Burke, John Taylor, John F. Merrill, John Berges, Dr. H. C. Davis, W. S. Duval, M. H. Hecht, J. M. Litchfield, Samuel Newsom, Charles Warren, Joseph Lufkin, John McCarthy, James Vizner, Matt McGowan, D. P. Benson, Dr. William Lawlor, George L. Darling, C. Cleve, J. J. Calisch, Alfred Bouvier, C. I. Havens, Max Goldberg, John Lackmann, V. F. Northrup, J. B. Mulcahy, John Stahl, Joseph Simonson, George D. Toy, F. D. Worth, F. M. Stone, H. H. Sherwood, C. A. Low, F. J. Hurst, H. G. Gerdes, Harry Piper, Andrew McElroy, I. P. Kincaid, A. W. Morgenstern, F. P. Bull, W. C. Burnett, J. C. Currier, A. Gallatin, C. Mason Kinne, William H. Martin, Louis Pockwitz, A. B. Spreckels, George B. Warren, John W. Van Bergen, Oscar Lewis, Alvinza Hayward, Henry Mayer, T. J. Parsons, M. P. Jones, J. Greenbaum, J. H. Hegler, K. Melrose, M. Leventritt, C. B. Rode, H. A. Kuchmeister, C. E. Warden, Gus Pohlman, A. P. Van Duzer, Henry Lunsman, Fred Hewston, W. G. Doolittle, B. F. McKinley, William McKenzie, Leon E. Jones, H. W. Mathews, D. Rosenthal, H. L. Sanborn, T. J. Blakeney, John I. Sabin, Joseph Marks, J. P. McMurray, M. Shannon, J. J. Scovill, John A. Whiteside, C. S. Tilton, John Sroufe, Sidney M. Smith, W. H. Phelps, S. S. Morton, H. B. Mayo, P. N. Lilienthal, H. L. Joachimsen, I. W. Hellman, Dr. H. Gibbons Jr., Joseph G. Geistlinger, A. M. Ebbetts, John A. Hosmer, William M. Madden, Fred Rothgranger, E. I. Wolfe, E. Trittenbach, George C. Smart, John E. Richards, S. Sussman, E. C. Palmieri, Dorson Nichols, J. E. Levison, Joseph King, W. R. Smedberg, A. A. Son, E. J. Jackson, C. H. Hawley, James Gilleran, Dr. W. T. Garwood, A. B. Forbes, William Edwards, S. E. Dutton, L. H. Butcher, Frank Grimes, Thomas A. Farliss, John S. Eells, Peter Dean, E. Danforth, Dr. E. F. Breyfogle, E. F. Bert, W. J. Herrin, William A. Brown, George M. Baum, L. Demarteni, C. V. S. Gibbs, George W. Dennis, A. D. Grimwood, D. C. Martin, A. W. Shrader, John D. Daley, G. C. Groezinger, William McHugh, G. H. Sanderson, V. Stow, C. G. Clinch, William L. Cole, L. P. Bolander, T. H. Caswell, H. G. W. Dinkelspell, T. R. Sullivan, Mark Sheldon, W. F. Bowers, William J. Brady, H. A. Steffens, M. M. Stern, J. G. Tyrell, Gregory Valiero, R. D. Chandler, A. C. Berthier, D. Biagi, J. F. Clark, George H. S. Dryden, M. Ferntuck, F. J. French, C. M. Cook, D. H. Bibb, John F. Bigelow, Chris W. Smith, F. G. Sanborn, T. B. Veasy, J. M. Troutt, Charles R. Bishop, E. R. Dimond, Z. U. Dodge, M. Blaskower, Henry Blythe, Milton S. Eisner, Gaston Strauss, William Enleth, J. H. Borland, George T. Corey, Thomas L. Doran, A. I. Esberg, Wakefield Baker, A. P. Black, Charles H. Forbes, John Hunt, B. I. Salomon, Edward Turner, R. H. Stafford, E. H. Heacock, W. H. Bodfish, F. L. Brown, William B. Cluff, James H. Daly, John Bermingham, W. B. Blair, A. J. Evans, R. H. Fitzgerald, H. V. Scott, P. A. Bergerot, Joseph Barbetta, W. H. Brown, F. Taylor, George H. Bahrs, J. E. Barry, E. W. Eustice, E. P. Barrett, Edgar Briggs, H. C. Firebaugh, C. E. Benjamin, W. G. Sharkey, M. H. Barry, O. F. Von Rhein, Max Warschauer, E. L. Head, Charles Sleeper, O. D. Baldwin, H. F. Fortman, F. L. Turpin, R. H. Pease, B. A. Beeker, N. D. Rideout, Peter Phelan, Patrick Rodgers, T. R. Bannerman, John J. More, Eugene W. Levy, John R. Hillman, Rolla V. Watt, George W. Turner, B. K. Michaels, Charles F. Runyon, Frank D. Bates, W. D. Fennimore, E. R. Horton, F. B. Kellam, W. E. Jackson, Luther Elkins, J. B. Archer, George Tasheira, C. H. Dunsmoore, J. A. Magee, Thomas Chandler Jr., Thomas Evans, George Van Staden, S. E. Slade, D. Layden, John Grief, Edward B. Smith, Wm. W. Shannon, A. E. Buckingham, B. F. Barton, A. W. Crandall, J. C. Campbell, Jerome Deasy, Lucius L. Solomons, M. H. Smith, O. A. Tolle, Dr. H. E. Sanderson, Paul A. Somers, G. A. Beanston, George W. Beaver, C. N. Felton, Major C. P. Eagan, John T. Dare, I. S. Cohen, F. R. Danforth, P. W. Lannon, C. W. Slack, A. A. Watkins, H. T. Scott, Fred W. Lees, J. C. B. Hebbard, M. J. Brunn, F. G. Edwards, John A. Dunker, William K. Curry, Otto Belan, M. M. Estee, V. H. Metcalf, Colonel J. P. Jackson, E. F. Loud, Julius Kahn, Harlow H. White, W. H. Talbot, E. A. Selfridge, I. S. Kidd, James Stevenson, P. H. Prendergast, Al M. Hauser, Paris Kilburn, Chauncey St. John, J. P. Stephens, A. Ruef, John P. Rice, W. C. Ralston, E. S. Pillsbury, E. W. Newhall, G. H. Gilmore, J. K. Firth, Thomas Kyle, Drury Melone, Joseph Martin, Richard Hynes, Henry Kohn, George J. Vincent, William J. Murray, W. S. Spinney, C. W. Gordon, J. F. Houghton, T. B. De Witt, Dr. P. A. Kearney, R. H. Warfield, Martin Dow, J. F. Connolly, J. Stohler, C. C. Gerard, Hugh Dougherty, Emil Sutherman, M. Cooney, L. E. Phillips, A. A. Banz, C. J. Peterson, John Herringer, O. Brandt, Charles Broderson, E. M. Erickson, P. E. Erickson, Joseph Akerblad, Oliver Olsen, A. G. Johnson, Alex Olssen, Emil Bauer, J. W. W. Cox, Dr. J. N. Powell, N. Manarse, Arthur Piper, John Kline, John Coulon, George S. Matthews, C. C. Morres, W. O. Elmer, Frank Spencer, Charles C. Pratt, R. E. Houghton, R. S. Alexander, George W. Elder, H. S. Chapperlier, J. C. Edgar, J. L. Thorp, P. B. Gallagher, Chris Dunker, Robert Wieneke, Dr. F. P. Muffe, Dr. A. E. Brune, Fritz Gercke, Hans Veroni, Robert Munk, Charles Bundschu, George A. Rutz, Fritz Hagemann, R. Broad, A. S. Watson, Phillip Lamb, H. H. Gray, H. Hennings, A. K. Tillie, William Gunther, Thomas Fay, M. Whelan, William Cairns, J. W. Pringle, J. Oswald, W. M. Cashman, W. H. McClellan, J. H. Marshall, J. S. Egan, J. Kavanaugh, C. Sturges, E. E. Drake, W. Scott, T. Holland, T. Brooks, W. Hocke, Fred Huddart