CONVENTION CLEARS THE WAY FOR NOMINATIONS

Permanent Organization Effected, Contests Settled and the Platform Adopted Without a Jarring Note to Mar the Harmony.

Colonel Roosevelt's Every Movement the Occasion for a Demonstration Attesting the Popularity of the "Strenuous" Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—President McKinley was not renominated at the session of the Republican National Convention to-day. But to-morrow will witness, in all probability, the unparalleled spectacle of both the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates being nominated by acclamation. Senator Hanna "threw up the sponge" to-day. He found he could not stem the tide of the popular favorite without using the direct influence of the administration at Washington, and this he could not get. Possibly even with it he might have failed; but without it the task was hopeless.

The President would have no hand in an effort to control the convention. He made known directly to Mr. Hanna his wish that the will of the convention should not be thwarted, and when that unequivocal word came Mr. Hanna reluctantly abandoned the fight.

With this retirement from the contest against the Empire State Governor both nominations could have been made before the convention adjourned to-day. The original programme was to renominate McKinley to-day and to nominate the candidate for Vice President to-morrow. But the National Republican Committee had made a compact with the Philadelphia committee to keep the convention here for three days, and it was feared that if the nomination for President were made to-day the convention might take the bit in its teeth and wind up the proceedings before dark.

Hanna Takes No Risks.

All the preparations for the President's nomination at this session had been perfected. Hundreds of red, white and blue pampas plumes attached to long staffs had been taken down into the delegates' pit before the convention met and there stowed away against the inevitable moment when the climax should be reached. As they were carried into the pit by the ushers while the convention was assembling, they recalled the magnificent scene at St. Louis four years ago, when similar plumes set the convention mad with delight during the famous McKinley demonstration. Knowing the temper of the delegates and the crowds, Mr. Hanna decided to take no risks. And consequently the immense throngs which blackened the vast amphitheater to-day were compelled to content themselves with the routine incidents connected with the permanent organization—an oration by Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, and the scene which attended the unanimous adoption of the platform. Then they returned to the city to wait another twenty-four hours for the nominations which they have traveled, some hundreds, some thousands of miles to witness.

It was a great disappointment to most of them. The machinery of the convention moved so smoothly that the session did not afford them an opportunity to let off steam. There was not the slightest jar. The wheels moved as noiselessly as a Corliss engine. The hand of Hanna was at the helm. He is an experienced and accomplished manager. Not an eccentric slipped. At one point, when the convention scraped on a sandbar over a proposition advanced by Senator Quay of Pennsylvania to cut down the representation of the Southern States in future conventions to a basis of votes polled for the Republican candidate, the lever was reversed, and the convention promptly backed off, thus avoiding the threatened shallow by postponing a decision upon the subject until to-morrow. The Southern delegates, without regard to color, race or previous condition, are very much incensed over what they regard as a blow at their power in national conventions, and the growl they emitted to-day indicates that they propose to fight in their effort to avert it.

Roosevelt's Popularity.

Again to-day Governor Roosevelt carried off the honors. His entrance was the signal for the most pronounced demonstration of the session. It was as dramatic as that of yesterday and was practically a repetition of his experience then. He still wore his Rough Rider hat. Some of his austerity had departed. With the relaxation of Mr. Hanna's opposition, the Governor realized that he must succumb to the inevitable. And he appeared resigned to his fate. Only once did he seem to resent the popular acclamations. That was when Senator Wolcott, who is one of his ardent supporters, gave the crowd an opportunity to cheer him by naming him on the committee to escort Henry Cabot Lodge, the permanent chairman, to the platform. He made no effort to conceal the annoyance he felt at being thus dragged into view.

Senator Lodge, young, brilliant, already famous as a scholar, statesman and historian, made a fine figure as he delivered his address as permanent chairman. His finely poised head, close-cropped iron gray beard, delicately chiselled features and slender, athletic frame were clearly outlined as he faced the convention. His voice, though resonant, has a down-East raspiness, but his delivery is pleasing and forceful and his speech was the scholarly, clear-cut effort expected of him. But it covered the same general ground Senator Wolcott went over yesterday, and though some of the fine points elicited applause, as a whole it did not stir up any great enthusiasm.

Neither did the reading of the platform, a very strong document, by Senator Fairbanks, and for the same reason. Both in different forms were epitomes of the record of the administration upon which the party will ask the country to return it to power—a record eloquently placed before the convention yesterday by Senator Wolcott.

Republican Patriarchs Appear.

The most striking incident of the day was the appearance on the stage of fifteen of the survivors of the original convention held in Locust street in this city in 1856. All the stirring memories of the exciting days when the country was on the verge of the bloody conflict over slavery swelled up as those old lovers of liberty faced a new generation, bearing in their hands the faded, tattered flag of a generation that has passed into history. Senator Hawley of Connecticut was the only one of the fifteen who still holds a prominent place upon the stage of the present. The cheer that went up at the sight of them shook the building. It arose again more tumultuously when their spokesman announced their unwavering allegiance to the party they had helped to bring forth.

Two historic gavels, one from the tree under which the immortal Garfield won his star at the battle of Middle Creek, Ky.; another made from the wood of the old Capitol at Providence, R. I., and adorned with bronze from the hull of the America's cup defender Columbia, were presented to the convention during the day. To-morrow the convention meets at 11 a. m. and its labors probably will be over before 3 p. m.

Vast Throng Attends.

It was almost 11 o'clock when the advance guard of the great army of visitors crossed the Schuylkill and besieged the doors of the convention hall. It was thought the renomination of President McKinley was to be the event of the day, and every road led to the Export Exposition building. In street cars, carriages and afoot the people streamed thither. Through the thirty entrances to the hall the populace flowed unceasingly, gradually spreading over and blotting out the great waste of unpainted pine chairs.

As on yesterday, the delegates were slow in arriving, but the distinguished guests were on hand somewhat earlier. Ex-Postmaster General Gary was conspicuous on the stage, and in prominent seats overlooking the delegates' pit sat Adjutant General Corbin and General Bates. The vases at the corners of the stage to-day contained flaming bunches of crimson ramblers, and the chairman's desk had a fresh bouquet of roses and mignonettes. The long session ahead, with perhaps a tedious, protracted contest over the report of the committee on credentials, held no terrors for the assembling thousands. The delightfully cool and bracing weather was an assurance against discomfort.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the big municipal band of Philadelphia took its place in the galleries opposite to the stage and a few minutes later the strains of one of Sousa's stirring marches crashed out.

Some members of the National Legislative League of the woman suffragists were busily engaged while the delegates were assembling distributing appeals for a declaration by the convention favorable to woman suffrage.

As on yesterday, many of the leading lights of the Republican party came in without causing a flurry. The first demonstration occurred when Senator Hanna entered. He could hardly make his way to the platform owing to the pressure of the delegates to greet him as he passed through the pit.

Senator Foraker, handsome and debonair, aroused the next outburst. Governor Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, who arrived this morning from Europe, was warmly greeted. He was escorted to the platform by Senator Sewell.

At 12 o'clock, after Senator Hanna had reached the platform, the ushers carried into the pit the great bunches of red, white and blue pampas plumes. They looked like the same plumes which were in evidence at St. Louis four years ago and they probably were destined to perform a similar function in the great McKinley demonstration later in the day.

Roosevelt Lion of the Hour.

"Our Chauncey" was not overlooked today, and there was a great flutter of handkerchiefs from the ladies as he entered, but it was again Governor Roosevelt who set the convention wild. Still wearing his Rough Rider hat, he appeared as on yesterday at the main entrance and instantly the crowds cheered frantically. As on yesterday, as he pushed his way toward his seat his progress was impeded by the enthusiastic greeting of the delegates. Senator Platt was by his side. The Governor did not appear so sternly austere as on yesterday. He smiled right and left to the plaudits of the multitude.

While the Roosevelt demonstration was in progress the eyes of the mutitude were suddenly directed by a strange spectacle in the center of the stage, as the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, resplendent in rich Oriental silks and accompanied by Mr. Chung, Secretary of Legation, also richly robed in silks, came down the middle aisle of the platform. Minister Wu was greeted at the entrance by Senator Burrows, who introduced him to several distinguished public men crowding about. Ex-Postmaster General Gary of Maryland, a close friend of Mr. Wu, offered the Minister his arm, and the two proceeded out toward the delegates. The Minister smiled benignly and acknowledged in English the many salutations. General Gary seated the Minister and his entourage immediately alongside the delegates.

"Not a word from China," said Minister Wu, when asked as to the alarming reports as to Peking. "We are wholly in the dark except for what the press brings us, and we hope and sincerely believe the conditions are not as bad as pictured. I am here unofficially as an observer to see how the American people select their candidates for the Presidency."

Former Governor Taylor of Kentucky received a distinct ovation just as Senator Wolcott was preparing to call the convention to order. The great hall was now black with people and the scene was inspiring as the eye roamed over the acres of humanity.

At 12:26 Senator Wolcott rapped for order. Immediately the band started up the "Star Spangled Banner," and the vast audience rose en masse, Governor Roosevelt, as on yesterday, being first on his feet.

Mr. Boswell's Prayer.

Senator Wolcott again rapped for order as the swelling strains floated away, and when the confusion had subsided, Rev. Charles M. Boswell opened the proceedings with prayer. Few of the delegates arose. While the invocation was ascending a couple of snapshots of the convention were taken. Rev. Mr. Boswell said:

Our heavenly father, we come to thee as the creator of men and the upholder of governments. Our fathers trusted in thee and were helped and where they led may we gladly and boldly follow. We thank thee for the land in which we live, for its beloved ruler, the prosperity of its people and the victories of its army and navy. May these be abundantly continued.

We bless thee for having brave and wise men in charge of our executive, legislative and judicial affairs in trying times. May it always be so with America.

We praise thee for these men who have left their occupations and homes to transact business for their country by attending this convention. May thy special favor rest upon them. Guide them in their deliberations, platform and candidates, and may these be such as shall be approved by the people and may they continue to keep our dear old country, whose flag we love to-day better than ever before, in the lead among those respected for righteousness, liberty and humanity.

Give these delegates and their friends a healthful and pleasant stay among us and preserve their loved ones from harm while they are absent from them.

Specially remember those who are bearing arms for us in distant lands and hasten the day when all wars shall cease and thine shall be the honor and glory forever.

Amen.

The men who applaud prayers at large gatherings were present and signalized their approval of the divine's invocation with hand and voice.

Pioneer Republicans Greeted.

A remarkable tribute to the flag and to the pioneers of the Republican party now occurred. Mr. Wolcott stepped forward and stated that fifteen survivors of the first Republican Convention called at Pittsburg forty-four years ago were present with the same old flag used at the convention.

At that moment a file of white haired patriarchs appeared from the rear, bearing at their head a faded American flag, tattered and barely held together by a cross staff. As the flag apeared, the audience arose, delegates, spectators and guests, and a deafening salute went up for the faded standard and its venerable upholders. The fifteen white haired men ranged themselves side by side, looking out on the sea of faces. Alongside the flag another standard bore the legend:

NATIONAL FREMONT ASSOCIATION.
REPUBLICAN PARTY.
Organized February 22, 1856, at Pittsburg, Pa.

When the storm of applause had subsided the delegation read a resolution declaring their unwavering allegiance to the party they had helped to bring forth. The resolutions regretted the inability of many of the members of the National Fremont Association to be present because of advanced age and designated Major H. R. Long and J. K. Connor to represent them. The resolution concluded with the declaration that "we heartily endorse the administration of Hon. William McKinley, which gives us such unbounded prosperity."

Credentials Committee Reports.

This incident over, the chairman recognized Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, who mounted the platform and read the report of the committee, as follows:

Your committee reports action in the cases before it with its recommendation as follows:

As to the contests in the Fourth and Seventh districts of Alabama, the Fourth and Eighth districts of Georgia, the delegates at large in the First, Second, Third and Fourth districts of Louisiana, the delegates at large in the Sixth and Ninth districts of Tennessee, the delegates at large in the First, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth districts of Texas, the second Virginia and the District of Columbia, the action of the National Committee in the matter of making a temporary roll, as recommended shall be the action of the convention.

Action was also taken in the following cases and your committee recommends that the permanent roll shall be as follows:

Alabama: At large delegates—B. W. Walter, C. W. Buckley. Alternates—Nathan Alexander, G. W. Lovejoy.

Third District: Delegates—W. W. Milliken, Moses M. Gordon. Alternates—S. M. Murphy, Aaron T. Timothy.

Fifth District: Delegates—J. T. Davis, Hugh A. Carson. Alternates—L. W. Whittaker, J. W. Perry.

Delaware: At large—J. E. Addicks, B. W. Clerk, James Frank Alee, C. R. Layton, H. M. Burton, A. B. Connors. Alternates—Webster Blakeley, Thomas E. Postles, D. S. Clark, Newell Hall, C. W. Davis, Theodore Thomson.

Fifth District, Louisiana: Delegates—W. W. Johnson, John W. Cooke. Alternates—George W. Stewart, J. B. Robinson.

Fourth District, Texas: Delegates—J. A. Blackwell, H. G. Gorle. Alternates—B. C. Browning, H. W. Walker.

Sixth District, Texas: Delegates—Eugene Marshall, W. E. King. Alternates—George W. McCormick, George A. Lanier.

The friends of J. E. Addicks of Delaware were in evidence when Mr. Payne read of the victory of Addicks over the Dupont faction in that State. The report read, Mr. Payne demanded the previous question. Senator Sewell, on behalf of New Jersey, and Mr. Martin, on behalf of Indiana, seconded the demand, which was ordered. No one demanded the floor to debate the report and it was put through with a whirl. The convention, which evidently felt relieved at this quick disposition of the contests, signified its approval with applause.

General Grosvenor of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, then presented the committee's report, which also was put through with a whirl.

"The chair announces as a committee to escort Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to the chair," announced Mr. Wolcott, "Governor Shaw of Iowa and Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York."

A cheer went up, strong and long continued, as this group of names fell from the chairman's lips. Apparently Governor Roosevelt had not expected to be thus designated and his face showed signs of annoyance. With Governor Shaw he stepped to Senator Lodge's seat and with the permanent chairman between them they marched up to the platform. The cheers echoed continuously until Mr. Lodge, after greeting Mr. Wolcott, turned to the audience and began his address. He spoke as follows:

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

One of the greatest honors that can fall to any American in public life is to be called to preside over a Republican national convention. How great the honor is you know., but cannot realize, nor can I express the gratitude which I feel to you for having conferred it upon me. I can only say to you, in the simplest phrase, that I thank you from the bottom of my heart. "Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks, and yet I thank you."

We meet again to nominate the next President of the United States. Four years have passed since we nominated the soldier and statesman who is now President, and who is soon to enter upon his second term. Since the Civil War no Presidential term has been so crowded with great events as that which is now drawing to a close. They have been four memorable years. To Republicans they show a record of promises kept, of work done, of unforeseen questions met and answered. To the Democrats they have been generous in the exhibition of unfulfilled predictions, in the ruin of their hopes of calamity and in futile opposition to the forces of the times and the aspirations of the American people. I wish I could add that they had been equally instructive to our opponents, but while it is true that the Democrats, like the Bourbons, learn nothing, it is only too evident that the familiar comparison cannot be completed, for they forgot a great deal which it would be well for them to remember.

Cleveland Left Chaos.

In 1897 we took the Government and the country from the hands of President Cleveland. His party had abandoned him and were joined to their idols, of which he was no longer one. During the last years of his term we had presented to us the melancholy spectacle of a President trying to govern without a party. The result was that his policies were in ruin, legislation was at a standstill and public affairs were in a perilous and incoherent condition. Party responsibilities had vanished, and with it all possibility of intelligent action demanded by the country at home and abroad. It was an interesting but by no means singular display of Democratic unfitness for the practical work of government. To the political student it was instructive; to the country it was extremely painful; to business disastrous.

We replaced this political chaos with a President in thorough accord with his party and the machinery of government began again to move smoothly and effectively. Thus we kept at once our promise of better and more efficient administration. In four months after the inauguration of President McKinley we had passed a tariff bill. For ten years the artificial agitation in behalf of what was humorously called tariff reform, and of what was really free trade, had kept business in a ferment and had brought a treasury deficit, paralyzed industries, depression, panic and finally continuous hard times to a degree never before imagined. Would you know the result of our tariff legislation, look about you. Would you measure its success, recollect that it is no longer an issue, that our opponents, free traders as they are, do not dare to make it an issue, that there is not a State in the Union to-day which could be carried for free trade against protection.

Promise Absolutely Fulfilled.

Never was a policy more fully justified by its works, never was a promise made by any party more absolutely fulfilled.

Dominant among the issues of four years ago was that of our monetary and financial system. The Republican party promised to uphold our credit, to protect our currency from revolution and to maintain the gold standard. We have done so. We have done more. We have been better than our promise. Failing to secure, after honest effort, any encouragement for international bimetallism, we have passed a law strengthening the gold standard and planting it more firmly than ever in our financial system, improving our banking laws, buttressing our credit and refunding the public debt at 2 per cent interest, the lowest rate in the world. It was a great work well done. The only argument the Democrats can advance to-day in their own behalf on the money question is that a Republican Senate, in the event of Democratic success, would not permit the repeal of a Republican law. This is a precious argument when looked at with considerate eyes and quite worthy of the intellects which produced it. Apply it generally. Upon this theory because we have defeated the soldiers of Spain and sunk her ships we can with safety dispense with the army and the navy, which did the work. Take another example: There has been a fire in a great city; it has been checked and extinguished; therefore let us abolish the fire department and cease to insure our hopes. Distrust in our currency, the dread of change, the deadly fear of a debased standard, were raging four years ago and business lay prostrate before them. Republican supremacy and Republican legislation have extinguished the fires of debt and fear, and business has arisen triumphant from the ashes. Therefore abolish your fire department; turn out the Republicans and put in power the incendiaries who lighted the flames, and trust what remains of Republican control to avert fresh disaster. The proposition is its own refutation. The supremacy of the party that has saved the standard of sound money and guarded it by law is as necessary for its security and for the existence of honest wages and of business confidence now as it was in 1896. The moment the Republican party passes from power and the party of free silver and fiat paper comes in, stable currency and the gold standard, the standard of the civilized world, are in imminent and deadly peril. Sound currency and a steady standard of value are to-day safe only in Republican hands.

War Crisis Squarely Met.

But there were still other questions in 1896. We had already thwarted the efforts of the Cleveland administration to throw the Hawaiian Islands back to their dethroned Queen and to give England the foothold for her cables in the group. We then said that we would settle finally the Hawaiian question. We have done so. The traditional American policy has been carried out. The flag of the Union floats to-day over the cross roads of the Pacific. We promised to deal with the Cuban question. Again comes the reply, we have done so. The long agony of the island is over, Cuba is free. But this great work brought with it events and issues which no man had foreseen, for which no party creed had provided a policy. The crisis came, bringing war in its train. The Republican President and the Republican party met the new trial in the old spirit. We fought the war with Spain. The result is history known of all men. We have the perspective now of only a short two years, and yet how clear and bright the great facts stand out, like mountain peaks against the sky, while the gathering darkness of a just oblivion is creeping fast over the low grounds where lie forgotten the trivial and unimportant things, the criticisms and the fault-findings which seemed so huge when we still lingered among them. Here they are, these great facts: A war of a hundred days, with many victories and no defeats, with no prisoners taken from us and no advance stayed, with a triumphant outcome startling in its completeness and in its world wide meaning. Was ever a war more justly entered upon, more successfully fought, more fully won, more thorough in its results? Cuba is free. Spain has been driven from the western hemisphere. Fresh glory has come to our arms and crowned our flag. It was the work of the American people, but the Republican party was their instrument. Have we not the right to say that, here too, even as in the days of Lincoln, we have fought a good fight; we have kept the faith; we have finished the work?

War, however, is ever like the sword of Alexander. It cuts the knots. It is a great solvent and brings many results not to be foreseen. The world forces unchained in war perform in hours the work of years of quiet. Spain sued for peace. How was that peace to be made? The answer to this great question had to be given by the President of the United States. We were victorous in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in the Philippines.

Could Not Give Up the Islands.

Should we give those islands back to Spain? Never, was the President's reply. Would any American wish that he had answered otherwise? Should we hand them over to some other power? Never, was again the answer. Would our pride and self-respect as a nation have submitted to any other reply? Should we turn the islands, where we had destroyed all existing sovereignty, loose upon the world to be a prey to domestic anarchy and the helpless spoil of some other nation? Again the inevitable negative. Again the President answered as the nation he represented would have him answer. He boldly took the islands, took them knowing well the burden and responsibility, took them with a deep sense of duty to ourselves and others, guided by a just foresight as to our future in the East and with an entire faith in the ability of the American people to grapple with the new task. When future conventions point to the deeds by which the Republican party has made history they will proclaim with special pride that under a Republican administration the war of '98 was fought and that the peace with Spain was the work of William McKinley. So much for the past. We are proud of it, but we don't expect to live upon it, for the Republican party is pre-eminently the party of action and its march is ever forward.

We are not so made that we can be content to retreat, or to mark time. The traditions of the early days of our party are sacred to us, and are hostages given to the American people that we will not be unworthy of the great leaders who have gone. The deeds of yesterday are in their turn a pledge and a proof of what we promise we perform and that the people who put faith in our declarations in 1896 were not deceived and may place the same trust in us in 1900. But our pathway has never laid among dead issues, nor have we won our victories and made history by delving in political graveyards. We are the part of to-day, with cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows. The living present is ours, the present prosperity and activity in business, of good wages and quick payments, of labor employed and capital invested; of sunshine in the market place and the stir of abounding life in the workshop and on the farm. It is with this that we have replaced the depression, the doubts, the dull business, the low wages, the idle labor, the frightened capital, the dark clouds which overhung industry and agriculture in 1896. This is what we would preserve, so far as sound government and wise legislation can do. This is what we brought to the country four years ago.

New Promises Made.

This is what we offer now. Again we promise that the protective system shall be maintained and that our great industrial interests shall go on their way unshaken by the dire fear of tariff agitation and of changing duties. Again we declare that we will guard the national credit, uphold a sound currency based on gold and keep the wages of the workingman and the enterprise of the man of business free from that most deadly of all evils—a fluctuating standard of value. The deficit which made this country in a time of profound peace a borrower of money to meet its current expenses has been replaced by abundant revenue, bringing a surplus, due alike to prosperity and to wise legislation, so ample that we can now safely promise a large reduction of taxation without imperiling our credit or risking a resort to loans.

We are prepared to take steps to revive and build up our merchant marine and thus put into American pockets the money paid for carrying American freights. Out of the abundant resources, which our financial legislation has brought us, we will build the Isthmian canal, and lay the cables which will help to turn the current of Eastern trade to the Golden Gate. We are on good terms with all nations and mean to remain so while we promise to insure our peace and safety by maintaining the Monroe doctrine by ample coast defenses and by building up a navy which no one can challenge with impunity.

The new problems brought by the war we face with confidence in ourselves and a still deeper confidence in the American people, who will deal justly and rightly with the islands which have come into their charge. The outcry against our new possessions is as empty as the cant about militarism and "imperialism," and is devoid of sense and meaning. Regard for a moment those who are loudest in shrieking that the American people are about to enter upon a career of oppression and that the republic is in danger. Have they been in the past the guards of freedom? Is safety for liberty now to be found most surely in the party which was the defender of domestic slavery? Is true freedom to be secured by the ascendency of the party which beneath our very eyes seeks to establish through infamous laws the despotic rule of a small and unscrupulous band of usurpers in Kentucky who trampled, not upon the rights of the black men only, but of the whites, and which seeks to extend the same system to North Carolina and Missouri? Has it suddenly come to pass that the Democratic party which to-day aims whenever it acquires power to continue in office by crushing out honest elections and popular rule; has it indeed come to pass, I say, that that party is the chosen protector of liberty? If it were so the outlook would be black indeed. No. The party of Lincoln may be best trusted now, as in the past, to be true even as he was true, to the rights of man and to human freedom, whether within the borders of the United States or in the islands which have come beneath our flag.

To Watch Over the Liberated.

The liberators may be trusted to watch over the liberated. We who freed Cuba will keep the pledge we made to her and will guide her along the road to independence and stable government until she is ready to settle her own future by the free expression of her people's will. We will be faithful to the trust imposed upon us, and if among those to whom this great work is confided in Cuba, or elsewhere, wrongdoers shall be found, men not only bad in morals, but dead to their duty as Americans and false to the honor of our name, we will punish these basest of criminals to the extent of the law.

For the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico the political problem has been solved and by Republican legislation have been given self-government and are peaceful and prosperous under the rule of the United States.

In the Philippines we were met by rebellion, fomented by a self-seeking adventurer and usurperer. The duty of the President was to repress that rebellion, to see that the authority of the United States, as rightfully and righteous in Manila as in Philadelphia, was acknowledged and obeyed. That harsh and painful duty President McKinley has performed firmly and justly, eager to resort to gentle measures whenever possible, unyielding when treachery and violence made force necessary. Unlike the opponents of expansion we don't regard the soldiers of Otis, Lawton and MacArthur as "an enemy's camp." In our eyes they are the soldiers of the United States; they are our army and we believe in them and will sustain them. Even now the Democrats are planning, if they get control of the House, to cut off appropriations for the army and thus compel the withdrawal of our troops from the Philippines.

The result would be to force the retirement of such soldiers as would remain in Manila and their retreat would be the signal for the massacre and plunder of the great body of peaceful inhabitants of the islands who have trusted to us to protect and guard them. Such an event would be an infamy. Is the Govern-

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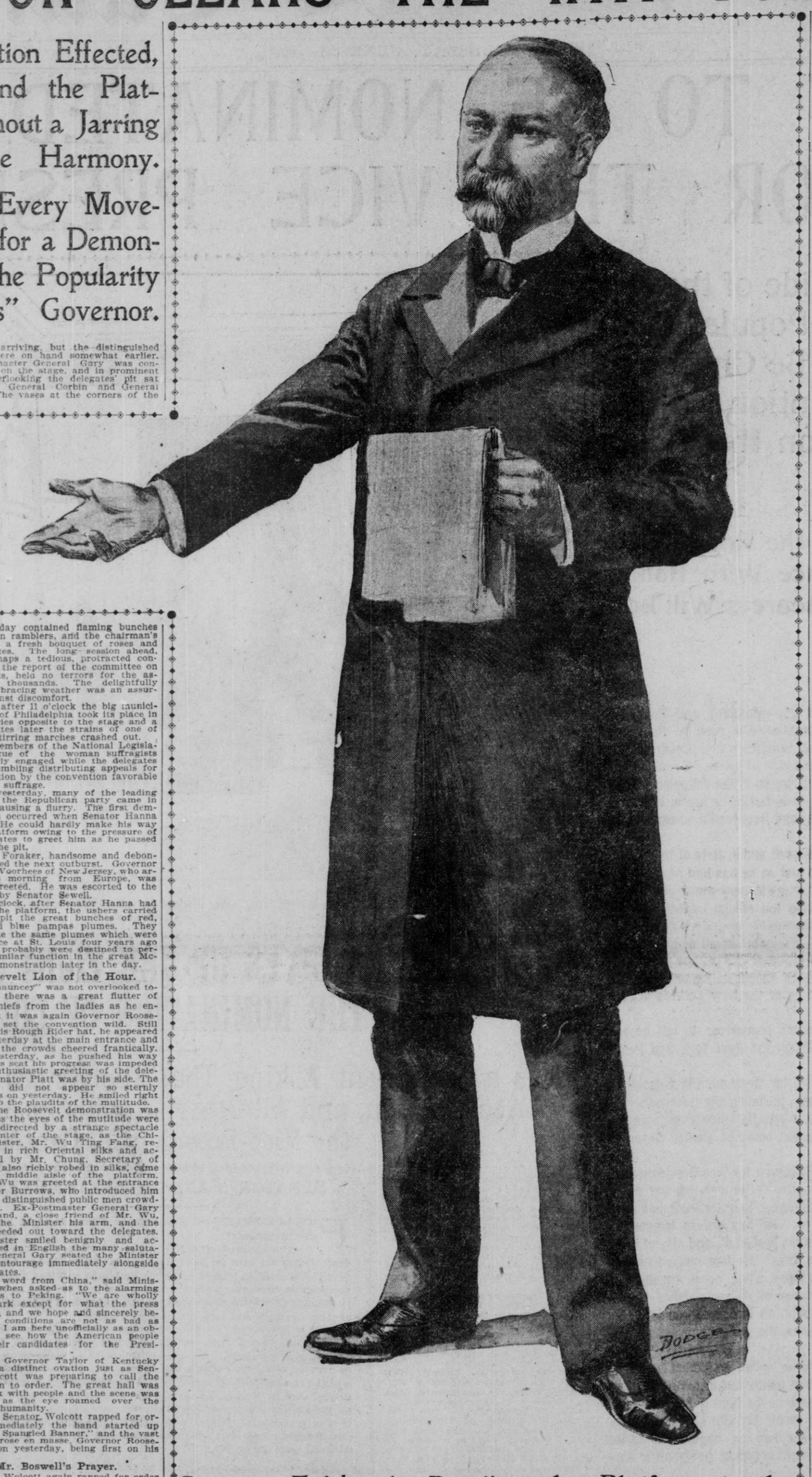

Senator Fairbanks Reading the Platform to the Convention.

Vast Assemblage Stirred to Enthusiasm by Chairman Lodge's Eloquent Word Picture of the Achievements of Republicanism.

Sets Forth the Splendid Record of the Present Administration and the Prosperity Attending the Incumbency of William McKinley.

Smiths' Seven Specials
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Cheese 1 lb 10c
Mild California—not a cheap quality but the best.
Herring 10 lb kit 90c
Labrador—Split—A. I. fish. Very low price. Reg. $1.25.
Gelatine 4 for 25c
"McKinley"—sounds good and is good—fine as "Knoxs." Reg. 10c.
Rolled Oats 11 lbs. 25c
Fresh—Eastern goods.
Salad Dressing ½ pts. 13c
Gold Medal Brand, guaranteed to please or no cost to you. Reg. 20c.
Jelly 2 lb. tin—2 for 25c
Currant—pure sugar & sound fruit juice—open for sample and criticism.
Rice 3½ lbs. 25c
Fancy Head—Carolina—best that grows.
Headquarters
For Campers and Tourists. Why? Because here they find everything for pleasure and comfort. Its the little things that are worth their weight in gold when you need them. You will find them here.
SMITHS' CASH STORE
25-27 MARKET ST.