"STAND PAT" THE POLICY

And Vermont Adopts It-Delegates

FORAKER DEFINES IT.

Instructed for Roosevelt. Burlington, Vt., April 20 .- The Republicans of Vermont, at their State convention in this city to-day, elected four delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago, and instructed them to vote for the nomination of President Roosevelt. Three of the delegates, Senator W. P.
Dillingham, Dr. W. Seward Webb, of Shelburne,
and H. N. Turner, of St. Johnsbury, were chosen without a contest. For fourth place H. S. Bingham, of Bennington, defeated George M. Powers, of

Morrisville, by a vote of 305 to 211. The platform adopted strongly indorsed the administration. THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, addressed the convention on the issues of the campaign. The policy of the Republican party he defined as follows: We are "standing pat" on all the great funda-

We are "standing pat" on all the great funda-mental Republican policies.
We believe in a protective tariff as much now as ever heretofore, and believe that when the proper time comes for a revision of the tariff that revision should be intrusted to the friends, and not to the enemies, of that policy.
We believe as much as ever in sound money, and justly point with pride to one blick credit.

and justly point with pride to our high credit, unprecedented revenues and unbounded pros-

unprecedented revenues and unbounded prosperity as the result of protection and the maintenance of the gold standard.

We do not believe, as we have been charged, in making the dollar paramount to the man, but we do believe in so adjusting the opportunities of the American people as to put the dollar within reach of all who may honestly and earnestly strive for it.

We do not believe in stifling or prohibiting great commercial enterprises, but we do believe in the enforcement of the laws that are intended to prohibit and prevent the abuses of monopoly and the destruction of healthy and legitimate competition.

Our record establishes all this, as to the past,

Our record establishes all this, as to the past, and promises a continuance of all this for the future.

THE MAN THAT REPRESENTS THEM. Of President Roosevelt, Mr. Foraker said:

Every man knows that nothing but death can prevent the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. Nothing else should prevent it.

He succeeded President McKinley under the most embarrassing circumstances. The policies upon which we had entered were then not only still on trial, but they were on a trial of such character as to make their solution difficult and Amphtful.

doubtful.

Only a strong, vigorous man who had a clear conception of the necessities of that situation could have taken up the work that dropped from the hands of McKinley and prosecuted it with the success that has characterized the efforts of

We hear it said that he is unsafe, that he is of

We hear it said that he is unsafe, that he is of unsound judgment, that he is emotional, that he is too quick on the trigger; but what thing has he done that justifies any such criticism?

His administration of public affairs in the Philippines has been without fault. His treatment of Cuba has met with unqualified approbation. His recognition of the Republic of Panama was justified by the precedents, and has been sustained with great unanimity by both the Senate and the people.

SENATOR FORAKER'S ADDRESS.

Senator Foraker's address was delivered before the regular business of the convention began. He was introduced by ex-Congressman H. H. Powers, the chairman, and the convention received him est cordially. He spoke for about an hour, in part

Talking to the Republicans of Vermont about the Republican party is very much like carrying coals to Newcastle. I do not know of anybody who knows more about the Republican party than you do, for in the most emphatic sense of the word you take "18".

But the man who talks about the Republican party always has the advantage of having something recent to talk about, whether it is entirely new or not. He who talks this year on that subject does not of necessity have to dwell upon what we had under consideration last year, for not only every year, but every month and every week, almost, has its own new achievements.

we had under consideration last year, for not only every year, but every month and every week, almost, has its own new achievements.

A PARTY THAT DOES THINGS.

In other words, the Republican party does things, it is an aggressive party. It never resist on its lawrels. It never stands still. It is always on the move, and, best of all, it never seeks to retain control of the government because of what it has done, but ofly because of what it is doing and proposes to 60.

This gives the Republican speaker a chance. It is different with the Democratic deceds he is complied to recall ancient history. He speaks of Jackson and Jefferson and the achievements of their day and generation, not of choice, but of necessity, for it has been more than fifty years since the Democratic party did anything, or has even proposed to do anything, that now enjoys the approbation of the American people.

These fifty years have been a stirring period. It has been one of the most remarkable in our national life. It has been full of great questions. With singular fatality the Democratic party has with the Democratic party has well and the demands of our to those acquired, what shall be first thereform we could not hope to develop in the threat to with the globe the markets to which we are entitled, and without those markets we are entitled, and without those markets we are entitled, and without those markets we have the globe to make the full of the globe the markets to which we are entitled, and without those markets we have the globe to make the full of the globe the markets to which we are entitled, and without those markets we have the globe to make the more than far produce it.

The issue of the globe the markets we have a merican begin to the globe to make the members to develop in the production of the globe to make the markets we have a gradient to sell our surprise of the globe to make the markets we have a markets we lead to receive the entitled, and without those markets we mike the members to develop in the farmer and wage w

has been one of the most remarkable in our na-tional life. It has been full of great questions. With singular fatality the Democratic party has been on the wrong side of every one of them; and as it has been in the past, so is it now. We are at this time confronted with great prob-lems—new problems—problems that must be solved without the help of precedent. In some respects they are not only different, but greater than any with which we have heretofore had to deal.

to deal,
on their proper solution depends in great
sure the good name, the good faith, the honor
the prestige of the American people.
flure would involve national humiliation. These
slems are worthy of our highest and best

problems are worthy of our highest and best thought.

They call for the most enlightened statesmandilly. The Republican party is in power. It is dealing with these. So far it has dealt with them successfully. Notwithstanding their unusual character and difficult nature, not one has baffled us. But the work is not done. We are only midway in its execution. Is this the time for a change?

We are just entering upon a great national contest—a Presidential election. The question is and will be not alone one of men, but also, and more particularly, whether the party that is now solving these great questions shall be displaced and our political adversaries be substituted.

That is the paramount issue of the coming campaign, and the issue I want to discuss. For that reason I shall not stop to dwell upon any of the past achievements of the Republican party. It is not necessary.

Safe in history, as well as safe in the hearts of

necessary, as well as safe in the hearts of ateful people, are the great works of preservine Union, reconstructing the States, abolish-slavery, enfranchising a race, rehabilitating finances, inaugurating sound economic policies, loping our resources, multiplying our induspent of all classes and all sections the most owneral prosperity that ever blessed any na-

people. to Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and, Panama Canal, have all received intellistly, the Panama Canal, have all received intelli-ent, courageous and statesmanlike treatment at he hands of the Republican administration. So far as Cuba is concerned, it is one of the most illiant chapters in the history of American states-anshin

They have met with the highest success in every essential sense of the word. They have shown themselves worthy of all we have done for them. The closing incidents of this chapter have just been recorded in a reciprocity treaty, that will unite them to us in constantly increasing commercial relations, and a general treaty of peace and amity, under the provisions of which they have ceded to us important naval stations and military reservations on their island.

These treaties are only just now going into operation. Under them both countries will realize the most satisfactory results.

peration. Under them both countries will realize be most satisfactory results. In Porto Rico our authority is as firmly established and as much represented as in Arizona, or any other part of our jurisdiction. And in the hillippines civil government is not only established, but self-supporting throughout practically as whole archipelago. One of the greatest troubles that now confront is there is to supply schoolhouses and school achiers rapidly enough, and give adequate opportunity for the study of our institutions. We are now positioning legislation extending to them the application of the laws governing our coastwise trade and authorizing the construction of public roads and other public improvements that will as rapidly spossible bring them into closer and more satisactory relations.

THE PANAMA CANAL

And, lastly, we have recognized the Republic of Panama, and negotiated and ratified a treaty with her under which the work of constructing an isthmian canal has not only been made possible, but has been practically already commenced.

This canal is to be an American work. It is to be built by American authority and with American this sanal is to be an American work. It is to be built by American authority and with American money, and to be under American control.

It is to be a great, majestic enterprise, worthy of America and worthy of the high purposes to which it will be dedicated. It will be open to the commerce of the world, but it will be primarily for our own benefit. We want it for purposes of national defence, and for the promotion of our own commerce.

nat it is essential to the national defence needs







SOME OF THE OFFICERS KILLED ON THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI ON APRIL 13. 1 Midshipman W. E. T. Neuman, who was acting as timekeeper. 2 and 3 Midshipman Thomas Ward, jr., and Lieutenant W. C. Davidson, officers in charge of after turnet of the Missouri and handling room below. 4 Lieutenant J. P. V. Gridley, United States Marine Corps, who was acting as recorder in the turnet at the time.

year rapidly increasing, which must be sold in the markets of the world. We must have our fair share of those in the Orient, or stop producing because of inability to sell.

With the Isthmian Canal, the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi and Ohio valleys are made practically as near to China and Japan as the Pacific slope.

In this way our whole country will be placed nearer to these great markets of the future than are our competitors.

With this advantage in our favor, and with an open door, we have only to maintain our prestige and pursue the wise policies upon which we have entered.

entered. THE PHILIPPINE POLICY. Much has been said in criticism of the acquisi-tion of the Philippines and our other insular pos-sessions because of their cost and the expense and trouble incident to their government. Those who thus criticise do not take a very

Those who thus criticise do not take a very broad view.

Great national and international transactions are not measured by dollars and cents. We are not proposing to expend two or three hundred millions of dollars to construct an isthmian canal with the idea of collecting tolls enough to make the enterprise dividend paying.

We did not acquire Hawaii, or Porto Rico, or the Philippines because we needed or wanted more territory, merely as such, nor because we wanted to extend our authority over more peoples. We had no thought of tribute, and would not exact a collar if we could.

ar if we could.

ar purposes were higher, broader and more riotic.

Our purposes were higher, broader and more patriotic.

We are proposing to build the interoceanic canal, not for revenue, but because of its general supreme importance; and if we are to invest the vast sums necessary to the completion of that work we must be in a situation to defend it.

In that behalf Porto Rico and our naval stations and military reservations in Cuba become of incalculable value. Mere money does not suggest any measure of their worth.

They will enable us to command and control the Caribbean Sea, and in that way protect and defend the approaches to the canal from the Atlantic side, and that is beyond computation.

Hawaii fills a like office on the Pacific side. Those islands are so situated that with them in our possession we hold a strategic advantage that at once protects and defends not only the approaches to the canal, but our entire Pacific coast t once protects and defends not only the ap-creaches to the canal, but our entire Pacific coast

proaches to the canal, but our entire Pacific coast line.

In the great commercial rivalries of the Orient the Philippines will play for us a more important and more helpful part still. With them in our possession we have a base of operations that will be of inestimable benefit in both peace and war. They lie in the very front of the hundreds of millions for whose favor in trade we are to contend against the other commercial powers.

Their acquisition and our successful government of them have greatly enhanced our prestige and influence.

If we should abandon them we would discredit the capacity and courage of our people for great achievements and cripple all our efforts to command our just dues in that part of the world.

This is not a sentimental matter. It is a practical affair of the greatest consequence. It involves a question that directly affects not only the honor and good name of the American people, but the prosperity and happiness of every individual in the American body politic; not simply merchants and manufacturers, but the farmers and wage workers as well.

shall we surrender them?

If we turn back, what shall we undo? If we surrender what we have acquired, what shall be first given up? Where is the man to haul down the flag and sound the retreat? When and where and how is the operation to commence?

What a spectacle it would be to see the United States withdrawing from Porto Rico, abandoning Hawaii and retreating from the Philippines!

Who would dismiss the schools that have been started and explain the cowardice, poitroonery, or incapacity involved, whichever or whatever it may be termed?

Such suggestions present the character of the

incapacity involved, whichever or whatever it may be termed?
Such suggestions present the character of the issue we are to try, for if the course of our Democratic friends has been marked with sincerity they would be, if restored to power, in honor bound to reverse the policies we have been pursuing, and do all these humiliating things.

The questions that come home to us in connection with the coming election are, therefore, whether, generally speaking, we shall condemn or uphold what the Republican party has done with respect to the policy of protection, with respect to our insular possessions, the island of Cuba, the republic of Panama, the construction of a canal, and the insistence upon a policy that secures for us an open door through which we can enter the Orient, there to trade on an equal footing with the other commercial powers of the earth.

These are not unimportant questions. They are far reaching in their consequence, affecting us not only as a people, but individually, as citizens of this country, without regard to section, or class, or vocation.

THE DIVIDED DEMOCRACY. It has been said that the Democratic party has so settled policy with respect to any of these great questions. In the sense that they are a unit as to any of them that is true, for if you will consult the any of them that is true, for if you will consult the records you will see that they are divided among themselves. Even their leaders and their ablest men have been unable to agree with one another on any of these propositions. But that of itself is enough to disqualify them for the power they are secking. A party that cannot agree with itself ought not to expect anybody else to agree with it, or that the people will intrust it with any important commissions.

ought not to expect anybody else to agree with it, or that the people will intrust it with any important commissions.

But if the Democrats are not opposed to our policies why make a change? Are they more capable of executing them than we are? If we are without issues it is only because their leaders have found it impossible to make them. They have tried hard enough. Their failures have been a great tribute to the wisdom of our work.

Note some examples: They failed as to reciprocity with Cuba; they failed as to the recognition of Panama; they failed as to the treaty providing for the construction of the isthmian canal; they failed in their attacks upon the appropriations for the army and the navy. They are now making another effort and another failure by attacking the President because of the recent order of the Commissioner of Pensions providing that old soldiers applying for pensions under the Dependent Pension whall be regarded, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as so far disabled to do manual labor when shown to be of the age of sixty-two years as to be entitled to the minimum pension of \$6 a month allowed in such cases. They will come nearer agreeing on this question than on any other, because their hearts are in it.

If so, we are quite ready and willing to have them do so, for their position is devoid of both merit and patriotism.

The truth is, the Democratic party has no legitimes issue, and in so far as it has undertaken to

do so, for their position is deviated by some metals patriotism.

The truth is, the Democratic party has no legitimate issue, and in so far as it has undertaken to make one it has but floundered into its accustomed attitude of opposition, without regard to merit, and, as heretofore, the result will again be condemnation at the polls.

But, bad as their situation is with respect to issues, they are even worse off in the matter of candidates. Candidates they have, to be sure. They always have had, and always will have plenty of candidates.

But there are candidates and candidates.

candidates. But there are candidates and candidates.

No man yet named excites any general response.
Mr. Cleveland is distasteful to Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Bryan is distasteful to Mr. Cleveland. Judge Parker is indorsed by New-York, but he is not acceptable to other States and sections.

Mr. Hearst is active, industrious and astonishingly successful in his quest for delegates, but all the conservative elements of the party who are opposed to Bryan are up in arms against Mr. Hearst, who has distinguished himself by his advocacy of all the obnoxious views of Mr. Bryan.

Nobody can foretell who their candidate will be, but no matter who may be chosen he cannot be the representative of a united party or of acceptable policies.

No one has yet been mentioned in whose administration of our public affairs the people could have satisfactory confidence.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY I congratulate all Republicans everywhere that with our party it is different. We have no controversy among ourselves as to our position with respect to any great question; neither have we any controversy among ourselves as to who our candidates will see that the second of the seco

more prosperous, never more contented, never more powerful and never more respected throughout the world than they are to-day. In whatever way we look we see only peace appliess, esteem and honor, both at home and

abroad.

By all these tokens I congratulate the Republicans of Vermont upon the auspictous circumstances under which they have met here to-day.

We are entering upon another great campaign, but if we are true to ourselves, as I believe we shall be, and if we appreciate the responsible duties that rest upon us, as I believe we do, the election of next November will be a crowning triumph for our candidate, our party, our principles, and, best of all, for our great country.

PLATFORM INDORSES ROOSEVELT. At the close of Senator Foraker's speech the resolutions committee reported the platform, in-dorsing President Roosevelt, and it was unanimously adopted. It reads in part as follows:

dorsing President Roosevelt, and it was unanimously adopted. It reads in part as follows:

The Republicans of Vermont heartily indores the able, honest, fearless and thoroughly American administration of President Roosevelt. He has been the patron of no privileged bond syndicate, but the champion of the people. He has uncovered and punished dishonesty and cerruption in high places, by the problem, and at medern Gordian knot, the trust problem, and at medern Gordian knot, the trust problem, and the restraint of trade. He has been able to fling back the charge of Republican insincerity, on the isthmian canal question, made in the Democratic national platform of 1980, and to test both the sincerity and patriotism of opposition leaders by giving them an opportunity to support a Republican factor of the university of the stimular canal question, made in the Democratic national platform of 1980, and to test both the single of the stimular canal question, made in the Democratic national platform of 1980, and to test both the single of the stimular canal question, and owners through the peerless John Hay, has gained for the United States a front rank in the world's diplomacy, enabling our government for the first time to secure open recognition of the Monroe Doctrine by preventing a threatened general conflict over the preventing a treatened general conflict over the preventing a t

American navy.

A more effective restriction of undesirable immigration.

gration. The carrying out of such national, insular and international policies as will continue to make the American flag recognized throughout the world as the emblem of civil and religious liberty, the uplifting of humanity and the promotion of universal peace.

We recognize in our nation's Chief Executive an eminent exponent of Republican principles, and the delegates to the Republican principles, and the delegates to the Republican and though the carnest desire of the Republicans of Vermont by supporting for the party's Presidential nomination Theodore Roosevelt.

cused Judge's Counsel.

Washington, April 20 .- Professor John Wurts, of Yale Law School, was cross-examined to-day by ex-Senator Higgins, of Delaware, as to his testimony of yesterday against Judge Charles Swayne in the impeachment proceedings before the sub committee of the House Committee on the Judi-

impression that Judge Swayne was susceptible of being influenced by considerations outside the law and evidence in cases pending before him, Pro fessor Wurts named C. E. Reinhart, president of the Jacksonville Bar Association; Judge W. P. Young, of the Circuit Court of Florida, and Samuel C. Vance, connected with the National Bank of Jacksonville. He was unable to say whether these persons obtained their impressions from specific cases or from general knowledge. He had been told by D. U. Fletcher who was Mayor of Jacksonville, and also the law partner of the professor, that Judge Swayne had rented a house from H. M. Flagler at St. Augustine for half the nominal rental. He did not know of any litigation ever had by Mr. Flagler before Judge Swayne. Mr. Fletcher also had told him that Judge Swayne had received and accepted a proposition from J. C. L'Engle,

also had told him that Judge Swayne had received and accepted a proposition from J. C. L'Engle, president of a Jacksonville bank, to borrow money at half the regular interest rates.

Pressed to give an instance within his own knowledge where he believed Judge Swayne had been case growing out of an election, in which he said the jury had been "packed" with Republicans. There were other matters connected with this case of a minor character to which he took exception. At the afternoon session ex-Senator Higgins and Representative Gillet inquired if Professor Wurts had not been talking against Judge Swayne ever since the judge was appointed to the place for which the professor was an applicant.

Professor Wurts denied this. He said all efforts on his part for the place had ceased before he ever heard of Judge Swayne's candidacy. He said that he came to Washington to talk over the judgeship and to present his credentials to Attorney General Miller, under President Harrison. He was told that a judge was wanted who would take a strong stand in political cases. Professor Wurts said he took the ground that he wanted to be left free to decide such cases on the law and the evidence, and at once decided that he was not the man for the place. He was prepared to welcome Judge Swayne, he said. As the district needed a judge, and as his practice was largely in the federal courts, he felt the need of a judge there. He denied any prejudice against Judge Swayne, but said he believed the judge was not on the proper plane of life and did not view things in a proper judicial light.

Many questions of detail were asked in the crossexamination, but no information of importance was elicited.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Naval Bill Sent Back to Conference-Allotment of New-York Indian Lands. Washington, April 20 .- The House to-day after an

extended debate sent the Naval Appropriation bill back to conference, the only disputed Senate amendment accepted being that providing for the construction in navy yards of two colliers.

A bill providing for the allotment of the lands of the New-York Indians was passed under a resolution from the Committee on Rules for its transdictage conditions.

GUARDS FOR NON-UNION MINERS.

Operators and Municipal Authorities Join Againt Pennsylvania Strikers.

Somerset, Penn., April 20.-About one hundred Italian miners returned to work at the Garrett mines to-day under the protection of a guard em-ployed by the operators, reinforced by a squad of deputy sheriffs. The municipal authorities have taken steps toward furnishing protection for the non-union miners who enter the town, notwith-standing a suit for \$25,000 damages was instituted yesterday by Mr. Black, the manager of the coal company.

DOLLIVER ON TRUSTS.

Policy of Protection Defended by the Iowa Senator.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, April 20 .- Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, made one of the strongest speeches of this session of Congress in the Senate to-day, addressing himself to the subject of trusts and the victory in popular favor of the existing tariff law. Mr. Dolliver referred to the attitude of the Democratic party toward the tariff, saying that for the first time in national history since 1816 the policy of protection stands approved, its enemies themselves being the judges, by the

The attitude of Senator Gorman and Representative John S. Williams on the tariff was referred to at length. The Dingley bill, he said, would be memorable because of "the universal employment of the working forces of the country, the general level of high wages, the multiplication of new industries, the prosperity of the farm, the activity of domestic trade and the volume and net results of foreign commerce,"

He defended Republican policies from the charges that they fostered trusts, and contended that all trusts are circumscribed by natural laws which it is impossible for them to override. One of these laws, for instance, was the

Not even those which, like the American Sugar

He also spoke of the operation of the law of competition and said that all, or nearly all, of these unwieldy creations of the corporation laws of the country would be worn out by the internal resistance of the marketplace, even if they represented a legitimate investment of bona fide capital. He denounced speculative trusts, but expressed sympathy for business interests which were forced to combine in order to live.

There is only one sense in which the protective There is only one sense in which the protective tariff can be held responsible for the trusts, and that is that without the protective tariff there would have been fewer industries to combine and, therefore, fewer combinations. So uniformly has the approach of our tariff law to the basis of free trade been accompanied by national poverty that its acceptance now might safely be relied upon to induce conditions which would effectually discourage the trust movement.

the tariff would be to turn our markets and our industries over to other nations. Mr. Dolliver referred to President Roosevelt, saying that he was the worthy leader of a great cause, and protect the interests and conserve the honor of the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Dolliver said:

fathers. When Whilam McKiniey died he left it as a rich legacy to us who followed him in the great triumphs of his public life. It was not a discovery of his. He got it from Abraham Lincoln, who got it from Henry Clay, who got it from Alexander Hamilton, who got it from Benjamin Franklin; so that our title is clear, our abstract perfect, without lien or incumbrance, running straight back to the original sources of American common sense.

If changes are required to bring the Tariff

law of 1897 into a more perfect relation to the industrial progress of the American people, we propose to make them ourselves, whenever in our judgment the work can be undertaken without doing more harm than good; but we shall out doing more narm than good; but we shall not consent to any change which surrenders the rights of American labor or the advantage which every man who makes a bona fide investment of his money in the United States ought to have over his competitors in other lands.

leagues crowded around him, congratulating him on his able presentation of the Republican

MISSOURI RELIEF FUND GROWING.

for Graves of Victims.

Washington, April 20.-The Bureau of Navigation has forwarded to the next of kin of all enlisted men who were killed in the Missouri accident, and whose bodies have been sent from Pensacola to the places designated by their relatives, a blank form on application to the quartermaster general of the army to mark the graves of sailors or marines of the best American white marble, thirty-seven inches long, twelve inches wide and four inches stone is inscribed with the name and rating of the dead man, cut in relief, with a sunken shield. headstones will be shipped, freight prepaid by the government, to the railroad station or steamboat the understanding that they will be received and set at private expense.

The relief fund for the dependent relatives of the men who lost their lives on the battleship Missouri continues to grow in a substantial manner. Rear Admiral Harris, to whom the contributions are be-ing sent, has received the following additional sub-

W. Emlen Roosevelt (not \$200 as announced ye day)
Mrs. James Roosevelt
Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.
Officers at Marine Headquarters.
P. H. Kennedy
Manning, Maxwell & Co.
Medical Director Gunnell.
Miss. Tuckerman.

NEW POSTOFFICE ATTORNEY.

ington to-day to accept the position of Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department. The offer of the position came in a telegram from Attorney General Knox. Mr. Nortoni's duties will be to look after all the legal business connected with the Postoffice Department, and he will be situated in Washington

TO GET GOOD TREATMENT. Readers are assured of good treatment if they will mention to advertisers they saw their advt. in The Tribune.

Refining Company, have approached most near-ly to a monopoly, are exempt from that law. The trusts watch more diligently than ever the signs of the market, for they know better than anybody else that their profit is in the sale, and not in the manufacture, of their goods.

Continuing, he said:

He declared that the effect of the abolition of

We approach this Presidential campaign united in the bonds of our historic faith. We did not originate it; we inherited it from our fathers. When William McKinley died he left

At the close of his speech Mr. Dolliver's col-

War Department Will Furnish Headstones

of request for the headstones which are furnished puried in private cemeteries. The headstones are thick, the top slightly rounded, and the portion of the side above ground sand rubbed. Each headlanding nearest the home of the next of kin, with

St. Louis, April 20.—Assistant United States District Attorney Bert D. Nortoni departed for Wash-

Mayhew Side-Saddle Most comfortable saddle ever made for women; safety stirrup releases the rider, no matter how she falls. Many advantages over any other saddle-most ease for the horse. We are selling agent for the United States and want to show them to every rider-but have your own choice: Champion and Wilton, Christie, etc. Whippy and Christie saddles for men. Like models for misses and boys. Weymouth, Pelham and Snaffle Bridles in shades to match any saddle. STUDEBAKER. Broadway and 7th Ave., Cor. 48th Street, New York.

The Development of a Simple Craft

takes charming expression in our showing of hand wrought pieces for the Living Room and Study. Native oak fumed to a subdued brown color is used toward perfect accord in the long roomy Settles with hide leather cushions. Tables that are built toward permanency in weight and built toward permanency in weight and size, with Chairs that have a well defined meaning for comfort and durability.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

Russian Overland Tea Co. You are hereby appointed to supply Tea to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

LIEUT. GENERAL VASSILICOVSKY, Comptroller and Treasurer. St. Petersburg, August 31, 1903. "The best and most Delicious Teas for your Table."

CZAR'S ROSE TEA . \$2.50
FINENT SELECTED OVERLAND TEA . 2.00
SUPERIOR OVERLAND TEA . 1.50
RUSSIAN BREAKFAST TEA . 1.00
As supplied to most Crowned Heads of Europe.

NEW YORK DEPOT: 2 WEST 39TH ST. TELL 2023-38TH

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 20. PORTO RICO DEFENCELESS .- Orders have now been issued at the War Department, having the effect of withdrawing from Porto Rico all the regular troops on the island. There are now two com panies of coast artillery at San Juan, the 56th and 59th, and these will be assigned to station somewhere in the Division of the Atlantic in orders issued by General Corbin. There will remain in Porto Rico for police purposes the companies of the pro-Rico for police purposes the companies of the provisional regiment, which now becomes, by virtue of the Army Appropriation act, a part of the regular establishment. This abandonment of the coast defence fortifications of Porto Rico, including the great citadel of San Juan, is made necessary by the return of all armament to Spain, leaving the batteries without weapons. When American ordnance is available for Porto Rican defences, an artillery force will return to the island, but in the mean time the native infantry will guard the unarmed batteries from petty depredations.

BIGGEST MIDSHIPMAN CLASS.-The examination of nearly four hundred candidates for admission to the Naval Academy began yesterday in 193 towns and cities in all parts of the United States under the direction of the Civil Service Commission There will be another examination of candidates at Annapolis in June. There are 440 vacancies to be filled, constituting the largest class ever admitted to the academy. Special accommodations had to be made for the midshipmen. Most of the candidates designated by the New-York Corgressmen will not appear for examination until June at the academy, spending the intervening period in preparation.

LAUNCH OF THE RHODE ISLAND.-The battleship Rhode Island will be launched at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass., on April 30. The vessel will be named by Miss Maud Wetmore, daughter of Sena-tor Wetmore, of Rhode Island.

LONG CRUISES PLANNED .- It has been decided that the South Atlantic Squadron shall leave San Juan for Madagascar and the south coast of Africa as soon as its commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, completes his duties as president of the Missouri court of inquiry, now in session at Pensacola. The squadron will go by session at Pensacola. The squadron will go by way of the Suez Canal. The North Atlantic battleship squadron and the European squadron will leave Guantanamo early next month for a cruise in the Mediterranean, the latter remaining permanently on that station, and the battleships returning to home waters in the late summer. In September the squadrons will go to the navy yards for repairs in preparation for the manœuvres, which it is planed shall be conducted on an elaborate scale in the Caribbean next winter.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY .- The joint army and navy board will take up for consideration the subject of wireless telegraphy with a view to recommending some plan for government control of the wireless system. Secretaries Taft and Moody will provide the board with all data pertaining to the systems now in operation within the boundaries of United States territory, the location of stations, etc., and when the board has reported the matter will receive further consideration by the administrative authorities. Orders were issued to-day for the equipment of the Atlanta with wireless apparatus.

ORDERS ISSUED .- The following army and navy ARMY.

Colonel CHARLES H. WHIPPLE. assistant paymaster general; Majors HENRY P. BIRMINGHAM, surgeon JAMES B. HOUSTON, paymaster, and JAMES D GLENNAN, surgeon, and Captain JAMES W M'ANDREW, paymaster, detailed examination boar Captain GEORGE E. PICKETT, paymaster, before board at Washington for examination for promotion.

at Washington for examination for promotion.

Captain JAMES W. M'ANDREW, paymaster, relieved from office paymaster general.

Captain MATTHEW C. BUTLER, Jr., 7th Cavalry, to St. Louis, with Philippine exhibit.

Captain JOHN T. THOMPSON, ordnance department, from Springfield Armory to Rock Island Arsenal.

NAVY.

Lightenant Commander, F. W. KELLOGG, and Lightenant.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander F. W. KELLOGG and Lieutenant P. BABIN, detached the Yankee; home, wait orders.

Lieutenant G. E. GELM, detached the Topeka; home, wait orders. Lieutenant P. W. HOURIGAN, detached the Kearcarge; home, wait orders.

Antique Bellows

Fire Sets and Andirons, in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases. Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

EWIS & CONGER

Proposals.

DROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—
Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Artairs, Washington, D. C., March 21, 1804.—Scaled proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc.," as the case may be and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Artairs, but and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Artairs, but and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Artairs, but and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Artairs, but and the control of the Indian Service, beef, flour, bacon, confee, cusar, rice, test, and other articles of subsistence; also for proceries, soap, baking powder, crockers, cultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wasons, harmess, leather, shoe indings, saddlery, vice, school oughler, and a long list, of miscellansous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for rubber goods, hardware, and the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 602 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mc., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Thursday, May 5, 1904, for turnishing for the Indian Service, observables, Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals, indorsed "Proposals, indorsed "Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for rubber goods, hardware, observables, Sealed proposals for rubber goods, hardware, observables, Sealed proposals, for the Indian Service, observables, Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for the Indian Service, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Service, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I. O-April 19, 1904.—Sealed proposals for dredging Consters Harbor, Narrasansett Bay, R. L., will be re-ceived here until 11 A. M. May 10, 1904, and then pub-licly opened. Information furnished on application, J. H. WILLARD, Maj. Engrs.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., APRIL 4. 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for converting building at South Battery, Governor's Island, into Post Exchange Building, will be received here until 11 A. M. April 25, 1904. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for Post Exchange Building." J. W. JACOBS, A. Q. M. G.

utenant A. M. COOK, detached the Nevada; wait orders.

Midshipman W. D. PULESTON, detached the Kearsarge; to the Nevada. Midshipmen W. R. VAN AUKEN and H. WALKER, detached the Massachusetts; to Yankee. Ishipman L. R. LEAHY, detached the filinois; to the Topeka.

to the Chesapeake. MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.-The following movements of vessels have been report the Navy Department: ARRIVED.

April 19—The Vixen at Guantanamo; the Nina at Key West; the Mohican at Mare Island. April 20-The Hartford at Havana; the Lebanon at San Domingo City. SAILED.

April 19-The Nina, from Key West for New-York; the Lawrence, from Memphis for Cairo. April 20-The Gloucester, from San Juan for San Do-mingo City.

The Mayflower attached to North Atlantic fleet. RELIABLE HELP