COL. ROOSEVELT

FORMALLY NOTIFIED

Of His Nomination for the Presi-

dency by National Republican

Convention.

CEREMONY WAS VERY SIMPLE.

Speaker Cannon of the House

Representatives Made the

Address.

THE PRESIDENT THEN RESPONDED

Acknowledged the Great Honor-Re-

viewed in Detail Promises and

Achievements of the Party.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 27.-President

Reosevelt was notified formally today

of his nomination for the presidency

by the national Republican convention.

The ceremony took place at his country

tome at Sagamore Hill, three miles

from this village. In accordance with

the president's wish, the ceremony was

The formal notification of the action

of the convention made, on behalf of a

committee representing every state and

territory in the United States, by

Speaker Cannon, the speaker of the

The day opened with ideal weather,

and the arrangements for the ceremony

vere completed early. The wide veranda

were completed early. The wide veranda of the house at Sagamore Hill, extending almost entirely around the house, was decorated with American flags, hung from pillar to pillar.

In addition many houses in the neighborhood of the Roosevelt home, and in Oyster Bay, were draped with the national colors. Across the main street home, there have a large

the village there hung a large obsevelt and Fairbanks banner, Only tree of the members of the commit-e were absent. Included among the vited guests were men prominent in

about 125. Lack of facilities

ed by President Roosevelt, Mrs.

Tan. When Speaker Cannon rose to deliver speech of notification, he was greet-with applause. His speech is as

Mr. President-The people of the

ited States, by blood, heredity, edu-

tion and practise are a self-govern-

ig people. We have sometimes been

ject to prejudice and embarrassment

m harmful conditions, but we have

ons as rapidly as possible, having

stgrown prejudice and overcome con-

ive regard to law and the rights of in-

lviduals. We have some times made

mistakes from a false sense of security er from a desire to change policies in-

stead of letting well enough alone,

we have always paid the penalty of

rely to see what would happen, but

lured the suffering until, under the c, through the ballot box, we have urned to correct policies. Tested by

perience no nation has so successly solved all problems and chosen
oper pelicies as our nation. Under
telad of the Republican party for
ore than 40 years, the United States,
in being a third class power among
the nations has become in account.

the people rule. The people rule

It is necessary that they should be petent to rule. Competency requires only patriotism but material well

UNDER REPUBLICAN LEAD.

The people, under the lead of the Re-

olican party, wrote on the statute

products of foreign countries seek-

ng our markets, which replenished our

Ing our markets, which replenished our treasury, but were so adjusted as to encourage our people in developing, diversifying and smalntaining our industries, at the same time protecting our citizens laboring in production against the competition of foreign labor. Under this policy, our manufactured product today is one-third of the product of the civilized world, and our people re-

today is one-third of the product of the civilized world, and our people re-ceive almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives eise-where in the world, thereby enabling us

GREATEST EXPORTING NATION.

Liberal compensation for labor makes

o bear the burdens of citizenship.

ng, education, state craft.

conclusion of the formal re-

Those present num-

re. On arrival at Saga-e committee men were re-resident Roosevelt, Mrs.

made as simple as possible.

house of representatives.

10 PAGES LAST EDITION

standard? I wonder what made him

send that telegram after he was nom-

send that telegram after he was nom-inated and why did he not send it be-fore? When did he have a change of heart and judgment? And does he at heart believe in the gold standard and our currency system or does he try now to reap where he has not sown? If, perchance, he should be elected by forc-ing together discordant elements. I sub-mit that, with a Democratic house of representatives or house, and senate, there would be no harmonious action in legislation or administration that would

cording to their love and votes as mani-fested by their action always hereto-fore, or will they stand by, protect and defend the gold standard and our cur-rency system that have been created under the lead of the Republican party? Correct revenue laws, protection of free trade, the gold standard and our currency system that have been cre-ated under the lead of the Republican party?

ALL DEPENDS ON THE PEOPLE

REPUBLICANS FOR PROTECTION.

Sir, let us turn from the region of loubt and double dealing, the debat-

able land, to the region of assured cer-tainty. The Republican party stands for protection. It stands for the gold

leader and candidate. These being our policies, and having been most useful to the country, we have confidence in and love them. If it be necessary from time to time that they should be strengthened here and controlled there,

strengthened here and controlled there, the Republican party stands ready with loving, competent hands, to apply the proper remedy. I say "remedy." Being our policies, we will not willingly subject them to their enemies for slow starvation on the one hand or to sudden destruction on the other.

SINCE 1897.

Since the Republican party was re-stored to power, in 1897, under the lead

of McKinley, our country has pros-pered in production and in commerce, as it has never prospered before. In wealth we stand first among all the na-tions. Under the lead of William Mc-

Kinley, the war with Spain was speedily brought to a successful conclusion. Under the treaty of peace and our action, Cuba is free, and, under guarantees written in her constitution and our legislation, it is assured that she will see the second of the s

ever remain free. We also acquired Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines,

by a treaty the ratification of which

by a treaty the ratification of which was only possible by the votes of Democratic senators. Civil government has been established in Porto Rico and we are journeying towards civil government in the Philippines as rapidly as

ment in the Philippines as rapidly as the people of the archipelago are able to receive it; and this too, notwith-standing the false cry of "imperialism," raised by the Democratic party and still insisted upon, which led to insur-rection in the Philippines and tends to lead to further insurrection there. The

record of the Republican party under the lead of William McKinley has passed into history. Who dares as-

WHAT PRESIDENT HAS DONE.

In the history of the republic, in time

of peace, no executive has had greater

questions to deal with than yourself, and none have brought greater courage,

wisdom and patriotism to their solu-

tion. You have enforced the law against the mighty and the lowly with-

against the mighty and the lowly without fear, favor or partiality. Under
the Constitution, you have recommended legislation to Congress from time
to time, as it was your duty to do,
and when it was passed by Congress,
have approved it. You have, under the
Constitution, led in making a treaty
which was ratified by the senate and
is approved by the people, which not

is approved by the people, which not only assures, but, under the law and appropriations made by Congress, pro-

"DOING THINGS."

eeds with the construction of the

The Republican party under your

TRUTH AND LIBERTY. WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Heavy Cloudburst in Southern Utah Town

Report at St. George is That All Crops Were Destroyed, at New Harmony, That Gardens Were Ruined and Orchards Were Damaged--Also That Houses Had Been Swept Away and That the Loss Will be Very Great.

(Special to the "News.")

there would be no harmonious action in legislation or administration that would benefit the people, but that doubt and discontent would everywhere distress production and labor. Consumption would be curtailed. In shotr, we would have an experience similar to that from 1893 to 1897. This chosen leader and his converts to Republican policies, should not they "bring forth fruits meet for repentance" before they ask to be placed in the highest positions to affect the well being of all; or, if they profess all things to all men, then they are not worthy the confidence of any man. If clothed with power, will they follow in the paths of legislation according to their love and votes as manifested by their action always hereto-St. George, July 27.-News was brought here this afternoon, of a disastrous cloudburst at 11 a. m., today people. in Harmony canyon, Pine Valley Mounprevious, and the heavy and frequent lightning could easily be seen from St.

a few minutes had broke with fury up- | wide and for several miles, the torrent on the village of New Harmony, which | dashed on in a rujnous path. contains about 40 families, or about 250

The frightened inhabitants had hardtain, 40 miles north of this place. It ly time to gather their wits, when the had been raining heavily for some time | waters were upon them and sweeping through their homes. A number of houses were washed from their founda-George. As the cloud burst, an im- tions and wrecked, the roadways were mense volume of water came dashing torn up, gardens destroyed, orchards and roaring down the canyon, and in were overflowed, and for half a mile

Crops all along the line of the flood were destroyed, and the entire damage done was very great. All of the inhabitants of the unfortunate village are more or less affected, and confusion reigns. It will take considerable time and outlay of money to recover from the effects of this disastrous flood.

No loss of life was reported, though narrow escapes were numerous.

Little Boy Meets Death at the Sanitarium.

Rueben Fuller, Son of the Proprietor of the Christian Crusade Home the Victim-Met Fate in the Presence of Life Guards Who Did Not Realize What Had Happened Ontil it Was Too Late.

Mrs. J. E. Andrews, who, with her husband, conducts the Christian Crusade home at 274 south Main street, met death by drowning in the Sanitarium

The management announced a few days ago that all youngsters would be given the privilege of the rear pool after 7 o'clock this morning free of charge, and Reuben was among the first to take advantage of the offer. He was accompanied by two younger brothers and for tainty. The Republicands for the gold for protection. It stands for the gold standard and our currency system. All these dwell in legislation enacted under the lead of the Republican party and against the most determined opposition of the Democratic party, including its tender and candidate. These being our leader and candidate. an hour or more they bathed in the big pool. Reuben was the swimmer of the three and consequently more daring. He plunged repeatedly into the deep water and the four life guards provided by the management to watch the boys, paid little attention to him, nor did

look after recognizing him as a regular patron of the place and a good swim-Suddenly, the lad was missed by his

brothers and a few moments later he was found unconscious in the corner of the pool where the water was deepest. Dragging him out, the guards laid the boy out in the Turkish bath department and Dr. Kerr, who had been summored in the meanting worked over moned in the meantime, worked over the prostrate body for an hour and a alf, but could not produce a sign of fe. The boy had expired the moment e was lifted out of the water, or per-aps before that time. There were 30 or boys in the pool at the time of the coldent, but none observed it, or, if they flid, they believed Reuben was ex-perimenting as to the length of time he could stay under water. Nobody has been found who saw the boy go down. The step-father, who is a minister, ar-

Manager Snyder give the lad a second trived on the scene one hour after the look after recognizing him as a regular accident and the body was removed to patron of the place and a good swimmother's grief was piteous. She pitched and tossed on a bed in the illy-furnished rooms of the Christian Crusade home rooms of the Christian Crusade home bemoaning the fact that she had not even kissed the boy good-by and cry-ing that she would never forgive her-self for allowing the children to go to the Sanitarium, whose waters, she thought, were not deep.

It is urged that Manager Snyder should be relieved of all blame for the accident as he not only went to the pre-

accident as he not only went to the pre caution of providing life-guards for the great throng of youngsters he is entertaining today, but a guard at the en-trance asked every boy who entered if he could swim and those who responded negatively were refused admit-

The Andrews family came here re-

Reuben Fuller, the 11-year-old son of

Correct revenue laws, protection or free trade, the gold standard and our currency system, all depend on the sentiment of the majority of our people as voiced at the ballot box. A majority, may change our revenue laws; a majority may change our currency laws; a majority may change our currency laws; a majority may destroy the gold stan-dard and establish the silver standard, or, in lieu of either or both, make the treasury note, non-interest bearing and irredeemable, the sole standard of valthis morning about 9 o'clock.

warmly applauded. His address fol-

Response to the Committee Appointed to Notify Him of His Nomination. Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the No-

ADDRESS OF ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the Republican party assembled in convention, and I accept the nomination for the presidency with solemn realization of the obligations I assume. I heartily approve the declaration of principles which the Republican national convention has adopted, and at some future day I shall communicate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at ulcate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at length and in detail a formal written acceptance of the nomination.

THREE YEARS AGO.

Three years ago I became presiden because of the death of my lamented predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the in-terest of the country. To the best of terest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise thus made. If next November my countrymen confirm at the polls the action of the convention you represent, I shall, under Providence. continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the national interest, are every official, high or low, can serve his party best by rendering to the peo-ple the best service of which he is capable. Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal co-operation of many different persons. The mem-bers of a legislative majority, the offi-cers in the various departments of the administration, and the legislative and executive branches as towards each other, must work together with subordination of self to the common end of successful government. We who have successful government. We who have been entrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are continued in power we shall unswervingly follow out the shall unswervingly follow out great lines of public policy which Republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving, and shall give, a united, and therefore an efficient, support.

SCORES THE DEMOCRATS.

In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vi-tal, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power. Seem-ingly their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere. We make our appeal in a wholly different spirit. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our pellcy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experiemental about the government we ask the people to continue in power. experiemental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future. Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to turst their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and

treat their past promises as null and REPUBLICAN RECORD. We know our own minds and we have kept of the same mind of a sufficient length of time to give to our policy co-herence and sanity. In such a fundamental matter as the enforcement of the law we do not have to depend upon the law we do not have to depend upon promises, but merely to ask that our record be taken as an earnest of what we shall continue to do. In dealing with the great organizations known as trusts, we do not have to explain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced and that legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. We do not have to propose to "turn the rascals out." "turn the rascals we have shown in very deed that whenever by diligent investigation a public official can be found who has betrayed his trust he will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was appointed

under a Republican or a Democratic administration. This is the efficient way to turn the rascals out and to keep them out, and it has the merit of sincerlity. Moreover the betrayals of trust in the last seven years have been insignificant in number when compared with the extent of the public service. Never has the administration of the government been on a cleaner and highgovernment been on a cleaner and high-er level; never has the public work of the nation been done more honestly and

UNWISE TO CHANGE POLICIES.

Assuredly it is unwise to change the policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. Prosperity has come at home. The national honor and interest have been upheld abroad. We have placed the finances of the nation upon a sound gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly our opponents, but who would neither openly support nor silently acquiesce in the heresy of un-sound finance; and we have done it against the convinced and violent op osition of the mass of our present opsound opinions which for the momen unsound opinions which for the moment they think it inexpedient to assert. We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive committal on the most important issue which has resently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before them again. Upon the principles which underlie this issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the Republican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not be-cause of shifting conditions in the pro-duction of gold in certain mining cen-ters, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION. Under the financial legislation which we have enacted there is now ample circulation for every business need; and every dollar of this circulation is worth a dollar in gold. We have reduced the interest-bearing debt and in still larger measure the interest on that debt. All of the war taxes imposed during the Spanish war have been removed with a view to relieve the people and to pre-vent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus. The result is that hardly ever before have the excependitures and income of the government so closely corresponded. In the fiscal year that has just closed the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was \$9,000,000. This does not take account of the \$50,000,000 expended out of the of the \$50,000,000 expended out of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the Isthmian canal. It is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of the nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon postérity by an issue of bonds, we were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the treasury a surplus of \$161,000,000. Moteover, we were able to pay this \$50,000,000. out of hand without causing the slight-est disturbance to business conditions.

TARIFF AND PROSPERITY. We have enacted a tariff law under which during the past few years the country has attained a height of ma-terial well-beling never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted; but such changes can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question; for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment but to re peal. The readjustment when made must maintain and not destory the pro tective principle. To the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer this is vital, but perhaps no other man is so much interested as the wage-worker in the maintenance of our present eco-nomic system, both as regards the finances and the tariff. The standard of living of our wage-workers is higher than that of any other country, and it can not so remain unless we have a protective tariff which shall always keep as a minimum a rate of duty suf-ficient to cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. Those who, like our opponents, "denounce protection as a robbery" thereby explicitly commit themselves to the proposition that if they were to revise the tariff no heed would be paid to the necessity of meeting this difference, between the standards of living for wage-workers here and in other countries; and there fore on this point their antagonism to our position is fundamental. Here again we ask that their promises and ours be judged by what has been done in the immediate past. We ask that

sober and sensible men compare

workings of the present tariff law, and the conditions which obtain under it, with the workings of the preceding tar-iff law of 1893 and the condition which that tariff of 1893 helped to bring about.

BELIEVE IN RECIPROCITY. We believe in reciprocity with foreign

nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor. It is a singular fact that the only great re-ciprocity treaty adopted—that with Cuba—was finally opposed almost alone the representatives of party which how states that it favors reciprocity. And here again we ask that the worth of our words be judged by comparing their deeds with ours. On this Cuban reciprocity treaty there were at the outset grave differences of opinion among ourselves; and the notable thing in the negotiation and ratification of the treaty, and in the legislation which excess it is a second or the treaty. ich carries it in to effect was the highly practical manner in which without sacrifice of principle, these dif-ferences of opinion were reconciled. There was no rupture of a great party but an excellent practical outcome result of the harmonious co-operation of two successive presidents and two successive Congresses. This is an ilsuccessive Congresses. This is an illustration of the governing capacity which entitles us to the confidence of the people not only in our purposes, but in our practical ability to achieve those purposes. Judging by the history of the last 12 years, down to this very month, is there justification for believing that under similar circumstances and with similar initial differences of opinion, our opponents would ences of opinion, our opponents would have achieved any practical result?

NO RACE PREJUDICE.

We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man is rich or poor; paying need to his race, his creed, or his birthplace.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

We recognize the organization We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law, for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his right safe. it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his right safe-guarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold; but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honester. solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage, and of common sense.

IRRIGATION.

In inaugurating the great work of irrigation in the west the administra-tion has been enabled by Congress to take one of the longest strides ever taken under our government toward utilizing our vast national domain for the settler, the actual home maker. the settler, the actual home maker.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Ever since this continent was discovered the need of an isthmian canal to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic has been recognized; and ever since the birth of our nation such a canal has been planned. At last the dream has become a reality. The isthmian canal is now being built by the government of the United States. We conducted the negotiation for its construction with the nicest and most scrupulous honor, and in a spirit of the largest generosity toward those through whose territory it was to run. Every sinister effort which could be devised by the spirit of faction or the spirit of self-interest was made in order to defeat the treaty with Parama and thereby prevent the con-summation of this work. The construc-tion of the canal is now an assured fact; but most certainly it is unwise to entrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have endea-vored to defeat the whole undertaking

ment; and thereby no less than by our ment; and thereby no less than by our action in Venezuela and Panama we have shown that the Monroe doctrine is a living reality, designed for the burt of no nation, but for the protection of civilization on the western continent, and for the peace of the world. Our steady growth in power has gone hand in hand with a strengthening disposition to use this power with strict regard for the rights of others, and for the cause of international justice and goodwill.

WE SEEK PEACE.

We earnestly desire friendship with all the nations of the new and old worlds; and we endeavor to place our relations with them upon a basis of reciprocal advantage instead of hostility. We hold that the prosperity of each nation is an aid and not a hind-rance to the prosperity of other nations. We seek international amity for the same reasons that make us believe in peace within our own borders; and we seek this peace not because we are afraid or unready, but because we think that peace is right as well as advantageous.

OUR INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC

American interests in the Pacific have rapidly grown. American enterprise has laid a cable across this, the greatest of oceans. We have proved in effective fashion that we wish the Chinese empire well and desire its integrity and independence.

THE PHILIPPINES. Our foothold in the Philippines great-

by strengthens our position in the com-petition for the trade of the east; but we are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Philippine people themselves. We have already given them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase this share as rapidly as they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the officials of the islands, whether elective or appointive, are already native Filipinos. We are now providing for a legislative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future; and it would be eminently unwise to declare what our next step will be until this first step has been taken and the results are manifest. To our purpose is to increase this share as taken and the results are manifest. have gone faster than we have already gone in giving the islanders a con-stantly increasing measure of self-gov-ernment would have been disastrous. At the present moment to give political independence to the islands would result in the immediate loss of civi rights, personal liberty and public or der, as regards the mass of the Filip-inos, for the majority of the islanders have been given these great boons by us, and only keep them because we vig-ilanly safeguard and guarantee them. lianly safeguard and guarantee them. To withdraw our government from the islands at this time would mean to the average native the loss of his barely-won civil freedom. We have established in the islands a government by Americans assisted by Filipinos. We are steadily striving to transform this into self-government by the Filipinos assisted by Americans. assisted by Americans.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES. The principles which we uphold should appeal to all our countrymen, an our countrymen, in all portions of our country Above all they should give us strength with the men and women who are the spiritual heirs of those who upheld the hands of Abraham Lincoln; for we are striving to do our work in the spirit with which Lincoln approached his. During the seven years that have just passed there is no duty, domestic or foreign, which we have shirked; no necessary task which we have feared to undertake or which we have set sere. undertake, or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency, have never pleaded impotence. have never sought refuge in criticism and complaint instead of action. We face the future with our past and our present as guaranters of our promises; and we are content to stand or to fall by the record which we have made and

At the conclusion of the address President Roosevelt held an informal reception and received the congratula-tions of the committeemen on his

CEN. BELL CRITICISES COV. PEABODY'S ACTION.

Denver, Colo., July 27.—Adjt.-Gen. Sherman M. Bell dissents from the opinion of Gov. Peabody that the Cripple Creek district is sufficiently pacified to justify the withdrawal of the national guard, which was done last night by the governor's order.

was done tast night by the governor's order.

"The troops have been protecting union men and their friends against other citizens," said Gen. Bell, "and I look for a clash now that military rule is ended."

"I have called off the militia," said Gov. Peabody. "Now let the unions do the proper thing and call off the strike. We can then submit our differences to the people at the polis, and let them decide at the next election who is right."

Replying to Gov. Peabody's suggestion that the union should call off the strikes, William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, said today:

william D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, said today;

"The calling off of the military by Gev. Peabody has not the slightest logical bearing upon the proposition to call off the strike. We have not been striking against the use of the militia, although it has been hired to the mine operators for use against the unions in the strike. Our original contentions were, and still remain for the establishment of the right to organize, to prevent unjust discrimination against members of the Western Federation of Miners, and to establish the eight-hour day.

"The fight in Colorado now is for the maintenance of those principles of this republic, which guarantee to every citizen the right to live in any place he chooses. This and all other fundamental principles guaranteed by the Constitution of this country have been openly violated in Colorado.

"Never was there any occasion waterent."

orado.

"Never was there any occasion warranting the calling out of the militia, and now Gov. Peabody calls off his dogs of war at this time solely on account of the great pressure brought to bear on him by the managers of the Republican party."

New York, July 27.—Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany hall, arrived at Esopus today, to meet Judge Parker.

Col. Anthony Some Better. Leaveworth, Kan., July 27.—The condition of Col. D. R. Anthony, the editor of the Times, was slightly improved to-day. The heart action was more regular and some of the serious complications noted yesterday were disappearing. His condition, however, is still considered serious. Col. Anthony has remarkable vitality and this is the first serious illness he has ever experienced.

A MINER'S STORY Tells of His Maltreatment Masked Men at Victor.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign policy has been so conducted that, while not one of our just claims has been sacrificed, our relations with all foreign nations are now of the most peaceful kind; there is not a cloud on the horizon. The last cause of irritation between us and any other nation was removed by the settlement of the Alaskan boundary.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In the Caribbean sea we have made good our promises of independence to Cuba, and have proved our assertion that our mission in the island was one of justice and not of self-aggrandize-

STRONG PROTEST SENT TO RUSSIA.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

British Ambassador at St. Petersburg Directed to Make an Energetic One.

CASE OF KNIGHT COMMANDER.

If Diplomatic Demands Are Not Heeded, Other Measures Will Be Taken.

INDEMNITY WILL HAVE TO BE PAID

Russian Press is Silent-Lack of Comment is Noteworthy-Defense Committee Holds Meeting in London.

London, July 27 .- The British government is sending instructions to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia today to energetically protest against the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Russian Vladivostok squadron. Until the presentation of the note to the Russian government the greatest secrecy will be maintained regarding its contents, but it is known that Premier Balfour and his colleagues have decided to demand that the fullest reparation shall be made by Russia, or measures will be taken to follow up the diplomatic demands

The British note Sir Charles Hardinge will submit will not mention the amount of indemnity Russia must pay the owners of the ship and British sub-jects having goods on board the vessel, but all that will be sought will be the establishment of the principle of indemnity and apology. A salute of the Brit-ish flag must also be conceded and the future protection of neutral shipping assured.

The attitude of the British govern-ment is the result of the thorough conment is the result of the thorough consideration given to the reports received from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister at Tokio, and the examination of international law authorities by legal experts. A dispatch from Sir Claude Macdonald confirms the reports that the Knight Commander had no contraband of war on board for Japan. The government and all the British authorities, it is asserted, unite on the point that there was no justification for the sinking of the vegsel.

point that there was no justification for the sinking of the vegsel.

It is felt in government circles that the Knight Commander incident over-shadows the Red sea seizures, which practically have been adjusted, but which have failed to settle the question of the rights of neutral commerce.

In the light of the description of the

In the light of the declaration of the Russian government respecting contra-band of war, made three weeks after hostilities commenced, no representa-tions have been made by Count Benck-endorff, the Russian, ambassador to Great Britain, to Foreign Secy. Lans-downe, regarding the Knight Command. downe, regarding the Knight Commander, the ambassador not having received advices from St. Petersburg on the subject, nor is it seen by the Russian diplomats how it is possible for their government to make a prompt answer to the British demands. It is not known when the Vladivostok squadron will return to port. The commander of the squadron, it is pointed out, unquestionably seized the papers of the vessel, including fer manifest, and therefore will be able to present reasons to show why he sank the ship and with these reasons in their possession the Russian authorities will be able to complete their answer to the British repre-Russian authorities will be able to com-plete their answer to the British repre-sentations. In the opinion of these diplomats, the cargo, or at least a por-tion of the cargo of the Knight Com-mander, included contraband of war under the Russian declaration. The bridge-work among the cargo is said to have been destined for the Fusan-Seoul railroad which the Japanese are building for military purposes. The Russian declaration also announced that rice and other food stuffs are contraband if sent at the enemy's cost or

Attention is specifically called to the feature of the declaration "that neutral ships of contraband of war of any sort can, according to circumstances, be not only seized but also confiscated." If the ship can be confiscated it is contended, she can be sunk as well. While Russia holds that her declarawhile Russia holds that her deciration has never been seriously questioned, the British authorities claim that the British ambassador at St. Petersburg first specifically reserved the rights of his government in case of an emergency arising, and, late filed objections against the various pr visions of the declaration. The Unite States also reserved her rights when acknowledging the receipt of the Rus-sian declaration. The British authorities are persistent in their desire to induce the United States to make to induce the United States to make a declaration in respect to the policy it proposes to pursue in the matter of the protection of commerce, but nothing has yet been done so far as known here, and the authorities are looking forward with intense interest to the deliberations of President Roosevelt and Secy. Hay.

BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL EAW.

London, July 27.—That the British government regards the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander as a breach of international law, was conbreach of international law, was confirmed by Premier Balfour in the house of commons this afternoon. Answering questions regarding the destruction of the Knight Commander and the seizure of the Malacca and other vessels, the premier said he hoped to be in a position to make a brief statement regarding the Malacca tomorrow. As in the sinking of the Knight Commander he "regretted that informamander he "regretted that informa-tion which reached me this morning

confirmed this regretable occurrence."
Mr. Balfour added:
"There is no question of loss of life, but I am afraid there is a question of a breach of international law."

RUSSIAN PRESS SILENT.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Russian press has been significantly stient for two days past regarding complications over the actions of the Red sea critisers. Not a single word of comment appears in this morning's newspapers concerning the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander, and there is no doubt that the government has requested the papers to refrain from printing their views on the affair. The govern-ment deprecates the provocative attitude of the British press, and probably

Liberal compensation for labor makes liberal customers for our progress, Under this policy of protection, our home market affords all our people a better market than has any other people on earth and this, too, even if we did not sell any of our products abroad. In addition to this, we have come to be the greatest exporting nation in the world. For the year ending June 20, 1994, our exports to foreign countries were valued at \$1,460,000,000, of which \$450,000,000 were products of the factory. M50,000,000 were products of the factory. The world fell in our debt last year 450,000,000, an increase of \$75,000,000 over he preceding year. OPPONENTS OF PROTECTION.

OPPONENTS OF PROTECTION.

This polley of protection has always been opposed by the opponents of the Republican party and is opposed by them today. In their last national platform, adopted at St. Louis, they denounce protection as robbery. They never have been given power but they proceeded by word and act to desirely the polley of protection. Their platform is as silent as the grave touching the gold standard and our currency system. Their chosen leader, after his nomination, having been as silent as the sphynx up to that time, sent his telegram, saying in substance that the gold standard is established, and that he will govern himself accordingly if he should be feeted. on himself accordingly if he should

GOES FOR PARKER.

congratulate him. It is better to be

late than never. It is better to be in one thing than wrong in all things. I wonder if it ever occurred to him that candidate in 1896 and 1900 had been declared we would now have the silver.

As your own successor.

It the close of Mr. Cannon's address, the president advanced to the veranda railing, and standing under a great festoon of American flags, delivered his address in response to the notification.

As he faced the assemblage he was

leadership, keeps its record from the beginning under Lincoln of doing things, the right thing at the right time and in the right way, notwith-standing the opposition of those who oppose the right policies from the selfish or partisan standpoint. They dare not tell the truth about your official action or the record of the party and then con-demn it. They can, for selfish or par-tisan reasons, abuse you personally and misrepresent the party which you lead. It is true, however, that, so far, their abuse of your action and their alleged fear of your personality is insignificant as compared with the personal and paras compared with the personal and partisan carpings against Lincoln, Grant and McKinley when they are clothed with power by the people. Those whose only grievance is that you have enforced the law and those who carp for mere partisan capital will not, in my judgment reap the harvest of success. The Republican party for you and under your leadership appeals to the great der your leadership appeals to the great body of the people who live in the sweat of their gaces, make the civilization, control the republic, fight its battles and determine its policies, for appro-

val and continuance in power. GREATEST OFFICE ON EARTH.

The office of president of the United States is the greatest on earth and more competent men in the Republican party are ambitious to hold it, yet the Republican convention met at Chicago June last and unanimously, with one accord, nominated you as the candidate of the party for president. I am sure all Republicans and a multitude of good citizens who do not call themselves Re-

citizens who do not call themselves Republicans said "Amen."
In pursuance of the usual custom, the convention appointed a committee, of which it honored me with the chairmanship, to wait on you and inform you of its action, which duty, speaking for the committee, I now cheerfully perform, with the hope and the confident expectation that a majority of the people of the republic will in November next approve the action of the convention by chosing electors who will assure your election to the presidency assure your election to the presidency