naseas, which have just closed. If our op-porents should come into power they could not reduce our army below its pres-ent size without greatly impairing its efficiency and abandoning part of the na-tional duty. In short, in this matter, if our opponents should come into power they would either have to treat this parthey would either have to treat this par-ticular promise of the year 1954 as they how treat the promise they made in 1885 and 1900, that is, as possessing no hading-force; or else they would have to embark on a policy which would be ludicrous at the moment, and fraught with grave dan-ger to the national honor in the future

COST OF GOVERNMENT. Our opponents contend that the govern ment is now administered extravagantly. and that whereas there was "a surplus of \$80,000,000 in 1900" there is "a deficit of more than \$40,000,000" in the year that has

This deficit is imaginary, and is obtained by including in the ordinary current expenses the sum of fifty millions, which was puld for the right of way of the Panama Canal out of the accumulated sur-plus in the Treasury. Comparing the cur-rent or ordinary expenditures for the two years, there was a surplus of nearly eighty millions for the year 1900, and of only a little more than eight millions for the year that has just closed. But this diminotion of the annual surplus was brought about designedly by the abolition of the war taxes in the interval between the two dates. The acts of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, cut down the internal revenue taxes to an amount estimated at one hundred and five millions a year. In other words, the reduction of taxation has com considerably greater than the reduction in the annual surplus. Since the close of the war with Spain there has been no substantial change in the rate of annual expenditures. As compared with the fiscal year ending in J ac, 1991, for example, the fiscal year that has just closed showed a relatively small berease in expenditure excluding the canal payment already referred to, while the year previous showed a relatively small decrease.

The expenditures of the nation have been managed in a spirit of economy as far removed from waste as from niggard-liness; and in the future every effort will be continued to secure an economy as strict as is consistent with efficiency. Once strict as is consistent with efficiency. Once more our opponents have promised what they cannot or should not perform. The prime reason why the expenses of the government have increased of recent years is to be found in the fact that the people, after mature thought, have deemed it wise to have certain new forms of work for the public undertaken by the public. This necessitates such expendi-tures, for instance, as those for rural free delivery or for the inspection of meats under the Department of Agriculture, or for irrigation. But these new expenditures are necessary; no one would seriously propose to abandon them; and yet it is idle to declaim against the increased expense of the government unless the intended to cut down the very expenditures which cause the increase. The pensions to the veterans of the civil war are demanded by every sentiment of regard and gratitude. The rural free delivery is of the greatest use and considered to the farmers, a body of men who live under conditions which make them ordinarily receive little direct return for what they pay toward the support of the government. The irrigation policy in the arid and semi-arid regions of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the West is one fraught with the most of the work of the work of the civil war and the coming election they would either have to break faith, or else to do in act which would leave an indelible atin upon our national reputation for courage, and for good sense. During the last five years more has been done for the fillipinos than ever before since the since the would either have to break faith, or else to do in act which would leave an indelible atin upon our national reputation for courage, and for good sense. During the last five years more has been done for the fillipinos than ever before since the believe to the courage. it is intended to cut down the very expolicy in the arid and semi-arid regions of the West is one fraught with the most beneficent and far-reaching good to the actual settlers, the home-makers, whose encouragement is a traditional feature in America's national policy. Do our opposents grudge the fifty millions paid for the Panama Canal? Do they intend to cut down on the pensions to the veterans of the civil war? Do they intend to put a stop to the irrigation policy? or to the termanent Census Bureau? or to immipermanent Census Bureau? or to immigration inspection? Do they intend to abolish rural free delivery? Do they in-tend to cut down the navy? or the Alas-kan telegraph system? Do they intend

carries declines. The theory of the final shoulds from the result of the control of the control

lest, and it would fall soonest, upon those who are paid in the form of wages each week or each month for that week's or that month's work. week or each month for that week's or that month's work.

Conditions change and the laws must be modified from time to time to fit new exigencies. But the genuine underlying principle of protection, as it has been embodied in all but one of the American tariff laws for the last forty years, has worked our results so beneficent, so evenly and widely spread, so advantageous aifke to farmers and capitalists and workingmen, to commerce and trade of every kind, that the American people, if they show their usual practical business sense, will insist that when these laws are modified they shall be modified with the utmost care and conservatism, and by the friends and not the enemies of the protective system. They cannot afford to trust the modification to thhose who treat protection and robbery as synonymous terms. In closing what I have to say about the promise when the policy of in some way integrity let me add a word of ordial agreements. It is within its benefits, by appropriate legislation, the American merchant materials. destry let me add a word of cordial agreeby the within its benefits, by appropriate
hegislation, the American merchant marine. It is not creditable to us as a nation
that our great export and import trade
should be well-nigh exclusively in the
hands of foreigners.

It is difficult to know if our opponents
are really sincere in their demand for the
reduction of the army. If insincere, there
is no need for comment, and it sincere,
what shall we say in speaking to rational
persons of an appeal to reduce army of
of the interests of over eighty million peolie interests of over eighty million peopie? The army is now relatively smaller
than it was in the days of Washington,
when on the peace establishment there
were thirty-six hundred soldiers, while
there were a little less than four millions
of population; smaller than in the peaceful
days of Jefferson, when there were fiftyone hundred soldiers to five million three
hundred thousand population. There is
now one soldier to every fourteen hunoren people in this country—less than onetenth of one per cent. We cannot be asked seriously to argue as to the amount of
possible tyranny contained in these figures. The army as it is now is as small
as it can possibly be and serve its purpose as an effective nucleus for the
organization, equipment and supply of a
volunteer army in time of need. It is now
used, as never before, for aiding in the
upbuilding of the organized militia of the
country. The War Department is singaged
in a systematic effort to strengthen and
develop the National Guard in the several
States; as witness, among many other instances, the great field mannouvres at Manassas, which nave just closed. If our opporents should come into power they

It may as well be that our opponent It may as well be that our opponent anye no real intention of putting the romise into effect. If this is the case, it a other words, they are insincere in the domise they make, it is only necessariously again that it is unwise to true nen who are false in one thing to act with anything. The mere consciousness of broken faith would hamper them is anything white the stands. ontiming our policy in the islands, and my by continuing unchanged this point in the honor of the country be muralized, or the interests of the islands autoerved. If, on the other hand, our opposents came into power and attempted to arry out their promises to the Filiptio y giving them independence, and with frawing American control from the id-inds, the result would be a fragment of aunity to the Filiphos themselves, and rets larger aspect would amount to an it-ernational crime. Amarchy would follow and the most violent anarchic forces would se directed partly against the civil gove rament, partly against, all forms of re-igious and educational civilization. Bloods onfacts would inevitably easie in the religious, and just as inevitably the slands would be come the prey of the ast power which in its own sellish inter-st took up the task we had crayedly st took up the task we had cravenly abandoned. Of course the practical disbandoned. Of course the practical dis-sculty in adopting any such course of as-lon—such a "policy of scuttle," as Presi ant McKinley called it—would be found cell-nigh insuperable. If it is morally in leterstole to hold the archipelago as a whole under our tutelage in the interest of its own morally the whole under our tutelage in the interest of its own people, then it is morally in befinsible to hold any part of it. In saving as what right have we to keep a coning station? What right to keep coning over the Moro peoples? What right is protect the ligorious from their oppressors? What right to protect the law-shaling friends of America in the Islands from cracehery, robbery and murder? Yet, is dandon the Islands completely without yen retaining a coaling station, would seem to abandon the position in the com-

rean to abundon the position in the com-actition for the trade of the Orient which we have acquired during the last six cears; and what is far more important would mean irreparable damage to he nation. To abandon al he Mores would amount nese Moros to prey upon the Christian dilpinos, civilized or semi-civilized as well as upon the commerce of other pea-des. The Moros are in large part still in the stage of culture where the occupa-tions of the bandit and the pirate are those most highly regarded; and it has not been found practical to give them self-government in the sense that we have seen giving it to the Christian limini-ants. To abandon the More country, as ar opponents propose in their platform would be precisely as if twenty-five year-igo we had withdrawn the army and the vil agents from within and around the indian reservations in the West, at a time when the Sloux and the Apache were still be terror of our settlers. It would be a cominal absurdity; and yet our opponents ave pledged themselves thereto. If the assful in the coming election they would

can. We have opened before them a cista of orderly development in their own interest, and not a policy of exploitation. Every effort is being made to fit the istances for self-government, and they have already in large measure received to while for the first time in their history their personal rights and cited likering. heir personal rights and civil liberties ave been guaranteed. They are being educated: they have been given schools; hey have been given libraries; roads are reing built for their use; their health is being cared for; they have been given curts in which they receive justice as absolute as it is in our power to guarantee. Their individual rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are now by act of Congress jealously safeguarded their the American flag and it the



our steps have been guided by honor outy. Here will be no turning uside, wavering, no relyent. No blow has rock except for liberty and hu-ard note will be. We will per theat fear every national and inand oddination

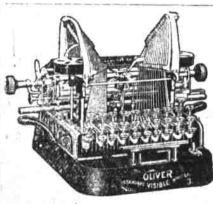
UNNOT IN I THE ISLANDS ASIDE. and the transfer of the transport of the will and put them assis at will of a wire distance and disaster,

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in their hearts. The great double returned to charge the nation country, during the hist seve crown so greatly in well-being of a homographe reporte among and the earth abroad, do not tills einen this record, do no trend its in excuse for failure to meet new conditions. On the tast as incitement to d the future. We believe that we have made may measure of the progres thous to make if the people of the government of the na-hands. We do not stand still

is and naterial well-being of picot just and barless deal and other peoples, in the in-Would not be dististrum to builded if our opponents in and should not reverse then they would be branded ad of broken faith, of false educerity in word and deed,

their occupation of we have striven both cel love of country and trust in the up-fiting of markind. We stand for enforceacting of menand. We stand for enforcement of the law and for obedience to he law, our government is a government of orderly liberty equally alien to tyrangy and to acare by and its foundation done is the observance of the law, a like by the people and by the public servacts we label ever before us on the all-important. one and replay and administration the selected, \$75 in gold.

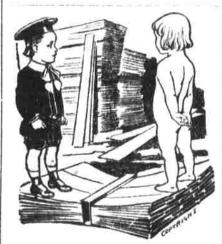


A Serious Accident Mars Opening of Horner School.

orrespondence of The observer. school opened yesterday with a buyery Md. Fem. 12-17. Southern Rahway will increased attendance, about 75 boys self theefs to institute and return in table of one face, plus \$1.25, for the presence to enter. Professors Frank Financial trip. There is an sale Sept. 16th, Hasself, of Williamston; Morrell, of Change county, and Maj. F. M. Tiller, 19th, and can be extended until Sept. 18th of Carolina, the new teachers, base arrived and will take charge of their respective departments in the school.

the school last evening A Mr Bellamy, of Wilmington, who was on the third floor of the dornstory ried to descend to the second floor by fiding down a pillar on one of the porches, but lost his hold and fell to ad everything possible is being done or him. It is impossible, however, to sections the extent of his injuries ad while they are considered serious.

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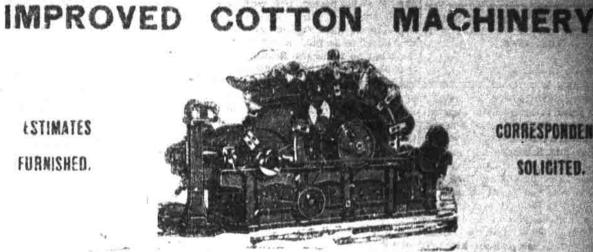
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