

# MAKING A TICKET.

## Second Day of Republican National Convention.

### Stirring Scenes in the City of Brotherly Love.

#### Pioneer Republicans Get an Enthusiastic Ovation.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Chosen Permanent Chairman and Makes a Stirring Address—Roosevelt Still the Center of Great Enthusiasm, President McKinley's Name Greeted with Wild Applause—Planks of the Platform.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—A cool breeze, moderate temperature and a cloudless sky afforded ideal conditions for the work and excitement of the second day of the Republican national convention. Again the crowds were astir early. The streets were filled with the hosts of visitors, marching clubs and shouting vendors of badges. It was noticeable, however, that the men with the white plug hats and red, white and blue umbrellas were thinning out and that a part of the more demonstrative tide of travel was getting away from the convention city. After the experience of yesterday the officials at Convention hall felt confident of handling the crowds without a hitch, and the early drills were dispensed with. The litter of yesterday was cleared away by an army of attendants, troops of scrubwomen gave everything a characteristic Philadelphia cleanliness.

The men who applauded prayers at large gatherings were present and signaled their approval of the divine invocation with hand and voice.

A remarkable tribute to the flag and to the pioneers of the Republican party now occurred. Mr. Wolcott stepped forward and stated that 15 survivors of the first Republican convention, called at Pittsburgh 44 years ago, were present with the same old flag used in that convention.

At that moment a file of white haired patriarchs appeared in the rear, bearing at their head a faded American flag, tattered and barely held together by a cross staff.

As the flag appeared the audience rose, delegates, spectators and guests, and a deafening salute went up for the faded standard and its venerable upholders. The 15 white haired men ranged themselves side by side, looking out on the sea of faces. Alongside the flag another standard bore the legend, "National Fremont Association, Republican Party, Organized Feb. 22, 1856, at Pittsburgh, Pa."

PIONEERS APPLAUDED.

When the storm of applause had subsided, the delegation read a resolution declaring their unwavering allegiance to the party they had helped to bring forth.

The resolutions regretted the inability of many of the members of the National Fremont association to be present because of advanced age and designated Major H. R. Long and J. K. Conner to represent them. The resolution concluded with the declaration that "we heartily endorse the administration of Hon. William McKinley, which gives us such unbounded prosperity."

This incident over, the chairman recognized Representative Seno E. Payne of New York, chairman of the committee on credentials, who mounted the platform and read the report of that committee, which was adopted.

The convention, which evidently felt relieved at this quick disposition of the contests, signified its approval with applause.

General Grosvenor of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, then presented that committee's report, which named Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts as permanent chairman. This report was also put through with a whirl.

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

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

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

After thanking the convention for the honor conferred in making him permanent chairman Mr. Lodge said:

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

In 1867 we took the government and the country from the hands of President Cleveland. His party had abandoned him and were joined to their idols, and he was no longer one. During the last years of his term we had presented to us the melancholy spectacle of a president trying to govern without a party. The result was that his policies were in ruin, legislation was a standstill, and public affairs were in a perilous and incoherent condition. Party responsibility had vanished and with it all possibility of intelligent action demanded by the country at home and abroad. It was an interesting but by no means singular display of Democratic unfitness for the practical work of government. To the political student it was instructive; to the country it was extremely painful, to business disastrous.

We replaced this political chaos with a president in thorough accord with his party, and the machinery of government began again to move smoothly and efficiently. Thus we kept at once our promise of better and more efficient administration. In four months after the inauguration of President McKinley we had passed a tariff bill. For ten years the artificial agitation in behalf of what

was humorously called tariff reform and of what was really free trade had kept business in a ferment and had brought a treasury deficit, a paralyzed industrial depression, panic and, finally, continuous bad times to a degree never before imagined. Would you know the result of our tariff legislation, look about you. Would you measure its success, recollect that it is no longer an issue; that our opponents, free traders as they are, do not dare to make it an issue; that there is not a state in the Union today which could be carried off free trade against protection. Navy was a policy more fully justified by its works; never was a promise made by any party more absolutely fulfilled.

Dominant among the issues of four years ago was that of our monetary and financial system. The Republican party promised to uphold our credit, to protect our currency from revolution and to maintain the gold standard. We have done so. We have done more. We have bettered our promise. Failing to secure, after honest effort, any encouragement for international bimetallicism, we have passed a law strengthening the gold standard and planting it more firmly than ever in our financial system, improving our banking and our currency, and refunding the public debt at 2 per cent interest, the lowest rate in the world. It was a great work well done.

Continuing, Mr. Lodge said:

We had already thwarted the efforts of the Cleveland administration to throw the Hawaiian Islands back to their dethroned queen and to give England a footing for her cables in the group. We then said that we would settle finally the Hawaiian question. We have done so. The traditional American policy has been carried out. The flag of the United States today waves over the crossroads of the Pacific.

We promised to deal with the Cuban question. Again comes the reply, we have done so. The long agony of the island is over. Cuba is free. But this great work brought with it even any issues which no man had foreseen, for which no party creed had provided a policy. The crisis came, bringing war in its train. The Republican president and the Republican congress met the nation in the old strife. We fought the war with Spain. The result is history known of all men. We have the perspective now of only a short two years, and yet how clear and bright the great facts stand out, like mountains peaks against the sky, while the gathering darkness of a just oblivion is creeping fast over the low grounds where lie forgotten the trivial and unimportant things, the criticisms and the quarrels which seemed so huge when we still lingered among them. Here they are, these great facts: A war of a hundred days, with many victories and no defeats, with no prisoners taken from us and no advance stand, with a triumphant outcome, settling its controversies and in its worldwide meaning, was ever a war more justly entered upon, more quickly fought, more fully won, more thorough in its results? Cuba is free. Spain has been driven from the western hemisphere. Freedom and glory to our arms, and crowned our flag. It was the work of the American people, but the Republican party was their instrument. Have we not the right to say that, here, too, even as in the days of Abraham Lincoln, we have fought a good fight, we have kept the faith, we have finished the work? ...

The new problems brought by the war we face with confidence in ourselves and a still deeper confidence in the American people, who will deal justly and rightly with the islands which have come into their charge. The outcry against our new possessions is as empty as the cant about "militarism" and "imperialism" is devoid of sense and meaning. ...

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

In the Philippines we were met by rebellion, fomented by a self seeking adventurer and usurper. The duty of the president was to repress that rebellion; to set the authority of the United States, as rightful and as righteous in Manila as in Philadelphia, was acknowledged and obeyed. That harsh and painful duty President McKinley has performed firmly and justly, eager to resort to force only when necessary, and yielding when treachery and violence made force necessary. Unlike the opponents of expansion, we do not regard the soldiers of Otis and Lawton and MacArthur as "an enemy's camp." ...

The restoration of peace and order now so nearly reached in the Philippines shall be completed. Civil government shall be established and the people advanced as rapidly as possible along the road to entire freedom and to self government under our flag. We will not abandon our task. We will neither surrender nor retreat. We will not write failure across this page of our history. ...

In conclusion Mr. Lodge said:

It is on these facts that we shall ask for the support of the American people. What we ask is known, and about what we intend to do there is neither secrecy nor deception. What we promise we will perform. Our old policies are here, alive, successful and full of vigor. Our new policies have been begun, and for them we ask support. When the clouds of impending civil war hung dark over the country in 1861, we took up the great task then laid upon us and never flinched until we had carried it through to victory. Now, at the dawn of a new century, with new policies and new opportunities opening before us in the bright sunshine of prosperity, we again ask the American people to trust us with their future. We do not distrust their capacity of meeting the new responsibilities even as they met the old, and we shall await with confidence, under the leadership of William McKinley, the verdict of November.

THE PLATFORM.

Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the committee on platform, presented that document, which met with warm approval. It is a pronounced endorsement of President McKinley and his administration.

The financial and revenue planks of the platform endorse the action of congress and the executive on the currency question and the tariff and says:

"The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to conduct the financial and revenue policies to be executed, and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligation. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed, and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell what Republican government means to the country than this—that, while during the whole period of 107 years from 1790 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,537,094."

The platform commends the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service, favors the early admission to statehood of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, favors construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government; asks for

the establishment of a department of commerce and industries, commends the policy of an open door in China and suggests the reorganization of the consular service.

Regarding Hawaiian affairs it says: "President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group, the best harbor in the southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

PLANK ON TRUSTS.

Speaking of trusts, the platform says: "We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce."

The platform favors the public improvement of highways, the extension of rural free delivery and the reclamation of arid lands. It commends the part taken by this government in The Hague peace conference and says: "We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine. The presidents of The Hague convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley rendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty of nonintervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them."

"In accepting by the treaty of Paris that just necessity of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible that to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world, and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and whatever sovereign rights were extended it became the duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The vice presidential situation continues to be the absorbing topic with the leaders, the delegates and the anxious, expectant crowd. While many of the conditions have been defined with clearness, there is far from a definite and final understanding which all accept by common consent. The action of the New York caucus late last night in unanimously agreeing to support Woodruff is not accepted as permanently retiring Roosevelt from the field. Kansas and many other states are insistent still that he shall be named, without reference to his own wishes or the wishes of the New York delegation. In some quarters it is intimated that this is but an adroit stroke on the part of Mr. Platt to show that it is from without that the demand for Roosevelt comes. The governor himself is congratulating Mr. Woodruff as though he were to be the nominee.

But the general impression prevails that the time has gone by when New York can deliver the vice presidential nomination to any one of its choice. Moreover, Mr. Hanna and the administration forces continue to look to Long or Dooliver and are not deeply impressed with the New York endorsement of Woodruff.

HANNA AND WOODRUFF.

It was observed that a rather significant byplay occurred in the breakfast room of the Walton this morning. Mr. Hanna was taking his breakfast when Mr. Woodruff, faultlessly groomed and happy with the New York endorsement, entered the room and, seeing Mr. Hanna, started toward the national chairman. But the latter, glancing over his eyes, appeared disinclined to join in congratulations or a discussion of endorsements and, picking up his morning paper, became so absorbed that Mr. Woodruff passed on without a word of exchange. Later, however, the lieutenant governor joined Mr. Hanna at his table, and the two had a short talk.

The friends of Secretary Long are accepting as sincere assurances that Roosevelt will not stand, and they are elated with the progress made within the last few hours. The action of California in coming out flatly for Long means much, as California stands well at the top alphabetically and will give an early impetus to the Long movement when the roll of states is called. New England now is practically united with 78 votes for Long, although the Connecticut people are wavering. New Jersey adds her strength to Long, and these acquisitions have started a strong current toward Long in the western delegations, although the Roosevelt shadow still stands in the way of formal action for the Massachusetts man. The Dooliver forces have not abated their confidence, directing most of their energies to securing assurances of support in case the Roosevelt movement should disappear.

Movements of Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Admiral Schley telegraphed yesterday from Monterey that his squadron had been released from quarantine at that point. The Philadelphia arrived at Seattle.

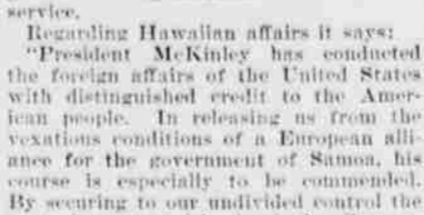
Not Bad Risks.

BUFFALO, June 20.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Honor, rescinded a resolution classing Christian Scientists or Faith Curists as hazardous risks.

Weather Indications.

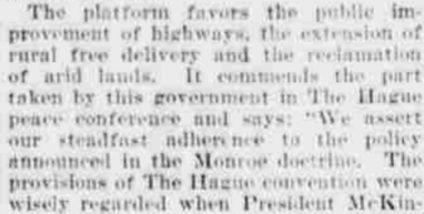
Fair; westerly winds.

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# THE MARKETS.

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Butter per lb.	..... \$	.16
Eggs per dozen	.....	.16
Lard per lb.	.....	.11
Ham per pound	.....	.14
Pork, whole, per pound	.....	.16
Beef, quarter, per pound	.....	.07
Wheat per bushel	.....	.90
Oats " "	.....	.40
Rye " "	.....	.50
Wheat flour per bbl.	.....	3.50 to 4.00
Hay per ton	.....	\$ 12.00
Potatoes per bushel	.....	.45
Turnips " "	.....	.25
Onions " "	.....	.80
Sweet potatoes per peck	.....	.40
Tallow per lb.	.....	.05
Shoulder " "	.....	.11
Side meat " "	.....	.09
Vinegar, per qt.	.....	.05
Dried apples per lb.	.....	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.....	.12
Raspberries	.....	.12
Cow Hides per lb.	.....	.31
Steer " "	.....	.05
Calf Skin	.....	.80
Sheep pelts	.....	.75
Shelled corn per bus.	.....	.60
Corn meal, cwt.	.....	1.50
Bran, " "	.....	1.00
Chop " "	.....	1.00
Middlings " "	.....	1.00
Chickens per lb. new	.....	.12
" " old	.....	.12
Turkeys " "	.....	.14
Geese " "	.....	.14
Ducks " "	.....	.08
COAL		
No. 6, delivered	.....	2.60
" 4 and 5	.....	3.85
" 6 at yard	.....	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	.....	3.60

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