

# REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

## Some Stirring Scenes in the Quaker City.

### MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

Roosevelt Had Some Hope of Avoiding Nomination—He Receives an Ovation in the Convention Hall—A Fire of Criticism is Also Heard—McKinley's Name Evokes Great Enthusiasm—Wolcott Reviews Party's Record—Senator Hanna's Welcome to the Delegates.

Philadelphia, (Special).—Without a dissenting vote the Republican National Convention ratified the nominations of William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for Vice-President of the United States.

The nominating speech for McKinley was made by Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio. Seconding speeches were made by Governor Roosevelt; Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky; Governor Knight, of California, and Governor James W. Mount, of Indiana.

Roosevelt was put in nomination for Vice-President by Col. Lafayette Young, of Iowa. The nomination was seconded by Butler Murray, of Massachusetts; Gen. James M. Ashton, of the State of Washington, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.

At no time was there any lack of enthusiasm. From the very moment the chairman announced that the time had arrived to nominate a President of the United States until the convention adjourned the proceedings were chock full of excitement and interest.

All of the orations made were undoubtedly good, but few of the orators had voices sufficiently penetrating to reach all the hearers. Even Senator Foraker failed to satisfy all, while Governor Mount, of Indiana, because of his peculiar delivery, scored a distinct failure.

The delegates entered in a solid stream and spread out over the seats reserved for them. The crowds were so absorbed picking out the men of national reputation that they forgot to cheer, and men like Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Davis of Minnesota and Senator Foraker of Ohio did not get a hand as they took their places. Meantime the band was playing popular airs and the scene was impressive and animated.

At noon Senator Hanna took his seat at the Chairman's table, and, although this was the hour set for calling the Convention, he waited a few moments conferring with Secretary Dick, Senator Wolcott and others.

Again Mr. Hanna was the center of attraction. He left the presiding officer's table, and, stepping to the front of the platform, surveyed the sea of faces, and in a clear voice began his speech of welcome.

"In bidding you welcome," he began, "I also wish to congratulate you on the magnificent representation from the Republican party."

There was a round of applause as Mr. Hanna rolled out the words "Republican party."

There was no mistake in bringing the Convention to Philadelphia. Mr. Hanna went on. Here was the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the Republic. Here also had the Republican party seen its birth, and here, too, was the center of that great, throbbing life—the protection of American industry.

Another wave of applause swept over the Convention at this mention of the protective principle, and as it subsided Mr. Hanna proceeded:

"We are on the eve of another great struggle. Already we are beginning to form our battalions, under the leadership of our great statesman—General McKinley."

That was the signal, and for the first time the Convention broke forth in a whirlwind of enthusiasm. Men and women sprang to their feet, delegates, spectators, staid and distinguished guests, all animated by a common purpose to do honor to the President.

Senator Hanna looked down in smiling satisfaction at the tempestuous demonstration. Flugs and handkerchiefs waved everywhere in billows of color. For 10 seconds, 20, 30, a minute, the demonstration kept up, and then, with a wave of the hand, the national chairman bid the assemblage resume their seats and let him proceed.

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# REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Declaration for the Principle of the Gold Standard.—For the Isthmian Canal Protected by the United States.

Philadelphia, (Special).—Following is the platform, in part, which was adopted unanimously by the Republican National Convention.

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National Convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievements, and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The commission issued by the people in the last national election to the Republican party to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures, a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value, has been faithfully executed. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligations. 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.

The American people, sustained by the Republican administration, have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of National aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready. The quick and signal triumph of our forces on land and sea bore tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "A New Birth of Freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

The administration of William McKinley is indorsed. President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot in the spirit of statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

Allegiance is renewed to the principle of the gold standard, and confidence is declared in the legislation establishing the gold basis by the Fifty-sixth Congress. Steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver is declared.

The prosperity and prosperity of honest operation of capital to meet new business conditions is recognized, but all conspiracies and combinations intended to create monopolies are condemned, and such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses is favored.

Faith in the policy of protection to American labor, by which industries have been established, diversified and maintained, is renewed. The associated policy of reciprocity is favored, as well as a more effective restriction of cheap labor from foreign lands.

The danger of our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign shipping is pointed out, and the necessity of national defense in the event of war is urged as a motive for legislation which will enable us to regain our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

Liberal pension laws and their liberal administration are favored.

Public improvements looking to the permanent improvement of the roads of the country are carefully approved.

Extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified is favored.

Home rule and the early admission to Statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma are indorsed.

The Dingley act amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt to the sum of \$40,000,000. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

The construction, ownership and protection of the Isthmian canal by the government of the United States are favored.

The efforts of the administration to secure the open door in China are commended.

The reorganization of the United States Consular Service is demanded.

President McKinley's policy in regard to the Samoan difficulties, whereby every American interest was safeguarded, is especially commended.

The part taken by our government in the Peace Conference at the Hague is approved, steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine is asserted, and the hope that an honorable peace may soon prevail in South Africa is expressed.

In accepting, by the Treaty of Paris, the just responsibility 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 than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. 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 Republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

**WILL GO TO CHINA.**

Detail of Seventy Annapolis Marines Ordered to Prepare.

Annapolis, Md., (Special).—This city has already felt one pangs from the trouble in China. Orders have been sent for a detail of 70 marines to hold themselves ready for duty in the Far East.

That number was allowed to volunteer and was obtained in a few minutes from among the 200-odd stationed here.

It is understood that Lieut. W. Garland Fay will accompany the detail.

Lieutenant Fay is a son of the late Prof. W. W. Fay and has recently been appointed from civilian life.

# THE NEWS.

The National Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics met in Philadelphia, and suspended a number of lodges which had refused to comply with the orders of the grand lodge.

Henry Dunderly, a wealthy and highly educated Englishman, leaped overboard from the steamship Saale, which was riding at anchor at quarantine, New York, and was drowned.

Mrs. Grace E. Ramsay, the woman who killed her husband in the Garden Hotel, New York, to see the color of his blood, was released from the Mateswan State Insane Asylum.

A big blaze, which started in the Eichbaum building, in Pittsburg, threatened to wipe out the business section of the town.

Mrs. Robert Labensky and Mrs. Andrew Anderson were killed by a trolley car on a trestle, near Coney Island.

Arthur Ledyard, an aeronaut, fell from his parachute into the lake at Presque Isle, O., and was drowned.

Mrs. Dewey bought Big Fish Island, at Chester Basin, where she will build a summer residence.

Two strikers were wounded by guards at the Boston Mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Train robbers held up the express near Olla, La., and got thirty-one dollars.

Colonel Boykin, for the prosecution, and Judge Hinton, for the defense, came to blows in a dispute at the trial of A. C. Gilligan for the murder of C. Beverly Turner, at Isle of Wight Courthouse, Va.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia upheld the will of Judge Handley, leaving a large bequest to the city of Winchester, Va.

Princess Arriet of Anhalt, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, sailed from New York for London on the Friederich der Grosse.

Mrs. William Cannon, of Laurel, Del., kissed her daughter, who was about to sail for Europe, and then dropped dead.

George B. Tyler, of Haymarket, Va., died suddenly while he was out in the harvest field. He was seventy years old.

The National Electric Association, in session at Atlantic City, N. J., elected officers and adjourned.

The Railway Master Mechanics' Association held its annual meeting in Saratoga, N. Y.

Willis A. Lewis was married in Carlisle, Pa., to Miss Jennie M. Sinclair, of Plymouth.

Aron Haile was convicted in New York of murder for killing Miss Mary Brannigan.

The appeal which was taken in the case of Fitzharris and Mullet, who are under orders in New York for deportation, has been decided against them, and the men will be deported.

The American Institute of Homeopathy declared itself in favor of legislation for reciprocity among the states in granting licenses to practice medicine.

The Naval Construction Board will recommend a further trial of the superimposed turret before adopting them.

Washington and Lee University conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on General William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, United States minister to Italy; Prof. Thomas H. Somerville, of the University of Mississippi, and President William L. Prather, of the University of Texas.

One person was killed, and a number, including several actors, were severely hurt in a fire in the Morrison Hotel, in South Bend, Ind.

Several batteries of the Sixth Artillery started from San Francisco for the artillery school at Fort Monroe.

Niger Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, sailed from New York for London.

Herman Schaeffer, president of the Germania Club, of Brooklyn, committed suicide.

The plant of the National Steel Company, Columbus, O., was closed down.

Five locks of the best business buildings located in the heart of Bloomington, Ill., were destroyed by fire.

At the meeting of the Chicago city council an ordinance was passed permitting the consolidation of the Ogden Gas Company with the People's Gaslight and Coke Company.

Three deaths have resulted from a tenement-house fire in Buffalo, N. Y., and a fourth may follow.

# FOREIGN COMMERCE.

TRADE IN 1899 EXCEEDS THAT OF 1898 BY \$150,000,000.

## GOODS TRAVEL BOTH WAYS

The Export Trade is Expected to Reach \$1,400,000,000—Big Sum Concerning Agricultural Products—All Show a Large Increase as Compared With Preceding Years.

Washington, (Special).—The commerce of the United States in the fiscal year which ends with this month will exceed that of any preceding year; its exports will break the record by more than \$100,000,000 and its exports of manufactures will exceed those of any preceding year by more than \$75,000,000.

Its imports will also be large. Raw silk, unmanufactured fibers, crude rubber, hides and skins, pig tin for use in tinplate establishments, cabinet woods and the finer grades of cotton and the coarser grades of wool, all show a large increase as compared with preceding years.

The value of unmanufactured silk imported will be nearly 50 per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year and more than double that of the fiscal year 1897. Raw cotton shows an increase in quantity of 24 per cent. over 1898; unmanufactured fiber an increase of 25 per cent. over 1898 and 10 per cent. over 1896; hides and skins show an increase of 25 per cent. over 1898 and 61 per cent. over 1898.

It is on the export side, however, that the year makes its greatest record. The total exports for the 11 months of the year amount to \$1,286,214,334, and should the June figures prove as large as those of May, which are just received, it would bring the total up to \$1,400,000,000, or \$172,000,000 greater than the banner year, 1899.

A review of United States trade in agricultural products during the ten fiscal years 1890-'99, compiled by Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Foreign Markets Section of the Agricultural Department, has been just made public. It shows that the average annual agricultural imports for the past decade amounted to about \$387,000,000, while the total imports of all kinds averaged about \$750,000,000. During the first half of this decade the average of agricultural imports was \$406,365,441, or over 51 per cent. of all imports; of agricultural exports \$669,644,233 or 75.52 per cent., and the excess of agricultural exports over agricultural imports averaged \$263,278,792 annually. For the remaining five years the annual average of agricultural imports was \$365,964,708, or over 51 per cent. of the whole; of agricultural exports, \$694,874,000, or over 68 per cent. of all domestic exports, and the agricultural exports exceeded agricultural imports by an average of \$327,909,292 annually.

In 1899, for the fourth time in the history of our foreign commerce, the annual value of domestic merchandise exported by this country exceeded a billion dollars. The first such record was made in 1852, when the declared valuation amounted to \$1,015,752,011. In 1897 they were \$1,032,007,603, and 1898 scored the unprecedented value of \$1,210,292,913. Then came 1899, recording \$1,203,031,222. The 1899 total imports were valued at \$697,148,483, much below the average for the last decade, but considerably above the 1898 figures.

In 1899 the excess of domestic exports over imports reached \$506,726,733, and of agricultural exports over agricultural imports \$487,296,852.

The foreign agricultural products purchased here during 1899 had a value of \$355,514,881, or over \$31,500,000 less than the average for the entire ten years preceding.

Of the domestic merchandise marketed abroad in 1899 nearly 60 per cent., with a total value of \$792,811,753, consisted of agricultural products. While the 1899 value was \$660,000,000 less than the exceptionally high figures of 1898, it exceeded all prior records except 1892, a year notable for the abundant American crops, accompanying a general deficiency abroad.

The leading agricultural imports of the United States during the fiscal year 1899, in the order of their importance, were sugar coffee, hides and skins, silks, vegetable fibers, fruits and nuts, tobacco, tea, wool, wines, cocoa and vegetable oils, these 7 items constituting over 85 per cent. of the total agricultural import trade for the year.

After breadstuffs, cotton and meat products the principal exports for the fiscal year 1899, in the order of their value, were live animals, tobacco, oil cake and oil-cake meal, vegetable oils, fruits and nuts, dairy products and seeds. These 10 leading items comprised in value over 95 per cent. of the total exports of agricultural produce during 1899.

**Explosion Killed Three.**

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—Three men were killed and fourteen persons were injured by an explosion of gunpowder and dynamite used in the manufacture of fire works.

The explosion occurred at the dwelling of Francesco Giangiulia, 621 Schell street. The third floor was utilized for manufacturing caution crackers and other fire works. It is not known just how the accident occurred, but it is believed that the three men who were killed were smoking in the room containing the explosives, and that sparks from one of their pipes fell into the powder or dynamite.

The house was completely wrecked and every other dwelling in the block was damaged more or less seriously. None of the injured will die.

## FIELD OF LABOR.

China has fifty-six newspapers.

Fall River has seventy-six cotton mills.

Seattle plumbers got \$4.50 a day.

Philadelphia has 238,685 dwellings.

Kansas needs 40,000 farm hands.

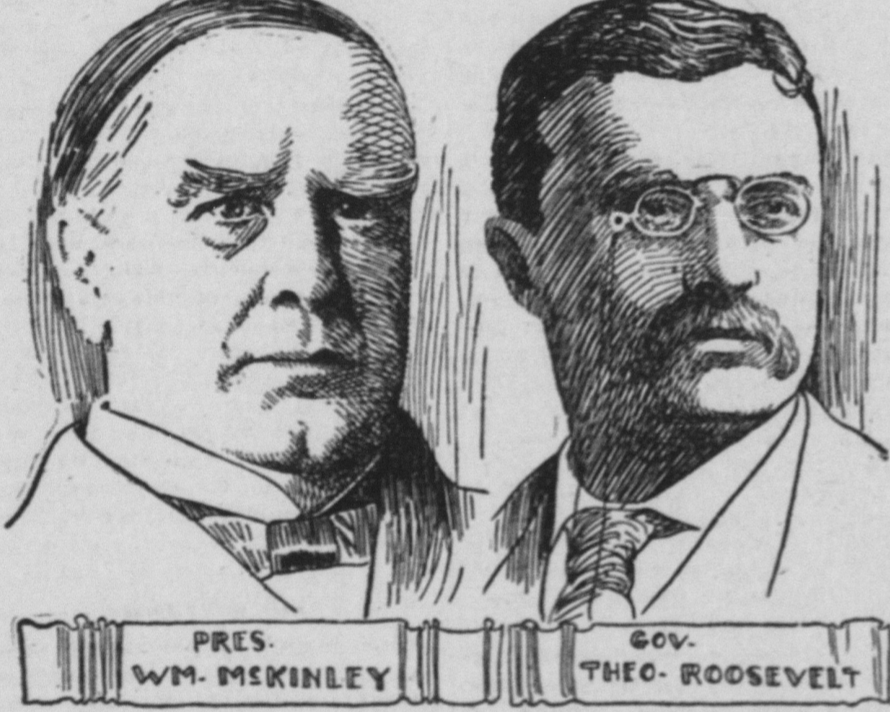
San Francisco is to have a labor temple.

The Princess of Wales is a bookbinder.

Manchester, England, grave-digger struck.

London is to have municipal telephone.

Cincinnati carpenters enjoy the eight-hour day.



The President obtained one vote more than the Rough Rider, but this was due to the refusal of the latter to vote for himself. There was considerable confusion after the last nomination was because of a general break for the open, and the chairman was glad enough to put the motion to adjourn.

The final adjournment came at 2:14 P. M., after a session of three hours and 28 minutes. Later the Republican National Committee met and re-elected Senator Hanna chairman.

### FIRST DAY.

Philadelphia, (Special).—At 12:36 o'clock Tuesday the Republican National Convention of 1899 was called to order, and thus the racking excitement of conference and caucus, of crashing bands and confusion of hotel corridors gave way to the definiteness and form of actual convention proceedings.

The sergeants-at-arms and the ushers had their hands full attending to the crowds. In the seats back of the stage were many distinguished personages.

The leaders were slow in arriving, and it was not until Senator Hanna put in an appeal for the early arrival. Among the other members of the Senate on the stage were Hawley of Connecticut, Burrows of Michigan, Deboe of Kentucky, Culom of Illinois and Shoup of Idaho.

Occupying prominent seats upon the platform were 4 of the 14 men now living who were delegates to the first Convention of the Republican party held in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856. All were members of the regular Ohio delegation. Three of them were prominent in the anti-slavery fight that led to the convention held in Pittsburg on February 22, 1856, which was in reality the precursor of the Philadelphia Convention, and these men, therefore, claim to be among those who were chiefly instrumental in forming the Republican party. The three men who were first at Pittsburg and later at Philadelphia are Judge Bush R. Sloane, Sandusky, O.; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, O.; and Hon. George R. Troy, Springfield, O. Judge W. Hupson, of Akron, O., was at the Philadelphia Convention, but not at that in Pittsburg.

Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, got a scattering of applause as he came in and took his seat with the New York delegation, and Senator Platt of New York got a popular greeting. As the hour of noon approached

the delegates entered in a solid stream and spread out over the seats reserved for them. The crowds were so absorbed picking out the men of national reputation that they forgot to cheer, and men like Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Davis of Minnesota and Senator Foraker of Ohio did not get a hand as they took their places. Meantime the band was playing popular airs and the scene was impressive and animated.

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battalions to move, but you interrupted me," said Mr. Hanna, jocularly, and the applause was turned to laughter. Again Mr. Hanna evoked a demonstration when, speaking of the approaching campaign, he declared:

"And with such a leader and such a cause, there is no such word as fail."

As Mr. Hanna closed his speech with a tribute to his colleague on the National Committee and a reference to the close of his chairmanship, he spoke of the sterling service of the Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, to his party and presented him to the Convention as temporary chairman.

Senator Fairbanks, from the first row of delegates, arose and moved that the selection of Senator Wolcott as temporary chairman be approved, and by unanimous voice the delegates so voted. Senator Wolcott, who was on the platform, arose and came forward. The appearance of the Colorado orator set the Convention off like a rocket.

It was a keynote speech covering the legislation which had been placed on the statute books, and its deepest note was the financial prosperity of the country and the legislation which had made its continuation possible if the present Administration were continued in power. That was the theme to which the demonstrations of the Convention clung.

At 12:07 the first pronounced demonstration of the Convention occurred. Governor Roosevelt came in through the main entrance and moved down the center aisle. He wore his Rough Rider hat and was instantly recognized. A deep reverberating cheer greeted him. Men jumped to their chairs to cheer him and women fluttered their handkerchiefs. Delegates crowded forward to greet him as he moved through the press, and his entrance, theatrical though it may have been, was like that of a conquering hero. He took his seat immediately in rear of Senator Platt and in front of Senator Depew.

"Our Chauncey," who has aroused the admiration of many a Republican convention, came in at the same time as Roosevelt. A noteworthy incident of the session was the remarkable demonstration to Governor Taylor, of Kentucky. That his party associates looked upon him as a martyr to partisan hatred, their great oration made evident. Although they succeeded in bringing him to the platform, they could not induce him to make a speech.

The appointment of the committees on permanent organization, platform, &c., concluded the labors of the convention for today, and with the benediction of the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at a convention held on Locust street in 1856, the convention, after having been in session two and a half hours, adjourned.

### SECOND DAY.

Philadelphia, (Special).—It was an ex-

pected audience of 18,000 people that assembled in the Exposition Building to witness the second day's proceedings of the Republican National Convention. The announcement had been made that President McKinley would be renominated, and delegates were besieged by visitors who sought admission in order that they might assist in the demonstration expected to follow the naming of the Republican standard-bearer.

So great was the pressure that hundreds of additional appointments were made, the resident Philadelphians coming in for a share, and the great auditorium, with a capacity for seating about 16,000 people, contained nearly 20,000. Thousands were compelled to stand and swelter, for under the blazing sun the surcharged skylights became conductors of heat which was distributed impartially among the multitudinous throng.

And there they sat, stood and sweated, waiting for something to transpire so that they, in turn, could throw off some of the steam with which they were impregnated. Those easily affected were satisfied, but the vast majority were disappointed.

Senator Lodge's speech was not sufficiently catchy to attract his hearers, and then, again, his voice failed to fill the auditorium. He labored under the additional disadvantage of having to follow in the wake of Senator Wolcott and in being compelled to ring in changes in his argument. It was a scholarly address, and if delivered in the United States Senate would have received, as it deserved, the undivided attention of his colleagues.

Governor Roosevelt was again the stellar attraction and his every movement was watched. The only other national personages who received recognition were the Chinese Minister and Ex-Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, the latter coming in for the lion's share of the applause. From the time his name was mentioned until he took his seat the Pennsylvania, in the convention, and their name was legion, whooped things up. He did not find the same favor, however, in the eyes of the Southern delegates, who have come to regard him as their arch enemy. It was he who introduced the resolutions prepared by National Committeeman Payne of Wisconsin, fixing the basis of representation in a National Convention according to the number of votes cast at the previous Presidential election.

It is this connection it may be stated that at the meeting of the committee on resolutions a plank was offered pledging the party to cut down the representation of the Southern States in Congress by deducting from the voting population those who were not allowed to exercise the right of franchise. The committee, however, declined to consider it.

The platform, as adopted, was read by Senator Fairbanks, but, like Chairman Lodge, he was unequal to the occasion, for no one heard what he said.

The only other happenings that aroused temporary enthusiasm were the announcement by the Delaware delegation that Mr. Addicks was their National Committeeman, and the presentation of several gavel to the Chairman.

The third day of the convention will probably be continuous. It is to meet at 10 o'clock and proceed with the nominations of candidates for President and Vice-President.

### LODGE IS CHAIRMAN.

Chosen to Preside Over Committee on Permanent Organization.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—