CHAIRMAN WOLCOTT'S OPENING ADDRESS

A MASTERLY REVIEW OF NATIONAL EVENTS.

The Attention of the Hearers Directed to the Substantial Evidences of the Benefits of Republicanism. Glimpse at Events Marking the Remarkable Progress of the County from Poverty to Prosperity Under the Leadership of William McKinley—Various Problems of National Interest Discussed.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, temporary chairman, addressed the convention upon the issues of national interest, and his speech, the recognized keynote, received close attention throughout. He said:

Since the first party convention in these United States, there was never one gathered together under such hopeful and auspicious circumstances as those which surround us today. United, proud of the achievements of the past four years, our country prosperous and happy, with nothing to regret and naught to make us ashamed, with a record spotless and clean, the Republican party stands facing the dawn, confident that the ticket it shall present will command public approval, and that in the declaration of its principles and its purposes, it will voice the aspirations and hopes of the vast majority of American freemen.

We need "no omen but our country's cause;" yet there is significance in the fact that the convention is assembled in this hostoric and beautiful city, where we first assumed territorial responsibilities, when our fathers, a century and a quarter ago, promulgated the immortal Declaration of Independence.

The spirit of justice and liberty that anhdated them found voice three-quarters of a century later in this same city of Brotherly Love, when Fremont led the forlorn hope of united patriots who laid here the foundations of our party and put human freedom as its corner-stone. It compelled our ears to listen to the cry of suffering across the shallow waters of the Gulf two years ago. While we observe the law of nations and maintain that neutrality which we owe to a great and friendly government, the same spirit lives today in the genuine feeling of sympathy we cherish for the brave men now fighting for their homes in the veldts of South Africa. It prompts us in our determination to give the dusky races of the Philippines the blessings of good government and republican institutions, and finds voice in our indignant protest against the vollent suppression of the rights of the colored man in the south. That spirit will survive in the breasts of patriotic men as long as the nation endures; and the events of the past have taught us that it can find its fair and free and full expression only in the principles and policy of the Republican party.

FIRST PLEASANT DUTY.

The first pleasant duty of this great convention, as well as its instinctive impulse, is to send a message of affectionate greeting to our leader and our country's President, William McKinley. In all that pertains to our welfare in times of peace, his genius has directed us. He has shown an unerring mastery of the economic problems which confront us, and has guided us out of the slough of financial disaster, impaired credit and commercial stagnation, up to the high and safe ground of national prosperity and financial stability. Through the delicate and trying events of the late war he stood firm, courageous and conservative, and under his leadership we have emerged triumphant, our national honor untarnished, our credit unassailed, and the equal devotion of every section of our common country to the welfare of the republic cemented forever. Never in the memory of this generation has there stood at the head of the government a truer patriot, a wiser or more courageous leader, or a better example of the highest type of American manhood. The victories of peace and the victories of war are alike inscribed upon his banner. Those of us whose pleasure and whose duty have called us from time to time into his presence, know how freely he has spent and been spent in his country's service; but the same vigorous manhood and clear and patriotic vision animate him as of old, and give us confidence and trust for the future of our republic, because his hand will guide us, and his genius direct.

DEMOCRACY AND DISASTER.

When Mr. McKinley became president he took the reins of government after four years of Democratic administration. For the first time in more than a generation Democracy had full sway, with both houses of congress in party accord with the executive. No summary of the unmerciful disasters of those four years can convey an idea of a tithe of the ruin they wrought.

More than 170 National banks closed their doors, with liabilities reaching 70 millions, wool and all farm products which tariffs could affect, lost tens of millions in value; farm mortgages were foreclosed by thousands throughout the great West; our agricultural exports shrunk in value; the balance of trade which had been in our favor turned ruinously against us; the National treasury was depleted of its gold reserve; our government bonds were sold to syndicates at far below their market value before or since, and our steadily declining revenues were insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of conducting the government. If capital alone had suffered, the loss would have been great, but not irremediable. Unfortunately, those who rely upon their daily labor for their sustenance, and their families dependent upon them, constituting the great mass of the American people, were made to feel heaviest this burden of disaster. Nearly one-third of the laboring population of the United States were thrown out of employment and men by thousands, able and willing to labor, walked the highways of the land clamoring for work or food.

Four years of commercial misfortune enabled our industries to meet, in a measure, these changed and depressed conditions, but when President McKinley was inaugurated the country was in a state more deplorable than had existed for a generation.

DIFFICULTIES FACED.

Facing these difficulties, the president, immediately upon his inauguration convened congress in extra session, and in a message of force and lucidity, summarized the legislation essential to our National prosperity. The industrial history of the United States for the past four years is the tribute to the wisdom of his judgment. It is quickly epitomized.

The tariff measure under which we are now conducting business was preceded by an unusual volume of importations based upon common knowledge that certain duties were to be raised; the bill met the popular demand that duties on many of the necessaries of life should be lowered and not raised; advances in invention and new trade conditions made it unnecessary and unwise to revert to the higher tariff provisions of the law of 1890; the increases in the revenue provisions were slight. Yet, notwithstanding all these facts, tending to reduce income, the revenues from the Dingley bill marched steadily upwards, until soon our normal income exceeded our normal expenditure, and we passed from a condition of threatened insolvency to one of National solvency.

This tells but a small fraction of the story. Under the wise provisions of our tariff laws and the encouragement afforded to capital by a renewal of public confidence, trade commenced to revive. The looms were no longer silent and the mills deserted; railways earnings increased, merchants and banks resumed business, labor found employment at fair wages, our exports increased, and the sunshine of hope again illumined the land. The figures that illustrate the growing prosperity of the four years of Republican administration well nigh stagger belief. There isn't an idle mill in the country today. The mortgages on Western farms have been paid by the tens of thousands, and our farmers are contented and prosperous. Our exports have reached enormous figures; for the last twelve months our exports of merchandise will exceed our imports by 550 millions of dollars. Our manufactured articles are finding a market all over the world and in constantly increasing volume. We are rapidly taking our place as one of the great creditor na-

SENATOR E. O. WOLCOTT.

tions of the world. Above and beyond all, there is no man who labors with his hands, in all our broad domain, who cannnot find work, and the scale of wages was never in our history as high as now.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

For half a century the Hawaiian Islands, a menace to the long line of coast which skirts our Pacific slope, have been knocking for admission as part of our territory, and during that period the publicly expressed opinion of both political parties favored their annexation. Four times have they been occupied by European powers, and as often have we compelled their abandonment because it was essential that they should never be occupied by any foreign power. Finally, after years of misgovernment by native rulers, the gallant descendants of American merchants and missionaries made proffer again of these valuable possessions to thir country, asking only to come under our flag and dominion. A Democratic president repudiated the offer, and seught to assist in restoring the former corrupt and oppressive ruler. It was left for this administration to make them a part of American territory. They are on the way to our islands in the southern seas; every instinct of self-protection should have prompted our quick acceptance of their sovereignty, and yet they were acquired in spite of the bitter opposition of almost every Democrat in congress.

Whenever a Republican administration is in power there is constant talk of trusts. The reason isn't far to seek. Aggregations and combinations of capital find their only encouragement in prosperous days and widening commerce. Democratic administration in this country has universally meant industrial stagnation and commercial depression, when capital seeks a hiding place instead of investment. The Republican party has always maintained that any combination having for its purpose the cornering of a market or the raising or controlling of the price of the necessaries of life was unlawful and should be punished, and a commission appointed by the president under act of congress has made careful investigation and will soon present a full report of the best method of dealing with this intricate question. We shall meet it in some efficient way, and as a party, shall have the courage to protect every class of our citizens. There was never a better time to deal with it than now, when there isn't in this broad land a man willing to work who doesn't find employment at fair wages, and when the clamor of the agitator who seeks confiscation and not regulation, falls on dead ears and finds no response from the artisans in our busy workshops.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The campaign four years ago was fought on the currency question. The Populistic Democracy insisted that the United States alone should embark on the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting the concurrence of any other nation. The Republican party insisted that the question of bimetallism was international, and that until it should be settled under agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, gold should continue to be the standard of value in these United States. Upon that issue we triumphed. In accordance with the pledge of the party an honest effort was made to reach some international solution of the question. The effort failed of accomplishment. The mints of the countries of Europe were open for the coinage of gold alone. The vast discoveries of Alaska, South Africa, and the states of our own country, have furnished a steadily increasing volume of gold, and, with the recent European action, have demonstrated that the question is one calling for international action by all the great countries of the world, and, if ever entered into, must be by such concurrent action of the leading commercial nations as shall secure permanence of relative value to the two metals. Meanwhile we follow the path of safety. As we grow year by year more firmly established as a creditor nation, the question concerns us less and other countries more. No impairment of national credit can be contemplated by an honorable nation. We have made advances enough: this country can better afford than any other to enter upon the contest for commercial supremacy with gold as its standard, and for us the time has come to give fair notice to the world that we, too, make gold our standard and redeem our obligations in that metal. Fr twelve years the platforms of the party have declared in favor of the use of gold and silver as money. The logic of recent events, together with the attempt of the Democracy to drag down the question from its international character, to associate it with every vagary of Populism and Socialism, and to drive this country into an alliance with Mexico and China, as an exclusively silver using country, has impelled our people to this settlement of this problem, and the recent action of congress has eliminated the danger which its further agitation menaced.

WAR REVENUE RELIEF.

There is more to follow this summary of a few of the leading measures passed by a Republican congress and approved by a Republican president. Before the expiration of Mr. McKinley's first term, we shall have passed a law relieving certain articles from a portion at least of the burdens they now carry because of the War Revenue act, and meanwhile we have, out of surplus revenues, already paid and called in for cancellation 43 millions of outstanding bonds. The coming winter will see enacted into law, legislation which shall revivify and upbuild our ocean merchant marine, and enable us to compete on fair terms with the subsidized ships of foreign nations which now so largely monopolize the carriage of American goods. And above all, we shall, having then before us the report of the able commission now ascertaining the most favorable route, pass a law under which we shall build and operate as property of the United States, under exclusive American dominion and control, a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Through it in time of peace the commerce of the world shall pass. If we shall be unhappily engaged in war, the canal shall carry our warships and shall exclude those of the enemy, and under conditions which shall violate no treaty stipulations.

This is the brief account of our stewardship for four years. During a portion of that period we were involved in a war that for a time paralyzed business and commerce, and would have taxed heavily the resources and credit of any other country than our; and for the past year or more we have been employing an army of some 50,000 men in suppressing an insurrection against our authority 8,000 miles away. No industry has felt the strain of these extraordinary expenses, nor have they affected the general sum of our prosperity. More than that, the conditions resulting from the legislation of the past four years have obliterated every issue that was raised during the last campaign. The Democracy, having, therefore, to find some rallying cry, seek it in the results of our late war with Spain, and upon that question, as upon all others, we stand ready to meet them in the open.

STILL SOUGHT PEACE.

During the weeks and months preceding the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, the president of the United States, who knew by personal experience on many a battle-field something of the horrors of war, and who realized the expense and suffering which war entailed, stood firmly upon the ground that a peaceful solution could be found. And when that awful occurrence took place in the harbor of Havana and a hot frenzy of indignation swept over our people, and a conflict seemed inevitable, he faced popular clamor and heated counsels, and still believed that the wrongs of Cuba could be remedied and redressed without an appeal to the arbitrament of war.

The folly of Spain and the indignation of the American people forbade a peaceful solution. Then the president, seconded by a Republican congress, before a gun was fired, declared to the world the lofty and unselfish motives that alone actuated the nation. No man now, or in the centuries to come, when history, which alone "triumphs over time," recounts the marvelous story of the war which changed the map of the world, shall ever truthfully say that this Republic was animated by any but the noblest purposes. Recorded time tells of no such war, for it was fought, with bloody sacrifice, by a great and free republic for the freedom of another race, while its own liberties were unassailed.

This is not the time or the occasion to dwell upon the incidents of the war, crowded with successive victories and illumined with countless examples of individual bravery and gallant conduct. Its living heroes are honored by a generous country; its dead have ennobled the race, and will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people. Throughout all its anxious days the president, commander-in-chief of our armies and our navies, planned and directed with unerring hand. His wise diplomacy saved us from threatened international complications. From the commencement of hostilities until their close the conduct of the war was unassailable, and the paltry criticisms of two years ago are already buried in the limbo of oblivion.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

In August, 1898, a preliminary protocol was executed at Washington, followed by the sessions of the peace commissioners of the United States and Spain, in Paris, commencing in October of that year. Public interest in this country concerning these negotiations was intense. Until our soldiers and sailors had landed at Manila we had known little of the conditions of the people of the Philippines. We soon ascertained that the cruelties and oppressions existing in Cuba were mild compared with the treatment to which eight millions of people in those islands were subjected. We realized that if we relinquished the archipelago to Spain we consigned its inhabitants again to a condition worse than slavery, worse than barbarism. We had put our hands to the plough, and every instinct of honor and humanity forbade us to turn back. A universal demand arose from all over the country that we should retain our hold upon these islands, afford their people the protection of our laws, lift them out of their unfortunate condition, and fit them, if possible, for self-government. Any agreement by our commissioners to give back the Philippines to Spain, reserving for ourselves an island or a coaling station, would have aroused a universal national indignation, and would never have been ratified by the representatives of the people.

No man saw this so clearly as did the president. In his advices to the commissioners he told them it was imperative that we should be governed only by motives that should exalt the nation; that territorial expansion was our least concern, but that, whatever else was done, the people of the Philippines must be liberated from Spanish domination, and he reached this view solely through considerations of duty and humanity. The American commissioners, men of differing political faiths, reached a unanimous conclusion. The treaty of Paris was ratified by the vote of two-thirds of the senate, and the territory we acquired under it became lawful and legal possessions of the United States. The responsibility for the war rested chiefly upon the Republican party, and that party avows the wisdom of the treaty and declares it to be the policy of the party to adhere to its terms and to accept the responsibilities it imposed.

AS TO PORTO RICO.

We assumed dominion of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines for reasons differing as to each of them.

We took to ourselves the little island of Porto Rico because it lay under the shadow of our own shores, and because its continued occupancy by Spain or by any foreign government would be a constant menace to the states and to that great interoceanic waterway which we shall build and own and operate as an American canal. We found it impoverished by years of colonial misgovernment and without any system of revenue laws. Soon after the peace its people were further stricken by flood and famine. We assumed towards them every obligation which sympathy and friendship could prompt. We contributed as a nation large sums of money to ameliorate their condition and to enable them to plant and garner their crops. Then we said to them, We shall give you a just and equitable form of free government, with power to manage your home affairs. Until you shall devise proper and efficient methods of revenue and taxation, your needed funds shall be raised as follows: You shall pay upon your imports 15 per cent. of the present tariff rate governing importations into the United States, which means an average duty of about 7 per cent. All the necessaries of life and building materials for the structures you need shall be free. On the 1st day of March, 1902, all these duties shall cease in any event, and shall cease sooner if before that time you can arrange for the needed revenues of the island.

The recommendations of the president were fully and satisfactorily complied with; the people of the island are content, the vast mass of the American people approve, and we have avoided precedents that might vex us when we come to deal with the problems that finally await us in the establishment of our permanent relations towards the people of the Philippine Islands.

CONSTITUTION AND FLAG.

There has been much discussion during the past few months in respect to the extent of the power of this country to deal with Porto Rico and our other possessions, and it has been frequently contended by the Democracy that as soon as we became the owners of any of these islands the Constitution of the United States at once extended over them, or in the oratorical but misleading phrase, "The Constitution follows the Flag." The argument is specious, but it will not bear investigation. The same question was raised in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana purchase, and the doctrine then established by congress that we could acquire foreign soil by purchase, that congress had the right to establish there such government as it saw fit, and that the Constitution did not of its own force extend over such territory. The doctrine was never questioned until in Calhoun's time it was sought to be denied in the efforts to extend human slavery into the territories.

The Supreme court of the United States has more than once determined the question, and the contention concerning it now by our opponents is not because anybody believes that the laws we have enacted for the government of the island are unjust, but in order to embarrass the administration in dealing effectively with our new possessions. The flag went to Mexico in 1848, the Constitution did not. The flag went to Cuba and was carried into Santiago, and is there yet. But our Constitution not only is not there, but we are busy encouraging Cuba to prepare a constitution of her own. When any portion of our territory becomes a sovereign state, then is our Constitution its corner-stone. In the territory of the United States not included within state boundaries congress alone determines the extent to which the provisions of the Constitution extend.

When we took posession at the close of the war we found the conditions existing in Cuba to be deplorable. Under the conservative and wise management of Generals Brooke and Wood vast improvements have been effected, and we have given the people the first good government they have ever known. We found its cities beds of pestilence. We have stamped out yellow fever and made Havana as healthy a city as exists at that latitude. We took its starving reconcentrados who had survived the war, and its other poverty-stricken people, and fed and clothed them. We organized a public school system, and have everywhere established law and order. This had first to be done. Then followed a compliance of the terms of the treaty which gave the Spanish inhabitants until April 11th to determine whether or not they would register as citizens of preserve their allegiance to Spain. Meanwhile a careful census of the island was made. Then came the fixing of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, which were fairly bestowed. The island was divided into municipalities and the registration provided for. And last week municipal elections were held all through the island, as the first and preliminary step toward the establishment of a national government and the adoption of a constitution.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

And in this connection it is fitting to say that the peculations and frauds committed in Cuba by subordinate officials have made every American blush with shame, and until the last of the guilty men is arrested and convicted and sentenced that shame will know no abatement. It is no more to be charged to the party than would a theft by a trusted employe be charged against the character of the merchant who employed him. The party that shields and protects dishonest officials forfeits public confidence, not the party that exposes and punishes them. The Republican party has been rarely the victim of misplaced confidence in its officials. In this instance the appointments were made with the greatest care, many of them from the classified service. Whenever fraud has been discovered the guilty have been pursued unsparingly and with the greatest publicity. So has it been with these thieving postoffice officials, so has it been always.

We are dealing with Cuba in a spirit not only of fairness but of generosity and of absolute unselfishness, and whenever the inhabitants of that island evince and declare their ability to take over its government and control, that day they shall receive it; and until then we shall continue to administer its affairs under a rule salutary and satisfactory to all good citizens in Cuba, and creditable to the administration at Washington under whose orders the government is conducted.

OUR COLONIES.

We have never coveted the possessions of foreign principalities and land lust is unknown among us. We would fight to the death to protect that which is rightfully ours; to avenge a wrong sought to be perpetrated upon us, and to guard this hemisphere from any attempt by foreign powers to further extend their rule over its soil.

The future of nations, however, like the future of man, is hid from mortal vision, and, no more than man may a nation choose its own duties. When this war ended and we faced our victory in all its completeness, we found eight millions of people living upon uncounted islands delivered into our hands. Abandonment of them would be confession that while the oppression by Spain of a million and a half of Cubans demanded our armed interference, greater barbarity and cruelty to millions of Filipinos, less able to protect themselves, was a subject of no concern to us. No civilized nation in the world, no Christian nation, could have turned these people back to Spain. Our commissioners, when they insisted upon our retention of the Philippines, voiced the sentiments and wishes of the American people; and this nation has assumed with open eyes and with full realization of the difficulties which may be encountered; the grave responsibilities imposed upon us by the treaty of Paris.

We are told that the islands are rich in all the products of the tropics, in mineral wealth, and in the possibilities of their future development. So much the better. But if they were as barren as the Libyan desert, we would have taken them just the same.

ORDER WILL BE ESTABLISHED.

We haven't been there long, but long enough to reach two conclusions: One is, that the first thing we intend doing is to suppress the Tagal insurrection and to establish law and order throughout the archipelago. That is the first thing we shall do. And the last, the very last thing we intend doing, is to consider, even for a moment, the question of giving up or of abandoning these islands.

We are actually owners of the Philippines by an undisputed and indubitable title. We are there as the necessary and logical outcome of our victory over Spain. There are upwards of a thousand islands sprinkled upon that Southern sea, peopled by more than eighty tribes of differing race and language, and having absolutely nothing in common with each other. Most of these tribes welcome our coming and are grateful for our protection. The Tagal tribe, hostile not only to us but to most of the native tribes, are in insurrection against our authority. They have neither a government nor the capacity to conduct one, and are waging a predatory guerilla warfare which would be turned against the other native tribes if we let them alone. What would the Democracy have us do? Give them up to rapine and bloodshed, and leave the islands at flotsam and jetsam on the face of the waters? There are parallels in our own history. We purchased Florida from Spain in 1821, when it had four thousand white settlers, for five millions of dollars, and other valuable considerations. The Seminoles, natives of the soil, brave, resolute, having far greater intelligence and character than the Tagals, disputed our possession. We sent Andrew Jackson down to fight them, and it took us twenty-one years to subdue them and send what was left of them west of the Mississippi. If the "Anti-everythings" had lived then, they would I suppose have urged us to turn over Florida to Osceola, the Aguinaldo of the Seminoles! Would you, after the war with Mexico and the Gadsden purchase have given the great area south and west of the Arkansas to the red Apache? Not so did our fathers construe their duty, and as they built, so shall we, their sons.

Meanwhile, American enterprise and ingenuity and push may be depended upon to develop the resources of the islands, and make them an added source of wealth to our country. The wise statesmanship of the president and our able secretary of state has already brought from the countries of Europe a recognition of our right to share in the vast commercial advantages which will follow the opening of the Chinese Empire to foreign trade; the Nicaraguan canal will be soon constructed; Hawaii, with its valuable harbor, is ours; we possess the best of the Samoan Islands, with its magnificent roadway; the Philippines are almost at the door of China, and if counseis of fear do not prevail, this generation will see the American nation girdling half the globe with its flag, extending its foreign commerce to the uttermost parts of the earth, and taking its place among the great world-nations, a power for good, for peace, and for righteousness.

QUESTION FOR VOTES.

Never since '64, when the voters of the country were called upon to determine whether the efforts of Abraham Lincoln to preserve the Union should be continued, or whether they should be abandoned and other measures attempted, have questions so vital been presented to the American people for settlement. Their decision must determine the maintenance or the degradation of both our national credit and our national honor. A Democratic president could paralyze the operation of the new currency law as effectively as if it were wiped from our statute books. A Democratic victory would infuse new life into the Tagal insurrection, cost us the lives of thousands of our gallant army in the Philippines, impair or destroy our prestige, if not our power, in the islands, make us a byword among the other great nations of the world, and obliterate our influence in the settlement of the vital questions certain to arise when China shall be opened to foreign commerce.

There is little room for fear. The farmer and the artisan in their day of prosperity still remember the impoverishment and blight of Democracy, and the Chicago platform has no allurements for them.

Our National honor is equally secure. The American people are neither poltroons nor pessimists, and they will not signalize the dawn of the new century by the surrender of either convictions or territory. Every soldier back from the islands, and they are in almost every hamlet in the land, returns an advocate of their retention. Our dead are buried along the sands of Luzon, and on its soil no foreign flag shall ever salute the dawn.

THE NEW CENTURY.

We stand at the dawn of the new century. Before it shall have reached its meridian the youngest here will have passed beyond this life or beyond the sphere of usefulness. New recruits will step into the ranks as we fall out. This very year thousands of young men will for the first time exercise the right of citizenship and cast their ballots at the national election. The safety of this Republic must ever rest in "the courage of young hearts and the vigor of a noble manhood." Youth is buoyant and hopeful. No snarling criticism, or gospel of a little American, or prophecy of despair, will find response from hearts that beat full and strong with courage and with faith, and whose creed it is that

"God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world."

Whatever else in the past has suffered change or decay, the Republican party which for forty years has been identified with everything ennobling and uplifting in our history, was never as vital, as virile, and as vigorous as today. And the heritage we shall transmit to the new century, to the coming generation and to their children, and to their children's children, shall be a record clean and untarnished, an unquenchable faith in free institutions, an unalterable belief in the patriotism of the people, and an undying love of liberty and of country.

Style and Perfect Fit

In These Ready-to-Wear Suits.

Our clothes have become famous in this city for the character that distinctly separates it from the ordinary kind and sets it in the custom tailor class. The permanent fitting qualties are not found in most ready-made clothes. But in these ready-to-wear suits the most perfectly cut patterns have been used; the right kind of tailoring has followed the designer's plans—one without the other would fail in its purpose. If you could see how exacting we are about our patterns and tailoring you would then be convinced of the better values you get here than elsewhere.

Ready-to-Wear Suits At Ten Dollars

The cloth in this line of ready-to-wear suits are mostly tweeds of the "Bannockburn" quality, although we have quite an assortment of fancy worsteds in neat stripes. See the sample suits in our penn Avenue show window marked..... ..... $10.00

Ready-to-Wear Suits At Twelve Dollars

At this price you can find almost any shade or pattern of cloth you may wish. There are some beautiful patterns of silk mixed worsteds that have just arrived from the tailor's. There are about fifty patterns displayed in our Penn Avenue show windows at..... ..... $12

Ready-to-Wear Suits At Fifteen Dollars

Every new pattern of cloth that the custom tailor shows this season is here, and the very newest fads will be found in these $15 Suits. Made up ready to wear. You can see just how the color and pattern of cloth suits you. They are displayed in our Lacka. Ave. window... $15

In Our Children's Department.

We show the most complete assortment of Wash Suit novelties in northeastern Pennsylvania, the styles and qualities far surpass any of our previous efforts. See the styles in our show windows.... 50c to $3.50

In Our Men's Furnishing Dept.

French Madras Shirts strictly woven colors, all the newest things can be found here..... ..... 75c and $1

Underwear—the famous French "Bon Bon" with that silky smooth finish, regular made..... ..... 50c

Samter Brothers,

Scranton's Leading Outfitters.

MICE ARE MUSICAL.

Singing Often Attributed to Birds Is Done by Them.

It is well known to scientists that the common house mouse has a song not unlike that of some birds. Occasionally gifted individuals are found that fill our closets or cellar with midnight music that a canary might be proud of. Yet further investigations have shown that the common deer mouse of the eastern woods also is a gifted vocalist, says a writer in Scribners.

Now, any cowboy on the upland plains will tell you that at night, when sleeping out, he has often heard the most curious strains of birdy music in his half-awakening hours—a soft, sweet, twittering song, with trills and deeper notes, and if he thought about it at all he set it down to some small bird singing in its dreams, or accepted his comrade's explanatory explanation that it was one of those "prairie nightingales." But what that was he didn't trouble himself to know.

I have often heard the strange night song, but not being able to trace it home, I set it down to some little bird that was too happy to express it all in daylight hours.

Several times at night I overheard from my captive a long-drawn note, before it dawned on me that this was the same voice as that that often sings to the rising moon. I did not really hear him sing, I am sorry to say. I have no final proof. My captive was not seeking to amuse me. Indeed, his attitude toward me from first to last was one of unbending scorn. I can only say I think, and hope, that it was the same voice. But my allegiance is due to scant science. Oh! why didn't I take the other trail? for then I should have been able to announce here, as now I do not dare to, that the sweet night singer of the plains and the plush-clad fairy that nightly danced about my door are the same.

Conspicuous Bravery.

"How did your friend get his title of 'Colonel?'"

"By conspicuous bravery, sir."

"Was he in the army?"

"No, sir. He was a judge in a Kentucky election."—Washington Star.

LIST OF NAMES OF DELEGATES

[Concluded from Page 3.]

8th Dist.—W. C. Forbes ..... Harry Harris
9th Dist.—J. G. Hornberger .....J. T. Harris
*Wm. White .....*L. A. Whiting
10th Dist.—Hy. C. Ferguson .....H. C. Heilig
11th Dist.—C. C. Brewster ..... Dave Abner
12th Dist.—C. C. Drake .....W. G. Robinson
13th Dist.—J. G. Lowdon ..... C. K. McDowell

TENNESSEE.

At-Large.—H. A. Moran ..... H. T. Campbell
J. C. Napier ..... James Jeffries
At-Large.—*H. R. Gibson ..... F. V. Brown
C. N. Tillman ..... J. C. McCall

UTAH.

At-Large.—J. G. McCullough ...Henry C. Bates
Edward Wells ..... Levant M. Reed
1st Dist.—W. N. Platt .....E. M. Brown
2d Dist.—W. H. Slack ..... E. M. Bartlett

VIRGINIA.

At-Large.—Park Agnew ..... James A. Walker
James D. Brady .....S. Brown Allen
1st Dist.—C. G. Smithers ..... S. E. Pitts
2d Dist.—G. E. Bowden ..... W. C. Holland
3d Dist.—M. Treat .....J. R. Pollard
4th Dist.—R. T. Thorp ..... A. W. Harris
5th Dist.—Charles P. Smith .....V. M. Sowder
6th Dist.—S. E. Proul .....J. C. Carter
7th Dist.—C. M. Gibbens .....C. A. Moore
8th Dist.—H. W. Eamick .....R. R. Horner
9th Dist.—S. F. Lindsay ..... J. P. Gillespie
10th Dist.—W. C. Franklin .....C. P. Nash

WASHINGTON.

At-Large.—E. C. Newfelder ..Herbert S. Connor
J. M. Ashton ..... L. M. Simms
G. H. Baker ..... Levi Ankeney
F. J. Hayfield ..... N. B. Coffin

WEST VIRGINIA.

At-Large.—George W. Curtin .....A. H. Gramm
J. E. Danna .....E. H. Flynn
1st Dist.—M. Horkheimer ..... D. N. O'Brien
2 Dist.—S. J. Forman .....J. D. Riggs
3d Dist.—P. Goodwill ..... M. J. Simms
4th Dist.—W. W. Monroe .....E. M. Campbell

WISCONSIN.

At-Large.—Joseph B. Treat...H. August Luedke
James H. Stout .....Isaac Stephinson
1st Dist.—J. C. Reynolds .....J. Hoskins
2d Dist.—G. J. Kispert ..... A. A. Porter
3d Dist.—S. W. Reese .....J. H. Bancroft
4th Dist.—W. H. Stephens .....B. Leidersdorf
5th Dist.—J. A. Bennett ..... E. Eickert
6th Dist.—E. G. Nash .....H. A. Winslow
7th Dist.—L. Whithee .....J. T. Barber
8th Dist.—Peter R. Thom .....George L. Rogers
9th Dist.—W. Alexander ..... B. W. David
10th Dist.—R. L. McCormick ..... J. T. Murphy

WYOMING.

At-Large.—F. E. Warren ..... C. D. Clark
F. W. Mondell .....D. Richards
1st Dist.—J. L. Terry ..... G. H. Gebo

ARIZONA.

At-Large.—Charles H. Akern ..Charles R. Drake
John W. Darlington....Frank Dysart
J. L. Hubbell .....J. A. Vail

OKLAHOMA.

At-Large.—D. T. Flynn .....H. C. Thompson
Joseph W. McNeal ....J. C. Pringle
G. C. Baker ..... John R. Tate
W. J. French.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

At-Large.—Pliney Soper .....E. J. Fannin
C. M. Campbell ..... C. L. Long
W. McWilliams .....Amos Parkinson

ALASKA.

At-Large.—William Grant .....John G. Price
John G. Held .....R. J. Willis

NEW MEXICO.

At-Large.—Miguel A. Otero ...Juan Sanastevan
F. A. Hubbell ..... S. L. Rorert
E. A. Cahoun .....Abran Abeytia

Partly True.

"It's love that makes the world go 'round," said Lovelace, ecstatically.

"At least, it makes the head swim occasionally," commented Sawdick.—New York Press.