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Member of Congress—Joseph C. Hill. Member of Senate—J. K. P. Lally. Assembly—C. W. Anslor.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May.

Church and Sabbath School.

Protestant Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:30 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 389, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Old Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. M. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. Hall Tionesta, Pa.

T. F. RITCHEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Pa.

CURTIS M. SHAWKEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Warren, Pa. Practice in Forest Co.

A. C. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.

J. W. MORROW, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Dentist. Office and Residence three doors north of Hotel Agnew, Tionesta. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours.

DR. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA.

DR. J. C. DUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, AND DRUGGIST. Office over store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—Elm St., between Grove's grocery and Gerow's restaurant.

DR. J. R. SIGGINS, Physician and Surgeon, OIL CITY, PA.

F. R. LANSON, Hardware, Tinning & Plumbing, Tionesta, Pa.

S. J. SETLEY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Keeps a complete line of Justice's blanks for sale. Also Blank deeds, mortgages, etc. Tionesta, Pa.

HOTEL WEAVER, E. A. WEAVER, Proprietor. This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE, GEROW & GEROW Proprietors, Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class livery in connection.

PHIL EMERY, FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Shop in Walters building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

LORENZO FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in HARNESS, COLLARS, BRIDLES, And all kinds of HORSE FURNISHING GOODS. TIONESTA, PA.

S. H. HASLET & SONS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, Furniture Dealers, AND UNDERTAKERS. TIONESTA, PENN.

BIG BATTLESHIP SUNK.

Admiral Makaroff and 700 Russian Seamen Drowned.

Frightful Disaster on United States Ship Missouri—Russians Object to Wireless Messages—New York State Conventions—Fund to Reward Heroes and Dependents.

The awful disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk, which was sunk through contact with a stray mine Wednesday, at Port Arthur with the loss of almost her entire crew of over 700 men and the death of Vice Admiral Makaroff, has been a most terrific blow to the Russians. It would have fallen less heavily if the ship and the commander-in-chief of the fleet had been lost in battle, but to be the result of another accident following upon the heels of a succession of tragedies of which the Port Arthur fleet has been the victim, it has created something like consternation.

"Reverses we can endure," said a prominent Russian, "but to have the Petropavlovsk meet the fate of the Yenesai and the Boyarin is heart-breaking."

Besides, it has just become known that the battleship Poltava several weeks ago had a hole rammed in her by the battleship Sevastopol while the latter was maneuvering in the harbor of Port Arthur.

Admiral Makaroff made three visits to the United States, the first in 1867. He made a tour from California to New York in 1896 and in March, 1898, made a flying trip to Detroit. He left New York March 26 of that year to assume command of Russia's Baltic squadron.

The deceased admiral had frequently lectured on the construction of warships, which made him famous in naval circles throughout the world, and was the author of a book entitled, "Discussion of Difficult Questions of Naval Tactics."

Rear Admiral Uruin's statement that Vice Admiral Togo's fleet was responsible for the sinking of the Petropavlovsk is denied by the Russians. A member of the general staff says that he does not know that a naval engagement took place, unless the cornering and sinking of the torpedo boat destroyer Bezirashni can be so demonstrated.

Countermine the Harbor. The Japanese naval officers are elated over their successes at Port Arthur. They are also proud of the achievements of Vice Admiral Togo, particularly of his newest strategy of countermine the enemy's harbor and deceiving him across this field of mines to an equally dangerous flank attack.

The success of the system of placing deadly countermine is due largely to a series of careful observations made by the Japanese during their previous attacks on Port Arthur.

The Japanese saw the Russian fleet leave the harbor and return to it several times and they discovered that the Russian warships followed an identical course every time they came out or went in, evidently for the purpose of avoiding their own mines.

When the destroyer divisions of the Japanese torpedo flotilla laid the counter mines during the night of April 12-13 they placed them along this course.

No Wireless Messages. The Russian government has given notice that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies and shot.

New York Republican Convention. The Republican state convention in session at Carnegie hall, in New York named as delegates-at-large and alternates to the national convention at Chicago; Senator Platt, alternate J. Stoa Fassett; Senator Depew, alternate Louis Stern; Governor Odell, alternate Erastus C. Knight; Frank S. Black, alternate Henry C. Brewster.

The platform strongly endorsed the administrations of President Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Odell, and the delegates at large to the national convention were "directed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt."

Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the committee on permanent organization, reported the nomination of Representative Seno E. Payne as permanent chairman and a list of vice presidents representing every district. The nominations were ratified and Chairman Depew appointed William L. Ward and William Barnes, Jr., to conduct Mr. Payne to the chair, which was done amid cheers.

Prolonged cheering followed Chairman Payne's speech and Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then read the platform.

Features of the convention were the enthusiastic receptions given Senator Platt, Governor Odell and former Governor Black, and the applause that followed the mention of the name of President Roosevelt. The direction of the convention to secure the president's nomination was greeted with cheers.

The congressional dispute in the 33rd district between adherents of J. S. Fassett and the present congressman, Gillet, was left practically without settlement so far as the convention was concerned except that the Fassett delegation in Seneca county was seated permanently. The controversy over the congressional nomination will have to be decided by the contestants themselves.

ALTON BROOKS PARKER.

New York Convention Instructs Delegates For Him.

Delegation Directed to Vote as a Unit. Tammany Was Allowed to Name a Delegate-at-Large, an Alternate and One of the Two Electors-at-Large Platform is Brief.

Albany, April 19.—At 8 minutes of 9 o'clock the Democratic convention was called to order and Chairman Schraub of the committee on credentials reported the results of the afternoon. His reference to the withdrawal in Clinton county was applauded. He moved the previous question and all debate was cut off.

Senator McCarrren then followed with the report of the committee on platform, John B. Stanchfield interrupting to ask that the temporary chairman, George Raines of Rochester be made permanent. Mr. McCarrren then read the platform.

When Judge Parker's name was read in the platform the audience rose to the occasion, with the exception of Tammany, and cheered for about 20 seconds. When Mr. McCarrren moved the adoption of the platform Senator Grady arose and was greeted with vociferous applause.

Minority Amendment. Senator Grady offered the following minority amendment: "The Democracy of New York be it resolved that the result of the presidential election now pending involves the very existence of constitutional government in this country, and in such a grave crisis it has no favor to ask of the party in the nation, except the privilege of serving it. That this service may be most effective the delegation here elected is left free to take such action at St. Louis as a majority thereof may consider most likely to insure the success of the candidate selected by the national convention."

Realizing, however, that the electoral votes of New York are also largely essential to Democratic success, we submit to our brethren through out the country that Alton B. Parker, a Democrat in the prime of life, has been elected by a majority of over 60,000 to the chief position in the judicial system of this state and during the last six years has discharged the duties of his high office with such unvarying dignity, shining ability and scrupulous fidelity, that if his term were to expire this year, he would undoubtedly be chosen to succeed him self by the concurring votes of all his fellow citizens."

"On behalf of the minority committee on resolutions," said Senator Grady, "I present this supplement to the resolutions of instructions, there being no opposition on the part of the minority of that committee to the use rule."

Senator Grady went on to argue in favor of his amendment. "I take it," said he, "that the only purpose of this convention is to assure that New York shall make its contribution to national success."

He challenged any friend of Judge Parker to find in Tammany's position any lack of appreciation of that able jurist.

"We ask to meet the question next July," he said. "We all have in memory times when conditions changed between April and July. Moreover, we believe this will comport better with the dignity of the chief judge of the court of appeals. An instructed delegation is never a very edifying sight. It usually carries very little weight to go in and favor a candidate because you are ordered to do so. How much better to act upon the basis of mature and conscientious judgment."

Senator McCarrren's Reply. Senator McCarrren, then spoke for the other side. He began by saying that the smallest boy in the gallery did not believe a word that Senator Grady had said.

Instantly pandemonium broke loose. Mingled cheers and hisses were heard for fully two minutes before Senator McCarrren could proceed.

"Senator Grady doesn't believe what he said himself," McCarrren went on. "The absurd argument of Senator Grady, it seems to me, will not for a moment deceive any intelligent man in this convention. If you think for a moment of what Senator Grady proposes you will see that I am justified in saying that it is not intended to appeal to the sincere, the honest and fair-minded of any delegate in the convention."

"He has told you that an instructed delegation is not always a good thing. Instructed delegations in 1884 secured the nomination of Grover Cleveland; in 1888 an instructed delegation secured his renomination; an instructed delegation in 1900 secured the vote of the delegation from New York in favor of W. J. Bryan, so that I can only say to you here as delegates that no true friend of Judge Parker will have the information go forth from here tonight that New York has failed to instruct its delegates to St. Louis."

"Senator Grady has told you that something may occur between now and July. Nothing will occur to make Judge Alton B. Parker any less the available candidate than he is now. We know that there is not a candidate before us today except Alton B. Parker with any chance of election. As the friends of Judge Parker we must enlighten the other 44 states that the Democracy of the state of New York either by unanimous or majority vote

ALTON BROOKS PARKER.

has expressed itself in favor of the election of the only available candidate that the United States has today."

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran followed. He said: "Senator McCarrren seems to have addressed himself to the smallest boy in the gallery. I address myself to the largest man in the convention. You shall decide between us."

"The minority resolution states reasons, as I understand them, why Judge Parker might be the best and most available candidate for the presidency that the Democracy could nominate. The resolutions of the majority give no reasons whatever why Judge Parker should be presented to the convention. The minority asks that this convention send a delegation to St. Louis prepared to discuss the interests of the party from the standpoint of its own welfare; the majority desires this delegation to go to St. Louis and ask for a favor at its hands. The majority wish to go to St. Louis and ask that Judge Parker be nominated to oblige us. The minority thinks we ought to go there and give reasons why Judge Parker should be nominated in the interests of the Democracy."

"Now the minority has a higher opinion of Judge Parker than those gentlemen who profess to be his friends seem to entertain. We believe that on his record he may be and very likely will be, the strongest man that the convention can nominate. We do not believe that we should load down Judge Parker with the political hopes and aspirations of any man or set of men. We believe that in our minority report we have given reasons why, if conditions do not change, he should be nominated by the convention at St. Louis."

Former Assemblyman W. V. Cooke of Albany made the final argument for the majority platform. He especially ridiculed the idea that conditions might change between now and July and said he wondered why it had not been proposed to postpone the July convention till November to see if conditions might not change still more by that time.

After Mr. Cooke had finished, the question was put to vote, the roll being called upon motion of Senator Grady.

Senator Hill arose in the Albany audience amid wild cheering, and suggested that the vote be taken by counties. This was agreed to.

Amendment Voted Down. The New York amendment was lost by a vote of 149 ayes and 301 noes. The affirmative vote was cast as follows: Westchester 9, Queens 9, Putnam 3, Onondaga 3, Kings 3, Franklin 3, Dutchess 1, Clinton 3, Chenango 3, Chautauqua 3, Broome 1.

The platform as originally reported was then adopted by a viva voce vote, the list of delegates, alternates and electors was read and adopted and the new state committee was announced.

Senator Dowling offered a resolution which was adopted that the state committee be authorized to fill any and all vacancies that may occur in the list of presidential electors and electors-at-large.

Delegates and Electors. The convention selected the following delegates-at-large: David B. Hill of Albany, Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, George Ehret of New York city and James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn. As alternates it selected C. N. Bulger of Oswego, W. Cary Ely of Buffalo, C. H. Ackerman of Broome and Francis Burton Harrison of New York.

The convention was instructed by a vote of 301 to 149 for Alton B. Parker as the state candidate for president. Tammany was not treated badly as had been predicted, being allowed to name a delegate-at-large, Mr. Ehret, and an alternate and one of the two electors-at-large, Harry Payne Whitney.

Following are the electors by districts: At large, James T. Woodward of New York city, Harry Payne Whitney of New York city.

1, John H. Carl; 2, Hyman Rosen; 3, Joseph W. Masters; 4, Rudolph Reimer, Jr.; 5, Thomas A. Ennis; 6, Henry F. Hagerly; 7, Arnold Frastoll; 8, Rocco Morasco; 9, Isador Straus; 10, Michael F. Lyons; 11, Thomas M. Mulroy; 12, Robert B. Roosevelt; 13, Hugh J. Grant; 14, Herman Ridder; 15, Leslie J. Tompkins; 16, John D. Crimmins; 17, George W. Loft; 18, John C. Heintz; 19, Abram Hyatt; 20, Henry Hahn; 21, James G. Meyer; 22, William J. Roche; 23, William H. Keeler; 24, Bennet P. Sharp; 25, William T. Briggs; 26, Matt E. Ransom; 27, Robert Earl; 28, Giles S. Piper; 29, William S. Jenney; 30, Lawrence J. Fitzgerald; 31, Timothy G. Darling; 32, Walter B. Duffey; 33, William E. Leffingwell; 34, George Ewart; 35, Robert F. Schelling; 36, Martin Carey; 37, Peter B. Hoyt.

The new state committee will organize next week and it is understood that M. Z. Haven of Syracuse will be the new chairman.

At 10:30 the convention adjourned without day.

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1. This is a government of laws, not of men; one law for presidents, cabinets and people; no usurpation; no executive encroachments upon the legislative or judicial department.

2. We must keep inviolate the pledges of our treaties; we must renew and reinvigorate within ourselves that respect for law and that love of liberty and of peace which the spirit of military domination tends inevitably to weaken and destroy.

3. Unsteady national policies and a restless spirit of adventure engenders stagnation that check our commercial growth; let us have peace, to the end that business confidence may be restored, and that our people may again in tranquility enjoy the gains of their toil.

4. Corporations chartered by the state must be subject to just regulations by the state in the interest of the people; taxation for public purposes only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

5. Opposition to trusts and combinations that oppress the people and stifle healthy industrial competition.

6. A check upon extravagance in public expenditures; that the burden of the people's taxes may be lightened.

7. Reasonable revision of the tariff; needless duties upon imported raw materials weigh heavily upon the manufacturer, are a menace to the American wage earner, and by increasing the cost of production shut out our products from the foreign markets.

8. The maintenance of state rights and home rule; no centralization.

9. Honesty in the public service; vigilance in the prevention of fraud; firmness in the punishment of guilt when detected.

10. The impartial maintenance of the rights of labor and of capital; no unequal discrimination; no abuse of powers of the law for favoritism or oppression.

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