

BEGINS ITS WORK.

Republican National Convention Holds First Session.

WOLCOTT WIELDS GAVEL.

Senator Hanna Introduces Coloradoan as Temporary Chairman.

DELIVERS A KEYNOTE SPEECH.

Sets Forth the Republican Party's Claims for Support—Roosevelt Gets Ovation on Entering—Maintains His Stand on the Vice Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Chairman Hanna, with a rabbit's foot suspended from a miniature of McKinley in the lapel of his coat, surveyed an imposing spectacle when he called the 12th national Republican convention to order in the Export Exposition building in West Philadelphia at 12:35 yesterday. In the valley below him were crowded the 1,800 delegates and alternates, and stretching away to the four corners of the immense hall were endless vistas of people rising in terraced seats to the wall. He looked into the faces of fully 15,000 men and women. Opposite, in a broad gallery, were massed 100 musicians, their leader a mere pigmy in the distance. The platform on which he stood jutted out like a huge rock into an ocean of humanity. Below him and flanking the stage was an embankment thronged with the representatives of the press of the country. Above was a riot of flags, bunting, eagles, shields, the whole scheme of the elaborate decorations culminating in a huge portrait of McKinley nesting in the graceful folds of the American flag. About him were the working leaders of his party and behind, among the dignitaries and honored guests of the convention, were white-haired men who had been present at the party's birth in this city almost half a century ago.

It was not a riotous convention, there were no wild outbursts of enthusiasm from the frenzied partisans of rival candidates, no entrance of delegations with banners to set the multitudes cheering, no fierce skirmishing and

way through the delegates who swarmed from their places to grasp his hand. Fully two minutes it took for him to traverse the length of the hall to his place near the stage. All that time the roar followed him and the handkerchiefs rose and fell like the wings of gulls over a summer sea.

But he made no sign that he realized it was all for him. When he took his seat with his slouch hat still on, without having glanced to either side, the people gave it up and the cheering gradually subsided. But it broke out afresh a moment afterward as the band started up the "Star Spangled Banner." Roosevelt, of all the thousands, was first upon his feet, standing erect, like a Norway pine, with uncovered head, to the music of the anthem. Instantly the whole convention arose en masse as if apologizing for their tardiness. This entrance of Roosevelt into the convention was distinctly the dramatic feature of the session. Then the wheels began to move, but the convention, under the spell of his presence, could not take its eyes off him. In him the interest seemed centered. During every pause in the proceedings he was surrounded by delegates and newspaper men anxious for a word. To all he gave the same answer. He was not a candidate. He did not want the nomination. Those who wanted him nominated left him saying he would not accept, and they would nominate him whether he liked it or not. Those who did not want him hastened to spread the report that he could not be moved.

Chairman Hanna's reception when he called the convention to order was flattering in the extreme and the smile on his face expressed the pleasure it gave him. But the joy he experienced over his own reception seemed nothing compared with the delight he manifested when for the first time he mentioned the president's name. The convention went off like a rocket. The applause was deafening. Mr. Hanna's face was a picture. It was wreathed in smiles. He showed the ecstasy of joy he felt over the storm of approval he had raised.

Many in that moment remembered how the president's Warwick had announced a year ago that his ambition would be satisfied and his cup of joy would be full when he called together the convention that would renominate McKinley. Perhaps it was significant that in his speech Mr. Hanna made no mention of Cuba or anything which would furnish a peg on which a Roosevelt demonstration could be hung. He addressed the convention as follows:

Speech of Chairman Hanna.

"Gentlemen of the Convention: In bidding you welcome I also desire to extend congratulations upon this magnificent gathering of representatives of the great Republican party. The national committee made no mistake when they brought the convention to the city of Philadelphia. This city, the cradle of liberty [applause], the birthplace of the Republican party [applause], this magnificent industrial center, a veritable hive of industry, what fitter object lesson could be presented to those of us who have gathered here to witness the success of that principle of our party which has been its foundation, the protection of American industries [applause]. This city that has been long and always known the country over for its unbounded hospitality and the superb management of all great functions which have come within its limits.

"On the part of the national committee I desire to extend their sincere thanks to the people of Philadelphia, and especially to your honorable mayor [applause] and the loyal citizens without regard to party who have labored with him to make this convention a success. Never in the history of conventions of either political party has a success been greater. Delegate, I greet you on the anniversary in Philadelphia of the birthday of our party. I need not remind you that your duty here is one of deliberate judgment, one that you are held responsible for, not only by your party, but by the country. We are called together once more upon the eve of another great struggle.

"We are now beginning to form our battalions under leadership of our great statesman, General William McKinley [continued applause]. I was about to give the order for those battalions to move, but you interrupted me [laughter]. It needs no order to Republicans when they scent from afar the smoke of battle; it needs no incentive for the men that sit in front of me to tell them what their duty is. Upon the foundation of our party rests the belief and strength of every member of it.

"Before I lay aside my gavel and retire from the position which I have held as chairman of the national committee for four years, I desire, in this presence, in the most public manner, to return my sincere thanks to every member of this splendid committee who stood by me in the struggle of 1896, and especially to that coterie who gathered at the headquarters in New York and Chicago and worked from early morning to late at night for the principles of the Republican party, and for the welfare of the country. I leave it in the hands of others to tell what that meant, but in passing to others those duties I want to make one suggestion, always trust the people [applause], and leave as an inheritance to them the motto of the committee of 1896—'There is no such word as fail.' And now, gentlemen, it becomes my duty and very great pleasure to present as your temporary chairman, Senator Wolcott of Colorado."

Wolcott Made 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 with unanimous voice the delegates so voted. Senator Wolcott, who was on the platform, arose and came forward. With a pleasant nod of acknowledgment to the chairman he turned and addressed the convention as follows:

"The first and 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 un-



Photo by Bell. SENATOR EDWARD O. WOLCOTT.

ished, 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.

"Four years ago the Republican party at St. Louis named a ticket which commanded the confidence and support of the American people. Had Garret Augustus Hobart been spared to us until today the work of this convention would have been limited to a cordial unanimous endorsement of the leaders of 1896. This altar visum—and when, a few months ago, our dear vice president left this sphere of usefulness for another, he was accompanied with the tears and sorrow of every lover of his country.

"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. 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 to 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. Our debt is funded at 2 per cent per annum, and millions of our interest charge saved annually. The world has never witnessed so triumphant a financial success as has followed the passage of the currency law, and our 2 per cent bonds, held the world over, already command a substantial premium. Through the policy of the Republican party and the wisdom of a Republican administration, we have not only made stable and permanent our financial credit, at home and abroad, are utilizing more silver as money than ever before in our history, but we have left the Populistic Democracy a dead issue they can never again galvanize into life, and compelled them to seek to create new issues growing out of a war which they were most eager to precipitate.

"May I, a western man, add another word? The passage of this bill, which received the vote of every western Republican in congress, marked the termination, forever final, of any sort of difference between Republicans of the east and of the west, growing out of currency problems. Even if the stern logic of events had not convinced us, our deep and abiding loyalty to the principles of the party, our belief that the judgment of its majority should govern, would lead us to abandon further contention. And the thousands of Republicans in the west who left us four years ago are returning home. The men of the far west are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh. The sun that shines on you blesses them also, and the shadow before your door darkens their homes as well. They are naturally expansionists in the western plains and mountains, and when they see a great political party attacking the integrity of the nation and lending encouragement to insurrectionists who are shooting down our soldiers and resisting the authority of the government of the United States, all other questions fade and are forgotten, and they find

themselves standing shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of the Republican party, keeping step, always, to the music of the union."

"During a portion of the last four years we were involved in a war for a time paralyzed business and commerce and would have taxed heavily the resources and credit of any other country than ours; 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, seeks 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."

Senator Wolcott discussed at some length the conditions arising out of the war, showing the necessity for assuming authority over the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico and giving in detail the result of the presence of American government agents in these islands. He defended the Porto Rican tariff law and the work being done in Cuba, and continued:

"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 1,000 islands sprinkled upon that southern sea, peopled by more than 80 tribes of different 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 an insurrection against our authority. They have neither a government nor the capacity to conduct one and are waging a predatory guerrilla 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 as fensam 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 4,000 white settlers, for \$5,000,000 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 21 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.

"The insurrection against our legitimate authority, which, for the time, impedes our efforts to establish a government for the Filipinos, involves us in a sacrifice of lives and of treasure. The difficulties we encounter in the island of Luzon are many, but the chief inspiration and encouragement of the Tagal insurrection come from the Democratic headquarters in the United States. Partisanship has proved stronger than patriotism, even while our soldiers are being murdered by marauding bandits, and if it were not for the hope held out to Aguinaldo by American sympathizers the insurrection in the Philippines would long ago have ended.

"Never since 1864, 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 politicians 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.

"Whatever may be in store for us in the new and unbeaten track upon which we are entering, we shall not be found 'with the unit lamp and the night loin.' Our way is new, but it is not dark. In the readjustment of world conditions, where we must take our place with the other great nations of the earth, we shall move with caution, but not with fear. We seek only to lift up men to better things, to bless and not to destroy. The fathers of the republic ac-



TUB TRUTHS.

A DROP of ink will color a whole glass of water. It is an inch of yeast which makes a pan of bread rise, and a single cake of soap containing unabsorbed alkali can ruin a hundred times its cost in laces and fine embroidery. After all, it is wise to take such risks with common soap? Of course you can get along without Ivory Soap. So can a wagon without axle grease—but it goes hard.

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cepted with courage such responsibilities as devolved upon them. The same heavens bend over us, and the same power that shielded them will guard and protect us, for what we seek is to build still more firmly, always upon foundations of probity and of virtue, the glorious edifice of the republic.

"We stand at the dawn of a new century. The 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 scathing criticism, or gospel of a little America, 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 is in His heaven, All's right with the world.' "Whatever else in the past has suffered change or decay, the Republican party, which for 40 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."

Oration to Governor Taylor.

A noteworthy incident of the session was the remarkable demonstration to Governor Taylor of Kentucky. That his party associates look on him as a martyr of political hatred, their great ovation 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, etc., concluded the program for the day, and with the benediction of the Rev. Edward M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the convention held on Locust street in 1868, the convention, after having been in session two and a half hours, adjourned until noon today, when President McKinley will be renominated by acclamation and the platform will be adopted. The nomination of the candidate for vice president will go over until tomorrow, unless there is a stampede and the plans of the leaders are upset.

Section 1. Any vacancy occurring in said office of water commissioner by death, resignation or removal from the city or otherwise, may be filled in the manner provided for in Section 1 of this ordinance.

Section 2. The duties of the water commissioner shall be those provided for in section 1 of the ordinance of the City of Norfolk, Nebraska, and such other duties as may from time to time be imposed by the city council. He shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars conditional for a faithful discharge of his duties, and for an exact accounting of all funds coming into his hands, to be approved by the mayor and city council. His compensation shall be such sum as may be agreed upon at the time of his appointment, not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars per month.

Section 3. On the first day of May of each year the mayor shall nominate and by and with the advice of the city council, shall appoint a resident freeholder, who shall be known as the water commissioner, of the city of Norfolk, Madison county, Nebraska, whose term of office shall be for the fiscal year in which he was appointed or until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Said water commissioner may at any time be removed for a sufficient cause by a two-thirds vote of the city council.

Section 4. On the first day of May of each year, the mayor shall nominate and by and with the advice of the city council, shall appoint a resident freeholder, who shall be known as the water commissioner, of the city of Norfolk, Madison county, Nebraska, whose term of office shall be for the fiscal year in which he was appointed or until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Said water commissioner may at any time be removed for a sufficient cause by a two-thirds vote of the city council.

Section 5. Any vacancy occurring in said office of water commissioner by death, resignation or removal from the city or otherwise, may be filled in the manner provided for in Section 1 of this ordinance.

Section 6. The duties of the water commissioner shall be those provided for in section 1 of the ordinance of the City of Norfolk, Nebraska, and such other duties as may from time to time be imposed by the city council. He shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars conditional for a faithful discharge of his duties, and for an exact accounting of all funds coming into his hands, to be approved by the mayor and city council. His compensation shall be such sum as may be agreed upon at the time of his appointment, not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars per month.

Section 7. On the first day of May of each year the mayor shall nominate and by and with the advice of the city council, shall appoint a resident freeholder, who shall be known as the water commissioner, of the city of Norfolk, Madison county, Nebraska, whose term of office shall be for the fiscal year in which he was appointed or until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Said engineer and fireman, may at any time, for a sufficient cause, be removed by a majority vote of the city council.

Section 8. Any vacancy occurring in said office of engineer and fireman by death, resignation or removal from the city or otherwise, may be filled in the manner provided for in section 4 of this ordinance.

Section 9. The engineer and fireman shall have full charge of the pumping station, and shall perform all the labor connected with said pumping station, including the filling and care of the boilers. He shall also make repairs at the station and on the system, but may be furnished such help in making such repairs as the council deem advisable. He shall make all taps to the water main or distributing pipes, and insert all stop cocks or ferules therein, and perform such other duties as may be from time to time imposed by the city council.

Section 10. The compensation of the said engineer and fireman shall be such sum as may be agreed upon at the time of his employment, not to exceed the sum of fifty-five (\$55) dollars per month.

Section 11. Ordinance number two hundred and nineteen and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby expressly repealed.

Section 12. This ordinance shall take effect and be enforced from and after its passage, approval and publication according to law.

Summer Colds are noted for hanging on. They weaken your throat and lungs, and lead to serious trouble. Don't trifle with them. Take Scott's Emulsion at once. It soothes, heals, and cures. 50c and \$1. All druggists.

Ordinance No. 252. An ordinance providing for the appointment of a water commissioner, an engineer and a fireman for the city water works of Norfolk, Nebraska, prescribing their duties, fixing their compensation, and the amount of their bond, and repealing ordinance number two hundred and nineteen.

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