

NAME G. O. P. HEADS

Roosevelt and Fairbanks Are Chosen at Chicago.

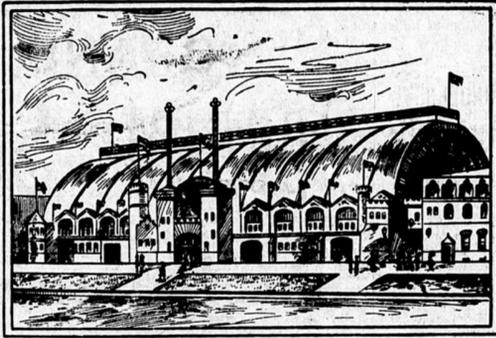
ALL CUT AND DRIED.

No Other Candidates Came Before the Republican Convention.

Rules Required a Roll Call, but Nomination Was Unanimous—Fairbanks Named by Acclamation—Ex-Governor Black, Senator Dooliver and Lesser Lights Deliver Speeches—Party's Campaign, Directed by Cortelyou, to Begin at Once.

Chicago correspondence: Nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana for Vice President, appointment of committees to notify both of their nomination, and the election of George B. Cortelyou as chairman of the Republican National Committee on Thursday brought to a close the proceedings of the thirteenth Republican national convention. The adjournment of the convention marked the beginning of the great national political campaign of 1904. The best orators in the Republican party were numbered among those selected to spread political wisdom among the delegates for dissemination among the states and territories of the Union, and campaign thunder in large chunks was launched in the nomination speeches before the convention.

With every contested detail adjusted, the Republican convention, after five days of harmonious sessions, had nothing to do except to go through the form of nominating Theodore Roosevelt of New York for president and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana for Vice President. The platform had been adopted, the contests



THE GREAT CHICAGO COLISEUM.

up the cheering orgies. With the appearance of the huge crayon of the President there went up from the main floor a vocal roar that perhaps was never equaled in a political gathering. New York led the demonstration. The seventy-eight delegates from Roosevelt's native State started the



SENATOR DOOLIVER.

hurrahing, but soon they were mere specks in the panorama of fluttering flags and clamoring clans. Leaping to their chairs the New-Yorkers sent up a mighty shout and flung their silk flags to the breeze. It was the signal for an outburst. The band had begun to play at the outset, but its

large painting at his right was unveiled, and the features of President Roosevelt appeared. A shout went up from every corner of the immense hall, that was repeated often throughout the course of the New Yorker's address.

As the "keynote" of the convention Mr. Root's speech was listened to with intense interest throughout. He reviewed the deeds of the present administration, embracing everything in its sweep from the Spanish war to the Panama Canal, and dwelt with touching eloquence on the deaths of President McKinley and Senator Hanna. At the conclusion of Mr. Root's speech the selections of the national committee for temporary officers of the convention were approved on motion of Senator Dick of Ohio. "Tom" Carter of Montana, former chairman of the national committee, then offered a resolution providing that the rules of the last national convention govern until permanent organization be effected, and it was adopted.

The roll call of States then was called for members of the various committees, the convention approving the action of the national committee in seating delegates from Porto Rico and the Philippines, who will have the right to vote upon all questions.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Temporary Chairman Elihu Root called the Republican National convention to order in the Chicago Coliseum for the second day's session at 12:30 o'clock. The noise and confusion at the moment were great and quiet was

SLOCUM JURY NAMED.

President Chooses Commission to Look Into the Steamer Horror. President Roosevelt has appointed, as a commission to investigate the General Slocum disaster, Lawrence O. Murray, assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Gen. John A. Wilson, U. S. A., retired; Commander C. M. Winslow, U. S. N.; Herbert E. Smith of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and George Uhler, inspector general of the steamboat inspection service. The commission will investigate independently of the New York board, but Mayor McClellan has arranged to aid the body in every way.

At the coroner's inquest Henry Lundberg, a United States steamboat inspector, refused to answer questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself. He acted on the advice of his attorney. He was placed under \$500 bail. Testimony brought out showed that there was no equipment for turning steam into a cabin in which oils, paints and other dangerous combustibles were stored; no fire drills; no testing of fire hose; no licensed mate; no new life preservers since 1895, and fire hose bought at 16 cents a foot, against a price of \$1.50 a foot paid by the city fire department. Many of these omissions are said to be violations of the federal laws. A bookkeeper testified that she had altered, many times, the name "Grand Republic" on the bills for life preservers so as to make it appear that the bills had been bought for the Slocum. This she did by means of acid. Dynamite and field guns were used in the search for bodies, and many more dead were raised. In all 846 bodies have been recovered, and 706 have been identified. The missing number 308.

BEAR BEATEN AGAIN.

Russians Lose Many Men in Another Big Battle. Reports received from Liouyang and Newchwang show that a furious battle has been fought in the vicinity of Kai-Chou or Hai-Cheng, in which the Russians were defeated with heavy loss and driven back on Liouyang. A big Japanese force is said to be marching in the north west to prevent the Russians retreating to Mukden. The Japanese attacked Seuchen.

While a Russian force of 8,000 under Gen. Kondratsvitch was traversing Wafungko ravine, nine miles south of Kai-Chou, it was surprised by consolidated Japanese artillery. The Russians lost heavily, their casualties being 1,200 in number. Gen. Kondratsvitch extricated his men and led them in good order to an entrenched position. A division of the army, under Gen. Oku, occupied Haiung-Yao without opposition. The reports of the Japanese treatment of prisoners and wounded are marked by extraordinary contradictions. In some cases the greatest kindness has been shown to the Russians, but in others they are reported as being treated with brutality and worse. One case is cited in which the Japanese during the fighting, seeing the Russian wounded on the field, sent Chinese bearers and had them removed to a hospital.

Argentina Gives Promise of Becoming a Great Country. The trade of Argentina is developing in a way that promises a bright future for this South American republic. Last year the foreign trade of the country increased 23 per cent, while in ten years the increase was 90 per cent. Argentina has only 5,000,000 inhabitants, though the country can easily support 75,000,000. The population is 90 per cent of white extraction. The revolutionary troubles that have arrested progress in the past appear to be over and signs of prosperity and progress are everywhere. Money is abundant; wages are good for South America; the railroads are prosperous, and there is an enormous acreage of good land available for cultivation. Hundreds of individual men in every State of the union own each from 75 to 300 square miles of land, which is not a good feature of the situation, providing there is a demand for this land. But apparently there is not. This land will be divided into small holdings in time; but immigration is slow. This is in part due to troubles in the past, and to the unfavorable conditions of taxes and land purchase in the interior. The government will have to reform that condition of things to induce immigration.

REPUBLIC'S GLOWING FUTURE.

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THE AFTER-THE-FOURTH FANTASY ON THE MODERN GEORGE WASHINGTON.



"Father, I can not tell a lie; I did it with my little cannon."

—Cincinnati Post.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

She's up there—Old Glory—where lightnings are sped; She dazzles the nations with ripples of red, And she'll wave for us living, or droop 'o'er us dead— The flag of our country forever! She's up there—Old Glory—how bright the stars gleam! And she'll wave for us living, or droop 'o'er us dead— The flag of our country forever! She's up there—Old Glory—no tyrant dealt death; No blur on her brightness, no stain on her gleam! The brave blood of heroes hath crimsoned her bars— She's the flag of our country forever! —Frank L. Stanton.

A Fourth of July Picnic.

By Katherine Acton.

IN a little Californian town, situated at the foot of a long, low range of mountains, lived a young girl whose name was Helen Mills. Hers was a lovely home. The great house, with its wide verandas, stood in the midst of many acres of beautiful grounds, with mountains forming the background. It was the second day of July, and Helen had invited a number of young people to come down from San Francisco and remain over the Fourth. That evening the young hostess entertained her guests by taking them for a hay ride; the next day she had planned other delightful entertainments, so the boys and girls looked forward with great anticipation to see what the next day would bring forth. They were sure it would be something delightful, for who could help having a good time on the Fourth of July? When her guests were about to disperse to their rooms that night Helen told them that they would be called very early the next morning, as they were going on a picnic and would have to drive some twenty miles to reach the spot.

The next morning they were off, some in traps and others on horseback. They were a merry party, and the clear, fresh mountain air, laden with the perfume of wild flowers which grew deep down in the canyons, raised their spirits to the highest degree. Once or twice they drove up fearful inclines and the girls closed their eyes in terror, but there was no cause for fear, as the drivers were well used to such places. At length the place was reached. It was not a public picnic ground; in fact, Helen said she knew there had never been a picnic there before; that she and her father were fishing one day and their canoe had taken them to that picnic. Helen said then if they had a picnic the Fourth, they would go there, and her plan had been acted upon. For some time before they reached the spot the road lay between great open fields, the canyons just visible across them. They turned off the road and drove through a great field; when they reached the trees they all stepped from their traps and the girls waited while the boys fed and watered the horses, then they walked down a steep incline and into the canyon. At first they were awed by the grandeur and silence of the place—silent but for the rush of the river and the occasional song of a bird; but they were young and full of life and fun, and it was not for long that the serious mood lasted.

The boys fell to roasting fagots for a fire on which to toast the chickens they had brought with them; they did this by taking a two-pronged stick, whittling it smooth, then thrusting it into the chicken and holding it over the fire; the stick was turned and twined until the fowl was nicely roasted. While the boys were doing this the girls spread a large cloth on a smooth piece of ground, and had put on it all sorts of tempting eatables, then placing rugs and carriage robes on the ground, all sat down, with ravenous appetites. After lunch they lay around on the robes, too lazy to move, and told stories and sang for nearly two hours. Then, as it was very warm, they were ready for a swim in the inviting pool surrounded by moss-grown boulders, not far away. There was a scramble for bathing suits and everyone helped to make dressing rooms of branches and long grass, then the fun began. One would have thought they were ducks—for all the

California boys and girls are accomplished in one thing, and that is swimming.

While after their swim Helen, with three or four others, started out to take a walk along the bank of the river, which was not very large, had dwindled into a merry brook; they followed it along up a steep path, thickly wooded, when suddenly they came upon a clearing and in the midst of it stood a cabin. Being curious to see who could live in such a lonely place, they approached. On the doorstep sat a little girl about 9 years; she was dressed neatly in a blue gingham apron, and her bare feet were like little snowflakes. Helen began a conversation with her in which she learned that the child knew nothing about the Fourth of July; but she appeared very much interested in Helen's description of fireworks. One of the girls said, rather thoughtlessly, what a pity it was that the little girl could not see the display of fireworks they were to have that night. The child's weebone little face touched Helen's heart and she acted upon a generous impulse. Knocking at the door, she was admitted by the mother of the child, who seemed greatly surprised at seeing the group of boys and girls; and when Helen told her of her wish to take the little one with them to enjoy the fireworks that evening, promising that some one would bring her safely home the next day, the mother

THE FOURTH 148 YEARS OLD.

Five Days Later the Battle of Braddock Was Fought and Lost.

The Fourth of July, 1755, was an important day in the annals of this country. On that day Gen. Edward Braddock was within five days' easy march of a field on which he was to fight a battle that might almost be said to have decided the ownership of the vast territory afterward to be known as the United States, a battle that may have had much to do with settling what language was to be spoken in the land. Though Braddock was badly defeated, his soldiers and the English speaking colonials put to rout and himself mortally wounded, that battle virtually led to a direct declaration of war by England against France, out of which after several years' bloody conflict came the treaty of Paris, giving England mastery of the greater portion of that territory now comprised within the limits of the territory over which Theodore Roosevelt presides.

From the diary of Robert Orme, Braddock's aid-de-camp and Washington's friend, we learn of the actual movements and doings of Braddock and some of his men on that memorable Fourth of July. Writing on that date, Orme says: "We marched about six miles to Thicketty run. From this place two of our Indians were prevailed upon to go for intelligence toward the French fort (Duquesne, afterward Fort Pitt) and also (unknown to them) Gist, the general's guide. The Indians returned on the 6th and brought in a French officer's scalp who was shooting within a half mile of the fort. They informed the general that they saw very few men there or tracks, many additional works, that no pass was possessed between us and the fort and that they saw some boats under the fort and one with a white flag coming down the Ohio (Allegheny). Gist returned a little later the same day, whose account corresponded with theirs, except he saw smoke in a valley. He had concealed himself with intent of getting close under the fort, but was discovered and pursued by two Indians, who had very near taken him."

Orme was wounded in the battle which followed five days later. Upon his recovery he returned to England. He married Lady Townsend, the event arousing much gossip in high social circles on account of a previous arrangement between the lady's family and Lord George Lennox by which she was to become the bride of the latter. —Pittsburgh Dispatch.

"THEN WENT DOWN THE MOUNTAINS." Helen was delighted, and calling the child, told her of the treat. When the little girl, whose name was Ann Marlin, was ready they went down the mountain and into the canyon.

Half an hour later they were on the road. Long before they reached home the moon was up in all its glory, flooding the mountains and valleys with its light. They reached home about 8 o'clock and, after dinner, went out of doors to see the wonderful display of fireworks.

It had been a day long to be remembered, and that night when all the house was still the moon, which had peeped in at the window and had seen a smile on every sleeping face, looked in the window, into a tiny room, where on a white bed lay little Ann Marlin, and on her face rested the happiest smile of all. —Detroit Free Press.

Powder and Toy Pistol Wounds.

It will perhaps not be inappropriate just at this time to say a word of warning in regard to the wounds so very frequently caused by toy pistols in the "Glorious Fourth." It is by no means uncommon for a boy to lose his eyesight in consequence of these accidents. Even when only one eye is injured the other eye also frequently becomes affected through sympathy, and blindness seems a heavy price to pay for the brief pleasure obtained. These pistols rarely have shot or bullets in them, but they do have wadding. When this is shot into a boy's hand it is frequently found well buried beneath the muscles. The outside wound looks slight, and few people do much besides washing and tying it up. Quite often the hand or other part swells and becomes a badly poisoned wound. If the sufferer seeks good surgical care, as he should do immediately, a cut is made right down to the offending piece of wadding. After extraction the wound is freely washed with running water, and if healing results the boy is fortunate.

It is by no means uncommon, however, for these wounds to cause lockjaw, and herein lies their great danger. Two or three summers ago the newspapers in the city of Philadelphia collected from the hospitals a list of the cases which ended fatally in this way, and the result was such as to cause any reasonable person to wonder why, if parents were not sensible

enough to forbid the use of these dangerous toys, a law was immediately passed forbidding the sale of pistols in order to protect such foolish people from themselves. Grown-up people as well as children are also often disgraced for life by the discharge of these toy pistols close to their faces. The black gunpowder has to be picked out of their faces, and frequently their eyes, bit by bit. The process is not pleasant, nor improving as regards appearances. Any powder remaining is always visible as minute black specks in the skin.—Ladies' Home Journal.

With the gleam removed from his eye, His face like a strawberry pie, Our darling took wing With his arm in a sling, Just after the Fourth of July.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

for individual seats had been settled, the other candidates for Vice President had been withdrawn, and nothing remained except to make the nominating speeches and to choose the ward-bearers by acclamation.

The tilt of Illinois, the only outspoken competitor of Senator Fairbanks who had any chance of victory, was withdrawn from the fight at his own request. The other minor candidates followed suit, and so the situation gradually settled itself to the point where only nominating speeches were left to occupy the attention of the delegates.

Former Governor Black of New York made the speech nominating Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States. He was followed in succeeding speeches by Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, George A. Knight of California, Harry Stillwell

strains were drowned out. Human lungs completely squelched the instructions of brass. Bedlam seemed to have broken loose in the great Coliseum. Women stood on the seats in the galleries, shouting and screaming. Delegates hugged each other. Hats flew into air and the great hall was full of waving banners. Then came the procession of States. Delegates wrenched their State standards from the floor and paraded up and down the aisles cheering, singing and pounding the floor with their staffs. Senator Cullom even joined the wild march. Alaska's totem poles marched in crazy lines after New York's banners. It was the climax of the Republican convention of 1904. The demonstration lasted fully twenty minutes.

The nomination for the Vice Presidency followed the Presidential nomination. Senator Jonathan P. Dooliver of Iowa placed Senator Fairbanks in nomination. He was followed in succeeding speeches by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator Depew of New York, Senator Foraker of Ohio and former Senator Thomas Carter of Montana.

When the roll call of the States for the vice presidential nomination was begun Alabama passed her right to suggest a name on to Iowa, and Senator Dooliver, amid a whirlwind of applause, took the platform to nominate Charles Warren Fairbanks. The Iowa senator's naming of Fairbanks was the signal for a riot of noise, only second in volume to that which followed Frank S. Blair's naming of Roosevelt. The roll call for the vice presidential nomination was dispensed with, and Fairbanks was made the running mate, by acclamation.

TUESDAY'S SESSION. Chairman Henry C. Payne, of the National Committee, called the convention to order shortly after 12 o'clock. The buzz of conversation throughout the big building ceased almost in a twinkling, and the convention arose en masse while the opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Timothy P. Frost. At the conclusion of the prayer Senator Scott, of West Virginia, presented Chairman Payne with a handsome gavel.

Mr. Payne announced that the national committee had selected Elihu Root, of New York, for temporary chairman of the convention, whereupon Mr. Root advanced and was introduced amid applause. As the ex-Secretary of War stepped up to the speaker's table,

secured with difficulty. After prayer by Rev. Thomas E. Cox, the chairman called for the reports of committees, beginning with that of the committee on credentials. Senator McComas, of Maryland, rose with the report and was called to the platform, where he read the document and made some explanatory remarks upon the Wisconsin decision, unseating the La Follette faction.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was made permanent chairman of the convention and given a gavel which he could use



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

as a weapon to "shoo" away talk of the vice presidential nomination. Mr. Cannon prefaced his speech with some humorous remarks, causing general laughter, and closed with praise of President Roosevelt and a tribute to the late Senator Hanna. Members of the committee on resolutions brought their report into the convention, immediately after Speaker Cannon had taken the gavel with the announcement that it had been agreed upon in harmony. Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, presented the platform to the convention.

All interest in its reading was centered upon the tariff plank, over which the only clash in the committee had occurred. The resolution reported gives small comfort to the revisionists and does not in its terms change the doctrine of protection of the Republican party. Thursday's session closed a national convention which for absolute harmony was almost unique in the history of the party.



Congressman R. B. Scarborough of the Sixth South Carolina District has declined a re-election.

Rev. James H. Parker of Jersey City was nominated for Governor by the New Jersey Prohibitionists.

Walter Wellman says there is talk in Tammany of recalling Croker because of dissatisfaction with Murphy.

A resolution endorsing Gen. Nelson A. Miles as presidential candidate was adopted amid enthusiasm by the Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania in their State convention at Uniontown.

The Attorney General of Maryland decided that under the State law a mark opposite the name of the candidate for President on a ticket in the national election is a vote for the electors.

W. J. Bryan spoke at the anti-Parker convention called by the radical Democrats to meet in New York to send a protesting delegation to St. Louis to tell why Judge Parker should not be nominated.

Returns from the Florida Democratic primaries assure the nomination of Senator J. P. Tallaferra to succeed himself. The result of the race between Congressman Davis and N. B. Broward for the governorship nomination still is in doubt.

National headquarters for the People's party have been opened at Springfield, Ill., where the convention will meet July 4. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia and Samuel W. Williams of Indiana are questioned for the presidential nomination.

United States Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, in an interview in New York, declared that Judge Parker will get the full vote of Virginia on the first ballot—unless something not now foreseen prevents. He says all the delegates with whom he has talked are for Parker and that no second choice is under discussion. The Illinois Democratic State convention nominated Lawrence B. Stringer for Governor and instructed the delegates to the national convention to vote for William R. Hearst. The entire State ticket was nominated in the record-breaking time of forty minutes.