

LA FOLLETTE TRIUMPHANT RENOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

HIS SLATE FOR STATE OFFICERS ADOPTED WITH TWO EXCEPTIONS—HE RAPS HIS OPPONENTS.

Madison, Wis., July 17.—The Republicans of Wisconsin finished their work in convention to-night after nominating the following ticket: Governor—ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, of Madison (renominated). Lieutenant Governor—JAMES O. DAVIDSON, of Soldiers Grove. Secretary of State—WALTER L. HOUSER, of Mondovi. State Treasurer—JOHN J. KEMPF, of Milwaukee. Attorney General—L. M. STURDEVANT, of Neillsville. Superintendent of Public Instruction—CHARLES P. CAREY, of Delavan. Railroad Commissioner—JOHN W. THOMAS, of Chippewa. Insurance Commissioner—GENO M. HOST, of Milwaukee. La Follette received the nomination over John M. Whitehead by an overwhelming majority. With two exceptions, the ticket as a whole, went through as planned in advance. Those exceptions were the nominations for State Treasurer and Railroad Commissioner. John Kempf, of Milwaukee, won in the contest for State Treasurer by the aid of the stalwart faction, which switched its votes before the ballot was announced. This was the greatest surprise in the convention, as Joseph G. End, of Sheboygan, was regarded as sure to get the nomination. John W. Thomas, of Chippewa, secured the nomination for Railroad Commissioner over Jonas Sweeney, of Shawano, the "state" candidate, in a similar way. Perhaps the most exciting contest of the day was for the place of Superintendent of Public Instruction. In this contest, D. Harvey, of Madison. Numerous candidates made the work of the convention slow. Governor La Follette was enthusiastically received when he was escorted to the hall for receiving notice of his nomination. He electrified the convention by his speech of acceptance, the feature of which was a stinging rebuke to those of the party who failed to support the principles laid down in the last platform. He also warned the members of the party against supporting any candidate aspiring to a place in the legislature who would not agree to stand by the platform.

IOWA FOR ROOSEVELT.

DIRECTOR ROBERTS SAYS HIS STATE CORDIALLY SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 17.—In discussing certain phases of politics in the West, George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, who has just returned from Iowa, said to-day: Little is going on in the political field in Iowa. All the Republican Representatives in the lower house of Congress have been renominated except Captain Rumpke, of the 11th District. Captain Rumpke has been forced to retire from public life on account of ill health. The Democratic party is practically without organization in the State, and shows no sign of making a vigorous contest in any Congress district. It is every reason to expect that the State will return a solid Republican delegation to Congress. The people are in the mood to do this. President Roosevelt has the confidence and cordial support of practically everybody in the State, Democrats and Republicans alike. They believe in his integrity of purpose and ability, and expect to see him renominated and re-elected. There will be no opposition in the State to a solid delegation for him to the Republican National Convention in 1904. Sentiment is with the President upon all the issues with which he has identified himself. The people of Iowa believe in generous treatment for the Cuban people and government, and in making a start for restrictive legislation that will control the trusts. They believe in President Roosevelt, that this should be conservative, but that it should be pointed and forceful.

OHIO STRONGLY REPUBLICAN

GENERAL GROSVENOR PREDICTS A SWEEPING VICTORY.

Washington, July 17.—General Grosvenor says of the political outlook in Ohio: There is nothing that I can see to operate against the belief that the Republicans will elect sixteen and probably seventeen Congressional representatives this fall. The Republicans of all the districts have nominated their candidates except Cincinnati and Dayton. There is no enthusiasm among the Democrats, and everything looks like an old time Republican sweep in Ohio.

FAILED OF RENOMINATION.

FOUR MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS WHO OPPOSED CUBAN RECIPROCI- TY DEFEATED.

Washington, July 17.—Representative Sheldon, of the 13th Michigan District, is the fourth Michigan Representative to be defeated for renomination, and it is a coincidence worth noting that all four of these Michigan Republicans were men who were in the forefront of the fight against the Cuban policy of President Roosevelt. Mr. Sheldon himself was one of the men who organized the campaign against the Cuban Reciprocity bill, and it was thought that his work in this matter would strengthen him in his district. Instead he is repudiated by his Republican constituents. The other three Michigan Republicans who have failed to be renominated to Congress are Representative Henry C. Smith, of the 11th District; Representative Ed. Weeks, of the 12th District; and Representative Henry H. Aplin, of the 14th District. There are only twelve districts in the State, and so one-third of the men from there who opposed the President have come down to defeat at the hands of their own party. And this has happened without President Roosevelt even criticizing the course of the Republican Representatives who opposed him in Congress. The principal claim which these men made for renewed recognition at the hands of their constituents was their defence of the beet sugar industry of Michigan against the threatened encroachments of Cuban sugar at a tariff discount of 20 per cent.

CURSED IN CONVENTION.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS WOULD NOT TOLERATE DENUNCIATION OF CLEVELAND.

Charlotte, N. C., July 17 (Special).—The State Democratic Convention, which adjourned this morning at 4 o'clock at Greensboro, assumed a lively aspect about 2 a. m., when ex-State Senator H. S. Ward, in discussing the minority report on

THE CARE WORN AND OVERWORKED HOUSEWIFE RECEIVES STRENGTH FOR HER DAILY DUTIES BY USING JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT

regularly with meals. INSIST upon JOHANN HOFF'S and you will not be imposed upon. No substitute is "just as good." E. L. BERGER & MENDELSON CO. of New York, Sole Agents.

CARDINALS WHO ARE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE FRIARS' LANDS.

The proposed platform, denounced Grover Cleveland as "an arch traitor to Democracy." In an instant A. H. Boyden, Mayor of Salisbury, arose and cursed Ward for insulting gentlemen who were present. An immense cry rose from the convention, and repeated yells of derision greeted Ward's efforts to resume the speech. The crowd grew white in the face and tried to speak above the clamor, but the voice could not be distinctly heard. For five minutes the speaker clamored, but the crowd still stood, and continued to denounce Ward in his own language. Ward had just made a William Jennings Bryan speech.

NINETEEN MEN DROWNED.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS STEAMER SUNK IN TYPHOON OFF MARINOUQUE. Manila, July 17.—A severe typhoon swept over the southern islands on June 14 and 15. The United States customs steamer Shearwater was lost off the island of Marinouque. Nineteen of her crew, including three Americans, were drowned.

PLANS TO CHECK CHOLERA.

Manila, July 17.—The Municipal Health Board of Manila has decided to remove forty thousand natives from the slums to suburban camps, in an effort to check the spread of cholera here. The object is to clean and disinfect the disease centres. The camps will be sanitariously conducted. The municipality rents the ground, builds the camps and feeds the indigent persons.

GUIZERRE BROTHERS AT BALER.

Manila, July 17.—The three Guizerre brothers, charged with the murder of an apprentice named Vierville, who was a member of the party commanded by Lieutenant Commander J. C. Gillmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, captured by the Filipinos in April, 1898, and subsequently released, have arrived at Baler, Principe Province, after having evaded the military and constabulary for two years.

MAY ABOLISH PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

Washington, July 17.—It is probable that the Division of the Philippines will be abolished when General Davis takes command on September 30, and that it will be made a department divided into different districts, as the reduction of the troops in the islands and the changes incident to the return of General Chaffee to this country make this change advisable. The various district commanders then will report direct to the headquarters at Manila, instead of to the present department commanders of the Northern and Southern Philippines.

REVIEWING MAJOR GLENN'S CASE.

Washington, July 17.—Secretary Root to-day considered the verdict and findings in the case of Major Edwin F. Glenn, tried by court martial at Manila, on charges that he ordered the water cure administered to natives. The trial was ordered by the President, and the case is now being made ready for final review.

SURROUNDING FILIPINO ROBBERS.

Manila, July 17.—An extensive drive, with the object of capturing the ladrone chiefs Montallan and Felizardo and fifty of their followers, is going on in Cavite Province. Twelve hundred constabulary, commanded by Captain Baker, are being used to surround a complete single shaped cordon, covering sixty square miles. Patrol launches are guarding the rivers. It is expected to close the cordon Saturday. The entire male population of the towns and farms will be included in the concentration movement. When it is completed the ladronees will be arrested and the others will be released.

THE DISPUTE OVER ACRE.

STATE DEPARTMENT TENDERS GOOD OFFICES, BUT WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Washington, July 17.—J. F. De Assis-Brasil, the Brazilian Minister, who is in Washington on a flying trip from his summer home at Narragansett, called at the State Department to-day to talk with Secretary Hay in regard to the much disputed question of the Acre territory which lies at the junction of Brazil, Peru and Bolivia, and which has been a bone of contention among those republics. The State Department, while tendering its good offices in this matter, has made it plain that it does not intend to interfere as between the governments, and the most that it can do with regard to the American side of the question is to make it clear that the United States will not be a party to any agreement which would exploit the Acre territory to the advantage of the Brazilians. The State Department, while tendering its good offices in this matter, has made it plain that it does not intend to interfere as between the governments, and the most that it can do with regard to the American side of the question is to make it clear that the United States will not be a party to any agreement which would exploit the Acre territory to the advantage of the Brazilians.

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY TO BOTH SIDES.

Washington, July 17.—Mr. Cromwell, of counsel for the Panama Canal Company, had an interview with Secretary Hay to-day respecting the Isthmian canal project. Mr. Cromwell will sail on Saturday for Paris, where he will be in a position to render any desired assistance to Attorney General Clegg and Mr. Roosevelt in reference to the settlement of title to the Panama Canal. Save the general statement that the negotiations between the United States and Colombia are proceeding satisfactorily, neither party to to-day's conference had anything to say as to what the place of the treaty is ready when Congress meets next December there will be really no actual delay. Mr. Core and Calvo, representing Nicaragua and Costa Rica, had long interviews with Secretary Hay on the canal question. They have now abandoned the hope that the notes of Mr. Core will yet result to Nicaragua. They have received advice from Paris in effect denying the statement made to the State Department that the obstacle to the Panama route involved in the old requirement that the French material be used in the canal construction had been removed by the action of the French Government.

FIRST MAN TO BE ELECTED BY NEGROES.

CHARLES D. WELCH, FORMERLY MAYOR OF GEORGETOWN, D. C., DEAD.

Washington, July 17.—Charles D. Welch, the seventeenth of the eighteen Mayors who ruled Georgetown from 1787 to 1871, is dead, at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Welch was the first man to be elected in the United States through the negro vote, suffrage being first given to the negro in the District of Columbia under the old corporation he held several offices before being elected to the mayoralty. He served as Mayor from 1857 to 1859.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, July 17.—The following army and navy orders have been issued: ARMY. Major General ARTHUR MACARTHUR will proceed to New York City and assume temporary command of the Department of New York on the retirement of Major General John R. Brooke. Major General JOHN C. BATES will, in addition to his present duties, assume command of the Department of the Lakes in the temporary absence of Major General MacArthur. A board of officers to consist of Colonel WILLIAM F. LEUTZ, United States Army, detailed for that purpose by the War Department; Major JOHN D. KNIGHT, engineer corps; Major BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH, artillery corps; and JOHN R. FRENCH, United States Army, is appointed to meet at Washington on July 20, to conduct tests of disappearing gun carriages. Lieutenant WILLIAM O. SMITH, 7th Infantry, will report to the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco to determine his fitness for promotion. Lieutenant WILLIAM A. SIMPSON, assistant adjutant general, is detailed as a member of the examining board, vice Major James Parker, assistant adjutant general.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander H. WILLIAMS, detached Naval War College, to command the Newport. Lieutenant Commander W. S. HUGHES, to the training ship Pettaquamscutt. Lieutenant Y. BLUHE, to command the Hiet. Pay Inspector S. RAND, to duty in connection with fitting out of Culgoon, and on board when commissioned. Ensign E. W. MINTNER, detached the Michigan; to the

CARDINALS WHO ARE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE FRIARS' LANDS.

his memorandum of June 22, wherein he says that an estimate of the value of the lands, conformable with the principles of justice and equity, is a complicated question, requiring special study of the facts of the case, and cannot be solved with precipitation, and declares the disposition of the Holy See to furnish the new Apostolic Delegate who is to be sent to the Philippines with necessary and opportune instructions, in order to treat amicably this affair in understanding with the American Government and the parties interested, and so to arrive at a satisfactory accord, whether on the value of the lands or the conditions of the sale; and wherein he further says that the Apostolic Delegate will be instructed upon all the matters touched upon in the memorandum to come to an understanding with the American authorities and secure a just settlement.

HOPE FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

While it is to be regretted that the authorities having control of the religious orders do not see their way to make a definite agreement for the withdrawal from Manila of the friars formerly in possession of the lands, the fact that the settlement of these various matters they will reach the conclusion that it is wise to do the same thing of their own accord, and in conformity with an agreement to that effect. However that may be, you should assure the authorities of the Church that the good understanding already reached and to agree upon such action as shall be for the benefit of all, and further, assure them of our high appreciation of the courtesy and consideration with which the expression of your views and wishes has been received.

TAFT'S NOTE NOT ANSWERED.

THE GOVERNOR REQUESTS AN EARLY FAREWELL AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE.

Rome, July 17.—After the Pope had read the last American note on the subject of the friars and their lands in the Philippines Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, convened the committee of cardinals to consider a reply. So far no answer has reached Judge Taft, though in a personal letter to Cardinal Rampolla the judge said: As the document from Secretary Root is conclusive, and as I wish to leave Rome as soon as possible, I beg your eminence to secure me a farewell audience as early as your holiness will deign to grant it.

DOMINICAN PROVINCIAL'S VIEWS.

DENIES THAT THE FILIPINOS ARE AGAINST THE FRIARS.

Rome, July 17.—Father Santiago Pava, Provincial of the Dominicans in the Philippines, when informed of the result of Governor Taft's negotiations with the Vatican on the subject of the friars and their lands, expressed satisfaction at the acceptance of the first proposal of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, that the matter be discussed between an Apostolic Delegate and the Governor in Manila. When asked what was likely to be the outcome Father Pava replied: It is more important to know what will be the outcome of the matters between the Americans and Filipinos. Although the war is almost over and the Filipinos are now preparing to accept the Americans, they in reality dislike them, and they are disliking the Spaniards. The Filipinos say they did not struggle against Spain to surrender their independence calmly.

TAYLOR AHEAD OF BRADFORD.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE IN NAVAL GENERAL BOARD DECIDED.

Washington, July 17.—Secretary Moody to-day decided the vexed question of precedence of bureau officers holding the advanced rank in virtue of their commissions as bureau chiefs. Until the general board, of which Admiral Dewey is the head, was constituted the department held that the ranking officer was the one who held the oldest commission. Admiral Dewey decided that seniority of rank was determined by priority of the date of the last commission. The question arose as to precedence in the case of Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The former is serving on his second commission as chief of the bureau, but his last commission is dated December 18, 1893, whereas Rear Admiral Taylor's commission, obtained in the ordinary course of promotion, is dated February 12, 1894. Admiral Dewey decided that Rear Admiral Taylor should sit at his right hand, and this decision on an appeal to the Secretary taken by Admiral Bradford is sustained by the decision to-day. The judge advocates of the army and navy, with whom the Secretary conferred, held the same view.

TINFOIL FACTORY SOLD.

Kingston, N. Y., July 17.—The Palen tin foil factory in this city, one of the largest concerns of the kind in this country, has been purchased by the Republic Tinfoil Company. The new company intends to increase the plant here.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION.

THE NEW REGULATIONS AND THEIR EFFECT ON AMERICAN EXPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 17.—The code of regulations for carrying into effect from October 1 next the famous German meat inspection law of June 3, 1900, has just been issued from the Imperial Health Office, and in transmitting a copy to this government Consul General Mason, at Berlin, gives the State Department a synopsis of these provisions which are of public interest. The new regulations, which promise to stop the importation into Germany of the greater part of American meat products, fill a pamphlet of twenty-four crowded quarto pages, in which the whole system is set forth with the elaborate thoroughness and minuteness of detail characteristic of German legislation and administration.

The first part comprises the statute, which after several years of agitation and discussion was finally enacted on June 3, 1900. Then follows the decree of June 30, 1900, putting into effect from October 1 of that year the twelfth section of the law, which forbids the importation of canned meats, sausages and other forms of finely cut meats. This part of the statute, being a direct and simple prohibition, could be enforced at once, whereas the remainder of the law, which provides for a most elaborate and far reaching system of inspection of animals and meats and official supervision of cattle, sheep and hog markets, slaughter houses, and the whole process of preparing and preserving meats, had to remain in abeyance until the necessary buildings could be erected, trained inspectors provided, and the other requisite machinery completed and put into working order. This has now been done, and the regulations just published announce the practical working methods of the new system. It is divided into chapters, as follows:

Chapter A includes forty-eight sections, many of which have several subsidiary paragraphs, and the whole occupies eleven pages of the published code. It prescribes with microscopic minuteness the system of inspection and treatment by the sanitary police of animals, slaughter houses and meats throughout the empire. It covers in effect the whole domestic production of meats in Germany, and is thorough as precise and exacting as scientific sanitary erudition can make it. It is this portion of the new system which has evoked thus far the principal opposition in Germany. The advocates of the statute assert that it is merely the application of modern sanitary science to the preparation of an important class of food products; that it embodies and provides for the protection which the national government owes to the lives and health of its people. Opponents of the new system—among whom may be reckoned most butchers, provision dealers, market men and in general the non-agricultural classes, whose interests make them advocates of cheap and plentiful food—denounce these regulations as the outgrowth of scientific fanaticism, a phase of technical pedantry which has no proper place in the economics of every day life. That it will increase the cost and difficulties of utilizing the already inadequate supply of home grown meats is obvious. Whether the additional security as to quality will offset these disadvantages experience only can determine.

Chapter B lays down regulations for the examination and qualification of inspectors, who must be competent veterinary surgeons; Chapter C covers the code of instructions for sub-inspectors who are not educated at veterinarians; Chapter D prescribes the regulations for inspection and sanitary treatment

of foreign meats presented for import, and Chapter E contains a brief summary of some of its more important provisions especially those which will affect importations of meats and animals, may be of present interest. Under Paragraph 12, fresh meats can only be imported in whole carcasses. Carcasses of cattle, sheep, hogs and swine must be split in half, but the halves are to be left together and accompanied in all cases by the head, lungs, heart and kidneys. Cows, beef and mutton must be split, and carcasses of pork must include the tongue. Excepting hams, bacon and intestines, all fresh meats weighing less than four kilograms (8 1/2 pounds) may be imported into Germany. Under Paragraph 21 of the law of meats preserved with borax or salicylic acid or with any of several other antiseptic salts which have hitherto been more extensively used as meat preservatives, it will be necessary to submit to the sanitary police a certificate to diminish the supply more or less and increase the cost of meats for consumption in Germany. A recent sanitary report of the new system is not yet issued.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" makes the following comment: The meat inspection law throws its shadow before—a meat famine is in sight. Old stocks of preserved meats have become exhausted, and since the countries which formerly supplied Germany with imported meats have for the most part found other markets, and our import of cattle and fresh meats is steadily declining, it occurs to the sanitary police that we have enjoyed a foretaste of what will happen when the meat inspection law shall have entered into full force. It occurs to the sanitary police that we have enjoyed a foretaste of what will happen when the meat inspection law shall have entered into full force. It occurs to the sanitary police that we have enjoyed a foretaste of what will happen when the meat inspection law shall have entered into full force.

When it is remembered that cattle and most meats are exceptionally scarce and costly in the United States, and that other countries are ready to absorb most of whatever surplus our packers may have for export, it may be expected that the hitherto flourishing and important meat export trade of our country with Germany will show a decided decline coming fiscal year a serious and general decline.

CALL FOR NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

Washington, July 17.—The Controller of the Currency to-day issued a call for statements of the condition of national banks at the close of business on July 15.

CHANGES IN ARMY COMMANDS.

Washington, July 17.—The formal orders were issued to-day directing General MacArthur to take temporary command of the Department of the East after the retirement of General Brooke, and directing General Bates to take temporary command of the Department of the Lakes, in addition to his present command.

AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE THIS YEAR WILL FIND THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FOR SALE AT THE BOOC STALLS OF THE LEADING HOTELS THROUGHOUT THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE AND GREAT BRITAIN, AS WELL AS ON THE LEADING RAILROADS.

MOGUL Egyptian CIGARETTES



"THEY TASTE GOOD" Anargyros

LOOK FOR THE SCRIBNER FICTION NUMBER

It will be ready next Friday, July 25, and it will be the HANDSOMEST AND MOST INTERESTING FICTION NUMBER EVER PUBLISHED.

IT WILL CONTAIN Rudyard Kipling's New Story

A story that will stir the interest of readers to enthusiasm as one of the boldest and most brilliant expressions of Mr. Kipling's genius. It is fully illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

James M. Barrie's New Serial

—a tender, fanciful, poetic story, with a novelty of conception and a range of humor and pathos for which even Mr. Barrie has not prepared his readers.

STORIES AND ARTICLES BY THE FOLLOWING:

Richard Harding Davis, F. Hopkinson Smith, A. T. Quiller-Couch, Edith Wharton, Josephine Dodge Daskam, Arthur Colton, Sewell Ford, Arthur Ruhl, Mary R. S. Andrews, Edith M. Thomas, Caroline Duer.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY Howard Pyle, A. B. Frost, N. C. Christy, F. C. Yohn, Walter Appleton Clark, F. D. Steele, E. C. Peixotto, G. Wright.

16 PAGES IN FULL COLORS AND A SPECIAL COVER IN EIGHT COLORS AND GOLD

Ready Friday, July 25th Remember the date