GRAND OLD PARTY COHORTS UNITED

Continued from First Page.

the main entrance on the west side of the building. The senator walked down toward the platform, entirely oblivious of an anxious doorkeeper who did not know him and was endeavoring to learn if he was properly entitled to the privileges of the hall. Half way up to the seats of the New York delegation which are just in front of the left center of the platform, the senator was overtaken and made to deliver.

No Hail for Cullom.

Close behind the New York senator came the senior representative of Illinois, Shelby M. Cullom. The men from Illinois who were in the balcony did not see their senator and altho efforts were made to attract his attention, they were not successful and save for a slight handclapping from those on the main floor who knew him, Senator Cullom sought the seats of the Illinois delegation without greeting.

Coming closely upon Senators Cullom and Depew came "Uncle Joe" Cannon, a black felt hat jammed down on his head. He wandered back and forth in the broad aisle in front of the platform without attracting attention save for a few hundred shakes from Washington friends. When he removed his hat the recognition from the galleries was instant and the speaker was warmly greeted by the balconies and delegates.

By a quarter to 12 each entrance to the floor of the great hall was pouring in a stream of delegates. They came in quietly, few delegations arriving in a body. Mingling with the strains of the band was a great hum of conversation, but there was no disorder. The hall filled rapidly, but the galleries were slower and ten minutes before the hour set for the presiding officer's gavel to fall, there was a wilderness of vacant chairs in the great balconies.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock the Coliseum resounded with a burst of applause as it was the greeting to Henry C. Payne, the acting chairman, and Elihu Root of New York, the temporary chairman. They proceeded at once to the platform.

Fairbanks Cheered.

As Senator Fairbanks entered the hall at the head of the Indiana delegation the first ovation was tendered. A smile lit up the face of the senator as, amid round after round of applause and the first cheers to be heard, he worked his way to the seats of the Indiana delegation near the platform.

When the hands of the big clock over the main entrance marked 12 o'clock the floor was filled but the galleries held not more than half their capacity. Another prominent arrival at this moment was ex-Governor Black of New York. The Alaska delegation, carrying totem poles, mounted with American eagles attracted attention and were greeted with applause.

The space behind the platform was reserved for distinguished guests and among those who occupied these seats were Senator Alger, Charles Emory Smith, General Grosvenor, Murat Halstead, Mrs. John A. Logan, William Alden Smith, Jesse Overstreet, Secretary Shaw, Minister to Panama Barrett, James A. Tawney, Senator Deitrich, D. M. Ransdell, James A. Watson, George Edmund Foss, James A. Hemenway, Senator Burrows, Assistant Secretary Armstrong, Charles B. Landis, Henry A. Cooper, Warner Miller, Elmer E. Burkett, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Alger.

Payne's Gavel Falls.

With three severe raps of the gavel Acting Chairman Payne called the convention to order at 12:16.

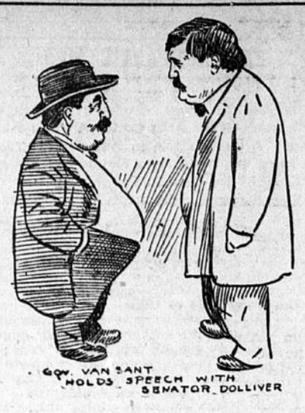
He then introduced Rev. Timothy P. Frost, pastor of the First Methodist church of Evanston, Ill., who pronounced the opening prayer. He said:

Almighty God,
* * * Our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,

We thank thee for thy goodness to the people of this land. Our sins have been many, but thy mercies have been great. Thou hast poured out thy gifts without measure. The opening years of a new century have been freighted with wealth for hand and mind and heart. Best of all, thou art giving thyself in a perpetual offering of thy life for the life of man. We do not forget that in the hour of deep sorrow, when the heart of the nation was darkened by the murder of the nation's chief, there was no break in the march of thy purpose, the orderly administration of our government or the faith of the people in their God. Under the guidance of thy Holy Spirit we have been brought by our national woes nearer to thee.

Surely thou wilt never forsake this people. May no dominance of greed, no riot of passion, no weakening of religious conviction or enthronement of matter over spirit cause the people to forsake thee. May the heritage of honor coming to us from the fathers in memories of noble sacrifices and valiant deeds be at once our glad possession and our sacred trust. While we are grateful for the past, may we remember that today is better than yesterday, and so act that the morrow shall be greater than today. Wherever our country's flag floats as the symbol of government, even unto the isles of the sea, may we cleave unto the righteousness that sealeth a nation and cast out the sin that is a reproach to any people.

Save our nation, we beseech thee, from all the evil things which defile the home, impair civil liberty, corrupt politics or undermine the integrity of commercial life. Bring to naught the schemes of men who would debauch or oppress human life for the gratification of lust or for personal enrichment or power. May exaltation come only to men who despise the gain of oppressions and shake the hands



from holding of bribes. May all sections and races, all creeds and sentiments, all occupations and interests, become united thru the spirit of the highest into a citizenship with a passion for righteousness wherein each individual shall look up to God as the father of all and on every man as a brother.

We pray thee to overrule the deliberations, conclusions and issues of this convention for the good of the American people and the welfare of mankind.

Bless thy servant, the chief magistrate of our nation. May he and all others clothed with authority by the sovereign people be protected by the power of thy kingdom, and contribute to its ultimate triumph and consummation in all the earth.

All nations are thy children. Guide and keep them by thy gracious providence, and hasten the coming of the day when love shall have conquered hate and wars shall have ceased and all people shall dwell together in unity. For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

Gavel Given to Payne.

Senator Scott, on behalf of the Chicago citizens' committee, which cooperated with the national committee on arrangements for the convention, then presented National Chairman Henry C. Payne with a handsome gavel. It was large and made for business. A heavy gold band was inscribed: "Mr. Henry C. Payne, Chairman Republican National Committee, 1904."

Mr. Payne expressed his appreciation of the gift, and at once announced that Secretary Elmer Dover of the national committee would read the call of the convention. Mr. Dover delegated Mr. Malloy of Ohio, one of the reading clerks, to do the reading. When he reached the signature of the call, "M. A. Hanna," the convention broke into spontaneous applause and cheers.

Chairman Payne recognized Governor Van Sant of Minnesota to present the table used by the presiding officer. He asked the chairman to use it for this convention, which nominates that fearless, invincible leader, Theodore Roosevelt. It was the first mention of the president's name in the convention, and the delegates rose to the sound as one man. Cheers rang thru the hall and many men sprang upon their chairs and waved hats, banners and handkerchiefs.

After the applause had subsided, Chairman Payne in a few words expressed thanks for the gavel. He then said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, the national committee has selected for your temporary chairman Elihu Root of New York."

There was another shout from the convention which was prolonged while Governor Odell of New York arose to move that the action of the committee be approved. It was at once adopted by the convention.

Root Takes Stand.

Mr. Root was greeted with renewed cheers as he advanced to the speaker's stand.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I am deeply——" another burst of cheers cut him off. "I am deeply," resumed Mr. Root when quiet was restored, and this time he was permitted to proceed. He said:

When the course of the next administration is but half done the republican party will have completed the first half century of its national life. Of the eleven administrations since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, nine—covering a period of thirty-six years—have been under republican presidents. For the greater part of that time, the majority in each house of congress has been republican. History affords no parallel in any age or country for the growth in national greatness and power and honor, the wide diffusion of the comforts of life, the uplifting of the great mass of the people above the hard conditions of poverty, the common opportunity for education and individual advancement, the universal possession of civil and religious liberty, the protection of property and security for the rewards of industry and enterprise, the cultivation of national morality, respect for religion, sympathy with humanity, and love of liberty and justice, which have marked the life of the American people during this long period of republican control.

We do not deny that other parties have in their membership men of morality and patriotism; but we assert with confidence that above all others, by the influences which gave it birth and have maintained its life, by the causes for which it has striven, the ideals which it has followed, the republican party as a party has acquired a character which makes its ascendancy the best guarantee of a government loyal to principle and effective in execution. Thru it more than any other political organization the moral sentiment of America finds expression. It cannot depart from the direction of its tendencies. From what it has been may be known certainly what it must be. Not all of us rise to its standard; not all of us are worthy of its glorious history; but as a whole this great political organization—the party of Lincoln and McKinley—cannot fail to work in the spirit of its past and in loyalty to great ideals.

We shall ask the continued confidence of the people because the candidates whom we present are of proved competency and patriotism, fitted to fill the offices for which they are nominated, to the credit and honor of our country.

We shall ask it because the present policies of our government are beneficial and ought not to be set aside; and the people's business is being well done, and ought not to be interfered with.

Outline of Finances.

Outlining the conduct of the nation's financial affairs, Mr. Root showed in detail the handling by the present administration of enormous revenues without loss; the reduction of circulation-decreasing surplus; the provisions for the maintenance of the currency on the stable basis of the gold standard; the reduction of the national debt; the increase in banking facilities, particularly in the small towns, and the increase of circulation during the past four years of the present republican administration. He showed that the money in the country has increased from $23.14 per capita, when the McKinley administration came in, to $31.02 per capita on May 1, 1904. And he touched on the successful efforts of the secretary of the treasury to provide crop-moving funds in time of need and to contract the currency when the need was past.

Taking up the subject of trusts, Mr. Root outlined past efforts to deal with the problem, and said:

After long consideration congress passed three practical statutes: An act to expedite hearings in suits in enforcement of the antitrust act; an act creating the department of commerce and labor with a bureau of corporations, and an act enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission and the courts.

The attorney general has gone on in the same practical way, not to talk about the trusts, but to proceed against the trusts by law for their regulation. In separate suits fourteen of the great railroads of the country have been restrained by injunction from giving illegal rebates to favored shippers, who by means of them were driving out the smaller shippers and monopolizing the grain and meat business of the country. The beef trust was put under injunction. The officers of the railroads engaged in the cotton-carrying pool, affecting all that great industry of the south, were indicted and have abandoned their combination. The Northern Securities company, which undertook by combining in one ownership the capital stocks of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads to end traffic competition in the northwest, has been destroyed by a vigorous prosecution expedited and brought to a speedy and effective conclusion in the supreme court.

The right of the interstate commerce commission to compel the production of books and papers has been established by the judgment of the supreme court in a suit against the coal-carrying roads. Other suits have been brought and other indictments have been found and other trusts have been driven back within legal bounds.

Cuba and Philippines.

Passing to the conduct of the nation's domestic affairs Mr. Root went on to the country's relations with Cuba since the cause of the people of the island was espoused by the United States; thence to the grapple with and solution of the Philippine problems. He said:

When Governor Taft sailed from Manila in December last to fill the higher office where he will still guard the destinies of the people for whom he has done such great and noble service, he was followed to the shore by a mighty throng, not of repressed and sullen subjects, but of free and peaceful people, whose tears and prayers of affectionate farewell showed that they had already begun to learn that "our flag has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores."

None can foretell the future; but there seems no reasonable cause to doubt that under the policy already effectively inaugurated, the institutions already implanted, and the processes already begun in the Philippine islands, if these be not repressed and interrupted, the Philippine people will follow in the footsteps of the people of Cuba; that more slowly indeed, because they are not as advanced, yet as surely, they will grow in capacity for self-government, and receiving power as they grow in capacity, will come to bear substantially such relations to the people of the United States as do now the people of Cuba, differing in detail as conditions and needs differ, but the same in principle and the same in beneficent results.

Turning to the subject of the Panama canal, as the present administration has had it to deal with, Mr. Root said:

The action of the United States at every step has been in accordance with the law of nations, consistent with the principles of justice and honor, in discharge of the trust to build the canal we long since assumed by denying the right of other powers to build it, dictated by a high and unselfish purpose, for the common benefit of all mankind. Success in that enterprise greatly concerns the credit and honor of the American people, and it is for them to say whether the building of the canal shall be in charge of the men who made its building possible, or to the weaklings whose incredulous objections would have postponed it for another generation.

Achievements Epitomized.

The present administration has reduced taxation, reduced the public debt, reduced the annual interest charge, made effective progress in the regulation of trusts, fostered business, promoted agriculture, built up the navy, reorganized the army, resurrected the militia system, inaugurated a new policy for the preservation and reclamation of public lands, given civil government to the Philippines, established the republic of Cuba, bound it to us by ties of gratitude, of commercial interest and common defense; swung open the closed gateway of the isthmus, strengthened the Monroe doctrine, ended the Alaskan boundary dispute, protected the integrity of China, opened wider its door of trade, advanced the principle of arbitration and promoted peace among the nations.

We challenge judgment upon the record of effective performance in legislation, in execution and in administration.

The work is not fully done; policies are not completely wrought out; domestic questions still press continually for solution; other trusts must be regulated; the tariff may presently receive revision, and, if so, should receive it at the hands of the friends and not the enemies of the protective system; the new Philippine government has only begun to develop its plans for the benefit of that long-neglected country; our flag floats on the isthmus, but the canal is yet to be built; peace does not yet reign on earth, and considerate firmness backed by strength are still needful in diplomacy.

The American people have now to say whether policies shall be reversed or committed to unfriendly guardians; whether performance, which now proves itself for the benefit and honor of our country, shall be transferred to unknown and perchance to feeble hands.

No dividing line can be drawn athwart the course of this successful administration. The fatal 14th of September, 1901, marked no change of policy, no lower level of achievement. The bullet of the assassin robbed us of the friend we loved; it took away from the people the president of their choice; it deprived civilization of a potent force, making always for righteousness and for humanity. But the fabric of free institutions remained unshaken. The government of the people went on. The great party that William McKinley led wrought still in the spirit of his example. His true and loyal successor has been equal to the burden cast upon him. Widely different in temperament and methods, he has approved himself of the same elemental virtues—the same fundamental beliefs. With faithful and revering memory, he has executed the purposes and continued unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country. And he has met all new occasions with strength and resolution and far-sighted wisdom.

As we gather in this convention our hearts go back to the friend—the never-to-be-forgotten friend—whom, when last we met, we acclaimed with one accord as our universal choice to bear a second time the highest honor in the nation's gift; and back still memory goes thru many a year of leadership and loyalty.

With McKinley we remember Hanna with affection and sorrow—his great lieutenant. They are together again.

But we turn, as they would have us turn, to the duties of the hour, the hopes of the future; we turn, as they would have us turn, to prepare ourselves for struggle under the same standard borne in other hands by right of true inheritance. Hope, truth, courage, purity of life, domestic virtue, love of country, loyalty to high ideals—all these, combined with active intelligence, with learning, with experience in affairs, with the conclusve proof of competency afforded by wise and conservative administration, by great things already done and great results already achieved—all these we bring to the people with another candidate.

Simultaneously with ex-Secretary Root's appearance at the speaker's table an immense oil painting of President Roosevelt was unveiled at his right. The tableau brought forth a burst of enthusiasm. As Mr. Root began to speak the picture was removed and the sole attention of the immense gathering was devoted to the New York statesman. He had hardly

struck his stride when cries of "Louder" were heard from far recesses of the hall. His voice soon gained power, however, and his well enunciated words rang well thru the still hall.

The more striking sentences of his speech were liberally applauded. When he reviewed in figures the increase of the money of the country, and announced the enormous sum of gold accumulated the convention became enthusiastic. All of these details and figures Mr. Root pronounced without reference to memorandum. He turned his attention to the administration's regulation of trusts and when he said: "But no honest industry has been suppressed," there was a round of approving applause. The declaration that those corporations which had encroached on the rights of the public had been curbed to an extent never before reached, also pleased the convention.

Mr. Root threw back the lapels of his coat. He paced back and forth in a brief space on the platform and enforced his words with quiet gestures in which his index finger played an important part.

Discussing the Cuban question, Mr. Root read the dispatch from President Palma to President Roosevelt when the island was turned over. It was the first time he had mentioned the president's name, and the convention grasped the opportunity to applaud. Shortly afterward he brought in the name of Secretary Taft, which was also heartily applauded.

Canal Clause Applauded.

The administration's Panama canal policy received a round of applause when Mr. Root declared that "the weaklings would have postponed its construction to another generation."

The Connecticut delegation was provided with large silk American flags, which they waved on every provocation, forming a bright patch of color in the sea of black-coated delegates.

Mr. Root's challenge of "judgment on the record of these republican administrations," was the signal for a shout and applause. Reverential silence prevailed as the speaker alluded respectfully to the assassination of President McKinley, and again applause as his successor's record was reviewed. When he mentioned the name of the late Senator Hanna, the convention responded in a prolonged demonstration.

Root Concludes.

Mr. Root closed his address with the words "Theodore Roosevelt," and they were magic to the delegates. The most marked demonstration of the session ensued. The delegates climbed on their chairs and tossed hats and handkerchiefs into the air. A white-haired irrepressible in the connecticut delegation lead off with his silk flag which he waved frantically. A number of committeemen crowded around Mr. Root and shook his hand in congratulation while the orchestra gave a medley of national airs.

C. W. Johnson General Secretary.

The roll call of temporary officers of the convention was then read by the clerk and approved by the convention. They were:

General Secretary—Charles W. Johnson, Minnesota.

Assistant Secretaries—John R. Malloy, Ohio; James G. Cannon, New York; Thomas F. Clifford, New Hampshire; Lucien Grey, Illinois; Willett M. Spooner, Wisconsin; T. Larry Eyre, Pennsylvania; J. T. Wilson, Kentucky; Rome C. Stephenson, Indiana; John H. King, South Dakota; Walter S. Mellick, California; T. St. John Gaffney, Missouri; Edgar O. Silver, Vermont; Frank D. Waterman, New York; George W. Armstrong, Minnesota; Franklin Murphy, Jr., New Jersey, and Edwin C. Simms, Illinois.

Reading Clerks—W. D. Harirson, Nebraska; Dennie Alward, Michigan; E. L. Lampson; T. W. B. Duckwall, West Virginia.

Clerk at President's Desk—Asher C. Hinds, Maine.

Official Reporter—Milton W. Blumenberg, District of Columbia.

Tally Clerks—Fred H. Whitney, Illinois; George W. Dixon, Nebraska; Lucian Swift, Jr., Minnesota. Messenger to the Secretary—Henry F. Daniel, Wisconsin; Messenger to the Chairman—Curley Brewer, Indiana. Sergeant-at-arms—William F. Stone, Maryland. First Assistant Sergeant-at-arms—Dacid C. Owen, Wisconsin.

Chief of Doorkeepers—Charles S. Montell, Maryland.

Chaplains—First day, Rev. Timothy P. Frost; second day, Rev. Thomas E. Cox; third day, Rev. Thaddeus A. Sniveley, all of Illinois.

Senator Carter of Mnotana presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That until a permanent organization is effected this convention be governed by the rules of the last national republican convention.

This was adopted.

Senator L. E. McComas of Maryland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the roll of states and territories be now called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the several committees as follows: Permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials, resolutions and further, that the chairman of each delegation send to the secretary's desk in writing the names of other persons selected from his delegation to serve on the aforesaid committees.

This was adopted.

The chairman stated that the national committee had placed upon the roll the names of two delegates from Porto Rico and six from the Philippines with two votes and asked the pleasure of the convention upon the action of the committee on the ordering of a roll call.

Senator Foraker moved that the action of the national committee be approved, and the motion was carried, but one voice being heard in the negative.

The call of the roll for the announcement of members of the committee commenced, and immediately such confusion arose that the names as called could not be heard.

Delegates Crowd Floor.

Speaker Cannon asked unanimous consent that as soon as a state was called, its list of committeemen be sent to the clerk's desk without being read in the convention. The motion of Mr. Cannon was adopted and almost instantly the assemblage lost all resemblance to a convention. The galleries began to empty, the delegates mingled on the floor and Mr. Root was surrounded by a group of chatting friends, while messengers forced their way thru the crowd to collect the committee lists.

Impromptu Reception.

Several impromptu receptions occurred in various parts of the hall. Speaker Cannon in the Illinois delegation, was the center of a group and Chauncey M. Depew was fairly routed out of his seat by the number of delegates who pressed around him. The galleries, not full at any time during the session, were three-fourths empty by the time the lists of committeemen had been presented.

The clerk proceeded to tabulate the names of the committeemen and the chairman announced the place of meeting.

Ex-Senator Mason of Illinois presented the petition which was referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

At 2:12 p. m. the convention adjourned until noon tomorrow.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE PICKED

Numerous Changes in Make-up of the Republican Directorate.

Chicago, June 21.—The following is the new republican national committee, quite a number of changes having been made:

Alabama—Charles H. Scott.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton.
California—George A. Knight.
Colorado—A. M. Stevenson.
Connecticut—Charles F. Brooker.
Delaware—J. Edward Addicks.
Florida—J. N. Coombs.
Georgia—Judson W. Lyons.
Idaho—Welden B. Heyburn.
Illinois—Frank O. Lowden.
Indiana—Harry S. New.
Iowa—Ernest E. Hart.
Kansas—David W. Mulvane.
Kentucky—John W. Yerkes.
Louisiana—Walter L. Cohen.
Maine—John F. Hill.
Maryland—Louis E. McComas.
Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane.
Michigan—John W. Blodgett.
Minnesota—Frank B. Kellogg.
Mississippi—L. B. Mosely.
Missouri—Thomas J. Aikens.
Montana—John B. Wayte.
Nebraska—Charles H. Morrill.
Nevada—P. L. Flanigan.
New Hampshire—Frank T. Streeter.
New Jersey—Franklin Murphy.
New York—William L. Ward.
North Carolina—E. C. Duncan.
North Dakota—Alexander McKenzie.
Ohio—Myron T. Herrick.
Oregon—Charles H. Carey.
Pennsylvania—Boise Penrose.
Rhode Island—
South Carolina—John G. Capers.
South Dakota—J. M. Greene.
Tennessee—W. P. Brownlow.
Texas—Cecil A. Lyons.
Utah—C. E. Loose.
Vermont—James Brock.
Virginia—George E. Bowden.
Washington—Levi Ankeny.
West Virginia—N. B. Scott.
Wisconsin—Henry C. Payne.
Wyoming—George E. Pexton.
Alaska—John G. Heid.
Arizona—W. S. Sturgis.
District of Columbia—Robert Rayburn.
Indian Territory—P. L. Soper.
New Mexico—Solomon Luna.
Oklahoma—O. M. Cade.
Philippines—
Porto Rico—Robert H. Todd.
Hawaii—Leander M. Robertson.

Resolutions Committee.

The committee on resolutions is made up as follows:

Alabama—Andrew N. Johnson.
Arkansas—Charles F. Duke.
California—Frank H. Short.
Colorado—C. C. Dawson.
Connecticut—Edwin W. Higgins.
Delaware—Caleb R. Layton.
Florida—W. H. Northrup.
Georgia—W. H. Johnson.
Idaho—Welden B. Heyburn.
Illinois—Albert J. Hopkins.
Indiana—Albert J. Beveridge.
Iowa—J. W. Blythe.
Kansas—Fred D. Smith.
Kentucky—George W. Long.
Louisiana—J. Madison Vance.
Maine—E. P. Spofford.
Maryland—Philip L. Goldsborough.
Massachusetts—H. Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—Ralph Loveland.
Minnesota—Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—W. E. Mollison.
Missouri—Boyd Dudley.
Montana—Thomas H. Carter.
Nebraska—Frank Williams.
Nevada—E. S. Farrington.
New Hampshire—J. H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—John F. Dryden.
New York—Edward Lauterbach.
North Carolina—V. S. Lusk.
North Dakota—H. C. Hansbrough.
Ohio—J. B. Foraker.
Oregon—J. U. Campbell.
Pennsylvania—John Dalzell.
Rhode Island—William L. Hodgman.
South Carolina—E. J. Dickerson.
South Dakota—N. L. Finch.
Tennessee—Dana Harmon.
Texas—A. J. Rosenthal.
Utah—George C. Sutherland.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham.
Virginia—D. L. Groner.
Washington—J. S. McMillan.
West Virginia—George W. Atkinson.
Wisconsin—John C. Spooner.
Wyoming—D. C. Clark.
Alaska—J. W. Ivery.
Arizona—H. B. Tenney.
District of Columbia—Robert Reyburn.
Indian Territory—W. H. Darrough.
New Mexico—H. O. Burson.
Oklahoma—R. A. Lowry.
Philippines—Not named.
Porto Rico—Robert H. Todd.
Hawaii—J. K. Kalaniauale.

CONVENTION GOSSIP

This is the first time Senator Allison has been a delegate to a national convention since 1860, when he acted as one of the tellers, and because he was an expert accountant was the first to announce to the convention that Abraham Lincoln had been nominated. Senator Allison is the chairman of the Iowa delegation, and one of twenty-nine United States senators who are delegates to the convention.

Tim Byrnes has more than earned his salary as proxy for T. H. Shevlin, national committeeman from Minnesota. His acquaintance with the national leaders enabled him to pull down a block of admission tickets in addition to those regularly assigned him, and it is a good guess that no state of the size of Minnesota has shared more liberally in like courtesies.

Minnesotans fresh from the state hint that Representative McCleary is to have the warmest contest for renomination this year that he has yet had. They don't pretend to say whether Bert Miller will defeat him, but they do say that things in the second district are shaping up for a very pretty fight—mostly due to McCleary's pronounced "stand-pat" position.

J. Adam Bede will come on from Washington in time to make his funny speech to the convention. The exact time when the speech is to be made has not yet been announced, but that will not make any difference to "Jadam," whose oratory and wit are always on tap. Bede is now an expert Spanish scholar, and reads the language like a native. He talks it, too, and has been living in Washington for a year with a family where Spanish is spoken constantly.

Senator Nelson came to town Monday at noon from Wisconsin, where he spent Sunday and Sunday night with his aged mother.

Former Senator Carter of Montana is a conspicuous figure at the convention. He is a candidate for his former position, and will probably secure it, in the event a republican legislature is elected in Montana in November. The prospects for this are said to be very good. Carter's return to the senate will not be hailed with delight by some of his former associates of that body. The last thing he did before retiring from it, several years ago, was to talk a river and harbor bill to death because it didn't contain an item or two in which he was interested. His successor was Senator Clark. It is Senator Gibson's term, which will expire next March 4.

Another former senator in the convention crowd is John M. Thurston of Nebraska, now a successful lawyer in Washington. Mr. Thurston has shaken the dust of Nebraska from his feet and retired from active participation in politics.

A picturesque figure around the hotel lobbies is Opie Reed, with long hair, slouch hat and smooth face. He is writing convention features for a Chicago afternoon paper.

E. R. Johnstone, formerly editor of the Minneapolis Times, is here looking after the convention reports of the Cleveland Leader, whose editor he has been for a number of months.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, who is a delegate from New York, has a story on Senator Fairbanks that is much appreciated. A western delegate had a first glimpse of the possibility a day or two ago, and his gaze rested long on the solitary lock, so carefully combed across the senatorial dome of thought.

"No, he won't do," said the delegate, shaking his head.

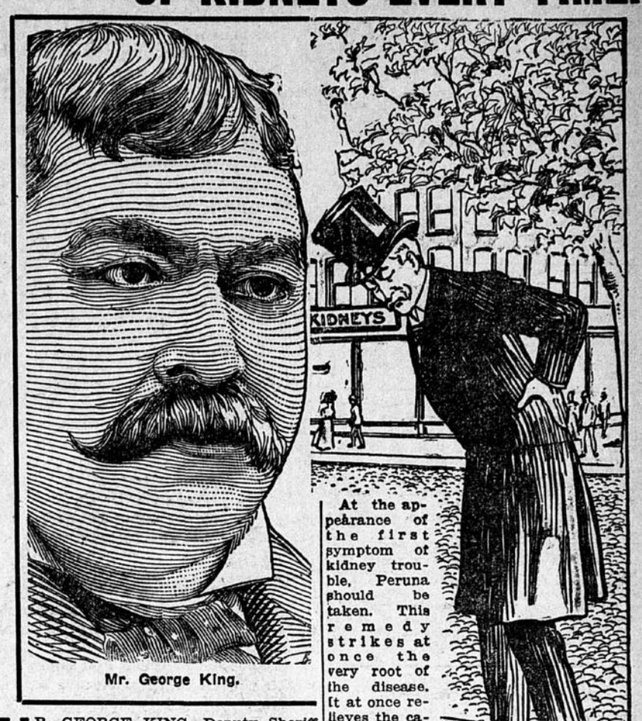
"What's the matter with Fairbanks?" his friend inquired.

"Oh, he won't do at all. He doesn't have the courage of his baldness."

Lee Mantle, former senator from Montana, is again in full fellowship with the republican party. He went astray during the free silver craze, but came back several years ago. This is the first time he has figured as a delegate in a republican national convention since 1896, when he walked out of the convention at St. Louis with Senator Teller, Senator Pettigrew and Charles A. Towne.

—W. W. Jermane.

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME.



Mr. George King.

At the appearance of the first symptom of kidney trouble, Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once the very root of the disease. It at once relieves the catarrhal kidneys of the stagnant blood, preventing the escape of serum from the blood. Peruna stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison, and thus prevents the convulsions which are sure to follow if the poisons are allowed to remain. It gives great vigor to the heart's action and digestive system, both of which are apt to fail rapidly in this disease.

MR. GEORGE KING, Deputy Sheriff of Rensellaer County, New York, for years was a well known merchant of Troy. In a letter from No. 45 King St., Troy, N. Y., he writes:

"Peruna cured me from what the doctors were afraid would turn into Bright's Disease, after I had suffered with catarrh of the bladder and kidney trouble.

"Peruna is a blessing to a sick man. Eight bottles made me a well man and were worth more than a thousand dollars to me. I cannot speak too highly of it. It is now four years since I was troubled, and I have enjoyed perfect health since." —George King.

Mr. Joseph Mackin, 112 Lockwood St., Providence, R. I., writes: "As I saw so much about your remedy in the papers, and I had doctored a year without getting any better, I thought I would give Peruna a trial. I bought a bottle of it seven months ago and to my surprise I felt much better. The doctors called my ailment catarrhal trouble and kidney trouble. I took seven bottles of your remedy and it cured me."

Peruna cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ONLY ISSUE IS ONE MR. HEARST

Continued from First Page.

Thomas D. O'Brien is on the ground, as are also Alex Thompson, who heads the Crookston delegation and is a candidate for delegate for the ninth district, Mayor Charles Taylor of Mankato, he of the mighty girth, who wants to go from the second district; Frank A. Day, the Fairmont editor and many others.

The anti-Hearst men profess confidence in their ability to control the convention and Mr. Rosing continues to argue against what he terms the ridiculous policy of instructing for a man who has the least show of nomination. With the Hearst men it seems to be the Bryan principles more than Hearst, but the fact remains that the delegates selected by the Hearst leaders are not only for Bryan principles but emphatically for Hearst also. Delegations are steadily arriving and by to-night the battle will begin merrily. The late hour of convening tomorrow also gives plenty of time for fun in the morning. It is understood that at this time the anti-Hearst men will propose C. D. O'Brien for chairman, this, however, being subject to change. The Hearst men are not divulging the name of their chairman.

SATOLLI VISITS PRESIDENT

POPE'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THIS COUNTRY RECEIVED BY ROOSEVELT AT WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, June 21.—President Roosevelt to-day received Cardinal Satolli, the special representative of the pope in this country, in the blueroom of the White House. The cardinal was presented by Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, rector of St. Patrick's church, this city. It was a call merely to afford Cardinal Satolli an opportunity to pay his respects to the president.

MONTANA WOMAN ON TRIAL.

Bloomington, Ill., June 21.—The jury in the case against Mrs. Annie Colton Works of Helena, Mont., charged with the murder of her husband, Michael Colton, here in 1897, came in today with the announcement of its inability to agree, and was dismissed. A new trial will be necessary. The vote stood 8 to 4 for acquittal.

THIRD SOON TO BREAK ITS CAMP

TOUR AT CAMP LAKEVIEW TO END ON THURSDAY.

Inspection of the Third Battalion Postponed by Reason of the Absence of Lieutenant Colonel Gerlach —Payrolls Are Being Rushed.

Special to The Journal.

Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., June 21.—The work of making out the payrolls is taking the atention of company officers of the Third regiment today.

The inspection of the companies of the Third battalion has been postponed. Lieutenant Colonel Gerlach the inspecting officer, being called to St. Paul.

The small amount of sickness in camp has been a source of gratification. One man was overcome by heat on the range, but there has never been more than one soldier in the hospital at any time. Not more than seven have been reported as sick on any day. The cool weather has been appreciated. Only on one day was it hot enough to be dangerous.

On Thursday at 10:20 a. m. the regiment will take the train for St. Paul, and from there all the companies will leave for their stations in the afternoon.

General Bobleter arrived in Lake City last evening and came down to camp this morning. Upon his arrival, the usual salute of eleven guns at half-minute intervals was fired. He will be tendered a review this evening.

The detail of officers is as follows: Officer of the day, Captain Heffner, Company F; officers of the guard, Lieutenant Hitchcock, Company I, and Lieutenant Peterson, Company F. Private E. H. Thompson, Company G, was chosen orderly to Adjutant Matson and Private C. Morgan, Company D, orderly to the colonel.

FOUR OF BOATING PARTY OF SIX ARE DROWNED

Negaunee, Mich., June 21.—Mrs. Archie Orr, Gordon Piper, Florence Crane and Roy Mitchell, all of Negaunee, were drowned yesterday in Teal lake, a squall capsizing their boat.

A boy of the name of Rankin of Marquette, another member of the party, saved himself and Beatrice Crane.

The Methodist year book for 1904 reports a gain of nearly 1,000 churches during the last year.

HEAT PROSTRATION HEART FAILURE

Seldom, if ever, occur where the system is kept healthy and vigorous by taking

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

It regulates the stomach and bowels; revives the failing strength; stimulates the heart's action; quiets the nerves and keeps the body cool and comfortable. "Duffy's" contains no fusel oil and is the only absolutely pure medicinal whiskey. Prescribed by doctors for 50 years.

All druggists and grocers, or direct, $1 a bottle. Medical booklet free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

This family medicine has made such a wonderful record of cures during the past **fifty years** that it is now recognized as the leading stomach remedy on the market. It never fails in cases of **Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Insomnia, Biliousness, Diarrhœa or Cramps.** Try a bottle.

Defective Page