

"Whenever I read in the newspapers that a boy has run away from home to fight Indians or seek some other sort of adventure, it takes me back 40 years," said the gray-haired man in the club smoking room.

"It seems foolish now, but it was all very real to me then. The tyranny consisted of the one fact that I got my first licking, and I guess there's no doubt that I deserved it. But I couldn't see it that way then; I was very bitter, and the one idea I had was to get away where life was free and tyrants were not.

"The impulse to depart on my travels was carried out so suddenly that I found myself wandering far away from the house before it dawned on me that I was ill provided for a journey. I had gone just as I was, with the smart of my physical as well as mental wrongs still acute.

"As I went I pondered over the matter of provisions, and the idea came to me that I would make by first stand in a cranberry bog right on the farm. With this as a headquarters I would make raids on neighboring orchards and if the worst came to the worst I supposed the cranberries would support life.

"Well, I reached the cranberry bog presently and bivouacked. Here I should spend the first night under the friendly stars. I picked out a soft place for a bed and sat down to wait for night.

"Now, cranberries are not very filling, especially in the raw, green state, but I managed to eat some of them. And then it began to get dark.

"Well, sir, the shadows fell quickly on the hills about me and the air grew chill. Fantastic monsters reared their horrid heads on every hand. The free life began to pall.

"So it won't surprise you to learn that a very little boy ran home crying before the supper things had been cleared away, and that he never ran away again."

Revenge That Proved Effective.

One of our young society women has a very good looking husband of whom she is most proud. Having noticed that this gentleman was paying marked attention to a lady in her own set she kept a careful watch and was fortunate enough to discover among her husband's papers a number of letters written by the said lady.

She then reflected as to what course she should pursue. She thought long and at last hit upon a strange plan.

From among the correspondence the lady selected four letters, pasted them on the back of her fan, and then accompanied her husband to a dinner where she knew she would meet her rival. It was not long before the fan attracted the attention of the guests, who asked to be allowed to look at it.

The fan then passed from hand to hand, and when it reached the rival she turned crimson and under the pretext of a sudden indisposition withdrew hastily.—Gentlewoman.

Ever an Upward Course.

The poet, the artist, the saint, say incessantly: Again! Higher! What beyond attracts them ever. What they hold is little to them. The anguish which they suffer marks, if it does not measure, the happiness which they long for. And they struggle and lament and strive and tax their ingenuity for the love of that shore further on, of which Virgil speaks: "Ripae ulterius amorem."—Joseph Roux.

What Did He Mean?

"The ruling passion," says the philosopher of folly, "is strong, not only in death, but in other circumstances. I told a chorus lady last night that she had a peach of a bun on, and she inquired anxiously if it was on straight."

A Wife's Need.

She needs a good temper, a cheerful disposition and a knowledge of how her husband should be treated. She needs a capability of looking on the right side of life and refusing to be worried by small things. She needs a secure grasp of such subjects as are of interest to men, and should not be above studying even politics in order to understand should her husband speak of them. She needs a sympathetic nature in order that, should sorrow fall upon them, she may be able to give comfort. She needs to understand something of sick nursing. A wife with no notion of what to do in the case of illness is but a useless thing. She needs tact and patience—the one to enable her to know when to remain silent and vice versa, and the other to put up with her husband when his temper is ruffled.—Chicago American.

Not for Willie.

"Shall I set up the insanity plea for you?" asked the lawyer.

"Great heavens, no! The keepers of these madhouses have got so they take such pleas seriously."

WM. H. TAFT IS NOMINATED

CONGRESSMAN BURTON PLACES NAME OF SECRETARY BEFORE CONVENTION.

ONLY ONE BALLOT NECESSARY

When Last Needed Vote Is Reached Convention Begins Wild Cheering as the Crowd Did for Roosevelt Wednesday.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 19.—William Howard Taft of Ohio, Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, was nominated for president by the Republican convention Thursday afternoon.

The needed 491 votes were reached on the first ballot.

Taft Enthusiasm Let Loose. Burton began speaking at 2:21 and was through 20 minutes later. The interruptions of his speech were few, but when he finished the demonstration of the day began.

Delegates climbed on their chairs, flag-waving, using megaphones and other noise-producing instruments.

Texas Grows Poetic.

From the midst of the Texas delegation there was raised a square pasteboard sign bearing these words: "As pants the heart for cooling streams,

So Texas pants for Taft."

Suspended from the sign were a pair of fat man's trousers. It made a hit, and the cheering went on, while from the rear came a blue silk banner containing a picture of the war secretary.

It was brought to the center of where the Ohio delegation stood, and there was cheering, while the adjoining delegations were sitting in their seats, stolidly declining to get up.

At 2:46 p. m., six minutes after the noise began, the scene continued undiminished in force. A large banner with Taft's portrait was paraded through the aisles, while the Texas pants were raised on the top of a pole.

State Procession Starts.

Several delegations, including Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia, Washington and Minnesota, lifted the state standards and started marching through the aisles.

The demonstration grew more vociferous after it had lasted ten minutes. A flashlight picture was taken. Hitchcock did not applaud. When not shaking hands he stood with folded arms, watching the excitement. Scores of delegates crowded around him.

At 2:50 delegates began singing, and spectators were throwing rolls of paper at the cheering men.

"Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!"

The Ohio delegation started up, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" and was joined by other states.

After 16 minutes of the noise, nearly all the state standards finally joined in the march, and the aisles were congested with a wild, cheering mass of delegates. The states in the march represented 33 states, with a total of 554 votes in the convention; 63 more than the number needed to nominate.

Virginia, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Minnesota, Connecticut, Michigan and Texas took up their standards. Kansas, Washington, Idaho, Missouri, Georgia, the Philippines and Alaska came next.

At 3 p. m. the demonstration turned into one of song, men singing various melodies in different parts of the hall.

At 3:03 the delegates began taking their seats, and the noise became less deafening, though the singing continued.

At 3:45 p. m., after the scene had continued 25 minutes, Chairman Lodge rapped vigorously for order and partially quieted the assemblage.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Convention Hall, Chicago, June 19.—With 25 of the Wisconsin delegates, one New Jersey delegate and two North Dakota delegates voting in the affirmative, the entire minority party, with the exceptions of the planks referring to the election of United States senators by the people, the ascertaining of physical valuation of railroads and the publication of campaign expenses, was rejected. The vote was 652-28. These latter three questions were then taken up.

The whole platform was then adopted.

The fight over the platform was at times pictureque. Senator Hopkins read the majority report. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, representing the minority members of the committee, read the demand of his colleagues for additional declarations on tariff revision, regulation of common carriers and the delegation of fuller powers to the interstate commerce commission.

Put Limit on Debate.

Before Cooper began Chairman Lodge announced that the previous question had been called for. The motion was put and carried by a very close vote. This puts a stop to any long debate on the platform. Mr. Lodge announced that each side would be given 20 minutes in which to pre-

sent their side of the case, and that Chairman Hopkins would have an opportunity to close for the majority.

Cooper then began the reading of the minority report. He made much better at that than Hopkins. He has a good voice and his points could be clearly heard. He is an earnest speaker, and the chairman did not have to call the galleries to order while he was speaking.

Delegates in Shirt Sleeves.

When the hour for opening the third day's session of the Republican national convention arrived the temperature, which all week had been sulking down among the 60s, was soaring gayly in the 80s. Permanent Chairman Lodge declined to make any concession to the heat and ascended the stage wearing his usual well tailored black broadcloth coat, pearl waistcoat and high stiff collar.

Dissenters Were Noisy.

When Senator Hopkins reached the anti-injunction plank in his reading of the report of the committee on resolutions scattered calls of "No, no," from various parts of the hall, were directed at its provisions. When he finished reading the plank there was a small demonstration, which appeared to be equally divided between calls of "No" and applause.

Minority Makes Report.

Following the conclusion of the reading by Senator Hopkins, Representative Cooper of Wisconsin presented, on behalf of the minority, a report protesting against certain sections of the platform as framed up by the committee, and offering substitute planks.

Immediately following the reading of the minority report a delegate from Ohio demanded how many members had signed the report. Cooper admitted he was the only one, but asserted he was not ashamed of it, and entered a vigorous defense of its various provisions.

The Nominations.

Congressman Boutell nominated Cannon.

Fordney of Michigan and Rodenberg of Illinois seconded Cannon's nomination.

Gov. Hanly of Indiana nominated Fairbanks.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana seconded Fairbanks' nomination.

C. B. McCoy of Ohio nominated Foraker.

W. O. Emery, a negro, seconded Foraker's nomination.

Congressman Burton of Ohio nominated William H. Taft.

George A. Knight of California seconded Taft's nomination.

H. E. Cochems of Wisconsin nominated La Follette.

Woodford of New York, Charles E. Hughes.

R. S. Murphy of Pennsylvania nominated Philander C. Knox.

The call for votes by states was then ordered by Chairman Lodge.

Burton's Speech Nominating Taft.

Mr. Burton said, in part:

This convention enters upon the grave responsibility of selecting a presidential candidate with the serene assurance that the Republican party will continue to rule this people. What assembled multitude in any land has ever pointed the way to such beneficent results for home and for the progress of the whole human race, as the recurring conventions of this grand old organization? Yet we do not rely alone upon the record of that which is accomplished. We emphasize, even more, its supreme qualification to solve the problems of the present.

Again Ohio presents a candidate to the national Republican convention. In seven stubbornly contested presidential campaigns, sons of her sacred soil have led the embattled Republican hosts to victory. The Buckeye state has assuredly contributed her share of statesmen and generals for the upbuilding of the nation. But that of which we are prouder still is her stalwart citizenship—the mightiest bulwark of the republic in every commonwealth—made up of America's free yeomen, ever ready to respond to the tocsin of alarm in days of peril, or to crush corruption whenever it raises its menacing head.

We welcome the friendly rivalry of candidates from other states—from the great Empire state, the Keystone state, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, forming with Ohio, a broad expanse extending in unbroken sweep from old ocean to the uppermost bound of the greatest of inland seas. Each of these presents a leader among leaders whose achievements and renown are not confined to the narrow limits of a single commonwealth. Today with fervid earnestness we wage a contest for the prize. Tomorrow, united for the fray and quickened by a common fiery zeal, the champions of all the candidates will go forth with mounting enthusiasm to vanquish the foe.

The most perplexing questions of today arise from the bountiful development of our material wealth. Such a development can not occur without the creation of inequalities and dangers to the social fabric. I most strenuously deny that the American business man or the American citizen cherishes lower standards than the citizens of any other country. The American people are by no means depraved. But by reason of their busy absorption in varied pursuits and of the glamour which attends success in great undertakings, questionable methods have been able to engraft themselves upon the business of the country. Rich rewards have too frequently been gained by some who are none too scrupulous. Monopoly, dishonesty



WILLIAM H. TAFT.

and fraud have assumed a prominence which calls for the earnest attention and condemnation of every man who truly loves the republic.

Against all these abuses and in the work for restoring old ideals of honesty and equality, as well as for higher standards of civic duty, one man has stood pre-eminent, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt. Against corruption in every form he has set his face with grim determination, prompt and fearless in action and with that intelligent leadership which has assured the establishment of a better era in which the strong and the weak alike must submit themselves to the impartial execution of the law. There was need of a strong courageous spirit to restrain those destructive forces which have asserted themselves in this time of growth and plenty. The story of his achievements will make up one of the brightest pages in the history of this or any age and will prove that today, as in any critical hour of social unrest or of danger, the man will appear who can grapple with the emergency.

Who so fit to take up the tasks which this wondrous generation demands should be wisely and impartially performed as his great war secretary? No one has ever yet assumed the presidential chair who had received a more ideal preparation for the duties of that great office. As judge in state and federal courts, as solicitor general, as governor of the Philippines, as secretary of war, which has included the work of colonial secretary and director of national public works, he has received his training and has always shown himself master of the situation and competent to make more honorable and beloved the American name. There have been no years of inaction in his career. He has been continuously engaged in weighty tasks and each successive service has been characterized by an increasing influence upon most vital questions.

In our domestic affairs, in whatever position he has held, he has displayed the rare union of a judicial temperament with an unsurpassed gift for administrative management. To him belongs the extremely valuable faculty of eliminating the non-essential from complicated problems and going directly to their substance. His capacity for work is enormous, yet quite as helpful is his equable temperament, which will not allow the annoyances of life to distract or hamper him. Although of an aggressive personality, he possesses an infinite good nature, a charm of manner and a poise which have made him a model for exalted station. In the final analysis even the highest officials must be judged as men, and under this criterion Secretary Taft is now and will ever be known for his broad sympathies with every grade of humanity and as one invariably actuated by that democratic spirit which should characterize a progressive American. And yet no one can for a moment hesitate to recognize his severity in dealing with wrong-doing. While no honest enterprise need fear him, no dishonest scheme could hope to hide its face from the light or to escape punishment.

In the larger sphere of world politics, we are entering into new and closer bonds with all the nations of the earth. Who is better qualified than he to lead America to her true position in this latter day when the

boundaries established in the centuries past are becoming less distinct and kingdoms and races are beginning to realize that they have all one common destiny?

Secretary Taft has exceptional familiarity with conditions in the distant Orient—in Japan, in China. We may rest assured that our traditional friendship with Japan will continue. Moreover, the future promises that the slumbering millions of China will awake from the lethargy of ages, and she then will realize that the morning dawn of fresher life and wider outlook comes to her across the broad Pacific from free America, her true friend and helper. We covet no portion of her territory. We desire from her, as from all nations, increased good will and that mutual respect which knows neither bluster nor cringing on either side. Thus in this new era of larger relations, Secretary Taft, with his comprehension of national and international subjects, would furnish a certainty of peace and sustained prestige. Under him, at home and everywhere, this mighty people would have an assured confidence in the secure development and progress of the country and would rest safe in the reliance that a chief executive was at the helm who, in peace or in war, would guide the destinies of the nation with a strong hand and with a gentle, patriotic heart.

And so today, in the presence of more than ten thousand, and with the inspiring thought of the well-nigh ten thousand times ten thousand who dwell within our borders, I nominate for the presidency that perfect type of American manhood, that peerless representative of the noblest ideals in our national life, William H. Taft of Ohio.

PARTY PLEDGES IN PLATFORM.

Tariff. "The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules.

Postal Savings. "We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system, for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift."

Court Procedure. "The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate.

"We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

The party declares for the enforcement of the civil service laws.

Favors legislation to secure greater efficiency in national public health agencies, and commends what has already been done.

Favors the establishment of a bureau of mines and mines.

WARNER LOSES SUIT

STEPMOTHER GETS \$600,000 BY DECISION.

NEGRO BLOOD DECLARED NO BAR

Allegation Had No Place in Records, Illinois Supreme Court Declares.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—In an opinion handed down Thursday morning by the supreme court, Vespasian Warner, commissioner of pensions, loses in his fight to sustain his father's will, and as a result his stepmother, Mrs. John M. Warner, gets the widow's share of the estate. The value of the estate is estimated at \$2,000,000 and Mrs. Warner will get practically \$500,000.

The supreme court affirms the lower court, which declared the antinuptial contract null and void and upheld her right to renounce the will and take her statutory allowance.

"The charge that Mrs. Warner has negro blood in her veins is irrelevant," says the court. This got into the record as an amendment to the answer, and upon this subject the court says:

No Legal Justification. "After giving the question our most serious consideration, we are wholly unable to perceive and legal justification for its presence in this case. In our opinion the amendment to the answer presented is irrelevant and immaterial issue and should not for that reason have been allowed.

"We do not deem it necessary to go into a discussion of the evidence bearing upon this question. It consists almost entirely upon general reputation in the neighborhood that Joseph Robinson, grandfather of the appellee, had a trace of negro blood in his veins; that he was a dark-skinned man, and that he was known as 'Black' Robinson.

"His children grew up in Ohio and, as far as the evidence shows, associated on equal terms with other people in that community. They married white people and reared families, who, in turn, were recognized as the social equals of other people."

BANKER ENDS LIFE.

Chloan, Charged With Misappropriation, Ings, Shoots Himself.

Aberdeen, O., June 19.—As policemen carrying a warrant charging him with misappropriation of the funds of the Aberdeen Banking Co., were breaking down the door of his barricaded home to arrest him, D. H. Fawcett, president of the bank, Thursday morning placed a revolver to his head and fired a bullet into his brain. Death was almost instantaneous.

The warrant and the tragedy followed the appointment Wednesday of W. A. List as receiver of the Aberdeen Banking Co., which closed its doors several days ago. Fawcett organized the bank as a private concern two years ago, with a capitalization of \$40,000. Deposits were large.

Many Killed in Explosion.

Oakland, Cal., June 19.—The powder plant of the Vigorito Co., located near Pinole, caught fire at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. The flames got beyond control, reached the magazines and a terrific explosion followed. It is believed there has been heavy loss of life. Meager reports state that the entire plant is destroyed and that several persons were killed outright and many injured.

Two Vanderbilt Lines, the Big Post and the Lake Erie & Western, Pass Semi-Annual Dividends.

Chairman Ingalls issues statement for the Big Four.

Another Victory for Mrs. Hartje.

Pittsburg, June 19.—Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, wife of Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer, whose unsuccessful divorce litigation against his wife has been widely published, won another victory Wednesday when, by a decision of Judge Frazer, she was awarded \$5,000 a year alimony, \$26,100 for court expenses and \$7,000 for attorneys' fees. Her claim for expenses and counsel fees were but slightly reduced by the court.

Printing Pressmen Elect.

Mobile, Ala., June 19.—The International Pressmen's and Assistants' union Wednesday elected the following officers: President, George L. Berry, San Francisco, re-elected; first vice-president, W. L. Murphy, Hutto, Mont., re-elected; second vice-president, Michael H. Flannery, Chicago; third vice-president, Peter J. Brennan, New York, re-elected; secretary-treasurer, Patrick H. Mulvan, Chicago, re-elected.

Hearst Still Gaining.

New York, June 19.—A gain of 39 votes was made by William R. Hearst Wednesday in the examination of 154 boxes in the recount of the mayoralty election of 1905, now going on before Justice Lambert. Hearst has made a gain of 376 votes in the recount of 1,069 boxes.

Mississippi in Bryan Column.

Jackson, Miss., June 19.—The Democratic state convention of Mississippi, which met here Wednesday, instructed the delegates named to represent the state at the national convention to vote first and last for the selection of William J. Bryan as candidate for president.