VICE PRESIDENCY

by the Leaders for the

Nomination

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Great un-

vice presidential nomination. The

for the second place. There seems to be a desire to select a man from Illi-

nois, Indiana or Ohio if possible.

Continued efforts have been made to

name, but so far without result. In

will receive the support of the delega

the ballots must decide who will fill the second place on the national ticket.

The Western men have secured a large number of delegates to support former Senator George Turner, of

CARELESS OF RESULT

Disturbed and All Esopus Slumbers

Parker retired tonight the bulletins re-

cording the progress of the convention

word that he was not to be disturbed for

Maryland Senator Belteves Judge Will Be

the Next President

Special to The Globe
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Senator Gorman said tonight: "I see Parker is the man. I believe he will be the next

MINNESOTA ATTORNEY

SHOOTS DOWN FARMER

Killing Follows Dispute Over Alleged

Trespass on Roadway

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 8 .-John Stoddard, a farmer, and S. L.

Hartzell, a lawyer, who own adjoining farms a mile from Langdon, met on the road yesterday evening, had some

talk over a disputed road, on which Stoddard is said, to have trespassed, and Hartzell fired at Stoddard with a

and Hartzell fired at Stoddard with a shotgun, killing him instantly.

Mr. Bascom, Adartzell's business partner, and Mrs. Stoddard and little daughter witnessed the killing. Both men came from Blue Earth county, Minnesota, two years ago, and had had considerable trouble over the disputed

GORMAN DECLARES

sent either of then

tion with the place.

AN ILLINOIS POSSIBILITY

MARSHALL

Marshall Field, the Multi-millionaire Dry Goods Man, Is Mentioned as

the Possible Vice Presidential Candidate on the Democratic Ticket

it was immediately antagonized by former Senator Hill, who stated that with such a plank in the platform, New York could not be carried by the Democratic nominees. He urged the adoption of a platform which would enable the Democrats to win in doubtful states and elect their candidates. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment, saying that he, with many other Democrats, was seeking harmony and an adjustment of all differences with a view of succeeding on a Democratic platform.

Mr. Bryan then offered an income tax amendment and made a speech in favor of it. He asserted that, while votes might be lost among the very rich, the Democratic pary ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens of taxation and the expense of the government.

the government.
Senator Daniel replied to Bryan, and Senator Daniel replied to Bryan, and was very vigorous in his denunciation of the course the Nebraska man was pursuing. He said that he wanted to win, and desired a platform which would bring back to the Democratic party the voters who had left it when pursuing a course which Mr. Bryan had shaped and advocated. He was tired of being forever in the minority and insisted that it would be absurd for Democrats, facing victory, to take any action which would mean defeat.

Senators Bailey and Tillman, while believing in an income tax, said that in view of the statement of the New York member of the committee, it would be unwise to insist upon the income tax plank.

Hill Explains His Attitude

Hill Explains His Attitude

Senator Bailey then asked unani-mous consent to have both the income tax amendment and the gold standard plank dropped, but to this Mr. Hill objected, and there was a prolonged discussion, Mr. Hill taking a leading part

cussion, Mr. Hill taking a leading part in it.

Mr. Hill began by saying that he was in this campaign not from personal motives, but because of his loyalty and enthusiasm for the Democratic party. He hoped the party could cease its discussion and agree upon a platform in harmony with the views of the party generally. He was opposed to the insertion of an income tax plank, because he saw no necessity for making this new issue.

for making this new issue.

"I believe," he said, "it will hurt us; it will weaken our platform, but if the members of this committee think otherwise it should go in; but the question of the gold standard is of far more importance."

importance."

Mr. Hill urged that if the gold plank was omitted the party would be placed in a false position. If the party was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that was another thing. But, he said, through no fault of the party, conditions had changed, and it had been proved that the gold standard was the solution of the question, although the Republican platform declared in favor of gold, he pointed out that the Democrats, in their platform, could show that the Republicans were not responsible for the publicans were not responsible for the change in condition which made the gold standard desirable, but the Almighty himself.

Addresses Southerners

Speaking directly to the Southern members of the committee, Mr. Hill re-called the time of reconstruction, and

called the time of reconstruction, and said he had always worked for Democratic principles along Democratic lines; that he had been the friend of the South in that trying period and since that time.

Mr. Hill talked eloquently of the personality of Judge Parker. He said that in a conversation about ten days ago with the New York jurist the latter said, in reply to a question about the kind of a platform the Democrats should adopt:

ination, and that he had not dictated anything regarding the platform.

Will Give Time to Campaign

"I do not think it is improper for us to say we want to win," continued Mr. Hill. "We have stood defeats in the past and we can stand them again, it is true. This contest, for me, means that I shall devote myself from now until November to the campaign. I shall leave my business, but I shall do gladly, and I shall work hard for whomsoever the Democrats nominate, but I think the platform is of the greatest importance, especially the gold standard plank."

He reiterated that he thought an income tax plank would be a mistake, but added that the gold plank was of far greater importance. In conclusion

'Nor should one of these planks be raded for the other. I earnestly hope each will be taken up separately, and considered on its individual merits." Mr. Hill was applauded.

Bryan Answers Hill

Mr. Bryan replied at length to the argument of Mr. Hill and insisted that, in the face of past declarations of the party, a gold plank would now alienate party. party, a gold plank would now alienate many thousands of Democratic voters. He said that, when the campaign for Judge Parker was started, it was never expected that the Democratic party was to be brought to a declaration for the gold standard. the gold standard.

Mr. Thomas, of Colorado, also made a strong protest against the gold standard plank.

Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, made a plea especially for the South and said that Democratic success was necessary in the face of the Republican policy of imperialism. Its recent plat-form was dangerous to the South. He hoped some agreement could be reached which would bring to the support of the Democratic South the Democratic party of the East. As to the money question, that was for the time settled, and he urged that that matter be not this production. injected into the coming campaign as a

injected into the coming campaign as a disturbing element.

Mr. Shiveley, of Indiana, followed much the same line. If this money question was brought into the campaign, he said, it would raise a serious division in the Democratic party and especially in Indiana. Several congressional districts would be endangered.

Mr. Fleming, of Wisconsin, was opposed to the gold plank, and favored the declaration of the Williams platform. If this committee were so di-vided, how was it possible to prevent a division among the 7,000,000 Democratic voters

Daniel Attacks Bryan

Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Dan lel created a sensation by an attack the created a sensation by an attack upon Mr. Bryan, which soon evoked cries of "Order" from several members. Senator Daniel, who had called Senator Tillman to the chair, began by saying he questioned the propriety of a man whom the Democrats had twice honored with the presidential nomination and under whose leadership the tion and under whose leadership the party had twice been defeated, attempting to force his leadership upon the party again. Growing more impassioned, Senator Daniel said, regarding Mr. Bryen.

"The silver question was a question in Virginia ten years before the gentleman from Nebraska discovered it. But conditions have changed in the last few years and him changes demand heroic remedies. We must con-

BANNERS WAVE FOR PARTY LEADERS

Continued From First Page

Thursday made them fear that any extended debate might throw the delegates into confusion and result in a happy-golucky free-for-all raid on candidates. The tariff plank is very conservative. It will hurt no one. Some of the leaders say it might have safely been adopted by a Republican convention of almost any Western state with partisan allusion omitted. TRUST PLANK THUNDEROUS

The trust plank is regarded as somewhat thunderous in the index, but as not being of a character to drive away the support of Wall street. It would prevent trusts from doing any interstate commerce business. The capital and labor planks recognize the rights of capital as equal to those of labor.

There is some uneasiness as to the effect of the plank which pledges the party to giving the interstate commerce commission larger powers will have on its interests in the East, to which Judge Parker's candidacy was supposed to ap-

This is regarded as being in the direction of socialism because the manifest intention of the plank is to give the interstate commerce commission power to arbitrarily fix rates. When all is said and done, Parker leaders look at the matter in this way: A distinct gain has been made by actually getting away from the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. mistake has been made, so far as the East is concerned, in not recognizing the gold standard. But this omission they say can be supplied by Judge Parker in his letter of acceptance.

erence to the money question. Some of the Parker managers, however, believe they have paid a rather high price for Mr. Bryan's adherence to the platform and support of Judge Parker.

He can do as Mr. Cleveland did on the tariff in 1892, call at-

tention to the omission and state his own intentions with ref-

Mr. Hearst's supporters, on the other hand, accuse Mr. Bryan of selling out Mr. Hearst and of going over to the

Predicts Calamity Mr. Bryan asked that Senator Daniel be allowed to proceed, and the latter resumed by saying that he had not in-

tended to enter into personalities. The senator said: "I am convinced that the country is on the verge of a great catastrophe and calamity."

He said further that it was urged

He said further that it was urged that the Democratic party recover the reins of government.

"This is not the time," he said, "for selfish interest, for small conceptions of consistency, for personal likes or regards. It is not pleasant for me to give up my own opinion. But there are questions of expediency to be considered." Senator Daniel favored the gold

Mr. Hill talked eloquently of the personality of Judge Parker. He said that in a conversation about ten days ago with the New York jurist the latter said, in reply to a question about the kind of a platform the Democratis should adopt:

"I am entirely willing to leave this to the wisdom of the Democratic party."

But while Mr. Hill did not assume at any time to speak for Judge Parker, the committee interpreted the inference of his speech to be that Judge Parker favored the insertion of a gold plank.

Mr. Hill declared that the Democratis in the party could easily stand upon. He said that this plank did not call on the free silver advocates to retract or repudiate their former beliefs.

"It is simply," he said, "a recognition of an existing fact."

Mr. Poe, of Maryland, made a brief but vigorous appeal for the gold plank, declaring that if the party in its plath, the form refused to recognize an existing fact which could neither be denied nor effaced by omitting the gold plank, he feared that Maryland would be lost to the Democratis in the fall elections. He pointed out that the gold plank recommended by the subcommittee was one which the silver and gold elements in the party could easily stand upon. He said that this plank did not call on the free silver advocates to retract or repudiate their former beliefs.

"It is simply," he said, "a recognition of an existing fact."

Mr. Poe closed by saying that the Democratic ticket would have a formore and that he had not dictated anything regarding the platform.

After several other members had been heard briefly the question was described to five former beliefs.

After several other members had here heard briefly the question as it was presented to that because of that fact the money that the because of that fact the money to president a comparison as it was presented in the last two presidents are two presidents are two presidents are two presidents and that because of that fact the money duestion as it was presented to the scarce of the fact the bounces of the fearl

After several other members had been heard briefly the question was de-manded. The gold plank was stricken out by a vote of 35 to 15.

Bryan Produces Financial Plank Mr. Bryan informally presented for he individual consideration of the members of the committee a financial

to present as a substitute for the gold

The Panama canal plank brought out a severe criticism from Senator Pettigrew. He said that the canal could not be built in ten years, and, when completed, it would be valueless, for sailing vessels would never go through it and steam vessels could not utilize it, because of the great con-sumption of coal. The plank was modified so as to promise to do what could be done when the Democrats get con-

be done when the Democrats get control of the government.

The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion, Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the subcommittee's report

tee's report.

Mr. Bryan offered an amendment to this plank declaring in specific terms for the prosecution of the trusts, and reciting the manner in which it ought to be done. This was voted in by 23 to be done. This was voted in by 23 to 20. The majority of the votes came from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, the territories, Porto Rico and Hawaii, while the negative votes were from the East and South.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendmen providing for the government owner-ship of railroads and telegraphs. "Oh, that's silly," remarked Mr. Hill.
"I don't mean that to be offensiye," he

added "Oh, I'll not take offense at anything the gentleman says," retorted Pettigrew, "especially if it were a matter of

Pettigrew's amendment was voted down, and he remarked: "The gentle-man from New York called that 'silly,' but he put a plank in the New York platform two years not only for the government ownership of the coal-carrying railroads, but of the coal mines as well. And the ticket got a larger majority in New York city than was ever before given a Democratic candidate."

Mr. Bryan, in the discussion, said that if his desired amendment to the trust plank should be adopted, he would not press the plank favoring the imposition of an income tax.

Cannon Opposes Frank Cannon, of Utah, took the

"I followed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900," he said, "on the paramount issues of those campaigns, but now that he has abandoned those issues, I will vote against this proposition he seems Mr. Cannon contended that the para-mount issue in this campaign was "vic-

tory" and that the issue should be "Rooseveltism." Mr. Bryan defended his position on the trust question by saying that "vic-tory" alone should not essentially be the paramount issue and that unless a

the paramount issue and that unless a question was settled right it would never be settled at all.

Senator Day made a speech supporting the principles of the anti-trust legislation. He took the position, however, that if enforced the existing interstate commerce law and anti-trust statutes are sufficient and he believed that a Democratic administration could

sider New England, New York and that section of the country.

Again facing Mr. Bryan, Senator Daniel said:

"He has reviled every man whom any state has recommended for the presidency, and, as far as I have been able to learn, has as yet presented no candidate of his own."

At this point Senator Daniel was interrupted with cries of "order." Senator Tillman, who was acting chairman, demanded order, and said:
"Well, let's have order before this meeting degenerates into a conversational row."

Predicts Calamity

be depended upon to enforce them. Hence he then considered it safe to omit the proposed plank.

The discussion continued at length and until Mr. Hill presented a substitute for the trust plank, which was unanimously accepted and with applause. It provided that whenever a trust or combination effects a monopoly in the production or distribution of any articles of trade outside the state of its origin it may be restricted by appropriate legislation from continuing to do business in such states.

Takes Up Finance Again

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—The com-

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—The committee resumed consideration of the financial question on the basis of the following plank introduced by Mr. Carmack.

mack:

"The secretary of the treasury shall not melt the silver dollars that are now legal tender and convert them into subsidiary coin, thus reducing the volume of currency so fortunately increased by the recent remarkable increase of the gold production."

The Carmack proposition was voted down without division, and Mr. Carmack then offered the following, which the committee also failed to accept:

mack then offered the following, which the committee also failed to accept:

"We recognize that the great and unlooked for increase in the production of gold, amounting in the last few years to four thousand million dollars, has relieved the stringency caused by the scarcity of metallic money, and that because of that fact the money question as it was presented in the last two presidential campaigns is not now acute or pressing for legislative relief; but it has at the same time vindicated the demands of the Democratic party

action of the committee in voting down the gold plank, the insertion of the proposed resolution would be a species of bad faith. The committee accepted this view and voted down the resolu-tion. The platform being considered complete, was then adopted by a rising vote and in the midst of general ap

The members of the general committee then withdrew from the room after a continuous sitting of sixteen hours. As the members emerged from the chamber they generally expressed themselves as satisfied with the work they had accomplished.

O'DONNELL DRAFTED EIGHT-HOUR PLANK PARKER GOES TO BED

Continued From First Page

to me, at all. And I leave it to the to me, at all. And I leave it to the public to decide as to which tariff plank is the better, that of the committee or the one that I gave them to use. The committee's plank doesn't say anything, while mine is a fair, frank statement of belief."

The committee's tariff plank said:
"We believe in the doctrine of protection to American Industries as set forth in the national Republican platform of 1904, and we believe in reci-

form of 1904, and we believe in reci-procity as defined and advocated by William McKinley and James G. Blaine.

Grimshaw on the tariff, said: Grimshaw on the tariff, said:

"We continue our unfaltering and abiding faith in the protective tariff, and are opposed to all efforts to destroy or weaken its beneficent operations. We favor no plan that would interfere with the industries of the United States or that would lessen the legitimate fruits of American labor. legitimate truits of American labor. We advocate revision of the tariff. Upon some commodities it should be increased and upon other commodities it should be diminished. We therefore favor such modifications of tariff schedules as from time to time are required by charging conditions and in quired by changing conditions, and in-sist that such changes shall be made in line with the fundamental principle of protection. All reciprocal agreemen of mutual interests with other nation we demand should be first indorsed by the president of the United States."

The Minneapolis man objects to the committee getting credit for his hard work in drawing the platform for his party in Minnesota.

Lieut. Alken is Disposed Of WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—First Lieut, W. B. Aiken, Twenty-eighth in-fantry, stationed at San Francisco, who fantry, stationed at San Francisco, who was convicted by court-martial of various violations of the army regulations, including breach of arrest, and was senteneed to be dismissed, has been granted three months' leave of absence with the understanding that his resignation shall take effect on the expiration of the leave. He is a native of Tennessee and entered the army during the Spanish war as a private.

Must Work for the State ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Edmund Bersch, who pleaded guilty to accepting a bribe in connection with the passage of the city light bill, receiving a share of \$57,500 distributed among nineteen members of the house of delegates, was today sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.



No One Man is Yet Singled Out Kaw Is Falling and the Worst Is Over West of Topeka

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KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Tonight the Kaw is falling here and west
of Topeka, and it is confidently expected that the worst is over. Not for
many days, however, will normal conditions prevail at Armourdale, Argentine and the low portion of eastern
Kansas City, Kan., where hundreds of
houses of the working class are under water and many plants are inundated. In the lowest portion of Armourdale, which is located in the most
unfavorable portion of the flood discertainty still exists concerning the same candidates which have heretofore been mentioned are still mentioned and some are being pushed with a great deal of earnestness. No one man has yet been singled out by the leaders and large delegations to be supported unfavorable portion of the flood dis-trict, the water is from three to six unhavorable portion of the hood district, the water is from three to six feet deep, while surrounding the Nelson Morris packing houses, northeast of Armourdale, close to the mouth of the Kaw, the water is twelve feet deep. Armourdale is practically abandoned, the street running rivers. Many families have left their homes and the aggregate loss will be very heavy.

After flooding a portion of the west bottoms on the Missouri side to a depth of four feet; the water in the jobbing districts and in the railroad yards became stationary today and began to fall when within three blocks of the union depot.

Flood conditions in Kansas off the Kaw watershed are still serious, both streams at Abilene, Emporia, Ottawa and Wichita still being high and continuing to rise at some points.

Water is running several feet deep secure the consent of Marshall Field, of Chicago, to allow the use of his Indiana there are two men mentioned —John W. Kern and Benjamin F. Shively. The delegation was called to meet after the adjournment of the convention tonight to decide whether or not the state shall present a candidate, and if so, which of the two men

tion.

Ohio men are also in doubt whether a candidate shall be presented from that state. Judson Harmon, formerly attorney general in President Cleveland's cabinet, and John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, have both been discussed in connection with the second place on the ticket, but no determination has been reached to present either of them Water is running several feet deep through Riverside. This district is sufyear, although the volume of water in the Kaw is not nearly so great as dur-ing the flood of 1903. In Riverside hun-Various states intend to present "fa-vorite sons" for the nomination, but whether they will be able to gather any strength from other sections of the country appears problematical. The leaders may be able to agree upon a candidate before the convention con-venes tomorrow, but it now looks as if the hellots must decide who will fill dreds of employes in the packing houses and the Westbrook factories

were driven out and tonight only the were driven out and tonight only the tops of the houses are visible. Scores, of houses have been washed away. One corner of the big building of the Nelson Morris Packing company being erected in Riverside collapsed today. The unfinished buildings are now surrounded by a loke free. are now surrounded by a lake from six to twelve feet deep. A hundred yards north of the Nelson Morris plant former Senator George Turner, of Washington. During the day Senator Charles S. Culberson, of Texas, was mentioned, but he quickly stated that his name could pot be used in connechundreds of men are at work trying to keep a small island intact around the Riverside electric power house of the Metropolitan Street Railway company. Looking southwest and northwest for a mile can be seen the lowlands of eastern Kansas City, Kan., and to the southwest for miles the stricken Armordale starch works, making one vast lake dotted with the tops of houses, factories and other buildings.

Leaves Orders That He Is Not to Be CHAMBERLAIN POINTS TO U. S. AS EXAMPLE ESOPUS, N. Y., July 8 .- When Judge

were well under way. Nevertheless he left Advocates United Empire On Same Prin-

ciples as States in American Republic

word that he was not to be disturbed for any purpose or reason.

This means that Judge Parker will learn the result of tonight's balloting when he rises at his usual hour, 6 o'clock, for his morning walk. His private secretary remained up all night with the newspaper men receiving the bulletins. Apparently every one else in Esopus was asleep. LONDON, July 8.-Joseph Chamberlain today, on the occasion of his birthday, was the guest of members of the house of commons in sympathy with his fiscal policy. In a long speech Mr. Chamberlain said he had not wavered in his conviction that the policy he advocated was necessary in order to prevent the loss of British trade and prestige. He said that the British government should follow the example of the United States and make a united empire out of scattered sister states. PARKER IS THE MAN

NELSON DOES NOT PROVE HIMSELF DEAD

North Dakotan Surprises Friends Who Thought He Had Been Drowned

Special to The Globe
GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 8.—A
few days ago, while Ole Sorenson and
Arne Hermanson were at the Rugby
depot they were hailed by a familiar
voice, and turning around they saw
what appeared to be the form and fratures of Paul Nelson, of Berwick, who
went to Denmark last fall for a visit,
and was reported to have been drowned while returning this spring. The
astonished residents asked Mr. Nelson
if he was sure he was alive, and he
offered to demonstrate it. He had not
heard before that he was supposed to
be dead. How the rumor had originated he did not know.

New York Money

New York Money

NEW YORK, July 8.—Money on call
easy at 1@1½ per cent; closing bid, 1½,
offered at 1½; time loans steady; 50 and
90 days, 2½@2½ per cent; six months,
3¼@3½. Time money and mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange
steady with actual business in bankers'
bills at \$4.87.20@4.87.30 for demand, and
at \$4.85.20@4.87.30 for demand, and
at \$4.85.20@4.85.20 for sixty day bilis;
posted rates, \$4.86@4.83; commercial
bills, \$4.85.45. Bar silver, 57%c. Mexican
dollars, 45.45. Government bonds steady:
railroad bonds firm.

PARKER'S NAME IS CHEERED WILDLY

Continued From First Page

chairman of the committee. The confusion was so great that not a word could be heard ten feet from the platform. The great climax of the convention-the nomination of a

candidate for president-followed immediately upon the adoption of the platform. Chairman Clark proceeded to that order of business without delay.

LITTLETON NOMINATES PARKER

Alabama was called and yielded to New York. Mr. Littleton's speech immediately pleased his audience and when he concluded pandemonium reigned. Flags waved, banners were held aloft and great as was the crowd, delegates carrying the standards of the Parker states paraded through the convention, pushing, trampling and fighting all who obstructed their progress. The scene was one of tremendous confusion. Then was enacted a scene that recalled an incident of the Democratic convention in Chicago which nominated W. J. Bryan eight years ago.

GIRLS IN WHITE WAVE FLAGS

Like Minnie Murray, "the woman in white," who from a gallery over the stage led the cheering for Bryan, two girls in white sprang to the front of the platform and waved flowers and flags. The young women were Misses Adele and Evelyn Heywood, of St. Louis. With renewed outbursts the immense throng cheered them until a picture of Judge Parker, on a six by nine foot canvas, detracted the thunderous cheering of thousands. The cheering continued fully twenty-five minutes. Even then ten minutes elapsed before the chairman dared to call the next state. Arkansas yielded to Tennessee and Senator Carmack took the platform and seconded the nomination of Judge Parker. There was great confusion during the speech.

California, a Hearst state, was the next in order. E. M. Delmas, of that state, was recognized, and there was some cheering as he made his way to the platform, but it was not prolonged. The hall was a bedlam when Mr. Delmas con-

UPROAR ARISES AMONG HAWKEYES

At 12:28 the state of Iowa was called. A delegate sprang to his chair and declared a second to Mr. Hearst. But Sam S. Wright, of Tipton, Iowa, mounted his chair and shouted:

"On behalf of the unbought and unpurchasable delegates

At this point a rush was made for Wright by some of his colleagues in the delegation. It became evident at once that trouble was on. Mr. Wright sprang forward on the chairs to get out of the reach of his antagonists. An Arkansas deleegate across the aisle reached out his hand and motioned him in. The convention was thrown into an uproar. One of the Hearst Iowa delegates rushed forward to the platform. He was at once followed by Wright between two men. There was a whispered conference with Chairman Bailey, and Wright secured recognition.

SAM WRIGHT SECONDS PARKER

He thundered forth: "Gentlemen of the convention, I am proud of the fact that the great party to which I belong ordinarily believes in free speech."

This struck the convention and Mr. Wright was accorded attention. He said:

"On behalf of that section of Iowa which sends Democrats to congress-on behalf of Iowa Democrats who did not receive their political education from 'Coin's Financial School,' I second the nomination of Judge Parker, of New. York."

Mr. Wright at once left the platform amid great applause and confusion. He proceeded down the aisle to his seat. His colleagues, however, refused to allow him to take his seat. He was called many hard names and finally had to be escorted by an officer and was given a seat by the Georgia delegation. The incident was one of the liveliest of the session.

Chairman Weaver, of the Iowa delegation, loudly demanded a hearing, but was not recognized. He asserted that his colleagues wished to remove Wright as honorary vice

president of the convention from Iowa. RECOGNIZES RINEHART

Chairman Bailey took a hand then. Rapping his desk, he

secured order, and said:

"In the confusion the chair was unable to recognize the atleman who first rose. In order to correct the mistake the chair takes great pleasure in recognizing Mr. Rinehart, of Iowa, who desires to second a nomination on the part of the state of Iowa."

"The gentleman, who just left the platform," said Mr. Rinehart, "has cast an aspersion on the delegation from Iowa,

I wish to cast the aspersion back in his teeth." Mr. Rinehart denied that money had been received by any of the delegation from Iowa to cause them to cast their vote.

Mr. Rinehart made his seconding speech and was listened to with attention, but a yell greeted his last words.

FEW MORE ARE SAVED CAN'T ENDURE DUMP

Twenty Additional Norge Pas- Eighth Ward Association Will sengers Reach Land

LONDON, July 9 .- The latest information points to the conclusion that only one boat load of survivors of the wrecked Danish steamer Norge was picked up yesterday. A dispatch from Leith, Scot-land, saying that ninteen survivors had hand, saying that interest specifications, saying that hoese handed at Thorshavn, Faroe islands, and a dispatch from Glasgow saying that a boat containing eleven passengers, eight sailors and one child had reached the Shetland islands probably referred to the same boat. The facts have not yet been definitely established, but it would appear that only twenty can be wiped off the list of missing.

The second officer of the Norge, who

landed at Thorshavn says that on the night of June 30 his boat sighted a large steamer and that he made all the signals steamer and that he made all the signals in his power, but the boat was not observed. All hands then lost hope, For five days thereafter storms, fog, sunshine and calms were the only changes in their monotonous waiting death. Both bread and water ran out. On the morning of July 5 land was sighted, but the efforts of those in the boat to reach it was unavailing. Later in the day a schooner hove in sight and acknowledged the boat's signals. Finally all the survivors were taken on board and they were landed at Thorshavn on the evening of July 6, when five of them were taken to the hospital.

A trawier, which arrived at Grimsby last night, reported seeing an object in the water, which proved to be the body of a last night, reported seeing an object in water, which proved to be the body of a middle-aged woman, in whose arms were clasped a dead baby girl. They were drifting supported by a life belt marked "Norge." The bodies were weighted and then committed to the sea

Writers Choose Officers

WARSAW, Ind., July 8.—The Western Writers' association today elected the following officers: President, Charles Eugene Banks, Chicago; vice presidents, Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, Indianapolis; H. M. Skinner, Chicago; John J. Piatt, Cincinnati; Madison Gadina, Lecter Mars. wein, Louisville; Eugene Ware, To-peka, Kan.; Elizabeth Richie, Omaha; Martin A. Swaffor and Charles Walter Brown, Missouri; secretary, Stephen Reynolds.

Mrs. Maybrick Will Soon Be Free LONDON, July 8.—Mrs. Florence May-brick will be released, as an ordinary pris-oner on ticket-of-leave, between now and Aug. 1. The authorities have no inten-tion of granting her a free pardon, but cannot impose any restrictions on Mrs. Maybrick after her arrival in America.

Urge Its Abolishment

That the city dump in Minnehaha street, between Lexington and Victoria avenues, is a nuisance and should be abolished was decided last night by the Eighth Ward Improvement association, meeting at Weiler's hall, Dale street and University avenue.

"The Eighth ward," protested P. L. Schultz, "should not be made a dumpi ground for the Seventh ward. Are o lives not as valuable as those of the peo-ple in that ward? Are we not human?" The necessity of abolishing the dump, which now reeks with odors from dead cats and dogs and from the most repulsive garbage, will be urged upon the health department by a committee consisting of Otto Benz, Nic Gillen and A. J. Ries. The same committee will pro-J. Ries. The same committee will protest against the alleged failure of the de-

partment to clean the alleys and back-yards throughout the ward. F. L. McGhee, Thomas Spence and John F. Fisher were named as a permanent committee on schools. They will endeavor to have arrangements made by which children in the ward may be sent to nearby schools, when such exist, rather than to schools much farther

Another committee, headed by Weyler, was instructed to ask the city engineer to have placed underground the electric feed wires that now traverse St. Albans and other streets. These wires were strung to connect with the Dale street power house of the street railway

company.

A protest, it was voted, would be sent to the school board against its published intention to expend \$200,000 for a new high school. The board will be asked to devote two-thirds of the sum named to

the grade schools.
"Grade schools," declared Thomas
Spence," are much more necessary to the
common people than are high schools. Not more than 10 per cent of our school children ever get inside a high school."

The association will request the charter commission "to save \$50,000 or \$60,000" by combining the city and the general elections

eral elections. Nicholas Gillen was elected a member of the executive committee of the association in place of the late John Lorenz.

Most Rev. F. M. Redwood at Cathedral Most Rev. F. M. Redwood, archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand, will preach in the Cathedral tomorrow at the 10:30

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

COLE—In St. Paul, Minn., July 8, 1904, George Cole, aged seventy-two years, at his residence, 282 East Thirteenth street. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEFECTIVE DAGE