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NATIONAL CONVENTION OPEN

Temporary Organization Perfected in Republican Gathering at Chicago--Senator Burrows Sounds Party Keynote.

Chicago.—With every state and territorial delegation in its appointed place, with enthusiasm at white heat, with big brass bands stationed at either end of the Coliseum, with the great building a mass of flags and banners, the Republican national convention was called to order by Chairman New on Tuesday morning.

Rev. William O. Waters of Chicago made the opening prayer, as follows:

O, Lord, our heavenly Father, the high and mighty ruler of the universe,

will and walk in thy way. Endue them plentifully with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live, and finally after this life to obtain everlasting joy and felicity. And, O, most gracious God, we humbly beseech thee, as for the people of these United States in general, so especially for this national Republican convention here assembled, that thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations to the advancement of thy glory, the safety, honor and welfare of thy people. Take always all hatred and prejudice and whatsoever else may hinder them from perfect union and concord, that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. These and all other necessities for the members of this convention and for the nation at large we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour, who has taught us when we pray to say:

"Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen."

The temporary officers of the convention were announced as follows: all of which, with the exception of Senator Burrows, were made permanent:

Temporary Chairman—Senator J. C. Burrows, Michigan.
General Secretary—John R. Malloy, Columbus, O.
Chief Assistant Secretary—Lafayette B. Gleason, New York.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Stone, Baltimore.

Chief Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward P. Thayer, Greenfield, Ind.
Parliamentarian—Asher C. Hinds, Washington, D. C.

Official Reporter—M. W. Blumenberg, Washington, D. C.
Chief of Doorkeepers—Stephen R. Mason, Baltimore.

Chaplains—Bishop P. J. Muldoon, Chicago; Rev. William O. Waters, Chicago; Rev. Tobias Schanfarber, Chicago; Rev. John Wesley Hill, New York; Rev. Lorenzo D. Case, Chicago.

Assistant Secretaries—Charles Brooks Smith, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Ernest Walker Smith, Hartford, Conn.; Philip M. Heofele, St. Louis; H. J. Tobin, Vinton, Ia.; Charles H. Harger, Abilene, Kan.; Allen Hollis, Concord, N. H.
Reading Clerks—Thomas W. Williamson, Edwardsville, Ill.; Albert



Senator Lodge.

Berg, Beaudette, Minn.; George A. Wilson, Des Moines, Ia.; W. J. Seltz, West Liberty, Ky.

Tally Clerks—Roy M. Watkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Clyde W. Miller, Osage City, Kan.; Frank R. Bentley, Baraboo, Wis.; W. A. Steele, Van Buren, Ark.

Messenger to the Chairman—Ephraim Stone, Indianapolis.

Messenger to the Secretary—John H. Jackson, Cincinnati.

Senator Burrows introduced as temporary chairman was met by wild applause. The delivery of his prepared speech occupied nearly one hour. He said in part:

He reviewed the history of the

party and the country, showing the wonderful progress and development during the Republican administration of public affairs.

The work of the nine executive departments, the pension bureau and the army was touched upon in turn and the successful and efficient management pointed out. The management of our outlying possessions was also dwelt upon by the chairman.

On the subject of tariff revision, Senator Burrows said: "The Republican party stands for a revision and readjustment of our customs laws as changed industrial conditions at home and abroad may have made necessary, keeping steadily in view the cardinal principles of protection to American industries and American labor. As evidence of its good faith in this regard, the national house of representatives, clothed under the constitution with exclusive jurisdiction to originate all bills for raising revenue, on the 20th of April just past, by formal resolution, authorized and directed its committee on ways and means, the organ of the house having jurisdiction of the question, to sit during the recess of congress and to gather such information, through governmental agents and otherwise, as it may see fit, looking toward the preparation of a bill for the revision of the tariff."

"Supplementing this action on the part of the house of representatives, and co-operating with it, the senate, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative to propose or concur with amendments as on other bills, on the 16th of May passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the committee on finance are authorized, in connection with investigations heretofore ordered by the senate, with the view of promptly securing the information necessary for an intelligent revision of the customs laws of the United States, to call to their assistance experts in the executive departments of the government and to employ such other assistants as they shall require; and they are especially directed to report what further legislation is necessary to secure equitable treatment for the agricultural and other products of the United States in foreign countries, and they shall also, in the consideration of changes of rates, secure proof of the relative cost of production in this and in principal competing foreign countries of the various articles affected by the tariff upon which changes in rates of duty are desirable."

"These public declarations by congress, upon the eve of the election, give the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation."

"In this connection it can be safely promised that whatever revision or readjustment takes place under the control of the Republican party, it will give just and adequate protection to American industries and American labor and defend the American market against the unjust and unequal aggressions from whatever quarter they may come."

Speaking of the late financial panic, Chairman Burrows said: "The recent panic called the attention of congress to the necessity of further legislation, and a measure has been passed providing for an emergency currency of \$500,000,000 to be issued under certain conditions and limitations, an authorization, it is believed, which will prevent the recurrence of any such disaster as befell the country last fall. The secretary of the treasury has already taken the necessary steps to give effect to the legislation, and banking associations are already forming to avail themselves of the benefits of this act. It is doubtful if the provisions of this act will ever be invoked, as the ability to supply \$500,000,000 additional currency whenever needed will of itself have a tendency to make its issuance unnecessary."

The appointment of the monetary commission, which it was hoped would formulate a system that will meet every legitimate business, was also mentioned.

In conclusion, Senator Burrows said: "The platform will voice the dominant thought of the people, and the candidates nominated must stand upon it firm and erect. They must have the patriotism and sagacity of a Lincoln, the tenacity of a Grant, the wisdom and moderation of McKinley and the courage of a Roosevelt. With such a platform and such candidates the issue can not be in doubt. The Republican party confidently submits its record to the approving judgment of the American people and, upon its renewed declaration of faith, invokes continuance of public favor."

Following the delivery of Senator Burrows' address the temporary organization was taken up and the numerous contests were turned over to the credentials committee.

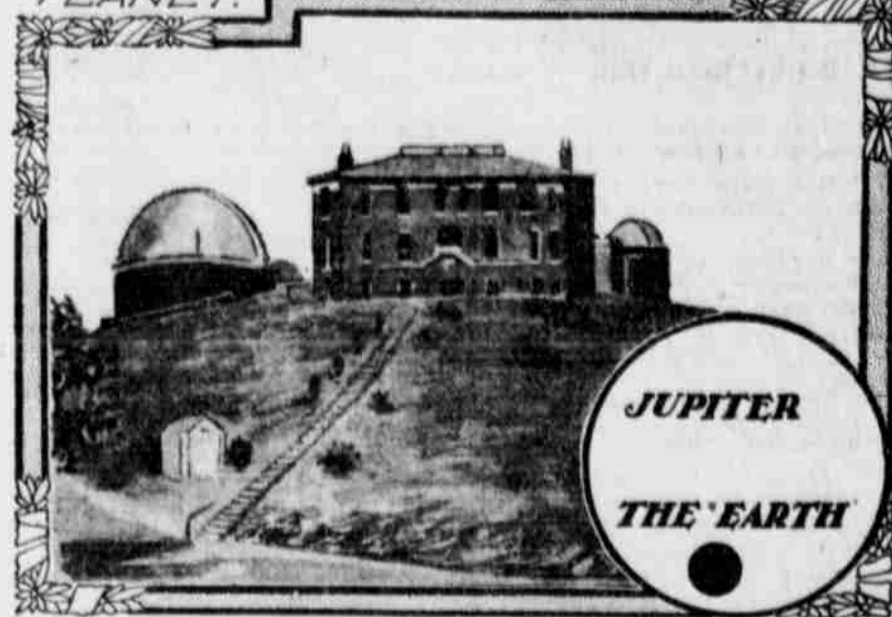
Most Common Physical Defect.

Of the many physical defects to which human flesh is heir, the most common and the most injurious in its results is the displacement downward of the upper part of the body. Such displacement—prolapsed, we call it in medicine—is shown by the flattened chest, the depressed and protruding abdomen, the prominent outstanding collar bones, and the flaring shoulder blades.

As an indication of the remarkable prevalence of this deformity, I may mention that, as the result of an extensive series of examinations covering several thousand subjects, I found less than one per cent. of bodies that were not collapsed and depressed. In other words more than 99 out of every hundred people have crooked spines, lowered chests and displaced structures.—Dr. W. R. C. Latson, in *Outing Magazine*.

EYES ON JUPITER

RECENT DISCOVERY OF EIGHTH SATELLITE FOCUSES ATTENTION ON PLANET.



LICK OBSERVATORY COMPARATIVE SIZES OF THE TWO PLANETS.

Eyes of astronomers, as well as of star gazers among the ranks of the laymen, have been directed with special interest towards Jupiter of late owing to the reported discovery of the eighth satellite of the great planet whose history—in an astronomical rather than a mythological sense—is a marvel of scientific romance. There is probably no object in the heavens around which such rich associations cluster. It was the Jovian orb that presided over the first intimations of the speed of light in the days when Roemer watched the eclipses of its moons. To Jupiter was directed the first telescope ever trained on the skies by an earthly astronomer. It fell to the lot of Jupiter to intervene in the great struggle between rival theories of the world order and connect itself forever with a most thrilling period in the history of science. Measured and weighed since then with all attainable exactness, it is known for observers to-day as the planet of colossal dimensions and terrific speed, of numerous progeny and troubled countenance, yet it never shines without casting its luster away back toward the middle ages upon the serene, indomitable and undying figure of Galileo.

The surprising fact about Jupiter, so far as its moons are concerned, is that the planet was lost to astronomical investigation for nearly 300 years. In that time the telescope underwent enormous improvement. Herschel mapped the heavens with his great tube, and Lord Rosse's reflector at Parsonstown showed such light-gathering capacity that the star Sirius shone in it "like a coach lamp." Later still, with the introduction of achromatic object lenses and advance in the art of glass making, the comparatively tremendous range and defining power of the modern refracting telescope were placed at the disposal of the observer. The Lick instrument, with its clear width of three feet turned toward the night sky, seemed well nigh the limit of the investigating power which astronomers could hope to command. Yet after all this advance and almost at the beginning of the twentieth century Jupiter showed no more of her moons to the modern scientists than she had revealed nearly three centuries before to the unpracticed eye and rude instrument of Galileo. The planet was known in 1610 to have four satellites; in 1892 no sane astronomer expected to see any more. It was a comfortable provision, and the count seemed closed. Yet all this time there were seven, possibly eight, moons, though the fact was hidden from the world, just as magnetism had been hidden until Gilbert brought it into notice, and as radium was hidden until the Curies raised it from the dust.

Jupiter was reserving his secret for some daring observer who should bridge the gap of nearly 300 years with a new discovery. The first chapter of the revelation came in 1892, and the revealer was Prof. Edward Emerson Barnard of the Lick observatory. A southern man, who had already done excellent work in celestial photography, besides discovering a number of comets, he was one of the first, in the clear air of Mt. Hamilton, Cal., to turn the new 36-inch telescope to the planets. He was doubtless eager to know what of new detail and physical construction the big glass would bring forth. Happening one September midnight to be examining the disc of Jupiter he glimpsed a tiny speck of light near the edge of the planet. It soon became lost in the glare of the larger body, but the quest was resumed on succeeding nights, and then the news was flashed to every American and foreign observatory that Jupiter had five moons. This unexpected and momentous discovery thrilled the astronomical world, but there were other surprises yet to come. Early in January, 1904, Prof. Charles Dillon Perrine of the same observatory—also a comet finder and expert in the study of eclipses—announced a sixth satellite, the existence of which he had suspected in December of the previous year; and the observation was confirmed by experts at the United States naval observatory. In January, 1905, Prof. Perrine followed up his success by discovering a seventh satellite, and now what may turn out to be the

eighth of Jupiter's moons has just "swum within the ken" of the astronomers at Greenwich observatory in England.

The giant among the planets is just now excellently situated for observation, shining for some time in the western sky after sundown. Any small hand telescope will show Jupiter much as it looked to Galileo—a plain, softly luminous disc, accompanied by one or more of the four moons, all of them sometimes visible at once, which were first seen at Padua in the opening decade of the seventeenth century. As the size of the telescope is increased, interesting detail makes its appearance. The most easily glimpsed features are the belts—lines of cloud-like substance crossing the planet's face north and south. The disc of Jupiter is also diversified by an oval-shaped object which has never ceased to be an object of mystery, as well as wonder, to astronomers. Its extraordinary size and hue have given it the title of "the great red spot." Situated near the edge of the south belt, it is sometimes 30,000 miles long by 7,000 miles broad, extending over an area of about 200,000,000 miles. A blanket closely fitted everywhere to the surface of the earth would not be large enough to cover this strange object on the face of Jupiter. Meanwhile the planet has other mysteries. Its surface is fluent, and shifts to and fro in such a way that it has never been possible to determine the exact period of the planet's diurnal rotation. The depth of Jupiter's turbid and fluctuating exterior has been estimated by one observer at from 790 to 800 miles. Some have suspected that, like Saturn's rings, the belts are whirling lines of meteors. There is much reason to believe that part of the light that comes to us from Jupiter is the planet's own.

What, finally, of the satellites themselves? The early astronomers knew the first four, the Galilean moons, as Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto, and it is the magnitude and motions of these which are best known. With an average diameter of about 2,500 miles, their distances from Jupiter range from 112,500 miles to 7,365,000 miles, and their periods of revolution around the planet from nearly 11 hours to about 16 days, the fifth moving at about 16 1/2 miles a second. The satellites are now numbered in the order of their discovery, but their distances from Jupiter do not coincide with this order. The most recent estimates at Harvard college observatory give the arrangement as follows:

Satellite 5	112,500 miles
Satellite 1	261,000 miles
Satellite 2	415,000 miles
Satellite 3	664,500 miles
Satellite 4	1,157,000 miles
Satellite 6	7,054,000 miles
Satellite 7	7,365,000 miles

The object recently observed at Greenwich, and supposed to be an eighth moon of Jupiter, is still under observation.

For all but expert observers, provided with the largest telescopes now in use, the newly discovered moons are utterly beyond the reach of human vision, and the astronomers who have seen them may be counted on the fingers of one hand. But the original four which Galileo saw are easily within the reach of the ordinary field glass or small telescope. The phenomena they present are most interesting. Circling their primary at different speeds, they may sometimes be seen equally, as well as unequally, distributed with respect to Jupiter; occasionally the planet cuts them in two, or has all four on one side.

Now and then the satellites pass behind him in their motions and are "occulted"; they also move across his face, the moon in transit casting its black shadow on the planet's disc. The fact that Jupiter shows a face 40 times larger to the nearest of his companions than the moon does to the earth suggests something of the spectacle which the night sky would present to a dweller in the Jovian system. But that is another story.

Few Perfect Models.

There are in Europe 10,000 women and girls who earn a living as artists' models. It is strange to say that there are not ten among them who possess a perfect face and figure.