

NAME G. O. P. HEADS

Roosevelt and Fairbanks Are Chosen at Chicago.

ALL CUT AND DRIED.

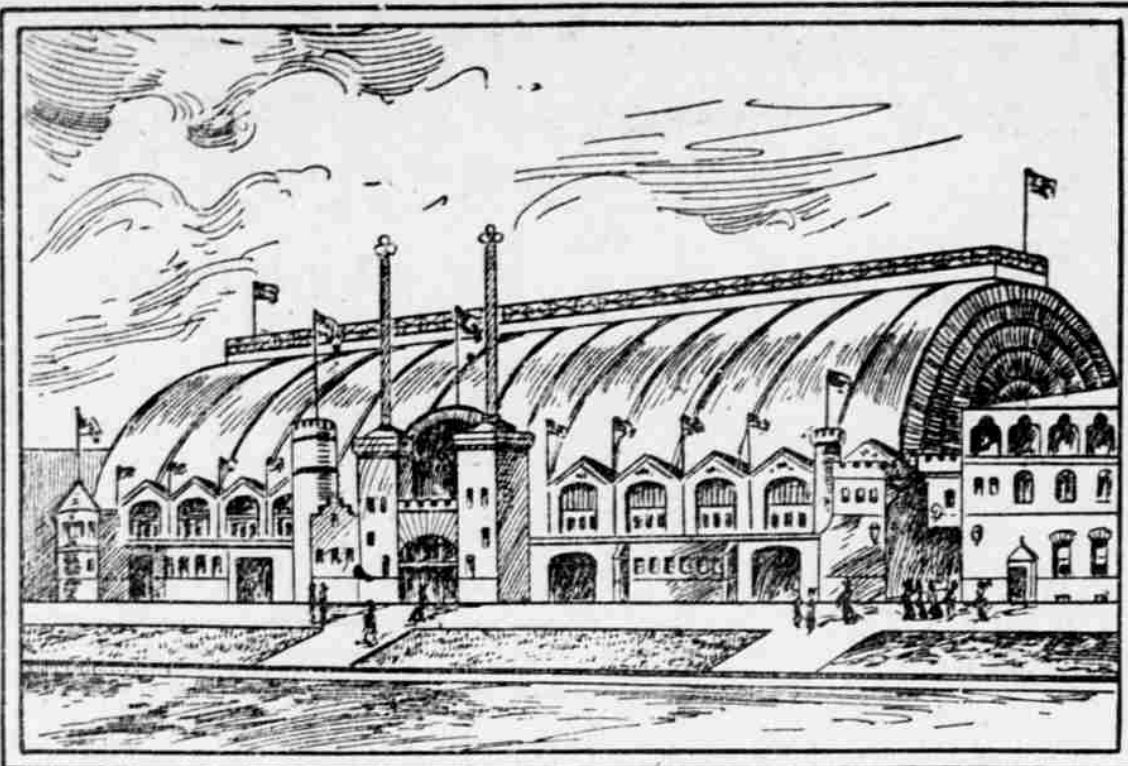
No Other Candidates Came Before the Republican Convention.

Rules Required a Roll Call, but Nomination Was Unanimous—Fairbanks Named by Acclamation—Ex-Governor or Black, Senator Dolliver and Lesser Lights Deliver Speeches—Party's Campaign, Directed by Cortelyou, to Begin at Once.

Chicago correspondence:

Nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana for Vice President, appointment of committees to notify both of their nomination, and the election of George B. Cortelyou as chairman of the Republican National Committee on Thursday brought to a close the proceedings of the thirteenth Republican national convention. The adjournment of the convention marked the beginning of the great national political campaign of 1904. The best orators in the Republican party were numbered among those selected to spread political wisdom among the delegates for dissemination among the states and territories of the Union, and campaign thunder in large chunks was launched in the nomination speeches before the convention.

With every contested detail adjusted the Republican convention, after only two days of harmonious sessions, had nothing to do except to go through the form of nominating Theodore Roosevelt of New York for President and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana for Vice President. The platform had been adopted, the contests



THE GREAT CHICAGO COLISEUM.

Edwards of Georgia, Joseph B. Cotton of Minnesota and Harry S. Cummings of Maryland, the latter a leader of the colored people. Under the rules a roll call was required which showed the nomination to be harmonious, after which the friends and admirers of the President gave full vent to their lung power.

Even before the word "Roosevelt"



SENATOR DOLLIVER.

was uttered by Governor Black the delegates were on their feet, bracing themselves for a demonstration. The New York delegation was the center of the noise, and used every device known to excitement inventors to keep

suggest a name on to Iowa, and Senator Dolliver, amid a whirlwind of applause, took the platform to nominate Charles Warren Fairbanks. The Iowa senator's naming of Fairbanks was the signal for a riot of noise, only second in volume to that which followed Frank S. Black's naming of Roosevelt. The roll call for the vice presidential nomination was dispensed with, and Fairbanks was made the running mate by acclamation.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

Chairman Henry C. Payne, of the National Committee, called the convention to order shortly after 12 o'clock. The buzz of conversation throughout the big building ceased almost in a twinkling, and the convention arose en masse while the opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Timothy P. Frost. At the conclusion of the prayer Senator Scott, of West Virginia, presented Chairman Payne with a handsome gavel.

Mr. Payne announced that the national committee had selected Elihu Root, of New York, for temporary chairman of the convention, whereupon Mr. Root advanced and was introduced amid applause.

As the "keynote" of the convention Mr. Root's speech was listened to with intense interest throughout. He reviewed the deeds of the present administration, embracing everything in its sweep from the Spanish war to the Panama Canal, and dwelt with touching eloquence on the deaths of President McKinley and Senator Hanna.

SLOCUM JURY NAMED.

President Chooses Commission to Look Into the Steamer Horror.

President Roosevelt has appointed, as a commission to investigate the General Slocum disaster, Lawrence O. Murray, assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Gen. John A. Wilson, U. S. A., retired; Commander C. M. Winslow, U. S. N.; Herbert K. Smith of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and George Uhler, inspector general of the steamboat inspection service. The commission will investigate independently of the New York board, but Mayor McClellan has arranged to aid the body in every way.

At the coroner's inquest Henry Lundberg, a United States steamboat inspector, refused to answer questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself. He acted on the advice of his attorney. He was placed under \$500 bail.

Testimony brought out showed that there was no equipment for turning steam into a cabin in which oils, paints and other dangerous combustibles were stored; no fire drill; no testing of fire hose; no licensed mate; no new life preservers since 1895, and fire hose bought at 16 cents a foot against a price of \$1.50 a foot paid by the city fire department. Many of these omissions are said to be violations of the federal laws. A bookkeeper testified that she had altered, many times, the name "Grand Republic" on the bills for life preservers so as to make it appear that the belts had been bought for the Slocum. This she did by means of acid.

Dynamite and field guns were used in the search for bodies, and many more dead were raised. In all 846 bodies have been recovered, and 706 have been identified. The missing number 308.

BEAR BEATEN AGAIN.

Russians Lose Many Men in Another Big Battle.

Reports received from Liaoyang and Newchwang show that a furious battle has been fought in the vicinity of Kai-Chou or Hai-Cheng, in which the Russians were defeated with heavy loss and driven back on Liaoyang. A big Japanese army is said to be marching to the northwest to prevent the Russians retreating to Mookden. The Japanese attacked Sen-Chen.

While a Russian force of 8,000 under Gen. Kondratsvich was traversing Wafungko ravine, nine miles southeast of Kai-Chou, it was surprised by concealed Japanese artillery. The Russians lost heavily, their casualties being 1,200 in number. Gen. Kondratsvich extricated his men and led them in good order to an entrenched position. A division of the army under Gen. Oku occupied Haiung-Yao without opposition.

The reports of the Japanese treatment of prisoners and wounded are marked by extraordinary contradictions. In some cases the greatest kindness has been shown to the Russians, but from elsewhere come reports of brutality and worse. One case is cited in which the Japanese during the fighting, seeing the Russian wounded on the field, sent Chinese bearers and had them removed to a hospital.

REPUBLIC'S GLOWING FUTURE.

Argentina Gives Promise of Becoming a Great Country.

The trade of Argentina is developing in a way that promises a bright future for this South American republic. Last year the foreign trade of the country increased 23 per cent, while in ten years the increase was 90 per cent.

Argentina has only 5,000,000 inhabitants, though the country can easily support 75,000,000. The population is 59 per cent of white extraction. The revolutionary troubles that have arrested progress in the past appear to be over and signs of prosperity and progress are to be seen on every side. Money is abundant; wages are good for South America; the railroads are prosperous, and there is an enormous acreage of good land available for cultivation. Hundreds of individual men in every State or province own each from 75 to 300 square miles of land, which is not a good feature of the situation, providing there is a demand for this land. But apparently there is not. This land will be divided into small holdings in time; but immigration is slow. This is in part due to troubles in the past, and to the unfavorable conditions of taxes and land purchase in the interior. The government will have to reform that condition of things to induce immigration.



Congressman R. B. Scarborough of the Sixth South Carolina District has declined a re-election.

Rev. James H. Parker of Jersey City was nominated for Governor by the New Jersey Prohibitionists.

Walter Wellman says there is talk in Tammany of recalling Croker because of dissatisfaction with Murphy.

A resolution endorsing Gen. Nelson A. Miles as presidential candidate was adopted amid enthusiasm by the Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania in their State convention at Uniontown.

National headquarters for the People's party have been opened at Springfield, Ill., where the convention will meet July 4. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia and Samuel W. Williams of Indiana are mentioned for the presidential nomination.

United States Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, in an interview in New York, declared that Judge Parker will get the full vote of Virginia on the first ballot unless something not now foreseen prevents. He says all the delegates with whom he has talked are for Parker and that no second choice is under discussion.

The Illinois Democratic State convention nominated Lawrence B. Stringer for Governor and instructed the delegates to the national convention to vote for William R. Hearst. The entire State ticket was nominated in the record-breaking time of forty minutes.



Yachtsmen's Humor.

There is a fund of dry humor in the skippers of yachts. I remember a very fat man rushing up to the skipper of a yacht that was making good weather in a lumpy sea.

"Oh, captain, captain!" said he, "what will happen to me if the yacht goes down?"

"Oh, you'll float all right, sir. All you have to do is to keep out of the track of the Atlantic liners; you might sink one of 'em."

"Again I recollect a dinghy breaking away from a yacht lying in an open roadstead.

"Jump into her, lad," bellowed the Scotch skipper to the boy as she swept past on a nasty tide race.

"Stop him, skipper," I shouted; "if he makes a mistake he'll be drowned."

"An' if he is, sir, boys are cheap, and the dinghy cost 10 poun's!"—Pearson's Magazine.

The Preacher's Evidence.

Roland, Ill., June 27.—Diabetes has so long been looked upon as an incurable form of Kidney Disease that a sure cure for it must rank as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. And every day brings forth fresh evidence that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes. Important evidence in their favor is given by Rev. Thos. B. Norman, the well-known Baptist minister here. Mr. Norman says:

"I had all the symptoms of a bad case of Diabetes and received so much benefit from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills that I cheerfully recommend them to anyone suffering from that dread disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure the worst form of Diabetes."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Diabetes, one of the final stages of Kidney Disease. All the earlier stages from Backache to Rheumatism are naturally much more easily cured by the same remedy.

An Odd Nesting-Place.

The nests of mice have been found in all sorts of places, but never in a more singular or more comfortable one than that recently discovered by a farmer in western New York. The farmer in question, of which the New York Sun tells, had homes which were not only soft and warm, but which contained a constantly changing outlook, and gave their owners the advantage of extensive travel. One cannot help wondering, however, how it was that a mouse which had gone out in search of food was able to tell where its home would be when he wished to return to it.

Adsit Bailey, of the town of Urbana, keeps a good many sheep on his farm, says the Sun. One day he noticed a black spot on the back of one of his sheep. When he went to investigate, the black spot had disappeared. Looking over the flock, the farmer saw another black spot appear for an instant on the back of another sheep, and then quickly go out of sight.

This time Mr. Bailey saw that the spot was a mouse, and while he looked other black spots came and went on the sheep's back. He thought it time to investigate, and he caught the sheep and thrust his hand into its thick fleece, and to his surprise discovered three snug and cozy mice nests, each with a new-born litter of young in it. He lost no time in breaking up the odd mice colonies, and then looked over others of his flock, with the result that he found several more sheep in the depths of whose wool mice had chosen warm places to build nests and bring forth their young.

Ten nests were found in all, containing an aggregate of old and young of between seventy and eighty mice. The sheep seemed not only not to mind the mice in their wool, but the farmer thought they were not pleased with their removal.

Blue Predominant.

He was from the country, and stood helplessly before the haughty young lady clerk of the downtown store.

"What do you want, please?" she demanded, icily.

He gulped down his embarrassment, for he was hopelessly young and shy and awkward, and she was a most superior looking creature.

"I want twelve yards of blue predominant," he finally said.

"What?" demanded the startled clerk.

"Twelve yards of h-b-blue predominant," he stammered again.

"I'm sure I don't know what you mean," said the clerk. Then, womanly kindness and intuition getting the better of her hauteur, she said: "Tell me just what it was your mother or your sister told you to bring."

He gave a sigh of relief and said: "They wanted some wash goods for my little sister's dress. They said they were not so particular as to quality and color; just so I got blue predominant. Can't I get it here?"—Memphis Scimitar.

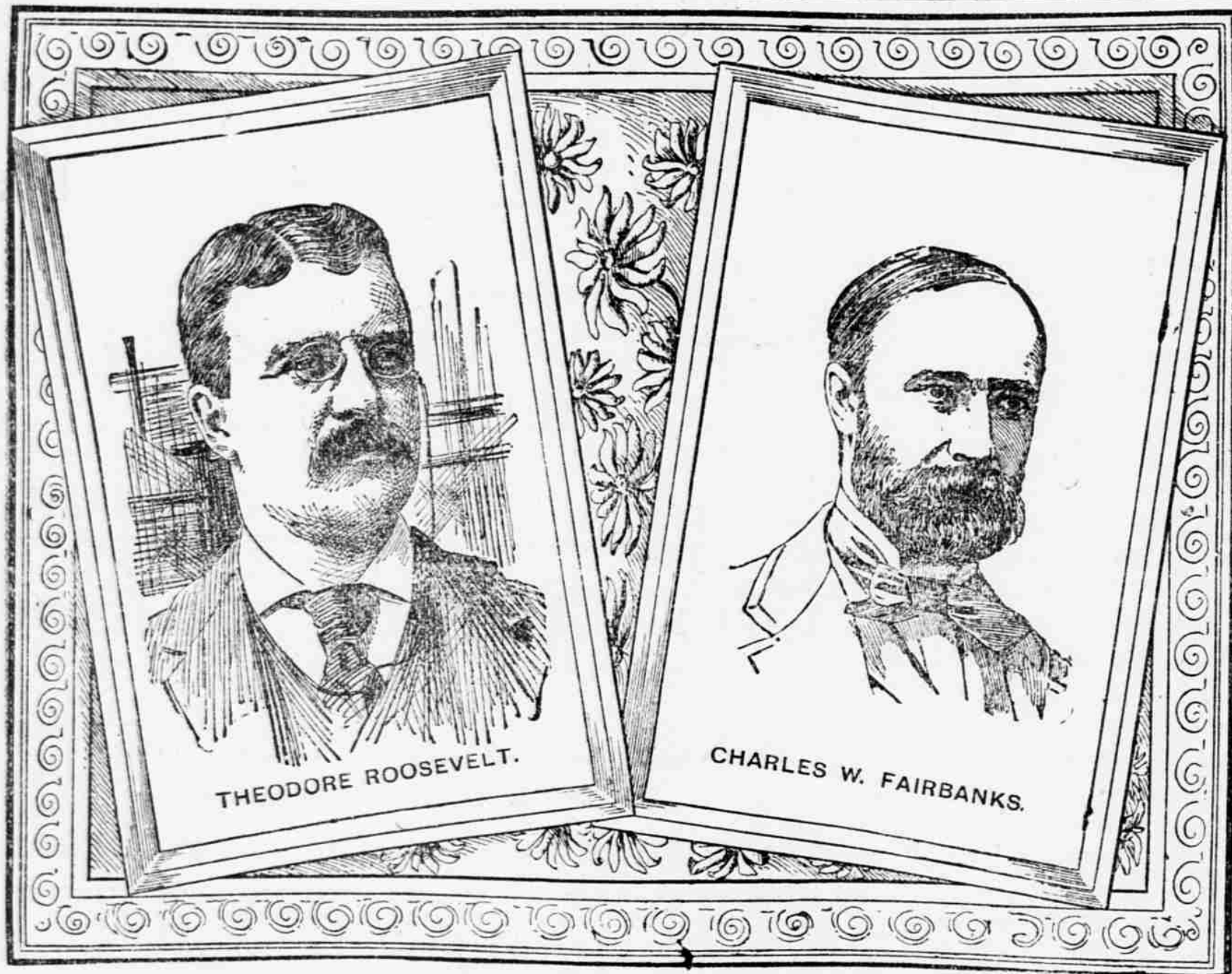
Disease at the Back Door.

Yes, it is a nasty habit of pitching out of the back door a painful and dipperful, now and then, of greasy water, and a handful of parings and the general waste of the kitchen that breeds fevers and bilious diseases. The waste disappears for the most part in the soil, but that is the key to the mischief. The soil gets full after a time and ferments, and the hot sun breeds gases which surround and enter the house. This is true not only of the cheaper, poorer houses and careless families, but well-to-do, intelligent people have spots behind their houses saturated with slops. In populous towns no amount of supervision can prevent a great deal of filthy evil. But in the country towns slops should be carried out to trees and poured in small quantities here and there as a fertilizer. Trees will take up a large quantity of water and be grateful for it. There must be simply constant intelligence in the disposal of waste.

Killed Two Birds.

Harold—Well, Percy, did you find gasoline a good remedy for chapped hands?

Percy—Splendid! Not only did it cure the chapsness, but every one in the ballroom detected the smell and thought I owned an automobile.—Chicago News.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

for individual seats had been settled, the other candidates for Vice President had been withdrawn, and nothing remained except to make the nominating speeches and to choose the standard-bearers by acclamation.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois, the only outspoken competitor of Senator Fairbanks who had any chance of victory, was withdrawn from the fight

up the cheering orgies. With the appearance of the huge crayon of the President there went up from the main floor a vocal roar that perhaps was never equaled in a political gathering.

New York led the demonstration. The seventy-eight delegates from Roosevelt's native State started the hurrahing, but soon they were mere specks in the panorama of fluttering flags and clamoring clans. Leaping to their chairs the New-Yorkers sent up a mighty shout and flung their silk flags to the breeze. It was the signal for an outburst. The band had begun to play at the outset, but its strains were drowned out. Human lungs completely squelched the instruments of brass. Bedlam seemed to have broken loose in the great Coliseum. Women stood on the seats in the galleries, shouting and screaming. Delegates hugged each other. Hats flew into air and the great hall was full of waving banners. Then came the procession of States. Delegates wrenched their State standards from the floor and paraded up and down the aisles cheering, singing and pounding the floor with their staffs. Senator Cullom even joined the wild march. Alaska's totem poles marched in crazy lines after New York's banners. It was the climax of the Republican convention of 1904. The demonstration lasted fully twenty minutes.

The nomination for the Vice President followed the Presidential nomination. Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa placed Senator Fairbanks in nomination. He was followed in seconding speeches by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator Dewey of New York, Senator Foraker of Ohio and former Senator Thomas Carter of Montana.

When the roll call of the States for the vice presidential nomination was begun Alabama passed her right to

At the conclusion of Mr. Root's speech the selections of the national committee for temporary officers of the convention were approved on motion of Senator Dick, of Ohio.

The roll call of States then was called for members of the various committees, the convention approving the action of the national committee in seating delegates from Porto Rico and the Philippines, who will have the right to vote upon all questions.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Temporary Chairman Elihu Root called the Republican National convention to order in the Chicago Coliseum for the second day's session at 12:30 o'clock. The noise and confusion at the moment were great and quiet was secured with difficulty. After prayer by Rev. Thomas E. Cox, the chairman called for the reports of committees, beginning with that of the committee on credentials. Senator McComas, of Maryland, rose with the report and was called to the platform, where he read the document and made some explanatory remarks upon the Wisconsin decision, unseating the La Follette faction.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was made permanent chairman of the convention and given a gavel which he could use as a weapon to "shoo" away talk of the vice presidential nomination.

Mr. Cannon prefaced his speech with some humorous remarks, causing general laughter, and closed with praise of President Roosevelt and a tribute to the late Senator Hanna.

Members of the committee on resolutions brought their report into the convention. Immediately after Speaker Cannon had taken the gavel with the announcement that it had been agreed upon in harmony. Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, presented the platform to the convention.



EX-GOVERNOR BLACK.

at his own request. The other minor candidates followed suit, and so the situation gradually settled itself to the point where only nominating speeches were left to occupy the attention of the delegates.

Former Governor Black of New York made the speech nominating Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States. He was followed in seconding speeches by Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, George A. Knight of California, Harry Stillwell