Democratic Convention Names Parker.

St. Louis correspondence:

Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, received the Democratic nomination for President at 5:40 o'clock Saturday morning after an all-night session of the national convention in St. Louis. William R. Hearst, George Gray, Nelson A. Miles, Richard Olney, F. M. Cockrell and Edward C. Wall were also placed before the convention. The nomination was made on the first and only ballot, the vote standing as fol-

George Gray 8 Nelson A. Miles...... 3

in St. Louis from all parts of the coun-



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS.

the many hours of often bitter oratory, which reached a climax at 4 o'clock in the morning, when William Jennings Bryan, in a brilliant plea for party unity, seconded the nomination of Senator Cockrell.

been presented in a national conven- tion.

Time after time the chairman-Senator Bailey, of Texas, acting part of the time for Champ Clark-threatened to clear the galleries if disturbances did not cease. When orators were nominating or seconding the nomination of Hearst, partisans here and there were loudly shouting "Parker," and when Parker orators had the stage the crowds would shout for Hearst

The Parker and Hearst nominating speeches came early in the long night's session, and while they furnished the wild excitement, it remained for the presentation of Senator Cockrell's the prettiest spectacle of a wonderful Richard Olney 39 convention session. Thousands of those Edward C. Wall...... 26 every Missourian had a flag in reserve. It was a wild night for the repre- When Mr. Clark finished his speech sentatives of the Democracy gathered out came the flags, and every balcony soon was a waving mass of red, white

Messengers with big bunches of flags then rushed hither and thither distributing their wares, and, irrespective of personal choice as to nominees, everyone grasped the flags, stood on chairs and on railings-men and women alike-and did honor to the old man of Missouri.

Following the Cockrell demonstration Patrick Collins presented the name of Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, and after that Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, nominated Edward C. Wall, of Wisconsin.

After the nomination of Parker the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

CONVENTION'S EARLY WORK.

With commendable promptness, Jas. K. Jones, chairman of his party's national committee, called the Democratic national convention of 1904 to order at noon Wednesday. Prayer was of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian of St. Louis, who delivered the invo- Philippines. Church of St. Louis.

With a brief address, following the troduced the temporary chairman of the committee on rules. Thomas J. The committee on credentials anin the House of Congress, was escort- from the Philippines was precipitated. ed to the platform, the uproar was note of the campaign of 1904, and the the seating of delegates from Porto seum into a seething mass of shrick



ALTON B. PARKER.

offering of prayer, Chairman Jones in- tion and adoption of the report from and shut out the Philippines. this man, the leader of the Democracy a fierce fight on admitting delegates tion took a recess until 2 o'clock.

round of applause when he appeared. | ippines was not a part of the United As soon as he had produced quiet in States. The committee had followed the hall by the use of his gavel he in- this court and had given Porto Rico fered by the Rev. John F. Cannon of troduced Archbishop John J. Glennon, votes and withheld those from the

The report of the committee on rules The first business was the presenta- was adopted. This left in Porto Rico

the convention-Congressman John and of the committee on rules and nounced it would not be ready to re-Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. As order of business made his report and port until afternoon, and the conven-

The Bryan demonstration inaugur The committee recommended an ated Thursday afternoon's session and deafening. He was to sound the key- amendment of the rules to provide for transformed the interior of the Coli-No such tumultuous scenes have throng gave him a tremendous ova- Rico. An amendment was offered to ing, perspiring humanity. Then came include the Philippines. Senator Jerry | the fight over the minority report of tion hall since 1892, when wind, rair, The 1,000 delegates in the big con- South of Arkansas interrupted at this the Committee on Credentials, and

Nutshell Comparison of Two Platforms.

Republican Platform 1904.

Democratic Platform 1904.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, established order and given to life and property a security never known there before. We have organized civil govthe Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now and upon suitable guarernment, made it effective and strong in adantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independ-ent, to work out their own destiny. ministration and have conferred upon the people of the islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoy.

The endeavor of the Secretary of War, by pledging the government's indorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine Islands. to make the United States a partner in speculative legislation of the archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the Democratic Senators, in the last session, will, if successful, lead to entanglements from which it will be difficult to escape

All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are inher-ently unfit for those institutions then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people lucapable of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American constitution that people ought not to be part of the American do-

THE TRUSTS.

Laws enacted by the Republican party which the Democratic party failed to en-force, and which were intended for the proforce, and which were intended for the pro-tection of the public against the unjust discrimination or the illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital have been fearlessly enforced by a Republican Pres-ident, and new laws insuring reasonable publicity as to the operation of great corporations and providing additional remedles for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by a Republican Congress

In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the Republican party has fulfilled. We propose to continue these policies, and we declare our constant adherence to the following principles:

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule are a menace to bene-ficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity, and any trust, combination or monopoly tending to destroy these by con-trolling production, restricting competition or fixing prices should be prohibited and punished by law. We especially denounce rebates and discrimination by transporta-tion companies as the most potent agency in promoting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade.

Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or production should not be permitted to trans-act business outside of the State of its origin. Whenever it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists such pro-hibition should be enforced through com-prehensive laws to be exacted on the sub-

THE TARIFF.

Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the tion, and therefore the rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work connot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. To intrust it to the Democratic party to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1892, the Democratic party declared the pro-tective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision,

its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However speclous the name, the purpose is ever the same. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business presperity.

We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government economically administered and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section, to the end that maintenance of the principles of protec- the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible

We favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate ends of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation—to-wit, the support of the Federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity.

We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce.

We believe it to be the duty of the Re-publican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our rational currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party, cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity

FOREIGN POLICY. We favor the preservation, so far as we

Our great interests and our growing commerce in the Orient render the condition of China of high importance to the United States. We cordially commend the policy pursued in that direction by the administration of President McKinler and President

He has continued the policy of President cial treaty with that empire, has never

He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of the Alas

kan boundary was finally settled.

The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of

can, of an open door for the world's com-merce in the Orient without an unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We oppose the Republican policy of stary-

McKinley in the Orient, and our position in China, signalized by our recent commerin China, signalized by our recent commerin the track with that empire, has never national "prestige" and display of

NEGRO QUESTION.

We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether by special diseriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited, and, if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and in the elec-toral college shall be proportionately reduced as directed by the Constitution of the United States.

the American people should see to it that It brings no more To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North, South, East and West have but recently stood together in line of battle, from the walls of Pekin to the hills of Sa.ttago, and as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny we should share fr ternally the common burdens.

We therefore deprecate and condemn the bourbonlike selfish and narrow spirit of the recent Republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American peo-

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Combinations of capital and of labor are It was not until late that Chairman the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to lafringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when law-fully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can oe permitted to break them.

We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "rested" and no less "rested" and no less "rested".

"vested," no less "sacred" and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital. Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside where interest or inclination may deter-mine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or governments should be summarily rebuked and punished.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

His prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the highest contestees were hissed by the crowd. Shortly before noon Friday the which might have been of a very serious

The Democracy when intrusted with power will construct the Panama Canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for-a great interoceanic capal, furnishing shorter and cheaper line of transportation and broader and less trammeled trade relations with

OVER 50,000 IDLE.

The Biggest Battle Ever Waged in the Clothing Trade in New York.

The big clothing strike in New York City is considered the most serious that has ever affected this branch of trade in the metropolis. Over 50,000 men and women directly employed in the various branches of the trade are idle, and a great many more, such as expressmen, porters and safesmen, employed by the trimming manufacturers, are thrown out of employment.

The number of tailors affected, including basters, finishers, operators and pressmen, is 26,000. There are 1,400 plank, but secured a modification of cutters on strike and 25,000 others, inthe tariff plank. When it was learned cluding the vestmakers, trousersmakers and buttonhole workers. A targe num-

> The strike leaders explain the trouble by saving that it is not a strike for higher wages, but a strike to prevent a cut in wages, which they fear may come along if the open-shop system becomes a

ber of the strikers are Italian women.

DOES A VACATION PAY?

the other peoples of the world.

Does it pay to regain your cheerful personality? Does it pay to sip power from its

very fountain head? Does it pay to increase your creative

power and originality?

Does it pay to get a firmer grip on your business or profession?

Does it pay to regain your lost confidence by upbuilding your health?

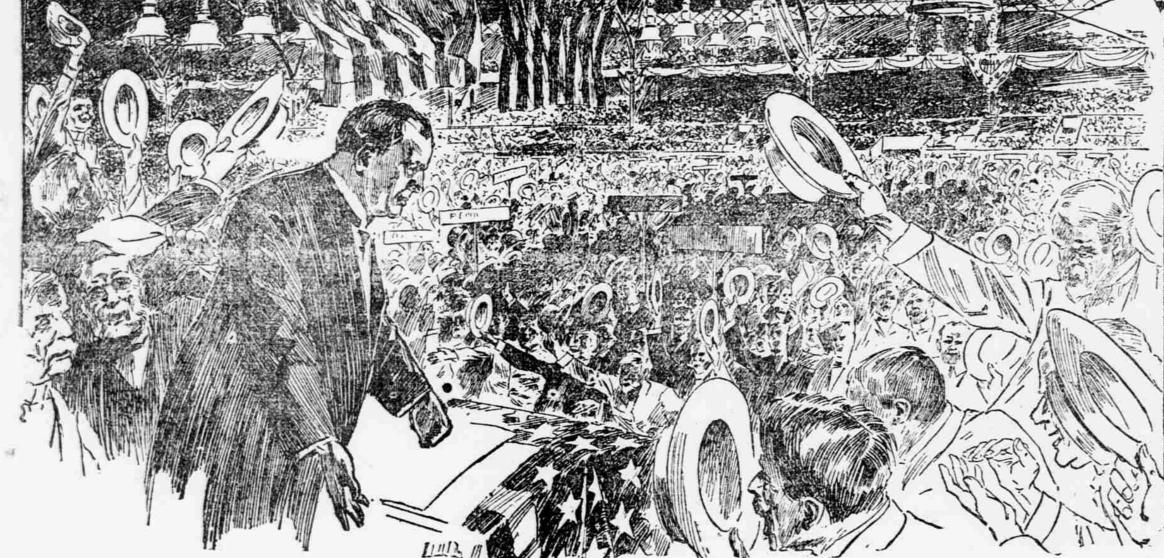
Will a fresh vigorous brain serve you better than a fagged, jaded one? Do you want to get rid of the scars

and stains of the year's campaign? Does it pay to exchange flaccid, stiffened muscles for strong, elastic ones?

Does it pay to get a new grip on life and to double your power to do good work? Does it pay to put iron into the blood

and to absorb granite strength from the everlasting hills?

Does it pay to renew the buoyancy and light-heartedness, the spontaneity and enthusiasm of youth?



-Chicago American.

TUMULTUOUS SCENES IN THE CONVENTION DURING THT NOMINATING SPEECHES.

through the scattering storm clouds.

Again the Democracy, after twelve | the hall from pit to dome. years, nominated its standard bearer in the late hours of the morning, and the other circumstances surrounding the nomination of Alton B. Parker, as well as the physical environment, were much the same as those on the wild star. A white silk banner, bearing the night of 1892.

The convention adopted without dissent a platform of which not 5 per cent of the whole convention heard a single paragraph read. All that the The Philippine delegation came in with delegates and the crowd heard with any distinctness was the declaration of free like those that had entered before Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who read it. It was an American flag of silk, the creed that had kept the committee on resolutions out of bed for a straight thirty-six hours, that the platform had the unanimous support of hind the Philippine flag and was heartthe committee.

There were two big demonstrations in connection with the event that had been in all minds since the opening cratic national convention Thursday day of the convention. One of them followed the speech of Martin W. Littleton, of New York, presenting to the convention the name of Judge Alton B. Parker, of the Empire State Supreme Court, and the other followed the speech of D. M. Delmas, of California. placing in nomination William Randolph Hearst.

A convention hall like an oven could not diminish the interest of the thousands of men and women. Womenbundreds of them-stood for hours among persons of all types whom they knew not. The hall was suffocating, but no one thought of moving until the big event had been brought to its

thunder and lightning played their vention hall were backed by an equal point with an expressed desire to Bryan, who led the debate, gave the midnight accompaniment to the din in- number of alternates. Nearly all the speak to the question and accordingly galleries another chance to shout themside the wigwam on the lake front in living leaders of the party, past and took the platform. He declared that selves hoarse. Chicago, where Grover Cleveland was present, were there. Around them, it had never been a part of Democrafnominated as the rising sun broke over them and mingling with them ic doctrine to consider the insular pos- Head, of the Committee on Credenwere 8,000 spectators, who crowded sessions as part of the United States tials, was able to read the majority re-

The first ripple of applause that | Arguing for the adoption of the rewent across the convention came from port Mr. Grady said the national comthe galleries when the Texas delegation marched in, bearing their flag of red, white and blue, with the single inscription "Florida Democracy; Safe and Sound," was borne into the hall shortly after the Texans had arrived, and was also greeted with applause. their banner, which was not floating

wrapped closely around the staff and tied hard and fast. Chairman Guffey of Pennsylvania strode in closely beily cheered.

Thursday. The morning session of the Demolasted less than an hour. There was a delay in calling it to order, and at 11 o'clock it became necessary to take a recess until 2 o'clock to await reports from the committees on permanent organization and credentials. The committee on permanent organization met at once and elected Representative Champ Clark as permanent chairman. The choice was unraimous. The real cause for the delay was the time needed to prepare the report of the committee on credentials. This committee disposed of the last contest at an early

to have its report ready for the con-

hour in the morning, but was unable

and he was opposed to such action.

CHAIRMAN CLARK.

mittee had decided to include Porto Rico in the call of the convention. The committee had to consider the question as to whether these delegates had the right to vote. The Supreme Court of the United States had decided that Porto Rico was a part of the territory of the United States. The Chairman Williams was given a same court had decided that the Phil- uary next.

port. It seated all the delegates from States and Territories where no contests had been filed. The Hopkins delegation from Illinois was seated by a vote of 647 to 299, after a scathing arraignment by William J. Bryan in which the terms "train robbers" and "highwaymen" were used. The Nebraskan was loudly cheered and all who tried to defend the cause of the

Shortly before noon Friday the Democratic national convention, after a brief session, adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening, the Committee on Resolutions having announced that the platform would not be ready for presentation until that time.

The feature of the early hours of the day was the knocking out by the committee on resolutions of the gold plank, which had been put in the platform. The exciting contests which marked the session of the committee throughout the night and the action on the gold plank was the talk of the morning hours. As the delegates arose their first inquiries were as to what the resolutions committee had done. W. J. Bryan, they learned, not only scored in the fight against the gold

Daniel Frohman has signed a contract with the boy violinist, Franz Von Vecsey, who has this year been the sensation of London and the Continent, for a four months' tour of the United States. which will begin in New York in Jan-