

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 follows:

Alton B. Parker	684
William R. Hearst	210
George Gray	8
Nelson A. Miles	3
Richard Olney	39
F. M. Cockrell	44
Edward C. Wall	26

It was a wild night for the representatives of the Democracy gathered in St. Louis from all parts of the coun-

try. Fifteen thousand persons heard 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.

No such tumultuous scenes have been presented in a national convention hall since 1892, when wind, rain,

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 and Bryan.

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 name by Champ Clark at nearly 2 o'clock in the morning to bring about the prettiest spectacle of a wonderful convention session. Thousands of those in the hall were Missourians, and every Missourian had a flag in reserve. When Mr. Clark finished his speech out came the flags, and every balcony soon was a waving mass of red, white and blue.

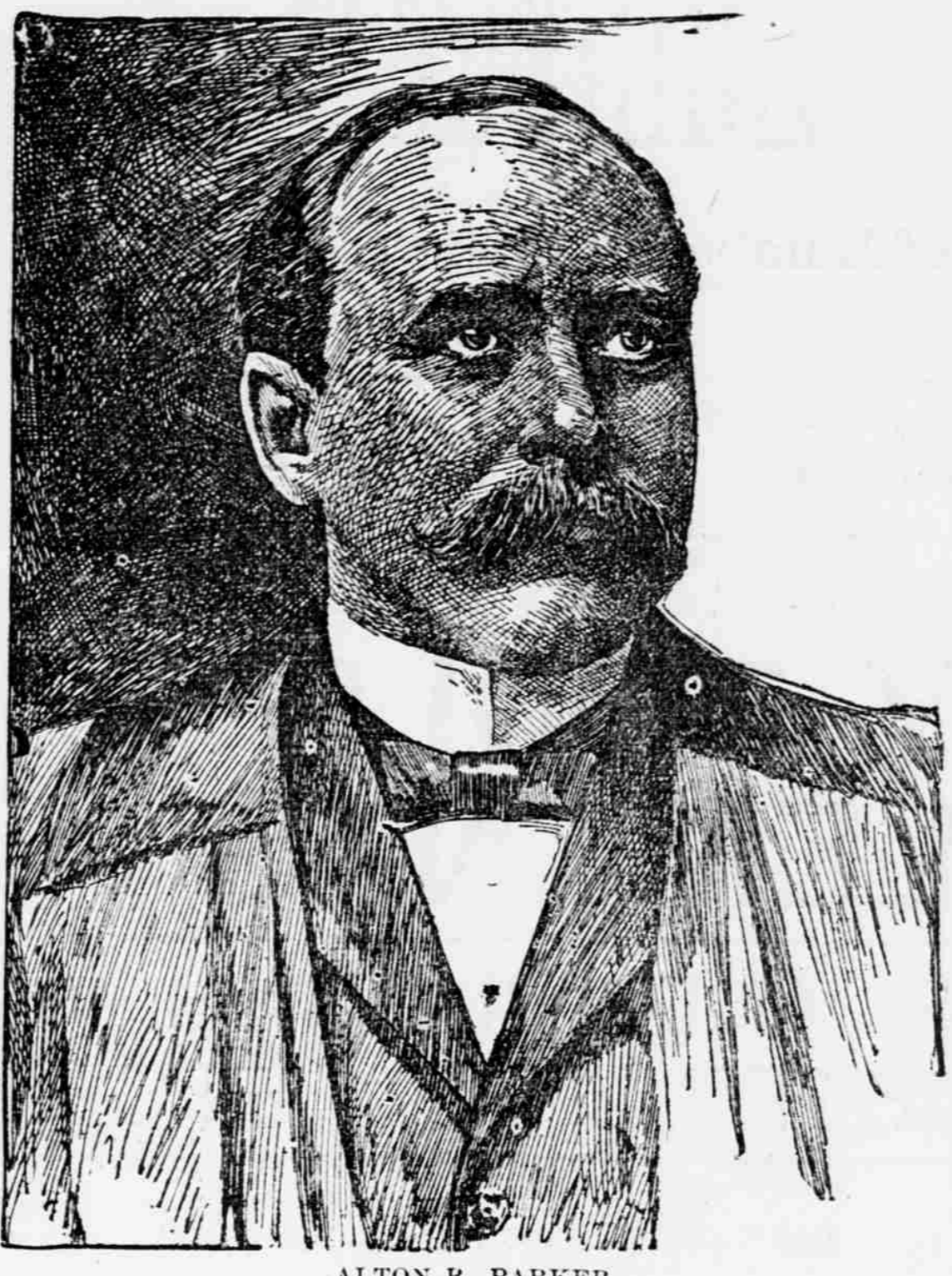
Messengers with big bunches of flags then rushed hither and thither distributing their wares, and, irrespective of personal choice as to nominees, everyone grasped the flags, stood on chairs and on railings—men and women alike—and did honor to the old man of Missouri.

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 offered by the Rev. John F. Cannon of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church of St. Louis.

With a brief address, following the offering of prayer, Chairman Jones introduced the temporary chairman of the convention—Congressman John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. As this man, the leader of the Democracy in the House of Congress, was escorted to the platform, the uproar was deafening. He was to sound the keynote of the campaign of 1904, and the throng gave him a tremendous ovation. The 1,000 delegates in the big con-



ALTON B. PARKER.

round of applause when he appeared. As soon as he had produced quiet in the hall by the use of his gavel he introduced Archbishop John J. Glennon, of St. Louis, who delivered the invocation.

The first business was the presentation and adoption of the report from the committee on rules. Thomas J. Grady of the committee on rules and order of business made his report and a fierce fight on admitting delegates from the Philippines was precipitated.

The committee recommended an amendment of the rules to provide for the seating of delegates from Porto Rico. An amendment was offered to include the Philippines. Senator Jerry South of Arkansas interrupted at this

point with an expressed desire to speak to the question and accordingly took the platform. He declared that it had never been a part of Democratic doctrine to consider the insular possessions as part of the United States and he was opposed to such action.

Arguing for the adoption of the report Mr. Grady said the national com-

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 same court had decided that the Phil-



CHAIRMAN CLARK.

ippines was not a part of the United States. The committee had followed this court and had given Porto Rico votes and withheld those from the Philippines.

The report of the committee on rules was adopted. This left in Porto Rico and shut out the Philippines.

The committee on credentials announced it would not be ready to report until afternoon, and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The Bryan demonstration inaugurated Thursday afternoon's session and transformed the interior of the Coliseum into a seething mass of shrieking, perspiring humanity. Then came the fight over the minority report of the Committee on Credentials, and

Nutshell Comparison of Two Platforms.

Republican Platform 1904. Democratic Platform 1904.

THE PHILIPPINES.

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 government, made it effective and strong in administration and have conferred upon the people of the islands the largest civil liberty they have ever had.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We insist that we ought to do for the Philippines what we have already done for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now and upon suitable guarantees 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 independent, to work out their own destiny.

THE TRUSTS.

Laws enacted by the Republican party which the Democratic party failed to enforce, and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination or the illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital have been fearlessly enforced by a Republican President, and new laws insuring reasonable publicity as to the operation of great corporations and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by a Republican Congress.

THE TRUSTS.

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 beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity.

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 maintenance of the principles of protection, 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 cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party.

THE TARIFF.

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 the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

MONEY QUESTION.

We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national 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 to it.

MONEY QUESTION.

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 a Federal government in all its integrity and vitality, but in simplicity.

FOREIGN POLICY.

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 McKinley, and President Roosevelt.

FOREIGN POLICY.

We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient, without an unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

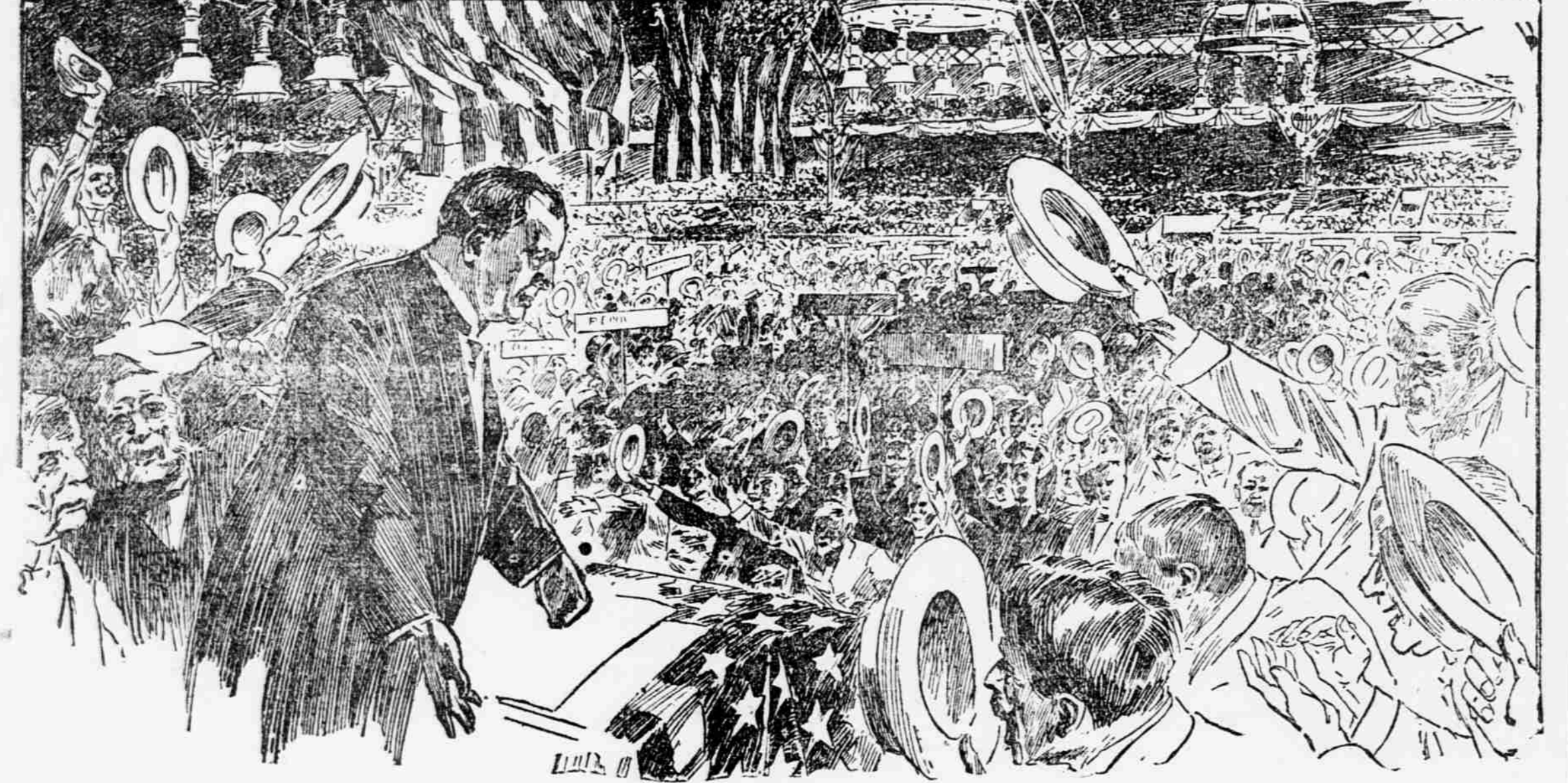
We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially the same rights in capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

His prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the highest terms, not only secured to us the canal route, but avoided foreign complications which might have been of a very serious character.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The Democracy when entrusted with power will construct the Panama Canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for—a great inter-oceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and broader and less trampled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.



TUMULTUOUS SCENES IN THE CONVENTION DURING THE NOMINATING SPEECHES.

thunder and lightning played their midnight accompaniment to the din inside the wigwam on the lake front in Chicago, where Grover Cleveland was nominated as the rising sun broke through the scattering storm clouds.

Again the Democracy, after twelve 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 night of 1892.

The convention adopted without dissent a platform of which not 5 percent of the whole convention heard a single paragraph read. All that the delegates and the crowd heard with any distinctness was the declaration of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who read 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 the committee.

vention hall were backed by an equal number of alternates. Nearly all the living leaders of the party, past and present, were there. Around them, over them and mingling with them were 8,000 spectators, who crowded the hall from pit to dome.

The first ripple of applause that went across the convention came from the galleries when the Texas delegation marched in, bearing their flag of red, white and blue, with the single star. A white silk banner, bearing the inscription "Florida Democracy; Safe and Sound," was borne into the hall shortly after the Texans had arrived, and was also greeted with applause. The Philippine delegation came in with their banner, which was not floating free like those that had entered before it. It was an American flag of silk, wrapped closely around the staff and tied hard and fast. Chairman Guffey of Pennsylvania strode in closely behind the Philippine flag and was heartily cheered.

Thursday.
The morning session of the Democratic national convention Thursday lasted 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 unanimous. 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 hour in the morning, but was unable to have its report ready for the convention.

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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 salesmen, employed by the trimming manufacturers, are thrown out of employment.

DOES A VACATION PAY?

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 rebuilding 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?