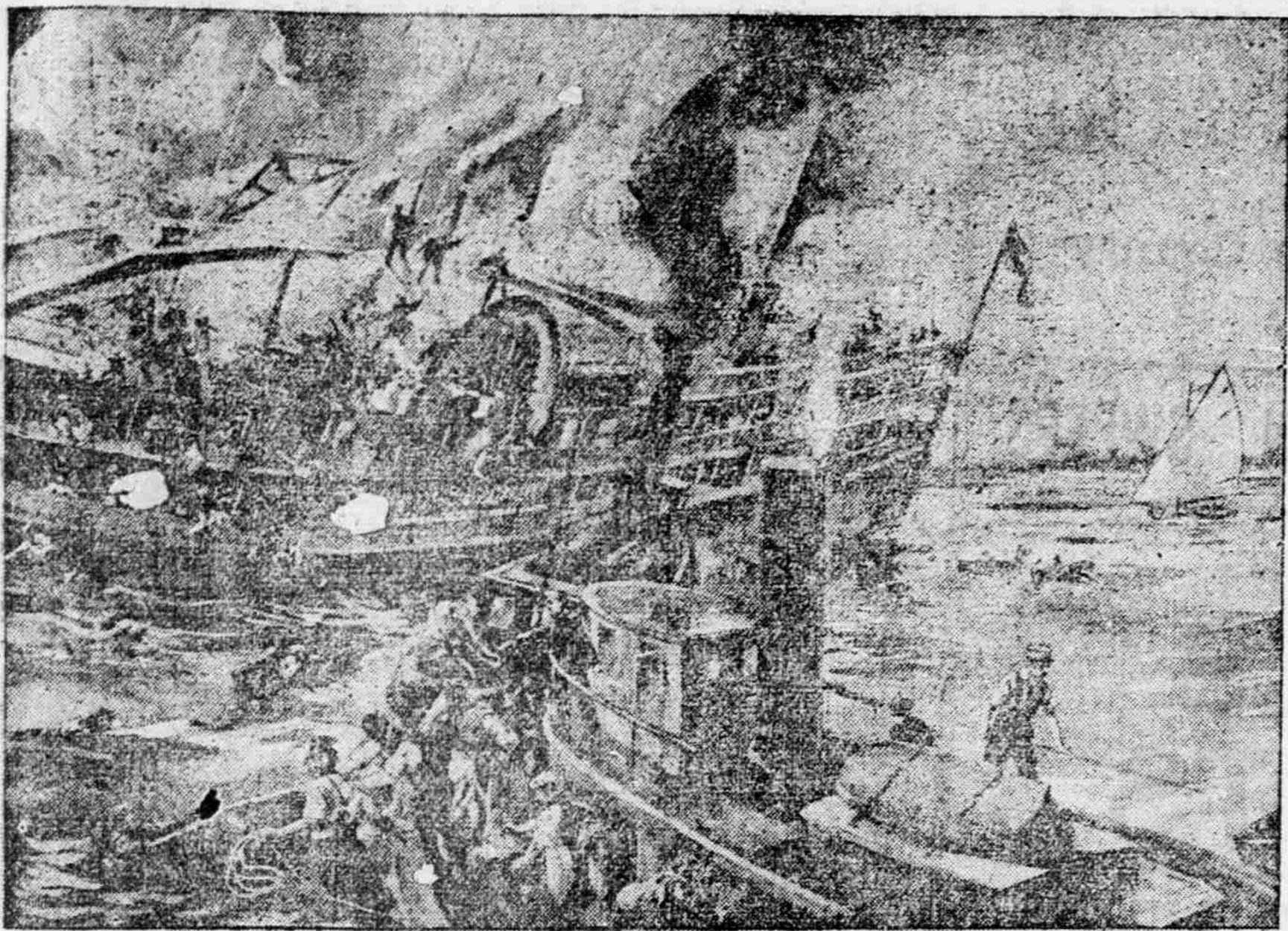


THE DISASTER TO THE "GENERAL SLOCUM."



TUGS AND ROW-BOATS ATTEMPTING TO SAVE THE PASSENGERS OF THE BURNING STEAMER. The steamer "General Slocum," carrying the annual Sunday school excursion of the St. Mark's German Lutheran Church, of New York, to Locust Grove, Long Island Sound, on June 15, took fire while off Sunken Meadows. The flames speedily became uncontrollable, and panic followed. The vessel, unable to turn because of the Hell Gate rocks, was run at full speed to North Brother Island, and there beached. The hurricane deck gave way almost at the first. Many brave attempts at rescue were made, but nothing could prevent an enormous sacrifice of life, and over 1,000 persons, mostly women and children, perished.

EXCURSION TRAIN IS WRECKED.

Twenty-four persons killed and seventy-two injured at Glenwood, Ill. Twenty-four women and children were killed and seventy-two injured, forty seriously, in a collision between an excursion train loaded to the platforms with Sunday school picnickers from Doremus Congregational Church, Chicago, and a freight train near Glenwood, Ill., at 6:40 o'clock Wednesday night.

The wreck was the result of a misunderstanding of orders. The excursion train was coming north on the south-bound track of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad when at a curve half a mile south of Glenwood it crashed into the rear end of a coal train. The baggage car was telescoped and the first coach completely demolished. Both cars were filled with children and old women.

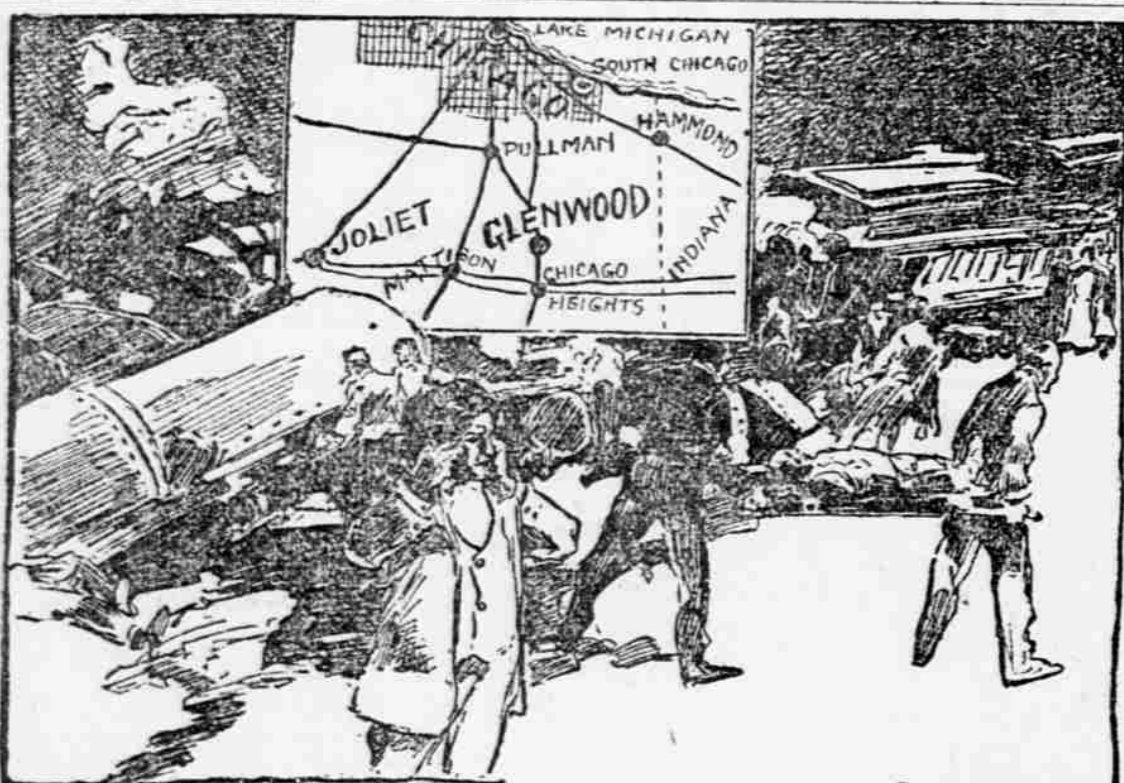
The party of 750 picnickers was returning from Island Park, Mokenca. For the most part the passengers were happy children and their mothers. Some were singing and some were asleep when the wreck came.

At the crash those in the rear cars of the eleven-coach train rushed for the doors or jumped through the windows, many being injured. In front, the first two cars, crushed like egg shells, were crowded with dead and injured.

The baggage car had been filled with romping children. The roof of the first passenger was rammed clear through it, pushing the cruelly crushed mass of humanity through the breaks in the walls. The first passenger car was torn to splinters.

Word was sent to Chicago Heights and Glenwood and relief parties reached the spot fifteen minutes later. The scene was a most fearful thing. Struggling masses of bodies could be seen through the openings in the cars. The dead and injured were packed in together.

The dead were terribly, horribly mangled, heads and limbs having been severed, and in the midst were the maimed and injured living. It was fifteen minutes before the first body was taken out. There was no screaming or wailing. The picnickers came to the aid of the workers who had arrived in large num-



WRECK OF PICNIC TRAIN AND WHERE IT OCCURRED.

bers. Eight physicians were soon on the scene.

The enormity of the catastrophe did not become apparent until they started to take the bodies out. The passengers in two cars which were smashed were mostly mothers and their children. Families had stayed together. Few in the other coaches had relatives among those killed.

The lack of water caused much delay and a dozen mangled little ones breathed their last under the scrub oaks on the seat cushions.

Fires were built to heat water. The farmers brought water in milk cans. The field hospital was operating among the piles of dead until 8 o'clock, when the last bodies which could be found were taken out and placed on a special train for Chicago.

Officers are searching for Edward Bowen, a negro farm hand, who disappeared shortly after the mysterious disappearance of the 14-year-old daughter of Perry P. Joseph, a farmer near Hollyville, Del. The father swore out a warrant after discovering a cabin in the woods which bore signs of a struggle in its interior.

Judge Beekman Winthrop was inaugurated as Governor of Porto Rico.



Prince Dolgorouki, who assaulted Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, has been exiled to Archangel.

It is said that two British yachtsmen are seriously contemplating challenging for the America's cup, the world's emblem of yachting supremacy.

The dowager duchess of Abercorn is the oldest living British peeress. She has lived through five reigns, one of them the longest on record.

Cab drivers in London, England, are again on strike. They say it is impossible to pay the amounts fixed by the Asquith award ten years ago.

The bubonic plague has broken out at Paiza, Peru, on the border of Ecuador, and is raging with such violence as to occasion alarm in both countries. June 10 ten firemen died of the plague at Paiza within three hours.

Investigations made by representatives of European governments confirm the recent reports of shocking massacres of Armenians in the Sassun district of Asiatic Turkey by Turkish troops. According to some reports 43 villages were destroyed and the inhabitants killed. The British, French and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople have joined in remonstrances to the Turkish government against the perpetration of such atrocities.

A treaty of arbitration between Spain and Portugal has recently been signed. It conforms with The Hague convention.

Holland and Denmark have concluded a treaty of arbitration, by which they agree to submit to the tribunal of The Hague all differences which cannot be settled by the ordinary processes of diplomacy. The treaty is broader than most agreements of the kind, and the

only cases excluded are those in which the vital interests or honor of either party are involved.

Such a secrecy about their affairs is maintained by the Tibetans that, according to a correspondent of the London Times, the fact that they have a postal system with properly authorized government stamps has only just leaked out. A photograph of a Tibetan stamp shows it to be merely a native character impressed in red sealing wax. A missionary says that the sender of a letter in Tibet takes it to the nearest official postoffice, pays the postage, and then the letter is impressed with the seal and duly forwarded.

It is announced that Earl Grey, lord lieutenant of Northumberland, will succeed the Earl of Minto as Governor General of Canada when Lord Minto's term expires next October. Earl Grey is a brother-in-law of Lord Minto. He was a member of Parliament 1880-86, and one of the original promoters of the South African Chartered Company, and administrator of Rhodesia, 1896-98. Recently he has been actively identified with the interesting movement of the Public House Trust Company of England, for the establishment of municipal saloons to discourage the sale of intoxicating liquor, and to promote the use of tea and coffee as substitutes.

PAUL KRUGER IS DEAD.

Former President of Transvaal Republic Passes Away in Switzerland. Former President Kruger of the Transvaal republic died at Clarens, Canton Vaud, Switzerland.

President Kruger's name has for twenty years been a household one throughout the civilized world. He won for himself the title of "Modern Champion of Liberty."

Disappointment over the conquering of the South African republics by Great Britain primarily caused his death, although the fatal disease has been diagnosed as a gradual wasting away due to the infirmities of old age.

When the war broke out President Kruger had an enormous private fortune,



OOM PAUL KRUGER.

which he sacrificed in the hopeless cause of liberty. When he left South Africa, never to return, he had less than \$5,000, according to an authoritative report. He was 79 years old.

WOULD AVOID DIPPING CATTLE.

Delegation Petitions President and Secretary of Agriculture.

By an order promulgated in March by the Secretary of Agriculture, it is required that all cattle west of the Mississippi river intended for shipment should be "dipped" in a preparation prescribed by the department for the purpose of absolutely exterminating the skin disorder known as the mange, which has existed to a limited extent for many years in that section.

As it has been found impossible to make necessary preparations and round up and dip the cattle within the limited time allowed, numerous petitions have reached the department praying for a relaxation of the order. The other day a delegation appeared before the Secretary of Agriculture, and later called on the President, requesting that the order be so modified as to obviate the dipping of beef cattle before shipment and in lieu thereof to institute rigid government inspection at the point of shipment before the cattle are loaded on the cars.

Sparks from the Wires.

The Seaboard Air Line is having ten locomotives built at the Baldwin works. What is known as the Santa Fe system embraces over nine thousand miles of track.

A daily paper at Rapid City, S. D., is managed and edited by Mrs. Alice R. Gossage. Her husband is an invalid.

Potato growers in the Kaw valley, in Kansas, will have only from a third to a half crop this year, owing to the excessive rains.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank at Moine, Kan., to begin business, with a capital of \$25,000.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Plainville, Kan., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000.

F. Harwood, formerly assistant general freight agent of the Illinois Central at Evansville, has been appointed coal traffic manager for the company at Chicago.

The headquarters of William J. Leahy, assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, have been transferred from Chicago to St. Louis.

Immigration and industrial agents of Southwestern railroads look forward to a heavy movement of homeseekers toward Indian Territory and Texas during the summer and autumn months.

PARKER'S RUNNING MATE.

Henry G. Davis Has Second Place on Democratic Ticket.

Henry G. Davis, former United States Senator from West Virginia, was nominated for the vice presidency by the Democratic national convention at 1:10 o'clock Sunday morning. The nomination by a national convention on Sunday was unprecedented in the history of American conventions. There were three other candidates, ex-Senator George Turner of Washington, Congressman James R. Williams of Illinois and William A. Harris of Kansas. Mr. Davis was just short of election on the first ballot, but the delegates clambered into his band wagon at once and his nomination was made unanimous. At 1:31 a. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

When the convention met at 2:30 Saturday afternoon, after the ten-hour session of the night before, it was expected that it would adjourn by 5 or 6 o'clock with a complete ticket. Matters progressed slowly for an hour, and it soon became apparent that the convention was utterly at sea in the vice presidential matter.

Delegates formed in small caucuses on the floor and suggested candidates by the score. The informal caucusing was little more than gossip, and an adjournment was decided on so that the leaders might have a chance to survey the list of candidates and crystallize the scattered sentiment. Mr. Bryan had retired at 6 a. m., after fifty sleepless hours, and did not come to the afternoon session.

An adjournment was taken soon after 3 o'clock to 5:20. In the meantime the leaders had caucused at the Southern and selected Davis. The original plan was to nominate a for-



HENRY G. DAVIS.

mer silver man. But when the Parker people found that their voting strength in the convention was such that they could do as they pleased they decided to pick a man of well-known good leanings. Finally Davis was suggested. His age—he is 82 years old—was urged against him, but on the other hand it was pointed out that he was extremely wealthy, had a long and honorable political and official career behind him, and had always been "sound" on the money question.

The nominating speeches were made at the afternoon session, and the convention was up to the roll call of States when a telegram was received from Judge Parker stating that he believed the gold standard was irrevocably established, and that if the majority of the delegates did not like his views he would decline the nomination. Senator Culberson of Texas moved a recess with the remark: "Before this convention proceeds to nominate a candidate for Vice President we should ascertain if we have a candidate for the presidency." So a recess was taken and the leaders at once gathered in conference.

The night session started at 8:30 o'clock. After hours of great excitement among leaders and a sensational debate on the floor, the convention officially assured Judge Parker that there has been no misunderstanding of his views, and that there is no reason why he cannot conscientiously stand upon the platform.

It was nearly 1 o'clock Sunday morning before the roll call on the vice presidency started. Not more than 1,000 persons outside of the delegates and others having business in the convention were present. The roll call was immediately followed by a motion to make the vote unanimous, and the motion was carried with a whoop.

The vote for vice presidential candidates was as follows:

Davis ..... 646 Williams .... 163  
Turner ..... 92 Harris ..... 58

The motion to make the vote unanimous was made by Ohio. The vote for Davis was almost up to the vote on Parker, his being 658 before any delegates changed their votes. The visitors rushed for the exits, and those having business matters to attend to crowded around the speakers' stand. After a few moments of loud talking by Chairman Clark, that was not heard in the final rush, the Democratic national convention of 1904 passed into history.

Dr. G. M. Whipple of Danvers, Conn., has been appointed to a professorship in the department of science and art education at Cornell.

It is claimed that the father of Gen. Kuroki, the victorious Japanese commander, was a Frenchman. His mother was a Japanese.

Hugh McLaughlin, Brooklyn's veteran politician, has collected 1,024,000 stamps.



The Republican Hippodrome.

The quadrennial Republican show, advertised for Chicago, has come and gone. There was much that was amusing, and no Democrat is complaining. It was the greatest, because the most typical, Republican performance that has been witnessed since the Rough-Riding dictator's troops made their immortal charge upon a defenseless lunch counter at Tampa.

Talk about your American independence, but the Chicago convention sets an example which should never be forgotten—or followed. We have heard much about the glory of individual liberty in this republic. It has been the boast of the American that here every man is a sovereign, who may think and act for himself. Yet here, in the early dawn of the twentieth century, under the glare of concentrated public attention, the Republican party presents a spectacle of abasement and obsequious cringing unprecedented in the history of the nation, and inexplicable, save upon the ground of political degradation and decay. It was a gathering of subordinates, obedient and submissive. It was the natural outgrowth of a system which has erased individuality in the interest of combination and made the trust the symbol of a perverted civilization.

A gathering in Russia could not have been more meekly submissive to the Czar than this assemblage of American time-servers to the political soubrette who divides his time between killing wild animals in Colorado and slaughtering American ideals in Washington. Yes, "soubrette" is the word. Roosevelt is as far from being genuine presidential timber as pine is from hickory or bamboo from oak. But he has become the Republican attraction. He is expected to draw the crowd. He plays to the jaded senses of the world-weary. While others move naturally in the line of dignified citizenship, he covets and pirouettes and poses. He is the novelty—the widely advertised and theatrically introduced star.

In short, it is a "game of politics" with the Republican party, and is played with as much lack of human sympathy or sincerity as though every citizen were a graven image and each voter inanimate clay.

And this self-constituted dictator whom every self-respecting Republican of note privately execrates and publicly applauds is the candidate of the party of "conservatism" and high "respectability," which persistently opposes the Democratic party because of its fidelity to the common people. Yes, even more. The political serfs and panderers who acted under the Roosevelt lash are the men who assume to represent true Americanism, who claim for their party a monopoly of patriotism, and who, wrapping the flag of freedom about them, would have you believe that they are the personification of the Declaration of Independence.

Dissemblers and hypocrites, of what stuff do they think the American people are made? Surely no intelligent voter can be deceived by the platitudes of the platform or the vaudeville antics of the candidate. No observing man can mistake the farcical dummy exhibition at Chicago for a convention of free men, assembled for the general weal. Its every sign proclaimed it to be a gathering of the national grafters, who prey upon the public and rally under the banner of a party which knows no creed save that of Greed, no hope save Private Gain.

Its campaign shibboleth is "stand pat," which, interpreted in the light of history, means "stand and deliver," for it has given birth and strength to the commercial outlaws who have raised the black flag of piracy upon every commercial highway in the land.

When the nominating orators at Chicago spoke of the purity of the Republican party, to what did they refer? Were they seriously defying the public intelligence or aspiring to fame as humorists? Did they have reference to the crimes and villainies of the Spanish war, with its vicious contracts, its death-dealing transports, its miasmatic camps and its embalmed beef? Were they paying tribute to Littauer and his gloves? Could they have had in mind the unparalleled postoffice scandals which have disgraced the postal system throughout the world, and brought the blush of shame to every postage stamp which looks you in the face?

They had much to say about justice and the reward which merit earns. This must have been in recognition of that fine sense of justice which prompted the promotion of Leonard Wood, at one bound, over the heads of 400 loyal and deserving officers of the United States army.

But why enumerate the inconsistencies and incongruities of a party which has been most "honest" in promise and burglarious in performance, and which exhibits the prim prudish of society upon the outer walls while its real patriots are at work upon the treasury vaults within? It is the old story, made bold and revolting by the coarse fiber and defiant spirit of the man at the helm, and every Democrat may look forward with hope and confidence to the coming conflict.

Roosevelt has passed his zenith and is a falling meteor. His name carried no magic to the Chicago convention, and the applause which was finally ex-

orted from the yawning crowd was the ludicrous climax of a "one man show." That it was made to order everybody knows, and that it was known to be the grotesque finale of a political farce comedy was evidenced by the smile of mingled amusement and chagrin which passed over the face of the nation when it was announced.

The country is ripe for a change of policy at Washington. There is a demand for statesmanship, instead of political theatrics. The average American is praying for a return to dignity and mental sobriety in the White House. The public longs for an opportunity to substitute sincerity for mock heroics.—New York News.

The Republican Tariff Trap.

There is now no doubt that the Republican National campaign is to be carried out on the same theory that Mr. Roosevelt has marked out for the congressional campaign. The plank of the platform adopted at Chicago on the tariff plainly shows that in States or Congressional districts that want to "stand pat" the Republican platform can be shown to stand for protection, even to those trusts who sell their products cheaper abroad than here. For the platform says: "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."

In those States and Congressional districts that are demanding reciprocity, or that the tariff be reduced on trusts' products that are sold cheaper abroad than here, the platform will fit their ideas equally well, for it says: "We believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their (our foreign markets) further extension, including commercial reciprocity, wherever reciprocal arrangements can be perfected consistent with the principles of protection."

That was written in the platform so that those Republicans in Massachusetts and other States bordering on Canada could be shown that it favored reciprocity with Canada. Those Republicans of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States who believe that the tariff should be reformed where it shelters trusts must rely upon the promise, "rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interests demand their alteration." But for fear that some Republican candidate for Congress might commit himself for a readjustment of the present rates of duties, even if he had to break party lines to do so, he was admonished in the platform that, "this work cannot safely be committed to other hands than those of the Republican party. To entrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster."

That, of course, means that a Republican Congressman who has been elected by his constituents on the faith of his promise to favor tariff reform, must vote as the majority of his party dictates or be considered as a traitor. The framers of the platform, President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge, knew full well that a majority of the Republican members of the next Congress will be "standpaters" and in a caucus could effectually tie up any independent member.

Viewing all that is said upon the tariff as a whole, the declarations must be looked upon as a straddle and like the colored man's fish trap that opened up stream and down: "Will catch 'em a going and a coming."

But the trusts and combines can point with pride to this platform and their magnates be wheeled into campaign contributions and that is a much more pressing matter than what the next Congress will do two or three years ahead. Republican tariff reformers should ask themselves the question: "Why did the Republican leaders make the tariff plank ambiguous, so that no one can say what it really means, if it was intended to promise revision?" Anything of doubtful meaning is generally looked upon with distrust and that is the way a good many Republican voters will look at the matter and distrust begets opposition.

Playing in Luck. "It's a lucky thing for me I ain't in the box," said the great base-ball twirler, as he paraded up and down the bedroom floor with his tooth-cutting son and heir.

"Why?" asked his wife, sleepily. "Because," he answered, "I don't seem to have any control of the bawl."

Slight Mistake. "Those large bumps," said the phrenologist, "would indicate that some of your ancestors were eccentric."

"You're up against it there, professor," replied the man in the chair; "they indicate an eccentric wife. Confine your examination to the small bumps, please."

First Past the Post. "Now that we are married, my dear," said the happy leap-year victim, "we will have no secrets from each other."

"Indeed, we won't, darling," cooed bridelets. "Suppose you begin by telling me how much you paid for the engagement ring."