

PARKER IS NOTIFIED.

CHAMP CLARK INFORMS HIM OF NOMINATION.

Ceremonies at Country Home of Democratic Candidate for Presidency—In Accepting Mr. Parker Gives His Position on Prominent Political Questions

Notification day, the greatest day in the modern history of Ulster County, New York, arrived with a pouring rain which set in just after daylight and confounded the prophecies of those who had promised Judge Parker ideal weather when he was to receive formal information of his selection by the Democratic national convention as its nominee for President of the United States. When Judge Parker arose at the usual hour Wednesday morning the rain was coming down in a steady pour from a leaden sky. The unpromising weather and the comments of his family and guests on the subject were received by the Judge himself with a smile and he went about the business of the day with his usually cheerful spirits. The informality of the proceedings to come was shown by the absence of any visible preparation or ceremony



ALTON B. PARKER.

about Rosemount. No request was made for police protection. Expecting that the day would be pleasant and that a crowd would flock to the ceremony on the lawn, Deputy Sheriff Webster of Kingston volunteered to bring up to Esopus a few deputies and have them in readiness in case the press about the speaker's stand made their assistance desirable. The offer was accepted with thanks by Secretary McCausland, but there was little need even of this presence of civil authority. The steamer Sagamore, bearing the Democratic notification committee, was sighted from Rosemount at 1:05 p. m., and reached Rosemount at 1:30. At 11:30 the rain had nearly ceased, turning to a fine mist, but the cloudy sky showed no break. The ceremonies began as soon as the party on the Sagamore had disembarked. The opening speech was that of Chairman Champ Clark of Missouri, who formally notified Judge Parker of his nomination and presented to him a certified copy of the platform adopted by the St. Louis convention and of the message decided upon by the convention in reply to the Judge's telegram on the gold standard sent to William F. Sheehan. Judge Parker followed Mr. Clark with his speech formally accepting the nomination. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception.

Extracts from Parker's Speech.
"It has been well said, in substance, that there are two powers in government—one the power of the sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference in these powers is the difference between a republic and a monarchy. One represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism."

"The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people."
"What is needed—in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis—is not so much other and different laws, as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing laws."
"It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self-government to the Filipinos."
"We are not a military people, bent on conquest or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peace, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth. ... We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of gentleness."

"I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an election by the people I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a re-nomination."

John Jackson, a negro, was hanged at Uniontown, Pa., for the murder of Jack Kinney, also colored, whom he killed near Conneville June 30, 1903, in a quarrel over a game of craps. The trap refused to work and for five minutes the condemned man stood with the black cap on his head while the spring was being adjusted.

Aeronaft Baldwin of Springfield, Ohio, fell a distance of thirty feet at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was seriously injured. His balloon caught in a tree top and he was dumped out.

PARKER'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Democratic Candidate for Presidency Defines His Position on Currency, Powers of Government, Tariff and Philippine Questions, and Declares for One Term Only.

In accepting the nomination for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, Alton B. Parker made the following address at his home in Esopus, N. Y.:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee— I have resigned the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of this State in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention has put upon me. I do not, however, regard this as a departure from the court to which I had the honor to belong or to the eminent members of the judiciary of this country, whom I may now say, as a private citizen, I am justly proud.

Praises the Platform.
The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and directness the course to be pursued through their proper application.

Senates is Republican.
It is a fact and should be frankly conceded to the high party in power in the coming contest we cannot hope to secure a majority in the Senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any measure of importance to save that to which the Republican majority in the Senate may consent. While, therefore, we are unable to give assurances of relief to the country from such matters as burden them, it is due to them that we state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe in control both by the people and by both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of the government are in favor of it are elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself in the country.

Tariff Helps Trusts.
The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in the necessities of commerce, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

Departments are Limited.
Occasionally, by reason of necessity or impendent taxation for relief from the cause of limitations placed upon the departments of government by the Constitution are disregarded by officials desiring to extend their jurisdiction beyond the limits which the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the people, in whom all powers are vested, have provided a medium of the Constitution, to limit the governmental powers conferred and to say to departments created by it: "Thus far shall they go, no farther."

Quotes Thomas Jefferson.
Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to William C. Jarvis, touching the perpetuity of our institutions, written many years after he had retired to private life, said: "If the three powers of our government—executive, legislative, and judicial—certain powers, and it is the duty of those administering each department, not to act as protectors, but as destroyers, the potency of the coordinate branches of the government, and thus secure the exercise of all the powers conferred by the people."

Freedom for Filipinos.
It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self-government to the Filipinos. We are not a military people, bent on conquest or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peace, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth. ... We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of gentleness."

Responsibility in Philippines.
Viewing the question from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the \$200,000,000 expended in the purchase of the islands and the \$950,000,000 said to have been since disbursed by the United States, will have done anything to bring the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which such expenditure has incurred for the United States, and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it."

States has attained that eminence. Our country became a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people established a free government, the source of whose authority sprang, and was continuously to proceed, from the will of the people and prosperity grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens, to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the old world seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity denied them in their own countries, spread over the face of the land, reduced the wastes and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways and railroads, till now a nation which at the formation of the government numbered only three millions in population has become eighty millions, and from ocean to ocean and the lakes to the gulf the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning and arts of civilization.

What Makes World Power.
It is the liberty, the advancement and the prosperity of its citizens—not any career of conquest—that make the country a world power. This condition we owe to the bounty of Providence, unfolded in the great natural resources of the country, to the fathers of the Republic, and to the form of government established by them, to the energy, industry, moral character and law-abiding spirit of the people themselves.

Should Avoid Foreign Disputes.
I protest, however, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that by reason of the commanding position we have assumed in the world we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries, and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world. I also protest against the creation of any such military establishment as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude of constant interference in the activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved.

Patritism and Military.
The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace, or the absence of large military establishments, tend to inspire patriotism, not physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of to-day to the history of the Civil War. For fifty years, in the absence of any war with Mexico, this country had been at peace, with a standing army most of the time less than 10,000 men. He who has seen the carnage of a battle, and the heroic deeds of the heroes of the Civil War, will appreciate the fact that a small army of a few thousand men could have maintained our peace and our honor.

Letter to Deal With Issues.
As I have already proceeded at too great length in the question of the tariff, the platform must await my letter of acceptance.

Reasons for One-Term Views.
Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of the office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance in the future political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past, and will be in the future, presented to the President for determination, and in approaching their consideration, as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them, he should be untroubled by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally.

Rough Treatment.
"You told me you were going to propose to her. Did you do it?"
"Yes, and she took me for a walk—"
"Ah! to talk it over, eh?"
"You misunderstand me. I say she took me for a walk—I mean she treated me as if I were something to walk upon."—Philadelphia Press.

Well Secured.
Mr. Stubb—What do you think of Cluby saying you had me tied down? I denied it.
Mrs. Stubb—I am glad you had that much sense left. What did you tell him?
Mr. Stubb—I told him you had me chained down.

Knew His Business.
"Yes," said the druggist to the applicant for a position, "I need an assistant. Are you a graduate in pharmacy?"
"Not me," replied the job hunter.
"I ain't one of them cheap pill compounders; but I can draw soda with both hands and mix 107 different sir-ups. See?"

Asked and Answered.
"What is love?" asked the sweet girl who was looking for a chance to leap.
"Love," replied the old bachelor, "is a kind of insanity that makes a man call a 200-pound female his little turtle dove."

SEEK TO END STRIKE.

MARKET MEN MAKE AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

Peace Plan Rejected by Packers, Who Refuse Further Conferences—Union Leader Foresees Long Contest—Men Confident as Ever.

Plans to settle the packing house strike in Chicago through the mediation of the retail dealers have come to nothing. The packers told the market men they saw no reason for another conference with the representatives of the interested unions. It was only after a five hours' meeting in the office of Nelson Morris & Co. that the retail dealers were satisfied the negative answer of the employers was final.

The failure of the attempt to reopen negotiations left the union labor committee at sea as to the next step to be taken toward a successful termination of their fight on the packing concerns. Later the market men met the leaders of the butcher workmen and of the teamsters to discuss ways and means by which the dealers can obtain meat while the strike lasts.

No Hope of Arbitration.
Independently of the efforts of the retail dealers to arrange for a conference an attempt was made to secure the sentiments of both sides to the controversy, regarding negotiations for peace. The result of this inquiry was that there was no prospect of settling the strike along any lines involving an arbitration of the differences. While they would not discuss the matter, it is known that one of the reasons of the packers for refusing negotiations lies in their claim that they "practically" have broken the strike and are operating their plants at almost normal capacity.

President in Denying Prayer Says Crime Deserves Swift Punishment.
In declining to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed on John W. Burley, colored, whose victim was a 4 1/2-year-old girl, President Roosevelt made the following comment on Burley's crime:

"The crime in question is one to the existence of which we largely owe the existence of that spirit of lawlessness which takes form in lynching. It is essential that the punishment for it should be not only as certain but as swift as possible. It is to be regretted that we do not have special provision for more summary dealing with this type of cases. The more we do what in us lies to secure certain and swift justice in dealing with these cases the more effectively do we work against the growth of that lynch spirit which is so full of evil and so dangerous to the community as a whole."

WISCONSIN STALWARTS SCORE.
Given Right to Sue Secretary of State to Restrain La Follette.
The Wisconsin Supreme Court has issued an order giving the "stalwart" faction of the Republican party of the State authority to bring suit against Secretary of State Houser to restrain him from placing the nominees of the La Follette State ticket on the official ballot under the regular party designation of "Republican" and compelling him to place the "stalwart" nominees on the ballot under the designation of "Republican." The court granted the request without leaving the bench. The defendant was given twenty days in which to answer and the case will come up for argument Sept. 6. The La Follette faction will contest the action.

Methodism Has 1,224 Deaconesses.
The Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., has accepted the presidency of Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo.
Miss Josephine Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of the discoverer of Florida, has entered a convent at Albany.

The Very Rev. Dean Lenihan of Marshalltown, Iowa, is to be the first bishop of the new diocese of Great Falls, Mont.
The Rev. Peter MacQueen, pastor of the First Parish Church, in Charlestown, Mass., predicts the union of all Protestant denominations.

The Rev. Dr. D. R. Lucas, pastor of the Christian Church of North Indianapolis, Ind., is department commander of Indiana of the G. A. R.
K. G. H. von Scheel, bishop of Gotland, Sweden, who is the semi-official representative of King Oscar and will attend the various world's congresses at the St. Louis exposition, is one of the noted prelates of Europe.

Archbishop Farley of New York has directed that hereafter no Jews or infidels or professed non-believers shall be employed in the choirs of churches in his diocese.
The Rev. Walter Marvinne, chaplain U. S. A., stationed at Ft. Douglas, in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, has been transferred on promotion to Fort Adams, near Newport.

Miss Ruth Ward, daughter of the Rev. C. B. Ward of Bustar, India, died of cholera at the home of the Rev. D. H. Lee, Calcutta, where she had been working for a year as a missionary.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR VEST.

Passes Almost Imperceptibly Away at Home in Sweet Springs, Mo.

After lingering for weeks between life and death former Senator G. G. Vest passed peacefully away Tuesday at his home in Sweet Springs, Mo. He had been so near death for three days that the end came without a struggle. He was conscious until about 2 a. m. Sunday morning, when he sunk into a state of coma, from which he never aroused. Mr. Vest lost the power of speech Saturday morning, but for sev-



SENATOR VEST.

eral days before that he talked very imperfectly, and during the last thirty-six hours of his life his breathing was barely perceptible. The flutter of his pulse was all that showed life still remained.

George Graham Vest, United States Senator from Missouri from 1879 to 1893, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6, 1830, graduated at Center College, Kentucky, in 1848, and in the law department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., in 1853; removed the same year to Missouri and began the practice of law in the central part of that State; was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives in 1860-61, and was first elected in 1879 to the United States Senate in the place of James Shields, Democrat, who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogy, Democrat, and served continuously for twenty-four hours.

REFUSES CLEMENCY TO NEGRO.

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