

TROOPS ARE RUSHED TO TORREON, MEXICO

Bandits Operating with Insurrectionists, and Federal Soldiers Are Sent to Crush Them.

UNITED STATES IS NEUTRAL.

State Department Will Make Effort to See that Neutrality Laws Are Enforced.

Bands of revolutionists are making things interestingly warm in Northern Mexico, not far from the American line. Government troops have been rushed to the scene. Fifteen hundred federal soldiers have reached Torreon to reinforce the garrison there, 200 more have reached Juarez, and in Chihuahua soldiers are patrolling the streets and the public houses and jails are guarded. The Mexican ambassador to the United States, Enrique C. Creel, has been ordered back to Washington, where he will ask the government that any of the revolutionary ringleaders who may be caught on this side of the boundary line shall be tried for a violation of the neutrality laws. There is precedent for such a course.

SHADOW ON THE SUN.

Annular Eclipse Visible All Over North America.

The recent eclipse of the sun, where not obscured by clouds, was visible all over North America. The eclipse was annular and little importance was attached to the phenomenon by scientists. Some interest was attached to the sun's submergence, however, from the fact that the planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, Neptune and Jupiter are in a cluster near the sun and could be seen in the western horizon shortly after sunset. This peculiarity is not expected to be repeated again in several hundred years, although it is said to mean nothing astronomically.

With field glasses or opera glasses, with a colored or smoked glass over the ends, it was possible to see the mountains and valleys of the moon. The sun served as a strong background to bring out the irregular outlines of the moon. The outlines indicated how irregular the moon's surface is in a striking silhouette.

Down in Tampa, Fla., in Mexico City, or in the Bermuda islands observers of the eclipse had a much better opportunity to appreciate it. At these places and in a strip about ninety miles wide the eclipse was seen directly in the center of the sun. The outer edge of the sun encircled the shadowed part. This peculiarity of the eclipse gives the name "annular" to it. When the moon appears exactly in front of the sun the annular or ring phase is visible.

Every city in the United States was able to observe this eclipse, together with the whole of North America, the

DENVER WIDE OPEN FOR THE CONVENTION

"Queen City of the Plains" Arranges to Give Political Visitors a Good Time.

BELL IS CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

Democratic National Committee Confirms Bryan's Choice for Temporary Presiding Officer.

Denver correspondence: A week in advance of the event Denver began filling up with visitors to the Democratic National Convention. Politicians and newspaper men gathered in large numbers to make plans for their respective delegations and journals, engaging quarters, reserving seats and seeing that wire accommodations are amply prepared.

The Denver merchants, through the



THOMAS TAGGART.

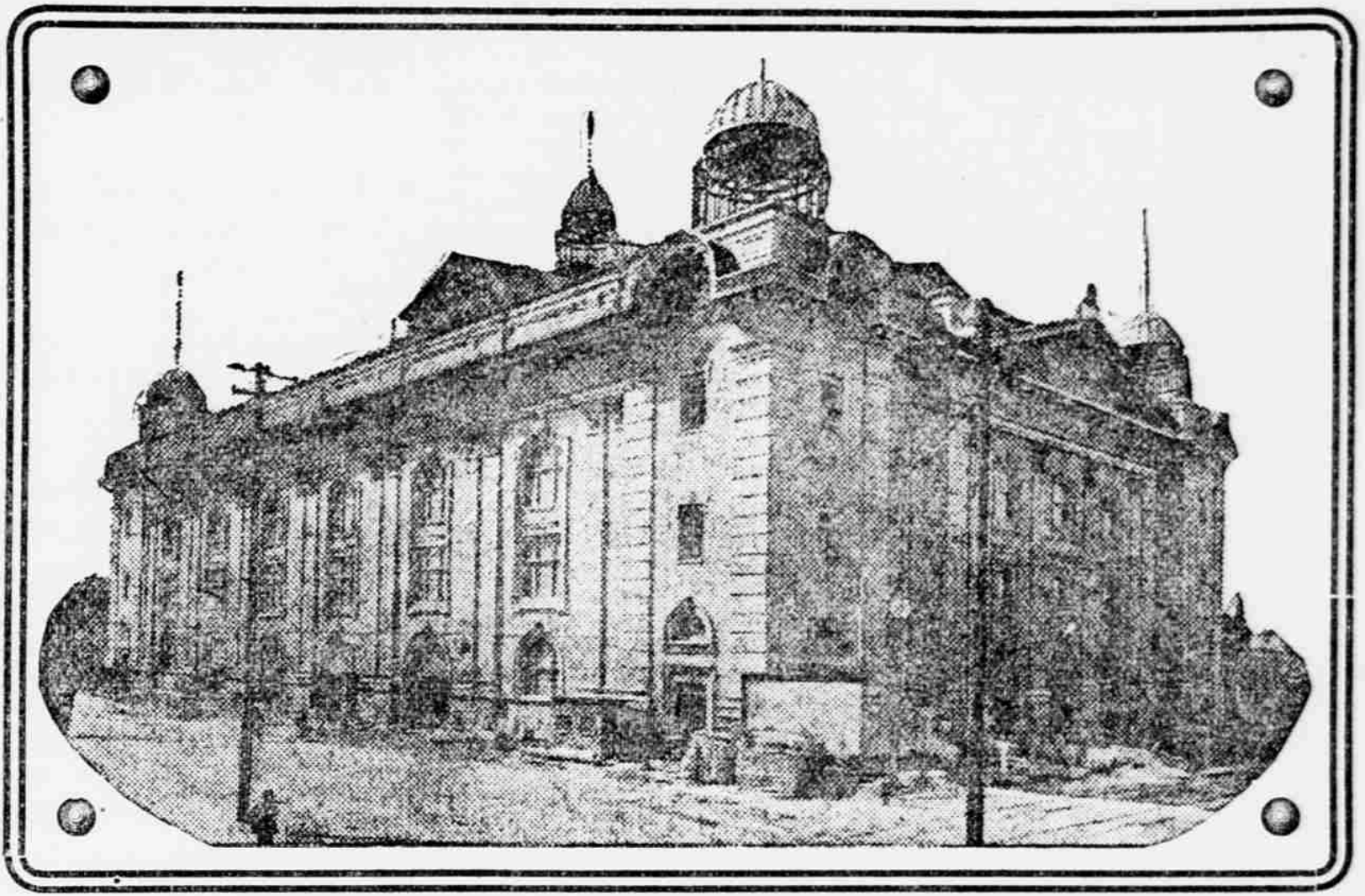
board of trade, planned municipal entertainments for all who might be within the city gates until long after the nomination of Democratic candidates, and the city's business men declared that not one word should go

vention said every possible convenience would be given the visitors. They declared that if any one could make a suggestion which had not been carried out already they would be glad to go to any cost to see that it was made. One innovation which the managers planned was to bring the best spring waters from the mountains for the delegates and their friends. The national committee arranged for a brigade of boys in white suits and caps to deliver water to all parts of the auditorium, including the telegraph operators in the basement.

Every effort was made to deaden the noises in the Auditorium. All the wooden floors were covered with hemp matting. The stairs to the speaker's stand were also carpeted. Fifty seats will be saved by elevating the band on a temporary platform. The auditorium itself is a marvel. The seats are all opera chairs.

The committee inspected the convention hall with the beaming John I. Martin, the standing sergeant-at-arms of all recent Democratic conventions. They found all arrangements at the Auditorium in excellent shape. The hall is not as large as the Coliseum at Chicago, but it dresses up well, and the

THE DENVER AUDITORIUM.



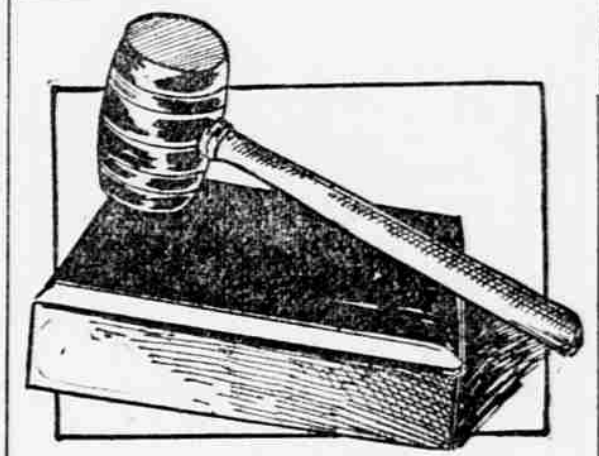
THE DENVER AUDITORIUM.

Parliamentarian—N. D. Crutchfield of Kentucky.

Chaplain for Opening Day—Rt. Rev. James J. Keane, Archbishop of Wyoming. Official Stenographer—M. W. Blumberg of Washington, D. C.

Big Time for Early Birds.

Tom Taggart, Roger C. Sullivan, Urey Woodson, and the rest of the early birds had the time of their lives at banquets, mountain trips, auto riding, etc., a trip over the continental divide

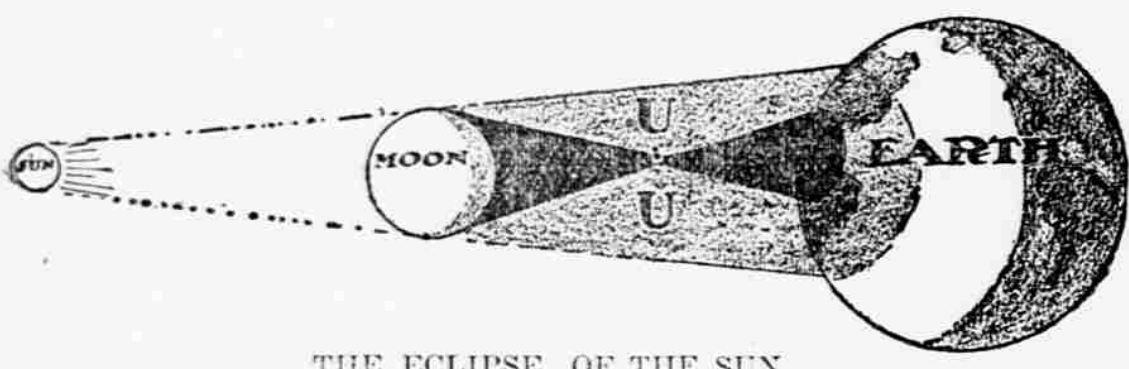


GAVEL FOR DENVER MEETING.

on the Moffet road, and Taggart hit Sullivan in the eye with a snowball up above the clouds. By splendid hospitality of this sort the Denverites tried

Building Prepared for the National Democratic Convention.

The Auditorium, where the Democrats were to meet, was well prepared for the great gathering. Cleaning and decorating were thorough, and the assertion is made that it was the best lighted building of its size in the United States. The permanent seats, 11,800 in number, were in place, but others were added, making the total available seating capacity about 15,000. In the basement the telegraph companies and the news associations installed their wires. The building cost \$550,000, and is 266 by 290 feet. The auditorium is so constructed that the huge stage is near the center, and half the building can be used as a theater, the other half being entirely shut off by flies and wings of the stage. A balcony encircles the whole structure, and there is a large gallery at each end. The rostrum and platform are at the west end, and the seats for delegates and alternates extend along the floor of the stage proper. There are 1,065 seats for delegates and the same number for alternates. The plan of entrances and exits is declared admirable. In all



THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

No well-defined reasons are given for the trouble in the Southern republic. This so-called revolution had its counterpart just sixteen years ago, when Caterino E. Garza led a band of Mexicans and Mexican-Texans against an army post just over the border and put most of the garrison to death. Garza crossed the Rio Grande into the United States, and for two years his followers, taking advantage of the cover of the chaparral, kept Southern Texas in a turmoil until finally they were rounded up and captured by American troops.

It is charged by the Mexican authorities that the bands which are causing the present trouble were recruited in large part in the United States. Texas has been the haven in the past of Mexicans watching their "revolutionary opportunity," and there probably is a basis for the charge that the United States in this instance was the scene of the chief plotting and the base of the first operations.

This government within the last two years has made several arrests of Mexicans who were known to be inciting rebellion against the rule of Diaz from the supposed security of American soil. The arrests apparently did not accomplish the end sought. The restless part of the Northern Mexican population has had grievances largely local in their nature which they have expanded into grievances against the Diaz government and against the existing order of things generally.

The insurgents, it is said, have fled northward after a defeat at the hands of a force of Mexican regulars. If they have had their strength broken as an organized force, which is not at all certain, they may follow the Garza example, take to a mountain or a chaparral fastness and become bandits pure and simple.

The Garza uprising cost the United States government a lot of money. Troops were in the field along the Rio Grande for at least two years before the outlaws finally were rounded up and sent to prison. These Northern Mexican troubles are a concern to two governments. In one or two uprisings in the past the United States has been the chief sufferer. Our State Department is now carefully watching developments. The department officials feel that the trouble will be adjusted satisfactorily and every effort will be made for the preservation of neutrality.

Forts' Guns Do Accidental Damage.

It was estimated that Uncle Sam would have to pay for about \$200,000 damage done to private property by the concussion caused by the target practice at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth in New York bay. While the big guns were grounding imaginary fleets of shore hundreds of broken windows and tumbling ceilings recorded the result on land. One woman was seriously hurt by a falling ceiling in Bath Beach. Ocean liners were held up and the big Lusitania, coming to a sudden halt, grounded on a mud bank and was delayed for some time. During the week elaborate army maneuvers were conducted by Gen. Grant with several thousand regulars and militia at Pine Plains, N. Y.

England's Record Battleship.

Having already outclassed all existing battleships and battleship plans by the construction of the St. Vincent, which will be launched in October, 1900, it is now reported that England will break this record by laying, in September next, the keel for a still larger war craft. The St. Vincent is of 19,250 tons and will cost \$2,500,000, while the later model will be of 21,000 tons and will cost \$1,250,000. The latter will be equipped with gas engines and will consequently have no funnels.

southwestern part of Europe, the southeast corner of Africa, and the northern portions of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In extreme southern portions of Florida the "northern limb" instead of the "southern limb" was obscured. Another eclipse, which will not be observable here, will occur Dec. 3.



A company of National Guard of Hawaii is about to be organized by the Chinese-American young men in Honolulu.

That a labor union is liable for damages if it calls its men out because a workman is not a member of the union, is a decision rendered by Judge Lammann in the County Court at Victoria, B. C.

The monument to the memory of the officers and sailors of the naval guards battalions who lost their lives in the battle of the Sea of Japan, May 27-28, 1905, was unveiled in St. Petersburg recently.

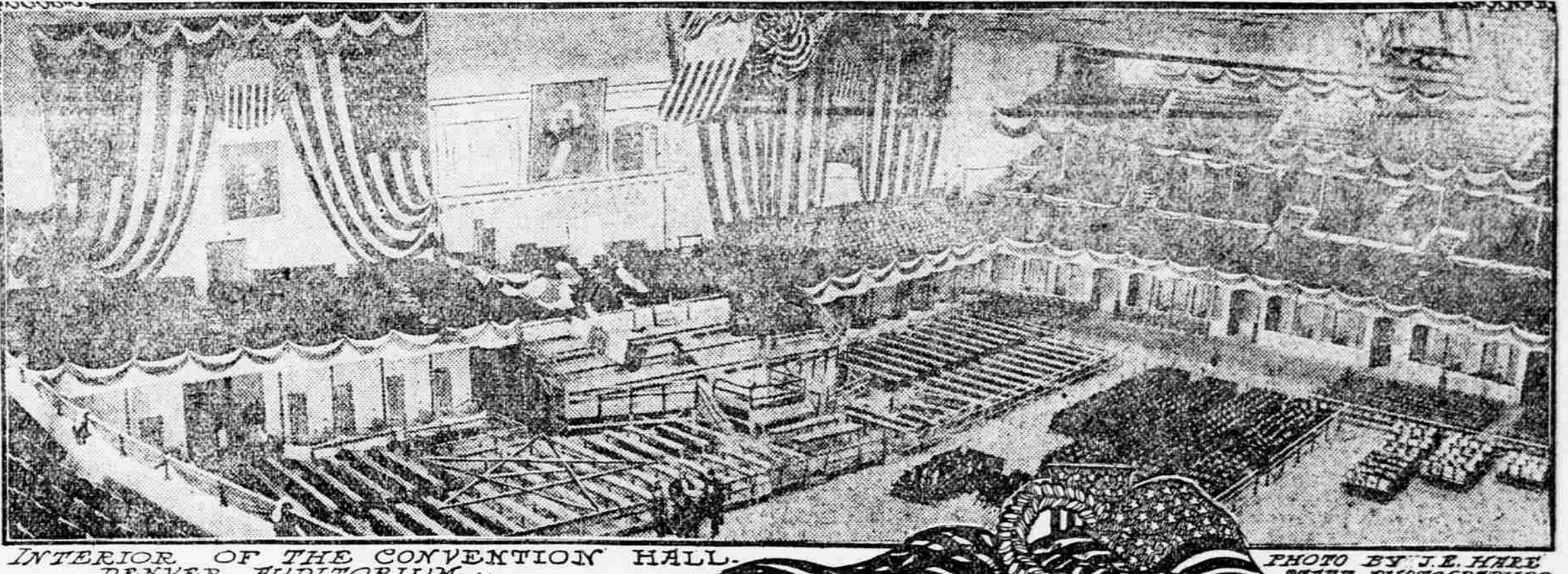
The 100th anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was celebrated throughout the South, and at Richmond a monument to his memory by the South was turned over to the city.

There is great rejoicing in England over the conclusion of the treaty with the United States reducing the letter postage between the two countries. Englishmen hope that it will soon be followed by a lower parcel postage.

By voting to surrender one of its members, Kosorotoff, the Russian Douma has virtually signed its own death warrant as a free agent, as it admits the right of the government to put on trial any one it may choose. The accused member is a Social Democrat and is accused with having made seditious remarks in a speech after his election.

The opposition of the radical Laborites and Socialists in the British Commons to the proposed official visit of King Edward to the Czar of Russia continued and caused a sharp debate. O'Grady, Labor member from Leeds, moved that the amount of money allowed for the trip be limited to \$500, and amid prolonged cheers said it would be a scandal for the ruler responsible for the horrors of bloody Sunday and other crimes against humanity and freedom in Russia. Kettle said the visit would be not a fraternization with the Russian people, but with the hangman of Russia. In reply to the Laborites Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, accepted full responsibility for advising the King to pay the visit at this time. He denied that any negotiations were afoot for a new treaty, but said it was expected that better relations between the two countries would be the result. The Liberals in Russia welcomed the plan and the only party against it was "the extreme revolutionary and reactionary elements." A motion condemning the proposed visit was defeated 225 to 50.

The latest spectacular demonstration for the cause of equal suffrage in London was the parade of nearly 20,000 women, led by the more conservative element, including Rev. Anna Shaw, head of the movement in America. The suffragettes were marshaled according to their class of employment and fifteen bands were interspersed in the line. The banners and badges were of red and white. Many professional women, doctors, lawyers, actresses, artists, teachers, etc., as well as laboring women, were in line. One section was made up of girl graduates in caps and gowns.



INTERIOR OF THE CONVENTION HALL, DENVER AUDITORIUM.

PHOTO BY J. E. HARRIS STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.

forth into the world derogatory of the city's care of its visitors.

Denver spent its efforts and energies, throwing its heart and soul in one grand advertising effort. Underlying all Denver's claims to excellence is one basic principle that gives the city excuse for pretty nearly everything; that is climate. The Denver climate is made to be responsible for all the good there is native in the State.

Fine for the Fever Victim.

There is a real danger in the invigoration of the Denver atmosphere. If one starts out and walks through the city as fast and as far as he at first feels inclined to do he will find himself exhausted and worn and likely to wake up the next day with a good spell of sickness awaiting him. One accustomed to the lower altitudes cannot put forth too great an effort in Denver until he is accustomed to the climate. Some cannot stand it at all, and if a visitor comes from malarial districts he will find that for a couple of weeks after reaching the high dry climate of Colorado he will have the worst attack of fever and ague that ever struck him. It's the climate bringing out the disease that has been latent in him and rendered inactive by medicine. The mountain air brings it out, and if you stay long enough it gets out of your system entirely.

Denver believes no convention arrangements have been so complete as those in the Auditorium for the Bryan show. Colonel John I. Martin of St. Louis, who has the sergeant-at-arms habit, arrived a week in advance, coming early, he said, to prepare the hall and see that everything was ready in plenty of time. He found little to do in that line, and was free to plan his seating arrangements, ticket printing, and other details. Colonel Martin attended the Chicago convention, and said the Denver Auditorium was ahead of the arrangements there.

Colonel Martin and others interested in the preparations for the big con-

row of boxes along the outside help to make the spectacle a brilliant one. Then the committee met in executive session to select the temporary and permanent presiding officers of the convention and to formulate the slate for the chairmanships of the big committees.

Theodore A. Bell, of California, was chosen temporary chairman of the con-



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN BELL.

vention by the Committee on Convention arrangements. Other appointments made by the committee were:

General Secretary—Urey Woodson of Kentucky.

Assistant General Secretary—Edwin Sefton of Washington, D. C.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John I. Martin of Missouri.

Chief Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—J. C. Fenn of Indiana.

Chief Doorkeeper—Eugene W. Sullivan of Illinois.

to take the minds of visitors off the hotel rates, which were about as high as the mountains.

Gavel and Sounding Board.

The gavel shown in the accompanying picture is the one furnished by Chairman Tom Taggart of the Democratic National Committee, to call the national convention to order. This gavel and sounding board were sent to Mayor Dahlmann of Omaha by T. G. Harris, of Fort Robinson, Neb. Mr. Harris is a strong supporter of Bryan, and an acquaintance of Mr. Dahlmann. The sounding board is made of Black Hills cedar.

Thos. T. Taggart, chairman of the national committee, will be the first official to call the convention to order and get the business of nominating candidates for President and Vice President under way. He lives in Indianapolis and has been a member of the national committee eight years. As chairman of the committee four years ago he was nominally manager of the presidential campaign. After Chairman Taggart has calmed the delegates, a chaplain will offer prayer. Urey Woodson, the Democratic leader of Kentucky, will read the official call for the convention. Woodson has served twelve years on the committee, of which he is secretary. Next after the reading of the call Chairman Taggart will introduce the temporary chairman of the convention, Theo. A. Bell, of California. Bell was Democratic candidate for Governor of California two years ago and was defeated by only a small plurality. Mr. Woodson, according to the program, will be chosen both temporary and permanent secretary of the convention, and he will appoint his assistants. Col. John I. Martin, of St. Louis, will, as usual, be sergeant-at-arms. He served in that capacity both in 1896 and 1900.

Vice Presidential booms to be presented to the Democratic national convention arrived in Denver on nearly every train from the East. The feature of the convention promised to be the contests over Vice President and the platform.

there are twenty-four exits, and the structure can be emptied in two minutes. Separate entrances are provided for the general public, for the national committee and for press representatives, telegraph operators and messengers. The building is fireproof, no wood of any sort being used anywhere.

The allotment of seats to the delegates was not made until the day before the convention was to open. The selections were made by a lottery drawing. The names of the different States, Territories and possessions were placed in a box, and, as they were drawn, they were numbered consecutively. When the drawing was completed the seats for the different delegations were told off, beginning at the center aisle of the sections reserved for the delegates. By this method the delegates did not know in advance where they would be seated, and no favoritism was shown. However, all seats are choice in the Denver auditorium, thanks to the splendid arrangements made. Alternates were not allotted seats in any designated part of their section. They were permitted to take seats at will. The section for alternates was immediately behind the delegates. Each ticket for the general public entitled the holder to a seat in a certain section and admission to the convention hall through a designated entrance. This system precluded a mad rush of spectators for choice seats and enabled the ushers to do their work without confusion.

No Vote for Island Delegates.

The National Committee, on the question of seating the delegates and alternates chosen from the Philippine Islands, decided that the precedent established by the National Convention of 1904, of seating the Philippine delegates with the alternates, and without votes, should be followed. The National Convention of 1904 decided that the delegates from the Philippines could not be received because the islands were not properly a part of the United States, and that no delegates to a national convention could be legally sent from there.