

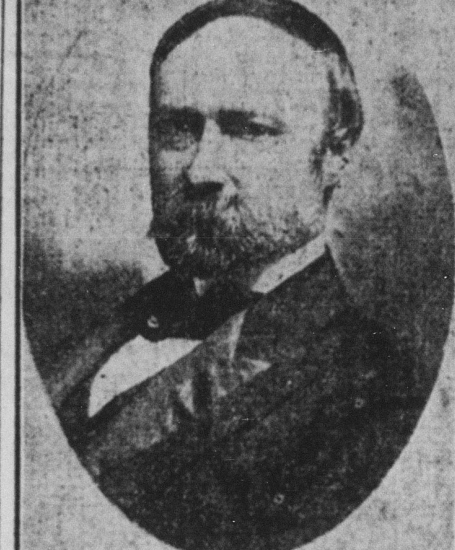
**ROOSEVELT & FAIRBANKS**

Chosen By Unanimous Vote of the Chicago Convention.

**TREMENDOUS OVATION TO LEADERS.**

The President Will Be Formally Notified of His Nomination on July 27, at Oyster Bay—The Notification of Senator Fairbanks Will Take Place a Week Later, at Indianapolis—Cortelyou Elected Chairman.

Chicago, (Special).—Amid the most inspiring scenes and in a tumult of enthusiasm Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Warren Fairbanks were nominated for president and vice president of the United States by the Republican National Convention, and the great work which called together over 1,000 delegates from all parts of the country was brought to a successful and glorious end.



SENATOR C. W. FAIRBANKS, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

vote for Theodore Roosevelt, the only delay being caused by the applause given on the announcement of the number of votes cast by each delegation. When Speaker Cannon announced the unanimous vote for Theodore Roosevelt for president of the United States, the tumult of enthusiasm

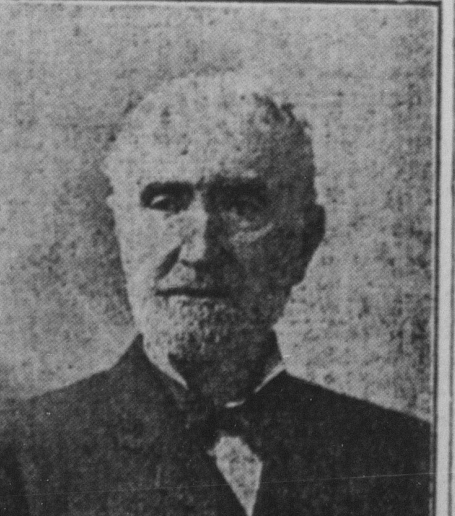
No one could complain of a lack of enthusiasm the last day of the convention, for stirred by eloquent oratory the convention spent a day in genuine enthusiasm seldom indulged in, even at a national convention. The great Coliseum, on Wabash avenue, was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were content only to stand. The delegates, as well as the crowds fortunate enough to hold admission tickets to the convention hall, were on hand early, for the session was to be called to order at 10 o'clock, and for over four hours the vast throng that filled the Coliseum from cellar to roof gave itself up to unrestrained enthusiasm and joy. Greetings to the distinguished men of the party as they entered the hall were as warm, if not more cordial than on the preceding days of the convention.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

It was 10 o'clock when the Indiana delegation came in. Eyes were scanned for Senator Fairbanks, and a great reception was awaiting him; but with the same modesty he has displayed throughout the entire convention he remained at his hotel and did not come to the Coliseum to hear the shouts and witness the enthusiasm which was aroused by the presentation of his name for the vice presidential nomination. Governor Durbin, who is likely to succeed Senator Fairbanks in the United States Senate, and Senator Beveridge, who was to make the first speech seconding the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, came in arm in arm with the head of the Hoosiers and received the cheers held in reserve for Fairbanks. Uncle Joe Cannon, however, was the one to receive the preliminary ovation, and when he stepped forward to rap the convention to order the great throng burst forth in a mighty yell, which could not help but please the old man. Uncle Joe laid aside the croquet mallet given him to use as a gavel, and instead he wielded a small and useful gavel, and not only rapped on the presiding officer's table, but at one time during the excitement when the convention was in a delirium of enthusiasm he pounded the gavel on the floor of the platform. No time was lost in getting at the real work of the day. A few notices were read to the delegates, the most important being the call of the meeting of the new national committee after the adjournment of the convention. Amid applause, Secretary of the Convention Molloy began the call of states for nominations for president of the United States. Alabama, called first, yielded to New York, and ex-Governor Frank S. Black arose in his seat amid the New York delegation and made his way toward the platform. Instantly the entire delegation from the Empire State was on its feet, each delegate unfurled a large American flag, which apparently came from some unseen place. Speaker Cannon, in his own unique way, introduced Black, but the lat-

asm which greeted his name when put in nomination was repeated. Pandemonium broke loose again when speaker Cannon announced that in the convention there were 994 votes and 994 had been cast for Roosevelt. The nomination of a vice president did not take long, for in less than an hour the eloquent speeches by Senator DeWitt, in nominating Fairbanks, and those of Senators Depew and Foraker, Governor Pennypacker and ex-Senator Carter were all made and cheered to the echo. On motion of half a dozen states the ballots by states was dispensed with and the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks was made unanimously amid



SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

another tornado of enthusiastic cheers. The usual resolutions of thanks to officers of the convention and to committees on arrangements were adopted, and the convention was adjourned.

**FINANCIAL.**

Thomas B. Brown paid \$5,500 for a seat on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Eleven-cent cotton looks cheap now compared to 17-cent cotton when Sulley was in the saddle. The Pennsylvania Steel Company has secured an order for 10,000 tons of steel rails for the Southern Pacific. This company and the Lackawanna are quite regularly underbidding the trust on rail contracts.

**A NAVAL BATTLE**

One Russian Battleship Reported Lost, Another Disabled.

**PREPARING TO DASH OUT OF HARBOR.**

The Russians were attacked by Destroyers—Japanese Admiral Says His Ships Sustained Only Slight Damage—He Fails to Give Any Details of Loss of Life—16,000 Reported Killed.

Tokio, (By Cable).—Admiral Togo reports that last Thursday his patrol boats discovered the battleship Peresviet and seven other vessels, accompanied by torpedo-boat destroyers, near the entrance of Port Arthur harbor. They warned him by wireless telegraphy and he immediately advanced his fleet except those engaged upon special duty. The Admiral discovered that the Russian fleet, which consisted of 6 battleships, 5 cruisers and 14 destroyers, evidently planned a dash southward by sundown. The Russians stopped outside the entrance to the harbor. After night-fall a fleet of Japanese destroyers resolutely attacked the Russian ships and succeeded in torpedoing and sinking a battleship of the Peresviet type and disabling the battleship Sevastopol. A cruiser of the Diana type was observed being towed into the harbor on Friday morning, and it was evident she had sustained serious damage. The Japanese ships sustained little damage. The Shirakumo was hit by a shell, which fell in the cabin, and had three men killed and three others wounded. The Chidori, a vessel of the same class, was hit behind the engine room, but no casualties resulted. Torpedo boats 64 and 66 were slightly damaged.

Chicago, (Special).—The thirteenth Republican National Convention, which is to nominate President Theodore Roosevelt for President and Senator C. W. Fairbanks for Vice-President, opened at noon Tuesday. The seats of delegates were well filled, but in the body of the hall there was room for 50 per cent. more spectators, and the galleries were not more than one-third filled.

The hour set for the Convention to begin was noon, but the noon hour found Acting Chairman Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, gavel in hand waiting patiently for the delegations to find their places before calling the Convention to order. Shortly after noon special messengers were sent out to get the delegates seated.

With three severe raps of the gavel Mr. Payne finally called the Convention to order at 12:16 P. M. He made no speech, but promptly introduced Rev. Timothy P. Frost, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, Ill., and formerly pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, who pronounced the opening prayer.

After the applause had subsided Chairman Payne in a few words expressed thanks for the table. He then said: "Gentlemen of the Convention—The National Committee has selected for your temporary Chairman Hon. Elihu Root of New York."

There was another shout from the Convention, which was prolonged when Governor Odell of New York arose to move that the action of the National Committee be approved. It was at once adopted by the Convention. Simultaneously with former Secretary Root's appearance at the speaker's table an immense oil painting of President Roosevelt was unveiled at his right. The tableau brought forth a burst of enthusiasm.

Mr. Root was greeted with renewed cheers as he advanced to the speaker's stand. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I am deeply"—another burst of cheers cut him off. "I am deeply," resumed Mr. Root, when quiet was restored, and this time he was permitted to proceed. His speech was a long and thorough review in detail of the achievements of the Republican Administration of McKinley and Roosevelt since the last National Convention. It occupied an hour in delivery.

Mr. Root had hardly struck his stride when cries of "Louder!" were heard. His voice soon gained power, however, and his well-enunciated words rang well through the still hall. Reverential silence prevailed as the speaker alluded briefly to the assassination of President McKinley, and again applause as his successor's record was reviewed. When Mr. Root said, "With McKinley, we remember Hanna," there was a demonstration, the delegates standing.

When Mr. Root had concluded the Convention unanimously approved the recommendation of the National Committee, allowing Porto Rico two delegates and the Philippines six delegates with two votes. A call of States was then ordered to obtain the names of members of the various national committees. At its conclusion the Convention adjourned until next day.

Chicago, (Special).—The second day of the Republican National Convention at Chicago was marked by the adoption of the platform, the settlement of the Wisconsin, Delaware and other contests, the cutting of Hawaii's representation to two delegates after a lively debate and a characteristic speech by Permanent Chairman Joseph G. Cannon.

The platform of the party for the next four years, a document of more than 2,500 words, was presented by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on resolutions. The tariff plank declares for the "cardinal principles of protection," and further, that the "rate of duty should be the difference between the cost of production in the United States and abroad. The rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that public interest demands it. All such changes should be made by the Republican party."

A long paragraph was favored in relation to reciprocity. It is a declaration for "commercial reciprocity, which is possible only under protective tariff, and whenever reciprocity arrangements can be perfected without injury to any industry." There is a mild pronouncement against trusts and another on the question of disfranchisement in the South.

**AMERICA PREPARING FOR WAR?**

St. Petersburg Paper Alarmed Over Big Expansion of Our Navy. St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The Novoe Vremya devotes a long editorial to speculation regarding the object of the enormous naval expansion of the United States, saying: "It is difficult to suppose it is for a pacific purpose, and more difficult to imagine it is due to fear of aggression on the part of a European Power." Continuing, the paper declares that the only presumption left is that the United States is preparing to do, at no distant future, attack some one, and warns the European statesmen to beware of the boundless appetites of American exporters for markets which, other means failing, must be won by force of arms."

**Seth Ellis Dies of Fall.**

Cincinnati, (Special).—Seth Ellis, who was at one time a Union Reform candidate for President of the United States and who was once master of the National and Ohio Granges, fell from a cherry tree on his farm at Waynesville, and died. For many years Mr. Ellis served on the Ohio Board of Agriculture and was a wealthy farmer, being also largely interested in co-operative manufacturing of farm implements.

**NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.**

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

**CHANGE IN THE CABINET**

Mr. Moody Transferred to the Post of Attorney General.

MORTON SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Victor H. Metcalf, of California, Will Replace Mr. Cortelyou—Resignations of the Latter and of Mr. Knox Accepted by the President—Postmaster General Payne Likely to Retire From the Cabinet.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—President Roosevelt made the following announcement regarding changes in the Cabinet:

William H. Moody of Massachusetts, to be Attorney General.

Paul Morton of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Victor H. Metcalf of California, to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The resignations of Secretary Cortelyou and Attorney General Knox have been received and accepted, to take effect July 1.

Mr. Morton was in Washington last week and took lunch at the White House, when the President offered him the secretaryship of the navy, it having been determined at that time to put Representative Metcalf at the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. Morton then declined, and it was generally supposed that his name was no longer being considered. The President was determined to have him in the Cabinet, however, if it could be accomplished, and he has the very highest admiration for Mr. Morton's character and ability.

The latter was finally prevailed upon to forego his own wishes, owing to his regard and friendship for the President.

It is expected that further changes will take place in the Cabinet next winter. Postmaster General Payne probably will retire from the Cabinet after the campaign. He will be succeeded by National Chairman Cortelyou. Secretary Moody will continue as a member of the Cabinet only until the end of the present administration on the 4th of March next, when he will retire to enter upon the practice of law in Boston.

It is quite likely that other changes will take place, even if Mr. Roosevelt should be elected President; but no authority exists at this time upon which to base a forecast of them.

Attorney General Knox, as is well known, resigned to become Matthew S. Quay's successor in the United States Senate, having been appointed by Governor Pennypacker. Mr. Knox, who is a prominent Pittsburg lawyer, has been Attorney General since April 19, 1901.

Mr. Cortelyou resigns to conduct the Republican campaign, having been elected chairman of the National Committee. After having been clerk and secretary of three successive Presidents, he was, in February, 1903, taken into the Cabinet as head of the newly established Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. Moody was a Haverhill lawyer and a Massachusetts Congressman for several terms before he became secretary of the Navy, on May 1, 1902, succeeding John D. Long.

Mr. Morton, who is the eldest son of the late J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture in Cleveland's second term, is 47 years old. He is a well-known railroad man, and is now vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. He is now a citizen of Illinois, and sat in the Republican Convention as the alternate of Speaker Cannon.

**PERDICARIS RELEASED.**

Bandit Raisuli Gives Up the Wealthy American—Many Hardships.

Tangier, (By Cable).—Ion Perdicaris, the wealthy American, and his stepson, Cromwell Varley, an Englishman, who were captured by the bandit Raisuli, has just arrived here.

Perdicaris is very much fatigued after his long ride, but says he is glad to get back. He is agreeably pleased with the reception accorded him by the townsmen, who met him in great numbers.

Perdicaris suffered many hardships while in the hands of Raisuli, although he says he does not think that these were the fault of the bandit chief, and that he had every comfort possible under the circumstances.

Varley appears to be as cheerful and bright as if he had just returned from a picnic. Both Perdicaris and Varley are much thinner, especially the former, who has aged considerably.

Perdicaris was received at his town house by the authorities, the admirals of the fleets and numerous personal friends. His Moorish servants made a great demonstration of joy, kissing their master's hands and clothes.

Much credit is due to the two sheriffs of Wazan, Mulai Ali and Mulai Hamet, who have devoted much time in their efforts to secure the success of the negotiations. Mulai Ali remained at Raisuli's camp continuously, thus ensuring the safety of the lives of the captives, while Mulai Hamet traveled back and forth between Tangier and Beniarios.

Mulai Hamet says that he arrived at the camp of Zela, governor of the Beni M'Sara tribe, at 3 o'clock on June 23, but that the captives did not arrive until the morning of June 24. Nothing unusual occurred during the exchange of the prisoners, who started immediately for their respective homes. The delay in turning over the prisoners was apparently merely a mistake as to the date set for their release.

**Women Hold Office.**

Suffolk, Va., (Special).—A peculiar state of affairs exists as to the post-mastership of the office of Buckingham, Va. W. T. Barrett recently was commissioned as postmaster, but when he called on Mrs. M. H. Holland, whom he sought to succeed, she declined to turn over the office. Later Barrett got a Government order giving him the custody of the office, but Mrs. Holland again refused to surrender, saying she was acting upon the advice of counsel. Mrs. Holland remains in control.

**School Teacher Suffocated.**

Quincy, Ill., (Special).—In a fire in the Tremont House Miss Elizabeth Welch, principal of the Jefferson School, met death by suffocation, and her sister, Miss Mary Welch, principal of the Jackson School, was probably fatally burned. Edith Simons, a cook in the hotel, was badly burned and may die. The Tremont House is a five-story structure and the oldest hotel in the city. The financial loss is \$75,000.

**Foreign.**

The French and German Ministers at Port au Prince, Haiti, and their wives were stoned by soldiers forming the palace guard while they were driving by the palace. The wife of the French Minister is an American. Apologies have been demanded.

Thirty persons were killed and many injured in the wreck of a train on a bridge over the Jiloca River, Spain. The cars, ablaze, hung in mid-air and some of the passengers dropped into the river.

An exequatur has been issued to George R. Martin, the American consul agent at Rostoffon-Den.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Allison V. Armour and other Americans whose yachts are taking part in the regatta at Kiel, dined with the Emperor and Empress on their yacht.

The Porte has yielded completely to the demands of the Armenian press as a result of the Armenian persecutions. The Sultan, however, has not ratified the Porte's decision.

Sir Charles N. F. Eliot, British commissioner and commander-in-chief for the East African protectorate, has resigned the commissionership because he is opposed to the proposed Jewish settlement in the protectorate.