

PARKER AND DAVIS

Nominated for President and Vice-President By National Convention.

JUDGE PARKER DECLARES FOR GOLD.

Sends a Message Notifying the St. Louis Convention of His Views on That Subject—Causes Tremendous Political Sensation—Convention Adopts a Sympathetic Reply By an Overwhelming Vote.

St. Louis, (Special).—One of the greatest sensations in American political history was created here late Saturday afternoon by the reception from Judge Alton Brooks Parker, whom the Democratic National Convention nominated for the Presidency at 5:45 o'clock Saturday morning, of the following telegram:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention today shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject my views should be made known to the convention, and if they are proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment."

When the telegram came hurried conferences of the leaders were held. The following message, to Judge Parker, was framed:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard, because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore, there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

When the convention met at night Judge Parker's telegram was read from the platform by Gov. J. K. Vandaman, of Mississippi, to whom it was handed for the purpose by John Sharp Williams. It was addressed to W. F. Sheehan, former Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Judge Parker's personal representative at St. Louis. The proposed reply was read by Senator Tillman.

Debate began at once. William J. Bryan, who had been stricken with what was considered a light attack of pneumonia in the afternoon, rose from his sickbed and entered the convention hall. He made a speech to the delegates, urging that if the question was brought up again it should be fully gone into. If the convention thought the gold standard was right, he said, it should adopt a gold plank, and he would not speak on the proposition, though he would vote against it.

The debate continued, Senators Daniel, Carmack and others speaking.

John Sharp Williams made a hot reply to Bryan, declaring that in spite of his protestation Mr. Bryan was the one man in the convention who was preventing harmony.

The reply to Judge Parker was adopted by the convention by a vote of 774 to 191.

The convention having held an all-night session the night before, had reassembled a 2 P. M. Saturday to nominate a candidate for the Vice-Presidency but adjourned until 5:30 so that the leaders might discuss the availability of the various candidates. It met at the latter hour and ex-Senators Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia; George Turner, of Washington State, and William A. Harris, of Kansas, and Representative James R. Williams, of Illinois, were put in nomination for second place.

About this time hints of the Parker telegram began to circulate, and this created such a sensation that a recess was taken until 8:30 o'clock to give an opportunity for conferences.

In considering material for the Vice-Presidency Messrs Sheehan and Hill at first were inclined toward the selection of Judge Judson Harmon, but the factional fight in Ohio between the friends of Harmon and those of John R. McLean was considered too great an obstacle. Senator Daniel was asked to take the nomination, but was reluctant to do so unless it could be demonstrated that no candidate would be more available.

On the first ballot for the Presidency, early Saturday morning, Judge Parker received 658 votes and Hearst 200. Scattering votes were cast for Olney, McClellan, Cockrell, Pattison, Gray, Gorman, Wall, Towne, Miles, Coles and John Sharp Williams. Idaho and West Virginia quickly changed enough votes to give Parker the needed two-thirds majority, and then the nomination was made unanimous.

Hon. Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

Following the passage of John Sharp Williams' resolution the vote for Vice-Presidential candidate was begun. The first ballot resulted in Davis receiving 652, being 15 less than the necessary two-thirds. Turner, Williams, of Illinois, and others being voted for.

Then the States began changing their votes, and in a burst of enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous.

Chairman Clark at 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning declared the convention adjourned without date.

First Day.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—Exactly at noon Wednesday Chairman J. K. Jones of the national committee called



ALTON B. PARKER.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

the convention to order. His appearance on the platform and the sound of his gavel brought forth a cheer from the floor and galleries. Chairman Jones directed the sergeant-at-arms to secure order. He continued belaboring the table with his gavel, but it was some time before quiet reigned.

California's appearance with a huge silk banner and silk American flags and a yell "California! California! Hearst! Hearst! Hearst!" caused cheering.

Just as the California delegation reached its reservation after marching up and down the center aisle William J. Bryan, who had come in unnoticed, arose in his place and was given a cheer. Then an enterprising member among the delegation created a diversion by vigorously ringing of a cow bell.

Again Chairman Jones demanded that the convention be in order and at once directed the secretary to read the call for the convention.

Applause followed the reading of the call. After quiet was restored Chairman Jones announced that the convention would be opened by prayer by Rev. John F. Cannon, pastor of Grand Avenue Baptist Church, of St. Louis.

During the invocation the convention stood. Dr. Cannon's voice was entirely inadequate to reach even the center of the hall. Enthusiastic cheering greeted the chairman's announcement that he was directed by the national committee to appoint John S. Williams temporary chairman and C. W. Walsh temporary secretary and John I. Martin temporary sergeant-at-arms.

The chairman appointed Col. J. M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, and M. F. Tarpey, of California, to escort Mr. Williams to the chair. As the platform was enclosed by a railing it was necessary for the committee and Mr. Williams to climb over the railing. The committee lifted Mr. Williams safely over, and the entire convention burst into cheers as he ascended the platform.

"I have the honor to introduce to you John S. Williams as temporary chairman," said Chairman Jones, and again the convention cheered.

Mr. Williams was attired in a light gray suit and white waistcoat. He delivered his address calmly and without gestures. Several cries of "Louder, louder!" interrupted Mr. Williams as he began, his clear but not powerful voice at first failing to reach all parts of the hall.

Mr. Williams proceeded his voice increased in volume and the delegates listened attentively. A great part of Mr. Williams' speech was delivered under great difficulties for the speaker and those of his hearers who were supposed to be most directly interested in his remarks. Several times the speaker stopped and asked that the talking cease in order that he might make himself better understood.

Passing from the discussion of Mr. Root's speech the speaker took up the republican platform.

Mr. Williams drew a picture of the country's condition at the time of President Cleveland's first inauguration, declaring that much of the distress that came in the early nineties were due to republican misrule that had gone before. Under Harrison, he said, for three years all hope had well nigh vanished from the business world. He scored the attitude of the republican party on the financial question, declaring that it had been full of inconsistencies and absurdities. He mentioned the name of Mr. Bryan in discussing the price of wheat during the first Bryan-McKinley campaign. The utterance of the name called forth a little applause and some cheers. A second later he mentioned the name again and the applause was not repeated.

A mention of the name of Grover Cleveland was cheered lustily. A moment later the first scene of the session occurred. Mr. Williams declared that it was brazen effrontery at-arms to secure order. He continued belaboring the table with his gavel, but it was some time before quiet reigned.

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cident was the adoption of the report of the committee on rules and order of business, which accorded the delegates from Porto Rico six seats and votes in the convention, but denied seats and votes to the delegates from the Philippines on the ground that the Supreme Court had decided Porto Rico to be a part of the territory of the United States, but the Philippines not a part.

The failure of the credentials committee to report caused adjournment at 11:04 o'clock until 2 P. M. When the convention reassembled a stormy, exciting session began. As Mr. Bryan entered the hall an ovation was started and lasted half an hour. The Parker men declared this ovation had been prearranged by the Hearst men and Tammany, so they started a counter-demonstration, but the main demonstration was intended for Mr. Bryan, and his name sounded above everything else.

After the convention resumed business the report of the credentials committee was presented by Chairman James M. Head, of Tennessee. This declared in favor of all the sitting delegates, except the one from the Twenty-first Illinois district. It sustained the rights of the Porto Rican delegates and also gave those from the Philippines seats and votes, reversing the action of the committee on rules.

Mr. Bryan mounted the platform to read a minority report in favor of seating the Harrison and Hearst delegates in the other Illinois contest. He also made a speech in support of his attitude, declaring the men who ran the State convention in Illinois were on a level with train robbers.

There was further debate, which led Mr. Bryan to make a second speech. The convention voted, 647 to 209, against him and in favor of the full majority report, thus showing that while it gave him the tribute of a great demonstration, things were different as far as votes were concerned.

The committee on permanent organization reported recommending Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, for permanent chairman. He took the chair and made a speech, discussing the issues of the campaign. The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning, when it is expected the platform will be presented and debated.

Third Day.

St. Louis, (Special).—The third day of the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, after a fruitless morning session, reconvened at 8 o'clock P. M. and adopted without debate the platform as revised by the full committee on resolutions, omitting all reference to the money question.

Nominating speeches were then begun. Alabama yielded to New York, and Martin W. Littleton, of the latter State, placed Judge Alton Brooks Parker in nomination for the Presidency. A great demonstration lasting 25 minutes followed his address. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, seconded the nomination of Parker. D. M. DeLmas, of California, placed William R. Hearst in nomination.

A Hearst demonstration was started and lasted 35 minutes. Mr. Bryan being one of the central figures in it. E. J. O'Donnell, of Colorado, seconded the nomination of Parker. When Delaware was called, put Judge George Gray in nomination.

Samuel S. Wright, of Iowa, seconded Parker "on behalf of the un-bought and unpurchasable delegates" from that State. This made his colleagues angry and created a scene.

David Overmeyer, of Kansas, nominated Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Champ Clark, of Missouri, put Senator Cockrell in nomination.

The convention was still in session at 2:30 A. M. with prospects of an all-night session. It was reported that Mr. Bryan had formed a coalition of the anti-Parker forces.

The morning session of the convention resolved itself into a wait for the report of the committee on resolutions. To fill in the time Capt. Richmond P. Hobson was called to the platform and made a speech. At last the committee notified the convention that it would not be ready to report for some hours, and an adjournment was taken at 11:58 o'clock until 8 P. M.

The committee on resolutions was in continuous session 16 hours, including all of Thursday night. Mr. Bryan made speech after speech, swaying the committee by the sheer force of his magnetic personality and oratory. Senator Daniel, the chairman; ex-Senator David B. Hill, and Mr. John P. Poe, of Maryland, measured swords with him, and Mr. Daniel plainly declared that he questioned the propriety of a man who had twice led the party to defeat attempting to force leadership on it again.

But in the excitement of the long committee meeting, when nerves were on edge, Mr. Bryan proved a giant in power and won command. It had been supposed before the meeting began that the platform as framed by the subcommittee would be adopted, but it was changed in many material points, the gold-standard plank being stricken out and no reference being made to the money question in the revised draft. The vote on striking out the gold plank was 35 to 15.

Edmund Bersch, who pleaded guilty of accepting a bribe while a member of the House of Delegates of St. Louis, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Three boxes containing jewels valued at \$50,000, belonging to the wife of Bishop Potter, were stolen at Cooperstown, N. Y.

The dedication of the Virginia Building at the World's Fair has again been postponed.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Frank E. Randall, president of the Miami Valley Gas and Fuel Company, was adjudged in contempt by Justice Blanchard.

Mrs. Nancy May, who was convicted of murder, was pardoned just as she was about to enter the Kentucky state prison.

Two negro boys were killed by lightning at Raleigh, N. C., and a man near Camden, S. C.

Margaret O'Connor was found strangled to death in a furnished room in New York.

17 KILLED; 50 INJURED

A Passenger Train Crashes Into An Excursion.

THE OPERATOR GAVE WRONG SIGNAL.

Accident on the Greenwood Lake Branch of the Erie Railroad at Midvale, N. J.—Locomotive of the Passenger Crashed Into the Rear Coach of Excursion and Plowed Its Way Entirely Through.

New York, (Special).—Seventeen persons were killed and about fifty injured in a collision which occurred at Midvale, N. J., just before noon, when a regular passenger train on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie railroad ran into an excursion train that had stopped to take water. All the dead and injured lived in Hoboken, Jersey City and New York.

The accident is believed to have resulted from a tower operator having lowered his signal too soon, and this was admitted by D. W. Cooke, general passenger agent of the Erie Railroad, who gave out a statement in which he said:

"The operator in the tower failed to set the block signal against the train following."

The train which was run into was a special carrying members of the First Plattdeuter Association of Hoboken on their annual outing, and had 800 passengers. It consisted of twelve cars and two engines. The first engine had taken water and the train moved up and stopped with the second engine beside the tank, when the regular train drew near.

The flagman of the special signalled the engineer of the oncoming train, but, owing to a curve in the road, his flag was not seen until too late. It is claimed that the engineer of the regular train had slowed down to about ten miles an hour before he crashed into the special, but his engine tore through the rear car the greater part of its length, and drove the forward end of that car into the car ahead. The killed and injured were in these two cars.

The wreckage did not catch fire, and the work of taking out the dead and maimed was accomplished quickly.

The passengers from the uninjured coaches ran back and joined in the crowd, and the residents of Midvale, many of whom had heard the crash, assisted them.

The fourteen dead were soon laid beside the track, and the injured were carried to the nearby houses. While physicians were being sent for women of Midvale brought bandages and other articles to be used in caring for the injured.

An engine and cars were sent from Little Falls to the scene of the wreck, and as rapidly as possible the most seriously hurt were prepared for transportation by train to Little Falls and thence to Jersey City or Hoboken.

The less severely hurt were continued under treatment in Midvale until later in the day. All those hurt were eventually taken either to their homes or to hospitals.

WESTERN FLOODS RECEDED.

War Department Sends Tents and Food for Sufferers.

Kansas City, Mo., (Special).—The flood at Armourdale, Argentine and Lower Kansas City, Kan., on the Kaw river, and to Manhattan, half-way across Kansas, has fallen steadily since late Saturday.

The waters at Manhattan became stationary at midnight, after rising steadily all day, and then began to go down, eliminating the last danger of further damage at the mouth of the Kaw or along its course.

The Missouri river at Kansas City and north also receded fast and no additional damage to Harlem or the East Bottom will result from the overflow of that stream. At the stockyards the fall was slow and conditions were still bad. Most of the pens were flooded. Railroad and business men say the damage locally is insignificant, when compared with last year's losses.

The relief committee of Kansas City, Kan., which are caring for the 6,000 homeless in the suburbs of that city, has decided to accept the aid granted by the War Department. Lieut. R. S. Loughborough, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., who was sent by the War Department to investigate the situation, recommended that 2,000 rations be given the city and additional food supplies be sent each day as needed. A refuge camp has been opened as last year, and all the sufferers are being well taken care of.

Washington.—Acting upon a report from General Bell, who investigated the conditions at Kansas City Kan., growing out of the flood, Acting Secretary of War Oliver telegraphed General Bell to issue 1,000 tents and five days' rations for the flood sufferers.

Cholera in Manchuria.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A cable report from Minister Allen at Seoul points to the existence of great danger to both belligerent armies in Manchuria. He says that he has learned from a missionary surgeon that cholera has crossed Manchuria and appeared at Antung.

Shot Bloodthirsty Sen.

Owingsville, Ky., (Special).—Nimrod Byrd, 30 years old, came from Lexington to his home, near Stoops intoxicated, and set fire to his bed and attempted to burn the house.

Failing in this, he tried to murder his parents, wife and child. He was finally disarmed and locked in a room. Byrd then broke open the door, seized a butcher knife and was rushing at his father, Almaza Byrd, 70 years old, when the father shot him dead. The father then gave himself up.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Weekly Crop Report.

The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: "In the Lake region and central valleys the week just ended was unseasonably cool and unfavorable for rapid growth, but highly favorable temperature prevails in the Southern States and in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast districts. In the districts east of the Rocky Mountains the rainfall, as a whole, was well distributed and ample, too much occurring in the lower Missouri and Red River of the North valleys. Portions of the South Atlantic and east Gulf States continue to need rain, although droughty conditions in these districts have been largely relieved. Rain in much needed on the immediate North Pacific Coast.

"In Nebraska and Kansas corn has grown well, but in the central and eastern portions of the corn belt growth has been slow, as a result of cool weather. Except in portions of Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, where fields are weedy, the crop is in a good state of cultivation.

"Winter wheat harvest has made slow progress in Missouri and Kansas, and damage to wheat in shocks is reported from the first named State. Complaints of rust are also received from portions of Missouri and from Nebraska and Kansas. East of the Mississippi River better harvesting weather has prevailed, and this work, as a whole, has advanced satisfactorily, having begun in Oregon and will soon begin in Washington.

"In the northern portion of the spring wheat region cool wet weather has checked rapid advancement of spring wheat, which, however, is generally doing well. Over the southern portion of the spring wheat region the reports indicate an improvement over the previous week. An improvement is also reported from Washington, but in Oregon the crop is heading short, and light yields are expected.

"The general outlook for oats is promising, but this crop has suffered from excessive moisture on lowlands in Minnesota and in portions of Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. East of the Mississippi harvesting has made good progress in the more southerly districts, but to the westward this work has been interrupted by rains in Missouri and southern Kansas.

"An improvement in cotton is generally indicated throughout the cotton belt, and while the plant continues small in the central and eastern districts it is now making rapid growth throughout the belt, especially in the central and western districts. The crop is generally well cultivated, although some fields in Oklahoma and northeastern Texas are foul. Cotton is beginning to open in the extreme southwestern coast counties of Texas.

"All reports respecting tobacco indicate that the crop is growing nicely and is in very promising condition.

Mr. Moody Will Decide.

Attorney-General Moody will be called upon to settle a question of military law that arose in his administration as Secretary of the Navy.

The question is as to whether officers of the Marine Corps on the retired list who served with credit during the Civil War are entitled to the benefits of advanced rank and pay on the retired list, under the provisions of the veteran retirement section of the Army Appropriation act of April 23, 1904. Two retired marine officers have made formal application for advancement on the retired list under the provisions of the act in question, and a brief has been submitted to the Navy Department in support of their claim. Generally the laws relating to retirements in the Marine Corps, and the only question in doubt is as to the applicability to officers of the Marine Corps of the beneficial provisions of the act of April 23, 1904.

Mr. Moody declined to decide the question while Secretary of the Navy, but will be called upon to do so in his new capacity as Attorney-General.

Observatory in Samoa.

Preparations are being made by the Navy Department for the establishment of a branch of the United States Naval Observatory at Tutuila, Samoa.

This will be in charge of Profs. John C. Hammond and Gustave Harrison, and will be used for the observations of a list of 500 of the 1,507 stars adopted for publication in nautical almanacs of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. This list was recommended at a conference in 1896 for the accurate determination of time. Tutuila is in latitude 15 degrees south and longitude 168 degrees west, and is considered an ideal location for an observatory by astronomers of this country and Europe. A magnetic observatory is also to be a part of the proposed Government establishment on the Tutuila station.

To Aid at White House.

First Lieutenant "Dan" T. Moore, of the Eighteenth Battery, Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., who has been granted leave of absence from August 16 until October 16, has been ordered on the expiration of his leave to report to Col. Charles S. Bromwell, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, for duty at the White House as one of the military aids of President Roosevelt.

Lieutenant Moore is a native of Alabama, but was appointed to the army from New York. During the Spanish War he served as second lieutenant of the Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and in April, 1899, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Fifteenth Regular Infantry. In April, 1901, he was transferred to the Artillery Corps and became a first lieutenant in that arm in May, 1901.

3 Girls Burned to Death.

Raleigh, N. C., (Special).—Three girls, with ages ranging from 4 to 12 years, were burned to death at Carleigh Cotton Mills, near this city. They were the daughters of John T. Cole, a boss spinner. The father, mother and two children escaped, one of the latter, a boy, being terribly burned. The father made frantic but ineffectual attempts to rescue his children. The place is isolated and had no fire protection.

Cut Woman's Throat.

St. Louis, (Special).—After cutting the throat of Mrs. Marcella Kerr, with whom he had been living for a year, Edgar I. Evans, 23 years old, slashed his wrist with the same razor, and then cut his own throat. The tragedy was enacted in front of the house where they were stopping. Jealousy is ascribed by Evans as the cause for his act. The woman died almost immediately. Evans is at the City Hospital. His condition is serious.

FINANCIAL.

The city of Portland, Me., has borrowed \$4,100,000 for three months, paying 27 per cent. interest for it.

American Car & Foundry directors were re-elected. The net earnings for the year were \$4,680,000, compared with \$7,402,000 the previous year and \$4,680,000 in 1902.

If it had not been for the efforts of E. B. Smith, Lehigh Valley directors would not have declared any dividend.

Slaughter of the Achinese.

Amsterdam, (Special).—A dispatch from Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies, says that the commander of the expedition to North Achin, Northern Sumatra, attacked Likat, on June 20. The Achinese losses were 432 killed, including 281 women and 88 children, and 54 wounded. Seventeen prisoners were taken. The Dutch casualties included the commander, a lieutenant, two sergeants and 13 soldiers wounded.