

In West Africa the natives hiss when they are astonished; in the New Hebrides when they see anything beautiful. The Basutos applaud a popular orator in the assemblies by hissing him.

Even in Spain waterfalls are now being used as a source of electric power. In one case 23 small villages are supplied from the power station. In Italy the employment of innumerable waterfalls has enormously increased the output of manufactured silk. "Here," says an English writer, "is a form of power that will last longer than Great Britain's coal fields."

In Germany, where indictments are not made by grand juries, and where there is no habeas corpus act, it has sometimes happened that innocent people have been confined in jail for many months. The Imperial Bundesrath is now considering a bill providing for the awarding of damages to any innocent person who may be forced to serve a time in jail.

The cultivation of rubber in Siam has recently been started, some thousands of plants having been set out as an experiment. These plants, of the Para variety (Hevea brasiliensis), are said to be doing exceedingly well, although they have had no special care, but have been planted indiscriminately in various places and under varying conditions of moisture, sun, etc.

Mrs. Daniel Sully, who has been much in the public eye as the wife of the ex-cotton king, is said to be one of the most expert needle women in America. Her embroidery is equal to the much-vaunted convent work, and her favorite gift for a bride, in her intimate circle of friends, is a trousseau of lingerie worked entirely by her own hands, from seams to monogram.

A daily newspaper gives the following estimate of the number of idle men in the various industries: Railroad employes, 120,000; New England mill operatives, 80,000; packing house employes, 75,000; iron and steel workers, 140,000; coal miners, 60,000; workers in other trades and industries (estimated), 180,000; total, 655,000.

A chain of electric power station, stretching from Lima to a point in the Andes foothills, in Peru, South America, is to be the work of a new firm of engineers and architects. Much difficulty will be experienced in transporting the construction material and the heavy machinery from the seacoast to about 50 miles inland. Roads are an unknown quantity a short distance from Lima.

An Englishman visiting the World's fair recently wore in his buttonhole an orchid that had been plucked nearly two months and was still fresh and green. He called his floral ornament an "everlasting buttonhole," and stated that it was the latest fad in London. The flower is a new variety of the orchid which has the useful merit of remaining fresh for 60 days after being plucked.

One seldom hears of what is probably the largest and oldest—and to Western eyes the oddest—university in the world, El-Azhar, "the splendid," at Cairo, Egypt. While the dates of the founding of the universities of Oxford, Paris, and Bologna, for which great antiquity is claimed, are lost in the midst of the middle ages, El-Azhar can read its title clear from the year 975 A. D.

Colonization projects are proving very popular in the agricultural districts of Colorado. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of 5,000 acres of land, in a twelve-mile trip, along the Arkansas river, in Southern Colorado, for the establishment of a colony of ranchmen. A large party of people from Illinois is making arrangements to settle in the famous San Luis valley, on a tract of several thousand acres.

Colorado is looking well after the interests of those who desire fine fishing. Last spring nearly 600,000 eastern brook-trout fry alone were distributed by the fish and game commissioner in the various streams of the state, and there are more to follow. The rainbow trout, for which the waters of the Rocky mountains, in Colorado, are noted, will be distributed later in the season in equally large quantities.

The corn crop, which is so important a matter to the Southern farmer, although not usually considered a cash crop, is making as good progress as cotton, and a large yield is indicated. A good corn crop has a most important bearing upon the sale of the cotton crop. If corn is abundant farmers have to buy much less feed for their stock and food for their hands, hence cotton has to bear a smaller per cent. of the cost of maintaining the farm.

The entomologists of the agricultural department at Washington are disposed to think that there is a general tendency to make exaggerated estimates of the amount of damage done to the cotton crop by the cotton boll weevil. Some of these estimates have been as high as \$55,000,000. The census office, in its final bulletin on the quantity of cotton ginned in the United States of the crop of 1903, estimates the total loss due to the boll weevil at \$49,272,989. The estimate of the bureau of entomology is not over \$15,000,000.

DEMOCRATS NAME ALLEN B. PARKER

NEW YORK JURIST IS NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Result Is Reached After an All-Night Session—Synopsis of the Platform Proceedings of the Convention at St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 9, 5 a. m.—Judge Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, was nominated for president of the United States by the democratic national convention on the first ballot.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION. Wild Scenes Follow Representation of Candidates' Names.

St. Louis, July 9.—The morning session of the democratic national convention on Friday was very brief, adjournment being taken until evening to receive the report of the committee on resolutions. At the opening of the evening session the platform was adopted, and then began a call of the states for presidential nominees.

Martin W. Littlefield, of New York, placed Judge Parker in nomination. For 25 minutes the delegates and the galleries cheered, shouted and yelled for Parker, while banners were carried in struggling processions to the blare of bands and the singing of men.

E. M. Delmas, of California, nominated Hearst. For 35 minutes delegates and galleries yelled, shouted and cheered for Hearst, while men marched in processions and carried banners and flags to the music of bands.

L. Irving Handy of Delaware proposed Judge Gray's name. David Overmeyer of Kansas nominated Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Richard Olney of Massachusetts was nominated by Mayor Collins of Boston, and Mayor Rose of Milwaukee presented the name of Mr. Wall, Wisconsin's favorite son. Senator Cockrell's name, presented by Champ Clark, set the convention wild again at two o'clock in the morning. The scene was well nigh unprecedented. Ten thousand people in round numbers were still in the big hall at 2:10 a. m., pounding, cheering, yelling at the name of a venerable senator whose nomination before the convention was nothing more than the merest formality. No ballot had been taken at 4:30 a. m.

THE PLATFORM. Comprehensive Synopsis of Party's Declaration of Principles.

The platform was adopted without debate, by vive voce vote. Following is a synopsis of the very lengthy document:

It affirms devotion to the essential principles of democratic faith—local self-government and national unity—freedom of press, of conscience and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens; the right of trial by jury; freedom of person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contact untrammelled by sumptuary laws; the supremacy of the civil over military authority; a well-disciplined militia; the separation of church and state; economy in expenditures; low taxes; that labor may be lightly burdened; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority.

The proposed platform insists upon strict economy and the enforcement of honesty in every branch of the public service; favors thorough legislative investigation of every department suspected of corruption, and punishment of corruptionists; believes that all government officials should return to Jeffersonian simplicity of living; favors election of a president trained in the ways of the constitution who shall set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions; pledges that the democracy when intrusted with power will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically; favors military banishment of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity, a liberal trade treaty with Canada, reduction of the army and army expenditures, statehood for Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arizona and New Mexico, and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

Capital and Labor. It favors enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just right; denies right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation; condemns employment of the military for the summary banishment of citizens without trial for the control of elections.

The platform pledges the party to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens abroad; favors generous pension policy, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact; denounces the ship subsidy bill passed by the senate, and favors the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people, and without bounties from the public treasury; demands honest, just and impartial enforcement of the principles of civil service reform; demands extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States, and complete separation of church and state in political affairs; for liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of waterways.

Imperialism. The resolutions favor the preservation of the open door for the world's commerce, without unnecessary entanglement in oriental and European affairs; denounces an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation; insists that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done for the Cubans, and announces the intention of the party, as soon as it can be done wisely and safely for the Filipinos themselves, to set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

The tariff. On the tariff question, the resolutions favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discrimination, keeping in view the ultimate end of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to support the federal government in all its integrity and vitality, but in simplicity. They favor a tariff limited to the needs of

the government, economically administered against any industry, class or section to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

The Trust. The platform recognizes that the gigantic trusts and combinations, designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity, and any trust, combination or monopoly tending to destroy these by controlling production, restricting competition or fixing prices, should be prohibited and punished by law. It especially denounces rebates and discrimination by transportation companies, as the most potent agency in promoting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade. It demands strict enforcement of existing civil and criminal statutes against all such trusts, combinations and monopolies; and we demand the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary to effectually suppress them.

On the race question the platform declares that to revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. It deprecates and condemns the Bourbon-like selfish and narrow spirit of the recent republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American people.

Appeal to the Country. The existing republican administration is strongly denounced for its policies. In conclusion the platform says: "Conducting the campaign upon this declaration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support, not only of our great and time-honored organization, but also the active assistance of all our fellow citizens who, disregarding past differences upon questions no longer in issue, desire the perpetuation of our constitutional government as framed and established by the fathers of the republic."

THE FIRST DAY. Address of John Sharp Williams, Temporary Chairman.

St. Louis, July 7.—The democratic national convention met in the Coliseum Wednesday, listened to an extended speech from Representative John Sharp Williams, its temporary chairman, appointed the committees necessary to perfect a permanent organization, and adjourned. In a session lasting two hours and 50 minutes, one striking incident overshadowed all other proceedings. That was the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering which greeted the name of Grover Cleveland. Hats, handkerchiefs, fans and arms were waved, delegates and



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS. Spectators stood on their chairs and the last semblance of order was turned into confusion which convention officials were powerless to subdue. The demonstration lasted for eight minutes.

THE SECOND DAY. Bryan's Determined Fight for Illinois Contestants Lost.

St. Louis, July 8.—The democratic national convention on Thursday adopted the report of the committee on rules, credentials and permanent organization. The session opened at ten o'clock, an hour later took a recess until two p. m., and adjourned at 6:20 until ten o'clock to-day. During the day several speeches were made, chief of which was William Jennings Bryan's effort to overthrow the report of the credentials committee and seat contesting delegates from Illinois. The controversy was ended by the rejection of the minority report of the committee by a vote of 647 yeas to 299 ayees.

The ovation given Mr. Bryan was one of the greatest ever transpiring at any of the notable events for which the immense coliseum is famed. It was begun before the afternoon session of the convention had been called to order and continued for 12 minutes with so much furor that Temporary Chairman Williams and all of his assistants, including 100 policemen, were unable to restore order.

When the result of the contest was announced the report of the committee on permanent organization was made. Representative Champ Clark, who was chosen permanent chairman, addressed the convention. Adjournment was then taken until ten a. m. Friday.

The morning session of the convention was without material interest except for the discussion caused by objection to that part of the report from the committee on rules which provides for the seating of delegates sent by insular possessions. Several delegates discussed the report, and a roll call was asked for, but the report was finally adopted without resorting to that method of determining the action of the convention, but as a result of a ruling by the temporary chairman, acquiesced in by the convention, which has the effect of refusing representation to the delegates who had come from the Philippines.

Fireworks Cause Big Blaze. Corrina, Me., July 6.—A fire, started by Fourth of July explosions, caused a loss of \$100,000 here.

JUDGE ALTON BROOKS PARKER.



Democratic Nominee for President of the United States.

BIG STEAMSHIP STRIKES A REEF. DANISH VESSEL NORGE, LADEN WITH EMIGRANTS, SINKS OFF COAST OF SCOTLAND.

Of the 774 Persons on Board, 629 Are Still Missing, and Have Probably Drowned—Statement of the Vessel's Captain.

London, July 6.—Early on the morning of June 28, the Danish steamer, Norge, which left Copenhagen June 22 with 774 passengers on board, all of whom, except members of the crew, were Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish emigrants, ran onto the Rockall reef, about 290 miles off the west coast of Scotland, and sank in a few minutes. Of those on board 145 are known to have been saved. There is little hope for the remaining 629, who are missing, and doubtless drowned.

Soon Sinks. According to the survivors, the moment the vessel struck the engines were reversed and the Norge came back into deep water. The rent in her bows was so large, however, that she began to fill rapidly. The vessel's eight boats were swung over the sides rapidly and the women and children were put into them first. There was a heavy sea running and in lowering the boats one was smashed.

Many Rescued. The steamer trawler Salvia put into Grimsby late Sunday night with 26 rescued Scandinavians aboard. On Monday 102 survivors, who had been picked up by passing steamers, were landed at Stornoway, Scotland. Among these were Capt. Gundel, of the Norge. Capt. Gundel's statement, which reads like an affidavit from the dead, for he went down with his ship, maintains that the Norge struck on a sunken rock 18 miles from Rockall.

Glasgow, Scotland, July 9.—Another boat with Norge survivors, 11 passengers, eight sailors and one child, has reached the Shetland islands. This boat, which was in charge of the second mate of the Norge, was eight days on the open sea. The party rowed the entire distance to the islands. All on board the boat were much exhausted and unable to stand when landed.

BLOWN FROM A BRIDGE. Seven Men Killed and Two Injured as Result of Tornado at Thebes, Ill.

St. Louis, July 9.—A special to the Republic from Cape Girardeau, Mo., says: Seven workmen were killed and two others seriously injured by being blown from the second arch of the new railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Thebes, Ill., Friday night. The tornado struck a traveling crane, upon which the men were at work, and pushed it backward for 200 feet. At the second arch, from the Missouri shore it struck an obstruction and was hurled to the rocks below. A relief train was hastily made up and the dead and injured brought here.

Mother and Child Drowned. Springfield, Ill., July 9.—The wife and child of Harmon Werns, a farmer near Chapin, west of this city on the Wabash, were drowned in a cistern Friday. The child, 21 months old, fell into the cistern, and the mother in trying to rescue it also fell in. Before assistance came she also drowned.

Horsewhipped and Bobbed. Denver, Col., July 9.—Four of the six union men who returned to their Cripple Creek homes and were run out by a masked mob, say they were horsewhipped, robbed of all their money and valuables, amounting to several hundred dollars, by the whitecappers.

POPULISTS NOMINATE. Thomas E. Watson Their Candidate for President, with Thomas H. Tibbles as Running Mate.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for president, and Thomas H. Tibbles, of Nebraska, for vice president was the ticket nominated Tuesday by the populist national convention.

The platform adopted reaffirms adherence to the basic truths of the Omaha platform of 1892, and of the subsequent platforms of 1896 and 1900; demands that all money shall be issued by the government in such quantities as shall maintain a stability in prices, every dollar to be a full legal tender, none of which shall be a debt redeemable in other money, for establishment of postal savings banks; pledges the efforts of the party to preserve the right of labor to organize for the benefit and protection of those who toil, and pleads for that broad spirit of toleration and justice which will promote industrial peace through the observance of the principles of voluntary arbitration; favors enactment of legislation looking to the improvement of conditions for wage-earners, the abolition of child labor, the suppression of sweatshops and of convict labor in competition with free labor, the exclusion from American shores of foreign pauper labor and the shorter work day; favors the initiative, referendum and proportional representation and direct vote for all public officers with the right of recall; demands prohibition of alien ownership of land; denounces government by injunction and imprisonment without right of trial by jury; favors government ownership of public utilities; demands that special privileges now enjoyed by trusts and monopolies, and which alone enable them to exist, be immediately withdrawn.

BATTLE IN A STORM. Russians Surprise and Annihilate Japanese Outpost—Latter Lose 1,000 Men.

London, July 8.—The Central News has a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that early Wednesday morning Gen. Kashtalinsky's troops surprised and attacked the Japanese outposts at Lantiansan. Advancing through a terrific rain storm, the Russians reached the outlying videttes of the Japanese without an alarm being raised and finally rushed the camp of the outpost, killing every one in it. The Japanese were reinforced and made three fierce attacks, but were repulsed. The advance of the second Russian battalion enabled the first to retire in safety. The Russians had 300 casualties. The Japanese casualties are reported to have been 1,000.

Tatshiekio, July 8.—The Japanese swarmed over the mountain crests early Wednesday morning and advanced on Kalchow, compelling Gen. Charikoff, with the center of the Russian vanguard, to fall back. A whole brigade of Japanese, with masses of cavalry, followed and occupied the village of Nantay, driving out two companies of Russian infantry and two companies of Cossacks who were entrenched there.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—The war office confirms the reports of the Japanese advance toward Kalchow as reported in these dispatches, but is inclined to regard the movement as a demonstration while changing the disposition of troops to make an attack elsewhere. Danger is considered more likely from the direction of Ta or Fenshui passes, although there is no sign of a move in force thence. Yet the advance upon Kalchow extends over a front of 15 miles and includes about 30,000 men.

Will Visit St. Louis. London, July 5.—Eighty members of the house of commons have announced their intention of joining the parliamentary party which will visit the St. Louis exposition in the autumn. It is expected that a number of others will also go.

TRAIN WRECKED BY OPEN SWITCH

TERRIBLE DISASTER OCCURS ON THE WABASH RAILROAD AT LITCHFIELD, ILL.

Nineteen Persons Are Known to Have Been Killed—The Injured Number 35 or 40—Cars Take Fire and Victims Burn.

St. Louis, July 5.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Litchfield, Ill., says: Nineteen are dead and a number are missing as a result of the wreck on the Wabash railroad here Sunday night, when train No. 11 from Chicago left the track at a misplaced switch and crashed into a line of freight cars standing on a sidetrack. Seven hundred persons were on the ill-fated train at the time it dashed into the sidetrack. The injured number 35 or 40.

The following is a revised list of the dead: Mrs. Florence Smith, 215 Twenty-fifth place, Chicago. Mrs. Perkins, 5700 Union avenue, Chicago. Charles Galaise, 2254 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Harry M. Dietrich, Chicago. Miss C. F. Luther, Milwaukee. Isaac R. Mills, Decatur. Ubald St. Pierre, Montreal, Canada. Jacob Barden, Park River, N. D. L. A. Eichstadt, 1054 South Albany avenue, Chicago. James Sanford, engineer, Decatur. Rev. M. M. Mills, Litchfield, Ill. Charles Ward, 215 Sixty-fifth place, Chicago. H. L. Graves, train dispatcher, Decatur. W. F. Smith, fireman, Decatur. Richie Noack, boy about eight years, Arlington Heights, Chicago. William Camdalis, Maywood, Ill. Two unidentified men.

Saw Three Burn to Death. A. E. Darling, of 4956 Forest Park boulevard, St. Louis, was one of the passengers on board the observation car. He said: "I saw three persons burned to death. One was a man and the other a young girl. I do not know their names. Wreckage held them down until the heat became unbearable and the men who were trying to save them could not remain another moment. There was another passenger, a woman, whose feet were pinned down by a heavy beam. It could not be moved, and she begged that her feet be cut off. Flames drove everybody away before she could be saved. F. Ward, of Chicago, showed particular nerve. One of his legs had been torn off. When he was carried out of the wreck he said: "Lay me down somewhere and go back and save the women and children."

DISASTROUS FLOODS. Six Persons Perish in Storm at Clinton, Okla.—Kansas Cities Are Inundated.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 8.—A water-spout, accompanied by terrific wind, passed through Clinton, Okla., and vicinity about midnight Wednesday in which six persons were killed and several injured. The dead are: Mrs. Baker and three children; Mr. and Mrs. John Flenner. All were drowned. Reports from Arapahoe, Weatherford, Geary, Cordell, Anadarko and other points in western Oklahoma tell of great damage by flood.

Wichita, Kan., July 8.—Wichita is flooded worse than ever before in its history. The dikes at several places along the Little river gave way before the rush of water which poured down Waco avenue, one of the principal residence streets, in a raging torrent, becoming waist deep. The house of Cass Woods, a park policeman at Riverside park, was washed away, and Mrs. Woods died of fright.

Topeka, Kan., July 8.—Flood has caused much damage here. In Topeka proper the water is three blocks up from the river channel. The well-to-do class of people in North Topeka stacked their household goods in the upper stories of their homes and fled. The poorer classes, driving their live stock before them, carried what goods they could upon their shoulders. The merchants and milmen worked all night getting their goods to safe quarters. Boats are being used.

Kansas City, Mo., July 8.—One-half of Armourdale, the packing house town in the suburbs on the Kansas side, is under water from the overflow of the Kaw river. Over 3,000 people fled from Armourdale, many of whom were forced to take to the hills.

Chicago, July 8.—Litigation to the probable aggregate total of \$8,000,000 was discouraged Wednesday when Judge Holdom, in the superior court, ruled that the city of Chicago was not liable in any degree for the Iroquois theater fire. A suit by Eva Catherine Gibson for \$15,000 damages because of a broken arm and an injured spine was the case decided. Sixty other suits are pending and had the decision been against the city hundreds of other actions probably would have been filed.

Woman Sentenced to Hang. Philadelphia, July 7.—Mrs. Catherine Danz, convicted of murder in the first degree for poisoning her husband, William G. Danz, was Wednesday sentenced to be hanged. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court by Mrs. Danz's counsel.

Wife of Bishop Robbed. Cooperstown, N. Y., July 8.—Mrs. Henry C. Potter, wife of the bishop, on Thursday was robbed of three boxes containing jewels valued at \$50,000.