

A Republican Pen Picture of Judge Alton B. Parker.

ALTON BROOKS PARKER, the nominee of the Democratic party for president of the United States, was 52 years of age on the 14th of last May, and since Jan. 1, 1898, has been chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York. He is a native of the state in which he resides, having been born in Cortland, Cortland county. His father, John Brooks Parker, was a farmer.

For the greater portion of his life Parker was a resident of Ulster county, having gone there to teach school several years before attaining his majority. From the time he began the practice of law, at Kingston, in 1872, until his election to his present position in 1887, he lived in that city. After his election in the latter year he purchased a country place at Esopus, in Ulster county, which is now his home.

He practiced law from 1872 to 1885, having been graduated from Albany Law school in the former year. He was elected surrogate of Ulster county in 1877, when but 25 years old, continuing his practice while holding that office. He was re-elected in 1883. He was appointed to the supreme bench in 1884 by David B. Hill, the governor of New York, and was elected to the same office the following year. He was appointed to the second division of the court of appeals when that court was created in 1889, and was the youngest man who has ever sat on the court of appeals bench in the state of New York.

Judge Parker has never been defeated for an office. He first came into political prominence in 1884, when he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention and exerted himself in behalf of Grover Cleveland. He worked side by side with Hill and Daniel Manning for the nomination of Cleveland at that convention. In 1888 he was Hill's manager in the gubernatorial campaign, and his skill and diplomacy achieved success. Hill has never forgotten the debt.

Parker married Mary L. Schoonmaker of Rochester, Ulster county, in 1877, and has one daughter, Bertha, the wife of Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, of the Episcopal church at Kensington. An only son, John M. Parker, died at the age of seven years.

In general Judge Parker is known as a man of pleasant address, suave manner, athletic appearance and energetic habits. He is a trifle under six feet, is broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and weighs about 200 pounds. He is much given to outdoor exercise, is fond of horseback riding, driving and walking. His cheeks are ruddy and his eyes black and sparkling. His hair is dark red, thin at the top, and has a sprinkling of gray at the sides. His mustache is usually worn closely trimmed and is a shade darker than his hair.

In his daily life he is a student of law for business and a farmer for pleasure. He is a breeder of fancy cattle and other stock, and a blue-ribbon exhibitor at state fairs. In

his political life, affability, suavity and diplomacy predominate. He is shrewd in his political judgments and chary of his political opinions. He is easy of approach to newspaper men and a master of the political art of saying much pleasantly and telling little.

Judge Parker has shown marked ability in his official career, but popularity has been a dominant characteristic, together with a degree of native independence. He left school at 16, of his own volition, to aid his father. He began at that time to teach school. With the money he earned by this means he continued his studies at the Cortland Normal school, and soon after took up teaching again in Ulster county. There he determined to study law, and entered the office of Schoonmaker & Hardenburgh. Schoonmaker was a noted county judge, soon after young Parker entered his office. He was defeated for re-election, became disheartened and decided to retire from politics. Parker believed his patron was too easily discouraged, secured for him a nomination for state senator and brought about his election. His success in the management of this campaign brought about his own prominence in Ulster politics, and in 1877 he was nominated for the office of surrogate. He was the only Democrat elected on the ticket. At the end of his term he was renominated, and this time defeated Schoonmaker's former opponent for the office of county judge by a majority of 1,400 in a total vote of 15,000. Two years later Hill took him up.

Outside of judicial positions, Parker has never shown ambition to hold political office. He could have been the Democratic candidate for secretary of state in New York in 1883, when Isaac H. Maynard was defeated, and the rest of the Democratic state ticket elected. He declined the nomination for lieutenant-governor in 1888. He gave his reasons for these declinations that he did not wish to give up the law, which was his chosen field of labor.

Cleveland, in 1885, offered him the place of first assistant postmaster-general, but Parker put the offer aside for the same reason, Adah E. Stevenson, later Cleveland's running mate, accepted the place.

As a judge, Parker has shown executive ability. He has been unusually successful in the dispatch of business in his court. He permits no waste of time, is the first judge on the bench, and remains there until the court adjourns. He holds the attorneys strictly to business, and will permit no unwarranted interruptions in the progress of a case.

At the same time he has a way of holding upon the course he has determined must be followed with a great degree of suavity and gracefulness. He has the reputation of being the pleasantest presiding judge on the bench. One of Parker's characteristics is his capacity for obtaining advice, without directly asking for it. He absorbs much from his associates.

When at his home Judge Parker enjoys dropping into the Esopus country store to gossip with the farmers, particularly with regard to farming matters. When at Albany he refreshes himself by long rides. He escapes from Albany to his farm whenever he can, and does much of his legal study there, where he has a large law library. He is an expert with the eye and can do all kinds of farm work.

He has a full, clear and pleasing voice, with a habit of careful enunciation and an unusual command of language. He has a marked regard for precise terms in his speeches and decisions.



DEMOCRATIC VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE AND MAN OF WEALTH AND WIDE EXPERIENCE.

HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS, who has been nominated for vice president by the Democrats, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, 1853. His parents being Caleb and Louisa Brown Davis. The latter were in but moderate circumstances, and as the father died soon after Henry was born, the boy entered the employ of former Gov. Howard of Maryland, being given work on a large plantation called Vaverly, a short distance from Baltimore. As a mere lad, however, he evinced great interest in railroad work, and after the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad he secured a position as a brakeman.

After short service he was made a conductor, and in time was appointed agent of the company at its Piedmont station. He left railroad work soon after settling in Piedmont, engaging in a general business there with his brother, the firm name being H. G. Davis & Co.

His business interests and relations soon brought him to a clear realization of the great possibilities of the state of West Virginia, and he invested all the money he could save in coal lands that at the time were practically inaccessible, and in consequence, to be purchased for a mere trifle.

He conceived the plan of a railroad that should run from Cumberland along the banks of the Potomac to the source of the river at the top of the mountains and then continue into the valleys along the western slope of the Alleghenies. This plan he made effective by the present West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh railroad. By his building of the road, giving others as well as himself access to coal and timber lands of immense value, he became a very prominent figure in the affairs of West Virginia.

He became president of the road he

had built and, in succession, president of the Piedmont & Cumberland Railroad, the Davis National Bank of West Virginia. In addition he is a very large shareholder in the Davis Coal & Coke company and a host of other commercial and banking enterprises. Among his other enterprises Davis has founded the town of Davis in Tucker county, W. Va., where some of his business organizations are located. Davis first entered politics in 1884, when he was elected as a Democrat to a seat in the house of delegates of West Virginia. From 1897 to 1899 he served in the senate of his state and in 1901 in the United States senate. At the expiration of his second term in the United States senate, in 1903, he decided again to be a candidate and retired to private life.

He was named as a delegate to the Pan-American congress of 1901, taking a great interest in its proceedings. In 1900 he was made a member of the international railway commission. In 1895, at the time Daniel Manning retired from his position as secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland, Davis was much discussed as a possible successor to the office, but while his name was seriously considered by President Cleveland, the portfolio was not tendered to him.

Davis was a very close friend of James G. Blaine during the lifetime of the latter. In 1853 Davis was married to Kate A. Davis, daughter of Gideon Bant of Frederick, Md., and they have five children, Hallie D., wife of Stephen B. Elkins; Kate B., wife of Commander H. C. Brown, United States navy; Grace T., Henry G. Jr. and John T. Davis.

A MODEL CLUB FOR POOR BOYS.

An athletic club, which fixes its dues at the extortionate figure of 1 cent a week, suggests an unusual departure in the world of clubs. Moreover, for many other reasons, the Children's Athletic club of Philadelphia, composed entirely of the children of the poor, organized to fight by physical training the ravages of tuberculosis, marks an important innovation in the charitable work of that city. The New York Tribune says that Mrs. Florence L. Williams, the founder of the club, has certain definite objects to accomplish with the 60 little pupils under her charge. That she is able to do so is due to her own health in place of weakness and even disease through a careful system of physical culture, but also to develop a trick team capable of performing acrobatic feats of no little difficulty, proves the efficacy of her methods.

For her clientele Mrs. Williams depends entirely upon the children of the crowded quarters of the city, where poor food and unhealthy surroundings render child life unwholesome and make physical development impossible. From the children of these quarters the city Mrs. Williams has organized her classes, the membership of which has grown from three to 60. But even here the selection of members is made from the weaker and the more anemic; from the children who already show signs of the invasion of the "great green plague," whose thin arms and hollow chests indicate lack of vitality.

With such subjects it is natural that at the outset the exercises of the classes should be of the mildest sort—five-minute drills with the lightest of dumbbells, interspersed with frequent rests. Special breathing exercises are prescribed for the new members, and they are expected to continue this exercise at home. One of these exercises consists in the usual inhaling and exhaling, but the method of accomplishing it is novel. The children are ranged in rows, with their hands on their hips, and each child puts a quill toothpick in its mouth. Then, at a word of command, they inhale deeply through the nostrils and then exhale slowly through the toothpick, this device making the exhalation slow and avoiding all chance of strain.

The fire drill is another important exercise in the development of lung power. As the little arms and legs get hard and the "beats" are developed in more advanced pupils are taught to take the weaker ones across the shoulders and carry them out of the reach of fancied flames. But the ideal of all the children who belong to this cause is to develop strength and agility enough to join the trick team, for the danger of disease has been banished and the puny little figures with narrow chests and round shoulders have been developed into erect, sturdy bodies, then the gymnastic feats of the more pretentious athletes are attempted and achieved before admiring public audiences.

The development of muscle is attended with a similar stimulation of the moral side of the child, and it is to accomplish the latter that the very weekly fee is charged, giving the children a sense of membership and right claim to the advantages of the club, which is lacking in the more charitable work, which does not permit even the slight contribution of the children themselves. The results of this physical training are striking.

1904 Wool Clip of Six Western States, Utah Included.



SHEEP SHEARING SCENE NEAR SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO.

TAXING HIS MEMORY.

A story is told of an eminent lawyer receiving a severe reprimand from a witness whom he was trying to browbeat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat it was necessary that the lawyer should impeach the witness. He endeavored to do it on the ground of age, in the following manner:

"How old are you?" asked the lawyer.

"Seventy-two years," replied the witness.

"Your memory, of course, is not so brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it?" asked the lawyer.

"I do not know but it is," answered the witness.

"State some circumstances which occurred, say twelve years ago," said the lawyer, "and we shall be able to see how well you can remember."

"I appeal to your honor," said the witness, "if I am to be interrogated in this manner, it is insolent!"

"You had better answer the question," replied the judge.

"Yes, sir," said the lawyer.

"Well, sir, if you compel me to do it, I will. About twelve years ago you

LEGAL MAXIMS.

Results make the parties bare, the lawyers fat.—German.

A loan agreement is better than law.—Italian.

No good lawyer ever goes to law.—Italian.

Unless hell is full, never will a lawyer be saved.—French.

The greater lawyer, the worse Christian.—Dutch.

"Virtue in the middle," says the devil when seated 'twixt two lawyers.—Danish.

Law's costly; take a pint and 'gree.—Scotch.

Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law.—English.—St. James Gazette.

DOMESTIC FORESIGHT.

He didn't live in Kansas, but he was a knowing feller; before he married number two he built a cyclone cellar.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

FISHING EXCURSIONS

To Provo Canyon and Castilla.

Via D. & R. G. R. R. \$2.00 for the round trip. Saturday, July 17th, return Monday. Train for Provo Canyon leaves 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. For Castilla 8:00 a. m.

OVER THE LAKE BY RAIL

Excursion Sunday Next.

Special train leaves Oregon Short Line depot 8:30 a. m. Sunday for Mid-Lake and return. Round trip only \$1.00. Special returning will arrive Salt Lake 5:00

THE accompanying pictures were taken at Soda Springs, Idaho, a few days ago, during the last big rush of wool to the eastern markets. While all the sacks are not shown, there were on the ground at the time no less than 1,000 sacks, which were billed to St. Louis and Boston via the Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific and Illinois Central railroads.

The second picture gives some idea of shearing operations, some of the shearers at Soda Springs having most considerably suspended operations long enough to be caught by the camera. In the background can be seen the pens full of sheep, waiting their turn, while along the fence just inside is the scene of shearing operations, the brush having been erected to keep the baking rays of the sun from the heads and itching backs of the shearers.

The season of 1904 has furnished a record in the wool business of the west. While the clip is slightly below that of previous years, never before has it been disposed of so quickly. Practically all the eastern wool buyers have returned home and the traveling freight agents of the various railroad systems are now engaged in cleaning up the last pound. The season has lasted barely three months. Several weeks before shearing commenced buyers were out contracting for the clip. In some instances in Idaho and Wyoming they drove in buckboards a couple of hundred miles, in order to secure wool.

During last season the end was not in sight much before the middle of August, and sometimes it was early in September before the last of the consignments went east. This year more than 100,000,000 pounds have been cleared up in the west, valued at more than \$16,000,000, and requiring at least \$1,000,000 for railroad transportation.

Marion Harris of the B. Harris Wool company of St. Louis and C. W. Smith of J. Koshland & Co. of New York, two of the most expert buyers, who have been operating in this section during the past season, furnish the following approximate yield for the six states:

	Pounds.
Wyoming	25,000,000
Idaho	15,000,000
Utah	10,000,000
Colorado	5,000,000
Montana	2,000,000
Oregon	20,000,000
Total	100,000,000

Prices have ranged in Utah as high as 14 cents, while last week at Great Falls, Mont., wool went to 19 cents on the local market, two fine clips belonging to Coffee & Wallenstein and Hyrum and A. Kropp of Pondera, bringing that price. Others fetched the average price of 17.53 cents.



ONE THOUSAND SACKS OF WOOL READY FOR SHIPMENT.

A UNIQUE CONTEST.

Isom P. Daniel and the Rev. D. K. Daniel are candidates for Jailer before the coming primary. They live in the Little Gap precinct. Seeing that it meant certain defeat if they both made the race, an agreement was reached, and they have been making a house-to-house canvass of the precinct to see which is the stronger. Two friends accompany them with a ballot box, and when a voter is found he takes a piece of paper and writes the name of the Daniel he prefers, and the ballot is then deposited in the ballot box in such a way that no one known for whom it is cast. The polls close at 6 o'clock p. m. each day, and the ballots cast that day are counted and recorded. We understand the poll precinct was completed Tuesday afternoon, but we failed to learn which received the higher number of votes. Other candidates in other sections of the country say the Daniels will do no good taking a vote as to their strength, as a number of those voting in the contest between the Daniels will not support either of them in the coming primary. With that we have nothing to do, but merely mention the friendly contest to show how they are dwelling in brotherly love in the

DIARY OF A SMALL BOY.

There is a certain nine-year-old kid in this city who is keeping a diary. The book was given him last Christmas by a relative, and his father had forgotten all about it until he accidentally found the volume the other day. Curious to see what his small son had written in it, he opened the book and found that the diary had been faithfully kept. Here are a few of the entries:

"I am nine years old today. Looked in the glass, but whiskers ain't sproutin' yet."

"Sussed a boy. Got licked."

"Pop bought ten cents for car fare, that makes him owe me. Wonder if I'll ever get it."

"Jimmie stole my ball. I lickt him for it."

"Art Pop for some of my money and he giv me a dicker. I want that dicker."

"Art Pop about banks. I want to put my money ware carfare ain't so skarse."

"Got lickt again."

"There was more in this, but 'Pop' had read enough. As a result, there was a

PA'S DEFINITION.

Little Willie—What's an agnostic, pa? Pa—A person who knows very little and isn't sure of that.—Motherhood.

HOW THEY DO IT.

The sewing circle weekly meets. The savages to gown. And while they dress the heathen up. They dress their neighbors down.—Puck.

MANTI AND RETURN

92.50, Via D. & R. G. Sunday July 17.

Grand outing for everybody. Splendid chance to see Sappie and Seyer. Leaves Salt Lake 7:00 a. m. Final trip July 20th returning. Special trip returned July 17th and 18th. Everybody invited.