

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS



ALTHOUGH it is not a matter of record that the managers of the great international exhibition at St. Louis have specified July 6 as the best day for the intending visitor to arrive in the Mound City, thousands have selected that date and will govern themselves accordingly. The opportunity to see a world's fair and a national convention at the same time and for the same expenditure does not occur frequently. For that reason, aside from the general interest in the proceedings, the Democratic national convention of 1904 will attract an unusually large attendance.

The shortened appellation "Democratic" has been accepted so long both by leaders and by rank and file in the party that the full title—which is used nowadays only by hypercritical campaign orators and platform builders—almost produces a shock. Yet the fact remains that even to this day the correct expression is "Democratic-Republican." At its first inception, indeed, it was known as the "Republican party." It was so denominated by Jefferson in a letter to Washington. It was the short lived successor to the better known Anti-Federalist party. The term "Democrat" was inspired by enthusiasm for the French revolution. At first it was looked upon with great contempt by the new "Republicans." The Democrats formed clubs all over the country and called each other "citizens," to the horror of the other political parties, who saw nothing but revolution in the term. In the third congress (1793) the Republicans and Democrats united, and ever since that time the proper name of the party has been Democratic-Republican.

The conditions marking the assembling of the two great nominating conventions are vastly dissimilar. The Republican nomination for president was entirely outside the realm of speculation. At St. Louis an almost exact antithesis will prevail. Uncertainty will be the rule, and speculation will have no bounds. The surprises and possibilities of a presidential convention are too fresh in the memories of aspiring statesmen to permit of apathy on the part of a single delegate.

No man who has twice been the recipient of the loftiest gift a nation can bestow and who is the only living ex-president of the United States need expect to be forgotten at a national convention of his own party. Grover Cleveland, twenty-second and twenty-fourth president, was born at Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister. The family removed to Clinton, N. Y., when the future statesman was a boy, and he was educated in the schools of that town. In 1853 his father died, and he was obliged to go to work. His first position was that of teacher in the State Institution for the Blind. Soon afterward he started for Cleveland, O., where he expected to study law. Passing through Buffalo, he was induced to stay there and obtained a position with a leading law firm. Admitted to practice in 1859, he was assistant district attorney for Erie county in 1863. He was defeated as Democratic candidate for district attorney in 1865, but was elected sheriff in 1870. In 1881 he was chosen mayor. He was elected governor in 1882, having the remarkable plurality of 192,854. At the Democratic

national convention of 1884 he was nominated for president on the second ballot. Cleveland was elected, receiving 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine. In 1888 he was renominated, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison. He resumed the prac-

soon afterward he received the Populist nomination also. He canvassed much of the country in person, traveling more than 18,000 miles and making numerous speeches. He was defeated by William McKinley, the electoral vote being 271 to 176. Except for a short

a presidential candidate and of having secured an instructed delegation from his own state Alton Brooks Parker's antecedents are a fit subject for discussion. He was born in the village of Cortland, N. Y., May 14, 1853. His early life was spent on a farm, and the

he was offered the office of first assistant postmaster general, but declined. The same year he was made chairman of the state Democratic executive committee. That year also he was appointed by Governor David B. Hill to succeed Judge Westbrook of the Third

born Sept. 15, 1835. He is a graduate of Brown university and the Harvard Law school. He practiced law in Boston until he was appointed attorney general of the United States by Cleveland in 1893. Two years later he became secretary of state. Since his re-

senator from Maryland from 1881 to 1893 and is now serving a term from 1903 to 1909.

John Sharp Williams, who has shown his capacity as a minority leader during the last congress, is a conspicuous man wherever he may be found. He is a 30, 1854. He is a noted scholar, having studied at the universities of the South, Virginia and Heidelberg. He is a lawyer. He removed to Yazoo City in 1878 and went into the cotton raising business. Mr. Williams was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892. He has been a member of congress from the Fifth Mississippi district since 1893.

David Bennett Hill was a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination in the Democratic convention of 1892, and he will be an influential man at St. Louis. Mr. Hill is a native of St. Louis, born at Havana, Aug. 29, 1843. He has been a lawyer for forty years, member of the assembly once, chairman of state conventions twice, alderman and mayor of Elmira, lieutenant governor and governor of his state and United States senator for six years.

Nelson Appleton Miles, lieutenant general (retired) of the United States army, has been mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination. He is sixty-five years of age. General Miles entered the army as a volunteer in 1861. At the age of twenty-five he was in command of an army corps. After the civil war he entered the regular service and won much reputation as an Indian fighter. He was in command of the army in the war with Spain and in 1900 was made lieutenant general. Three years later he was retired.

Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin has been indicated for first place by the convention of his state. He was for over ten years chairman of the state committee and served several years as Wisconsin member of the national committee. He is a native of Milwaukee and is fifty-five years of age.

Francis Marion Cockrell and Joseph Wingate Folk are two noted Missourians. The former is a native of the state senator from his native state for nearly thirty years. He was born in Johnson county Oct. 1, 1834. He received his education in Missouri institutions and began the practice of law at Warrensburg. During the civil war Senator Cockrell served as brigadier general in the Confederate army. He has been chairman of many important committees in the senate. Mr. Folk was born at Brownsville, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1848. He is a graduate of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He removed to St. Louis and later was made circuit attorney. He has achieved much distinction from the successful prosecution of bribery cases and this year in the primaries won the gubernatorial nomination.

The young mayor of New York, George Brinton McClellan, is also a man who may have honors thrust on him. The fact that he was born in Dresden, Germany, will not make impossible his acceptance of the greatest honor which the convention might be inclined to bestow on him for he has never been anything but an American citizen. He was born while his parents were on a visit to Saxony. He was graduated from Princeton in 1888 and went into journalism. He was admitted to the bar in 1892. In 1895 he was elected to congress and last year resigned to become mayor of New York.

CHANNING A. BARTOW.



ALTON BROOKS PARKER



GROVER CLEVELAND



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN



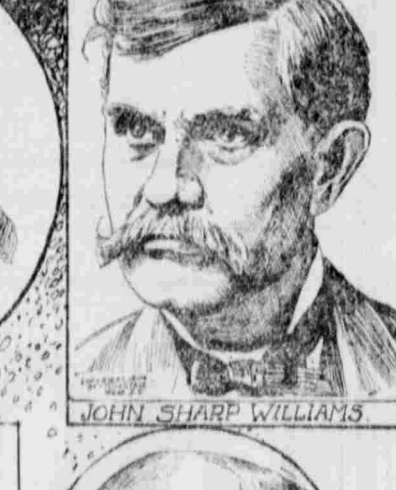
JOSEPH WINGATE FOLK



GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN



GEORGE GRAY



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS



FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL



RICHARD OLNEY



ARTHUR PUE GORMAN



EDWARD C. WALL

tion of law in New York city, and four years later, though opposed by the delegation from his own state, he received the nomination for president and was elected. In consequence of the difference of opinion on the money question, Mr. Cleveland's administration was not endorsed by the national convention of 1896, and he did not support the ticket. Since his retirement he has lived at Princeton, N. J.

William Jennings Bryan is so prominent in the politics of his party and has been a celebrity for so long that it will be necessary only to recall the chief events of his active career. He was born in Salem, Ill., in 1860. He was educated at the Illinois college and graduated from the Union College of Law at Chicago in 1883. He practiced law in Jacksonville, Ill., until 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb. From 1891 to 1895 he was in congress. He attracted attention as a public speaker at once and made several effective speeches on free trade. In 1893 and again in 1894 he made unsuccessful attempts to secure an election to the United States senate. He was editor of the Omaha World-Herald from 1894 to 1896 and made many speeches on free silver in the Mississippi valley. An eloquent speech against the gold standard in the Democratic convention of 1896 brought him the nomination for president, and

time in 1898, when he served as colonel of volunteers in the Spanish-American war, he devoted the next four years to discussing the subject of free silver, trusts and "imperialism." In 1900 he was again nominated for chief executive, this time receiving the support of the Silver Republicans in addition to that of the Democrats and Populists. He was again defeated by McKinley, the electoral vote being 292 to 155. Soon afterward he established the Commoner, a weekly periodical, which he has since edited.

In consequence of his prominence as

district school was his first means of education. Later he attended the academy in Cortland, paying his expenses by work done out of study hours. After teaching in various public schools for four years he saved money enough to go to the Albany Law school, from which he was graduated in 1872. After five years' service as clerk and associate in the office of a Kingston law firm he was elected surrogate of Ulster county and filled the office for two terms. In 1884 he was delegate to the Democratic national convention which nominated Cleveland. The next year

Judicial district as justice of the supreme court. He held this position twelve years. In 1897 he was elected chief judge of the New York court of appeals for fourteen years.

William Randolph Hearst, another presidential aspirant, was born in San Francisco in 1864. His father was a noted fortune-hunter who accumulated a large fortune by mining and afterward became United States senator from California. The family is distinguished for a most liberal patronage of benevolent and educational measures. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, mother of the subject of this sketch, having given several millions of dollars to the University of California and other allied enterprises. William Randolph was educated at Harvard. After leaving college Mr. Hearst became a member of the staff of the San Francisco Examiner. He became the owner of the Examiner and in 1895 acquired the New York Journal. He is also the proprietor of papers of large circulation in Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles. Mr. Hearst represents the Eleventh New York district in the lower house at Washington.

Richard Olney, the Bay State's "favorite son," has always been popular with the ultra conservatives of his party. He is a native of Oxford, Mass.,

(retired he has been actively engaged in the practice of law.

Judge George Gray was born in New Castle, Del., May 4, 1840. He was educated at Princeton and the Harvard Law school. He practiced at New Castle for six years and then removed to Wilmington. In 1879 he was attorney general of Delaware. He was United States senator from 1885 to 1889. In 1896 Judge Gray affiliated with the National (gold standard) Democrats. He was a member of the peace commission at Paris of 1898 and in the same year member of the joint high commission at Quebec. In 1900 he was chosen to be a member of the international permanent court of arbitration under The Hague convention. He was also chairman of President Roosevelt's coal commission. He has been given the compliment of an instructed delegation.

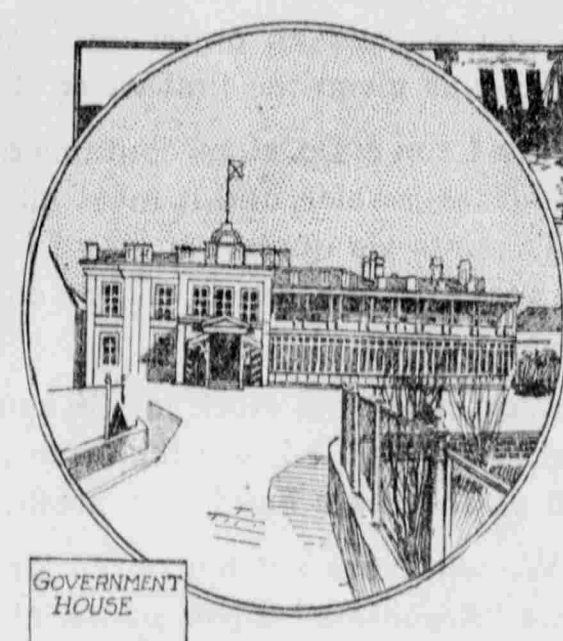
Arthur Pue Gorman has been prominent at many conventions. He was born in Howard county, Md., on the thirteenth day of March sixty-five years ago. He attended the public schools and first went into the United States senate as a page. He was page for fourteen years. Then he became collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of Maryland and served three years. In 1869 he was made a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company and has been its president since 1872. He was United States

RUGGED PORT ARTHUR, THE GIBRALTAR OF THE FAR EAST

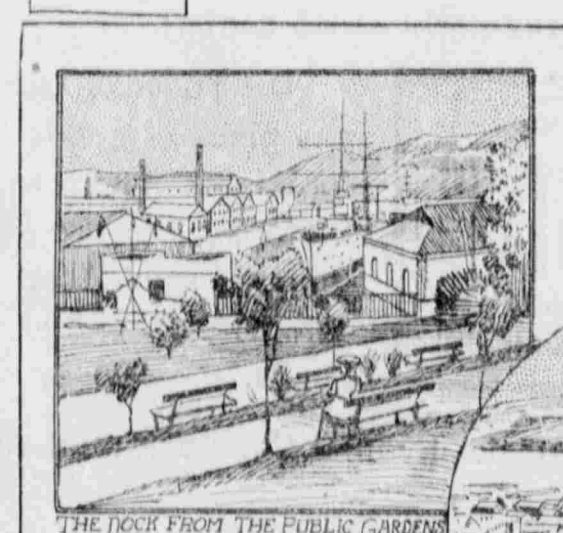
PORT ARTHUR, which is just now very much in the public eye, was formerly a small fishing village at the lower end of a long, mountainous peninsula. It was then called Lushun.

Kow. That astute oriental statesman Li Hung Chang was the first to discover its strategic value. He was confirmed in his opinion by some leading German engineers, from whom he extracted all the information concerning its development that was to be obtained at slight cost. It was his custom to invite foreign engineers to visit the peninsula as his guests. As a return for his hospitality they were expected to point out the various steps leading to the transformation of the hamlet into a second Gibraltar. Li then permitted a French syndicate to build the dock and arsenal. Under Li Hung Chang's supervision the port became a strongly fortified naval station for the defense of Peking and the Peiho river. In the course of time the Chinese began to regard the fortress as impregnable, and a feeling of great security against outside "barbarians" reigned in the self-complacent Celestial bosom.

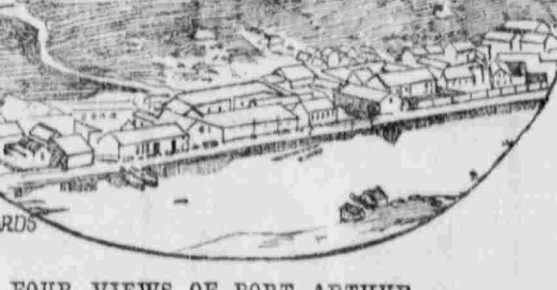
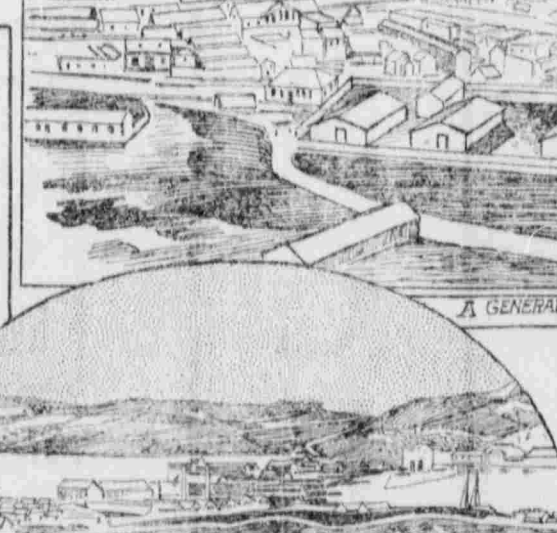
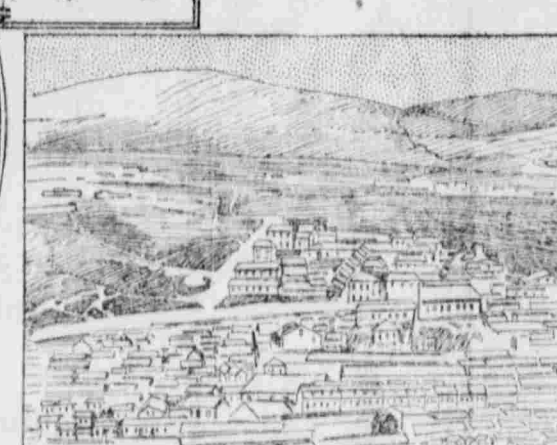
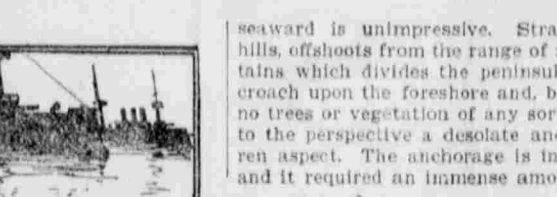
The aged diplomat lived long enough to see his stronghold shattered into worthlessness by the guns which his hated Japanese neighbors had bought from the still more hateful Europeans. In 1894 the Japanese captured the place, and by the terms of the treaty which was signed at Simonsok Japan was to retain control of the port and also of the entire southern coast of Manchuria. This settlement of the trouble was altogether too comprehensive to suit either Germany, France or Russia, and they protested vigorously. On account of this fierce opposition Japan deemed it prudent to moderate her ambition, and she agreed, for a consideration of 30,000,000 taels (about \$42,000,000), to evacuate the premises, which she did in 1895. Three years afterward China leased the harbor and certain specified territory to Russia. Russia's object was to secure a naval station which would afford a safe harbor for her fleet in eastern waters. The lease was given with the understanding that Russia's tenancy should not in any way interfere with China's sovereignty in Manchuria. It was stipulated also that the port should be open only to Russian and Japanese vessels. As soon as the Russians had secured the lease—which was to run twenty-five years—they began to put the fortress into a



GOVERNMENT HOUSE



THE DOCK FROM THE PUBLIC GARDENS



FOUR VIEWS OF PORT ARTHUR.

seaward is unimpressive. Straggling hills, offshoots from the range of mountains which divides the peninsula, encroach upon the foreshore and, bearing no trees or vegetation of any sort, give to the perspective a desolate and barren aspect. The anchorage is inferior, and it required an immense amount of

labor to make it possible for ships of large tonnage to enter. The harbor was originally far too small to give shelter to a fleet of any pretensions. When the Chinese were in control it was not possible for a large number of warships and merchant vessels to lie in the harbor at the same time. In order that the

and south of Port Arthur there are forts equipped with the most formidable guns mounted on hydraulic moving machinery. It is possible to rotate one of these monster firing machines in rather less than a minute, thus making it nearly forty times as efficient as one of the stationary old time pieces. To crown this system of defense there is built on the summit of the highest ridge, immediately behind the town and overtopping all the other fortifications, a gigantic fort which sweeps the seas to a great distance. It was the fire from this height that kept Admiral Togo's ships dodging. The system of interior defense is equally comprehensive. In case a fleet should succeed in entering the harbor it would still find itself the target for a most active demonstration.

Having thus renewed the defenses, the new tenants of Port Arthur turned their attention to the condition of the harbor. The Chinese had done little to make the port available as an anchorage, and the Japanese during their brief occupation had been unable to carry their plans into effect. The approach to the harbor is so narrow and tortuous that it would seem as if nature had not intended it for a roadway. When the Muscovites came to Port Arthur the channel was so filled with mud that it was impossible for a large merchantman to get inside. Cargoes had to be unloaded at the outer anchorage into sampans and poled laboriously through the long winding neck. The Russians began at once a most extensive system of dredging. The inner harbor was excavated to a depth sufficient to float a first class battleship. The rocks which blocked the gateway were loosened with dynamite and removed by means of floating cranes of giant capacity. As a result of months of unremitting toil the width of the entrance at its widest point was increased to 350 yards, while at the narrowest spot it is only 500 feet in width. In its best condition it is no easy problem in navigation for a vessel over 300 feet in length either to enter or leave the harbor. The construction of a suitable basin was the next undertaking. The excavation for this work had been begun by the Chinese, but it was enlarged greatly. As now reconstructed by the Russians, the dry dock is 452 feet over all, ninety feet in width at the entrance, with a depth at high water of thirty-two feet. Vessels of six feet greater draft than the Retzkyan can enter this dock.

With the coming of the Russians Port Arthur at once assumed an appearance of great activity. The com-

pletion of the branch railroad to Harbin was followed by a large immigration from eastern Russia, for the most part mechanics who had been attracted by the good wages rumored to be offered by the contractors who were building the warehouses and other government structures at Port Arthur and at Dairen. The thrifty Chinese were not slow to appreciate the business attractions of the new proprietorship. As a consequence they flocked in promptly and established themselves without the fortified town. In a few months this mushroom settlement contained a population of many thousands, and an active trade was established. The native Manchurians, too, vied up to the possibilities offered by the new order of things. The garrison must be fed, and the prospect of future trouble with the Japanese and the consequent formation of bases of supplies made an excellent market. Port Arthur, from the fact that its harbor was less subject to the rigors of a Manchurian winter, proved itself a formidable competitor of Vladivostok.

Even though not impregnable, as the Chinese believed and the Russians tried to make it, Port Arthur has shown a remarkable power, of postponing the fatal day. For months it has been subjected to the almost continuous fire of the most deadly engines of destruction ever devised by man's ingenuity. No other fortress in the history of the world has had arrayed against it a force equipped with so much destructive energy and inspired by such bulldog tenacity. It has certainly come nearer to solving the problem of impregnability than anything yet made by human hands.

TRUMAN L. ELTON.

TREES INSIDE A CHURCH.

Ross, Herefordshire, England, can boast of a church where two fine elms are growing one on either side of a pew once occupied by a member named John Kyrle. Mr. Kyrle was a great lover of trees and especially of elms, of which he planted an avenue near the church. One of the trees of this avenue was cut down, and it is supposed that its offshoots have grown up inside the church at each end of the pew. The parish church at Kempsey contains a chestnut tree which grows from the tomb of Sir Edward Wilde. The school children of the village used to sit in the church, and it is said on one occasion their teacher found one of them eating a chestnut and that he snatched it away and threw it behind the tomb, where it took root and has flourished.

years old, upon which Rossini took music lessons when he was ten years old, will be exhibited at the St. Louis fair. It is the property of the Malorbi family of Lugo, Italy.

The removal of Tintoretto's huge painting of "The Last Judgment" from the doge's palace at Venice revealed no fewer than fifty cracks in the wall. They were promptly filled with cement and mortar.

In grading on the world's fair grounds 2,000,000 cubic yards of dirt were removed.

Lidlum is the name of a new substance made of compressed cork. It is used for making furniture, vases, picture frames, etc.

Lake Baikal, the "holy sea," is, excepting Victoria Nyanza, in Africa,

the largest lake in the eastern hemisphere. It is 3,100 feet deep, its bottom being 1,600 feet below sea level, and its area corresponds to Lake Michigan.

Prussia has 2,033 associations of stenographers, with 51,291 members.

At an inquest held at Whitechapel, London, on an elderly woman it was stated that the deceased had been in

the employ of one family as a domestic servant for fifty-nine years.

In Cairo at the present time there is an endowment in operation founded expressly for the lodging and feeding of homeless cats.

It is said that an American dressmaker will do three times as much work in a day as a dressmaker in France.

At the Paris municipal pawn houses

about 350,000 watches and 60,000 wedding rings are deposited every year.

In the marble quarries of Carrara the greatest single blasting operation ever undertaken there has been successfully accomplished, resulting in the loosening of a huge block of marble valued at \$60,000.

For some unknown reason the shark has returned to European waters. In the Baltic, for example, where sharks

have been extinct since 1755, they have made their appearance in considerable numbers.

The Herero war has already cost the Germans in southwest Africa a loss of over \$1,250,000 in cattle alone.

The total production of gold from the mines of the world for 410 years is officially given at \$10,695,236,302. The total production of gold from the mines of the United States since its discovery

is given at \$2,539,503,140. Of this \$2,507,010,492 was produced by the mountainous country west of the meridian of Denver.

Many tourists in Holland spend a day or two on the canals. In spring the regions traversed are bright with a carpet of flowers, vying in variety and brilliancy of coloring with the foothills of California.

The cembalo, a quaint instrument 200