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THE PUEBLO CHIEFTAIN

VOLUME LXV. NO. 106. PUEBLO, COLO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

If you hope to make more money this summer than you did last, plan your advertising accordingly. If you want to make twice as much, spend twice as much for space, and you won't miss the mark very much.

PARKER IS NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION

Ceremony Takes Place in Drenching Rain---Champ Clark Makes Announcement.

By Associated Press.

Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Judge Alton B. Parker today received formal notification of his nomination for the presidency as the candidate of the Democratic party and, in accepting, gave public expression for the first time of his views on the issues of the campaign.

The notification was brought to him by Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, as chairman of the committee representing every state and territory. Mr. Clark, in a brief speech informed the candidate of his nomination, and presented to him a formal communication signed by the committee. Standing bare-headed, during a brief lull in the rainstorm which had lasted since soon after daylight, Judge Parker accepted the nomination and set forth his views in a speech that evoked frequent and hearty applause.

He spoke for a little more than half an hour.

The ceremony was held on the lawn at Rosemount, under the trees at the north of the house, and was attended by upwards of 600 people, the larger number of whom came from New York with the committee on the steamer Sagamore. The company included many Democrats of national prominence as well as a large and representative delegation from Tammany Hall.

There would have been a gala day gathering from Kingston and vicinity, where perhaps the judge is best known, but the rain had been so heavy and continuous that few local people even ventured forth.

It was at first decided to hold the ceremony on the Sagamore, owing to the storm, but the protest of those who wanted Judge Parker notified at his own home was so vigorous that at the last moment the little platform erected on the Parker lawn was hastily decorated with flags and the ceremonies were held there according to the original plan.

During most of the time occupied by Champ Clark's speech the rain was falling in a steady drizzle, but it stopped entirely just as Judge Parker began his address, and held off until he finished.

Representative Clark was speaking and Judge Parker was standing bare-headed without shelter when a man in the crowd called out, "Somebody hold an umbrella over Judge Parker." A number were offered but the judge refused.

"Justice for all, special privileges for none," said Mr. Clark, and the spectators showed their appreciation of the sally by a shout of laughter.

Champ Clark's Address.

There was no waiting for the ceremonies. As soon as the little party reached the stand Mr. Clark began his address. He said:

"Judge Parker—The most momentous political performance known among men is the quadrennial election of an American president. The supreme executive power of 80,000,000 free people changes hands with simplest ceremony and most perfect order. While the contest for votes is waged with earnestness and enthusiasm—sometimes with much heat and bitterness—the ready acceptance of the result by the defeated is the surest augury of the perpetuity of our institutions.

"Presidents come and presidents go, but the great republic—freighted with the hopes of the human race for liberty—goes on forever.

"All history proves that a government bottomed on popular suffrage is a government by party. Experience shows that he serves his party best who serves his country best. The names most fondly cherished are those of men who devoted their time, their energies, their talents, their fortunes and their lives to the promotion of the public weal. Stronger incentive to high and patriotic endeavor no man hath than the hope to stand through all the ages in that goodly company.

"Out of the masterly debates and profound deliberations of the St. Louis convention emerged a reunited party, which set forth conquering and to conquer. The flower of the Democracy assembled there to consult on the state of the country and to take measures for restoring the government to the principles enunciated by the fathers from which it has drifted far in these latter days.

"Every phase of Democratic opinion was represented by brave, honest and able champions in that great conclave of free and patriotic men.

"The St. Louis convention carried out no cut and dried program. Its delegates were not mere automatons or marionettes saying and talking when the strings were pulled by the man. Speech and action were absolutely free and the great debates which took place there will constitute part of the permanent political literature of the country. No effort was made to gag or bridle anyone. If a delegate had a pet idea which he was anxious to exploit he was given an adequate and respectful hearing before either the platform committee or the entire convention. Every man had his say. To no one was opportunity denied. Out of it all grew such unity as encourages lovers of liberty and of pure government everywhere.

"We enter upon this campaign with the strength which grows out of the union of a mighty party, with the enthusiasm born of truth, with the courage that emanates from a righteous cause, with the confidence of men animated by noble purposes and lofty patriotism.

"The principles of Democracy are grounded in eternal truth. As formulated by the father of Democracy they are not for a day but for all time, and are as applicable in this hour as when he proclaimed them in his first inaugural address which has become a classic. The necessity of putting them into practice is as pressing now as it was then. To once more make them the basis of our political action is the pleasant but arduous task assigned you by the Democracy of the land.

"To serve the whole American people and well; to distribute the blessings of the federal government impartially among all our citizens; to lighten the burden of government by reducing taxation to the minimum and by rigid economy in the public service; to administer the powers conferred by the constitution justly, wisely, fearlessly, vigorously and patriotically, without dimunition and without usurpation; to maintain freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of the press; to promote the sacred cause of human liberty everywhere by the wholesomeness of our example; to vindicate and glorify the theory and practice of representative government; to secure its blessings to our posterity for all time—these always have been, are and forever must be the aims and purposes of Democrats.

"These aims and purposes have been carefully, clearly and comprehensively set forth in the declaration of principles which was unanimously reported to the St. Louis convention in July last by the platform committee after more than sixteen hours spent in its consideration, in which every great live issue is frankly, boldly and fully discussed, and which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by that convention composed of delegates from every constituency under our flag.

"There was a splendid array of presidential candidates before the St. Louis convention, supported by loyal friends and ardent admirers. An unusually large number of men were placed in nomination for the greatly coveted honor. You were chosen with such enthusiasm as foretells success. Having, on the only ballot, received the two-thirds majority indispensable by Democratic usage, your nomination was made unanimous with the heartiest approval of your illustrious competitors. 'Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics,' has ever been a cardinal tenet of Democracy; and the signs of the times indicate that you will be supported at the polls by the Democratic hosts with the same unanimity with which you were nominated.

"The hope is not too extravagant for entertainment that in this campaign our candidates will have the support not only of every Democrat in the land, but also of every voter, by whatever political name called, who believes that the constitution of the United States is a living reality and that it applies equally to high and low, to great and small, to public official and to private citizen.

"They will also be supported, let us hope, by all men, without regard to political affiliations, who favor maintaining the lines of demarkation between the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the government, the separation of which has been generally regarded as the most salutary and difficult achievement of the masterful statesmen who framed the constitution. It is believed and hoped that as president you will use every legitimate influence at your command to restore and preserve the healthful equilibrium among the departments established by the constitution.

"The most marked characteristics of the bulk of the American people are reverence for the constitution and obedience of law.

"Your long and conspicuous career as a jurist in one of the highest courts in the world—the period which you have spent in studying and expounding constitutions and statutes causes your countrymen to believe that into the exalted executive office to which they are about to call you, you will carry that profound respect for the constitution and the law which with you has become a confirmed mental habit and upon which depends the perpetuity of our system of government—the best ever devised by the wit of men—a system whose beneficent results have made us the most puissant nation on the whole face of the earth. To preserve it in its integrity and its full vigor is the high mission of the Democratic party, whose head you have now become.

"Into your hands the Democracy has committed its standard with abiding faith in your courage, your integrity, your honor, your capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership we will achieve a signal victory; that your administration will be such a fortunate, such a happy era in our annals as to mark the beginning of a long period of Democratic ascendancy, and that you will so discharge your duties as to rank in history one of the greatest and best beloved of American presidents.

"The convention, according to Democratic custom, appointed a committee—of which it did me the honor to make me chairman, for which I am deeply grateful—to convey to you official information of your selection as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States.

"Speaking for the committee, with pleasure I hand you this formal notification of your nomination together with a copy of the platform unanimously adopted by the convention.

"In its name and by its authority I have the honor to request you to accept the nomination unanimously bestowed.

"May the nomination find fruition in election. May the God of our fathers guide, protect and bless you, both as candidate and as chief magistrate of the republic."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Clark handed Judge Parker the following:

"Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1904.

"To the Hon Alton B. Parker:

"Sir—As the regularly appointed and duly accredited committee of the nation convention of the Democratic party, held at the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of July, 1904, we, the undersigned, have the honor, and it is our pleasure to convey to you, as we now do, the official announcement of your unanimous nomination by that great and historic party of the people, as its candidate for the exalted office of president of the United States, at the election to be held November 8, 1904—a nomination

SEARCH PARTY AND JURY PROBING DEATH'S SECRETS

River is Slowly Yielding Up Its Dead---Unidentified List Diminishes While Reported List of Missing Grows.

THOUSANDS ARE RAISED FOR RELIEF WORK

Careful revision of the lists of identified dead, unidentified dead, known to be missing and reported missing, as a result of the train wreck at Eden has been made with the result that the list given in The Chieftain this morning is verified by the dead list made by the D. & R. G. railroad officials.

The identified dead in the list is now 78.

The unidentified dead number 1.

The known missing number is 19.

The reported missing number is 11.

Owing to mistakes in identification, the excitement incidental to the catastrophe and the uncertainties attending the accurate compiling of the list, there has been unavoidable delay in getting the correct names and numbers of the unfortunates.

It is believed that the list published this morning is the first that is absolutely accurate.

Identified Dead

BECK, GEORGE, 916 east Fourth st., Pueblo.
BISHOP, MISS ETTA, Pueblo.
BISHOP, JOHN F., Pueblo.
BISHOP, MISS CARRIE, Hartford, Conn.
BODMAN, FRANK E., Pueblo.
BOGLE, MISS AGNES GERTRUDE, Pueblo.
CAMPBELL, MISS ADA J., Denver.
CAMPBELL, ROGER, Pueblo.
CAMPBELL, DON, son of Roger Campbell, 316 Broadway, Pueblo.
CAVANAUGH, MRS. MARY, Neodesha, Kas.
DAVIS, MISS MINNEOLA, Pueblo.
DOWNING, MRS. ALFRED, mother of Miss Carrie Downing.
DOWNING, MISS CARRIE, Pueblo.
GRAVES, HERBERT R., Pueblo.
GRAY, JESSE E., Pueblo.
HEDENBURG, MISS ELLEN, Salina, Kas.
HESS, J. A., Pueblo.
HINMAN, HENRY, D. & R. G. engineer, Pueblo.
HOES, ALEXANDER E., 1801 east Seventh st., Pueblo.
HOPPER, MISS PEARL, 916 east Fourth st., Pueblo.
HOUGH, H. W., west Twelfth ave. and S. Eighth st., Denver.
HUGHES, WM. E., Pueblo.
JENKINS, MISS MABEL, Lawrence, Kas.
KEATING, MRS. JAMES, Pueblo.
KELLY, MISS MARGARET, Pueblo.
KROTTER, MISS IDA, Denver.
LA SHELL, B. T., Denver.
LEONARD, MISS IDA, Chicago.
LINFOOT, MRS. ROBERT, Pueblo.
McCRACKEN, HUGH, Aurora, Ill.
McDONALD, MISS STELLA, Pueblo.
McGREGOR, DR. JAS. B., Ballard, Wash.
MAXWELL, A. S., Pueblo.
MEATS, O. R., lineman D. & R. G. railroad, Pueblo.
MORRIS, MARK, Pueblo.
MOLITER, MRS. CORA E., Pueblo.
MOLITER, GENEVIEVE, 4-year-old daughter of Mrs. Moliter.
MOSIER, AL., of [illegible], Colo.
SHERMAN, MRS. JEANETTE, Carthage, Mo.
SHOUP, MISS LOTTIE, Grand Rapids, Mich.
SMITH, JAS. H., conductor of wrecked train, Denver.
STEVENS, MRS. L. E., Northampton, Mass.
STURGEON, MISS ALICE, Pueblo.
SWARZKOPF, RALPH, Pueblo.
THOMAS, J. Q., 2707 Fourth Ave., Pueblo.
THOMAS, MRS. J. Q., 2707 Fourth Ave., Pueblo.
THOMAS, LEONA, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Thomas, Pueblo.
THOMPSON, MRS. TILLIE, Montana.
TURNER, J. F., D. & R. G. brakeman, Denver.
WALKER, MISS FLORENCE, Pueblo.
WEST, MRS. GEORGE F., Pueblo.
WALSH, MRS. MARY, Chicago.
WHITMAN, MAJOR FRANK H., Twentieth Kansas Infantry.
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE.
WOOD, MISS EMILY, 327 west Tenth st., Pueblo.
WRIGHT, MISS IRENE, Pueblo.
YEAGLA, MRS. A. H., 720 west Twelfth, Pueblo.

Known Missing

ALLEY, DANIEL, Pueblo.
DENNIS, SAM, Denver.



OFFICIALS AND JURYMEN WHO ARE INVESTIGATING THE MOST DISASTROUS RAILROAD WRECK IN THE HISTORY OF COLORADO.

Top Row—C. C. Robinson, foreman of jury, District Attorney J. H. H. Low, Sheriff J. L. Beaman, and Coroner A. L. Fugard.

Bottom Row—J. N. Collins, John McDonald, J. R. Mihoover, A. B. Allen and D. H. Spurgeon, members of the jury.

ECKLUND, MISS ELIZABETH E., Denver.
ENGLAND, GEORGE, Colorado Springs.
EMRICH, J., Pueblo.
GALBRAITH, J. T., Indiana, Pa.
GARTLAND, MRS. KATE C., Denver.
GARTLAND, LILLIAN, daughter of Mrs. Gartland, of Denver.
GARTLAND, EDWARD, son of Mrs. Gartland, of Denver.
GEPPERT, G. W., St. Louis, Mo.
GILBERT, MRS. H. S., Oklahoma City, Okla.
GRAHAM, J. G., Florence, Colo.
MUNN, DR. WALTER FERGUSON, Pueblo.
MURPHY, DENNIS, Denver.
O'BANNON, THOMAS, Pueblo.
PRINCE, CLYDE, Rockbridge, Ill.
PINE, MISS ANNA, Pueblo.
PRICE, MISS MARY, La Salle, Ill.
REESE, T. S., express messenger, Denver.
ROLAND, MISS ELSIE, Lindsborg, Kan.
SALISBURY, M., Sterling, Colo.
SEWARD, BUD, Pueblo.
SCHUTZ, A. M., 2523 Stout st., Denver.
DUNHAM, L. B., 1243 Bragdon, Pueblo.
DUTTON, J. F., Pittsfield, Ill.
GARTLAND, RALPH, 2 years, Denver.
GARTLAND, WALTER, 10 years, Denver.
GILCHRIST, MRS. SOFIA, 8 Block N, Pueblo.
JOHNSON, MISS DOROTHY, aged 8, daughter of Harry Johnson, Pueblo.
HUDDLESON, JENNIE, Pueblo.
KEATING, infant son of Mrs. James Keating, Pueblo.

(Continued on Page Six.)

RUSSIAN FLEET GETS OUT OF PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Pursue Fleeing Squadron---Battle on the Open Sea Follows---Result Unknown.

By Associated Press.

Che Foo, Au. 11.—7:30 a. m.—A Russian torpedo boat destroyer entered Che Foo harbor at 5:30 o'clock this morning and reported that six Russian battleships, four cruisers and half of the torpedo boats escaped from Port Arthur yesterday morning. The torpedo boat destroyer left Port Arthur lest night bringing five passengers, who stated that the Japanese fleet is pursuing the Russians and that a battle on the open sea is expected.

By Associated Press.

Tokio, Aug. 11.—The Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur Wednesday and a severe engagement with the Japanese fleet lasting all day followed. The Japanese destroyers attacked the Russians at night. The results of the engagement are unknown. The Russian battleships Retvizan and Pobieda were seen outside Port Arthur this (Thursday) morning.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—The Russian reply to Great Britain's representations on the subject of the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Vladivostok squadron, while couched in the friendliest terms does not recede from the Russian position, as set forth in the prize regulations in regard to the exercise of the right to destroy neutral vessels carrying contraband in cases of emergency, reserving the question for discussion after the war. At the same time Russia assures Great Britain that the extreme recourse to sinking neutral vessels, as announced will not be resorted to unless circumstances render it impossible to take them to a prize court.

Great Britain's proposal that the British steamer Allanton, captured June 16 by the Vladivostok squadron, be liberated upon the deposit of security has not been accepted, Russia replying that the documents in this case were already on their way to St. Petersburg and will have to be submitted to the admiralty court before further action is taken.

Russia has formally notified the United States of the decision of the prize court in the case of the Portland and Asiatic steamer Arabia captured by the cruiser Gromoboi of the Vladivostok squadron but the statement from Vladivostok on the question leaves some doubt as to whether all the goods consigned to Japanese ports were declared contraband or only the flour and railroad materials. The Russian government manifests a friendly disposition in suggesting its readiness to entertain an appeal.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learned later that nothing was confiscated in the cargo of the Arabia which was not designated as contraband in the Russian declaration.

The Russian reply in the case of the Knight Commander points out that the prize regulations under which Russia is acting were promulgated nine years ago and that Great Britain did not enter a protest until after the present war began.

Firing Lasted All Night.

By Associated Press.

Che Foo, Aug. 10.—Admiral Sah of the Chinese imperial navy arrived here tonight from the Miao Tao islands. He says the firing of Monday night was at Port Arthur and that it was heavy all night long. Further firing, according to the admiral, was heard this afternoon.

Russian Anxiety Increases.

By Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10—1 p. m.—Nervousness over the situation at the front seems to be increasing since the occupation by the Japanese of the Wolf hills before Port Arthur. It is added that the besiegers have an elevated position, whence emplaced guns can command the fortress, and while still professing confidence that General Stoessel will be able to hold out with his comparatively small garrison against the enormous number of the attackers and their evident disregard indicated by the reckless manner in which they stormed the other positions, the state of affairs creates more apprehension than the war office or admiralty care to acknowledge.

Similar misgivings exist regarding General Kuropatkin's position, the advantages of the new Japanese base at New Chwang in greatly simplifying the problem of provisioning their army being fully realized. But it is the report that the Japanese are working up westward of the main Russian army, which occasions the greatest uneasiness. The rumor that they are moving up toward Simintin, a short distance west of Mukden, from New Chwang is generally believed.

With the Japanese cordon tightening south and east, a column threatening the Russian line of communication in the rear toward Mukden, the appearance of the Japanese on the other side of Mukden would almost pocket General Kuropatkin, if he has decided to accept battle at Liao Yang. Shrewd military experts are doubtful if Kuropatkin could now withdraw, even if he so desired.

Another alarming feature of the situation in connection with the Japanese western column is the report that it includes many Chinese who are Japanese subjects from the island of Formosa, whose influence on the local Chinese and the soldiers of General Ma and Viceroy Yuan Sha Kai is feared.

Kuropatkin Reports no Change.

By Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—Emperor Nicholas has received dispatches from General Kuropatkin dated August 8 and 9, mentioning a few minor reconnaissances but saying that there have been no particular changes in the positions on either the east or south fronts. On the south the Japanese advance posts are nine miles north of Hai Cheng. Daily fusillades occur between the Russian and Japanese outposts.

General Kuropatkin points out the fact that the Japanese are using bullets of different caliber, some with nickel and others with copper coverings showing that the reserve men are now in the fighting line.

By Associated Press.

Che Foo, Aug. 11—11:15 a. m.—The Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur at 7 a. m. Wednesday. It is stated that only the smaller Japanese vessels engaged in pursuing it, which lasted two hours. The refugees from Port Arthur state that during the last five days Japanese shells from Wolf's hill have been dropping into the town, causing much damage. Several civilians have been hurt. One shell hit an oil storehouse under Golden hill. Five hundred sailors vainly attempted to extinguish the fire which it caused.

Che Foo, Aug. 11—10:30 a. m.—Captain Rostchavoski of the Russian torpedo destroyer Ritsitelini, which emerged from Port Arthur with the fleet Wednesday morning and which arrived here this morning, states that his engines broke down when he was midway between Che Foo and Port Arthur. He confirms previous statements that the large Russian warships had left Port Arthur, but refused to say directly that the fleet had gone on an extended cruise, but left the inference that the warships expect to join the Vladivostok squadron, which, he says, has been recruited by the purchase of ships from the Argentine republic. He stated that the recent firing heard at Che Foo evidently came from Port Arthur, where the Japanese continue to attack daily with scarcely less energy than they manifested during the severe three days' fighting the latter part of July. The Japanese line, he said, now extends from the north shore of Louisa bay to a point about seven miles east of Port Arthur. The Japanese, he alleged, are wasting lives with reckless courage. Their positions are frequently lost, retaken, then lost again and retaken.

Japanese Forces Concentrating.

By Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10, 4:17 p. m.—The news received at the war office today indicates the concentration of the Japanese armies east of Simoulcheng, which is interpreted as showing the intention to press direct on Liao Yang in an attempt to cut off Anshanshan (half between Hai Cheng and Liao Yang.)

The Japanese advance on Mukden does not seem to have developed a serious character and according to the general staff the way of retreat is still open if General Kuropatkin chooses to withdraw.

Rains again seem to be interfering with the movement of the Japanese. A continuance of rains is considered to be greatly to General Kuropatkin's advantage. The latter's official report received this afternoon confirms the despatches of the Associated Press from Sintisintin of August 8, reporting a fight near Tsianshan. The general also reports daily skirmishing on the southern front.

While no confirmation has reached the admiralty at this hour of the repulse with heavy loss of the Japanese at Port Arthur, August 8, the London Daily Telegraph's report from Che Foo to that effect was received with gratification.

Cruiser Ural on its Way.

By Associated Press.

Lisbon, Aug. 10.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Ural which was off this port yesterday, has proceeded. It is supposed that she is bound for the Mediterranean. Presumably the Ural is the vessel which recently held up the British steamer Manora off Cape Finisterre.

Bandits Attack Russians.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug 11.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard says that 3,000 Chinese bandits attacked the Russian camp in Tieh Pass August 2. The Russians were taken unawares and had many killed. They also lost a quantity of ammunition and supplies.

Accepts Russian Assurances.

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The porte has definitely accepted the assurance of Russia as to the character of the volunteer fleet seeking to traverse the Dardanelles.

In a note to the Russian embassy agreeing to the passing of the fleet, the porte says its understanding of the Russian fleet is:

That it shall not carry arms or munitions of war; they shall fly the commercial flag throughout the voyage and shall traverse the straits separately at stated intervals.

The first vessel is expected tomorrow.

Dynamiter Not Discovered.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 10.—Numerous arrests have been made in Montevideo, Uruguay, in connection with the explosion on Saturday last, but the actual author of the affair has not been discovered, says a Herald dispatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

The revolutionist committee in Buenos Ayres has published a manifesto declaring that the Nationalist party had nothing to do with the attempt against the life of the Uruguayan president. The Nationalists, the manifesto asserts, will never engage in such crimes, being convinced they will triumph in an honorable fight.