able labor statistics, and supports free employment agencies in our larger cities to bring work and workers together. Wherever labor can be properly benefited this policy should be amplified.

Whatever helps the farmer helps all. Therefore we commend the liberal appropriations made for the State Agricultural College, for the Agricultural experiment station, for the State agricultural and similar societies and for the farmers' institutes.

The continued improvement of the public schools is of constant importance, and deserves the careful attention of the general assembly. To promote better training for all teachers we recommend the enlargement and extension of the Ohio Normal School system, and approve the appropriations made for the State educational institutions. There is especial need to strengthen the rural schools. The recent legislation for centralized districts is in the right direction. To stimulate greater interest in these schools we urge the teaching of the elements of agriculture. This should make farm life more attractive and secure the most intelligent and profitable results.

RELIEF OF VETERANS.

From Lincoln to Roosevelt, every Republican elected President was a soldier son of Ohio, and their comrades have had rightful preference in elective and appointive positions at the hands of the Republican party. That Ohio is a State of soldiers is shown by the fact that in distributing the vast benefits under the federal pension laws passed by Republicans the Ohio agency ranks among the first, and also by our liberal State laws for soldiers. The institutions established and supported by Ohio for her soldier unfortunates, their widows and orphans are supplemented by a liberal system of relief at their homes, and by an efficient State agency for the special purpose of looking after the pensions of our volunteers and their families. The Republican pension system and all laws for our national defenders and their dependents should be generously maintained and administered.

The Republican 76th General Assembly enacted many measures, whose great value and benefit to the State grow more evident and increase in public favor. In behalf of continued substantial progress we earnestly hope that the 77th General Assembly, to be elected this year, may be as strongly Republican, thus affording the best assurance of needed good work, with increasing public benefit.

The present Republican legislature provided for beginning the modernizing of Ohio's existing canals, and the work should proceed without delay until they are fully adapted to present conditions and future requirements as indispensable aids in developing the industries and commerce of the State.

STATE POLICIES FAVORED.

In line with this policy, and recognizing the rivers and harbors of the country as important factors in the continued commercial growth of our nation, we favor increased and regular appropriations by Congress for their improvement.

The law creating the State Highway Department for building better roads is among the beneficial measures enacted by the present Republican legislature. It should be made more effective by proper State and national aid, fairly distributed and wisely administered, as an economic measure for promoting trade between the town and the farm, until Ohio shall have public highways unsurpassed by those of any other State.

Laws governing the pay of county officials should be enacted that will provide limited and reasonable compensation commensurate with the services rendered.

We favor the thorough revision and strengthening of the banking laws of the State, safeguarding every interest and aiming to make the banking system of Ohio the best in the country in its protection of the public.

We favor adopting both the constitutional amendments to be voted upon this year. The separation of State and local elections reduces their number by half, and is in accordance with the best public policy.

The exemption of Ohio State, county, township, municipal and school bonds from taxation by making a home market for home bonds in addition to outside markets will reduce the net rate of interest and save large sums to the taxpayers.

In all matters of material and moral development the record of the Republican party proves that, while avoiding extremes, it has ever kept abreast of the best thought, and has provided needed legislation as rapidly as public sentiment was prepared to sustain and enforce it. This record is the Republican promise and pledge for the future.

Ohio is to be congratulated upon giving to the Cabinet of President Roosevelt two of his most capable and valuable associates, and also upon the fact that our State representation in the United States Senate and House of Representatives maintains Ohio's high rank in the national legislature. We urge that our delegation, in its support of President Roosevelt in the administration of Republican policies, shall be upheld by the vote of Ohio in November.

THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates this day nominated are men of ability, character and tested experience in the public service. They have discharged their duties so well that their election will of itself assure the State that there will be no interruption in the high efficiency of their respective departments.

We rightly renominate for Governor Myron T. Herrick, not merely to follow a wise custom, but because his honest, efficient, businesslike administration entitles him to this recognition and qualifies him still better to serve the State. His official responsibilities were increased and made more difficult as the first Governor of Ohio vested with the veto power, which was discriminatingly employed and always for the public welfare. It is the verdict of his party that sincerely patriotic motives have actuated him. Realizing this, the Republicans of Ohio, after two years' observation and discussion, have decided that it is due the party, the State and the public welfare to re-elect him.

Upon this declaration of principles and this record of results achieved, the Republican party appeals again to the people of Ohio, with full confidence in their ratification of this day's work at the polls in November.

The motion of Senator Dick for the adoption of the platform was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Doyle, of Lucas County, who said he was authorized by the resolutions committee to present a supplemental report, read a resolution approving and indorsing the constitutional amendment on taxation, and moved that it be made a part of the regular platform. It was adopted. A second resolution approving the election amendment to the constitution was presented by General J. W. Kiefer and adopted. The explanation of Chairman Taft was that by such action the State committee was authorized to have the word "yes" printed opposite the constitutional amendments on the official ballots.

Suitable resolutions regarding the death of ex-Governor George K. Nash were presented by Senator Dick and adopted.

When Chairman Taft called for nominations for Governor, Paul Howland, of Cleveland, who presented the name of Myron T. Herrick to the State Convention two years ago, again nominated his fellow townsman. His speech roused the delegates to great enthusiasm. A storm of "noes" greeted the chairman's question, "Are there any more nominations?"

Congressman Burton's motion that the nomination be made by acclamation was carried with cheers. On motion of H. M. Daugherty, a committee, consisting of Mr. Daugherty, George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, and Congressman Burton, of Cleveland, was appointed by the chair to tell Mr. Herrick of his nomination. While waiting the return of the committee Judge Elam Fisher presented the name of General A. L. Harris for Lieutenant Governor. The nomination of General Harris was made by acclamation.

The committee escorting Governor Herrick appeared and after the applause had subsided Mr. Daugherty in a few words presented to the convention its candidate for re-election as Governor, who spoke as follows:

Last November the thundering voice of the people of this State spoke for Theodore Roosevelt and the Republican party. Great as was the popularity of our courageous President, the body and strength of that majestic tidal wave were the enduring principles of the party of Lincoln and McKinley. Are we Republicans of Ohio prepared a year later to allow our State to speak in feebler tones for this party, that stands as no other party ever stood—for prosperity, for honest government, for greater America? We want it distinctly understood that the campaign this year begins where we left off last year. We Republicans of Ohio stand for Theodore Roosevelt, and we stand for everything he stands for. We purpose to discuss national questions in the coming campaign. We intend to drive home to every voter the patriotic duty he owes in sustaining and strengthening the splendid fight the President is now making for the observance of law not only by public officials, but by the great corporations as well—the corporations that control the transportation facilities and the food supply of our people.

In Ohio to-day, and in all the States, there is a growing evil which gravely threatens to destroy the freedom of action which is the most important concern of the representatives of the people in the executive department of the government. I refer to the professional lobby. The people of Ohio in the making of their laws are entitled to the best judgment of all their representatives in the General Assembly, as well as that of their chief executive, and they are entitled to this judgment free and untrammelled by any importunities from special interests. I care not what the purpose of the lobbyists may be, nor whether their object be good or bad, it is subversive of the basic principles upon which American institutions are founded to permit a few men to direct or control legislation, and to put their judgment as to what is best for the people against that of the representatives of the people, elected for the sole purpose of registering their will. I must not be understood as criticising those who appear before legislative committees in proper and legitimate ways to advocate or oppose legislation, for in this way the General Assembly is often very materially aided in its work. But the professional lobby should go, and the General Assembly of Ohio must be free from its interference, free from the interference of those who have only personal or selfish ends to serve, whether good or bad, and free to be what the constitution intends—the agent and servant of the people, in shaping into the form of law the expression of their sovereign will. I purpose to recommend to the next General Assembly such action as will forever clear the chambers of the Senate and House, and the Capitol itself, of this baneful influence, for I want to see that day come in Ohio when all responsibility for the enactment and approval of laws shall rest with those upon whom the constitution imposes the duty, and with no one else.

After finishing his prepared speech Governor Herrick threw aside his manuscript, and, after again heartily expressing his thanks for the honor conferred on him, he assured the delegates that at the end of his second term he would again be in the ranks fighting for the Republican party.

The remainder of the ticket was quickly chosen, and, after selecting the eagle as the party emblem and authorizing the State Central Committee to fill any vacancies, the convention adjourned sine die.

Governor Myron T. Herrick is in his fifty-first year. He is a native of the Buckeye State, and was educated there, receiving his college training at Oberlin College and Ohio Wesleyan University. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, but retired from active practice in 1886 to become secretary and treasurer of the Society for Savings, and succeeded to the presidency of it in 1894. He was also connected with the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, the Trust Company of America and other financial institutions. He served as vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, and is a trustee and treasurer of the McKinley National Memorial Association. In 1903 he was elected Governor by a large majority.

GORMAN PREPARES FOR A FIGHT.

Will Sacrifice Candidates to Carry Negro Disfranchisement.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, May 25.—Senator Gorman instilled into the members of the Democratic State Committee at its meeting to-day the necessity of putting forth every effort to carry the negro disfranchisement constitutional amendment at the polls this fall. Governor Warfield, who is opposed to certain features of the amendment, although invited with other Democratic leaders to attend to-day's meeting, was conspicuous by his absence. The relations between him and the other party chiefs are strained because of his opposition to their plan. His stand against it will undoubtedly increase the opposition among the independent Democrats. Senator Rayner's presence indicated that he will pull with Gorman in the great fight.

The keynote of the talk was the general demand that the campaign on the amendment shall be made to a certain extent independent of that for the candidates, sacrificing them if necessary, and that, so far as possible, it be on non-partisan lines, drawing the line on the color question.

CHINESE ARE "BLUFFING."

Merchants Not Intending to Boycott American Goods, Conger Says.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Leavenworth, Kan., May 25.—Edwin H. Conger, ex-Minister to China, is visiting his daughter at the fort, on the way to his new post in Mexico.

"The talk of the Chinese merchants retaliating against the exclusion law by boycotting American made goods is amusing to me," said Mr. Conger this afternoon. "Of course, you know how American politics is run. Well, the Chinese were politicians before America was discovered.

"While much of this agitation and talk has occurred since I left China, there was some prior to that. At these mass meetings of merchants, as they were called, there was a liberal sprinkling of politicians, and possibly one or two merchants who had been rung in. The politicians did most of the talking, and then the news was spread broadcast that the merchants would boycott American goods.

"I believe that the truth of the matter is that the Chinese merchants have no idea of boycotting American goods. They are in business to make money, and if American goods are demanded that is what they will handle. There is a great difference between the merchants of China and the coolies, and it is the coolies that are affected most by this exclusion law. The merchants are not bothering their heads about it, for the coolies are far beneath their attention."

DINNER FOR SENATOR A. R. PAGE.

A dinner is to be given to Senator Alfred R. Page at the Harlem Casino on the night of June 8. The dinner will be non-political in character. Among those who have promised to be present if possible are Governor Higgins, Lieutenant Governor Bruce, Attorney General Mayer, Senator Depew and Senator Platt.

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WEAVER'S DIRECTORS WIN

Continued from first page.

was District Attorney. The friends of the Mayor are bitter in their denunciation of the insolent audacity of the ringleaders. They denounce Durham and Penrose in the fierce language of Danton, when he declared in the Legislative Assembly of 1792: "De l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace."

Durham, the leader of the organization, is directing the fight from his eyrie office overlooking the City Hall. His followers flocked to his office all day. Orders were sent out to the members of the Council to stand fast. Du Laure records that when a tribunal called on Louis XIV to protest against certain legislative enactments one of the members of the commission said: "The King and the state." Louis interrupted him and said: "I am the state."

One of Durham's visitors to-day said to him: "Are you not afraid that the people will become aroused and express their disapproval at the polls?" Durham turned on him like a flash and said, sneeringly, with an explosive intonation that made the slang all the more plain: "The people! Why, we're the people!"

Mayor Weaver is absolutely undismayed. Backed by public sentiment and advised by Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War, and ex-Judge Gordon, he intends to fight the battle to a finish. He has received to-day messages from all parts of the country, indorsing his stand and offering him aid. There is no doubt that the organization is well intrenched. They have taken for their motto the famous one adopted by Theirs for the Nationale of 1808, "The king reigns but does not govern," but since the Supreme Court issued the writ of supersedeas to-day, there has been very little talk of impeaching the Mayor.

OFFICIALS FORCED OUT.

The day has been one of activity and interest with the city government. One of the first acts of Mayor Weaver this morning was to visit personally, accompanied by a police escort, the offices of Costello and Smyth and to eject them. These directors, under the injunction secured, returned to their offices this morning. Mayor Weaver interpreted the injunction to mean that his new appointees could not exercise the functions of their office, but, at the same time, that it in no manner reinstated the deposed officials. Both Costello and Smyth bowed to the Mayor's interpretation of the injunction and left their desks. When the Supreme Court later issued the writ of supersedeas both Potter and Acker took active charge of the departments, and are in full control to-night. Costello and Smyth, Penrose and Durham and the other organization leaders have been in consultation all the afternoon and evening, but they have issued no statement as to their future plans.

Just before Mayor Weaver left his office, shortly after 5 o'clock this evening, the following interview took place:

"Will there be any dismissals under the reinstalled directors?"

"I will not discuss that question just now."

"Will Superintendent of Police Taylor be dismissed?"

"I don't care to say."

"Will resignations be asked from Assistant Director of Public Safety Alexander Colville and Assistant Director of Public Works William H. Baker?"

"I'm afraid I can't discuss these matters just now."

"What did you think of the popular demonstration tendered you in Broad-st. to-day?"

"I was mortified. I felt as though I wanted to drop out of notice somewhere. Of course, it was an honor, and I feel very grateful for it."

PROMISES FROM COUNCILMEN.

"Have you received any assurances from councilmen that they will change their votes on the gas lease?"

"Both directly and indirectly I have received such assurances. I don't care to give any figures, but the results have been gratifying."

"Do you propose to call a special meeting of Councils and send them a message on the dismissal of Directors Smyth and Costello and the appointment of their successors?"

"I don't care to answer that question."

"Has the gas lease ordinance been killed?"

"I sincerely hope so. If it has not been, the fight will go on. If the lease ordinance has not been killed a great many people in Philadelphia will be sorry for it."

The situation is daily growing more tense. In all sections of the city the reform organizations and the newspapers have aroused citizens to take a hand in the fight. The Councilmen who favor the gas lease are being swamped with protests, and delegations of neighbors are calling on them at their various homes or places of business or are holding them up on the streets. Many of them reply that they are for the lease so long as the "peerless leader," as Commissioner Durham is called by the organization men, is for it.

DIRECTORS SEND LETTERS.

After the two directors were dismissed they sent identical letters to the Mayor, which read:

In your letter of this date you assume what is yet to be decided by the court under the proceedings instituted by me, viz., that I have been removed from office, and you assert an intention to do what I am advised will be contempt of court. Unless it is decided to the contrary, I will assert my right to discharge the duties of my office, from which, as yet, as I am advised, I have not been removed; but in view of your threat of violence and of my desire that there shall be an orderly determination by a judicial tribunal of a legal question, I will do nothing which will bring about a breach of the peace.

At the close of the day's business newspaper men sought interviews from the new officials. Colonel Potter, in charge of the Public Safety Department, said:

I found the police to be a fine body of men in uniform. Of course, that was on the surface. We might get below the surface later on. I know many men in the service and I believe them to be good men. I will say, however, that the police must not mix in politics when they ought to be doing their duty. If they violate that rule it will be considered a very serious matter. I have given no thought to removals or the shifting of the men, because I have not yet acquainted myself with conditions. No man will be removed without cause, and the sole criterion will be fidelity to duty. So far as it lies in my power, this will be a people's administration.

Mr. Acker, in charge of the Department of Public Works, had nothing to say. He referred all interviewers to the Mayor.

With the exception of the time he went to luncheon the Mayor did not leave the City Hall from early in the morning until 6 o'clock. He spent the day going over plans for future action and in preparing to fight the injunction in the County Court. Many prominent lawyers and men called on him either to assist him or congratulate him for his attitude in the struggle.

It was reported to-day that President Roosevelt will be asked to issue a special warning to federal employes to keep out of the gas lease fight. It is charged by some of the anti-gas lease people that the organization is calling upon federal officeholders to use their influence with councilmen in behalf of the gas lease. This is denied by organization leaders. Leaders against the organization say that they know that government employes are bringing pressure to bear on the councilmen, and that if it continues a delegation of citizens will go to Washington to see the President.

Among the letters and telegrams of congratulation Mayor Weaver received to-day, he made public these:

I congratulate you on the firm stand you have taken in behalf of the people.
EDWARD F. DUNNE,
Mayor of Chicago.

Your stand against corruption thrills all decent Republicans. This club bids you godspeed in your cause, and adds that such acts as yours rank you with Roosevelt, La Follette and Folk as a public benefactor.
FRANKLIN SMITH,
Republican Club, 31st Assembly District, New-York City.

ATTACKS SECRET LOBBY.

La Follette Sends Message Urging Law Against It.

Madison, Wis., May 25.—Governor Lafollette to-day sent to the legislature a message urging legislation that would destroy secret lobbying. He strongly denounces "the impudent railway lobby," which, he says, has cost the State millions of dollars in the last six years, and has been a nuisance and disgrace in the legislative halls of the State.

The Senate recently killed the Johnson bill, drawn along the lines of the Governor's recommendation, but a new measure will now be presented.

COLUMBIA ART FACULTY.

Plans for New Consolidated School Are Announced.

A statement has been issued by Columbia University regarding the organization of its new faculty of fine arts, in view of the fact that early in June President Dielman, of the National Academy of Design, will execute the agreement to transfer the schools of the academy to the university.

The statement says that, pending final action by the trustees, a division of fine arts has been established, comprising the officers of instruction in the School of Architecture, in the departments of music of Columbia University and Teachers College, in the department of fine arts of Teachers College and in the department of comparative literature of Columbia University. On the completion of the pending measures a supplementary bulletin will be issued, with full information concerning all changes in organization or regulations consequent upon the definitive constitution of the new faculty.

The statement says that in the academic year 1905-'06 courses of public lectures will be given on the history, æsthetics and criticism of the fine arts. They will be open to the general public without charge, and are intended to meet the needs especially of those who are interested in the fine arts without being engaged in their pursuit as a profession. The number, subjects and dates of these lectures will be announced in later bulletins.

In alternate years the university also maintains courses of free lectures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art upon such special topics of art and archæology as are illustrated by the collections of the museum. It is expected that in 1905-'06 Professor Hirth will deliver a course of lectures on Chinese art.

WILL BE WORLD'S FASTEST TRAIN.

Twentieth Century Limited's Time to Chicago To Be Only 19 Hours.

Chicago, May 25.—The Lake Shore and New-York Central railroads announced to-day that, effective Sunday, June 18, the running time of the Twentieth Century Limited train between Chicago and New-York will be reduced one hour, making the time between the two cities 19 hours. This reduction will make the Twentieth Century Limited the fastest long distance train in the world.

CANTON FAILURE CLOSES BANK.

Another Institution Made Heavy Loans to Accused Official.

Canton, Ohio, May 25.—The People's Deposit Bank of Mineral City closed its doors to-day. The president of the institution says loans of about $50,000 have been made by the bank to W. L. Davis, of Canton, whose heavy loans are said to have caused the suspension of the Canton State Bank yesterday. Directors of the Mineral City Bank say it may resume business in a day or two.

SEVERE FIRE IN GUAM.

Washington, May 25.—Commander Dyer, naval Governor of the island of Guam, has sent a cable message to the Navy Department telling of a disastrous fire in Agaña, the principal town of the island, destroying many houses and causing great loss among the poorer natives. The Americans there, he says, are subscribing to a relief fund, and he suggests that aid from the United States would be acceptable. Agaña has a population of about ten thousand.

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Respectfully yours, JACQUES W. REDWAY

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Russian Dresses of lawn, collar, cuffs and side trimmed with hemstitching; 2 & 3 yrs..*$1.10*

Russian Dresses of lawn, box plaited and trimmed with insertions of embroidery; 2 & 3 yrs *$1.50*

Cheviot Reefers, collar and cuffs trimmed with braid; colors: navy, golf red and white; 2 & 3 yrs..... *$3.75*

3-4 Coats of cheviot, box style with belt, collar, cuffs and side trimmed, finished with braid; colors: golf red, navy and white; 2 & 3 yrs..... *$5.50*

Cheviot and Mohair Coats, box back with strap, embroidered designs on sleeve; colors: golf red, navy and white; 2 & 3 yrs... *$5.75*

60-62 West 23d Street.

TARIFF FIGHT COMING.

Continued from first page.

fensive, may be effected which will successfully oppose any important legislation affecting either the tariff or the railway problem.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PLAN.

A third strong factor in promoting consideration of the tariff in the coming Congress will be Germany's determination to strike a blow at American imports by means of a dual tariff. Reciprocity effected by treaty has been clearly demonstrated to be impracticable. This has been repeatedly stated in these dispatches, and that it has been abandoned by the administration is clearly shown by Secretary Shaw's reference to it in his recent speech before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, where he said:

"But there are those in this country, I am told, who favor material reductions in present tariffs on merchandise coming from certain countries and the enforcement of present rates as against others. I think they call this reciprocity."

Those who first perceived the impracticability of reciprocity by treaty have, however, been making a careful study of the maximum and minimum tariff system, and, so far as they have gone, they have approved of it. Senator Lodge has already declared his advocacy of this plan, and Senator Aldrich has admitted his, while it may be added that Senator Spooner regards it with a kindly eye. All three of these influential Senators, all members of the Finance Committee, are now in Europe, where they can observe the workings of the dual system at close range, and it is entirely probable that when they return to this country they will have gathered important information regarding the merits and demerits of the system.

That the dual system will play an important part in the first real discussion of the tariff schedules is assured. It affords a method of retaliation not possessed with the inelastic system now in use, and it seems to offer opportunities for extending the foreign trade of the United States, which it was sought to effect by reciprocity treaties, and which might have been attained by them had they not proved impossible of ratification.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE HEARINGS.

Texas Cattle Raisers Charge That Freight Rates Are Unjust.

Washington, May 25.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in the case of the St. Louis Hay and Grain Company against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads, to-day decided that when a carload of hay destined to East St. Louis is delivered at a warehouse designated by the shipper or consignee prior to arrival in that city, or to the proper switching road, or is placed upon the team track of the railroad (in case no specific delivery is named), the railroad may insist that such delivery is proper, and it must be accepted by the consignee.

The commission heard argument in the case of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against practically all of the railroads running South or from Chicago except the Great Northern and Union Pacific. The charges against the roads include the statements that the freight rate on cattle from the cattle raising States to the cattle markets is unjust and excessive; that the terminal charge at Chicago is unjust and discriminates against shippers who want to ship to that point, as the charge is not made at other market cities; that the rate for feeding cattle en route is excessive; that the freight rates for the shipment of cattle have been raised from 6 to 9 per cent a hundred pounds since 1898, and that the present serivce is not as good as the former.

In answering the charges the railroads do not deny the increased rates, but do deny that the higher rates are unjust or excessive. To substantiate this they review their increased expenditures, including labor, maintenance, feed and the larger number of claims for damages for cattle injured in transit. They insist that they lost money on the lower rates. An array of counsel was present on both sides.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke
In The
June Number of
SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE
charmingly describes a visit to the homes of Wordsworth and Coleridge in a sketch entitled
"A Day among the Quantock Hills"
seven illustrations including pictures of the homes of Coleridge and Wordsworth.
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FINDS LOST SON AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

Boy Who Wandered Away in New-York Sees Mother Again in Kansas City.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Kansas City, Mo., May 25.—Mrs. Grace Cooley, of Seattle, was this morning reunited with her son, Clifford, after a separation of eight years. Mrs. Cooley formerly lived in New-York. Her son, who is fifteen years old, wandered away from home eight years ago. He was found on the streets and was placed in a New-York orphans' home.

These homes send boys out West, where homes are found for them. The boy was sent to Texas; later to Carl Junction, in Jasper County, Mo. His mother moved West. Recently she heard from relatives in Albany, Mo., where her son was, and came to Kansas City to meet him.

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Rate, **$215.** All expenses except hotel accommodations in Portland.

DENVER, COLO.

JULY 8. Account of Epworth League International Convention.
Rate from New York, **$63.50.** Special Pullman Train going. Tickets good to return on regular trains until July 14; and until August 8 upon payment of fifty cents.

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For detailed Itineraries and full information apply to C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agents, or

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
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