

ber, between these two fighting factors, is between the devil and the deep blue sea. The system of maintaining the price of sugar hung in the balance for a time and has finally dropped. The trust, which now is a much smaller one than before, is willing to unite with the wholesalers of the United States in the quality plan if they will buy all their sugar of the trust. If they agree to this, the trust and the independent would go direct to the retailers. Now that they can't help themselves by such an arrangement, the trust announces that it will go to the retailers wherever it is necessary to get its share of the business. Beet sugar, which is coming on the market in increasing quantities every year, will be a big factor in promoting open competition for sugar business and cheap sugar for the consumer.

Trusts Have Limitations.
In discussing the situation, a prominent factor in the sugar trade who recently paid a visit to Minneapolis, has asserted: "The trust has simply found that restricting the price of a staple commodity may do for a time, but in the end it promotes competition thru the fact that the restricted price carries with it a good profit. By doing that it is, as a New York official of the trust recently said, holding the umbrella for its weaker competitors. They have croped with the umbrella of business, thrown the bars down, and the country will have free competition and an open market in sugar no won. In other words, the trust system as applied to the production and the distribution of the great staples of commerce and the necessities of life is proved a failure. The working of the natural laws of trade has smashed the trust. The trust has never before had so much competition as it has in the sugar trade than ever before, and it has taken comparatively few years to demonstrate that the trust is at no time sure of its ground. The trust problem is not as dangerous as many people have supposed."

ILLEGAL FENCING

A Special Agent Will Consider the Montana Cases.
From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.
Washington, June 13.—The land office has no recollection of the cases of alleged illegal fencing of public lands in Yellowstone county, Montana, as reported in dispatches to The Journal from Billings, Mont., that the secretary of the Interior has received a report from a special agent of the department for action. Under instructions heretofore issued sixty days will be given to those who have been notified to remove them. If the order is not obeyed the United States district attorney will be instructed to prosecute. The offense is punished by fine or imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court. It is said at the land office that a number of complaints of illegal fencing in Montana have been received here and referred back to special agents for procedure as outlined above. It is said also that Montana ranchers appear willing to obey the law and less trouble is experienced with them than in the states to the south.

Secretary Wilson's Trip.
Secretary Wilson starts west to attend the Iowa state convention this week. On the way he will stop at Cincinnati, where he will deliver an address at the dedication of a school on the 20th. After the convention, which begins on July 1, he will go to the state capital at Des Moines, Iowa, at the invitation of Senator Kittredge and other friends. He will address a farmers' meeting at St. Paul on July 3, and a similar gathering July 4 at a meeting of the secretary is optimistic on the crop outlook in the west. He says his reports indicate good crops of corn and wheat and he believes the crop will be diminished by rains and resulting floods. He believes that the moisture now being deposited will be retained in part and will help crops in the event of a protracted dry spell.
—W. W. Jermans.

NO INQUIRY NOW

By Postoffice Department at Washington Into the Local Offices.
From The Journal Bureau, Room 45 Post Building, Washington.
Washington, D. C., June 13.—It is stated at the postoffice department to-day that no inspection or investigation of the affairs in the postoffices at Minneapolis and St. Paul has been made and none is contemplated in the near future. This statement was made in reply to a question when the substations in these cities were to be investigated, as indicated in yesterday's dispatches from Washington. The postmasters at Minneapolis and St. Paul had been sent inquiries as to the purchases of supplies, etc., which were sent to all offices at the beginning of the inquiry. The replies have been received but not made public. So far as the investigations of the substations in the twin cities is concerned it is said that when the inspectors reach the twin cities in the course of a month or several months, it may be matters of administration will be looked into, but the method of obtaining the location of the substations in the course of such an investigation in Washington will not be investigated, unless something comes up tending to show they were located in an unlawful manner. It is stated that when not really needed for the accommodation of the public, it was announced by the postmaster general several weeks ago that the substations in the twin cities would be made in the course of the year with a view to simplifying methods and putting each office on a business basis.
—W. W. Jermans.

LOWRY AT WASH.

He Has a 15-Minute Talk With the President.
From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.
Washington, June 13.—Thomas Lowry came over from New York last night to look after some matters in the interior department which interest the So. road. He met one of the So's legal staff from Minneapolis to-day and will return to New York to-day. It is understood his return to New York is due to the uncertainty of the stock market. Mr. Lowry called at the White House to pay his respects to the president and had a visit with him for fifteen minutes. Mr. Lowry expects to be able to leave New York for Minneapolis about Wednesday next week, although not yet certain.
—W. W. Jermans.

LEG BROKEN BY A CYCLIST.

Special to The Journal.
Red Wing, Minn., June 13.—Bert Cook, son of George Cook, was run over by a bicycle rider who was broken and he was otherwise seriously injured.

OLD SOLDIER DROPS DEAD.

Special to The Journal.
Hastings, Minn., June 13.—Christopher Seffern, an old and well known resident of Hastings, dropped dead in New York on the way to-day, death evidently being due to heart trouble. He was 65 years old in the German army and was 65 years old.

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatist that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?
He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack. What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.
That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

TROOPS GUARD THE PALACE

All Is Tranquil in Servia—A Feeling of Cheerfulness in Belgrade.

Stories of the Assassination Are Unofficial—Causes Leading to the Massacre.

Belgrade, Servia, June 13.—At midnight last night tranquility prevailed here. The streets have practically been deserted since 9 p. m., with the exception of small military patrols, which paraded the thoroughfares. The palace was guarded by a cordoned infantry and all the ministerial residences in the vicinity of the palace were closely guarded by a detachment of troops.

A general feeling of cheerfulness pervades the city and, according to reports, the country also. The city continues to be beflagged. Former Minister Tudorovic has succumbed to his wounds. Ministers of Commerce Genschic said to-day that he considered it there was any republican tendency in the cabinet it was insignificant. The election of a ruler, he thought, could not occur before Tuesday but it was almost certain Prince Karageorgevitch would be elected. Prince Mirko of Montenegro had no chance whatever.

M. Genschic was reticent as to the event at the palace early on Thursday morning. He did not consider it expedient to publish an official account of what had happened until matters had settled down. The minister added that since his accession the late King Alexander committed constant errors and lost his hold on the public by his marriage with Draga Maschin, and the comedy played in connection with the preparations for the birth of an alleged heir. The coup d'etat was fixed for June 11 because on that day Queen Draga's wish to proclaim her son as heir to the throne was to have been fulfilled.

M. Genschic concluded with indorsing Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as an honorable man and an earnest well-wisher of Servia. The election of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as king of Servia is regarded as certain, although Prince Mirko of Montenegro may have some hopes, and there a republican tendency is noticeable. Notices have been placarded on the walls of Belgrade enjoining the people to obey the laws and reminding them that the king is the father of the people presiding the assembly of the national legislature or during its session are strictly prohibited.

Mingled with the general satisfaction felt at the overthrow of the late king is some sense of depression and anxiety at the possibility of foreign intervention. The war minister has issued a decree among them being military commanders and appointing successors to their posts.

STORY OF THE KILLING

Narrative of the "Revolution" as Given by the Participants.
Belgrade, June 13.—The following is a narrative of the revolution given by men who took an active part in it:
Army officers to the number of ninety, having formed a project of a revolt, invited several delegates from almost every garrison in Servia and the majority of the officers of the Sixth regiment, Colonel Mitschitsch invited his comrades to meet in the afternoon at 11 o'clock, to meet in the Malinogor garden and the immediate carrying out of the intended deed was organized.

At 1:40 a. m. the officers, in eight groups, went to the royal palace. Each had a cue and special directions regarding his part in the revolution. In the Konak palace itself the revolutionaries were met by the king's bodyguard—Colonel Alexander Maschin, Queen Draga's cousin (not brother-in-law), and the king's personal adjutant, Lieutenant Novovic. Two officers of the Sixth regiment, Lieutenant Lavar Petrovich, appointed hour, 2 a. m., at the gate of the Konak, where the king's adjutant, Panastovic, who was in the conspiracy, had been waiting. He had a revolver which is always kept locked. First stepping before the guard at the Konak, one of the two officers called, "Throw down your arms and get out of the palace." The other officer called, "Get out of both sides, in which several persons were wounded.

The revolutionaries then entered without firing, and proceeded to the courtyard, where Lieutenant Novovic was waiting. He opened the lock of the iron door leading to the front room of the first floor. By this it was seen that the king and queen were in the room. The king was suspected. Revolving upstairs to the first floor, the hurrying officers attracted the attention of the palace attendants, who were in the room of the shooting. Lieutenant Lavar Petrovich, alarmed by the hubbub, hurried forward with a drawn revolver in one hand and in the other a sword. "Show us where the king and queen are," came the reply.

"Back!" cried Petrovich, and at the same moment a ball stretched him on the ground. The revolutionaries pressed forward, when suddenly the electric light gave out. In the greatest excitement and feeling their way, the revolutionaries climbed the stairs and got into the dark anteroom to the king's apartment. Here they found candles and lit them. This seemingly slight circumstance was decisive to the whole situation. Without light they could not have found the victims, who fled from their sleeping apartments thru corridors and numerous rooms, and might have escaped, but part of the officers, with burning candles, and others with revolvers, commenced to search for the royal couple.

In breathless haste the conspirators ran thru the rooms, opened wardrobes and looked behind curtains in vain. In the anteroom connecting with the corridor between the old and new Konak, the sergeant of the gendarmes was sleeping. Awakening, he stepped before the revolutionaries, who killed him. At last Queen Draga's servant was found. He wounded Captain Dimitrevic severely, but was spared because he was needed in finding the fleeing couple. Indeed, this servant showed the officers where King Alexander and Queen Draga had gone to secret themselves. When he had told this he was shot.

Colonel Maschin ordered the revolutionaries and led them back to the sleeping apartment, where the king's adjutant tried to hinder the search. He shot at the adjutant, who fell dead. The others killed the adjutant. After a long search a small door leading into an alcove was discovered, but it was found locked. The door was broken in with an ax, and here the royal couple were found in undress.

The older officers first intended forcing the king to abdicate, but the young officers were in no mood to be held back, and shot at the royal couple. Nobody knows in the excitement who shot first, but it is generally said it was Lieutenant Klisina. Her brother being rejected, Queen Draga, who had a fertile mind, conceived the idea of offering the succession to Russia as the price of the social recognition of herself and her husband at the court of St. Petersburg. They were boycotted of every court in Europe. No king or queen or prince of any other royal family ever visited Servia, and the king and queen of Servia were never invited to any of the great capitals of Europe. They have been regarded as pariahs ever since the trick with the French physician by which Draga obtained her seat upon the throne. She was confident that if the imperial family of Russia took them up that the rest of Europe would follow, and hence by her instructions the minister of foreign affairs at Belgrade entered into negotiations with the Russian government, proposing that if the Emperor and Empress of Russia would receive the king and queen of Servia and entertain them at the imperial palace at St. Petersburg, King Alexander would nominate as his successor on the Servian throne Prince Mirko, son of Prince Nicolas of Montenegro and brother of Helena, Queen of Italy.



NEW KING OF SERVIA
PRINCE PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED SUCCESSOR OF THE MURDERED ALEXANDER.

was found dead. At twelve minutes past 2 a. m. was over. The autopsy proved that the late king received thirty shots, many of them deadly. Queen Draga had numerous shots and saber wounds, and it alleged that she was married in a barbaric fashion. The appearance of the royal apartments is indescribable. The doors and floors are shattered and the rooms drenched with blood.

INSIDE SERBIAN HISTORY

Recent Events the Logical Outcome of Royal Degeneracy.
Chicago, June 13.—The W. E. Curtis letter in the Chicago Record-Herald says: The recent terrible events are the logical outcome of a long course of wickedness and degeneracy. Alexander was a precocious youth with no moral character. When he was not more than fifteen years old he fell under the fascination of Mme. Draga Maschin, who had been a lady in waiting to his mother, the queen. A brilliant and brilliant woman, gifted with considerable beauty and the daughter of a cattle dealer in Belgrade named Lunjevitch. When only seventeen years of age she had married the king, and she was the Serbian army, who obtained a divorce from her because of her scandalous relations with the young king, which began when he was a mere boy, and since that time she had resided in the palace and absolutely controlled him. The dowager queen, Natalie, again and again attempted to bring the boy to his senses and break off his relations with the queen. Draga had more influence than the mother and actually compelled the latter to leave the palace and the kingdom of Servia. Natalie is now residing at Biarritz, very much respected, but a dangerous condition which might lead to anarchy. An official note giving the views of the government follows:

RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL NOTE

She Thinks that Nobody Will Raise Difficulties for Servia.
St. Petersburg, June 13.—In official circles here it is stated that none of the powers is inclined to raise difficulties in recognizing the sovereign the Serbian parliament elects, whose accession is calculated to be a dangerous condition which might lead to anarchy. An official note giving the views of the government follows:
The tragic events at Belgrade have occasioned profound emotion in Russia, where there is the keenest interest in everything affecting the destinies of the Serbian people. All the blood that has been shed in the history of Russia, a feeling of compassion, which in the present instance is increased by the fact that the king and queen of a friendly state have fallen victims of a violent death and that the young king, who was only a few years old, he invited the regent to dine at the palace. While they sat at dinner they were arrested upon a charge of treason and thrown into prison, while he was being held in various places. The Russian people are deeply interested in the course of the revolution in Servia, and they are all anxious to see King Alexander a degenerate. He looked as if he had escaped from an asylum for the depraved, but was by no means feeble. He was a man of a strong constitution and on two or three occasions showed a nerve of power of command which would have earned him a great reputation. He inherited the throne from his father, the late King Milan, who was probably the worst ruler Europe had seen for a generation, but at the same time he was a man of a high moral character and courage that Milan never displayed.

Draga Maschin, the daughter of the Serbian cattle dealer, reached the throne by a series of sacrifices and intrigues more sensational than have ever occurred outside of fiction literature, and yet she was not happy. For her sins she and her husband were boycotted by all the courts of Europe, because of the British comedy by which she reached the throne; and Queen Victoria was so disgusted that she wanted to emphasize her disapproval by withdrawing the British ambassador from Belgrade. There have been a good many scandals in royal families, as every one knows, but there has been nothing for generations so nasty as that of Servia. In order to compel Alexander to marry her, Draga conspired with a French physician whom she brought from Paris to convince her princely paramour that she was about to give birth to a child, and the young king, being anxious for an heir to the throne, married his mistress Aug. 6, 1900. He was then 24 years old and she was 33. There was no marriage ceremony throughout the entire country, and the people, who felt that their king had disgraced them as well as himself, started a revolution for the purpose of placing Peter Karageorgevitch upon the throne; but young Alexander acted with great courage and sagacity. He succeeded in suppressing the insurrection, in reconciling the parliament and the people to his marriage, and for several years things moved along smoothly until the lack of an heir to the throne began to excite the politicians, and the conspirators have since been more frequent than ever.

DID NOT WANT TO KILL DRAGA

How the Revolutionists Were Forced into Bloodshed.
Paris, June 13.—The Servian legation here has received a number of dispatches from Belgrade. They say that no woman except Queen Draga was assassinated, and declare that there was no intention of killing her, but rather of compelling her to consent to a divorce. When they refused, it was proposed that the king abdicate and depart with the queen. He answered by shooting Colonel Naumovic, which brought on a general massacre, resulting in various deaths. The queen's sisters have been conducted to the frontier.

Uprising in Servia.

Paris, June 13.—The foreign office here to-day received two dispatches direct from the French minister at Belgrade, saying that the city and country are quiet and that the Servian officials say it is estimated that there is no truth in the reports that a portion of the Servian army is marching to attack Belgrade.

TRAGEDY AT DENISON

W. A. Porter Fatally Wounds Himself and Almost Kills His Wife.
Special to The Journal.
Denison, Iowa, June 13.—W. A. Porter attempted last evening to shoot his son-in-law. His wife interfered and in the scuffle was shot in the head. Porter then shot himself twice and will die. Mrs. Porter's condition is critical.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Pain, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund your money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you. 50 cents.

THE DRAMA AT JACKSON, KY.

Motion to Instruct the Jury to Acquit White Was Overruled To-day.

Jackson, Ky., June 13.—The trials of Jett and White, charged with the assassination of Attorney James B. Marcum, were resumed to-day before Judge Redwin. Commonwealth Attorney Byrd stated that the detail sent out last night to arrest Henry Freeman, a much wanted witness, had returned without the man. Lieutenant Cannard and Deputy Whitaker, sent by the commonwealth, say that Goodloe Combs went along on the orders of Judge Redwin, to the surprise of the soldiers, when within a hundred yards of Freeman's house he ran ahead and fired two shots. He claimed that he saw something in the road. When the soldiers arrived at Freeman's house, he was not there. Evidently Freeman had run away when he heard the shots, as some garments had been left behind and his imprint in the bed was fresh.

The anti-Hargis people say that Freeman is an important witness and they feel that he has been freed to remain away. Mr. Byrd said he would have to close the case without Freeman and submitted the case of the commonwealth. Attorney O'Neil for the defense moved for Judge Redwin to dismiss the charges against the defendants. Judge Redwin excused the jury and heard arguments on the motion.

Attorney Golden made a lengthy address and his vigorous manner showed no effects of the illness on which he asked for a continuance yesterday. Thomas Marcum took his first prominent part in the case by replying to the motion. His reply was strong and intensely dramatic. The motion to instruct the jury to acquit White was overruled. The defense then asked till Monday to prepare to go to the jury to get their verdicts together. Judge Redwin thought that an unnecessary delay and gave them till 2 p. m. only.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH

An Incendiary Fire in a New York Flat—Four Children Die.
New York, June 13.—Five persons were burned to death early to-day in a fire building at 347 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin. The dead are: TERESA DE CICCO, 4 years old; TAMARA DE CICCO, 3 months old; ALFREDO DE CICCO, 3 months old; GIUSEPPE STEFANO, 8 years old; GIUSEPPE STEFANO, 8 years old.

It is asserted by the police that the hallways of the building had been covered with oil that bundles of rags saturated with the same substance also were found scattered about the place. The fire was discovered by Lillo de Cicco, who lives on the third floor of the building. He was caring for a sick child when he smelled smoke. Looking into the hall, found it filled with smoke and flames. De Cicco's cries of "Fire" aroused the other tenants, most of whom made their escape. De Cicco and his wife and one child were taken down a fire escape by a policeman, who tried to return for the others, but was surrounded by flames at third floor and was preparing to jump when he was rescued by a fireman. The fire at this time was fiercely burning, but the firemen were sent up the ladders in an effort to rescue others. Cipriano was found on the top floor still alive, but unconscious. He was taken to the hospital, where he died half an hour later. Again the firemen started up the ladder, but they were forced back by the flames and further search of the building was impossible until the fire was extinguished. The bodies of the three De Cicco children were found on the third floor. The Stefano child was on the top floor, but was still alive. She had a severe ambulance surgeon was trying to resuscitate her. Cipriano is thought to have assisted members of the Stefano family to the street and was overcome by smoke when he returned to make further rescues. There have been a number of incendiary fires in tenements in this locality and a number of lives have been lost.

RIVER SLOWLY FALLING

East St. Louis Is Likely to Emerge From the Flood Sometime Next Week.
St. Louis, June 13.—The river is falling at the rate of about four tenths of a foot in twenty-four hours. This rate will probably be increased by Sunday or Monday to one foot in twenty-four hours and it is expected that the water bureau that without floods from above or additional rainfall the river will go down to the danger line, thirty feet, by the latter part of next week. There is very little change in the situation in the Mississippi river, except that the falling river has filled the hearts of the flood sufferers with hope of speedy relief from discomfort and peril. The levee work on the Mississippi river, which ordinary pursuits and manner of living. It is expected that the embargo caused by the high water will be lifted and that the levee work will be suspended during the past few days.

A PROTECTING LEVEE BREAKS.

Chester, Ill., June 13.—The levee protecting the Bois Brule Bottoms on the west side of the Mississippi river broke, flooding 20,000 acres of fertile land. The levee, which was built by the state and has been deserted by its inhabitants except a guard left behind to protect property from looters. New Kasakiska, two miles from the old town, is also under water.

TOO DEEP FOR FARMING.

Alto Pass, Ill., June 13.—The water from Wolf Lake, a part of the town of Wolf Lake, driving many families from their homes. This morning the water had risen to within three inches of the top of the levee protecting the town of Alto Pass. The water is rising fast. Water covers every wagon road in the big muddy bottom and is four feet deep over many farms.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—(Special.)—The following patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 929-935 Guaranty building, Minneapolis, Minn.: George Briggs, Fargo, N. D., bundle-loader; John B. Flady, Rutland, N. D., harness peg; John B. Flady, Rutland, N. D., lamp-chimney cleaner; William Hausermann, Crookston, Minn., candlestick; David McLaughlin, Duluth, Minn., chains and cables; O. U. Miracle and W. L. Dow, Sioux Falls, S. D., building-walk; Frank W. Fohl, St. Cloud, Minn., job-printing press; Charles H. Sawyer, Minneapolis, Minn., wheeled scraper; Edwin G. Staube, Minneapolis, Minn., folding machine; Edwin E. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., hand mill; Henry J. Waagster, Duluth, Minn., pipe joints; Walter E. Wines, Minneapolis, Minn., steam drying press; Max Toitz, St. Paul, Minn., gas distributing system.

PROMINENT CLUB WOMEN

Use Peruna as a Protection Against Summer Colds and Their Disagreeable Consequences.



Miss Kate Fauser
A Club Woman's Prolonged Illness.
Her Rapid Recovery by the Use of Peruna.

Mrs. Sarah E. Page, Baraboo, Wis., Curator of the French Section of the Ebell Club, writes from 423 Fifth Ave. "Peruna is indeed a valuable remedy for the cure of that most troublesome thing, a summer cold. Last summer I caught a cold but paid no attention to it at first, but soon found it developed into a serious catarrh of the throat. I was very much worried as none of the ordinary remedies had any effect on it. I was advised to give Peruna a trial and in a few weeks' time I was so much better that I could sing without any effort. I therefore take pleasure in recommending Peruna."—Sarah E. Page.

Grand Recorder Daughters of American Independence.
Miss Kate Fauser, 116 Brewster st., Daughters of American Independence, writes: "Last summer I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs and I almost lost my voice and I felt most miserable. I tried to treat it but nothing did me any good until I took Peruna. One bottle brought me more relief than all the nostrums I had taken, and three bottles cured me completely. I was tired and worn out when I took it, and I was glad to get it. I have never had a cold since. Colds are considered one of the necessary evils of life. One is liable to catch cold both summer and winter. Very often summer colds prove fatal. They are always dangerous. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. It may cause catarrh of any of the internal organs—the head, throat, lungs and stomach, or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure a cold then would cure all these direct effects of colds. Peruna is such a remedy. We have letters from all over the United States attesting to this fact. The poor and rich alike use and recommend it. A book of testimonials in the exact words of the writer sent to any address free of charge by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Treasurer Schiller Club.
Mrs. E. F. Henderson, 632 Grand av., Milwaukee, Wis., Treasurer of the Schiller Club, writes: "I never had any faith in patent medicines until I tried Peruna, but my experience with this reliable medicine has taught me that there is one that can be trusted and that will not fail in time of need. In the past few years I have found that I caught a cold every fall, which would settle in a most unpleasant catarrh of the head. I had to be especially careful about using anything and not to get chilled when dressed thin for parties, but since I have used Peruna my general health is improved, and my system is in such good condition that even though I am exposed to inclement weather it no longer affects me. I have a splendid appetite and enjoy life, being in perfect health."—Mrs. E. F. Henderson.

PE-RU-NA FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST CATCHING COLD

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A BANK TRUST PLANNED

Story of the Greatest Banking Combinations Ever Attempted.
Pittsburg, June 13.—Plans have been perfected for the formation in Pittsburg of one of the greatest combinations of banking interests ever undertaken in the country. By the deal the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Colonial Trust company, Colonial National Bank, American Trust company, Pennsylvania National bank, Columbia National bank, Tradesmen's National bank, Germania Savings bank and the Freed bank will be merged, making the largest and most powerful institution between Philadelphia and Chicago. The capital of the new concern, which will probably be known as the Colonial Trust company, will be \$7,000,000, with \$15,000,000 surplus and undivided profits of about \$55,000,000 deposits, making total resources of \$78,000,000. T. Hart (given, the president of the Farmers' Deposit National bank, will be head of the new concern.

ALLEN LINER ASHORE

The Steamer Norwegian Will Be a Total Wreck.
St. Johns, N. F., June 13.—The Allan liner steamer, the Norwegian, which came from Montreal for Glasgow, with a general cargo and cattle, went ashore at Cod Roy to-day. She will be a total wreck. Her crew are thrown her cargo and cattle overboard.

THE SWIFTS GETTING CONTROL.

New Haven, Conn., June 13.—Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, have absorbed two of the largest packing concerns in the country, the deal being closed to-day. One of them is the plant formerly conducted by L. H. Henning, which was recently acquired by the American Agricultural Chemical company, and the other is the business of J. Lederer & Co.

BACKWARD BABIES.

When the baby is peevish and backward about walking or talking the food will often be found to be the reason. This can be proved by changing the food. Give the baby for a few days for this scientific food will digest in the weakest stomach and will give the proper nourishment for baby building. When our girl was a tiny baby she had indigestion and although we did our best nothing seemed to help her. She was peevish and would not even try to walk, and many times would cry aloud and seemed to be in much pain. "As we had buried three children before you can imagine how we felt to see this little girl wasting away. When she was two years old she had a terrible sick spell and we were very much alarmed. The doctor said she had summer complaint and indigestion and told us to use Grape-Nuts. After we had given her two inches of this food her bowels were checked and in a short time she was completely well and strong again. "Then we noticed how her mind, too, began to improve. She had never talked before, but now she brightened up and understood things that were said to her. She laughs all the time instead of crying. When ready to use, take 12 teaspoonfuls of the strained Grape-Nuts juice and 5 teaspoonfuls of rich milk. Add a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warm and feed in baby bottles in 24 hours. Grape-Nuts of course is a food for everybody, but tiny babies are not expected to take the food in the same way as adults.