Over a Hundred Miners Killed.

Lose Their Lives by an Explosion in Cambria Steel Co.'s Coal Mine at Johnstown, Pa.—Heartrending Scenes Among Women and Children—Brave Attempts at Rescue—Many Made Miraculous Escapes.

Johnstown, Pa., July 10.—Two hundred coal miners were entombed today by an explosion in the Cambria Steel company's coal mine, whose main shaft opens within the limits of this city, and 125 are probably dead. The mine is one of the largest in the country, and today 600 men were at work there.

When the news of the disaster reached here it spread like wildfire, and in less than a quarter of an hour, the Point, an open space at the junction of the Conemaugh and the Stoney creek, was crowded with weeping women and children. Brave attempts at rescue were made. Mining Engineer Moore and his assistant A. G. Prosser, tried to make some headway toward the imprisoned miners, but were driven back by the deadly gasses. Richard Bennett and John Meyers, miners, who were in the mine at the time of the explosion, but who escaped unhurt, went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but they, too, were driven back by the damp, and reached the threshold just in time, only to fall unconscious.

FIRST ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

Then the attempt to do any rescue work from the main opening was given up, and it was shifted to Mill Creek, five miles south from this city. The rescuers were followed by hundreds of relatives and friends. It was still believed that all the miners at work were affected. Business in the city was practically at a standstill, and all went out to be of assistance, to watch the scene or to wait with set faces and staring eyes for the first stiff form to be carried from the opening in the hill.

During the afternoon it became known that many men had escaped and that drift No. 6, known as the Klondike was practically the only one affected. But here 200 men were at work, and still the women watched and waited for the end. From 2:30 o'clock this afternoon till 6 o'clock this evening the work of the searching parties was in vain, but the first faint ray of hope came when the bodies of a man and a boy were brought out alive.

Then at 12:20 tonight, four more men, unconscious were brought to the surface, but a doctor who came with the men, reported passing 25 dead bodies on the way.

President Powell Stackhouse, in a statement issued at midnight, said the number of dead would reach 125 men.

SECOND APPALING DISASTER.

Johnstown has again been visited by an appalling disaster, only less frightful than the awful calamity of May 31, 1889, in cost of life. A terrible explosion took place in the Cambria Steel company rolling mill mine, under Westmont hill, early this afternoon, and how many are dead will take several days to fully determine.

That it is a long and shocking list and may reach 200 or more men, is fully believed. It was an hour after the explosion before any general knowledge of what had happened got abroad. Men who came from the mines, escaping with their lives, told the terrible news, and soon it spread like wild fire all over the city. In scores of homes there were the most pathetic scenes. Mothers, wives, daughters, sons and relatives were frantic with grief, and hundreds rushed to the scene.

NO ONE ALLOWED TO ENTER.

At the opening across the river from the Point the Cambria Iron company police, with several assistants, stood guard, permitting no one to enter the mine, from which noxious gases were coming. It was nearly 4 o'clock when all hope of sending rescue parties from the Westmont opening was abandoned. Two men who had escaped, named Richard Bennett and John Myers, went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the frightful damp drove them back and they fell prostrate when they finally, after a desperate struggle, reached the outside.

Two doctors gave them assistance, and after working with them half an hour, restored them. Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that the rescue work could not proceed from the Westmont opening, and then hasty preparations were made to begin that sad mission at the Mill creek entrance.

Soon after the news of the explosion reached the Cambria officials, Engineer Moore and one of his assistants, A. F. Prosser, made an attempt to enter the mine. They were followed by Mine Supt. Robinson, but the deadly gases stopped their progress, and they were compelled to return to the surface. Mine Foreman Rodgers, his assistant, William Blanche, and Fire Bosses John Whitney, John Retallic and John Thomas, were overcome by the gases and it is feared they perished in an heroic effort to rescue th eminers.

BOY'S EFFORT TO SAVE HIS FATHER.

A son of Harry Rodgers then tried to reach his father, but he was quickly overcome by the deadly gases and was carried out unconscious.

William Stibich spent several hours at the Mill creek opening. He said that he believed as many as 450 men were still in the mine. In his opinion not more than 150 men had come out.

The mine officials of the Cambria company stated the explosion was one of fire damp. The few survivors who have escaped from the depths of the mine describe the conditions to be frightful in their nature.

SOME MARVELOUS ESCAPES.

Outside of the Klondike, the miners are safe and uninjured. Within the fatal limits of the mine, the havoc wrought is such as beggars description. Solid walls of masonry three feet thick were torn down as though barriers of paper. The roofs of the mine were demolished and not a door remained standing. In the face of these difficulties, even the most heroic efforts towards rescue may well seem hopeless.

The stories of the men who escaped are miraculous. Thomas Foster, an assistant foreman in the Klondike mine, was among the first to emerge from the Mill creek shaft. Shortly afterwards Powell Griffith, a fire boss, came up. Foster was in his office when the explosion occurred. His first thought was for the safety of the men under his charge. With the help of Foreman Roberts, an effort was made to replace a few of the shattered doors. All the while the firedamp was closing around them. From the galleries into headings warning and shouting the two men went. Roberts fell, but Foster staggered on. In the midst of the danger he met Powell Griffith, a fire boss. He had faced what seemed certain death in an effort to save his men.

Forward they went, dragging a comrade into a possible place of safety here, giving a word of warning there, until human endurance could stand the strain no longer.

Exhausted they staggered into a heading, where the firedamp had not entered. There they rested a minute and then plunged forward, until finally they wandered into a water level and through it reached a place of safety.

Said Tom Foster:

"How I escaped I do not know. It seems like a terrible nightmare. Hundreds of times I gave up hope, but from sheer instinct I stmubled forward until finally I reached a place of saefty."

DEAD MOSTLY FOREIGNERS.

At midnight Supt. Powell Stackhouse gave out the following statement:

"The disaster is an unusual one and came on us entirely unexpectedly. The mine had been inspected only three days ago and was pronounced in satisfactory condition. In the 30 years that the mine had been in operation no serious accident has occurred. The cause is yet indefinite, but I believe it was caused by gas escaping from the fifth heading, which was closed and was not being worked because it contained gas in the sixth heading.

"The number of causalties is now placed at 125. No list of the names of the dead can be given, for the majority of them were foreigners and were known only by check and not by name. The only other way names will ever be known, if at all, will be by their families sending their names to us."

ONE OF BIGGEST MINES.

The mine in which the explosion occurred is one of the largest coal mines in the United States, according to the statement of officials tonight. From the entrance in the hill across the river from the point to the one at Mill Creek is a distance of three and three-quarter miles.

The Klondike section, in which the explosion occurred, is about two miles from the Mill Creek entrance. The mine is divided into a large number of headings, levels and sections. The sections ran off to the left and right of the headings, and are known as rights and lefts by the miners.

The men who escaped this afternoon are familiar with the mine. They spent years working in it. Otherwise they could never have reached the surface. Lights were out and there was no way for the mto find their way to the top had they not known the mine perfectly.

It was nearly 12 o'clock before the first four live men and one corpse were brought up and laid on mattressses, rugs and comforts on the ground. One of the living was William Robertson. They were not left long out doors, as it was too cold, but were carried into the boiler house nearby and the doctors went to work on them, giving them restoratives and administering oxygen.

There was a great crowd around the shaft, most of whom had been waiting for the appearance of the rescue parties from six to ten hours, and some even longer. The mine officials had stretched thick ropes in a semi-circle around the boiler house, the ropes being held in the hands of the bystanders.

At 12:15 o'clock this morning General Manager Moore, who with Supt. Robinson had penetrated to a considerable distance in the Klondike, had reached a telephone station and notified the men at the main entrance that he had recovered 53 bodies up to that time and he had only been in the right rooms. From the brief report it was understood that Mr. Moore had gone as far as he could without endangering his life from fire damp, and had decided to go to the Mill Creek entry from there without further search.

SUPERINTENDENT OVERCOME.

Further news came a few moments later that Mine Supt. Robinson, who had gone into the mine with General Manager Moore, had been overcome with fire damp and was unable to continue. He had been carried to the Mill Creek entry.

As near as can be learned, less than 12 Americans were killed. The rest were Hungarians and Slavs.

Harry Rogers, the foreman of the mine, is undoubtedly dead.

That many of the men who were thought last night to be still in the mine will be able to survive until reached by the rescuing party, is not thought probable. Immediately succeeding the explosion the air all over the big mine became so foul that even with the huge pumps working to their full capacity and the air they supplied turned into the proper channels to reach the imprisoned men, none of the mine officials would hold out any hope for the lives of those thought to be still in the mine.

Murders in Solomon Islands.

Vancouver, B. C. July 11.—News by the Moana from Brisbane, Australia, states that information has been received by the labor vessel Rio Loge of cases of murder in the Solomon Islands. The report of the government agent says:

"I regret to say that the natives on the east side of Malayata from Fonnaoow up to Taka Taka have been very troublesome lately. The recruiter of the labor vessel Roderick Dhu was murdered at Qui; also her husband shortly afterward. More murders are feared, as the natives are enraged over a report that they are soon to be stopped from going to Queensland."

The Moana also brings the news of the death of the queen of Tonga.

Sensational Trial in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, July 11.—A sensational trial here, the result of the clash between Greek and Latin monks in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, surmounting Christ's tomb, in November last, has resulted in the sentencing of 34 Greeks, including 12 priests, to terms of imprisonment ranging from a week to nine months. The most interesting point which developed after the disturbance was the fact not generally known that Germany and Italy, in supporting the claims of their wounded monks, obtained an irade from the sultan recognizing their rights to protect their respective subjects, and that thus France's claim to an exclusive protectorate over all the Catholic clergy in the east is no longer admitted.

The dispute between the Franciscans and the Greeks arose on the question as to which community had the right to sweep the church. Troops had been posted in the vicinity for several days previous to the outbreak in order to prevent the anticipated collision but they were suddenly outnumbered and overpowered by the contending parties. There were several casualties on both sides.

A Reprimanded Boy Suicides.

Portland, Ore., July 10.—Clifford D. Harvey, son of a well known Portland saloon man, shot himself through the heart this evening, dying instantly. It is said that young Harvey was clandestinely married at Vancouver, Wash., this morning to a young woman who, it is alleged, is the foster daughter of the elder Harvey. When the young man's father learned of the marriage this evening he is said to have unbraided his son, who, entering another room a few minutes later, deliberately took his own life.

Fatal Fall from Automobile.

Missoula, Mont., July 10.—E. L. Bonner, one of Montana's most prominent citizens, fell from his automobile this morning and was instantly killed. Bonner's machine had gotten out of gear and Bonner was seen to rise in his seat and make an effort to regulate the machine. He succeeded, but at the same time fell to the ground. He was dead when aid reached him. Doctors are of the belief that heart disease killed Bonner, superinduced by excitement. Mr. Bonner was Republican national committeeman for Montana.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century

TROOPS PROTECT NEGROES

Many Outrages Perpetrated on Colored Citizens at Eldorado, Ills.

Gov. Yates Instructs Officer to Quell Disturbances—Names of Mob Leaders To be Ascertained if Possible.

Springfield, Ill., July 10.—Gov. Yates today ordered Col. Theodore Ewart, assistant adjutant general of Illinois, to proceed to Eldorado, Saline county, with a squad of infantry and protect the lives and property of negro residents there, who, during the past month, have been subjected to outrages at the hands of the white citizens. Col. Ewart will be joined at Mount Vernon by an officer and 16 men from company F, Fourth infantry. He is instructed by the governor to quell all disturbances, and, if possible, to ascertain the names of the leaders of the lawless mob.

Goc. Yates today received a message from Rev. P. A. Green, pastor of the colored Methodist Episcopal church at Eldorado, stating that his house had been stoned and his life threatened. Help was asked and the governor decided to have the militia attempt to quell the outrages.

Baby Burned to Death.

Reno, Nev., July 10.—A fire this noon in a double tenement house at 102 West street, occupied by two families, completely destroyed the building and its contents. The occupants barely escaped. They were considerably scorched, and the 16-months-old babe of Mrs. A. U. Nelson was burned to death.

To Explore Labrador.

St. Johns, N. F., July 11.—An expedition under the leadership of Col. Willard Glazier of New York numbering 12 persons, has left here on board the steamer Virginia Lake to explore the unknown wilds of Labrador.

Col. Glazier's expedition was organized in Boston. Among its members are representatives of leading American universities. It is reported that the object of the expedition is to determine the feasibility of a new railroad line for the Atlantic Shipping combine.

Good Rain at Albuquerque.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 11.—The first rainstorm has occurred here since last October. The downpour lasted nearly two hours. This breaks the long continued dry spell. Ranchmen from the eastern ranges say that very heavy rains have visited them in the last few days, assuring plenty of water and grass for some time.

Lt. Schoeffel's Jades Genuine.

San Francisco, July 11.—Chinese Consul General Hoyow, after inspecting the seals and tablets recently seized by the customs inspectors from the baggage of Lieut. John Schoeffel on June 20, has pronounced them genuine, and deciphered the inscriptions on each of them. He stated that the seals came from the ancestral temple in Pekin, and belonged to former rulers of the celestial empire. All the seals and jade tablets are of great value. They are heirlooms which the consul general said the royal family of China would not relinquish at any cost.

Boston Building Troubles Settled.

Boston, July 11.—An agreement has been concluded between a committee representing the 2,500 building laborers of this city and vicinity and the arbitration committee of the Master Builders' association which it is expected will keep peace in that branch of the building trade, at least for one year. Eight hours per day with 28 cents per hour are agreed upon.

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate relieves depression, nausea, nervousness, wakefulness and other ill effects from excessive smoking. It counteracts the irritation caused by absorption of nicotine, and induces restful sleep. It is a splendid nerve tonic and system strengthener, increasing capacity for hard work. Insist on having

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Rumford's name on every GENUINE package

EDUCATION OF THE FARMERS.

Secy. Wilson Says it is Most Useful Work in the World.

PIONEER WORK IN THIS LINE

Waiting on Organization of Facilities—Utah Man Elected Director of National Educational Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 10.—But one day remains of the National Educational association of 1902, and in all respects it has proven a record-breaker. The size of the crowds has been unprecedented and the number and quality of the attractions offered have never in the history of the association been equaled.

A score or more of speakers have been heard at the general sessions and the department meetings. Twenty thousand visitors from all parts of the country have spent the week in the city, either as delegates to the convention or as visitors, availing themselves of the low railroad rates. Many of these will remain in the vicinity for some time in order to visit all the points of interest in the neighborhood of the Twin Cities and numerous excursions have been planned.

Today was another busy day for the members of the association. The morning was given up to a general session in the exposition auditorium, while the afternoon was devoted to meetings of the various departments. The nominating committee today settled on the list of officers to be presented to the association. It was duly ratified later on. President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was unanimously selected for president of the association, after an eulogistic nominating speech by Dr. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia university.

W. N. Davidson of Kansas was selected for treasurer, and according to custom, the outgoing president, W. M. Beardshear of Iowa, was named for first vice president. Among the other vice presidents are Charles F. Reese, Washington, and J. B. Francis, California.

There was a large attendance at the general session, which was signalized by three notable addresses.

The first speaker was Secy. of Agriculture James W. Wilson, who said, in part:

"The most useful and valuable educational work in all the world appealing to the educator is that of the farmers of the country. Pioneer work along this line is waiting on the organization of facilities to do the work—apparatus, laboratories, text books, illustrative material from primary to post graduate and beyond—where studies of specialties must be combined, where research must be broadened and where specialists must be grouped to reach a desired end and meet the pressing demands of producers—all these are waiting.

"This is the great field of applied science, where the grower seeks the help of the scholar, of the experimenter and of the observer. The millions of farmers look to you for help in this direction."

Dr. Jacob Schurmann, president of Cornell university, and former member of the Philippine commission, delivered an interesting address on "Education in the Philippines," in which he said:

"On the side of intelligent scholarship the Filipinos may be expected to rival the Japanese as well as in material civilization and the application of the sciences to industrial life, wherein Japan already presents a very American appearance.

"We glory in our applied mechanics which are destined to develop the physical resources of the Philippines, but far more glorious is our political philosophy which is full of hope and promise for the Philippine nation and for every people and race on the globe.

"The kind of people we are, the way we govern ourselves, the history we have made and the political philosophy we have given to the world, all consecrate us Americans as the advocates and preachers of liberty, democracy and national independence. And I believe that an independent Philippine republic will be the final result, as it would be the most glorious consummation of our great educational work in the Philippines."

A list of directors, one for each state, was reported to the convention today by the nominating committee and was approved by the association. Among the directors are: Arizona, F. G. Adams; California, G. F. James; Colorado, S. Phillipps; Idaho, W. Sidell; Montana, J. M. Lewis; Nevada, J. E. Stubbs; New Mexico, E. L. Hewett; Oregon, J. R. Dressler; Utah, W. J. Kerr; Washington, F. B. Cooper; Wyoming, Miss Reel.

The faculty of the state university, the teachers of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Commercial club, tendered the members of the association a general reception at the state university from 8 to 10 o'clock tonight. The reception proper was held in the armory of the university, which can accommodate 10,000, and was taxed to the utmost by the crowd tonight.

Chinese to Have Tien Tsin Soon.

Paris, July 11.—The foreign office has received the following from Pekin, dated July 9:

"The surrender of the administration of Tien Tsin to the Chinese is expected very shortly. France has been for several months in favor of this measure, which has been delayed solely by the disturbances in Chi Li province."

Bids for the Grant.

San Francisco, July 11.—Maj. Devol, general superintendent of the army transport service has opened bids for the purchase of the Grant. He states that all the offers were much below the value of the steamship and that it is likely that the war department will refuse to dispose of her at present. The highest bid was $51,000.

The government paid $660,000 for the transport. She has been in the service since 1898. A considerable amount of money has been paid out in repairs and now a full set of new boilers is needed. It was considered that it would be more economical to sell her than to make such extensive repairs.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Berlin Officials Take Cognizance of Ill Feeling Between Them.

Berlin, July 11.—The government officials here are taking cognizance of the ill feeling in Great Birtain toward Germany caused by the brutal cartoons and pleasantries here on King Edward's illness. The North German Gazette reproduces an article severely censuring the comic papers for their malevolence in the treatment of foreign politics, saying that millions of Germans take their views of foreign affairs from the illustrated papers in the cafes and beer gardens. These form so much more a feature of German life here than elsewhere that millions of citizens get their only impressions of events and persons from the cartoons, hence the enormous influence of the comic press of Germany.

The foreign office has been showing unusual sensitiveness over what is printed in England about Germany. Before the British ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles left Berlin for the coronation, the secretary for foreign affairs, Baron von Richthofen, conversing with him at the British embassy about the attitude of the correspondents in Berlin of English nawspapers, produced copies of several dispatches written in an anti-German tone. The ambassador read them, touched a button and had a scrap book brought to him. He then pointed out to Baron von Richthoften two or three articles, clipped from the German press, of the most outrageous character against Great Britain and the British royal family. The baron put his own clippings in his pocket and changed the subject.

Alexandra Compliments Roosevelt

New York, July 11.—Queen Alexandra at the coronation bazaar in the Botanical Gardens, which she opened, paid an exceedingly delicate compliment to President Roosevelt, says a Herald dispatch from London.

After being received at the American court by Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, she carefully examined the amined the articles on sale and selected articles on sale and selected ings, saying she anticipated much pleasure in reading it.

ALL TALK OF MORGAN.

His Name on Everybody's Tongue in Paris Clubs, Banks and the Deputies.

Latest Financial Scheme Greatest of All—Said to be Planning Unification of the Turkish Debt.

New York, July 11.—Although J. P. Morgan went to London Wednesday night, says a Paris dispatch to the New York American, the course, the clubs, the banks, the chamber of deputies, the senate, the fashionable cafes—every place where men of money and those desirous of having it, congregate—still resound with the name of the American financier.

The cause of the fresh outburst is the belief that Mr. Morgan is planning a financial scheme far more reaching than anything he has yet achieved. Rumor has it that he is considering the unification of the Turkish debt. No one here can speak with authority, but it is certain that Mr. Morgan has received long and important communications over the amount involved in this yet most momentous undertaking, because he who unified this debt will hold Turkey in the hollow of his hand. The sultan knows this, hence he will not treat with the Deutsch bank, the Credit Lyonnaise or the Societe Generale.

He thinks safer hands are those of the Americans whose country can have no designs upon the Ottoman empire.

The German emperor is a good friend of Turkey and may have talked over the matter with Mr. Morgan.

The Ottoman debt is 1,100,000,000 francs. Turkey proposes to have 5 per cent bonds of 1886 converted into 4, payable not at 525, as now, but at 500; to contract for the construction of 14 ships from 500 to 1,500 tons, and will guarantee it by concessions on the Bosphorus.

Preference will be given for the exploitation of the mines, the forests, the tramways, the waterways and electric railways and transports.

During Mr. Morgan's stay of two days in Paris his hotel lobby has been crowded with picture dealers, sellers of Greek-Roman art works. He did not buy, however.

New Fortifications at Halifax.

New York, July 11.—Royal engineers will take the necessary measurements this week, says a World special from Halifax, N. S., for the proposed new fortification which will be larger and more powerfully armed than that at York Redoubt, which is next to Gibraltar in impregnability.

The new fort will be constructed on Devil's island, at the western entrance to Halifax harbor.

The military authorities have received word from the London war office to the effect that $1,250,000 will be placed at the disposal of authorities for the first year's work.

Suicided Because He Was Wealthy.

London, July 11.—Too great wealth seems to have been the immediate cause of the suicide of Sebastian Gasscott, a retired captain of the royal navy. A brother of Capt. Gasscott, who died recently, bequeathed £500,000 ($2,500,000) to St. Thomas' hospital, and at the inquest just held it transpired that the captain inherited £400,000 ($2,000,000) of his brother's money. He therefore became depressed by the weight of his responsibility and imbued with the delusion that he was exceedingly poor. Finally the captain shot himself at his residence July 8. In his hand was discovered a paragraph from a newspaper referring to his brother's bequest to the hospital and the will which had been such a source of trouble.

JULIA WARD HOWE SPEAKS

Her Address a Retrospect of the Changes During Her Lifetime.

Sunday's religious services in the Church of the Disciples, on West Brookline street, had the special interest of the presence and participation of two veteran Unitarians—the pastor of the church, the Rev. Charles G. Amaze, who succeeded to the pulpit of James Freeman Clarke and is now almost an octogenarian, and the poet, author and philanthropist, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Howe never hesitates to avow her allegiance to the Unitarian faith, and the announcement that she was to preach drew an exceptionally large audience.

In far off Judea, she said, in a little kingdom without a king, in a despised corner of the great Roman empire, a child was born who was not to leave the world as He found it. The child lived a life of poverty and privation and died a death of bitter shame and humuliation. But what did He leave us? A new lesson, a divine revelation, the very "glory of God in the face of Jesus."

"It has been granted to me," said Mrs. Howe, "to live on this earth more than three-fourths of a memorable century, and not only to witness the passage of some of its departing barbarism, but also to feel the rapture of its unspeakable human hopes.

"The text I have cited flashed upon me one day with a new and sudden sense of its significance. It seemed to lighten all the memories and experiences of my past life with a vision of the steadfast glory which emanates from the great source of light and life.

"Let us imagine," said she, "the old times of the cotton fields of the south. The children of another race are brought over to this country, and a negro stands in the furrow urged to work by the threat and the whip of the overseer. I see there the eyes of men like the eyes of cattle, patient, unintelligent, wondering—there where God seems to have forgotten them. But by and by the seed of divine pity ripens in some human breast. Another voice is raised in protest, and still another, until the brave chorus of freedom resounds. Its phalanx meets and drills, and suddenly, in God's name, the hosts have gathered, there are outpourings of blood and treasure, the chains are broken, and the captives are free.

"Let us contemplate still another scene. A mother has in her arms her new born infant. She is only a farmer's wife, and she says, 'I am sorry it's a girl. The lot of a woman is hard.' When this girl baby grows old enough to reason she has on her soul a question, and she asks. 'Why is the position, of women in the world so different from that of men?' Her mother replies, 'This is a divine ordinance of God, as we find it in the Bible.' The girl dares to wonder whether this is the true interpretation. Grown to woman's estate, she cannot rest until by great exertion and privation, she makes her way to a western college, and learns to read the original volume. In the origial tongue she does not find any ordinance asserting the perpetual subordination of one sex to the other. She observes that the moral law is equal for the two rexes, and she infers that they should stand on equal ground before the statutes of the state. To the advocacy of this conviction she devotes her life. Many earnest people rise up to join her, and her solitary thought becomes one of the questions of the day. Years pass, and many years. Three weeks ago in this country, women throughout our vast continent were to be seen gathering in bands and traversing its broad expanse in order to attend a woman's convention on the Pacific slope. No one derides them now. Where did this new freedom come from? Who first devised and suggested this idea? The lovely dreamer once ridiculed and ignored, now crowned in the crowning her aspirations."—Boston Herald.

Poisoning the System.

It is through the bowels that the body is cleansed of impurities. Constipation keeps these poisons in the system, causing headache, dullness and melancholia at first, then unsightly eruptions and finally serious illness unless a remedy is applied. De Witt's Little Early Risers prevent this trouble by stimulating the liver and promote easy, healthy action of the bowels. These little pills do not act violently but by strengthening the bowels enable them to perform their own work. Never gripe or distress. Godbe Pitts Drug Co., corner First South and Main Sts.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

What for the boy to-morrow?
Many things here—
First of all lets say—
More of the straw hats—
You know we were out of them for some days—
The rough and smooth straws in stiff brims—
Fifty cents and One Dollar.
Waists and shirts and hosiery—
Wash suits most popular of all the suits,
Newest, most comfortable and most economical too—
'Cause when they're soiled they can be thrown into the wash tub and out they'll come fresh and whole—
Three Styles—Regular Blouse—Russian Blouse and Kilt.
Prices run 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50.

ONE PRICE. **J. P. Gardner,** 136-138 MAIN ST.

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Baby Mine Mother's Friend

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. **Mother's Friend** is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of **Mother's Friend.** "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. $1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to **BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

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Jap Rose (TRADE MARK) **Soap**

One-sixth of it is pure glycerin. All the oils are pure vegetable, treated with antiseptics. Has the perfume of natural flowers; transparent.

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White Russian Laundry Soap Wrappers exchanged for valuable premiums. Write for list. D

Two Tablets of **BROMO-LAX** CONTAINS NO QUININE Will usually cure the worst headache. Have you a box in the house?

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ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

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WE OFFER THESE!

We'd gladly make the time longer, but the items are so phenomenally low priced and will cause such furious selling that we dare not promise them to last more than an hour and a half. We also reserve the right to limit quantities and must positively refuse to fill mail orders or telephone orders for them.

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Napkin "Samples"

Retailed Saturday Night from 7 to 8:30 O'Clock at Less Than Wholesale Prices!

We have secured the entire Sample Line of GERMAN LINEN NAPKIN SAMPLES from the largest Importer of German Table Linens, AT CONSIDERABLE LESS THAN REGULAR IMPORT COST. There are about 60 Dozen in the lot. THE WHOLESALE PRICE RANGING FROM $2.25 TO $3.00. You may judge what they would retail for and think of the chance ON SATURDAY NIGHT AT 7 O'CLOCK SHARP. They'll go on sale at the uniform price of.. **$1.85** Per Dozen.

SPECIAL!

7 TO 8:30 SATURDAY NIGHT IN

Cloak Department

$1.00 OUTING SKIRT FOR 45c.

20 Dozen (240) only, heavy granite Crash Skirts, well made and finished. Just the thing for camping or outing. Easily worth $1.00. Special for..... **45c Each.**

THE GREATEST OF ALL JULY SALES OF

Muslin Underwear and Infants' Furnishings

Begins Monday, July 14th. READ OUR SUNDAY ADS. The Prices Will Startle You.

A CHINA CUP AND SAUCER SNAP.

We have offered you Bargains before in this line, but this lot beats them all. A hundred styles to select from in

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN CHINA AT 73 CENTS EACH.

This stock must go as fall goods are beginning to arrive.

SCOTT-STREVELL HARDWARE CO.

P. S.—See the new $2.00 Hamilton Rifle.