bury, the Duke of Devonshire must be recognized as having a claim to a cabinet office of the highest rank. If Lord Salisbury should not become foreign secretary, taking perhaps with it the presidency of the council, the position of foreign secretary will undoubtedly fall to the Duke of Devonshire. In the commons the distribution of the principal offices will be easily accomplished. Balfour will become leader of the house, probably with the office of first lord of the treasury. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's position gives him an indisputable claim to the very highest offices next to Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire and Hon. A. J. Balfour. By far the greatest opening for the adequate display of Mr. Chamberlain's ability and energy is the war office. No man in parliament is better fitted to grapple with the task of administrative reforms and reconstruction in the war office than Chamberlain. With him at the war office and Hon. George Goschen in the admiralty, we could rest assured that the national defenses and the immense expenditures in making them would be in the hands of capable men, as well as staunch upholders of the empire."

The Daily News (Liberal) says: The queen accepted Earl Rosebery's resignation as she accepted Mr. Gladstone's, without the expression of reluctance with which she favored Lord Salisbury. We believe Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt from the first strongly favored the course ultimately adopted. When Sir William has announced the resignation in the commons he will probably ask the house to adjourn for a few days. The impression prevails that Lord Salisbury will dissolve parliament immediately. It was well known by the opposition that an election in July will give them the best chance of getting a majority.

The Chronicle says it is definitely known that the Duke of Devonshire will accept office, and that Hon. G. N. Curzon goes to the Indian office.

A BETTER FOREIGN POLICY.

Senator Morgan, as an American, Welcomes Lord Salisbury.

Washington City, June 23.—Great interest was manifested among public men in Washington City who received through the Associated Press bulletin information that Lord Rosebery's retirement has been consummated and that the queen had sent for Lord Salisbury to form a Conservative ministry. Naturally the first consideration among public men here was as to the influence the change would exert upon the numerous pending and important questions between the United States and Great Britain. Most of these questions had their inception during the former Salisbury ministry and have proceeded in one form and another under the Rosebery regime.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, was asked as to the effect of the change upon some of the diplomatic matters now under consideration. "Of course it will have no direct or immediate effect in this country," he said, "but in an indirect way it will influence all those subjects in which this country and Great Britain have been involved. Lord Salisbury is not only a statesman, but a great statesman, and he will bring to the consideration of all foreign questions complete information and a liberal and prudent policy. For that reason his formation of a ministry will doubtles have an influential effect upon the Bering sea question. He understands that subject thoroughly, and it was through him that the present arrangement was effected. He devised the plan for protecting the seals on broad and liberal lines, as it was to the interest of the people of England almost as much as in this country to see that those valuable animals were not exterminated. To that end his first arrangements with Mr. Bayard were thoroughly satisfactory, but Canada stepped in the way and it was impossible to execute his liberal policy. Under the Rosebery ministry Canada has had a controlling influence in all Bering sea affairs. The Canadian policy is due to a desire to gain favor with the people in the Canadian province on the Pacific without much reference to the general merits of the question, but with Salisbury at the head of the ministry Canadian politics will not be so much of a factor, and the subject will be handled on broader and more equitable grounds."

Mr. Morgan was asked what influence the accession of Lord Salisbury would have on the calling of an international monetary conference, as provided for by the last American congress. It was suggested to the senator that England had thus far stood in the way of the conference, but that Mr. Goschen, the former minister of the exchequer in the Salisbury ministry, as well as Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury himself, had shown a decided inclination toward bi-metallism, and had given encouragement that an international conference would be approved.

"No; England will grant us no concessions in that line," said the senator, "if it is not to her interest to do so. She established the gold standard in 1816, and has been making money out of it ever since, so that, whatever her individual public men may think of bi-metallism, the English people as a whole will not assent to a change against this money-making interest. There may be some semblance of concession in going before the people, but when it comes to granting to this country and the rest of the world a genuine concession on financial questions, not Salisbury or Rosebery or any other other public man in England can bring that about."

The senator was asked as to Lord Salisbury's general foreign policy on such questions as Venezuela, Nicaragua, Hawaii, etc. He replied: "Although nominally Conservative, he is really Liberal in his general foreign policy. He believes that Great Britain already has a vast territory, and that her best interest lies in looking well after what she has in hand instead of reaching out for more. It has been noticeable through Rosebery's administration that he has reached out constantly and sought further acquisitons. He has gone into Madagascar, where the English have come into conflict with the French. An arbitrary tone has been assumed as to Venezuela. Under Rosebery the British have occupied Corinto, and in the ultimatum which was given to Nicaragua it yet remains to be determined what course Great Britain will take concerning Chief Clarence, of the Mosquito territory. The same spirit of acquisition was noticeable under Rosebery as to Hawaii, where an effort was made to secure a cable landing on Necker island. The general policy of Salisbury is not of that nature. It tends more to the development of what Great Britain already possesses, and to that extent I think it may have a favorable influence upon pending questions."

Members of the cabinet who were seen expressed great interest in the ministrial change, and remarked upon the quickness with which the conduct of administrative affairs in England shifted and changed in response to the votes of the commons, oftentimes, as at present, on minor questions.

Japan Resumes Relations With China.

Shanghai, June 23.—The Japanese consul general and staff arrived here on Sunday. The Japanese flag was hoisted at Peking on Sunday. The Japanese minister and suite have arrived and received a courteous reception.

London, June 23.—A Times special from Tokyo says the Japanese government is determined not to permit an agitation of their policy. The joint committee of the opposition party has been dissolved and their meetings prohibited. Despite these measures a reconstruction of the cabinet is probable shortly. Count Inouye has returned to Japan, and the Korean question is being earnestly discussed.

The Starting of the Idaho Mines.

Wardner, Idaho, June 23.—General good feeling over the opening of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine has been augmented by the announcement that it is probable that the Last Chance mine will open within a month. It is stated upon reliable authority that in all probability the injunction upon the Last Chance Company in the famous case of the Tyler vs. the Last Chance will be raised on the 28th inst., and that the Last Chance people will immediately put on a full force of men.

"The Old Dominion."

This cigarette has jumped into popular favor. All cigar stores keep them.

NEW PRIME MINISTER.

Salisbury the Only Whiskered One in 300 Years.

GREAT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

As Pre-eminent Among the Tories as Gladstone Is Among the Liberals—A Typical Aristocrat.

Lord Salisbury is the first prime minister of England since his ancestor, Robert Cecil, Earl of Burleigh, lord keeper of the great seal under Queen Elizabeth, who has worn a beard. The fashion of wearing beards went out in England at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and has never quite come in again among that class of men from whom prime ministers are drawn. Even the mustache was almost unknown in England, except among the military, until after the Crimean war, when civilians took to wearing it partly in imitation of the soldiers and partly from the influence of the French alliance. But as for the beard, it is still regarded as a

LORD SALISBURY.

mark of eccentricity or as a mark of some outlandish bringing up. The official class as a rule wear only side whiskers. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby, Lord Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Melbourne and all the other prime ministers of the nineteenth century wore only side whiskers, while before their time, for two centuries, the custom was to shave close. At the present day beards are more common in the house of lords than in the house of commons, because a good many elderly men wear them, and the lords are much older than the commons. But in either house a beard makes a man decidedly noticeable. Lord Salisbury is the only prime minister who has worn a beard for just 300 years. And such a beard as it is! If it were not for his great, bulbous forehead and long, aggressive nose his beard would seem to cover the whole face of the man and constitute his whole individuality. With its sturdy bushiness and total disregard of conventional ideas, it is indeed very characteristic of him. The Duke of Devonshire, who also wears a beard, is said to have more "you be damedness" about him than any other nobleman in England. But Lord Salisbury runs him close. He is the very type of the strong-headed, bull-headed, good-tempered English aristocrat; and he shows it in his appearance as much as in his words and acts.

The origin of Lord Salisbury's beard, however, is to be found in an incident of his career which is not generally known, or, rather, which is generally forgotten, but which has a good deal to do with the formation of his character. He was a younger son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, and though his father was the lord of many acres and married to a great heiress, the present head of the house started in life with little but a historic name and a splendid education. Lord Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil was not the man to live on his father or to idle away the best of his years among dogs and horses. He determined to be independent, and, having an Oxford fellowship to support him, he set out for Australia and New Zealand with the serious intention of becoming a colonist and building up his own fortune by enterprise and hard work. That was when he grew his beard, for in those days a razor was almost an unknown article in the colonies, and, having got into the habit of it, he has worn it ever since.

Lord Robert's plans of life were entirely changed by the death of his elder brother, Lord Cranbourne, to whose courtesy, title and magnificent prospects he succeeded. He had already made a great name for himself in the house of commons, and been a member of Lord Derby's cabinet, when, five years later, the death of his father made him Marquis of Salisbury and one of the great landed magnates of England. He was then just 38 and in the prime of his powers, and his accession to the house of lords proved a most fortunate thing for the Conservative party. Lord Derby—the great Lord Derby—was a Tory of the old school, and a most unfortunate politician in every way. He was a man of splendid presence and most chivalrous character, and his princely munificence and ardent love of sport made him personally popular. But he was never in touch with the English people or in harmony with the spirit of the age. He seemed to be a feudal nobleman of the Middle Ages dropped accidentally into the nineteenth century. Under his leadership the Conservatives really had no prospects at all. They never got into power except through some temporary crisis, and they never held it for more than a few months. All idea of a Conservative administration as a permanent thing seemed to have passed away. Just a year after Lord Salisbury's accession to the family honors Lord Derby died. Mr. Disraeli, as he then was, succeeded to the leadership of the party, and Lord Salisbury took charge of their interests in the house of lords. He was immediately elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, in succession to Lord Derby—a very high honor for so young a man—and was marked out for the future prime minister.

Two more different men than Disraeli and Lord Salisbury could not well be imagined. Disraeli was all his life an actor, a mystery, a dreamer, an adventurer. He possessed nothing, and he did not want to possess anything. He never really owned an acre of land in his life, and if he had just money enough for current expenses he was thankful not to be troubled with more. He had no children, and his wife was more like a friend than anything else. He was un-English in all his ideas as he was in appearance. Lord Salisbury is exactly the opposite. He is, perhaps, the most English Englishman in England. He is a wealthy land owner, and the inheritor of titles and estates 300 years old; essentially a family man, and the very pink of social grandeur and high style. Yet the two men got on excellently together, because they both had brains. Lord Salisbury was wise enough to discern that Disraeli, with all his flimsiness and charlatanism, had really big ideas and a big enough heart to carry them out. He was bold enough, too, to trust Disraeli, and nobody who ever trusted him found him false. Disraeli had that strange insight into men's character which enabled him to find out sooner than anybody else, not excepting themselves, what they were best fit for.

Lord Salisbury had devoted himself mainly to home affairs, and especially to church questions, but Disraeli discerned in him a great foreign minister. By way of testing his capacity in this respect he sent him to the conference of the powers at Constantinople, without any previous training, as minister plenipotentiary, at an extremely critical period. He acquitted himself so well that he acquired at one stroke almost equal rank with Disraeli as a master of foreign politics—a position

In the Morning

At this season many people complain that they are tired, and that the night has not given them rest and sleep. It is because the blood is not in the right condition. It should be purified, enriched and vitalized and given nourishing power by the use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which is the one great blood purifier. By making pure, rich blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes That Tired Feeling.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

which he has never forfeited since. From that time until Disdaeli's death in 1881, the two statesmen were as David and Jonathan; and when the author of the policy of "peace with honor" was laid to his rest under the pyramid of primroses at Hughenden, Lord Salisbury was unanimously acclaimed his successor in the leadership of the Conservative party.

A British foreign minister needs to be much more than a mere diplomatist. The ablest and most prominent diplomatists in the queen's service are, in fact, but instruments in his hands. If only the British isles were to be considered, his post would be comparatively a sinecure. But what he has to understand and bear constantly in his mind are the several and collective interests of all the diverse and widely scattered parts of the empire. Often when he is conducting some tedious negotiation with a continental power upon an apparently trivial question, the object which he really has in view is connected with the future safety or welfare of some distant dependency. Practically, he controls all the outside affairs of the empire, and the minister of war, the secretary of state for the colonies, and even the first lord of the admiralty, are but coadjutors of his. That is why Lord Salisbury has always contended that the office of minister of foreign affairs ought to be held by the head of the government. Before his time it was customary for the premier to be first lord of the treasury, on the theory that he ought to hold the purse strings. But Lord Salisbury has always taken the ground that the most important office in the cabinet, in the modern position of the British empire, is that of foreign minister, and that he is quite as well able to control the purse strings through a trusted colleague as he would be if he himself administered the treasury.

History affords abundant evidence of the correctness of this view. All the trouble between Great Britain and France about the North American fisheries arose from gross ignorance of colonial affairs on the part of a foreign minister more than 100 years ago. In one of his best known essays, Macaulay makes great fun of the Duke of Newcastle not knowing Cape Breton was an island. But at a much later period Java, the gem of the Indian ocean, was lost to Great Britain by a similar blunder on the part of a foreign minister, who, in concluding a treaty of peace, said he supposed "one island was pretty much the same as another!"

At home, while Lord Salisbury's great merits as a foreign minister are very generally acknowledged, he has never gained popularity in the ordinary sense. The aristocracy swear by him, and the great mass of the workingmen have a genuine admiration of him. But the lower middle class, the small tradesmen and the mere mob do not like him at all. As for him, he despises them too heartily to have any resentment against them, and he is too proud to make any effort to conciliate them. He never shrinks from expressing his contempt for them and their views of public life, and he is at any time ready to retire rather than to be indebted to them for a single vote. He is not at all an eloquent speaker, but he is so bold and clear, and in dealing with his opponents he has such a cutting wit, that his speeches are always eagerly listened to and read. He is not uncommonly charged with bad taste in his epigrams, as for instance when he said, apropos of William O'Brien and Dillon's flight from bail and Parnell's catastrophe: "It is a curious thing about Irish Nationalist leaders that they are always escaping. Sometimes they escape by water and sometimes by the fire escape." But he cares nothing for such accusations. He says whatever he pleases, and if his foes don't like it, so much the worse for them.

In private life Lord Salisbury is a princely noble in all respects, a magnificent host, an excellent landlord and a firm and cordial friend. He has entertained Queen Victoria at Hatfield house, his splendid seat in Hertfordshire, as his ancestors entertained Queen Elizabeth under the same roof; and last year he entertained the German emperor there. But to see him at his best it is necessary to be at one of his "home" parties when he surrounds himself with his neighbors and friends from all parts of the country, and comes out strong in his true character of "a fine old English gentlemen, one of the olden time." He loves good eating and drinking, puts away a bottle of old port after dinner, in defiance of his hereditary gout, and is not at all ashamed of a few generous old English vices. But noblesse oblige is his rule of life, and he never departs from it. For years past his health has compelled him to live in the south of France in winter; and the Villa Cecil is becoming almost as well known in connection with his name as Hatfield.

It speaks volumes for his bonhomie that he is, next to the Prince of Wales, the most popular Englishman in France.

Lord Salisbury was born in Hatfield house in 1830. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford, graduating from Christ church. From 1853 to 1868 he was a member of the house of commons, being then promoted by his father's death to the house of lords. He was appointed secretary of state for India in 1866 by Lord Derby, and again in 1874 by Disraeli. In 1876 he was sent as special ambassador to Turkey, and was a colleague of Disraeli in 1878 at the congress of Berlin. In the same year he became secretary of state for foreign affairs, and clearly enunciated the policy of Great Britain with regard to the Eastern question. He went out of office with his party after the defeat of April, 1880, and the next year, on the death of Disraeli, succeeded him as leader of the Conservatives. On June 9, 1885, he succeeded Gladstone as prime minister, but was turned out in November of the same year. Gladstone was defeated on the home rule issue the next year, and Salisbury took charge of the government the second time, remaining in power six years.

Repairing the Steamer St. Louis.

New York, June 23.—No time is being lost by the American Line in making preparations for replacing the broken rudder post of the steamer St. Louis, which arrived last evening. Before noon today a new rudder post had arrived at Jersey City from Cramp's yard at Philadelphia and was placed on board a lighter, and the latter craft was soon fastened at the stern of the St. Louis. A gang of men immediately went to work, and by nightfall most of the rivets holding the damaged post had been removed. The post is one made for the St. Paul. The St. Louis will sail on Wednesday next, according to her schedule.

Free Shaves in Kansas City Hotels.

Kansas City, June 23.—Guests of the leading hotels of Kansas City got a free shave with their board today. The new law compelling all barber shops to remain closed on Sunday went into effect this morning and was observed everywhere except at the hotels, which kept their barber shops and bathrooms open and gave the service free of charge to all guests who applied.

"Health Is Economy."

A well man can do as much work as two men who are "under the weather," and do it better. A box of Ripans Tabules in the office will save clerk-hire.

"The Pet Cigarette"

Is known the world over as the best.

"Pet" Cigarettes,

A little high in price, but—

Pet cigarettes are the best.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WHALEBACK IN A RACE

Was Not Going to Be Passed by Another Excursion Boat.

HEAVY STEAM CROWDED ON.

A Valve Blew Out and Two Men Were Killed—A Panic on the Christopher Columbus.

Chicago, June 23.—By the explosion of a steam valve on the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus off Waukegan Saturday night two men were killed and thirteen were dangerously or painfully injured. The dead are: Frank Wilson, coal heaver; E. J. Stelt, fireman. The injured are: Edward Barrow, leader of the orchestra, painfully scalded; John Hopp, fireman, inhaled steam and seriously scalded; George Keit, waiter, face and hands scalded; John W. Keogh, face scalded; Arnold Kletn, passenger, face and hands badly scalded, accompanied by student, also painfully scalded; Robert McConkey, coal passer, back terribly scalded; Miss Miller, orchestra, scalded on hands and face; Frank Rosner, fireman, badly scalded on face, hands and body; James E. Ryan, fireman, scalded on back, neck and hands; Nick Seser, water tender, hands scalded; Miss Voxhelmer, orchestra, face painfully scalded; W. L. Webster, chief engineer, hands scalded; James Lorimer, coal passer, face, neck, breast and hands scalded.

It was the homeward run of the whaleback, with about 350 souls on board. Music and dancing was the order of the evening. Half a mile in the boat's wake plowed the rival excursion steamer, the Virginia, which cleared the harbor some fifteen minutes later, and had on every pound of steam possible to overtake her competitor. On the outward trip the Virginia had not only held the advantage, but had doubled it, and the crew of the whaleback strained the valve. The whaleback company officials were greatly disturbed over the disaster, but denied emphatically the story that the boat had been racing.

The crew of the whaleback were determined that they should not be passed. As the sun went down the boats were not more than 300 yards apart. The decks and promenades of both steamers were blackened with passengers. Shouts and waving garments told the same interest in the outcome that attends the race course. The Virginia surged ahead. Word was passed from the engine room that the Christopher Columbus was resolved on a little fun. The rival boat should be allowed to gain half a mile on the whaleback, it was said, and then steam was to be run up and the positions would be changed before reaching Chicago. Scores went below to watch the machinery. The clouds of black smoke forming a dense, low-hanging cloud following in the wake of the whaleback, the vibrations of the craft, the unusual plowing of the water, all told that the Columbus was under gigantic strain and would win if it was in her. Some grew anxious. Judge Grosscup and his party, who were sitting aft, deserted their seats and stood fore, under the bridge. Those watching the gauge said that the pressure was exceeding the limit to which the boilers were adjusted. From 132 pounds pressure the steam had run up to 172, and was still rising.

Suddenly there was a shock of explosion. The steam valve in a six-inch connecting pipe over the starboard battery of three boilers had blown out. Down in the hold six firemen and a waterman found themselves enveloped in scalding steam. When they tried to make the ladder they jammed against the heated oven doors. In their frenzy they fell over one another and delayed the slight chance of escape offered. The blinding vapor made help impossible.

The steam crowded everywhere. It was instantly in every compartment of the vessel. In the main salon 150 persons seated about or reclining were suddenly seized with a panic. It was increased by all the lights going out. The passengers rushed to the decks. Several women fainted. The men did all in their power to quiet the frightened people. Many believed the ship was sinking. The steam reached the passengers. A score or more of women who inhaled steam swooned, and in the excitement their friends feared they had been overcome by breathing the deadly vapor. And yet, despite the suspense of not knowing what was going to happen, there were numbers of women who kept composed and stood ready to take the lifeboats if necessary.

On the foredeck there was confusion. Every one turned to Judge Grosscup as one in authority. "I will go below and learn the facts," finally said the judge to his party, "and you can be ready with life preservers in case it is serious." While the judge was gone several gentlemen began to drag out life preservers and pile them up conveniently. The scalded men were brought up to the cabin as soon as possible, and several surgeons who were on board did all possible to alleviate their sufferings.

For three hours the whaleback lay, getting up steam for resuming the journey. It was found that one battery of three boilers had been made useless, but the other was cut off from it, and at 11 o'clock there was enough pressure to start the engines. The boat finally reached her dock in Chicago at 1:15 a. m., with a pretty badly scared lot of passengers.

A Convict Runs Amuck.

Lincoln, Neb., June 23.—A riot occurred today among the convicts of the state penitentiary. The guards had thrown open a tier of cells to let a squad of convicts out, when immediately an Italian convict named Scalci dashed out, armed with a stiletto, which he had made of scrap iron, and savagely attacked a fellow convict named Sullivan. Scalci acted like a demon, but he was worsted by Sullivan, who is a powerful man. The Italian then turned on a negro named Howard, who adroitly escaped the knife. Scalci lunged for Costello, a guard, who attempted to defend himself with a stool, which was unwieldy, and the Italian cut him across the stomach, but not seriously. At this juncture all of the liberated convicts and the guards joined in the melee. Every man who harbored a grudge against another took advantage of the opportunity to "get even." Three convicts attacked the Italian, who extricated himself and fled. He soon ran afoul of Guard Dan Athen, who struck him on the head with a loaded cane, cutting a deep gash. The Italian was removed to the hospital.

Horrible Murder in Texas.

Montgomery, Tex., June 23.—A horrible murder was committed by Emmitt Chester, a young farmer living five miles from here, yesterday. Chester had accused a man named Wilson of being intimate with his stepdaughter. Wilson was in swimming, and when dressing Chester came up with a shotgun and telling him this was his last day on earth, shot at and him and missed. Wilson began running, while Chester continued shooting at him. He ran into the water, where Chester shot and killed him. The body sank. Chester went in and found Wilson's body, and cut his throat and stabbed him several times. Chester is at large. Wilson was a newcomer, and claimed to be a son of D. F. Wilson, of the New York banking firm of Wilson, Label & Co.

Gen. Schofield Leaves for the North.

San Francisco, June 23.—Lieut. Gen. Schofield left for Portland this evening to continue his tour of inspection. On his arrival he will inspect Vancouver barracks, and then visit Fort Canby and inspect the improvements on the Columbia river, after which he will go to Fort Walla Walla.

Lord Rosebery's Failure.

Lord Rosebery succeeded William E. Gladstone as prime minister on March 3, 1894. Gladstone took office August 5, 1892, but early in 1894 was threatened with total blindness and forced to resign. At the request of Queen Victoria he appointed his secretary for foreign affairs, the Earl of Rosebery, his successor. When Gladstone last week withdrew his support from Rosebery he was not shattering an idol of his own making. Rosebery has made a miserable failure as prime minister. Except in dealing with little Nicaragua, even his foreign policy was feeble. He had Gladstone's old cabinet almost as the great chief left it. There was no incompetency among the subordinates, but the cabinet had no head.

Lord Rosebery was mixed up unfortunately in the Oscar Wilde-Queensberry scandal, though probably innocent. Rosebery's private secretary was Viscount Drumlanrig Queensberry's eldest son. The earl and the viscount were inseparable. The latter was killed while hunting, by his own gun, either accidentally or intentionally. Queensberry had previously sought to inflict personal injury on Lord Rosebery, as he afterward pursued Wilde; but this was due to the fact that Rosebery had made Drumlanrig a peer, while Queensberry himself was excluded from the lords because of his atheism. The undiscriminating public made up its mind that Queensberry pursued Rosebery for a similar cause to that which led him to hunt Wilde; this being the more readily believed on account of Drumlanrig's unexplained death and a mysterious illness that seized Rosebery about the time of the Wilde scandal, the prime minister being affected with insomnia and loss of memory. Rosebery was never able to handle the Irish or the Radicals. His proposal to erect a monument to Cromwell was regarded as an insult to the Irish Catholics, as he might have known, and his loyal support of the English royal family's privileges, pensions and unearned emoluments did not comport with his famous speech on taking office, in which he assailed the house of lords and hereditary privileges.

The New Cup Defender's Sails.

New York Evning Post.

Adrian Wilson, who is making the sails for the new cup defender, gave a talk before the Quincy Yacht Club last night, during which he described the sails of the new cup defender. The jib topsail, he stated, will be made of ramie, the fibre of a Papanese plant. It is claimed that ramie is lighter and stronger than Sea Island cotton, and in addition will not stretch, shrink or mildew. The rest of the sails will be made of two pieces of No. 10 Sea Island cotton duck woven together.

John Ryan, of New Bedford, and Delia Renovelliard, of Woonsocket, R. I., were fatally injured by an electric railroad accident two miles from New Bedford, Mass., Sunday.

Tired, Weak, Nervous Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep. I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Miles' Nervine

and now everything is changed I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

It Cures."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

The following card, selected from many others, speaks highly of Dr. Darrin's ability and skill:

To the Editor: For a long time before coming to Dr. Darrin my daughter had been afflicted with a distress in her stomach, so she could not retain her food; she also had a severe pain in the head. All remedies failed until I tried Dr. Darrin. She is now well. I reside at Lake Park.

N. NELSON.

Dr. Darrin is permanently located in Tacoma, Wash., at 942½ Pacific avenue. He makes a specialty of all diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, catarrh and deafness, as well as all acute, chronic, nervous and private diseases of whatever nature. Consultation free. Charges reasonable, according to ability to pay. Office hours: 10 to 5 daily, evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Patients can be treated at home after one visit to the doctor's office. Inquiries by mail answered. Circulars and question blanks sent free. All business relations with Dr. Darrin strictly confidential.

N. B.—Dr. Darrin will visit Everett, Wash., June 20 to 25, at the Grand Central hotel. Snohomish, Wash., June 26 to July 2, at Hotel Penobscot.

Gail Borden Eagle BRAND Condensed Milk HAS NO EQUAL

ODD EFFECT OF HEAT.

People Prostrated by It Have Cool Bodies and Moist Skin.

That a marked coolness of the body should be a recognized sign of heat exhaustion seems like nonsense, but is really sober, scientific fact. People who work in overheated rooms on hot days, whether their brains or muscles are occupied, suffer from headache, prostration and nervous collapse. The temperature of the body, which should be 98 and a fraction, sinks to 96 or 95 and the skin is cool, pale and moist.

In case of heat exhaustion stimulants are freely applied to quicken the circulation and restore nervous power. For this purpose nothing equals Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which is kept on hand by workers in offices, factories, shops, laundries—wherever men and women with a living to earn must toil on in the heat.

Our American summer is an awful drain on the vital force. To sustain the flagging energy during the torrid weeks, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is of the greatest possible benefit and for that reason is highly prized by the great body of honest, self-respecting working people. It is an article for the home. Its purity and acknowledged medicinal value make it a treasure in the family, especially in the hot months, when, in cases of emergency, the prompt use of the superb stimulant may avert disaster.

The Grandest Celebration Ever Known In the Northwest

JULY 4th

AND JULY 5th TWO DAYS

Seattle

Will celebrate upon a gigantic scale, the programme including new features never before attempted in this state.

Great Naval Battle
Bombardment of the City
Destruction of Warship
Night Naval Parade
Sham Battle
Boat Races
Yacht Races
Indian War Canoe Races
Bicycle Night Parade
Great Daylight Parade
Historical Street Pageant
Sports on Lake
Sports on Occidental Square
Magnificent Fireworks
Illumination of City

This will be a celebration of unusual magnificence, and thousands of dollars will be spent to make it a success in every detail.

The citizens of the entire Northwest are cordially invited to join with us in properly celebrating our national birthday.

Executive Committee