The Democrat.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY AND CITY.

TELEPHONE 154.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1905.

John D. Rockefeller has presented to Yale university, one million dollars of his "Tainted" money. The gift was accepted with thanks, and no quibbling.

The "Johns" are "it" in the official family of Governor Hock, of Kansas. Here is the proof: John is the first name of the bank commissioner, live stock commissioner. state accountant, state grain inspector, secretary of the board of control, regent of the agricultural college, state agent at Washington, member of the Hutchinson reformatory board, one member of the grain commission, assistant state grain inspector, state architect and the governor's private secretary.

The University of Mississippi has declined to accept a gift of $25,000 tendered it by Andrew Carnigie. Governor Vardeman, a member of the board of trustees of that institution, says the offer was rejected as a matter of principle and, speaking for himself, added: "I would rather see the walls of the State University and our colleges crumble into dust and the buildings be battered and grimy than that they should be built up and handsomely painted and furnished by this money, which has been coined from the blood and tears of the toiling masses demanding the usury of self-respect, which we cannot afford to pay."

Charles F. Murphy. head of Tammany Hall, is now quite as great a nabob as his predecessor, Richard Croker. He moved to his new country place down on Rhode Island a few days ago, carrying with him all the accessories of social greatness—a string of horses, two automobiles, a yacht. a troop of servants and many other things regarding which he did not even dream twenty years ago, when he was conductor on a horse car. Said one who had known him for many years. "He does not need a knife when he eats his pie now-a-days and it is said that he can make a salad dressing all by himself. Croker never made such progress in the time.-Ex.

Judges McVey of Des Moines and Judge Platt of Waterloo have decided that the anti-trust statute of this state is unconstitutional, therefore says the Des Moines News: The sooner the present inadequate section that poses as a controller of illegal combinations is obliterated from the code and a healthy section substituted therefor, the better. When the legislature meets next winter, the first matter that should engage it's attention should be the formation of a statute which will enable the people to fight the pools, combinations and trusts to the last ditch. There are several trusts in Des Moines that might very appropriately be forced to stop preying on the welfare of the public. A cessation of the continual grasping of the almighty dollar from the helpless and victimized resident is most desirable. And the same condition exists in other Iowa cities and towns. It is the duty of every legislator to do his part in correcting the combination evil. It is the duty of every voter and citizen to use his influence in the direction of seeing that his representative lives up to that duty when the next general assembly convenes.

It is a common error of the newspapers, in mentioning the new Secretary of the Navy—commenting on his famous name and the Gallic quality of his wit, the shrug of his shoulders, and the abundance of his gestures,—to speak of his French ancestry. Of course as a matter of fact, there is not a drop of French blood in Charles J. Bonaparte's veins. His grandfather, Jerome Bonaparte, who married and deserted Elizabeth Patterson before he became King of Westphalia, was a Corsican of Italian decent, while the Pattersons were scotch-Irish. The new secretary's mother was a Down East Yankee, a woman of great force of character. During the Civil War she was aggressively for the Union in the midst of Southern sympathizers, and her influence was doubtless more effective in moulding this rigid moralists character and guiding his political preferences than the quarter strain of foreign kings in his blood.—From: A Bonaparte at the head of the American Navy," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for July.

Secretary of State, John Hay ,died at his summer home in Newbury, N. H., last Saturday morning. His illness commenced last March, and is attributed to overwork. He had recently returned from a trip to Europe and it was thought his health had been greatly benefitted thereby. A week before his decease he went from Washington to Newbury and the following day was again taken ill, believed to have been caused by a chill contracted on his trip to Newbury. It was not, however, up to within half an hour before his death, considered that his illness was at all serious.

He was a native of Salem, Indiana, where he was born on the 8th day of October, 1838, and graduated from Brown University in 1858. Two years thereafter he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He was one of President Lincoln's private secretaries from the time of his election to the close of his administration, after which he became editor of the New York Tribune. While serving as ambassador to England, in 1898, he was appointed secretary of state by President McKinley, to which office he was reappointed by President Roosevelt.

It is said of him that, as secretary of state, the chief feature of his policy was the institution of truth-telling for lying. That in this respect he set all traditions of diplomacy aside.

A restaurant, called the People's Kitchen, recently opened in New York City, where a meal consisting of soup, roast meat, bread and tea, with milk and sugar, is served for the small sum of five cents. It dont seem possible, but the proprietor says he is making money in the business, and that he intends to open five cent meal houses at several other places in the city.

The jury in the criminal case against U. S. Senator John H. Mitchell which has been on trial in Portland, Ore., for the past two weeks, yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty. The charge against him was of having violated the law precluding him as a United States senator, from accepting pay for practicing before the departments of the federal government.

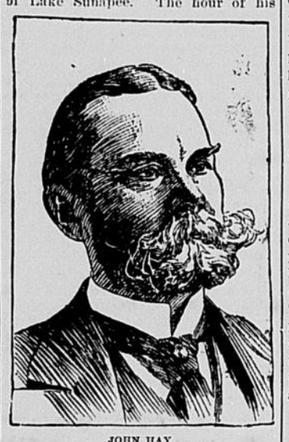
Crop Bulletin

The crop bulletin for the past week says: As a whole the corn crop is better than at corresponding date last year. Spring wheat and oats are generally headed out and filling well, with but little indication of heavy damage by rust and blight. Early hay harvest was begun a week or more ago and considerable clover has been ruined by excessive rain. With fair weather in the future, the hay crop will be very good. Pastures are extra good. Potatoes and all garden truck are doing well. The apple crop shows decline in condition.

SECRETARY HAY DIES SUDDENLY

Death Strikes the Staggering Blow Shortly After Midnight Hour.

Newbury, N. H., July 3.—John Hay, secretary of state, is dead, at his summer home, "The Fells," on the shore of Lake Sunapee. The hour of his



JOHN HAY.

passing was 12:25 o'clock in the morning. The last moments of the statesman were peaceful and the end came almost without a struggle.

The suddenness of it all was staggering. At the hour of 12 all was quiet. In another moment nurses and physicians found themselves summoned to the bedside. There had been a collapse. Twenty-five minutes later all was over. So swiftly had the end come that the dying man passed away unattended by all of the members of his family, save his wife. The others, a son and a daughter, were summoned, but they reached the bedside only to find their distinguished parent dead.

The secretary had passed the most comfortable day since his illness began a week ago. The patient had bidden his wife and physicians good night at 10 o'clock at night. An hour later he was sleeping quietly. Almost at the stroke of 12 the secretary was seized with a turn. He called feebly and a nurse responded. The sick man was breathing with great difficulty. Dr. Scudder was speedily summoned and it required but a glance for him to determine that the end was but minutes away. The household was aroused. The wife reached her husband as he was breathing his last. The son, Clarence Hay, and the daughter, Mrs. James A. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., hurried into the sick room, but they were too late.

Death was caused by pulmonary embolism, according to Dr. Scudder. The patient did not suffer greatly in his last moments. Aside from great difficulty in breathing there was no struggle. Stimulants were ineffective. The secretary lapsed into unconsciousness and seemed to fall asleep at last.

Cleveland, O., July 3.—The body of Secretary of State John Hay arrived here. The special car was detached from the regular train at Glenville, a suburb, and remained there until 10 o'clock, when it was brought to the city and the body escorted to the chamber of commerce, where it will lie, but not in state, until Wednesday.

Since knowledge is but sorrow's spy it is not safe to know.—Davenant.

Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow.—Emerson.

NAMED BY OHIO DEMOCRATS

John M. Pattison Nominated for Governor—John R. McLean Resigns His National Committee Membership.

Columbus, O., June 29.—After a continuous session lasting six hours the Ohio Democratic convention named the following state ticket to be voted on at the state election in November: For governor, John M. Pattison, of Clermont county; lieutenant governor, Louis R. Houck, of Knox county; supreme judge, Hugh T. Mathers, of Shelby county; attorney general, James A. Rice, of Stark county; state treasurer, Charles F. Mason, of Butler county; member of the board of public works, Patrick C. McGovern, of Muskingum county. Pattison's principal competitor out of seven nominated was John C. Welty.

The platform, which was unanimously adopted, commends the administration for its determination to buy Panama canal supplies in the markets of the world, favors the fixing of rates by the interstate commerce commission, pledges the party to eliminate graft in state government, favors legislation against railway passes and urges that no franchise, extension or renewal thereof should be granted without first submitting it to a vote of the people.

An interesting event in the proceedings was the receipt of the resignation of John R. McLean as member of the national Democratic committee from Ohio. No reason was given.

PEACE IS NOW MUCH CLOSER

St. Petersburg Says an Armistice Is Being Arranged.

DECISION RESTS WITH JAPAN

Depends on the Mikado's View of the Military Situation.

PEACE ENVOYS ARE ANNOUNCED

Startling Situation Among the Crews of the Czar's Ships in the Black Sea.

Permeated with Social Revolution—Admiral Kruger Is Afraid to Attack the Potemkine and Sends His Men Ashore.

Washington, July 3.—The state department has received a cablegram from Ambassador Meyer, at St. Petersburg, saying that Consul Heenan, at Odessa, reports that the battleship Georgi Pobiedonasetz has surrendered and is now in the hands of the authorities. The report also says that the Kniaz Potemkine left Odessa Saturday evening headed directly south toward Constantinople.

London, July 3.—The situation in the Russian fleet is this: When Admiral Kruger reached Odessa last week his crews were so mutinous that he dared not attack the Kniaz Potemkine, which thus was able to defy the admiral. Kruger sailed back to Sebastopol, and owing to the disaffection of his crews has drawn his fires, ungeared his engines and sent the crews of the whole fleet ashore. The disaffection extends to the officers, and is the work of the social revolutionists.

St. Petersburg, July 3. — Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan, it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington; but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made. The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospects of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost in lives and money of another great battle.

Plenipotentiaries Are Named.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 3.—President Roosevelt has authorized the following announcement to be made relative to the pending peace negotiations between Russia and Japan: "The president announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet at Washington as soon after the 1st of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muravieff, formerly minister of justice and now ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen, recently appointed to succeed Cassini at Washington. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira, Japan's representative at Washington.

POTEMKINE HAS NOT SURRENDERED

She Has Left Odessa, but the Pobiedonosetz Has Given Up.

Sebastopol, July 3.—The Black sea squadron which went to Odessa consisted of two divisions commanded by Admiral Kruger and Admiral Vyshorevetsky, respectively. The former's division included the Rostislav and the Sinope, and the latter's the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, the Tria Sviatitelia, the Dvenadzat Apostoloff and the torpedo cruiser Kasarski. Several torpedo boats accompanied the squadron.

On arrival in the roads the flagship signalled the Kniaz Potemkine to join the squadron, to which the battleship replied: "We ask that the admiral should come on board us." No answer being given the Kniaz Potemkine cleared for action and steamed at full speed along the whole fleet. She passed so close to the other vessels that even the features of her commander, who wore a thick beard and was in civilian clothes, were clearly distinguishable. Several among the crews assert that they saw at least thirty men in civilian costume on board the Kniaz Potemkine.

Admiral Kruger signalled to the squadron "Head for Sebastopol," and at the same time the Kniaz Potemkine displayed the signal "We remain here." Commander Gazevitch, of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, signalled that the machinery of the vessel was disabled. Admiral Kruger repeated his order to make for Sebastopol, when the Georgi Pobiedonosetz replied, "We remain here." She then steamed alongside the Kniaz Potemkine and hoisted the signal "We wish to hand you our officers." This was the last signal seen by the squadron before heading for Sebastopol.

Odessa, July 3.—The crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, which joined the Potemkine in mutiny Saturday, has announced its intention of surrendering. The vessel's position in the harbor is dominated by heavy guns hurriedly mounted last week on a position commanding the harbor. The Kniaz Potemkine has sailed for unknown parts.

HERE'S A STATE OF THINGS!

Russia Cannot Rely on Her Bluejackets—Treason in the Fleet.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—The unprecedented spectacle of a powerful modern battleship cruising around in the Black sea in the hands of a crew which under the rules of international law cannot be regarded as other than pirates, and of the admiral in command of the rest of the Euxine fleet frankly confessing his inability to cope with the situation, and ordering the fires of his warships to be drawn, has stupefied the Russian admiralty.

Dispatches from Odessa and Sebastopol, which are confirmed by the admiralty, clear up fully the present situation. The Kniaz Potemkine has sailed from Odessa and is now at large and her crew, reinforced by sympathizers from shore, is still in control of the vessel. On the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, which cast in its fortunes with the Kniaz Potemkine after its arrival at Odessa and landed its officers, the more loyal or more timorous portion of the crew again gained the upperhand and agreed to surrender and disarm the ship.

The rest of the squadron returned to Sebastopol without venturing to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the mutineers on the Kniaz Potemkine, and Admiral Kruger, after a council of war, finding that he could not depend on his crews, ordered the fires drawn beneath the boilers of his ships and gave permission to all the disaffected officers and sailors to quit the vessels and go ashore. The sailors of Ekaterina II were known to be so mutinous that the battleship was left behind when the squadron started for Odessa, the whole crew dismissed and the ship disarmed.

The spirit manifested throughout the fleet goes far to explain the defeat in the Sea of Japan, as a large part of the crews, especially those of Admiral Nebogatoff's division, were drafted from the Euxine sea, and evidently were not in a mind to offer a stout fight.

The proclamation attached to the dead body of the Kniaz Potemkine's sailor, Omiltchuk, at Odessa, the text of which was received yesterday, confirms the statement of the authorities that the revolt was engineered by social revolutionists. The proclamation terminated with the slogan of the party: "One for all and all for one."

This makes the situation more serious than would have been the matter of simple disaffection, and gives rise to the greatest apprehension that the revolutionary organization may have conducted an equally successful propaganda among the soldiers, the results of which will be suddenly manifested when the army is called upon in some internal emergency.

Troops Shooting Down the Mobs.

Odessa, June 29.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkine, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers. The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the mutineers. The guns of the Kniaz Potemkine are trained on the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who Tuesday fled before the volleys of the troops are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship, and are making a bold front against the military.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—An unclaimed dispatch, probably sent some time Wednesday night, received from Odessa, and which may have been delayed by the authorities, says: "The mutineers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine still hold the ship. Rear Admiral Kruger's squadron has not arrived here. A great fire is destroying the shipping in the harbor and the buildings along the shore, and in the streets a continuous rattle of small arms is heard. The military everywhere are shooting into the crowds, which are panic-stricken and madly rushing hither and thither for shelter. The number of victims is large.

"A state of siege has been declared in the city. The conflagration is sweeping along the harbor front, the sailors and strikers refusing to permit attempts to extinguish the flames. Three uninsured ships of the Pan-Russian company have been destroyed. The offices of the port administration, stores of the Pan-Russian, Koshkin and Russian companies, and many private establishments and a great number of wood yards have been burned, and the fire is now consuming long lines of railroad cars, containing cargoes unloaded from foreign ships. Many ships succeeded in leaving the harbor."

More Mutiny at Cronstadt.

Cronstadt, July 3.—The crew of the Russian cruiser Minine refused to put to sea with the other vessels of the active squadron, alleging that the age and bad condition of the Minine prevented her participating in gun practice and maneuvering. The ringleaders of the mutiny were arrested and the Minine was towed close to a fort, where she is now anchored.

Ten Millions for Education.

New York, July 1.—At a meeting of the general education board held in this city a gift of $10,000,000 was announced from John D. Rockefeller. The fund is to be an endowment for higher education in the United States.

WAS WROTH AT WALLACE

HIS RESIGNATION REQUESTED

Facts About the Retirement of the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

Washington, June 30. — Charging him with changing his position over night "for mere lucre" and with being influenced "solely by personal advantage," Secretary Taft in his conference in New York on June 26 with John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal, after administering a severe rebuke to him requested his resignation on the ground that "public interest requires that you tender your resignation at this moment, and turn over the records of your office to the chairman of the commission."

This fact is disclosed in an official statement issued from the office of the secretary of war, which reviews the relations of Wallace with the war department and the commission since the latter body's reorganization last spring, quoting the several expressions of the chief engineer of his satisfaction with the entire arrangement, and then gives practically a verbatim account of the conference between Secretary Taft and Wallace in New York, which concluded with the submission to Secretary Taft of Wallace's resignation.

The statement issued concludes with the president's letter to Wallace, dated Cambridge, Mass., June 28, which reads: "Your resignation as member and chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission, tendered in accordance with the request of Secretary Taft, which request under the circumstances has my entire approval, is hereby accepted to take effect immediately."

Washington, July 1.—John F. Stevens, of Chicago, formerly second vice president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, has been selected as chief engineer of the Panama canal commission to succeed John F. Wallace. Mr. Stevens' salary will be $30,000 per year and he is not to be a member of the Isthmian canal commission. His proposed trip to the Philippines with Secretary Taft as a government railway expert has been abandoned.

GRAND JURIES DID STRIKE PAY DIRT

Two Inquisitions at Chicago Report Indictments of Beef and Union Men.

"BIG FOUR" MOGULS ACCUSED

Restraint of Trade, Monopoly and Railway Rebating.

President of a Brick Company and Union Labor Officials Accused of a Combination for Revenue Only.

Chicago, July 1.—After an investigation which has lasted something over three months, during which more than 100 witnesses were examined, the federal grand jury handed in its report. Seventeen men prominent in the packing industries of the country were indicted for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and four officials of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger company were indicted for alleged illegal rebating to the railroads. Besides these individual indictments bills were voted against five corporations—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., the Cudahy Packing company and the Fairbanks Canning company.

Indicted for Restraint of Trade.

The men indicted for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, which constitutes violation of the Sherman act are: J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Charles Armour, of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co.; T. J. Connors, director, Armour & Co.; P. A. Valentine, treasurer, of Armour & Co.; Samuel McRoberts, assistant treasurer of Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Charles Swift, of Swift & Co.; Lawrence A. Carton, treasurer of Swift & Co.; Arthur F. Evans and R. C. McManus, attorneys for Swift & Co.; A. H. Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co.; Edward Cudahy, of Cudahy & Co.; D. E. Hartwell, secretary of Swift & Co.; Edward F. Swift, vice president of Swift & Co.; Edward Morris, secretary of Nelson Morris & Co., and Ira W. Morris, of Nelson Morris & Co.

Those Men's Sins Was Rebating.

The four employes of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger who were indicted for alleged rebating with the railroads are all connected with the traffic department of the corporation. Their names are: Samuel Weil, B. S. Cusey, C. E. Todd and V. D. Skipworth. The indictments voted for alleged violation of the anti-trust law were identical in each instance. The indictments contained each eight counts which were spread over sixty-three typewritten pages.

INDICTMENTS IN LABOR CASES

Head of a Brick Company, and Numerous Leaders of Unions.

Chicago, July 1.—The Cook county grand jury which for a month has been investigating the causes and conditions of the present teamsters' strike, has made its report and with it forty-nine indictments against men connected in various ways with recent labor troubles in Chicago. The following are the men indicted: George C. Prussing, president of the Illinois Brick company; Charles Hank, president of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Workers' union; P. J. McMahon, president of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Teamsters' union; John Gray, general purchasing and distributing agent of the Illinois Brick company.

These four indictments are based on charges of conspiracy to injure the business of independent brick concerns whose interests lay in directions opposite to that of the Illinois Brick company, which is the so-called "brick trust." A number of officers of independent brick companies testified that $25,000 had been paid to Gray for expenses in connection with calling strikes against their plants.

The following were indicted for conspiracy to injure the business of Montgomery Ward & Co.: Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Jerimiah McCarthy, business agent of the Truck Drivers' union; John Smyth, president of the Coal Teamsters' union; M. F. Kelly, ex-business agent of the Market and Grocery Teamsters' union; George F. Golden, business agent of the Packing House Teamsters' union; W. J. Kelly, secretary of the Coal Teamsters' union; James B. Barry, business agent of the Express Wagon Drivers' union; Hugh McGee, president of the Truck Drivers' union; Harry Lapp, president of the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' union; Stephen Sumner, business agent of the Milk Wagon Drivers' union; Joseph W. Young, business agent of the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' union; W. J. Gibbons, president of the Teamsters' Joint Council; Albert Young, ex-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In addition to the indictments against the above true bills charging intent to commit bodily injury and assault with intent to kill were returned against thirty-two members of the Teamsters' union and sympathizers with that organization who have at different times participated in the rioting incident to the teamsters' strike.

Bonaparte Is Secretary of Navy.

Washington, July 3.—Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, has been sworn in as secretary of the navy.

Educators at Asbury Park.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 3.—The forty-fourth convention of the National Education association assembled here for a session extending over five days. Papers and addresses upon many topics in the field of education will be presented by some of the foremost educators in the country.

Run Closes Indiana Bank.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 29.—The Vigo county National bank, on which there has been a run for the past two days, has closed its doors. A national bank examiner is investigating.

Bank President Kills Himself.

Richmond, Ind., July 3.—John Bowman, president of the Commercial bank of Hagerstown, committed suicide by shooting. No cause for the deed is known.

Sigsbee's Squadron at Cherbourg.

Cherbourg, July 1.—Rear Admiral Sigsbee's squadron, which is to convey back to America the body of John Paul Jones, is anchored in the roadstead.

Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger.

The Regular and Reliable Chicago Specialist, who has visited Manchester, every month since 1901, will be at the Clarence House,

Monday, July 24,

(one day only) and return once every 28 days. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Independence, Gedney Hotel, Tuesday July 25.

Cures permanently the cases he undertakes and sends the incurable home without taking a fee from them. This is why he continues his visits year after year, while other doctors have made a few visits and stopped. Dr. Shallenberger is an eminently successful specialist in all chronic diseases, proven by the many cures effected in chronic cases which have baffled the skill of all other physicians. His hospital experience and extensive practice have made him so proficient that he can name and locate a disease in a few minutes.

Treats all curable cases of Catarrh, Nose, Throat and Lung diseases, Eye and Ear, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Gravel, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Nervous and Heart diseases, Blood and Skin diseases, Epilepsy, Bright's Disease and Consumption in early stage; diseases of the Bladder and Female Organs, Liquor and Tobacco habit. Stammering cured and sure methods to prevent its recurrence given.

A never-failing remedy for Big Neck.

PILES, FISTULAE and RUPTURE guaranteed cured without detention from business. Special attention given to all Surgical cases, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Glasses fitted and guaranteed. Granulated lids, Cataract, Cross Eyes straightened without pain.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Are you nervous and despondent; weak and debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blurred, pimples on face; dreams and night losses; restless, haggard looking; weak back; deposit in urine and drains at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy and strength?

Private Diseases a Specialty,

Blood Poison, Nervousness, Dizziness, Defective Memory and othe ailments which ruin body and mind positively cured.

WONDERFUL CURES

Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. He undertakes no incurable cases but cure thousands given up to die.

Consultation Free and Confidential

Address,

DR. WILBERT SHALLENBERGER,
145 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago

Reference: Drexel State Bank

NEWS BRIEFLY STATED.

Matters of General Interest Taken from the Wires.

Some of the Happenings of the Past Week Given in Condensed Paragraphs for Busy People.

Wednesday, June 28.

Major General Leonard Wood and wife have arrived at San Francisco from the Orient, on a flying trip to the United States.

Tunnel No. 41 on the Detroit Southern railway, four miles back of Ironton, O., has caved in.

The Ohio Democratic state convention is in session at Columbus.

The schooner yacht Puritan, once the famous sloop of the same name, which defended the America's cup against the Genesta in 1885, has been sold for $4,025.

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the National Eclectic Medical association is in session at Saratoga, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the Christian Science head, has requested the members of her society to quit praying specially for peace in the Far East.

Thursday, June 29.

Seven Italian children ill with the smallpox were kept secreted from Chicago health officers several weeks before they were discovered.

It is stated that the wreck of the Twentieth Century limited at Mentor, O., may cost the Lake Shore $355,000.

The German Automobile club has voted to hold an international automobile race in 1906 provided the German government consents.

Joseph H. Choate has been elected president of the association of the alumni of Harvard college.

A slim crowd attends the races at Delmar race track, St. Louis, since the betting ring has lapsed.

The St. Joseph franchise in the Western Base Ball League will remain at St. Joseph, Mo.

President Diaz has issued a decree reducing the duty on wheat imports into Mexico by 70 per cent.

Friday, June 30.

The yacht Academy with a party of scientists on board has sailed from San Francisco for the south seas on a voyage of exploration.

Returns from the Dutch general elections show that the resignation of the cabinet is inevitable.

The president was warmly welcomed when he arrived at Oyster Bay for the summer.

The thirty-second annual Chautauqua assembly has opened at Chautauqua, N. Y., with a record attendance.

Secretary Hay is still confined to his bed, but is gaining steadily.

The convention of the National Equal Suffrage association is in session at Portland, Ore.

Wholesale grocers are in council at Milwaukee.

The government deficit for the year ending at midnight today is $24,500,000.

Saturday, July 1.

It is reported that the resignation of John R. McLean as a member of the Democratic national committee from Ohio means that the Cincinnati Enquirer is to be a Republican paper hereafter.

John D. Rockefeller has given $10,000,000 to the General Education Board, an institution chartered by congress in 1903.

Those who have been making money out of syndicates connected with the Equitable Life are returning their profits to the society,

.. Youths' Suits ..

Youths are proverbially hard to please. The average clothier is afraid to carry a heavy stock in their sizes—32 to 34 inch chest.

We recognize the difficulty in pleasing these particular young fellows, but instead of cutting down our stock to lessen the danger of carrying unsalable suits, we have adopted the policy of carrying a large number of suits and having them made of patterns so attractive and cut so natty that

They're Bound to Sell

In our New Spring Suits the prices begin as low as $7.00 and ascend by easy steps to $10.00 or $15.00.

Swagger suits, every one of them.

Edelshuna Stein & Co. MAKERS CHICAGO

J. H. ALLEN,

Clothier and Merchant Tailor.

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

If you contemplate purchasing silverware of any description, it will pay you to examine my new line of up-to-date patterns, suitable for presents for any occasion. I also carry a fine line of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS, CHARMS AND RINGS,

In fact, anything in the jewelry line that fancy can desire. Call and see our new goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. Engraving done when desired.

W. N. BOYNTON, Main Street.

Are You Going .. To Build?

If so we can sell you well seasoned lumber at lower prices than you can get elsewhere. We buy in large quantities at good advantage and give our customers the benefit.

Manchester Lumber Company.

Phone 156. J. W. RABENAU, Mgr.

Pure Home-made

Preserves, Jellies and Marmalades

TRY THEM.

Phone 213 **J. H. STEWART.**

Successor to Stewart & Lawrence.

NO MORE SCRUBBING

But a hard, smooth surface on your floors with

Granite Floor Paint

Do it yourself—no skill required. Water, grease, dirt of all sorts, make no impression on Granite Floor Paint, because this paint produces a hard, glossy surface that will not absorbe moisture. Excellent for kitchen floors, indoor stairs and similar purposes.

DENTON & WARD.

Eight men arrested at Delmar race track, St. Louis, on charges of violating the anti-pool selling law, have been held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

An unusually hot wave has struck Berlin, the temperature in the streets rising to 107.

Monday, July 3.

The sultan of Turkey in private audience received Leishman, the United States minister, who presented Senator Bacon, of Georgia.

On the occasion of his 72nd birthday President Amador, of Panama, was the recipient of ovations by the populace.

Charles Olsen, of Rock Island, Ill., at Burlington, Ia., defeated Oscar Wasem, of Alton, Ill., in a wrestling match.

A serious strike of farm laborers has broken out in Hungary.

Much damage was done to East St. Louis property by a windstorm approaching a cyclone in intensity

Tams Bixby was appointed commissioners to the five civilized tribes at Muskogee, I. T., and takes up the work of the Dawes commission, which passed out of existence.

Tuesday, July 4.

It is said that General Wood has come to the United States to have a surgical operation performed on his knee.

G. A. Kessler, of New York, gave a $100,000 dinner at the Savoy hotel, London, to twenty-four guests.

The library board of New York city has rejected portraits of President Roosevelt and Jacob Riis, offered for the new library building, because the two men are not yet dead.

George F. Little, a member of the state legislature from Philadelphia, Pa., was placed under $600 bail for trial on a charge of complicity in election frauds.

It is said at Paris that satisfactory progress is being made in the settlement of the Moroccan question.

Very Warlike Moves.

Stockholm, July 3.—The riksdag by practically unanimous vote has indorsed the government's bill placing $25,000,000 at the disposal of the crown for purposes of war with Norway.

Stockholm, July 3.—The Swedish government has just issued a proclamation to all nations declaring the ports of Stockholm, Karlskrona, Gothenburg and Farosund to be "war ports" and closing them to all foreign warships. The proclamation goes into effect at once.

A thousand times listen to the counsel of your friend, but seek it only once.—Hardy.

Bank at Topeka Closed.

Topeka, Kan., July 3.—The First National bank of Topeka, of which C. J. Devlin is the principal stockholder, failed to open. The government officials are making an examination of the bank's affairs, but will give out no statement. Three or four hundred depositors were in line at 9 o'clock.