Decree for Mrs. Kling Ends Lively Divorce Court Tale

Former Y. M. C. A. Secretary Is Freed of Wife, After He Had Already Taken Another.

WIFE NO. 2 OF Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY UNTIL YESTERDAY, WHEN WIFE NO. 1 RECEIVED A FINAL DECREE.

OAKLAND, July 9.—With the signing today by Superior Judge Ellsworth of a final decree of divorce in the case of Mrs. Cora B. Kling against William A. Kling the book is closed upon many unusual chapters of matrimonial experiences in which Mrs. Carrie Brown Dexter, the second Mrs. Kling and formerly one of the leading church choir sopranos of Oakland, figured in an interesting role.

Mrs. Dexter, herself the divorced wife of H. C. Dexter, a Deputy County Assessor of this city, became Mrs. Kling No. 2 shortly after the first wife had obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from her spouse, who had been secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Oakland. That second marriage, under the laws of California, was bigamous, but it was contracted in the State of New York and stands so far as that commonwealth is concerned.

The marriage of Kling to Mrs. Dexter followed so soon after he resigned as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association that it tended to confirm much that had been floating in the realm of gossip for some time before the first Mrs. Kling filed her suit for divorce, in which she accused her husband of desertion.

Kling's career in Oakland was of the meteoric order. He came here highly recommended from Columbus, Ohio, to take charge of the canvass for a $200,000 building fund for the Young Men's Christian Association. So successful his efforts appeared to be that the directors of the association sold their cozy edifice at Twelfth and Clay streets, purchased a large site at Fourteenth and Jefferson streets, and procured plans of an elaborate association building from Eastern architects.

Of a sudden matters came to an abrupt halt. There were whisperings concerning the active young secretary. It was rumored that his wife was being neglected, that he was too openly paying attentions to Mrs. Dexter, then in the zenith of success as a choir singer. Thus the affair strung along until suddenly Kling's resignation was given to the association directors.

Soon afterward word reached Mrs. Kling that her husband had returned to Ilion, N. Y., his former home, and that Mrs. Dexter, now divorced, had followed closely in his wake. Then came the Kling divorce.

The next move was the marriage of Kling and Mrs. Dexter. In the final decree signed today the first Mrs. Kling is given $75 a month alimony and the custody of Harold Kling, four years old, child of her marriage.

DRUG COMPANY SECURES PERPETUAL INJUNCTION

Manufacturers of "Castoria" Given Protection for Their Medicine by Court.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A decision of importance to manufacturers of proprietary remedies was today handed down by Judge Finkelnburg in the United States District Court in the case of the Centaur Company vs. the Palestine Drug Company. The complainant company, of which Charles Fletcher is president, is the manufacturer of "Castoria," and succeeded to the business of Samuel Pitcher, the original inventor. The defendant, the Palestine Drug Company, has been putting up "Castoria" in this city, and the Centaur Company claimed that its rights were being infringed upon.

The suit, which has been pending for several years, and which was vigorously contested, was decided in favor of the Centaur Company and a perpetual injunction and an accounting were ordered.

CLAIM THEY HAVE BEEN SLIGHTED.

The refugees encamped in Columbia square are complaining bitterly that they have been neglected in the giving out of supplies. The site of the camp is said to be a bad one. The inhabitants of the tents have been subjected to several severe drenchings during the late rains. One woman, who says that she has read of what the relief committee is doing for the homeless sufferers, claims that Columbia square has been sidetracked.

The residents of Columbia square claim that they are probably poorer than any class of refugees camped about the city. "Why have we been forgotten?" they inquire. "We read of the immense sums of money that have been donated for the relief of such people as we, but we receive fewer supplies, poorer food and less attention than those located in other camps. We have been given no clothing or bedding. If we want those luxuries we must go and buy them. We had a supply depot here, but it was taken away from us on May 18."

The people of Columbia square feel that because of their location they should be first considered when wooden houses are constructed for the benefit of the homeless.

J. W. Lake, superintendent of Camp Lake, situated at Market and Hermann streets, who has been accused of renting wooden houses on the campsite for money, exhibits an order from Mayor Schmitz authorizing him to lease ground for the erection of permanent housing of his refugees. He admits having collected $18 from several people at the rate of $3 each for rent of small houses built under his supervision. Those who paid say that they did so of their own free will.

Colonel Lake says: "We are not exacting money from any of the refugees. We are, however, taking money from those who wish to pay, in order to defray some of the expenses of the camp. Many persons living in my camp have become wage earners and are only too willing to contribute to the maintenance of the camp. I have leased a piece of land from the London, Paris and American Banking Company. It extends from the intersection of Hermann and Market streets back to Reservoir Hill. Here our campers will have wooden houses and will be made comfortable. I think the criticism given me is unjust."

STANDARD OIL EDUCATOR JOINS KNOCKERS' CLUB

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL.

CHICAGO, July 9.—"Because the Iroquois Theater building was erected in the name of Mammon and not in the name of the Lord Jesus, 500 lives were lost in its destruction."

After making this statement in the men's junior college chapel today Rev. Serrett Gates, professor in the University of Chicago divinity school, bolstered it up with another one.

"Because the city of San Francisco was a monument to the power of Mammon it now stands only as a heap of ruins," he said.

"There are only two forces in the world," he went on. "They are Mammon and Jesus Christ. What is not built in the name of Christ must fail. I need enumerate no more of these awful calamities—you know them all, and they come from Mammon worship."

News of Professor Gates' remarks spread rapidly over the campus and caused much bitterness among students having relatives or friends who suffered in the disasters mentioned.

SALVATION ARMY CAPTAIN DENIED DIVORCE DECREE

Fails to Prove That His Wife Had Not Secured Separation From First Husband.

SACRAMENTO, July 9.—William Vinson, an aged Salvation Army captain of this city, was refused a divorce today by Judge Oster because he could not prove that his wife, who had deserted him, had not been legally separated from her former husband, John McAuliffe of Arizona. Vinson's wife left him after a violent quarrel in which he charged her with bigamy. The Salvationist was ordered to procure more evidence.

Mayor Determined to Have New Police Commission

Schmitz Awaits Resignation of O'Grady and Reagan and May Oust Drinkhouse and Maestretti.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Works refuse to subside. Maestretti is silent on the matter and will only say that he has heard nothing to indicate a change. The Mayor, however, would not deny that the resignation of Maestretti would be called for.

For several months before the earthquake the Mayor, while not facing an open bolt on the part of his Police Commissioners, has not been on particularly close terms with any of them. It is known that he was at variance with Poheim, who, with O'Grady, worked hard for re-election last November. Commissioner Reagan has for many months escaped removal through the strong political party influence that he commands, as he was prior to April 18 the stumbling block in the way of united action by the board. Drinkhouse has seconded Reagan in almost every blockading move and in many instances the board has been deadlocked over important police matters.

The Mayor had been dissatisfied with the actions of Commissioner Poheim for some time, and they were not on speaking terms.

The Mayor was shocked to hear of the doings of the Commissioner and the associations he had formed. Then came the alliance of Poheim, O'Grady and Solomon in the glassware business, with the latter member of the firm looking out for the grand opportunity to supply whisky from his Cincinnati house to fill the glasses to the brim. The firm had boldly sent out printed notices to all saloons, bearing the names of Commissioners Poheim and O'Grady in big letters. There was no mistaking the fact that saloon men who received licenses from the commission were expected to return the favor by calling upon the new firm for a fine assortment of glasses.

SOLOMON'S CARD.

But this was not all. A card accompanied the notices, showing that B. M. Solomon, one of the members of the firm, was selling high grade whiskies.

When the Mayor saw the notices he exclaimed in amazement to a close friend, "What do you think of that?" Then prominent business men as well as saloon men went to the Mayor and protested. The merchants explained that they had never sought any favors from the administration, but they did not think it fair to be driven out of the glassware and whisky business by his appointees on the Police Commission. They told of their losses by fire, and said that while they were willing to meet fair competition they could not stand idly by and see trade that it had taken years and money to build up snatched from them by men who had the saloon men in their power.

Commissioner Reagan has been in bad odor with the administration ever since the last election, when he was charged with being a traitor to the Union Labor party and the Schmitz ticket. Reagan, before his appointment as a Commissioner, was working on the streets as a paver. He immediately went into the insurance business, and it was not long before he was accused of using his position to force saloon men to give him their insurance. A saloon man named Augenblick was refused a license on the votes of Reagan and Drinkhouse. Augenblick, it is said, claimed that he was denied a license because he had refused to give Reagan his insurance. Subsequently he was granted a license. The Grand Jury attempted to investigate the matter, but Augenblick would not substantiate the charge.

The Mayor at that time was disposed to oust Reagan, but the latter's strong political friends pleaded in his behalf and succeeded in holding him in office.

SMALL STOCK ON HAND.

The firm of Poheim, O'Grady & Solomon occupies a room at 2053 Sutter street. There are a couple of desks in the room and a typewriter. Three shelves are used to show samples of whisky, wine and beer glasses. No crockery or utensils used about hotels, restaurants or saloons were in evidence. The firm has no storeroom or warehouse. B. M. Solomon is the business man of the firm, and he explains his connection with the deposed Commissioners in this manner: "You see, I have been on very friendly terms with Poheim and O'Grady for a number of years, and after the fire, when everybody was embarking in new enterprises, I thought the glassware and crockery business would afford a good business field. I am a business man, and have been an agent for whisky houses for a number of years. I am familiar, however, with the glassware and crockery business, but the starting of a new business requires capital, and what was more natural than that I should call upon my friends Poheim and O'Grady? They thought it a good venture and joined with me in a partnership."

"Is it true that in soliciting glassware trade from the saloons that you informed the proprietors that you were also selling whisky, and that when they refused to buy whisky you said, 'You don't want me to tell Joe that?' meaning Poheim?" was asked.

"I never made any such statement," replied Solomon, "and the liquor I sold was to trade that I had established years before the fire."

When it was intimated that the firm was simply doing a jobbing business in glassware, Mr. Solomon produced a bill to show that the firm was buying goods in large quantities. He concealed all but the address of the firm, which was a local one, by doubling up the document. He maintained that the actions of the firm in soliciting business were perfectly justifiable, and could see no impropriety in a doctor and a lawyer, both Police Commissioners, joining him in the glassware and crockery business. That Mr. Solomon would not need much ready cash from Messrs. Poheim and O'Grady is evident from the fact that the firm carries no stock.

1. 'gl BSr

ROW OVER AN INDIAN MAID MAY RESULT IN A DEATH

SANTA ROSA, July 9.—"Jack" Stevenson and Frank Carrillo quarreled today over the affections of Elvira Gray, an Indian maid. In the melee Stevenson's head was split open and he is now in the County Hospital undergoing repairs. Carillo is a fugitive from justice. The men had been drinking and became involved in a dispute over the maiden. Blows followed words and finally Carrillo struck Stevenson on the head with a blunt instrument. The wounded man may die.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E.W.Grove's sig. on each box. 25c.*

Jews and Police Fight.

GRONDO, July 9.—In consequence of arrests made in the Hebrew quarter a crowd of Jews attacked the policeman with stones. Several revolver shots were fired and the policemen in self-defense killed one of the Jews.

Radke & Co.,

1813 Devisadero street, near Bush, are selling real souvenirs of the great fire for wedding gifts and presents. Diamonds, silver and gold ware.

FAIRMOUNT OPENS IN DECEMBER.

Work of Decorating the Lower Two Stories Is Now Under Way

The Fairmont will be opened to the public in December. The two lower stories and connections will be ready to receive guests on that date. The basement will also be ready for use.

The hotel will include, besides 150 living rooms, the beautiful ballroom, the big foyer, the palm garden, the grill and the cafe. The original plans of the decorations, as designed by Baumgarten, are to be carried out to the most minute detail. Work on these decorations will be commenced today. Although Baumgarten himself, who had personal supervision of the decorations, died on the day following the burning of the hotel, his plans had been pursued in his office in New York. These have been forwarded here.

The designs, which are of the most elaborate nature, were planned under the direction of Mrs. Oelrichs and they are to be carried out as she intended them. The great ballroom, according to the designs, will far exceed in beauty anything now on the Pacific Coast. The foyer is to be of enormous proportions.

All the debris of the interior of the big structure has been thrown into the street and hauled away and workmen are now busily engaged in jacking up the columns of the upper floors. These were injured by the heat of the fire.

It was the original intention of the Law brothers to open up the entire hotel on January 1, but as it was found impossible to get the decorations and furnishings here by that time, they decided to open the lower portions as early as possible.

The manager for the hostelry has not been decided upon. Henry C. Bowers, who had been engaged by the owners to take charge of the hostelry before the fire, is still in Portland. His contract terminated with the fire and he is still the manager of the Hotel Portland. The Laws have been busy the last few days trying to select a man for the position.

TAPS SOUNDED FOR A RETIRED ARMY OFFICER

LOS ANGELES, July 9.—Brigadier General Louis Henry Rucker, U. S. A. (retired), a soldier for forty-two years, died of paralysis today at his home in Los Angeles aged 64 years. Lieutenant General Adna Chaffee, a lifetime friend, is arranging for the funeral of General Rucker. The remains will be interred in the National Cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco.

General Rucker, as a boy, enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, in 1861. He was mustered out a first lieutenant at the close of the Civil War. Returning to the army a year later, he rose steadily, retiring voluntarily two years ago. He was married at Springfield, Ill., in 1872, to a daughter of John E. Rosette, who survives him, together with three sons, one in Vermont and two in the State of Washington.

Congressman Adams Dead.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Congressman C. H. Adams of Wisconsin died today in the Auditorium Hotel. He had been ill for several weeks and for a week had been confined to his room in the hotel. The home of Adams was at Madison, Wis. He was a member of the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth congresses.

FLOOD CONDITIONS ARE CRITICAL.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL.

STOCKTON, July 9. — The flood waters that are coming down the San Joaquin are steadily encroaching on the vast reclaimed island tracts below Stockton. Twitchell Island is inundated and Venice Island is filling. A game fight is being made to save parts of it. The levee keeping the water off the big Levi tract broke this morning, dooming the hundreds of acres. Twitchell Island alone contains 3000 acres. A late unconfirmed report states that Sherman Island is filling with water from a big break. The Levi tract is on the lower division of Roberts Island, one of the best reclaimed tracts in the State. It is feared that the cross levee may give way and the entire great island be submerged.

The situation tonight is critical. Although the river is not rising the fact that it does not fill rapidly after so much water has escaped shows that a large quantity is still coming down from the mountains. Last night a high wind lashed the water upon the Fabian tract into a fury. Great waves were borne across an expanse of three miles against the Grant line levee. Large gangs of men worked all night reinforcing the levee. The levee held, but may break at any time.

HENRY PAYOT HAS ODD EXPERIENCE.

On the morning of April 19 Henry Payot, senior member of the firm of Payot, Upham & Co., world traveler, lecturer and collector of valuables, struggled up Van Ness avenue from Ellis street with two trunks filled with his most precious possessions.

He left them at the house of Attorney Walter H. Linforth, at 1400 Washington street, where he thought they would be safe.

That night the flames came close to Linforth's home and Henry Payot again took up his burden. He managed to climb to the top of Russian Hill, where a friend promised to watch the precious trunks.

The next day Russian Hill was leveled and Henry Payot's two trunks disappeared in smoke.

Yet his house at 911 Ellis street, from which he had hurriedly rescued his valuables, withstood the flames. The furniture left behind was uninjured.

Now the United Fireman's Insurance Company of Philadelphia refuses to pay Henry Payot one cent for the loss of his trunks.

He has given them until 3 o'clock this afternoon to settle. If they have not paid him by that time he will bring suit in the California courts.

The United Fireman's declares that it will not pay because Henry Payot left more property in his house than he carried away. Payot says the loss of the goods he attempted to rescue was $5000, and that under the policy the United Fireman's is liable for $3000.

Henry Payot carried insurance for $5000 on his household furniture with the Fire Association and the United Fireman's, both of Philadelphia.

When he saw the flames approach his Ellis-street house he packed two trunks, thinking he would save his most valuable possessions. He carried away in them many precious foreign collections. These, of course, were destroyed.

He filed his proofs of loss with these two companies, alleging a loss of $5500, the full amount of the policies; $3000 of this was in the United Fireman's. They scaled him down to $1571.50, he claims, and then offered him a settlement of $857.20. Henry Payot said he would take this rather than fuss about it, but when he went to get the check he says that the adjuster, E. M. Standish, refused to pay over the money, saying the company was not responsible.

Henry Payot went to Gutte & Frank, the Pacific Coast agents of both companies. They told him that the settlement of losses was entirely out of their hands. They promised, however, to do all they could for him and they have arranged a consultation with Adjuster Standish. Payot has given them until 3 o'clock this afternoon to come to an agreement and pay him. If the money is not forthcoming at that time he will sue on the clause in his policy which states that when the insured goods are removed from a threatened building and destroyed by fire within five days the company is liable for the loss.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days.50c*

Death Claims a Minister of King Kalakaua

FORMER MINISTER OF KING KALAKAUA, WHO HAS PASSED AWAY IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

John E. Bush, a Leader Under Monarchy, Succumbs.

HONOLULU, July 3.—John E. Bush died on the evening of June 29 after an illness lasting about a week. He was born on February 15, 1842. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the brain and a partial paralysis of the left side.

John E. Bush first became a member of the cabinet of King Kalakaua on August 14, 1880, as Minister of the Interior. On August 19 of the same year he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim. Under the premiership of W. M. Gibson he was appointed Minister of Finance on May 20, 1882. During the regime of Bush as Minister of the Interior Portuguese were obtained from the Azores and Madeira to work in the canefields of Hawaii. Bush was appointed by Kalakaua as minister plenipotentiary to the King of Samoa and the King of Tonga, and as High Commissioner to the other independent chiefs and peoples of Polynesia. He also negotiated an important treaty with Japan which was the stepping stone by which Japanese labor entered Hawaii.

WINE GRAPES WILL COMMAND PRICE.

The grape growers of California are elated over the prospects of an enormous yield from the vineyards this season. They are delighted to hear that the price of grapes in the market will go to $30 a ton.

In the Napa and Sonoma valleys, on the plains of Fresno and along the hills of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, where the vineyards abound, the growers will be amply rewarded for their devotion to the vine. The San Francisco fire devoured 30,000,000 gallons of wine. The old stock of grape juice is completely exhausted and wine dealers and wine bibbers must look to the crop of 1906 for a new supply.

A Napa Valley grower remarked yesterday: "We are sure that the yield of grapes this season will break all past records of production in California. The price will go to $30 a ton. The wine dealers must have wine, and the new wine will go on the market as soon as it can be made fit for use. There is no large source of supply outside of California. There are estimates that the loss of wine in the fire did not exceed 15,000,000 gallons, but the growers know where the wire was stored and know that the loss exceeds 30,000,000 gallons."

Finance Kings Prefer Bryan, Declares Secretary Taft.

Cabinet Member Fires First Gun of Congressional Campaign.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 9.—Secretary of War Taft tonight, before a meeting of North Carolina Republicans on the eve of their State convention, delivered a speech that was generally regarded as the opening gun of the congressional campaign of 1906. The speech dealt with current political questions, opening with advice to the rank and file of the party in North Carolina and the South particularly, and referred to the achievements of the Republican party in the session of Congress just closed. The opera-house was packed to overflowing by a throng eager to hear the Secretary of War, and many were turned away because of the limited size of the hall.

SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.

Turning to the issues involved in the coming Congressional campaign Secretary Taft pointed out that in November, 1904, the Republican party was continued in power. Theodore Roosevelt, he said, had at that time for more than three years discharged the duties of President. The Secretary continued:

During that period Mr. Roosevelt had again and again, by word and act, manifested to the people his determination to pursue the middle, just and impartial course by which the rich and poor should enjoy equal protection and suffer the equal and just enforcement of the laws. He recognized this as the platform of the Republican party. He incurred the hostility of important financial interests by his action in directing the prosecution to a successful issue of the so-called Northern Securities case which prevented a merger for the purpose of suppressing competition of two great lines of railway in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The Secretary then said the Republican platform and Mr. Roosevelt pledged the enforcement of the anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law to prevent discrimination against the shipping public and to prevent oppressive combination and monopoly.

Continuing he said that only a year and four months had elapsed since Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office after his election in 1904, and yet in that short part of his term of office the Republican party in Congress, inspired by Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations, had adopted a railroad rate bill which greatly increased the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission and which would have much to do in the abolition of violations of the law. He added:

The investigations by the Department of Commerce and Labor have shown the method by which the Standard Oil Company has maintained its monopoly of the oil business and prosecutions have been ordered in many of the Federal courts of the country in order not only to vindicate the law for past violations, but to bring about a condition of things in which the managers of prosperous and successful corporations of the country shall pay heed to injunctions of the statutes and not allow temptations of immense profits to blind them to the necessity of obedience to law.

The Secretary said that the organization of capital had reduced the cost of production and had therefore contributed to the material prosperity of the world, and that the organization of labor had undoubtedly bettered the condition and raised the wages of labor, but he said it would be unreasonable to suppose that in the power which organization had placed in the hands of individuals there would be no temptation to oppression and abuse, but when these were yielded to by the few as compared with the many it was no reason for hysteria or the destruction of the whole social order. He continued:

The Republican party and President Roosevelt are in favor of the just and equal operation of the law, whether it be by civil suit, by the process of injunction or equity or by indictment at the bar of the criminal court against the man who violates another's right, whether he be rich or poor, a corporation president, or a wage earner. They are against immunity from prosecution for violation of law either on the ground that a man has money or industrial or political power, or on the ground that he has neither.

The record of the Republican party shows that the only substantial steps, which have really been taken to stop abuses and oppression attempted by the irresponsible holders of great wealth and corporate power have been by the Republican party and there is no more brilliant or successful exponent of this policy than Theodore Roosevelt. His declarations made before the election are being enforced and being put into practice after the election.

I ask you to compare Democratic progress with Republican performances. Incidentally ponder how much would have been done if Mr. Parker had been elected and acted on his theory that the common law supplied all that was necessary for the suppression of trusts and the abolition of rebates. It may be noted also that while Mr. Bryan has been most emphatic and eloquent in his description and denunciation of trusts and abuses of corporations and wealth, his suggested remedies for their prompt suppression have been very vague unless, indeed, his proposal that the Government buy or condemn all interstate railways with their immense mileage and maintain and operate them is to be regarded as an immediate practical and feasible remedy.

TRUSTS PREFER BRYAN.

In view of this it is not a matter for surprise that great combinations, that have increased their profits and power by evil and oppressive methods, should fear and dislike Mr. Roosevelt and his acts in the present much more than they do Mr. Bryan and the indefinite dangers with which he threatens them in the future. Evils are to be suppressed by definite and practical measures—not by oratory or denunciation.

The record of the present Congress confirms in the most convincing way the claim always made for the Republican party, that it is an efficient party for the accomplishment of good, that it does things and that it carries out its promises.

Criticism that has been made is that the laws passed have greatly extended the national power and have permitted the centralization of Government at Washington. In a sense this is true. It is not true that the expansion of power is unconstitutional, but it is only true that the National Government has taken upon itself the exercise of greater power, heretofore united but all within the constitutional grant, in order to curb certain evils which were so widely extended across State lines as to make it impossible for the State to suppress them.

No party has ever taken more decisive steps to restrain the abuses of irresponsible corporate wealth and power than the Republican party.

The champion of this reform, the man who not by words, but by deeds as President of the United States, has shown his adherence to the principles of equal protection and laws to all and his courage in resisting all claims of special immunity, whether for organized labor or capital, to be rebuked and thwarted by the return to Congress by a majority of the opposition. Not by the Americans who admire courage, consistency, high ideals and practical common sense, not while they live in energy, honesty and Americanism, not while they take a man for what he is and what he does, rather than for what he says.

CLARK PICKS BRYAN.

Montana Senator Says Democrats Will Nominate Nebraskan.

LOS ANGELES, July 9.—United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana in an interview here today declared his belief that William J. Bryan will be nominated by the Democrats for President in 1908. The Senator expressed himself as confident that the Nebraskan would have no opposition in the convention. Referring to Montana politics Senator Clark said that his successor "would probably be a Democrat," his advices on the political situation in his State being that the next Legislature would be Democratic. He did not think, however, that Augustus Heinze would be nominated.

WOODSMAN'S WIFE LOSES RACE AGAINST REAPER

SANTA ROSA, July 9.—William Fowler, a woodsman of Guerneville, died from loss of blood today while his wife was tramping weary miles after surgical aid to save his life. While Fowler was at work a large log rolled over his body, crushing and mangling his limbs in a frightful manner. His wife, finding he was seriously injured, left him to go for aid, which was miles away. Before she could secure a physician and return he had bled to death from his injuries.

Chorus Girls Give Testimony

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

That brute over there is responsible. Go to him about it."

"I will," said Thaw. "I'll get him yet."

Mrs. Le Grand Mink, the mother of Edna McClure, was with her daughter at the District Attorney's office yesterday. In speaking of the Thaw case today she said:

"Harry Thaw's hate for White was like that of a maniac. He seemed possessed of a consuming horror of White. It was plainly a mania with him."

The District Attorney's office also is searching for William Sturgis, a close friend of Harry K. Thaw, who has disappeared since the tragedy. It is reported that Sturgis had heard Thaw make threats against Stanford White.

"POOR, WAYWARD KID."

Thus Commented White When He Heard of Miss Nesbit's Marriage.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Mrs. Beatrice Schwartz, the woman who, Assistant District Attorney Garvan expects, will swear that Harry Thaw long had it in his heart to kill Stanford White, is likely to appear as a voluntary witness at the District Attorney's office tomorrow.

Mrs. Schwartz says, according to her friend who quoted her to Garvan, that after Thaw uttered his alleged threat to kill White she happened to meet White on the street. Mrs. Schwartz knew White and told him that Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit had been married in Pittsburg. She asked White whether he had heard it.

"Poor, wayward kid; it is the best thing that could have happened to her," answered White.

The Assistant District Attorney expects a visit tomorrow from James Lederer, brother of George W. Lederer. A subpena for him has been issued. James Lederer was manager for his brother, George, of the "Wild Rose" company of which Evelyn Nesbit was a member. About that time George Lederer's wife sued him for divorce, and among other women named Evelyn Nesbit as a corespondent, but no testimony concerning Miss Nesbit was taken. Garvan had heard much about Evelyn Nesbit's connection with the "Wild Rose" company. The Assistant District Attorney is particularly anxious to learn whether there was any foundation for Mrs. George W. Lederer's accusation against Evelyn Nesbit and he believes James Lederer can supply this information.

TURKISH TROOPS ROUT BANDS OF BULGARIANS

Kill Ninety-Two of Their Foes and Leave Twenty of Their Own on Field.

SALONICA, July 9.—In the Konopishta district today Turkish troops annihilated three Bulgarian bands which had concentrated, killing ninety-two of them. The Turks lost twenty killed.

DR. PIERCE'S REMEDIES.

Eminent Doctors Praise Its Ingredients.

We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John Fyfe one of the Editorial Staff of THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Dioica*) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription":

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator * * * makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system." He continues "in Helonias we have a medicament which more fully answers the above purposes *than any other drug with which I am acquainted.* In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent." Dr. Fyfe further says: "The following are among the leading indications for Helonias (Unicorn root). Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhœa; atonic (weak) conditions of the reproductive organs of women, mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women, constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (flooding), due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhœa (suppressed or absent monthly periods), arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and anæmic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicorn root, or Helonias, and the medical properties of which it most faithfully represents.

Of Golden Seal root, another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says:

"It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions * * * and general enfeeblement, it is useful."

Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, says of Golden Seal root:

"In relation to its general effects on the system, *there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion.* It is *universally* regarded as *the* tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Prof. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal:

"Valuable in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia (flooding) and congestive dysmenorrhœa (painful menstruation)."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents all the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.