

Perryburg Journal. E. L. BLUE, Editor and Publisher. PERRYBURG, OHIO.

Kisses in Kansas.

Very romantic news is this that percolates in from the fields of Kansas, where the wheat crop is so great that it has made the ground sink down two feet to sustain it.

Great Night for the Onion.

The onion has served as the basis for many quips and flings at the hands of the humorous paragraphers. And yet it is an extremely wholesome plant and one of high rank with the ancients, particularly the early Egyptians.

Far Too Speedy for Speech.

The tremendous speed made in the International automobile race over the Ardennes circuit in Belgium is almost beyond conception. To maintain an average of nearly 70 miles an hour through a run of 371 miles, which was the record of the winner, must have meant a speed neighboring on 100 miles an hour for much of the distance.

A Task for American Women.

The editor of Harper's Bazar, writing of the choice which women of fashion are compelled to make as to whether they will be wives or mothers, says that the absorption of American men in business interests tends to reduce the dignity of American fatherhood to a level with the paternity of the savage.

England has in its midst another agitation aimed at revolutionizing the style of men's dress suits. The movement will run along for a time and die out, just as others have done.

F. W. Martin, of Beloit, Wis., has just paid \$2,000 for Lord Bacon, the highest price ever given for an American-bred hog. It is a pity that Mr. Donnelly is not here to enjoy this triumph.

REPUBLICAN

Convention at Dayton Is in Senators' Control.

DICK AND FORAKER

Seem to Have the Situation Well in Hand—The Former Is Re-elected State Chairman.

Dayton, O.—In Welfare hall, the immense dining room of a local manufactory, arranged with a seating capacity of nearly 7,000, O. B. Gould, chairman of the state central committee, called the republican state convention to order at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

What promised to be simply a routine beginning of the work of the convention developed into a somewhat remarkable discussion of party policy. Ex-Gov. Herrick delivered the regular opening address, in which he



SENATOR DICK.

denounced bossism, approved a revision of the tariff and spoke at some length on other matters of party interest, dealing with all subjects with great frankness.

At the conclusion of the speech, before other business could be transacted, the crowd insisted on hearing United States Senator Foraker, who had been given one of the heartiest of the numerous cheering welcomes given the various leaders as they entered the hall.



MYRON T. HERRICK.

ended with some remarks on the round the world trip of Mr. Bryan and his home coming.

Although other speakers were called for by the crowd none responded and after the usual announcements of committees, the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

That Senator Dick had won the contest for chairmanship of the state executive committee, carrying with it the state leadership, was apparent when the district delegations met in the afternoon.

Senator Dick secured a re-election to the state leadership or rather to the chairmanship of the state executive committee, by the decisive vote of 14 to 7.

O. U. A. M. Convention in Session.

Canton, O.—More than 1,000 delegates and visitors are here from various parts of Ohio to attend the annual session of the state council of the Junior O. U. A. M., and the thirteenth annual session of the D. of A., the affiliated organization's state council. There are over 500 delegates.

Harding Nominated for Congress.

Dayton, O.—State Senator Eugene Harding, of Middletown, was on Tuesday in this city nominated by the republicans of the Third district to succeed Hon. Robert M. Nevin.

As a minor point of interest came the defeat of John R. Malloy as permanent secretary of the convention.

The committee on permanent organization decided on Gov. Harris for permanent chairman and Wade Cushing, of Cincinnati, for secretary. By the latter selection Temporary Secretary John R. Malloy was retired, but Mr. Cushing declared that he would decline the office and move to name Mr. Malloy in his stead.

The members of the new state central committee, by whom the next chairman of the executive committee was chosen, were selected by the various district delegations in the afternoon, as follows:

- First District—Fred Bader, Cincinnati. Second—Peter W. Durr, Cincinnati. Third—D. W. Allaman, Dayton. Fourth—J. Hess, Shelby county. Fifth—William H. Phipps, Paulding county. Sixth—George King, Warren county.



GOV. HARRIS.

Seventh—H. H. McCloud, Madison county. Eighth—N. T. Overturf, Delaware.

Ninth—Walter F. Brown, Toledo. Tenth—Orrin B. Gould, Jackson county.

Eleventh—George T. Drake, Perry county. Twelfth—M. A. Karshner, Columbus.

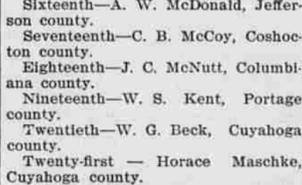
Thirteenth—T. E. Maxwell, Sandusky county. Fourteenth—A. L. Garford, Morrow county.

Fifteenth—Walter Black, Muskingum county. Sixteenth—A. W. McDonald, Jefferson county.

Seventeenth—C. B. McCoy, Coshoc county. Eighteenth—J. C. McNutt, Columbiana county.

Nineteenth—W. S. Kent, Portage county. Twentieth—W. G. Beck, Cuyahoga county.

Twenty-first—Horace Maschke, Cuyahoga county.



HON. THEODORE E. BURTON.

The matter of endorsement of the president and the United States senators will come before the committee on resolutions, which consists of the following delegates from the various districts:

First District—Sherman T. McPherson, Cincinnati.

Second—Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.

Third—U. S. Martin, Dayton.

Fourth—D. L. Gaskell, Darke county.

Fifth—F. L. Hay, Defiance.

Sixth—C. L. Hildebrandt, Clinton county.

Seventh—J. Warren Keifer, Springfield.

Eighth—P. C. Cole, Findlay.

Ninth—M. L. Case, Wood county.

Tenth—Henry C. Bannan, Scioto county.

Eleventh—Albert W. Douglas, Chillicothe.

Twelfth—Thomas W. Clark, Columbus.

Thirteenth—Warren G. Harding, Marion.

Fourteenth—Frank Patterson, Ashland county.

Fifteenth—C. F. Leeper, Marietta.

Sixteenth—C. L. Weems, St. Clairsville.

Seventeenth—L. C. Russell, Licking county.

Eighteenth—Roscoe McCulloch, Stark county.

Nineteenth—R. M. Wanamaker, Summit county.

Twentieth—C. W. Collister, Cuyahoga county.

Twenty-first—W. H. Boyd, Cleveland.

Must Pay or Go to Jail.

La Crosse, Wis.—Louis Gilbertson, a shoe merchant who failed June 12 last, was on Tuesday ordered by Referee in Bankruptcy Prentiss to pay over to his creditors \$7,529 alleged to be unaccounted for. Unless payment is made within ten days, Gilbertson will be committed to jail for contempt of court. He claims to be without funds. This is the first case of the kind in the United States court for the Western district of Wisconsin and rare in the practice of the federal courts in bankruptcy matters.

Stensland and Hering are Indicted.

Chicago, Ill.—The grand jury on Tuesday voted indictments against Paul O. Stensland, former president of the Milwaukee Avenue state bank (now under arrest in Tangier), and Henry W. Hering, former cashier, who is in jail here. More than 20 indictments were returned against each man.

Bank Burglars Secured \$10,000.

Akeley, Minn.—Robbers entered the Bank of Akeley early Tuesday morning, demolished the safe and escaped with \$10,000 in cash.

IS PREPARED

But Does Not Wish to Intervene in Cuba.

OUR GOVERNMENT

Will Not Act in the Matter Unless the Rebellion Should Grow Much Larger than It Is Now.

Washington, D. C.—The critical situation in Cuba is absorbing the attention of the administration to the exclusion of all other foreign topics, as indicated by the activity of the officials in the state, navy and war departments. The president is keeping in close touch with every development of the revolutionary movement in Cuba and is in constant communication with the officials here.

As stated officially it is the purpose of the administration to proceed with great deliberation in dealing with the Cuban question and it was said Tuesday on the highest authority that there would be no intervention by the United States unless the rebellion assumed the proportions of a general conflagration. It was further stated that there had been no application for intervention from any authorized party, which statement answered an inquiry as to whether any of the foreign governments whose citizens' interests were suffering from the deprivations of the Cuban insurgents had called upon the United States government to step in and preserve the peace.

Another interesting statement from official sources was that none of the American capitalists interested in Cuban plantations and properties had expressed a desire for the intervention of this government under the terms of the Platt amendment. On the contrary it was stated these people seemed to be adverse to any such intervention, fearing that it would precipitate the destruction of their properties.

The development of the day was the admission that the American cruiser Des Moines, which sailed hastily from Norfolk on Monday, had gone southward to Key West with the ultimate purpose of proceeding to Havana, if developments warranted such action. The ship will be at Havana to serve as an asylum in case of need and to be at the disposition of the American charge.

For its part, the army is prepared to answer any call, though there are no orders yet from the president or secretary of war. The officers who are responsible for campaign work are merely making ready for any emergency without specific instructions.

THE INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE.

It Holds a Convention and Resolves to Nominate a State Ticket.

New York.—The first two sessions of the Independence league, headed by William Randolph Hearst, were held in this city Tuesday, the first being called to order in Carnegie hall at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and the second at 9 o'clock last night. Temporary and permanent organizations were perfected and amid much enthusiasm a platform setting forth the principles of the league was adopted.

The platform sets forth the fundamental idea of the league as independence of boss rule or corporation control and of any party subject to these. It declares for "a free vote and an honest count" and demands "a revision of the present dishonest and complex election law, a simplified ballot and a law providing for a recount in case of fraud or mistakes."

The platform declares that a "searching investigation of every executive department is due the public."

The convention declared positively in favor of the nomination of a full state ticket and instructed the committee on resolutions to draft a suitable reply to W. J. Connors and other delegates to the democratic state convention at Buffalo, September 25. They had presented a memorial asking the league to defer the nominating of a state ticket until a conference could be had with the democrats.

The convention also directed the committee on resolutions to consider and report on the qualifications of candidates. A feature of the night session was a demonstration following the mention of Mr. Hearst's name which lasted half an hour. Mr. Hearst did not attend the sessions.

There was much disorder in the convention when a motion to adjourn until to-night was made after the routine business had been concluded. Many of the delegates did not want to adjourn and protested, half a hundred or more clamoring for recognition, while just as many cried for adjournment. The motion was finally gotten before the convention and was carried.

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DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.

They Are so Few It Is Hard to Get Statistics for Them.

Timid people who are afraid of being killed by lightning should take refuge in statistics rather than in feather beds. The one victim of the storm which swept over Boston recently was leaning against an iron bar, says the Boston Transcript. Yet even in this dangerous environment his chances of being killed were so remote that the experience might be safely repeated by somebody else thousands of times. The number of people who are actually killed by lightning is hard to ascertain, because it is so small that in most cases such deaths go into the table as "other causes," or are concealed in some other fashion. The Boston board of health, for example, uses the Bertillon registry system, and here deaths caused by lightning would be hidden under "Electrical disturbances," which includes also executions by electricity, third-rail casualties, fatal falls from electric light poles and live wires, fatal shocks from dynamo, etc. The registry department, which classifies deaths more correctly, does not record a single instance of a person killed by lightning in Boston since 1901. In the whole state there appear to have been but three persons killed by electric shocks from the clouds in the last three years.

These figures ought to be reassuring to those who always shudder whenever they see a flash of lightning in the thought it is bearing death in its wake. There is something so intangible about the bolt from the clouds that the reasoning faculties of certain people seem to be suspended during thunderstorms. They shrink from the mysterious power, even though it may be shown that more people die from the bite of the common house cat than from lightning. Such has been the case in the past.

Another reason for the common fear of lightning is our unfamiliarity with it. If thunderstorms happened every day of the year, we should probably lose our fears. Tuberculosis kills more men than war, and we do not spend the millions for fighting it that we do in preparing coast defense and erecting great navies. People do not like to go to war because they may get killed, but they run risks just as great at home to which they give no thought. The deadly microbe is always with us, the lightning seldom. Moreover, its sudden action gives a dramatic terror to the occasional blow which it delivers, making it vastly more impressive than are the quiet and more insidious foes of human life.

A Good Reason.

An old Irish woman came into the little grocery store on the corner every evening for weeks and always bought a large box of matches. Rarely did she buy anything else. Finally the curiosity of the grocer became overpowering.

"I know it's not my business," he said to her one evening, "but I'd really like to know just why you buy so many matches?"

"Sure, I'll tell you," she answered; "me husband is deaf and dumb, and lately he's been talking in his sleep. I use the matches to see what he says."—Grocer's Criterion.

Practical Side.

Eva—So you gave up a jokesmith for a blacksmith. Why, a jokesmith can furnish wit and humor.

Edna—Yes, but a blacksmith can furnish steak and onions.

No Indicator.

"Du Sport wears a magnificent ring. He says it's a family heirloom."

"Ah. They must be very rich."

"Not at all. It's the only thing there is left in the family."—Detroit Free Press.

The Only Way.

First Millionaire—How can you prevent comparative strangers from inheriting your money?

Second Millionaire—Spend it the way other comparative strangers die tate during your lifetime.—N. Y. Sun

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 12, 1906.

Flour—Quiet. Wheat—No. 2 red 75 3/4 c. Corn—No. 2 at 58 c. Oats—Clipped white 37 1/2 @ 43 c. Hay—Quiet. Cattle—No trading. Veals \$5.00 @ 8.75. Sheep—Good sheep \$4.00 @ 5.25, lambs \$7.00 @ 8.50. Hogs—Yorkers \$6.90 @ 7.00.

Cleveland, Sept. 12.—Flour—Minnesota spring patent \$4.20 @ 4.50.

Wheat—No. 2 red 73 c. Corn—No. 3 yellow 53 c. Oats—No. 3 white, new, 35 1/2 c. Hay—New \$14.50. Butter—Best creamery 26 c. Eggs—Strictly fresh 22 c. Cheese—York state 13 1/2 c. Potatoes—Best grades 50 @ 55 c. Cattle—Choice steers \$5.50 @ 5.75.

Toledo, Sept. 12.—Wheat—Cash 72 3/4 c.

Corn—Cash 50 c. Oats—Cash 33 c. Cloverseed—Cash \$7.37 1/2.

East Buffalo, Sept. 12.—Cattle—Export steers \$5.25 @ 6.25. Veals \$7.50 @ 8.50.

Sheep—Wethers \$5.75 @ 6.00, best lambs \$5.00 @ 8.50.

Hogs—Yorkers \$6.75 @ 6.80.

Pittsburg, Sept. 12.—Cattle—Choice steers \$5.75 @ 6.00, fair \$4.25 @ 4.60.

Sheep—Prime wethers \$5.85 @ 6.00, lambs \$5.00 @ 8.40.

Hogs—Yorkers \$6.85 @ 6.90.

SICK FOR TEN YEARS.

Constant Backache, Dropsy and Severe Bladder Trouble.

Fred W. Harris, of Chestnut St., Jefferson, Ohio, says: "For over ten years I suffered from kidney disease. The third year my feet and hands would swell and remain puffed up for days at a time. I seemed to have a constant backache. Finally I got so bad that I was laid up in bed with several doctors in attendance. I thought surely I would die. I changed medicine and began using Doan's Kidney Pills when I was still in bed. The relief I found was so great that I kept on until I had taken about ten boxes. The kidney secretions became natural and after years of misery I was cured. I have increased in weight, and show no symptoms of my former trouble."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN THE BED GOES 'ROUND.

But Smith Was Too Wise to Wait on the Procession.

"That was an amusing story about the congressman who caught his bed the fourth time it came around. It reminded me," continued the narrator, "of the first time I heard the bed phrase. It happened in Harrisburg, where I was then stationed, and it happened to a legislator whom I shall call Smith.

"At the first session Smith became famous for his ability to comfortably carry more liquor than any other man in the legislature. At the opening of the second session some Philadelphians got together and put up a job on Smith. They arranged relays, so that when one party had enough another should take hold, and thus keep going until they had Smith down and out. Well, they began with Smith one evening, and after two relays had succumbed their successors noted with much satisfaction that Smith was mixing his beverages—they didn't know that was his custom, and he fooled them all. The bout continued all night and all of the next day, and when the second evening came Smith was the only man able to get away unaided.

"Several days later I asked Smith how he got along after he reached his hotel. 'When I got into my room,' he replied, 'I saw a procession of beds coming in my direction. I grabbed the first one, fell into it, and woke up the next afternoon.'—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The natives of the Malay peninsula have in use the smallest current coin in the world. It is a sort of wafer, made from the resinous juice of a tree, and is worth about one-twenty-thousandth of a cent.

Hasty Nervous Chewing of Food the Cause of Dyspepsia

If your teeth are fit, chew, chew, until the food is liquid and insists on being swallowed.

If teeth are faulty, soften Grape-Nuts with hot milk or cream, or allow to stand a minute soaking in cold cream.

"There's a reason," as follows: Grape-Nuts food is in the form of hard and brittle granules, intended to be ground up by the teeth; that work not only preserves the teeth but brings down the saliva from the gums so necessary in the primary work of digestion.

Many people say (and it is true) that when they eat Grape-Nuts they seem able to digest not only that food but other kinds which formerly made trouble when eaten without Grape-Nuts.

Chew!! "There's a reason" for

Grape-Nuts