ROOSEVELT BOOM REVIVES.

[Continued from the First Page.]

[For Wolcott's speech in full see page two.]

Senator Wolcott has a clear resonant voice which penetrated to the further recess of the hall. He speaks, however, with great rapidity and this, perhaps somewhat spoiled the effect of his speech. But the thousands before him were in thorough sympathy and he had no difficulty in striking a responsive chord. When with outstretched arm he predicted the triumphant election of the Republican ticket in November the audience surrendered, and when he first mentioned President McKinley's name he could not proceed for a minute owing to the demonstration. As he rehearsed the history of the four years of Republican administration, the prosperity which had blessed it, the victories it had won, the glorious outcome of the Spanish-American war, the campaign of misrepresentation in connection with the Philippines which its enemies had inaugurated and which it had met, the convention repeatedly broke into applause.

It was a key note speech covering the legislation which had been placed on the statute books and its deepest note was the prosperity of this country and the legislation which had made its continuation possible if the present administration was continued in power. That was the theme to which the demonstrations of the convention clung. When he said that the old issue of the Democrats was dead and that they were driven to find new issues in a war which they had been almost anxious to precipitate, the convention rose with him, but the outburst was even greater when he declared that the division among the Republicans of the east and west on the financial issue was a thing of the past and that those who had left the party four years ago in the west were returning on the side of expansion. The first mention of expansion was also the signal for a demonstration.

Senator Wolcott paced up and down along the front of the platform as he proceeded and several times he consulted his notes. He is not at his best in a prepared speech, and his admirers were possibly a little disappointed.

The Indiana delegation led the applause when Senator Wolcott announced that the thieving postoffice officials in Cuba would be hunted down. Probably the greatest demonstration occurred when he said that we would establish law and order in the Philippines and that the last thing to be considered was to give up the islands.

The delegates got on their feet and cheered when he declared that our soldiers were buried in the sands of Luzon and we would never give up the soil that held our dead.

He spoke an hour and ten minutes, and as his brilliant peroration closed there was another enthusiastic demonstration of approval, delegates standing on chairs and waving hats, umbrellas and handkerchiefs, while at the same time the band added the enlivening strains of a patriotic air.

Mr. Wolcott received many hearty handshakes from those about him and then turned to the business of the convention, announcing the long list of secretaries and officials previously agreed upon.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

The following list of temporary officers was announced:

Temporary Secretary—Charles M. Johnson, of Minnesota.

Assistant Secretaries—John R. Mallory, of Ohio; John R. Beam, New Jersey; Lucien Gray, Illinois; Gardner P. Stickney, Wisconsin; James F. Burke, Pennsylvania; W. B. Bachman, Tennessee; Warren Bigelow, Indiana; John F. Royce, Kansas; F. S. Gaylord, Connecticut.

Reading Clerks—Dennis E. Atwood, Michigan; E. L. Lampson, Ohio; James H. Stone, Michigan.

Clerk at President's Desk—Asher Kinds, Maine.

Officer at Reporters' Desk—M. W. Blumenberg, District of Columbia.

Tally Clerks—J. C. Potts, New Jersey; George B. Bullen, Nebraska.

There was a moment's lull, and then Mr. Wolcott, gazing out at the assemblage, said:

TAYLOR OF KENTUCKY.

"Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, is recognized."

Every eye was turned toward the center of the hall, where a gaunt, black garbed figure with the swarthy face of an Indian stood awaiting a pause in the hurrah which his name had evoked.

"Come to the platform, Governor; they want to see you," called out Mr. Wolcott.

The much talked of man from Kentucky moved up the aisle to the platform, receiving a cheer as Senator Wolcott advanced to greet him. There was a momentary silence as the convention waited, apparently expecting a speech echoing some of the recent dramatic incidents in Kentucky, but instead of that, in piping voice Governor Taylor seconded the nominations of the various officials who had been announced, and this done left the stage. The nominations were made unanimous.

"Mr. Payne, of New York," announced the chairman and again all eyes turned to the center of the hall, where the chairman of the ways and means committee was seen. He moved that the rules of the convention prevail until other rules were adopted and this prevailed without dissent.

CALLING THE ROLL.

The call of the roll of states for the submission of members of the various committees then began. It proved a tedious process and the convention was virtually in recess as the names were handed in.

While the lists were being brought to the stage Governor Roosevelt was holding a regular levee in the pit. Delegates swarmed toward him from all directions. The New Mexico delegates with broad sombreros, climbed over the seats in their eagerness to get to him and shake his hand.

People leaned over the rails of the pit watching his every movement.

When order had been restored after the confusion incident to this scene, Mr. Wolcott announced that the secretary would read the lists of the various committees. These committees, he announced, could meet immediately after the adjournment of today's session of the convention.

The clerk read the list in a voice which did not carry 50 feet from the stage and the spectators, who usually applaud the names of the popular party leaders as they are called were denied this pleasure of paying tribute to their favorites.

Not a single name was applauded. When the list had been read Representative Cannon of Illinois was recognized to move an adjournment until tomorrow.

Rev. Edgar A. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the first Republican convention in this city 44 years ago today, white haired and feeble, delivered a benediction upon the convention.

REV. EDGAR A. LEVY'S PRAYER.

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father: How excellent is thy name in all the earth. The whole world is full of Thy glory. Unto Thee do we lift up our hearts in humanity, love and praise.

"We give Thee most hearty thanks for our personal, social and national blessings. Thou hast cast our lines in pleasant places and given up a goodly heritage. Thou hast not dealt so with any other people. Because of Thy favor our land is even now smiling with fertility and beauty; our cities and towns are filled with the hum of industry, and our country places with the songs of happy reapers. Thou hast given unto us wise rulers, brave defenders of the land and the sea and just and equal laws by which every man may sit under his own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make him afraid.

"We thank Thee for the coming together of this august assemblage of representative men from all parts of the nation, and for that great convention held in this city so long ago, and which first flung the banner of universal freedom to the breeze of heaven. We praise Thee, O Lord of Hosts, that this banner still waves unstained and undimmed, the proud reminder of past achievements and the hope for all time to come.

"We thank Thee for our honored president; for his wisdom, discretion, manly courage and unblemished character, and we beseech of Thee that his life and health may be precious in Thy sight, and as Thou hast in Thy goodness given him to us, so, if it please Thee, let the hours of his administration of our government be prolonged. Bless those associated with him in authority. May they ever be found on the side of justice, loving peace, but never counting life itself too dear to sacrifice for the defense and advancement of the nation's honor and welfare.

"Save us, O Righteous Father, from forgetfulness of Thee, from all pride and vain glory. Let not the profane, the self-seeking, or the promoters of strife and discontent rule over us, but only such as shall be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well. Let our currency neither be impaired by inflation nor diminished by hoarding. Let the rich among us use their wealth with moderation and as a benediction to others. Let the poor, by industry and temperance, become rich. Let there never be among us an aristocracy either of color, wealth or birth, but only of intelligence and goodness. Fill our land with truth and righteousness, with school houses and temples of worship, with God-fearing men and virtuous women. Let the example of our free institutions enlighten and bless the whole earth.

"And now, we commend to Thee, O God, the deliberations of this convention and all the issues thereof. Bless the presiding officers with all sufficiency of wisdom and strength, and preserve all delegates from sickness, accident and death and permit them to return to their homes, conscious of having discharged their duty to God and their country. And the glory shall be unto the Father, and unto the Son and unto the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

The whole convention arose to receive his blessing, and then, at exactly three o'clock the convention adjourned until noon tomorrow.

ROOSEVELT BOOM IS LIVELY.

All Efforts to Kill It Have So Far Failed.

Philadelphia, June 19.—The fault finders and critics were astir early, as were the partisans on both the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt sides. The friends of the governor were disposed to find some fault with his pronunciamento. Said one of the United States senators who started the movement in Governor Roosevelt's behalf:

"We can nominate if he will only say he wants the office, but his halting attitude renders the task difficult. If Governor Roosevelt is the politician he is credited with being, he will come out in plain terms as a candidate. Standing as he does now between the lines, he is liable to get shot at by both armies, and it is quite probable, that if he fails in the vice presidential nomination he will also fail in securing the New York governorship. He who hesitates is lost."

On the other hand there is sharp criticism of the selection of Secretary Long as the administration candidate on the ground that it looks as if the friends of the president, thought there was no capable man to be found outside the circle of his immediate official coterie. "I don't think we want a candidate from New England," said Senator Cullom, of Illinois, "New England is surely Republican and we want a man nearer the heart of the country. Furthermore there is no necessity to bring the administration any more into the campaign than will be done by the president's own candidacy.

"I don't believe," he concluded, "that they can beat Teddy with the secretary, much as I like the secretary."

Senator Thomas C. Platt said this morning:

"I am of the opinion that nothing can stop the nomination of Governor Roosevelt. The majority of the delegates seem to be in favor of him."

"Will New York state cast their votes for him?" was asked.

"I can not say," he replied evasively, "the delegation meets this afternoon, and I do not know what they will do."

"Has not Mr. Quay asked you to cast New York's vote for Roosevelt?"

"I can not discuss the matter. The delegation will control its own business."

These questions were asked Mr. Platt because of rumors that the leaders of the New York delegation would break their pledge to Governor Roosevelt, and vote this afternoon at its meeting to make him the vice presidential candidate. Mr. Odell and Mr. Quigg both said that they had heard of no such plan, but both added significantly, and in the same manner as had Mr. Platt, that they did not speak for the majority of the delegates.

But if such a plan is made public in the delegation's meeting it will cause a bitter row. Governor Roosevelt as a member of the delegation will fight any such proposition and he has many friends, although not a majority of the delegation behind him. When the thing was suggested to him this morning he said vehemently:

"I don't believe it. I have Mr. Platt's word, and it is as good as his bond, that it will not be done. I have also Mr. Odell's assurances."

Senator Hanna came to the convention hall directly from his conference with Senator Platt. He said that Senator Platt did not want anything until this evening after the meeting of the New York delegation. Senator Hanna said he was informed Roosevelt was willing to make his declaration of yesterday even still stronger if necessary.

Senator Burrows of Michigan is authority for the statement that Roosevelt said to Henry C. Payne and the chairman of the Wisconsin delegation that he would decline if he was nominated for vice president.

Governor Roosevelt sent for Henry C. Payne and Senator Lodge just before he left for the convention hall, but could not find them. Odell of the New York committee sent word to the room: "Don't make any statement or talk for publication. I have something to tell you of importance that will please you."

It is generally believed that Platt and Hanna have arranged a programme and that Roosevelt will not be nominated. Governor Roosevelt left the hotel at 12:01 with Senator Depew and the senator's son and was driven to the hall. He received an ovation at the hotel and along the streets and at the entrance to the hall. Governor Roosevelt said after he came into the hall, when asked about the reported remark to Henry C. Payne, that he had made no statement except the one made direct to the public.

"If you hear rumors of statements," he continued, "you can go to Chairman Odell of New York, and unless he says they are genuine you need not believe them."

He then added in his emphatic way, "I earnestly hope that there will be no necessity for any statement."

As if in direct contradiction of these late rumors, Mr. Odell, when approached in the convention hall, and after refusing at first to talk, said bluntly: "Why, there's little doubt that it is Roosevelt. It can't be stopped."

"Has Mr. Hanna agreed to it?"

"I don't know; I simply believe that an overwhelming sentiment will probably nominate Roosevelt."

At the conference between Senator Platt and Senator Hanna today the former indicated a desire to agree upon Odell, the same proposition that was submitted yesterday. Senator Hanna returned almost the same answer as given yesterday regarding the other candidates now being in the field, that it would be unfair to them. He also said that it had been given out that Roosevelt was to be forced upon the convention against his own wish because he was no longer wanted in New York, and so far as Hanna was concerned he did not propose to accept it.

CONVENTION HALL.

Exposition Building Where the National Delegates Are in Session.

Convention Hall, Philadelphia, June 19.—The National Exposition building in which the convention met is located in West Philadelphia across the Schuylkill river. It is an imposing structure with a classic front Corinthian columns and a handsome architective crowned with a quadriga drawn by four horses—an allegorical group representing commerce driving her steeds through the world. A paling of staffs with their flags snapping merrily in the fresh breeze encircled the roof. The interior of the immense hall with a seating capacity of 16,000 was a profoundly impressive sight. The spanning arches overhead suggested at first glance the hull of a great ship beneath which the sloping floors reaching up in all directions from the pit to the walls made the enclosure for the delegates resemble the trough of a gigantic sea. There were no balconies on the sides, but a long straight gallery stretched across the extreme rear of the hall a perfect terrace of festooned bunting, flags and shields.

The decorations were profuse and elaborate. The double row of pillars which upheld the roof were entwined and gracefully connected with bunting caught up at every pillar with the state shields. The south end of the hall was obliterated with flags and bunting, through the maze of which a large crayon portrait of the president looked out from an immense American ensign. It was the most striking feature of the decorations. The scheme of decorating the hall naturally carried the eye to the likeness of the party's chieftain.

On the raised platform immediately below this portrait were the seats for the national committee and other dignitaries and distinguished guests of the convention. The front of the platform was banked with palms and greens and at either end were two immense vases filled with spreading bunches of American Beauty roses. On the chairman's desk was a small bunch of flowers. Down five uncarpeted steps in a rail-enclosed platform which ran back until it flanked the main platform, were the seats for 500 working newspaper men, and down five more steps was the pit for the delegates, their seats running back, rank on rank, the state standards marking the location of the delegations. Back of the delegates' seats were those for the alternates, the whole pit being sunk five feet below the main floor and surmounted by a green railing.

From the edges of the pit stretching away endlessly the thousands of chairs for the public across the entire length of the floor. In the north gallery was the band of 1,000 musicians.

In the decorations studded between the outer rank of pillars were pictures of the presidents of the United States and many of the heroes of the Republican party, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield. The portrait of Jackson, Democracy's patron saint, occupied a prominent position. In the pit Alabama was at the front on the east and Texas on the west, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey and New Hampshire were located between. The three big delegations, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, sat in that order immediately behind New Hampshire. Illinois and Missouri were prominent in the right center. Nevada, Mississippi, Rhode Island and South Carolina were in the extreme rear. Across the immense sea of seats from the platform the baton of the band master looked not larger than a slate pencil.

NEW JERSEY FOR LONG.

Delegation Decides to Vote For New England Man.

Philadelphia, June 19.—The New Jersey delegation has met and decided to cast their votes for Long for vice president.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK

In Kansas City, July 3, on Eve of Democratic Convention.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—While Gov. Roosevelt was preparing his statement the Kansas and Missouri Republicans entered upon preparations for the opening of the presidential campaign. They propose to fire the opening gun. They have selected the place, which is Kansas City. The time will be the 3d of July. That is the day upon which the Democratic hosts will be assembling at Kansas City to renominate Mr. Bryan. The campaign will be opened and Mr. Roosevelt will be the central figure in it.

Months ago, nearly a year ago, in fact, at Las Vegas, when the place for the next rough rider reunion was selected, Gov. Roosevelt promised to be there. Oklahoma City was selected for the round-up of the broncho busters. Certainly it can not be charged anybody then foresaw the Democratic national convention would be held in Kansas City on the 4th of July or that the colonel of the rough riders would be nominated for vice president. It happens without any collusion that Roosevelt will pass through Missouri and Kansas, stopping over a short time at Kansas City on the eve of the opening of the national Democratic convention. This is a matter upon which there can be no postponement on account of the weather.

Weeks ago the colonel made out his itinerary from Albany to Oklahoma. He had nothing further in mind than the most direct way of reaching the rendezvous. He arranged to leave Albany on the 1st, and will pass through Missouri and Kansas by the most direct route, which will take him through Kansas City.

NEGROES THREATEN REVOLT.

They Demand That the Credentials Committee Seat Them.

Philadelphia, June 19.—A meeting of negroes who are here as delegates or lookerson, was held for the purpose of discussing the action taken by the national committee in refusing to place on the temporary roll the delegates who represented the "Regular Republican Organization" in some of the southern states.

William Copeland, formerly member of the Ohio legislature, acted as chairman. Among the twenty-five or thirty present were J. A. Brown and W. H. Clifford, S. H. Thomas of Ohio, Chas. Anderson of New York, Bruce Boyle of New York and Marshall of Illinois.

Several speeches were made, and the sentiment was in favor of sustaining the position of National Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick regarding the matter, and it was resolved to bring to bear all the pressure possible upon the committee on credentials to induce the members to reverse the action of the national committee and to recognize the delegates of the so-called "regular organization."

It was asserted that if this was not done, that if the "Lily White" Republicans were accorded representation, the effect among negro voters not only in the south, but also in the north, would be manifest in the next election.

CHINA IS POWERLESS.

London, June 19.—It was announced today that the Chinese government has notified the cable companies that it is unable to provide any longer the daily boat service hitherto run between Taku and Che Foo whereby dispatches were filed after the destruction of the overland route.

It was further learned that it was quite likely that even Che Foo which is over 200 miles from Taku, will not long be available for sending cables.

The nearest point of communication with the outer world will then become Shanghai. The reason for the probable isolation of Che Foo consists in the fact that it is only connected with the main line by loops. The junction is inland at Chin Ing, and boxers are believed to be in that neighborhood. If they are successful their first step is sure to be the destruction of the line.

All dispatches coming from Taku are taken to Che Foo in vessels of the powers which may shortly have to go to Shanghai. This tedious method of communication may exist for sometime after the united forces reach Pekin.

The first opening of communication between Taku and Pekin will undoubtedly be by means of military wires, which will be taxed to the utmost by the demands of the commanders of the various nations. So complete in the destruction of the wires between Tien Tsin and Pekin that it is estimated that it will take many days to restore them even after the military forces control that portion of the country.

Hence all signs point to long lapses between direct news and the little that leaks except such official reports as the government chose to give out.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

Paris, June 19.—French consul at Shanghai telegraphs that complications in the Yang Tse Kiang valley and the province of Tsaichuan (Czechuan) appear to be diminishing.

The minister of marine, M. Delanessan, announces that the French armored cruiser Guichen will leave France for Taku June 23 and that the armored cruiser Admiral Charner and the second class cruiser Friand will sail June 28. He added that two troops conveying two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery would leave at the same time.

CORBIN DENIES IT.

Washington, June 19.—Adjutant General Corbin declared positively today that up to date but one regiment, the Ninth infantry, had been ordered from Manila to China.

In addition to the Oregon which is to go up to Taku from Hong Kong, the Buffalo with 300 green landsmen aboard, has been ordered from Southampton, England, to the Philippines, while the gunboats Princeton and Marietta which are admirably suited to service in the Pei Ho above Taku, have been held at Cavite under orders to be ready for service at any moment. The Seafiro is held in the same place in readiness to take on supplies for the naval contingent at Taku. If the Princeton and Yorktown join Admiral Kempff as seems probable he will have at his command a more numerous and effective fleet of gunboats adapted to service on the Pei Ho as far up as Tien Tsin than any of the other nations. No reports were received at the state department today from any of its officials in China.

END OF BUCKET SHOPS.

Judge Tulley Decides With Chicago Board of Trade in the Fight.

Chicago, June 19.—Judge Tulley decided the suit between the Christie Street Commission company of Kansas City and the Chicago board of trade in favor of the board of trade and has issued an injunction restraining the Kansas City concern from receiving board of trade quotations. Judge Tulley refers to the Kansas City company as a "bucket shop concern."

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed." Sold by all druggists.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Special Excursion.

To Colorado and Utah, June 21st; one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip; final return limit Oct. 31st.

"For five years, I had bleeding piles and could not work. I was induced to try Beggs' German Salve, and it gave me such quick relief and the cure is so permanent, I want everybody troubled with this annoying disease to know of it."—E. F. Walker, Alton, Ill. R. W. Squires, Pharmacist, 732 Kansas avenue.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Special Excursion.

To Colorado and Utah, June 21st; one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip; final return limit Oct. 31st.

Last spring E. J. Evans, Cairo, Ill., was so run down in health had to give up work. Was also troubled with boils and eczema. He writes: "Doctors did me no good, but before I had finished one bottle of Beggs' Blood Purifier, I began to improve and am now a well man. R. W. Squires, Pharmacist, 732 Kansas avenue.

Interesting News of Parasols

This cut is used to call your attention to the Line of Parasols we offer today.

The Smartest Styles of Parasols

Are in special array today, to help to pleasant and most satisfying choosing.

There are Parasols of Gros Grain, covered all over with chiffon with lace insertion, in black, at $10.00. There are Parasols of white Taffeta Silk, tucked and hemstitched, at $4.50. There are handsome striped Taffeta Silk Parasols at $4.25. There are others of black or colored Taffeta, corded all over, at $3.95. And the very proper Club Coaching Parasols of Taffeta Silk, in colors, with case $3.75. But this is merest hint. A double interest today because of

A SALE OF PARASOLS.

48 China Silk Parasols, $1.50 each.
With blue, red or violet borders.

67 Corded Silk Parasols, $1.75 each.
These come in pink, blue, violet and red stripes; also dark-colored stripes.

23 Taffeta Silk Parasols, $1.95.
Fancy stripes and black and white.

19 Beautiful Taffeta Silk Parasols, $2.25.

35 Changeable Taffeta Silk Parasols, $2.45.
With Border; also a line of handsome fancy stripe.

32 Fancy Striped Taffeta Silk Parasols, $2.75.

18 Satin Striped Taffeta Silk Parasols, $3.75.

14 Corded Taffeta Silk Parasols, $3.95.
Also Gros Grain Silk, with fringe to match.

22 Satin Bordered Taffeta Silk Parasols, $4.25
Also some Fancy Novelties.

10 Tucked Taffeta Silk and Hemstitched Parasols, $4.50
All most desirable colors.

22 Persian Bordered Taffeta Silk Parasols, $4.95

Black Gros Grain Silk, with silk fringe, $4.95.

White Taffeta, with black chiffon, $4.95.

Black Taffeta Silk, with white border, $4.95.

THE MILLS COMPANY

Dry Goods = Carpets = Millinery.

The Trickle

Our Soda is too good. It costs too much to make it. But we win after all; for although there's less profit on PURE ICE, PURE WATER, PURE FRUIT FLAVORS and the BEST ICE CREAM we can get, than on inferior materials, yet the QUALITY of our Soda brings enough more thirsty drinkers here to more than make up for the too-small profit on each glass. So it pays. Quality always pays in the end. Put your lips to our Soda! It's a trickling sensation of sparkling juicy bubbles.

GEO. W. STANSFIELD'S Pharmacy,
632 Kansas Avenue.

DENVER

Great Rock Island Route

SHORTEST LINE.

COLORADO FLYER.

AFRAID TO RIDE.

Patronage of St. Louis Transit Cars Falling Off.

St. Louis, June 19.—Strike matters are very quiet today. The cars are running about as usual, but since the attempts to blow up coaches have become so numerous there has been a falling off in patronage. The Transit company officials announced that they had detectives working on the explosions and say that several arrests will soon be made.

The inquest into the death of the strikers killed by the posse on Sunday, June 10, was continued this morning.

If you want your hair to grow, don't waste time with hair tonics. Get at the foundation, which lies in the hair cells and blood vessels that supply them with life. Beggs' Hair Renewer will do it. It has grown hair on hundreds of bald heads and will do it for you. R. W. Squires, Pharmacist, 732 Kansas Ave.

DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS. PUEBLO AND RETURN, $24,

Via the Santa Fe.

Tickets on sale June 1st; stopover allowed at Colorado common points.

HAIR-HEALTH

The sale of three million bottles of this elegant hair dressing in the United States and Great Britain in 1899 proves that it has surpassing merit and does all that is claimed for it.

HAY'S Hair-Health has been a blessing to thousands who have become gray or bald. **Hay's Hair-Health** is a healthful hair food, restoring youthful color and beauty to gray and faded hair. Removes and prevents dandruff and stops falling and breaking of the hair. **It is not a dye,** and positively will not discolor the scalp, hands or clothing, and its use cannot be detected by your best friend.

Prevents hair falling after sea bathing or much perspiration.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED to restore gray, white or faded hair to youthful color and life. It acts on the roots, giving them the required nourishment and positively produces luxuriant thick hair on bald heads.

"Not a Gray Hair Left," the testimony of hundreds using it. **Hay's Hair-Health** is a dainty dressing and a necessary adjunct to every toilet, and unlike other preparations, has healthful action on the roots of the hair, causing the hair to regain its original color, whether black, brown or golden.

One Bottle Does it. LARGE 50c. BOTTLES **At Leading Druggists.**

FREE SOAP Offer Good for 25c. cake HARFINA SOAP.

Cut out and sign this Coupon in five days and take it to any of the following druggists, and they will give you a large bottle of **Hay's Hair-Health** and a **25c. cake** of **Harfina Medicated Soap,** the best soap you can use for Hair, Scalp, Complexion, Bath and Toilet, both for **Fifty cents;** regular retail price, 75 cents. This offer is good once only to same family, **redeemed by leading druggists everywhere at their shops only,** or by the LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, New York, either with or without soap, by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package on receipt of 50c. and this coupon.

GUARANTEE Any person purchasing Hay's Hair-Health anywhere in the United States, who has not been benefited, may have his money back by addressing LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, New York. *Remember the names, "Hay's Hair-Health" and "Harfina Soap." Refuse all substitutes. Insist on having H. H. H.*

NAME,.....who has not been benefited, may have his money back by addressing LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, New York.

ADDRESS,.....

Following druggists supply Hay's Hair-Health and Harfina Soap in their shops only:

SWIFT & HOLLIDAY, 523 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.
BOWLEY & SNOW, 600 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.