

KNOWS MI-O-NA WILL CURE.

The Red Cross Pharmacy Has Such Faith in This Great Dyspepsia Remedy That They Guarantee It.

It is an unusual thing for a druggist to sell a medicine under a guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. Yet this is the way the Red Cross Pharmacy, the popular druggists, are selling Mi-o-na, the standard dyspepsia remedy.

Never before have they had so large a number of customers tell them that a medicine has cured as with Mi-o-na. People who a few months ago looked like walking skeletons have put on flesh and today are ruddy and vigorous with perfect digestion and good health, solely due to the use of this remedy.

There is no longer any need of anyone suffering or making their friends suffer on account of dyspepsia, for Mi-o-na can be relied upon to cure. The percentage of cures is so nearly one hundred per cent that there is little risk to the Red Cross Pharmacy in guaranteeing to return the money if the medicine does not cure. And they stand ready to do so without any questions.

Headaches, all forms of indigestion, specks before the eyes, dizzy feelings, poor sleep, ringing in the ears and all forms of liver trouble are cured by Mi-o-na. A few days' treatment shows considerable gain in health and a cure speedily follows.

These days are the best in the whole year for the enjoyment of good health. And Mi-o-na will put you in such perfect condition that you can enjoy every minute of them.

THE FAILURES OF APRIL.

Comment by Dun's Review on the Business Situation.

New York, May 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Failure returns for the month of April make a gratifying exhibit as to number, but the amount of liabilities involved was very large. Strictly commercial defaults numbered 750, with an indebtedness of \$11,811,007, against 855 failures for \$7,339,341 in the corresponding month of 1902 and 763 defaults involving only \$5,571,222 in April, 1901, which was in every respect a month of remarkably low mortality in the commercial world.

Classification of defaults last month shows that 212 occurred in manufacturing, with \$6,390,295 liabilities, compared with 229 a year ago for \$2,908,817. This heavy increase in liabilities of insolvent concerns was chiefly due to twelve defaults aggregating \$4,721,820, leaving less than one-third of the total manufacturing loss for the other 200 failures. Excluding the few disturbing defaults for over \$100,000 in both years, the average loss to each failure is almost the same as in 1901.

Trading bankruptcies were 492 in number and \$4,586,585 in amount against 580 failures involving \$3,947,455 in 1902. Other commercial failures numbered 46, with liabilities of \$823,077, compared with 55 defaults for \$563,060.

At the leading cities high temperature has stimulated the distribution of reasonable merchandise at retail, but dry goods jobbers and commission houses report only a fair trade. Leading manufacturing lines are active, except for some hesitancy at textile mills. In iron and steel, footwear, furniture, harness and clothing there is little idle machinery. Structural work is vigorously prosecuted, and supplies of building material are not allowed to accumulate.

EDWARD IN PARIS.

Loubet Welcomes England's King to the Capital of France.

Paris, May 2.—King Edward arrived here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was greeted at the railroad station by President Loubet. A military band played "God Save the King," and the troops on duty presented arms. His majesty wore the uniform of a British field marshal.

The king drove through the avenues, the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees to the British embassy and was everywhere accorded enthusiastic greetings. After a brief rest at the embassy his majesty proceeded to the Elysee palace, where he was received by President Loubet.

The French capital was in holiday attire all day awaiting the arrival of King Edward. The weather was gloomy.

The royal train arrived at Dijon at 10 o'clock. There the king was officially welcomed, and the train proceeded for Paris.

On arriving at the French frontier King Edward telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel, again bidding him farewell and renewing his thanks for the splendid reception accorded him in Italy.

President Loubet reached Paris from Marseilles during the morning and proceeded to the Elysee palace.

RIOS A PRISONER.

Noted Filipino Fanatic Captured by Governor Cailles.

Manila, May 2.—Governor Cailles of Laguna province and a party of volunteers have captured Rios, the fanatic Filipino leader in that part of the island of Luzon.

Governor Cailles captured Rios in the disguise the latter had worn when appearing as a "prophet." He is said to be guilty of many crimes and probably will be tried for murder.

Rios was formerly a blacksmith of Tayabas and claimed to be of divine origin in the presence of a crowd of natives, declaring he came from heaven carrying a box labeled "Independence" and promised to open the box when the people rebelled. He attracted many followers and started an insurrection, which the constabulary suppressed.

Rios, who fled to the mountains, later claimed the title of "pope of Luzon" and also asserted he was a prophet had been in hiding for months.

SECOND DAY AT THE FAIR

International Amenities Exchanged at Dedication Ceremonies.

HAPPY SPEECHES BY ENVOYS

Jusserand, For France, and Ojeda, For Spain, Pay Eloquent Tributes to American Genius. Welcomed by Francis.

St. Louis, May 2.—International day, the second of the trio devoted to the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, broke fair with promise of better weather. The day was devoted to greetings and responses by representatives of foreign nations which will have buildings at the fair, the proceedings constituting the dedication of the foreign section.

The history of the Louisiana purchase under its three sovereignties—Spain, France and the United States—



AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND.

was suggested in the appearance of three speakers—Senator Ojeda, the Spanish minister; M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and D. R. Francis, president of the exposition.

The Liberal Arts building, where the exercises took place, still wore its dress of the opening day, the mingled colors of Spain, France and the United States, and in the speeches the trinity of interests in the exposition was noted.

Diplomats Convene.

At 10:30 o'clock in the morning the diplomats gathered at the St. Louis club, where an informal reception was held. From the club they were taken in carriages under military escort to the Liberal Arts building. The audience did not begin to approach in size that of the day before, but there was this advantage—those who were present could hear the speeches.

The assembly was called to order by Corwin H. Spencer, chairman of the exposition committee on ceremonies. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Carl Swenson, following which ex-Senator John M. Thurston of the national commission acted as president of the day.

In his speech welcoming the foreign diplomats President Francis pointed out the significance of the present assemblage of envoys as a distinct step toward the organization of a parliament of man, an accomplishment worthy of the highest endeavor because its consummation would result in a universal peace.

M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, delivered a long address, in which he recounted the hardships of the early pioneers and paid a high tribute to the splendor of their achievements. In eloquent terms he sketched the story of France in the new world, the work of Cadillac, LaSalle and other famous explorers. He then passed to the consideration of the cession of Louisiana and in conclusion said:

"Seeing the results, my countrymen have never ceased to approve of the treaty signed a hundred years ago 'au nom du peuple Francais.' Eighteen hundred and three is the third memorable date in the relations between France and America. In giving the United States, according to the words of your negotiator, its place among the greatest powers in the world, 1803 did nothing but perfect what had been gloriously begun in 1778 and 1783."

Senator Don Emilio de Ojeda, the Spanish minister, paid a striking trib-

ute to American genius and returned sincere thanks for the kindness shown him since his arrival in this country. He promised that Spain would be adequately represented at the fair.

BROKERS IN MAD RACE.

Staid English Jobbers Compete in a Long Distance Walk.

London, May 2.—Eighty-seven members of the London Stock Exchange started early in the day from Westminster bridge on a May day walk to the Brighton aquarium. Great interest had been excited in this contest, for which the competing members had been in training for weeks past. Handsome prizes were offered to the competitors in this fifty-two and a quarter mile tramp, and considerable money changed hands on the result.

A very large crowd was present when the start was effected at 9:30 in a cloudy, unpromising weather. Most of the men donned running costumes, and the striking appearance of many of them led to such a fire of jeers that when the word "Go!" was given they started off with the greatest alacrity, evidently glad to get beyond the reach of the chaffing spectators.

For some time after the start the route followed resembled the road to Epsom on Derby day. Many motors and carriages and hundreds of cyclists and pedestrians formed a convoy for the contestants, while patent food purveyors utilized the occasion to the fullest extent, scores of them sending motors with supplies of their products for free distribution to the struggling stock jobbers.

Before five miles had been covered one-third of the men had a woebegone appearance, and all of them were covered with mud, looking, with few exceptions, decidedly sick as a result of the unwonted exertion. Thousands of people turned out at every suburb to greet the pedestrians, whose numbers had been reduced nearly one-half by the time they passed Red hill, twenty miles from the start.

E. F. id won, arriving at Brighton at 4 m.

RELIANCE AT NEW ROCHELLE.

The Cup Defender Well Tested, in Brisk Run From Bristol.

New Rochelle, N. Y., May 2.—The new cup defender Reliance reached her moorings off Mr. C. Oliver Iselin's residence at an early hour after a brisk run from Bristol, R. I.

After passing Fishers Island, at the entrance to Long Island sound, the Reliance started to run away from her tender, so she was taken in tow by the Sunbeam, and the two proceeded for Glen Cove, Long Island, which was reached at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Here the yacht remained until 9 o'clock, when she was towed to New Rochelle.

The greater part of the run was in a strong southeasterly wind and under more severe conditions than any in which she has yet been tested.

C. Oliver Iselin said that the Reliance had a pleasant run from Bristol. E. D. Morgan, owner of the Columbia, Mr. Iselin said, had intimated to him that he was not likely to bring the Columbia up the sound to have a trial with the Reliance until the first trial races, which are set for May 21. Mr. Iselin seemed anxious to try the Reliance in company with both of the other boats.

It is probable that Reliance will be kept at New Rochelle until the trial races and will have daily sails off here.

New York's Latest Murder.

New York, May 2.—With his head beaten and chopped almost to a pulp James E. McMahon, brother of ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, the Tammany leader, was found in the vestibule of the flat house at 268 West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, where he lived with his sister and her husband, Lawrence Hines. Daniel Kennedy, an ex-pugilist, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

Hay Sends Note to Russia.

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Hay has made a graceful acknowledgment of Russia's statement of her purpose relative to Manchuria involving her repudiation of sinister designs in that quarter. The secretary's note addressed to Count Cassini expresses regret that there should have been even a temporary misconception or doubt as to Russia's position in the matter.

Pioneer Glass Maker Dead.

Pittsburg, May 2.—Captain John B. Ford, the pioneer manufacturer of plate glass, is dead at his home at Creighton, Pa., of cancer after a year's illness. He was ninety-one years old last November.

OF INTEREST TO TEAMSTERS

George F. Farwell, Master Teamster, of Boston, Says Quinona Will Enable the System to Withstand the Hardships of Their Position.

George F. Farwell, 8 Hawley Place, Boston, Mass., says:

"I have found that, no matter how tired I become from overwork, by taking a little QUINONA I recover strength and feel all right again. Many a time I have saved myself from a severe cold by taking QUINONA after a hard day's work out in the rain. When my friends ask how I always look so well and why I am never sick, I tell them it is because I take QUINONA when I feel my system overtaxed and that it gives me fresh strength to take the place of what I have used up. So my system does not remain run down."

Mr. Farwell surely hit the nail on the head when he said "QUINONA gives

fresh strength to take the place of what I have used up."

There are times when one's system cannot supply the energy it has lost, and QUINONA, taken at such a time, gives that aid to nature which it must have to do its work thoroughly.

Get a bottle of QUINONA and start taking it. You will see how it supplies fresh strength, how the appetite increases, the nerves become strong, and how one soon becomes the picture of good health. You will then realize why doctors have prescribed QUINONA so much in the last eight years to bring back good health.

All druggists sell QUINONA. THE QUINONA COMPANY, 1 Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

PRESIDENT TRAVELLING

Roosevelt Welcomed by the People of Kansas City.

REVIEWS SCHOOL CHILDREN

Delivers Addresses to Missourians and Kansans—Guest at an Elaborate Luncheon—Taken Sight-seeing in Both Cities.

Kansas City, Mo., May 2.—President Roosevelt spent five hours in Kansas City, Mo., during the day and was the guest of Kansas City, Kan., just across the state line, for two hours. He left for the west late in the afternoon. In the two cities the president was driven over a route fifteen miles long and reviewed nearly 50,000 school children, made two speeches, one at Convention hall, and partook of a luncheon at the Baltimore hotel as the guest of the Commercial club of Kansas City, Mo.

The city was thronged with thousands to give the president a welcome. The schools were closed, business generally was suspended, the mayor having proclaimed it a holiday, and many residences and business houses were decorated. Never before had there been such a general desire on the part of the citizens to show their esteem for a distinguished visitor.

The presidential party arrived in the city from St. Louis at 9:10 in the morning and was met by a reception committee at Fifteenth street and Askeve avenue, in the southeastern portion of the city, two miles from the business center. There was a great crowd on hand, and it cheered from the moment the train hove in sight until the president's carriage moved away for a drive soon after at the head of a long line of carriages. A detachment of mounted police, together with the Third regiment, Missouri national guard, which had just returned from St. Louis, acted as an escort.

The route, starting from the train, took in five miles of Kansas City's boulevard system. Passing first through the Park, a driveway a mile in length and almost a block wide, the president was greeted by over 20,000 school children, white and black, from private and public schools, who stood seven deep on the grass plot between the two driveways and formed a line that extended for three blocks.

Exercises in Convention Hall.

The party finally was driven through the business section to Convention hall, where the principal exercises of the day were held. On the platform besides the president's party were the members of the reception committee, among them Governor A. M. Doekery, Congressman William S. Cowber, United States Senators J. R. Burton and Chester I. Long of Kansas, Congressman J. D. Bowersock of Kansas, Lieutenant Roland Fortesque of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City, Mo., and Mayor Elect T. B. Gilbert of Kansas City, Kan. President Roosevelt was introduced by Mayor Reed. A great demonstration took place as he arose to speak.

In his address Mr. Roosevelt discussed the question of good citizenship and in closing said:

"In the long run wage worker and capitalist will go down in common ruin if each does not honestly try to get on with justice to the other and work out a scheme of action which shall be to their common advantage."

When the exercises were over a start was made for the Baltimore hotel where, after a brief reception in the parlors, a luncheon, perhaps the most elaborate ever given in Kansas City was served. The luncheon over, the president was delivered into the hands of a committee of the Mercantile club of Kansas City, Kan., and became the guest of that city.

After crossing the state line he proceeded to Huron place, where he delivered a brief address. Later he reviewed 8,000 school children. The party was then driven back to the state line to the Live Stock exchange. From the stock yards the party was driven through the suburban towns of Rosedale, Armourdale and Armstrong, encounting 3,000 more school children. Soon afterward the president started for Lawrence and Topeka, Kan.

American Consul in Hot Water.

Sollingen, Rhensish Prussia, May 2.—United States Consul Landger was fined 30 marks by the judge of a local court for disorderly conduct in the courtroom, where he was present as a witness. Mr. Landger protested that he was a United States official and could not be fined in that manner, and the judge sentenced him to three days imprisonment for continued disorderly behavior. The consul left the court room without being arrested.

Pennsylvania Forest Fires.

Oil City, Pa., May 2.—Heavy rain checked the forest fires which have been raging in Venango, Forest and Warren counties, but not before vast tracts of valuable timber had been destroyed, crops ruined and a number of dwelling houses consumed. Near Tioga, Forest county, eighteen rigs, several tanks of oil and the residences of Moses Church, William Conley, Richard Lynch and C. Morrison were burned.

New York Postmasters.

Washington, May 2.—The following New York fourth class postmasters have been appointed: Eucks Bridge, Oscar V. Veitch; Logan, Richard Ely; Vernon Center, Grace A. Carpenter.

MEANS GOOD

clothes, whiter clothes, linens lily white and washday a delight. Less labor, less worry and less expense. It is Soap Economy and Soap Perfection. No boiling, no toiling with

Sunlight

All This for Only Five Cents—Large Cake of Purity.

THE ADIRONDACKS FIRES.

Most Destructive That Have Been Known in Many Years.

Utica, N. Y., May 2.—Reports come here of the prevalence of the most destructive fires known in the Adirondacks in years. Telegraph and telephone wires are down, and very little information can be secured. At McKeever about 500 acres were burned over, and the fire is still raging. At Beaver river great damage has been done, and several fishing parties were hemmed in by the flames and escaped only with the greatest difficulty.

In some places the ties on the Mohawk and Malone railroad have been burned out, and a repair train has been sent out. Hundreds of lumbermen and guides are fighting the fires to keep the flames from mill properties, camps and summer resorts. Their efforts have little effect on account of the wind.

ROCKEFELLER'S LINKS.

Golf, Financier Thinks, Is the Only Sure Cure For Indigestion.

John D. Rockefeller, who believes that golf is the only sure cure for indigestion, is having Willie Dunn, former instructor at the Ardley casino, lay out an eighteen hole course for him at Pocantico hills, says a White Plains special to the New York Press.

The course will comprise the finest hazards and greens of any private golf links in the country. The hazards will consist principally of ravines, brooks and rolling lawns, with little hills.

While at Pocantico Mr. Rockefeller arises at 7 o'clock and plays golf until 8 o'clock. He has his breakfast at 8:30, dresses for two hours, has luncheon at 12:30 p. m., enjoys a golf game for two or three hours and dines at 5:30 p. m. He retires every night at 9 o'clock.

Train Derailed to Prevent Collision.

Columbus, O., May 2.—As the Little Miami and Baltimore and Ohio trains leaving here at 7:15 were approaching the crossing west of the city the derailed was thrown against the Little Miami train to prevent a collision. The engine, baggage car and one passenger coach went into the ditch. John Ganaher, baggage master, was badly hurt. He was taken to Mount Carmel hospital. A number of passengers were injured.

Costly Fire at Treseckow, Pa.

Hazlet, Pa., May 2.—The operations of the Audenried Coal company at Treseckow, Pa., consisting of the Star washery, boiler house and smaller buildings, and a big trestle of the Philadelphia and Reading railway leading to the works have been burned. The blaze was started by a brush fire that raged near the plant during the night.

Close Call From Sinking Barge.

New Bedford, Mass., May 2.—Barge Fidelia, bound from South Amboy, N. J., to this city with coal consigned to the Kerr Thread mills in Fall River sank three miles west of Hon and Chickens lightship in Vineyard sound. Captain H. A. Nelson and wife and a deck hand were rescued five minutes before the barge went down.

Italian Fleet Hurries to Salonika.

Naples, May 2.—An Italian naval division has been ordered to sail immediately for Salonika, where the Ottoman bank was destroyed by dynamite yesterday and the Turkish post office and other buildings were attacked by bands of men armed with bombs. Constanti-nople advices say a state of siege has been proclaimed there.

Chicaguan Would Bury Du Chaille.

Chicago, May 2.—John Anderson, publisher of the Scandinavian and a lifelong friend of Du Chaille, has sent the following cable to Ambassador McCornick at St. Petersburg: "Lifelong friend of the deceased, Paul Du Chaille, says he has left no will or word as to disposal of his remains. Would be pleased to have them sent to Chicago at my expense for burial in Graceland cemetery."

PALATIAL OCEAN LINER.

Striking Features of the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

All passengers on the latest marine phenomenon, the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which recently arrived at Hoboken, N. J., were enthusiastic about the new steamship, her comfort, the comparative freedom from motion and the beauty of the furnishings, says the New York Tribune. The predominant color to the decoration is a bluish green. Some of the striking features which attracted casual attention and gave an impression of the thoroughness with which everything has been done were the use of small tables in the dining saloon instead of long tables and an open air cafe on the after boat deck, probably suggested by the open air cafes of Europe. Another feature is the electric hair curlers, which are automatically prevented from becoming overheated. They are found in all the rooms.

There could be no doubt that Emperor William was the person after whom the boat was named, for there are portraits of him in oil and bas-relief to be seen in many parts of the ship.

Of her interior features, all of which are luxurious, harmoniously and restfully artistic, spacious, up to date and beautiful, the most impressive to the landsman is the great light well extending from the saloon dining room on the main deck up through the upper, the lower promenade, the upper promenade and the awning decks to the sunlight. Little balconies extend out from the upper deck over the well, revealing most of the dining saloon, which is decorated in white and blue, with oil paintings on the ceiling. Of her mechanical features the most wonderful thing of all is the absence of vibration. The imperial apartment is furnished after Emperor William's own suit on board his yacht. The apartment costs \$2,000 for a trip. The suit consists of three small rooms—a breakfast room, a drawing room and a bedroom, with bath and toilet room adjoining—and the appointments throughout are luxurious enough for a queen.

The women's cafe is a large, well lighted room with walls, columns and ceiling richly carved and decorated with paintings. Small round tables and chairs are arranged in a manner to promote sociability. Here coffee, chocolate, lemonade and other thirst quenchers are passed out in tempting style. There is no smoking allowed. If a fair passenger would puff a fragrant cigarette, she must go to the general smoking room and cafe on the hurricane deck.

Capuchin Monastery Stormed.

Marseilles, May 2.—The barricaded monastery of the Capuchins here was taken before daylight by a large force of police. The streets were occupied by mounted gendarmes, and the police battered down the gates and doors and arrested the friars and their sympathizers within the building.

Luigi Arditi Dead.

London, May 2.—Luigi Arditi, the well known musical conductor, is dead at his residence at Hove, Sussex. He had been ill for some time past.

Give Your Face a Chance.

COKE SHAVING FOAM

FOR EASY SHAVING.

Beats any Soap, Leaves no Chance For Contagion.

You'll like it, and Barbers will apply it for the asking.

E. A. BROWN sells it in 25-cent Collapsible Tubes.

A. R. BREMER CO., Chicago.