

The Tuberculosis Congress.

Freight shipped to merchants east of the Mississippi must be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignee hereafter, according to a recent decision of the railroad companies. It has been the practice of manufacturers to mark the goods with a hieroglyphic, partly to save time in shipments, and partly to prevent spies from competitors learning who their customers are. This practice has made it difficult for the railroad companies to deliver the goods. One company is said to have lost fifteen hundred thousand dollars in the last ten years, because it has had to reimburse shippers for goods lost on the road. Goods in car-load lots may go marked in cipher as heretofore, as it is not difficult to deliver a car at the point to which it is billed.

Another national park is likely to be added to the domains of the United States at the next session of congress. The senate committee on public lands has reported in favor of taking the wild and beautiful glacier region of the continental divide in Montana—a tract comprising nearly a million acres. The region contains numerous peaks from 6,000 to 10,000 feet in height, and about 60 glaciers. The large number of big game animals, such as Rocky mountain white goats, bighorn, grizzly, deer, elk and moose, suggests the value of reserving the tract as a breeding-ground for the surrounding region. The name proposed is the Glacier National park.

Corn is getting to be one of the great products of the world, although the United States has the first call. The uses to which corn may be put are rapidly increasing in number. Making glucose from the grain is the foundation of an important industry, and a New York concern, finding the American supply petering out, is importing stock from Argentina. But there is promise of a bumper yield in our corn states next fall, and the foreign article is merely a stop-gap. The mills will run at a still livelier rate when the home supply comes to market.

Mr. Flagler's retirement from Standard Oil, on account of his advanced years, would seem to be pardonable, though he is not thereby wholly freed from caring cares. A man who is almost an octogenarian, and who has got several hundreds of millions of dollars on his hands, has need to be anxious lest he may die disgraced.

Count Tolstoi is fortunate if he aspires to have his books become best sellers. The Russian censor has just ordered three of them suppressed. How some American writers who want circulation must wish their writings could be suppressed.

A woman lecturer in Boston sneers at men for wearing starched collars. She is unreasonable. Lots of collars are only starched when they come from the laundry, not after they are on a while.

FARMAN IS IN NEW YORK.

Scotch Aeroplane Inventor to Make a Series of Flights.

New York, July 28.—That the future of the aeroplane as a safe means of conveyance is practically assured was the confident declaration made by Henry Farman, the aeroplane inventor and navigator who arrived here Sunday on board the La Touraine from Europe for a series of flights in his now famous flying machine at Brighton Beach. Farman was welcomed down the bay by a reception committee of the Aero club of America. After two weeks in this city it is expected that Farman will make flights in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg and St. Louis.

Mr. Farman spoke freely of his plans and work and when asked what he contemplated attempting next, said:

"To do new things. We are all the time moving like birds. You can not explain these minute details for they are of such an infinite variety. We are always changing more or less. Every day brings something new and I shall try something new right along."

"Among the other difficulties to be met with in aeroplane flight is the presence of trees, houses and high structures which divert the wind from its true course."

"Has the aeroplane a future so far as a practicability is concerned?" he was asked.

"Yes," replied Farman. "It will have a future to a very great extent. I think the aeroplane will be safer than the automobile or other methods of conveyance. It will be so easy and so quick. My greatest pause in flight has been ten seconds, starting on an ascending wind. The birds in their flight have a special instinct which we will never have, but we can improve our methods by using some of the methods of the bird."

BRYAN'S DAY IN CHICAGO.

Democratic Candidate Spends a Quiet Sunday.

Chicago, July 28.—William J. Bryan spent the greater part of Sunday quietly in his rooms in the Auditorium annex, where throughout the day he received a number of visitors, chief among whom was Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican national committee who called to pay his respects to the Democratic leader. The two men spent some time in a pleasant conversation which was apparently enjoyed by them both. Politics was not mentioned during their talk.

Mr. Bryan announced Sunday night that on some day next week he will announce the dates on which he intends making addresses during the next two months. He left at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night for Omaha where he will be Monday as the guest of the Ak Sar Ben club at a banquet. He will also be initiated into the society as a member.

Although William R. Hearst of New York arrived during the day and his room in the hotel was not far from that of Mr. Bryan, neither of the men paid the slightest attention to the other. They did not meet during the day and no messages were exchanged.

It was announced that John R. Burton of New York will act as assistant secretary of the national committee throughout the campaign. Willis J. Abbott was appointed head of the press bureau which will work in connection with the advisory bureau which is under the direction of Henry Watterson.

After Friend's Body.

Kansas City, July 28.—The Rev. William J. Dalton, pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, and Bishop Thomas Bonacum of Lincoln, Neb., will go to Munich, Bavaria, next week to bring back the body of the Rev. William Wheeler, formerly a St. Louis priest, who died in Munich, 29 years ago.

To Welcome Victorious Riflemen.

New York, July 28.—Experts and enthusiasts in marksmanship are planning a royal welcome to Gen. James A. Drain, president of the National Rifle Association of America, and the sharpshooters who won the world's championship at the Olympic contests in London lately.

German Car Reaches Paris.

Paris, July 28.—The German automobile in the New York-to-Paris race arrived here Sunday evening and was greeted with loud cheers by the Sunday promenaders as it swept up the crowded boulevards to the finish post, and escorted by a large number of automobiles.

American Car Will Win.

Paris, July 28.—It is announced as practically certain that the American car in the New York-to-Paris race will be adjudged the winner owing to the non-compliance of the German competitors with certain conditions governing the race.

California Flood Does Damage.

Antioche, Cal., July 28.—Early Sunday morning 200 feet of the San Joaquin river levee gave way and Jersey island, comprising 4,000 acres, including 300 acres of celery, was flooded. The property loss is estimated at five million dollars.

Three Hundred Houses Burned.

Kovno, Russia, July 28.—A fire at Telski, the county seat, destroyed 300 houses Sunday, including the public buildings, the army barracks and the synagogues. Twenty persons perished.

ROOSEVELT DECLARES HIS POLICIES

Makes His Notification Speech at Cincinnati, While City Is in Gala Attire to Receive Him as a Conquering Hero--Text of His Speech.

Cincinnati, O.—Candidate William Howland Taft, bearing the banner of the Republican party as its choice for president of the United States, struck campaign keynote of many tones when he formally accepted the presidency of the United States at Cincinnati Sunday.

This city was in gala attire and took a holiday upon Taft's arrival in town. Guns boomed, fireworks cracked every where and in general the scene was that of welcoming home the conquering hero. The feature of the entire celebration, however, was the notification which took place during a full in the forenoon of the citizens. The occasion was an auspicious one.

When Senator Warner had finished his address, Mr. Taft arose from his chair at the speaker's table and addressed the assembled members of the notification committee. He spoke of curbing the trusts, without crossing good corporations. He declared that the rates of the railroads of this country were reasonably low. Moderation was his whole theme and he proposed to restore conditions.

But the big feature of the speech was his declaration for Roosevelt policies, which he said he would endeavor to carry out in his administration. He took a few shots at the Democratic platform, also.

Mr. Taft spoke as follows:

"Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee: I am deeply sensible of the honor which has been conferred on me in the nomination which you formally tender. I accept it with full appreciation of the responsibility it imposes.

Strength in Roosevelt Policies.

"The strength of the Republican platform is in the policies which it proposes to carry out. It is the reform of known abuses, the maintenance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined to maintain them and carry them on. For more than ten years this country passed through an epoch of material development and in the course of this epoch, serious evils were created. Some prominent and individual members of the community, by financial excesses and in their haste for greater wealth, became unscrupulous of the common rules of business honesty and integrity, and of the limitations imposed by the laws of the land. This became known. The revelations of the breaches of trust, the disclosures of rebates and discrimination by railroads, the abuses of the power of the corporation, the over-issuance of stocks and bonds on interstate railways for the purpose of concentrating control of railroads in one management, all questioned the conscience of the people, and brought on a moral and social crisis which has had well for the future of the country.

What Roosevelt Has Done.

"The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the principles which should govern the law should be amenable to restraint and punishment of the offender without wealth, and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and by executive action to make that principle good in actual performance. He secured the passage of the so-called rail bill, designed more effectively to restrain rebates and discrimination, and to punish secret rebates and discrimination which have been general in the practice of the railroads, and which had done much to injure the public interest. He set out of business their competitors. It secured much closer observation of railway transactions and brought within the control of the public the operation of companies, sleeping car companies, fast freight and refrigerator lines, terminal railroads and pipe-lines, and forbade in future the combination of railroads for the purpose of concentrating control, in order to avoid undue discrimination.

"President Roosevelt directed suits to be brought and prosecutions to be instituted under the anti-trust law, to enforce its provisions against the most powerful of the industrial corporations. He pressed the enforcement of the pure food law, the most important law in the interest of the health of the public, clean business methods and great ultimate benefit to the people. He secured the passage of a law, which the Republican convention has since specifically approved, restricting the future issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways, so that such as may be authorized by federal authority.

Function of Next Administration.

"The chief function of the next administration in my judgment is to discontinue the present policy of development which has been performed by President Roosevelt. The chief function of the next administration is to come and enforce the maintenance by which the law-breakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and promptness to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible. Such machinery is not now adequate. Under the present rate bill, and under the pure food law, the intervention of the interstate commerce commission in supervising and regulating the operation of the railroads of this country is practically impossible for that tribunal to hear and dispose in any reasonable time, of the many complaints, queries and issues that are brought before it. It is practically impossible for it to be relieved of its jurisdiction as an executive, directing body, and its functions should be limited to the quasi-judicial investigation of complaints by the government, and by a department of the government charged with the executive business of supervising the operation of railroads.

Constructive Work Detailed.

"The field covered by the industrial combinations and by the railroads is so very extensive that the interests of the public and the interests of the business community cannot be properly safeguarded except by reorganization of bureaus in the department of commerce and labor, of agriculture, and the department of justice, and the change in the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. It does not assist matters to prescribe new duties for the interstate commerce commission which it is practically impossible for it to perform, or to denounce new offenses with drastic punishment, unless subordinate an auxiliary legislation shall be passed, making possible the quick enforcement in the great variety of cases which are constantly arising, of the principles laid down by Mr. Roosevelt, and with of prosecution with the present machinery are possible. Such legislation should and would greatly promote legitimate business by enabling the government to obey the federal statutes to know just what are the bonds of their lawful action. The practical constructive and dispositive work is to do those who follow Mr. Roosevelt, is to de-

fine the ways and means by which the high level of business morality and obedience to law which he has established may be maintained, and departures from it restrained without undue interference with legitimate business.

Railway Traffic Agreements.

"It is agreeable to note in this regard that the Republican platform expressly and the Democratic platform implicitly approve an amendment to the interstate commerce law, by which interstate railway traffic agreements, if approved by the commissions, this has been strongly recommended by President Roosevelt, and will make for the benefit of the business community.

"Some of the suggestions of the Democratic platform relate really to this subordinate and ancillary machinery to which I have referred. Take for instance, the so-called physical valuation of railroads. It is clear that the sum of all rates or receipts of a railway, less the expenses, should be a fair profit upon the reasonable value of its property, and that if the sum exceeds this measure, it ought to be reduced. The duty in enforcing the interstate railroads is to ascertain what is the reasonable value of the company's property, and in fixing what is a fair profit. It is clear that the physical value of railroads and its plant is an element to be given weight in determining its full value; but as President Roosevelt in his Indianapolis address and the supreme court has pointed out, the value of the railroad as a going concern, including its good will, due to efficiency of service, and many other circumstances, may be much greater than the value of its tangible property and it is the former that measures the investment on which a fair profit must be allowed. Then, too, the question of a fair profit is not one involving not only the rate of interest usually earned on normally safe investments, but also a sufficient allowance to the owner for the risk of loss both of capital and interest in the original outlay. These considerations will have justified the company in imposing charges high enough to secure a fair income on the enterprise as a whole.

"What Roosevelt Said. As Mr. Roosevelt has said in speaking of this very subject: 'The effect of such valuation and supervision of securities cannot be retroactive. Existing securities should not be affected by laws in existence at the time of their issue. This nation would no more insure securities which have become an important part of the national credit, than it would attempt to legislate to repudiate the national debt. The question of rates and treatment of railroads is one that has two sides. The single side certain is entitled to reasonable rates; but less is an injustice to the carriers. Good business for the railroads is essential to general prosperity. Injustice to stockholders and capitalists, whose further investments may be necessary for the good of the whole country, but it directly and reduces the wages of railroad employees. For what has been said, the proper conclusion would seem to be that in determining the rates of a railway, the entire schedule of rates of a railway is excessive, the physical valuation of the road is a relevant and important factor, but not necessarily the determining factor. Physical valuation properly used will not generally impair securities.

Rates Are Low, He Says.

"In some cases, doubtless, it will be found that overcapitalization is the cause of excessive rates, and then they should be reduced, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that the railroad rates generally in this country are reasonably low. This is what doubtless the complaints filed with the interstate commerce commission, against excessive rates as few as compared with those in other countries, are based upon. The fact is that the rates are generally low, but less is an injustice to the carriers. Good business for the railroads is essential to general prosperity. Injustice to stockholders and capitalists, whose further investments may be necessary for the good of the whole country, but it directly and reduces the wages of railroad employees. For what has been said, the proper conclusion would seem to be that in determining the rates of a railway, the entire schedule of rates of a railway is excessive, the physical valuation of the road is a relevant and important factor, but not necessarily the determining factor. Physical valuation properly used will not generally impair securities.

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trust law under existing rulings of the supreme court has given rise to suggestions of the necessary amendment to prevent its applications to cases which it is believed were never in the contemplation of the framers of the statute. Takes two instances: A merchant or manufacturer engaged in a legitimate business that covers certain states, wishes to sell his business and his goods to a purchaser not to go into the same business in those states. Such a restraint of trade has always been a part of the common law. Again the employees of an interstate railway combine and enter upon a peaceable and lawful strike to secure better wages. At once the law is made without regard to the possibility of enforcement or the real evil in trusts. A corporation controlling 45 or 50 per cent. of the products of a business may frequently effect monopoly and stamp out competition in any part of the country as completely as if it controlled 60 or 70 per cent. thereof.

Democratic Plank Discussed.

"The suggestion of the Democratic platform that trusts be ended by forbidding corporations to hold more than 50 per cent. of the plant in any line of manufacture, is made without regard to the possibility of enforcement or the real evil in trusts. A corporation controlling 45 or 50 per cent. of the products of a business may frequently effect monopoly and stamp out competition in any part of the country as completely as if it controlled 60 or 70 per cent. thereof.

Proper Treatment of Trusts.

"Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process and the persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution, in order that methods pursued in the operation of their business shall be brought within the law. The trust is the enemy of the people, the wealth they represent from the producing capital of the country would entail enormous loss, and would throw out of employment myriads of workmen. Such a result is wholly unnecessary to the accomplishment of the needed reform, and will inflict upon the innocent far greater punishment than upon the guilty.

"The Democratic platform does not propose to destroy the plan of the trust physically, but it proposes to do the same thing in a different way. The business of this country is largely dependent upon a protective system of tariffs. The business done by many of the so-called trusts is protected by the other businesses of the country. The Democratic platform proposes to take off the tariff in all articles competing with the trusts, with those produced by the so-called trusts and to put them on the free list. If such a course would be utterly destructive of their business as it is, indeed, it would only destroy the trusts, but all of their smaller competitors.

Effect of Democratic Policies.

"To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these matters is to invoke the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the specific evil.

"This difference between the policies of the two great parties is of special importance in view of the present condition of business. After the years of the most remarkable material development and prosperity, there comes a panic, a depression, a famine, an industrial depression. This was brought about not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investments which could not be readily converted, but also by the waste of capital in extravagance of living, in wars, and other catastrophes. The free convertible capital was exhausted. In addition to this, the confidence of the leading public in Europe and in this country had been affected by the revelations of irregularity, breach of trust and issues of stock, and a lack of law and lack of rigid state or national supervision in management of our largest corporations. Investors withdrew what business capital remained available, it became impossible for the soundest railroads and other enterprises to borrow money enough to carry on reconstruction and reconstruction.

Restoration of Prosperity.

"Gradually business is acquiring a healthier tone. Gradually wealth, which was hoarded in security of business investments is being put to work in growth and is absolutely necessary in order that our unemployed may become employed, and in order that we may again have the prosperity that has blessed us for ten years. The identity of the interest of the capital of the farmer, the business man, the laborer, the miner, the manufacturer and the investor in the security and profit of investments cannot be too largely emphasized. I submit to those most interested, to wage earners, to farmers, and to business men, whether the introduction into power of the Democratic party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, and with the business community, which is openly advocating a remedy for present evils, will bring about the needed confidence for the restoration of prosperity.

"The Republican doctrine of protection, as definitely announced by the Republican convention this year, and by previous conventions, is that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported goods, the rate of which shall be sufficient to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that, in addition to this, the rate shall be sufficient to equal the difference between the higher wages paid in this country, and the wages paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable profit to the American producer.

Advantage of Unions.

"To give to employees their proper position in such a controversy is to encourage them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may unite, because in union there is strength and without it they are helpless. The promotion of industrial peace through the instrumentality of the trade union, when intelligently conducted, is a large body of laborers, however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness.

"In order to induce their employer into a change of terms of employment workmen have the right to strike in a body. They have a right to use such persuasion as they may see fit, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in their union against their employer and to withdraw themselves from the union, or to direct the action of the union and to protect themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to, those with whom they are in controversy.

What Labor Cannot Do.

"What they have not the right to do is to injure their employers' business by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for him or deal with him or by carrying on what is sometimes known as a secondary boycott against his customers or those with whom he deals in business. All those who sympathize with them may unite in their struggle, but they may not, through the instrumentality of a threatened or actual boycott, compel third persons against their will and without their assistance, these principles have for a great many years been settled by the courts of this country. Threatened unlawful injuries to business, like these described above, can only be adequately remedied by an injunction to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin in such cases arises from the character of the injury and the method of inflicting it and the fact that suit for damages offers no adequate remedy.

"The injury is not done by one single act, which might be adequately compensated for by damages by a suit at law, but it is the result of a constantly recurring series of acts, each of which in itself might not constitute a substantial injury, but a suit at law would be a multiplicity of suits at law."

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A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

Tortured by Sharp Twinges, Shooting Pains and Dizziness.

Hiram Center, 518 South Oak street, Lake City, Minn., says: "I was so bad with kidney trouble that I could not straighten up after stooping without sharp pains shooting through my back. I had dizzy spells, was nervous and my eyesight affected. The kidney secretions were irregular and too frequent. I was in a terrible condition, but Doan's Kidney Pills have cured me and I have enjoyed perfect health since."



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

Woman Wins Scholastic Honor. Miss Stella Schaffer delivered the valedictory address for the graduating class of the Eclectic Medical college of the city of New York at the recent commencement exercises. It is the first time in more than ten years that such an honor has fallen to a woman. Miss Schaffer was also the winner of the electro-therapeutic prize.

Your Druggist Will Tell You That Murine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes, Makes Weak Eyes Strong. Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain and Sells for 50c.

There is at least one woman in the world for every man in the world to think the world of.

ALL UP-TO-DATE HOUSEKEEPERS Use Red Cross Ball Blue. It makes clothes clean and sweet as when new. All grocers.

A two-faced woman is more dangerous than a bare-faced lie.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The right kind of a doctor leaves well enough alone.

A SURGICAL OPERATION



If there is any one thing that a woman dreads more than another it is a surgical operation.

We can state without fear of a contradiction that there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of operations performed upon women in our hospitals which are entirely unnecessary and many have been avoided by LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

For proof of this statement read the following letters.

Mrs. Barbara Base, of Kingman, Kansas, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "For eight years I suffered from the most severe form of female troubles and was told that an operation was my only hope of recovery. I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has saved my life and made me a well woman."

Mrs. Arthur R. House, of Church Road, Moorestown, N. J., writes:

"I feel it is my duty to let people know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from female troubles, and last March my physician decided that an operation was necessary. My husband objected, and urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day I am well and strong."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, and backache.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in