

TAFT IN SPEECH ACCEPTS NOMINATION

**Roosevelt Policies Need to Be
Clinched, He Says.**

CINCINNATI HAS GREAT DAY

Multitude From Ohio and Near
Neighbor States Packed Street
to Hear Republican Candidate's
12,000 Word Speech.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—William Howard Taft accepted the Republican Presidential nomination. His official notification combined a jubilee for the city of Cincinnati and its environs, a historic gathering of national party leaders and an occasion for the announcement by the candidate of his views.

The notification was without any great ceremony. Upon the hour of noon Mr. Taft, a party of friends and the notification committee filed out of the central door to the broad porches of the Taft mansion.

The porches and lawn were reserved for ticket holders, the street being the free-for-all field. A band stationed directly in front of the platform on the front walk kept the assembling crowd in a merry mood.

Senator William Warner, of Missouri, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, chairman of the notification committee, escorted Mr. Taft to the speaker's stand.

Senator Warner's speech of notification was brief. After formally informing Mr. Taft of his nomination he gave him an engrossed copy of the Chicago platform.

In reply Mr. Taft did not deliver his full speech of acceptance, but gave only about enough of it to occupy an hour's time. He said:

Nomination Accepted.

Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I am deeply sensible of the honor which the Republican National Convention has conferred on me in the nomination which you formally tender. I accept it with full appreciation of the responsibility it imposes.

Gentlemen, the strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on.

For more than ten years this country has passed through an epoch of material development beyond any that ever occurred in the world before. In its course certain evils crept in.

Some prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity, and of the limitations imposed by law upon their action.

This became known as the "trust" era, and it resulted in a concentration of trust, the disclosures as to rebates and discriminations by railroads, the accumulating evidence of the violation of the anti-trust law by a number of corporations, the over-issue of stocks and bonds on interstate railroads for the unlawful enriching of a few individuals.

The result of this was a concentration of control of railroads in one management, all quickened the conscience of the people and brought on a moral awakening among them that boded 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 doctrine that the relation of the law should be as amenable to restraint and punishment as the offender without wealth and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action to make that principle good in actual performance.

He secured the passage of the so-called rate bill, designed more effectively to restrain the future issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads to such as may be authorized by Federal authority.

Suits Begun.

President Roosevelt directed suits to be brought and prosecutions to be instituted under the anti-trust law, to enforce the principles of justice, the most powerful of the industrial corporations. He pressed to passage the Pure Food law and the meat inspection law in the interest of the health of the public, clean business methods and great ultimate benefit to the trades themselves. He recommended the passage of a law, which the Republican convention has since specifically approved, restricting the future issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads to such as may be authorized by Federal authority.

Chief Work of Next Administration.

The chief function of the next Administration, in my judgment, is distinct from, and a progressive development of, that which has been performed by President Roosevelt. The chief function of the next Administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained, by which the law-breakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible.

Under the Present Rate Bill.

Under the present rate bill, and under all amendments, the burden of the Interstate Commerce Commission in supervising and regulating the operation of the railroads of this country has grown so heavy that it is utterly impossible for that tribunal to hear and dispose, in any reasonable time, of the many complaints, queries and issues that are brought before it for decision. It ought 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 individuals and by a department of the Government charged with the executive business of supervising the operation of railroads.

There should be a classification of that vast percentage of industrial corporations having power and opportunity to effect illegal restraints of trade and monopolies, and legislation either inducing or compelling them to subject themselves to registry and to proper publicity regulations and supervision of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Railway Traffic Agreements.

It is agreeable to note in this regard that the Republican platform expressly and the Democratic platform impliedly, approve an amendment to the interstate commerce law by which interstate railroads may make useful traffic agreements if approved by the commission.

Valuation of Railroads.

It is clear that the sum of all rates or receipts of a railway, less proper expenses, should be limited to a fair profit upon the reasonable value of its property, and that if the sum exceeds this measure it ought to be reduced.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has now the power to ascertain the value of the physical railroad property, if necessary, in determining the reasonableness of rates. If the machinery for doing so is not adequate, as is probable, it should be made so.

Control of Corporations.

The fact is that nearly all corporations doing a commercial business are engaged in interstate commerce, and if they all were required to take out a Federal license or a Federal charter, the burden upon the interstate business of the country would become intolerable.

the union and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

Injunctions and Labor.

What they have not the right to do is to injure their employer's property, to injure their employer's 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 to aid them in their struggle, but they may not through the instrumentality of a threatened or actual boycott compel third persons against their will and having no interest in their controversy to come to their assistance. These principles have for a great many years been settled by the courts of this country.

Threatened unlawful injuries to business, like those described above, can only be adequately remedied by an injunction to prevent them.

Asiatic Immigration.

In the matter of the limitation upon Asiatic immigration, referred to in the Democratic platform, it is sufficient to say that the present Republican Administration has shown itself able to minimize the evils suggested.

For an Income Tax.

In my judgment an amendment to the Constitution for an income tax is not necessary. I believe that an income tax and should be devised which under the decisions of the Supreme Court will conform to the Constitution.

Election of Senators.

With respect to the election of Senators by the people, personally I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question.

The Conclusion.

As said in our platform, we Republicans go before the country, said Judge Taft, asking the support, not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens, whom, regardless of past political differences, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America.

With the removal of the issue was shifted for the review of the parade. Judge Taft took his stand and watched the marchers pass by for nearly two hours.

BOY BURNED AT STAKE.

Seventeen-Year-Old Black Lad Attacked White Girl in Texas.

Greenville, Texas.—Ted Smith, a seventeen-year-old negro boy, who assaulted Miss Viola Delancey three miles from Greenville, was burned at the stake in the public square here in broad daylight.

Miss Delancey is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Delancey, living three miles southwest of Greenville. While her father was in the field plowing and her mother was visiting at a neighbor's house, a short distance away, the girl started out to the rural mail box, 300 yards from her home.

When she reached a point near the mail box the negro came out from his hiding place in the woods, held a pistol at her face and attacked her.

After the crime he tried to make his escape, but the girl ran to the house and raised the alarm. Soon there were about 500 men, together with the officers, searching and scouring the Caddo Creek bottom for the negro. He was captured and put in jail.

The news that the negro was in jail soon leaked out, and the people began to congregate faster and pour in from the rural districts, until the throng swelled to 5000 or 6000 by 8 o'clock in the morning.

The peace officers did all they could to save the prisoner's life, and speeches were made in the public square by District Judge R. L. Porter and District Judge T. D. Montrose, who promised that a special Grand Jury would be empaneled, the negro tried, and, if convicted, would be hanged by law, all in one day.

This did not satisfy the crowd, and they demanded of Sheriff Hemsell that he send the negro out to the girl's home and let her identify him, or else they would take him by force. About a dozen officers started with the prisoner. They made the trip, and on their return reached the jail door, when the crowd pressed forward, overpowered the officers and took the prisoner, dragged him to the public square and burned him.

Suicide Under Blazing Bed.

After driving his wife from the house and then sending his two children to her with a cash and jewelry, he died in his property, Stephen Joshua, a store proprietor of Wisawa, Pa., saturated his bed with kerosene, set it ablaze, and crawling under it fired three bullets into his head, dying almost instantly. It is said Joshua was extremely jealous of his wife.

Ohio Banker Surrenders.

Henry W. Gazzell, wanted for the alleged embezzlement of \$32,000 of the funds from the defunct Farmers and Merchants' Bank, drove to police headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, in an automobile and gave himself up. He was released at once in \$3000 bail.

Buy the Seven Gables.

Miss Caroline Emmerton, one of the richest women in Salem, Mass., has just purchased the celebrated "House of the Seven Gables" about which Hawthorne wrote, together with a large tract of land in the rear. She will use the estate in settlement of her will.

Congressman Powers Dead.

United States Representative Lewis Powers, of the Fourth Maine Congressional District, died at his summer home in Houlton, Me. He was forced to leave Washington, D. C., for Brookline, Mass., early in the spring by an attack of grip.

The Kaiser's Yachts Coming.

The Imperial Yacht Club of Kiel, Germany, will send three southerly class yachts to Marblehead, Mass., in August of 1909 for a series of races with any three American special rangers that may be selected.

The Labor World.

Chicago has a school of instruction for railway trainmen.

Cigar makers at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, have formed a union.

A Women's Label League has recently been organized at La Crosse, Wis.

The insurance agents of Wheeling, W. Va., propose to organize a labor union for their self-protection in the near future.

In Paris, France, nearly a third of the streets were blocked with rubbish and workmen's materials, owing to the labor crisis.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Glidden Ascends 4200 Feet.

North Adams, Mass.—Charles J. Glidden, of Boston, made a flight alone in the balloon Boston from here. He was in the air just an hour, and reached a height of 4200 feet. He landed without incident at Petersburg, N. Y., fifteen miles away.

Women Would Sign Votes.

Annapolis, Md.—For the first time the women of Annapolis, who pay taxes, had the right of suffrage in the \$40,000 bond issue election. The defeat of the proposed issue is largely credited to their votes.

Stole \$1900 on Street Car.

Philadelphia.—James A. Baughn, a messenger employed by the Empire Trust Company, was robbed of a wallet containing \$1900 on a street car. He was on his way to the Sub-Treasury. The thief escaped.

Release Horse Thief; Lock Up Jailor.

Bassett, Neb.—A gang of horse thieves held up the county jail here, released Bill Hazard, a noted horse thief, locked the jailer in a cell and escaped.

Wrestlers Fall Into Canal; Drown.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The second double drowning here in two days occurred with Joseph Brizsky and Stephen Wolsetski as the victims. During their noon hour the men engaged in a wrestling match, fell into the power canal and were drowned.

Esperantists' Congress Ends.

Chautauqua, N. Y.—The International Congress of Esperantists closed here and the members enjoyed an excursion on Lake Chautauqua. Twenty-five hundred dollars in individual subscriptions was secured at the last session for the holding of the fifth international congress in the United States.

Blow From Baseball Fatal.

Elizabeth, N. J.—William Hefferman, twenty years old, died in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital here from paralysis, brought on by being struck by a baseball. He was catching and wore a mask, but the ball hit him back of his left ear.

Rests With President.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt will decide whether the eight cadets of the Military Academy who have been suspended for hazing shall be dismissed or after a year's suspension shall be severely reprimanded and permitted to re-enter the academy.

Service For New Hampshire.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Visiting Charles M. Floyd, of Manchester, visited Portsmouth and completed arrangements for the presentation of a silver service by the State to the new battleship New Hampshire.

Bather Drowns at Summer Camp.

Suffern, N. Y.—Frank Gray, of New York, who was spending the summer at Mombasha Lake, was drowned at the Y. M. C. A. camp. Gray could not swim and wore a pair of water wings.

G. A. R. Quits Parade.

Mount Vernon, Ind.—At the unveiling of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument here, veterans of the Civil War refused to march in the parade behind the veterans of the Spanish War and formed a parade of their own.

Tunnel Into Hidden River.

Berne, Switzerland.—Through the tapping of a subterranean lake or river the Loetschberg tunnel, in the Bernese Alps, was flooded and twenty-five workmen were drowned.

Hawaiian Naval Reserve.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—The visit of the battleship fleet has led to a movement here for the organization of a naval reserve, to be recruited mainly from native Hawaiians.

Planchette Swindler Flees.

Berlin.—The planchette swindler, Willis J. Skinner, alias William E. Scott, of Boston, who was arrested near Berlin last February, charged with receiving large sums of money in the sale of these articles, by means of which he declared people could hypnotize themselves and read the future, has jumped his bail of \$25,000.

New Airship Tested at Aldershot.

Aldershot.—The new airship of the British army made the first of a series of trials. The flight was a brief one, but successful. The airship did a circle of two miles.

French Airship Wrecked.

Paris.—The engine of M. Biorot's monoplane gave out while he was flying at a height of fifteen feet. The machine crashed to the earth and was wrecked. The aeronaut escaped with contusions.

200 Casualties in Teheran.

Teheran, Persia.—A heavy cannonade, it is reported, has been going on at Tabriz. Advice received here on the casualties number 200. The residents of Tabriz have made an appeal to the Shah through the European legations here. Disorders are reported in Ispahan and other places.

Sir W. R. Cremer Dead.

London.—Sir William Randal Cremer, Member of Parliament, who was first elected in 1885 and for thirty-seven years secretary of the International Arbitration League, is dead.

Ten Killed in Feud.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil.—A fatal political feud is reported from the little town of St. An du Paranahyba, in the State of Matto Grosso. The trouble arose over local politics and was confined to two families, both prominent and influential. The ill feeling ran so high that a general armed contest resulted, in which ten men were killed. Among the dead are two magistrates.

Commons After Meat Trust.

London.—The British Government is taking up the campaign against the American meat combine seriously.

WOLF AT THE DOOR--"I NEVER COULD STAND FACTORY SMOKE."



—Cartoon by W. A. Rogers, in the New York Herald.

SOMETHING NEW IN SWINDLES.

Amazing Progress in the Higher Branches of the Criminal Art is Shown by the Elaborate Cleverness of the Ruse Used to Separate a Pennsylvania Hotelkeeper From His Hard-earned Wealth.

Some progress in the higher branches of criminal art is argued by the following narrative of how a Pennsylvania hotel keeper was led to part with \$15,000 of his hard earned wealth under the delusion that he was betting it on a prize fight gotten up by the amusement of a party of Chicago and Philadelphia millionaires. Of course the fight was arranged solely for the benefit of the hotel keeper. The "millionaires" are represented in the Rogues' Gallery.

The elaborate cleverness of this swindle also argues that the country is getting educated. A novelist and thousands of newspaper reporters have explained again and again the trick of the "wretappers," which has trapped many a man that would not have bet a dollar on a straight horse race. Gold bricks are seldom sold nowadays, and the green goods game appears to be so generally known by this time that a confidence man is driven to his wits' end for device to part the common from his hoard. One cannot help thinking that the same amount of ingenuity expended on nominally legitimate schemes for getting someone else's money, or directed into absolutely honest and useful work, would have paid the inventors of the fake prize fight much more handsomely than their originality in crime did reward them.

New York City.—Swindling operations which have netted more than \$1,000,000 a year for the last three years will be revealed, the police believe, through the capture of Frederick Gondorf.

Gondorf was arrested on the charge of having swindled Frederick Holzmagel, a Scranton hotel proprietor, out of \$15,000 on a fake prize fight, and it is said the evidence will implicate him in the robbing of William F. Walker, who looted the New Britain Savings Bank of more than \$500,000.

At the examination in the Tombs Court every effort will be made to have Gondorf held on the complaint of Holzmagel, in order to give the detectives an opportunity to locate the hand of swindlers. Although using Holzmagel's charge to hold Gondorf, the detectives of the Central Office are after much bigger game, in the shape of bonds, valued at \$120,000, which were part of the loot stolen by Walker from the New Britain bank.

These bonds, consisting of \$49,000 of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad securities, \$35,000 of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul bonds, \$15,000 Rochester and Pittsburgh bonds, and a number of other smaller parcels, have never been disposed of, and it is declared that they are still in the possession of the members of the swindling band to which Gondorf is suspected of belonging.

Band Had Immense Resources.

The immense resources of this band is illustrated by the story of Holzmagel, who declares that, while they were duping him, they made a flash of \$230,000. He says that this was in genuine currency and not stage cash, and declares that it would have been impossible to deceive him.

According to Holzmagel the swindlers pursued the same tactics with him as they did with Walker, with the exception that they used the prize fight game, instead of the wire tapping scheme. One of the band, who went by the name of Webber, stopped at Holzmagel's hotel in Scranton and gained the boniface's confidence by a legitimate business proposition. Webber represented himself as a bond salesman. Holzmagel is interested in some coal lands in Tennessee which he is anxious to sell.

On learning this, Webber told Holzmagel that he knew some millionaires who were also interested in coal lands, and that he might be able to dispose of Holzmagel's holdings.

The specific millionaires mentioned were the Cudahys, of Chicago. Webber, after some correspondence, arranged a meeting with "Mr. Cudahy's secretary," by the name of "Blair." It was while the business of disposing of the coal property was being discussed that the swindling game was broached. Blair said that his employers were "sporty," and

that they had a prize fighter by the name of Sullivan whom they were willing to back for any amount. Blair said they were in Bridgeport, Conn., and that Sullivan was with them. He then unfolded a scheme by which he and Holzmagel were to win \$20,000 from the "Cudahys."

He said that he knew a prize fighter in Boston, Collins by name, who could defeat Sullivan. Holzmagel agreed that it was an easy way to get money and the prize fight was arranged. Holzmagel put up \$5000 as his portion of the bet. Blair furnished the other \$15,000. The "Cudahys" backed Sullivan for \$20,000. The fight was pulled off in Bridgeport, Conn. Of course Collins lost, but Blair declared it was on a fluke, and begged Holzmagel to back him for another fight.

Got \$10,000 More.

The "Cudahys" offered to bet three to one on the second fight, and Holzmagel hurried to Scranton to secure more money. He returned with \$10,000, which he put up on Collins, and again he lost. It was at this fight that \$230,000 was bet, Blair ostensibly making wagers amounting to \$75,000.

After the fight the "Cudahys" turned the money over to Blair, their secretary, telling him to deposit it and send checks to the winner. Blair then made a proposition to Holzmagel that they run away with the money. He told Holzmagel to go to Albany, to the Ten Eyck, where he would meet him and divide. Holzmagel went, but Blair failed to meet him, and Holzmagel came to New York and consulted Lawyer John M. Coleman, of No. 115 Broadway, who laid the matter before District Attorney Jerome. Holzmagel was taken to the Rogues' Gallery, where he identified the pictures of Frederick Gondorf and James Morgan, alias Deafy Morris, as the two men who posed as the Cudahys.

The arrest of Gondorf, Holzmagel, as one of the band. The arrest of Gondorf immediately led the police to connect the men of the band with the Walker swindlers. His brother, Charles Gondorf, was arrested shortly after Walker's flight, and was charged with having been a party to the swindle, which looted the New Britain Bank. Charles Gondorf was held for trial and after a ward was released on \$25,000 bail, furnished by "Bob" Nelson. He is now running a gambling house in Atlantic City.

Walker, however, refused to implicate any one in his stealing. He said that he did not remember the names of the men who swindled him. His taciturnity destroyed the last hope the Pinkertons had of recovering the money. Frederick Gondorf's arrest, however, has changed the prospect, and it is now believed that the \$120,000 in bonds may be recovered.

Mont Blanc Climbers Were 130 Last Year

Geneva.—Statistics have just been published showing that during last year 130 Alpinists climbed to the summit of Mont Blanc. Twenty of the climbers were English and eight were Americans. Fourteen of the climbers were women, the majority being English.

The ages of the Alpinists varied from fifteen to fifty-five years, and among them were a prince, a general, two barons, a priest, several doctors, lawyers and a Swiss chimney sweep.

Prominent People.

Mr. Bryan is younger than Mr. Roosevelt by almost two years. Henry Phipps, the Pittsburgh millionaire, has donated \$500,000 for the study of insanity.

The Prince of Wales, at Quebec, gave \$10,000 to be used in maintaining the Plains of Abraham as a permanent memorial.

The sons of Governor McCord, of Arizona, and Commodore Kitson, of St. Paul, are earning their living as laborers in Everett, Wash. Young Kitson's part of his father's estate was \$2,000,000.

Not a Success.

On a Southern plantation the dairy hands were accustomed to do the milking, squatting down in a primitive fashion, until the owner introduced milking stools.

But the first experience with innovation was not a success. The negro who sallied forth with the stool returned bruised and battered, and with an empty pail.

"I done my best, sah," he explained. "Dat stool looked all right to me, but the cow she won't sit on it!"

Bad as the Egg.

A witty as well as a soft answer will sometimes turn away wrath. A candidate, in the midst of a stirring address, was struck by a rotten egg full in the face. Pausing to wipe away the contents of the missile, he calmly continued:

"I have always contended that my opponent's arguments were very unsound!"

The crowd roared, and he was no longer molested.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Fogs and Sandbanks.

Fogs are common over sandbanks because shallow water covering sandbanks is colder than the deep sea. The Banks of Newfoundland fogs are aggravated by the warm Gulf Stream running into this layer of cold water.

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.

Big Gooseberry Pies.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the time honored Gooseberry Fair at Tollesbury, and a feature of the survival has always been the baking of huge gooseberry pies. The object was to give a welcome home to fathers and brothers who have been away on racing or pleasure yachts or fishing, and each family used to prepare a huge pie for its homecoming seafarers in specially large dishes. There have been Tollesbury pies that held as much as a peck or half a peck of fruit, and tradition even relates that one pie was so large that the local baker had to remove one or two bricks to get it into its oven.—From the London Standard.

A Friend Indeed.

A party of Scotsmen had been having a little celebration in a Canadian township, and unsteady were the steps on the home-coming in the morning. One fell by the wayside and called for help from another wayfarer. The would-be good Samaritan tried to steady himself as he looked down upon the fallen one, and then settled matters by saying: "I canna help ye up, but I'll lie doon 'aside ye."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Iron cloth is made from steel, and has the appearance of horsehair cloth. It is largely used by tailors as a material for stiffening the shoulders and collars of coats.

HEALTH AND INCOME. Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts, which I did, making this food a large part of at least two meals a day.

"To-day I am free from brain-tire, dizziness and all the ills of an over-worked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

New Line to Butte Finished.

The last spike connecting Butte, Mont., with Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul coast extension has been driven. Through passenger trains from Chicago will be running into Butte by September.

Mexico Departs 600 Chinese.

The Mexican federal authorities have ordered the deportation of 600 Chinamen, who arrived at the port of Salina Cruz a few days ago direct from Oriental ports.

Feminine Notes.

Washington was visited during June by 2400 newly married couples from all over the country.

Mrs. John B. Stetson was married in Philadelphia to Count Santa Eulalia, Portuguese Consul at Chicago.

Dr. W. T. Power, of New York, and Miss Esther Redmond, daughter of John E. Redmond, were married in London.

In filing her petition of bankruptcy Miss Sophia Kluber, of Trenton, N. J., included in her list of property "one gold engagement ring on the finger of her petitioner, value \$5."