Senator Dolliver, assisted by eight er aine other progressive Republicans, vainly attempted Thursday to secure some concession in the wool schedule of the tarter bill All their amendments were voted down by the usual majorty. The wool schedule was debated all day and at 5:30 a recess was taken intil 8 o'clock, when the discussion was resumed. The House was in sestion just eleven minutes and adjournid until Monday.

Iucome tax shared with the wool tchedule the attention of the Senate furing Friday's sitting of that body, and after discussion of an hour or more its further consideration was postponed until June 18. This action was the result of a motion made by Senator Aldrich, which followed a charge by Senator Bailey that undue influence was being brought to bear against the proposed income tax amendment to the tariff bill. Mr. Aldrich declared that he knew of no such effort, but pleaded for the postponement of the question until the schedules should be disposed of. The Senate refused, by the decisive vote of 59 to 8, to recommit the wool schedule to the Committee on Finance on motion of Mr. Cummins and thus finally concluded the consideration of that schedule. Only a few of the progressive Republicans supported the motion. Openly declaring his opinion that Senator Aldrich had lost the confidence of other Republican Senators which a leader should have, Mr. La Follette made a determined fight to compel the adoption of amendments to the wool schedule which were Thursday presented by himself. There were two dozen or more of them, and all were voted down, 44 to 32. Senator Bacon forced votes on two amendments reducing to 30 per cent ad valorem the duty on wool and woolen goods, but he failed to obtain the support of any of the Republican Senators, even the progressives refusing to follow him. The House was not in

Having completed consideration of ftems of the tariff bill that had been passad over under objections by Sena tors during its second reading the ad journment of the Senate Saturday marked an important period in the progress of the measure. When the bill is again taken up it will be upon its third reading for the final disposi tion of items upon which the most pronounced objections have been made. In completing the second reading of the bill, works of art, over twenty years old, and collections illustrating the progress of the arts over one hundred years old, which were placed it the free list by the committee or finance, were retained there after an Interesting debate by a vote of 53 to 16. The starch industry received protection by a reversal of the recommendations made by the committee by which taploca and sago flour will be subject to a duty of 1 cent a pound when not imported for food. Crude potash, potash carbonate, caustic potash and radium were placed upon the free list. The House was not in ses-

Sugar was the stirring subject be fore the Senate. Monday. It was brought to the front in connection with the consideration of the financa committee's substitute for the House provision of the tariff bill regulating the admission of Philippine articles into the United States. Mr. Bristow criticised the clause providing a duty on sugar admitted into the Philippines equal to that on sugar brought into the United States and exempting 300, 600 tons of Philippine sugar from duty when brought into the United States. It was contended that the provisions were intended to promote the interests of the American sugar trust and not to benefit the Philippine producers. The supporters of the provision argued that to admit sugar into the islands free of duty would be to open the way for its free admission into this country. The only vote taken during the day session was on an amendment by Mr. Bristow admitting sugar into the Philippines free of duty. It was lost, 11 to 49. The Senate at 5:30 p. m. took a recess until 8 o'clock, when the discussion of the Philippine tariff was resumed. After a session of ten minutes the House adjourned until Thursthe conduct in office of J. Blair Schoenfeldt, Indian agent at Union Station, Indian Territory, in 1904. Following the investigation by Bede, Schoenfeldt resigned, but the reports were never

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS. The Florida Senate has passed a bill providing life imprisonment for

Texas competition has put the on ion-growing industry in the Bermuda islands out of business, according to dispatches from New York, where many who formerly owned onion farms in the Bermudas are arriving.

Dr. Gould, of the Norwegian hospital in New York, amputated a leg and foot, then sent them to the morgue with a properly made-out certificate describing their "death." The coroner \$1.56; corn, No. 2 mixed, 75c to 770 Insists this makes it necessary for him to hold an inquest.

Stephen Barno, whose back was broken by failing from a scaffold in New York, will leave the White Plains \$2.50 to \$7.75; sheep, good to choice hospital completely cured. It is one of the few cases where a patient with I shattered vertebræ has completely re-

Rear Admirsl Glies B. Harber, commanding the Asiatic squadron of the Pacific fieet, with his staff and the emptains of the ships composing the squadron, were granted an audience hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.70; sheep. \$3.00 to with the Emperor and Empress of \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.58 to \$1.50; corn. Japan in Tokyo. The officers were prosented by Ambassador O'Brien.



Further evidences of the improving state of business generally are seen in a lower record of failures and a new high five-day exhibit of heavy payments through the banks. The official report and other advices indicate that the crops make seasonable progress, the growing condition being entirely favorable. Unsettled weather here retarded full activity in the leading retail lines, but considerable demand developed in the wholesale branches of general merchandise and shipments by dry goods houses were larger than usual at this period. Transportation of freight and passengers show expansion. There is a notably increased marketing and outgo of grain, and heavier movements occur in finished products of the mills and factories and in lumber, wool and building materials.

Improved demands strengthen the

conditions in iron and steel, and this causes more drawing upon capacity of furnaces, forges, foundries and car shops. Rallroad needs come forward quite freely now and are of more variety and extent than recently noted. The effect stimulates preparations for extended enterprise in manufacturing and more hands find re-employment Numerous bookings strengthen operations in pig iron, rails, equipment, brass weeking and furniture. Heavy consumers find the cost of supplies rising, and this induces wider buying to protect future requirements. The markets for raw materials are amply stocked, except hides, which decreased in variety and have firmer prices for the better qualities. Industrial pros pects would be brighter with an early settlement of tariff revision, but much encouragement is derived from the excellent outlook in agriculture, values of the principal farm products assuring an accession of wealth to advance

manufactures and distribution Bank clearings aggregate \$275,108, 417 for five days and exceed those for six days a year ago by 27.6 per cent The total for the corresponding wee

in 1907 was \$246,844,613. "ailures reported in the Chicago, district number 21, against 25 last week, 21 in 1908 and 14 in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 4. against 6 last week, 8 in 1908 and b in 1907.-Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Reports from leading industries are. on the whole, favorable, so far as booking of future orders is concerned. 2ron and steel are active in finished lines, though output is still below normal in some districts. Some wage advances are reported and resumptions of blast furnaces are reducing the labor supply. There is reported a widening demand for cotton goods; print cloths have regained the loss of a few weeks ago; woolen goods trade reports are of good business booked or pending, and wool, though tess active than of late, is still very strong at high-level prices. The leather trade is active, with high prices ruling in sympathy with hides and skins, which are apparently scarce. Eastern shoe orders are fair. Shipments are 24 per cent larger than a year ago, but smaller than in any previous year back to 1902. Building trade reports confirm earlier predic tions of a record spring construction in an enormous total far surpassing all previous monthly records ever compiled.

Business failure for the week end ing with June 10 in the United States were 197, against 191 last week, 253 in the like week of 1908, 161 in 1907, 170 in 1906 and 175 in 1905. Fallures in Canada for the week number 22 which compares with 29 last week and 24 in the like week of 1908 .-Bradstreet's.

Chicago-Cattle common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.50 to \$7.85; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.25 day. Upon motion of Representative to \$6.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.57 to \$1.50; Murphy of Missouri, a resolution was corn, No. 2, 74c to 76c; oats, standard passed, calling upon the Secretary of 57c to 58c; rge, No. 2, 88c to 90c; hay, the Interior to forward the reports of timothy, \$8.00 - \$16.00; prairie, \$8.00 Cyrus Bede, an Indian inspector, on to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, per bushel, 78c to 87c.

Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; bogs \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.56 to \$1.57; corn, No. 3 yellow, 76c to 78c; oats, No. 3 white, 61c to 62c; rye, No. 2, 91c to 92c. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern,

\$1.33 to \$1.36; corn, No. 8, 70e to 72e; oats, standard, 58c to 59c; rye, No. 1. 87c to 80c; barley, standed, 70c to 81c; pork, mess, \$19.25. Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers,

\$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$8.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$9.00. New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.65;

hogs, \$3.50 to \$8.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red. \$1.50 to \$1.51; corn, No. 2, 83c to 84c; outs, natural white, 62c to 65c; butter, creamery, 22c to 20c; eggs, western, 17c to 22c. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1,55 to onts, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 60c; rye, No 2, 80c to 90c; clover seed, \$6.25

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.09 to \$5.50; hogs, good to choice heavy. \$2.50 to \$0.15; wheat, No. 2, \$1.56 to \$1.57; corn, No. 2 white, 73c to 74c onts, No. 2 white, 54c to 55c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.05; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.80; sheep. \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.64 to \$1.65; corn. No. 2, 78e to 74e; onts. No. 2, 56e to 57e; rye. No. 2, 83c to 80c.

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; No. 2 mixed, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 58c to 59c; rye, No. 2, 90c to 92c. OCEAN LINER IS WRECKED.

Blavonia Goes Ashore in Azores-410

Passengers Safely Taken Off. The transatlantic steamer Slavenia of the Cunard line, bearing 110 saloon passengers and 300 steerage passeng gra, was stranded Friday off Flores sland in the Azores group. The vessel is practically a wreck and it is shought that refloating will be impos albie. The vessel was bound from New York to Naples and Genoa.

None of the passengers was lost in the wreck, however, owing to the quick work of rescue which was done by the liner Prinzess Irene of the North German Lloyd line and the Hamburg-American liner Batavia These two vessels, summoned by wireless from the Slavenia, stood by and took off all of the passengers, the saloon guests being taken aboard the Prinzess Irene and the steerage passengers being taken off by the Batavia. The list of cabin passengers as given out by the Cunard line contains but few addresses, but the first class passengers are practically all Ameri-

The weather conditions were not mentioned in the dispatches, but it is surmised that the sea was calm and that the stranding of the Slavonia was due to foggy weather. Flores island is the most westerly of the Azores group with dangerous and precipitous cliffs. The island is about 30 miles long and nine miles wide. It is thickly populated and has a hilly surface of which the highest point is an extinct crater. The inhabitants raise cattle and poultry and wheat for the Spanish markets.

The Slavonia was a sister ship of the Ultonia, Pannonia and Carpathia and one of the best liners in the Mediterranean trade. It was a steel twin screw of 10,600 tons gross and 510 feet long. It was valued at about

U. S. GAINS IN CANADA TRADE.

Reports Show That British Are

Losing Dominion Business. Merchandise from the United States forms a steadily increasing share of the imports of Canada, as shown by figures from Canadian official publications just received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington. Furthermore, Canada's imports from Great Britain have declined during their period of increase from this country. Whereas imports from the United States to Canada Increased from 34.03 per cent of the total importations of Canada in 1869 to 60.4 per cent of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, the imports from Great Britain have decreased during the same period from 56.2 per cent to 23.69 per cent. Twothirds of Canada's imports are manufactured, amounting in 1907, the last year for which statistics are available, to \$166,000,000. Of this amount \$89,-000,000 worth, 53 per cent of the total, were from the United States, and only \$54,000,000, or 33 per cent, from Great Britain. Merchandise entering Canada from the United Kingdom and most of the British colonies is admitted at rates materially below those of the general tariff paid by merchandise from the United States.

\$650,000 FIRE: MAN KILLED.

Big Mill and Elevator of Cereal Company at Decatur, Ill., Destroyed.

In a fire which started shortly after 1 a. m. Tuesday from electric wiring on the sixth floor of the mill of the Decatur Cereal Company, the entire plant was destroyed, with a loss of \$650,000. The insurance is \$165,000. In addition to 80,000 bushels of corn in an adjacent elevator, also owned by the Decatur Cereal Company, were destroyed. In an effort to rescue some of the office effects of the firm, John Sheehy, a fireman, was struck on the head by a falling timber and was instantly killed. The buildings were situated at Eldorado and Vandyke streets, with a frontage of two blocks on the Wabash railroad. The elevator had a capacity of 100,000 bushels of corn. The entire local fire department responded to the general alarm, but from a lack of water pressure they could do nothing to check the progress of the blaze. The company manufactured starch, but one of its main products was corn grits, used largely by brewers. It employed a large number of men and was one of the biggest manufactories of Decatur.

WANT TO EXPEL PROF. FOSTER.

Baptist Ministers Say Educator's Views Proclaim Him Unitarian.

The efforts of the Chicago Baptist ministers to expel Prof. George Burnam Foster from the church and if possible from the faculty of Chicago University have stirred up the biggest row the church there has seen in many years. The ministers declare that Dr. Foster's views, as laid down in his latest book, "The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence," proclaim him no longer a Baptist. They say he is a Unitarian and has insulted his fellow clergymen. Foster refuses to resign and asserts he is a "Typical old-fashioned Baptist. of the kind that fought, bled and died for human freedom.

Dr. Foster's 17-year-old son George has added humor to the serious situation by his action when he defended his father on "constitutional grounds." He demanded that the ministers "review the book, not the man," saying it was against the constitution of this government to restrict a man's thoughts.

WOMAN KILS SON AND HERSELF.

Iliness of Boy is Believed to Have Worried Politician's Wife. Mrs. Elizabeth Shasp, well known in society and the wife of G. V. Sharp, a politician and manufacturer of Salem, U., killed her 12-year-old son, Harold, and then herself with a revolver. The motive for the tragedy is believed to be the woman's sorrow over the incurable nature of her son's malady. He had been mentally deficient from birth. Mrs. Sharp was 28 years old.

WHOLE NATION PAYS HOMAGE TO WRIGHTS

Aviators in Washington Receive Aero Club Medals from President Taft.

THOUSANDS ATTEND CEREMONY

Jovernors Send Laudatory Messages Which Are to Be Given to the "Conquerors of the Air."

The achievement of man-flight, for which men have striven for more than 4,000 years, was celebrated in Washington Thursday. After receiving homage from the rulers of Europe, Wilbur and Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohlo, on that day received their first public recognition by their fellow countrymen. In the east room of the White House President Taft presented to the inventors the gold medals awarded to them by the Aero Club of America to commemorate the invention of the first successful flying ma-

The event was one of national interest. The governors of the various States sent laudatory messages congratulating the Wrights on their sucess. These, together with the resolutions adopted by the numerous scientific organizations and letters written by prominent scientists, have been put in book form and will be presented to the Wrights.

The Wright brothers, after being entertained at luncheon by the Aero Club of Washington, proceeded to the White House, They were presented to the President by Representative Herbert Parsons of New York, who told of their great achievements. In presenting the medals, President Taft spoke briefly. More than 1,000 invitations had been sent out for the White House ceremony.

At its annual meeting last year the Aero Club of America, the pioneer aviation club in the United States, elected the Wrights to honorary membership and decided to award to each a gold medal. These were procured at a cost of \$2,300, obtained through the subscriptions of its members. The medals bear the likenesses of the two brothers on one side and an inscripion on the reverse side.

Wilbur and Orville Wright, accompanied by their sister, Miss Katherine Wright, were met at the station by a delegation from the Aero Club of America. The Wright brothers were taken to the Cosmos Club, where they were entertained

ARSENIC IS FOUND IN BREAD.

Rich Indiana Woman Thinks Poison That Killed Farmer Was for Her.

The presence of arsenic in the bread sample sent to the food and drug laboratory of the State Board of Health by former Congressman John C. Cheney of Sullivan, Ind., has been established by a test just completed, and on the strength of the discovery preparations are being made to investigate the cause of the recent death of Spencer Spriggs, living in Haddon Township, Sullivan County. In addition to the bread samples, a sample of flour was sent to the laboratory, but this has not yet been tested. Spriggs and Sam and Howard Whitfield are said to have been poisoned May 24, the symptoms being ptomaine poisoning. The two Whitfields recovered, but Spriggs died.

Mrs. Flora Haddon believes the poison was placed in the bread in order to cause her death. Spriggs lived on her farm. Mrs. Haddon had told of receiving three anonymous letters recently on which were pictured a skull and crossbones, telling her to leave or she would be killed. Mrs. Haddon was recently defendant in a suit brought by Frank Crawford, postmaster in the Hawaiian islands, involving land valued at \$200,000. The jury decided in her favor.

FIGHT FOR THE PENNANTS.

Standing of Clubs in the Principal Base Ball Leagues. NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg .. 32 12 Ph'd'lphia .18 23 Chicago ... 29 18 St. Louis .. 19 27 Cincinnati .26 21 Brooklyn ..17 26 New York .21 19 Boston13 29

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit 29 15 Cleveland .20 22 Ph'd'lphia .24 18 Chicago ... 18 22 New York .22 18 St. Louis .. 17 25

Boston 24 20 Wash'gton .13 27 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Ind'upolis .32 24 Minu'polis .25 Columbus .30 24 Kan. City .21 29 Milwaukee .29 24 Toledo20 29

outsville .29 25 St. Paul ... 19 28

Hitchcock Estate Is \$231,136. An inventory of the personal estate of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Interior, filed with the Probate Court in St. Louis, shows: Stocks, 3224,370; cash, \$6,766.82; total, \$231,136. Mr. Hitchcock dled at the ome of his son-in-law, Commander W. S. Sims, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.,

Magazine Explodes: 500 Hurt. A dispatch from Cracow, Austrian Coland, says 500 persons were wound d by the explosion of an army power magazine there Saturday night. Threa soldiers were killed, forty houses were wrecked, hundreds of other houses were damaged.

Unts Beer Glass on Wager; Dies. A freak wager that ended fatally vas brought to light when James Shea. a laborer, 38 years old, died at his home in Erooklyn, N. Y., as the result of eating a beer glass Feb. 10.

800 CANAL IS WRECKED.

Three Ships and Many Lives Are Endangered by Accident.

With all the weight of Lake Superior behind it, an ungoverned forrent of water now rushes through the \$4, 000,000 Canadian canal built to carry vessels around the impassable rapids of the Saint Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The entire fall of approximately twenty feet is concentrated in the lock which was wrecked Wednesday when the steamer Perry G. Walker of the Gilchrist fleet rammed her bow through the lower gate.

The upper gates were open when

the Walker crushed open the lower gates and the tremendous power of the rapids was given instant play. The steamer Assinibola, a big Canadian Pacific passenger liner, moored within the lock chamber, was torn away from her moorings. Riding on the crest of the flood, she fammed the Walker from her path, the Assinibola's port auchor ripping a hole in the Walker's side. The liner's engine crew put on full steam ahead in a desperate endeavor to give the big vessel steerageway, and, with her wheelsmen battling to overcome the swirling currents, the Assinibola swept into the open reaches of the river below. The Assinibola's cargo shifted, and this gave her a considerable list, and several plates on her port side forward of amidships were loosened. The Walker was whirled around several times, and finally anded on a shoal out of the channel. It is said she is undamaged below the

water line. The ore-laden steamer Crescent City of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, which was just entering the locks from Lake Superior when the accident occurred, was swept downstream like a feather. She overtook the Assinibola and struck the latter two glancing blows after having a great hole torn in her side as she swept past the broken lower gate. Tugs caught her and towed her to the American side, where she settled to the bottom. Both the upper gates of the lock and one lower gate were wrenched from their moorings. The other lower gate still hangs to its fastenings, twisted and broken.

The loss to the Canadian government will probably reach \$250,000 and the damage to the Crescent City is estimated at \$100,000. The damage to the steamers Walker and Assinibola was comparatively light. Captain Mosher of the steamer Walker declares that the accident was caused by his engineer making a mistake and throwing his lever to "full speed ahead" on the captain's signal to "back up."

BALLOON INDIANA LAST TO LAND

Fisher and Bambaugh Descend Six Miles North of Dickson, Tenn.

Carl Fisher and G. L. Bumbaugh of Indianapolis, who started from there Saturday afternoon in the national balloon race, landed with their balloon, Indiana, six miles north of Dickson, Tenn., at 6 p. m., Monday, according to advices received. It was the last balloon to land. The aeronauts had landed previously at Ashland City, Tenn., to take on water. According to a dispatch from that town they landed on a pile of ties. They reascended and started northwest. They maintained. according to the dispatch, that the fact that they did not touch ground would prevent their being disqualified. Dr. Goethe Link and J. R. Irvin of the balloon Indianapolis did not know they had won the first prize in the handicap balloon race until they reached Louisville.



It is reported on good authority that J. P. Morgan & Co. have underwritten \$15,000,000 of the \$60,000,000 of bonds to be issued by the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

The Soo Railroad Company has let the contract for the construction of 220 miles of track from Moose Lake on the Duluth line to Thief River Falls on the Winnipeg line. conditions for the month of May than

in the corresponding month of last year are indicated in preliminary reports of the principal Western railroads.

The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company have been called to a meeting at which plans for the merging of twenty-one subsidiary lines under one corporation will be executed. This will not affect the Iron Mountain lines, however. When this is done the stock of the company will be increased from \$100,000,-000 to \$240,000,000, or about the total of the capital stock of the lines in

volved. The new train service which the Burlington and Northern Pacific sys tems have combined to put in force between Chicago and Scattle to make close connection with the Pennsylvania's eighteen-hour flier from New York is expected to result in the transmission of mall and passengers from New York to Seattle in four days. The actual schedule time for this service is ninety-five hours and thirty-five minutes for coast to coast. The Burlington and Northern Pacific also has put on another train leaving Chicago at night and due to reach Scattle in seventy-two hours.

The reorganization committee for the Seaboard Air Line Railway has completed most of the details of its plans, the main points being elimination of the voting trust, no foreclosure, fixed charges to be reduced 25 per cent and no assessments on stock.

The reported refusal of the Hawley interests now in control of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, to sell to the Pennsylvania has given color to the rumor that they are preparing to buy connecting links which will make that system a trans-continental line to compete with the existing trunk liner

WANTS A NEW TREATY WITH UNITED STATES

President Taft May Hasten Action Desired by Japan on Friendly Compact.

EXCLUSION IS TO PLAY A PART.

Mikado's Empire New a World Power and Demand: More Favorable Treatment as Such.

The first step in what will become the most important negotiations that have occurred in the relations of the United States and Japan have been taken in Washington be Ambassador Takhira, the representative of the Emperor of the far Eastern people. He has notified the Secretary of State of the purpose of his government to terminate the treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce, which was signed in 1894 and entered into effect in 1899, and has evidenced its desire to formulate a new treaty which shall apply to the existing conditions.

The treaty which it will be the intention of Japan to bring to an end is similar to those in force with the other powers, including Great Britain. It was negotiated while the Japanese were invading China fifteen years ago, and their victory not only demonstrated the weakness of the Celestial emipre, but caused the West to realfze that a new military force had appeared in the world. It went inte effect in the year before the Boxer revolt in China, during which the Japanese expedition conducted itself in a manner that compared most favorably with the behavior of the troops of the

Japan Now World Power.

The humiliation of Russia added to the prestige of Japan, and the latter now appears in the council of the powers, their equal in standing, and seeks to have the treaties between them and her modified in accordance with her international position. These treaties expire by their terms in 1911, and Japan, desirous to maintain contractural relations with the other powers, has proposed that the negotiations shall begin next year of conventions to take their place. Some embarrassment has arisen in connection with the treaty with the United States because of an amendment made by the Senate when ratifying the instrument, under which the expiration would not

occur until 1912. There is a tactical advantage in this situation for the United States, since the first difficulties connected with the negotiations will be thrown upon Great Britain, which must arrange a new treaty to become effective in 1911. But, on the other hand, if Great Britain accords certain concessions to her ally Japan naturally would seek their incorporation in the new treaty with this country.

Consequently it may be decided by President Taft as a mark of friendship for Japan to agree to the termination of the present treaty in in 1911 and to enter upon new negotiations next year. The importance of these negotiations will at once be appreciated when it is known that the Tokio government proposes to insist upon the elimination of that provision of the treaty granting to the United States the right to regulate the admission of Japanese laborers.

FLOOD LOSS IN COLORADO.

Four Lives Have Been Destroyed and Train Service Is Interrupted.

Floods due to heavy rains, in some Instances approaching cloudbursts, and melting snow is causing damage in many sections of Colorado. Four lives have been lost in swollen streams, and much destruction of property caused. Train service in all directions has been interrupted. The Grand Junction water system is threatened by a flood in the Grand and Gunnison rivers, and other enterprises there face heavy damage. Around Greely the lowlands are being flooded by a sudden rise in the Cache la Poudre River. A dam southeast of Denver burst, and the water swept through the lower parts of the suburban town of Englewood, causing considerable damage. In the neighborhood of Limon the june tion point of the Rock Island and the Union Pacific Railroads, a cloudburst changed the Big Sandy from a dry bed to a roaring river, flooding many farms in the low sections.

LIFE OF MURDERER SPARED. Actuated by Wife's Petition, Prosi-

dent Commutes Sentence. Through the intervention of Mrs. Taft a Russian named Perovich, who was convicted of murder at Fairbanks. Alaska, and sentenced to die, has been saved from the gallows. Actuated by his wife's pleas that mercy be shown the condemned man, the President has commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Perovich was tried and convicted before Judge Wickersham. then federal judge in Alaska, and now a congressional delegate from the territory. Although compelled by the verdict to pronounce a death sentence, Judge Wickersham recommended mercy, as did Attorney General Wickersham. The incident has served to filustrate the part Mrs. Taft plays in

CONVICTED OF KILLING TWO.

at least one phase of the work of the

nation's executive.

Man Who Burled Bodies in Cellur to Get Life Penalty.

Michael Soboleski, a women's tailor, charged with the murder of Ludwig and Augusta Krueger, was convicted in Tolego, O., of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation for mercy. Soboleski was negotiating with the uged couple for the possession of their farm, stabbed them, and buried their bodies in the cellar of their

THO-RAD-X, THE NEW RADIUM.

Rays That Cost Little and Have Fine Curative Properties.

Tho-rad-X is a combination of rare radioactive substances, the formula of which I shall later give to the profession, says Frank H. Blackman in Harper's Weekly. It is a flexible, soft, nonirritating substance, made to cover any desired area; easily sterilized by flame, alcohol, ether, bolling water or antiseptics, incapable of absorption of effete products or antiseptics or, in fact, of any material or substance whatsoever.

Its therapeutic action is slower than that of radium, absolutely safe, and its cost within reason. Around it we can associate all the physical phenomena associated with radium. The clinical evidence demonstrates its positive value in the treatment of disease.

Tho-rad-X cannot be called a discovery. It is the natural result of work and therapeutic experience.

The therapeutic value of the-rad-X has been established beyond question during the fourteen months in which we have been using it for the treatment of disease. It has never falled to give relief and in many cases it has cured. Some of the diseases on which it acts successfully are cancer, tuberculosis of the skin, ulcers, birthmarks and nervous affections. Its rays are as effective as those of radium, although it does not act so quickly. Its moderate action keeps it from being harmfully caustic, as radium is likely to be when in the hands of un-

skilled persons. In fact, the discovery is of so great importance to humanity that I hesitate to express myself adequately for fear that I should seem to be going beyond the mark. There is no doubt at all that the-rad-X possesses every quality and all the curative virtues of radium. It will be sold to surgeons, physicians and laymen through a central agency to be established in Chicago at a cost merely sufficient to defray the expense of manufacture.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

Faith. Faith, the appropriation of the ideal, is the secret of a successful and inspiring life.-Rev. E. L. Powell, Christian,

Graces of Temper. To bear evils with patience extracts from them their sharpest thorns and gathers from them the sweetest graces of temper.-Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, Lutheran, New York City.

4mbitton. Ambition is right and proper and necessary when kept within properbounds, but when it brooks no restraint it leads to crime and shame .-Rev. S. H. Burgin, Methodist, San Antonio, Texas.

Shallow Satire. It is a shallow satire which seeks toridicule all forms, manners, fashions, observances, as mere manacles or warts upon the hands of freemen .--Rev. C. E. Nash, Universalist, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Way to Heaven. If we would live the life which leads to heaven, we need only to intend to do right voluntarily in preference todoing it by compulsion of circumstances against our will.-Rev. Hiram-Vrooman, Presbyterian, Providence,

Right Praying.

When we pray aright we are communing with the true and only God: when we pray aright our thoughts, aspirations and emotions climb to the very highest tablelands they are capable of reaching .- Rev. C. A. Buskirk, Christian Scientist, Louisville, Kv.

Making a Life. There is a vast difference in making a life and making a living. With but

little effort anybody can make a living but it requires the strengous endeavor of a manly soul to make a life. -Rev. Weston Bruner, Baptist, San-Antonio, Texas. Christianity the Foundation.

A cupola or a lightning rod you may have, but a foundation you must Mave, and that foundation is Christianity. Christianity furnishes the foundation, and no man can get on well without it .- Rev. T. E. Bartlett, Baptist, Providence, R. L.

The Pions Fraud. The wealth of the plous fraud, the wolf in sheep's clothing, whose stolen fortunes should be denounced, the men who help to build the churches, but at the same time exact their usurious returns from the tumbledown, ramshackle, tenement houses,-Rev. T. Schanfarber, Hebrew, Chicago, Ill.

Stupid Mankind, Notwithstanding our boasted civiltzation, mankind, as a rule, is more stupid than the ox and the ass, because those creatures know their masters; but mankind, during the long ages of its pupilage, has not learned to know its Father .- Rev. C. Ross Baker, Baptist, Spokane, Wash.

The New American. What will the New American be like? Will he take away the artistic sense of the Italian and leave behind his love of revenge? Will he take away the German steadiness and leave only brutality and drunkenness? Will he take away the keenness of French intellect and leave only the sensuality of that nation? Will the people we have received from foreign shores absorb only our political corruption and sensationalism? It rests with you. The patriotism of to-day calls for a more terrific sacrifice than that demanded by the Civil War veterans .-Rev. Charles A. Eaton, Baptist, New York City.

Unappreciated.

The lady killer was boasting of his

"One girl whom I knew," he said, actually died for love of me. I was her last thought." They eyed him malevolently.

"I should think," remarked one of them. "that you might be anybody's last thought!"-New York Times.

It makes no difference if her husband can afford it or not, every woman goes on a journey if a fortune teller foid her she was going.