TAFT ACCEPTS NOMINATION; 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.

aft, bearing the banners of the Rehe United States, struck camevnotes of many tones when he accepted the presidential nom-and replied to Senator Warner. city was in gala attire and took iny upon Taft's arrival in town. boomed, fireworks cracked everyand in general the scene was that oming home the conquering hero. tature of the entire celebration, uring a lull in the activities of the The occasion was an auspicious

Senator Warner had finished his Mr. Taft arose from his chair speaker's table and addressed the members of the notification He spoke of curbing the without oppressing good corpora-He declared that the rates of the of this country were reason-Moderation was his whole and he proposed to restore conbig feature of the speech was

claration for Rooseveltian policies he said he would follow out to the the foundations having been laid few shots at the Democratic plat-

Taft spoke as follows: ator Warner and Gentlemen of the deeply sensible of the honor the Republican national convention has conferred on me in the nomina-tion which you formally tender. I accept

with full appreciation of the responsi-Strength in Roosevelt Policies.

"Gentlemen, the strength of the Repubhean cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent policies essen-tial to the reform of known abuses to the continuance of liberty and true prosperand that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on. For more than ten years this country passed through an epoch of material development far 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 limitaposed by law upon their action. f the breaches of trust, the disclosures as to rebates and discrimination by railvays, the accumulating evidence iciation of the anti-trust law by a numof corporations, the over-iss ds on interstate railways the unlawful enriching of directors for the purpose of concentrating conof railways in one management, quickened the conscience of the peoand brought on a moral awakening

What Roosevelt Has Done. The man who formulated the expres

movement for practical reform He laid down loctrine that the rich violators of the offender without wealth. without influence, and he proceeded recommending legislation and directvecutive action to make that pringood in actual performance. He designed more effectively to restrain and fix reasonable rates, and mish secret rebates and discriminahich have been general in the pracf the railroads, and which had done to enable unlawful trusts to drive business their competitors. much closer observation of railtransactions and brought within peration of the same statute express sleeping car companies. and refrigerator lines, terminal and pipe lines, and forbade in the combination of the transporand shipping business under one in order to avoid undue discrim-

ident Roosevelt directed suits to be ght and prosecutions to be instituted the anti-trust law, to enforce its tions against the most powerful of dustrial corporations. assage the pure food law, and the inspection law, in the interest of clean business ods and great ultimate benefit to the es themselves. He recommended the issage of a law, which the Republican ntion has since specifically apstocks and bonds by interstate railto such as may be authorized by

Function of Next Administration. The chief function of the next adistration in my judgment is distinct

and a progressive development has been performed by President The chief function of the next admin ction is to complete and perfect the chinery by which these standards may naintained by which the law breakers promptly restrained and pun-

but which shall operate with accuracy and dispatch to interfere egitimate business as little as pos machinery is not now ade-Under the present rate bill, and all its amendments, the burden of commission interstate commerce ising and regulating the operation railroads of this country has so heavy that it is utterly impos-for that tribunal to hear and disin any reasonable time, of the many queries and issues that are ght before it for decision. It ought relieved of its jurisdiction as an cutive, directing body, and its funcshould be limited to the quasi-juinvestigation of complaints by duals, and by a department of the ness of supervising the operation of

Constructive Work Detailed.

The field covered by the industrial binations and by the railroads is so v extensive that the interests of the lie and the interests of the businesses erned cannot be properly subserved lepartment of commerce and labor. griculture, and the department of jusand a change in the jurisdiction of interstate commerce commission. not assist matters to prescribe new on which it is practically impossible t to perform, or to denounce new ofs with drastic punishment, passed, making possible enforcement in the great variety of s which are constantly arising, of principles laid down by Mr. Roose- and with respect to which only typiresent machinery are possible. Such clatation should and would greatly smote legitimate business by enabling see anxious to obey the federal statinstances of prosecution of their lawful action. The practical constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt, is to de-

innati, O.-Candidate William How- vise the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obe-dience to law which he has established may be maintained, and departures from it restrained without undue interference with leg.t.mate business.

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 roads may make useful traffic agree-ments, if approved by the commissions. This has been strongly recommended by President Roosevelt, and will make for the benefit of the business.
"Some of the suggestions of the Democratic platform relate really to this subordinate and ancillary machinery to which I have referred. Take for in-

stance, the so-called physical valuation of railways. 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 easure, it ought to be reduced. The difficulty in enforcing the principle is in ascertaining 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 a railroad and its plant is an element to be given weight in determining its full value; but as President Roosevelt in his Indianapolis speech and the supreme court have pointed out, the value of the railroad as a going concern, including its good will, 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 what is a fair profit is one involving not only the rate of interest usually earned on normally safe investments, but also a sufficient allowance to make up for the rick of less better can. make up for the risk of loss both of cap-ital 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 speak ing of this very subject:
"The effect of such valuation and su active. Existing securities should be tested by laws in existence at the time of their issue. This nation would no come an important part of the national wealth than it would consider a propo-sition to repudiate the national debt. question of rates and treatment of railways is one that has two The shippers are certainly entitled to reasonable rates; but less is an injustice to the carriers. Good business for the railroads is to general prosperity. Injustice to them is not alone injustice to stockholders and capitalists, whose further investments may be necessary for the whole country, but it directly affects and reduces the wages of railroad employes.

"For what has been said, the conclusion would seem to be that in ttempting to determine that whether the entire schedule way is excessive, the physical valuation of the road is a relevant and important but not necessarily a control-ling factor. Physical valuation properly used will not generally impair se-

Rates Are Low, He Says.

"In some cases, doubtless, it will be found that overcapitalization is an excuse for excessive rates, and then they should be reduced, but the conensus of opinion seems to be that the railroad rates generally in this counare reasonably low. doubtless the complaints filed with the commerce against excessive rates are so few compared with those against unlawful discrimination in rates between shippers and between places. Of course in the termination of the question whether discrimination is unlawful or not, the physical valuation of the whole road is of lit-

I have discussed with some degree of detail merely to point out that the valuation by the interstate commerce commission of the tangible property of a railroad is proper and may from time to time be necessary in settling certain of the issues which may come before them and that no evil or in come from valuation in such cases, if it be understood that the result is to be used for a just purand the right to a fair profit under all circumstances of the investis recognized. The interstate comto ascertain the value of the physical railroad property if necessary termining the reasonableness of rates. National Control of Corporations.

"Another suggestion in respect to necessary to carry out Republican policies is that of the incorporation under national law or the licensing by national license or enforced registry of companies engaged in interstate trade. The fact is that nearly all corporations commercial business are gaged in interstate commerce, and if they all were required to take out a ederal license or a federal charter. the burden upon the interstate business of the country would become in-

"It is necessary, therefore, to de-vise some means for classifying and insuring federal supervision of such corporations as have the power and temptation to effect restraints of interstate trade and monopolies. Such corporations constitute a very small percentage of all engaged in inter-

Reosevelt's Proposed Classification. "With such clasification in view, Mr. Roosevelt recommended an amendment in the anti-trust law, known as the Hepburn bill, which provided for voluntary clasification, and created a strong motive therefore by granting immunity from prosecutions for rearestrictions of inter-state trade to all corporations which would register and submit themselves to the

publicity regulation of the department of commerce and labor. Democratic platform suggests requirement that corporations and interstate trade having control of 25 per cent, of the products in which they deal shall take out a federal license. classification would probably include a great many small corporations engaged in the manufacture special articles or commodities whose total value is so inconsiderable that view or real evil of the anti-trust law. It is not now necessary, however, to discuss the relative merit of such propositions, but it is enough merely to affirm the necessity for some method by which greater executive supervision can be given to the federal government over these businesses in which there is a temptation to violations of the antitrust law.

Construction of Anti-Trust Law.

"The possible operation of the anti-multiplicity of suits at law."

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 in damages by a suit at law, but it is the result of a constantly recurring series of acts, each of which in injury or make a suit at law worth while, and all of which would require a multiplicity of suits at law."

trust law under existing rulings of the supreme court has given rise to suggestion for its necessary amendment to prevent its applications to cases which it is believed were never in the contemplation of the framers of the statute. Take two instances: A merchant or manufacturer engaged in a legitimate business that covers certain states, wishes to sell his business and his good will, and so in the terms of the sale obligates nimself to the purchaser not to go into the same business in those states. Such a restraint of trade has always been enforced at common law. Again the employes of an interstate railway combine and enter upon a peaceable and lawful strike to secure better wages. At common law this was not a restraint of trade or commerce or a violation of the rights trust law under existing rulings of the mon law this was not a restraint of trade or commerce or a violation of the rights of the company or of the public. Neither case ought to be made a violation of the anti-trust law. My own impression is that the supreme court would hold that neither of these instances are within its inhibition, but if they are to be so regarded, general legislation amending the law is necessary.

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 and trusts and the possibility of enforcement or the real and trusts and trusts are all to the possibility of enforcement or the real and trusts are all to the possibility of enforcement or the real and trusts are all to the possibility of enforcement or the real and the possibility of enforcement or the real and the possibility of enforcement or the evil in trusts. A corporation trolling 45 or 50 per cent. of the products may by well known methods frequently effect monopoly and stamp out competition in any part of the country as completely as if it controlled 60 or 70 per cent.

Proper Treatment of Trusts. "Unlawful trusts should be re-strained with all the efficiency of injunctive process and the persons en-gaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution, in order that methods

pursued in the operation of their busi-ness shall be brought within the law. To destroy them and to eliminate the wealth they represent from the pro-ducing capital of the country would entail enormous loss, and would throw out of employment myriads of workngmen. Such a result is wholly un-necessary 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 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 with the other businesses of the country. The Democratic platform proposes to take off the tariff in all articles coming into competition with those produced by the so-called 'trusts' and to duced 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 not 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 true great parties is of special of the two great parties is of special importance, in view of the present con-dition of business. After the years of the most remarkable material development and prosperity, there comes financial stringency, a panic, an industrial depression. This was brought about not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investments which could not be readily conments 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 lending public in Europe and in this country had been affected by the revelations of irregularity, breach of trust, over issue of stock, valuations of lens and lock of rigid state or na-

law and lack of rigid state or na-tional supervision in management of corporations. Investors mained available, it became impossible for the soundest railroads and other enterprises to borrow money enough for new construction and reconstruc-

Restoration of Prosperity.

"Gradually business is acquiring Gradually wealth which was hoarded, is coming out to be used. Confidence in security of busi ness investments is a plant of slow growth and is absolutely necessary in order that our factories may all oper again, in order that our unemployed may become employed, and in that we may again have the prosperity that has blessed us for ten years. identity of the interest of the capital of the farmer, the business man and the wage earner in the security and of investments cannot argely emphasized. I submit most interested, to wage earner to farmers and to business men, wheth er the introduction into power Deomeratic party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, and with the business construction that it openly advocates as a remedy for present evils, will bring about the needed confidence for the restoration of prosperity.

The Republican doctrine of protect as definitely announced by Republican convention this year, and by previous conventions, is that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported prod ucts, whether of the factory, farm mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this difference should, of course, include the difference between the higher wages paid in this country, and the wages paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable profit to the American production.

Advantage of Unions.

"To give to employes their proper pothem to maintain themselves agains employers having great capital, they may well unite, because in union there is strength and without it each individual laborer and employe would be helpless. The promotion of industrial peace through the instrumentality of the trace agreement is often one of the results of such union when intelligently conducted "There 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 union men, and are to protected with the same care and watch-

"In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request hanged terms of employment workmen have the right to strike in a body. They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in have a right, if they choose, to accur funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the pow er to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to, those with whom they are What Labor Cannot Do.

What they have not the right to do is to injure their employers' property, 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 thos whom he deals in business. All who sympathize with them may unite to aid them in their struggle, but nay not, through the instrumentality o threatened or actual boycott, compe third persons against their will and hav ing no interest in their controversy come to their assistance. These ples have for a great many years been settled by the courts of this country.
"Threatened unlawful injuries to be ness, like these described above, can only be adequately remedied by an injunctio 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

His View of It. "Dar, now!" exclaimed a Georgia

One of Nature's Best Gifts. Greatest of all gifts is tact, and second is the art of being a "mixer," charity were found in possession of other by the title of 'mister' after he and above both that talent of being

BY CHALMERS MITCHELL D.SE., LL.D., FRS, SECRETARY OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.



The London Zoological gardens dif- provision of open air inclosures for monkeys; and it has been found alfer in two respects from the vast maready, in the case of the hardier kinds, jority of similar institutions in Europe and America, and these differences that there is a great diminution in colds and chest complaints, while the have much to do with their past hisfur becomes thicker and finer. tory and future development. In the Still greater freedom has been given first place, the Zoological society of to some other creatures. A colony of London, which created and maintains gray squirrels was established in an the gardens, enjoys no subsidy from inclosure consisting of an unclimbable fence surrounding some trees.

THE HORNOLL

It is easy to win the confidence of

patience they may be induced to run

over one, and to sit on one's arm

or shoulder, but it is necessary to

allow such animals to grasp you, and

not to try to grasp or stroke them.

Put out your arm to even a strange

monkey and most probably it will

carry it about. Reverse the process,

and try to seize it, and it will dart

Some Australian bronze-winged pig-

appears likely to succeed in the case

bred. In former times kites were ex-

tremely numerous in London, and

were of service as scavengers. Those

are a large aviary for water-birds, in

The London zoo differs from many

collections of animals, in that visitors

are allowed to feed the animals. In

some cases it is necessary to forbid

The Zoological society has always

been most successful when it has been

exhibition of the fauna of some dif-

this year, Australia, New Zealand,

The complete collection will arrive

the state or the municipality. It pays rent for its ground, and rates and and after these had settled down they taxes: it has to support the vast exwere allowed to range in perfect freepenses of its scientific work, of the erection and maintenance of buildings, dom over the gardens. Many of them have wandered into Regent's park and of the necessary staff, commissariat, to neighboring gardens, but a numadvertising, and cost and carriage of animals, except in those fortunate ber have settled in the zoo, and freely take food from visitors, while some cases where animals are presented and have bred in a hollow tree. delivered free.

TWO PLAYFUL POLAR BEARS

Its revenue is derived from receipts at the gates, from occasional sales, these and of many small animals, such from publications, and from the subscriptions of Fellows. The financial burden is great, and every innovation has to be considered most anxiously in the light of its possible bearing on income and expenditure.

The second determining peculiarity is that the Zoological society of London is a scientific society. According to the charter of incorporation, granted to it in 1829 by King George IV., its objects were the "advancement of away or bite. With the small carnivzoology and animal physiology, and ora, on the other hand, you can seize the introduction of new and curious hold of them firmly. No doubt, the subjects of the animal kingdom." To difference is due to the fact that the maintain an exhibition attractive to maternal lion or tiger, cat or dog, is the public it would probably be un- accustomed to carry its young in its necessary to go beyond some 400 or mouth, while in most other cases the 500 different kinds of mammals, birds young cling to the mother. and reptiles, and not one visitor in a thousand would realize that such a col- eons and some common kites have lection was very poor. The Zoological been similarly gradually accustomed society, to fulfill its functions, has to to complete freedom. The experiment range the globe for animals that are new and curious; and since its founda- of the pigeons, and several pairs have tion it has been able to exhibit about 900 different species of mammals, 2,000 different species of birds, and 600 of reptiles, while every year is liberated at the zoo, however, had to adding to these numbers. No other col- be caught again. As they circled over lection of living animals can even ap- the gardens they caused almost a proach these numbers. So great and panic of terror in the case of some varied a set of animals has always of of the smaller birds in exposed cages. fered, a large field for scientific Other strikingly successful novelties

When the zoo was first opened in which avocets, plovers, curlews, and Regent's park, it was very much oyster-catchers live under natural consmaller in area, and the individual ditions, and a large aviary where cockdens and inclosures for its inhabit- atoos, macaws, and parakeets are ants were designed on a small scale. able to exhibit their graceful flight. The tradition of the traveling menagerie reigned supreme; and structures such as the Carnivora terrace, in which the bears are still housed, resembled nothing so much it entirely, and in other cases a ceras a set of menagerie vans arranged tain amount of harm is done, rarely in a double row. It is certainly sur- by folly or malice, usually by ignorprising how even large animals will ance; but on the whole I think there maintain health and spirits in very is an advantage in our arrangements. narrow quarters; and there is the ad- It is much more interesting to visivantage to visitors that it is possible to tors; and the constant possibility of approach them more closely, and to being fed keeps the animals on the some extent see them better than alert, and helps to prevent moping. when they are placed in more natural conditions. The authorities of the society, especially in recent years, have able to bring home a fairly large coltaken the view that the study of ani- lection in a steamer, with special armals as specimens is best done on rangements, in care of special keepstuffed examples in museums, and ers. The success of the Indian collecthat a living collection should be ar- tion presented two years ago by the ranged, so far as possible, in such a prince of Wales was so great that the way as to display the natural habits society is arranging to have a similar and capacities of the living creatures. And so, as space and funds have per- ferent part of the British empire every admission of Oklahoma to the family mitted, larger inclosures have been alternate year. In the summer of of states, an act of congress in the

teresting of these. A great, undulate animal treasures on the prince of ing space has been turned into a Wales' ground at the gardens. semblance of the South African deserts, provided with rockwork and cov- in England early in June. It is the ered with yellow sand and shingle. In intention of the society to have a this, elands, the largest of the ante- Canadian exhibition in 1910, one from lopes, a number of small antelopes, Uganda or East Africa in 1912, and so ostriches and occasionally zebras are forth. It is the object of those who allowed to roam. The old sea lions' guide its destinies that the London pond, a kind of concrete basin, has zoo should be truly representative of been replaced by a large pond with the empire, and that by deserving the rocky islands, dominated by a bold increasing support of the public the mass of shelving rocks, in which caves society should be able to maintain its tered to meet the new conditions. form natural shelters, and from the gardens as a great center of popular ledges of which the sea lions dive in instruction and amusement, and its

pursuit of fish. A beginning is being made with the in the advancement of knowledge.

American Girl Pleased King.

bowed low to the sovereign. The con-Miss Iselin, daughter of C. Oliver versation turned on horses and yachts

scientific side as an increasing force

His Chief Aid.

If ignorance were eliminated the sentation to his majesty in this unconventional manner is nearly unique. devil could still rely on prejudice to Miss Iselin never turned a hair as she help him in his business.

CHINESE PIGEON WHISTLES.

Queer Contrivances by Which Aerial Concerts Are Produced.

Among the curious objects included in the Chinese collection recently ob tained for the American Museum of Natural History by Dr. Berthold Laufer are samples of the whistles by means of which music-loving Chinese obtain pleasing melodies from flocks of pigeons whose tails are adorned with the contrivances.

The Chinese lover of birds does not always confine his pets to cages. When he goes for a walk he may take a bird with him, carrying it on a stick, to which one of its feet is fastened by a thread long enough to allow it freedom of motion. Where the shade of a



tree invites him to rest he permits the bird to perch on a twig, watching it hour after hour.

Another curious expression of the pleasure Chinese find in pets is the application of whistles to a whole flock of pigeons. These whistles are attached to the tails of young pigeons soon after their birth by means of fine copper wire and when the birds fly the wind blowing through the whistles produces a melodious open-air concert, for the instruments in one flock are all tuned differently. In Pekin, where these instruments are manufactured with great cleverness and ingenuity, it is even possible to enjoy this aerial music while sitting in one's room.

In spite of the seemingly large variety of whistles there are but two distinct types—those consisting of oblong bamboo tubes placed side by side, and only one which is safe to use on fine a gourd body or wind chest. They are lacquered in yellow, brown, red Starch necessary, with the result of and black. The tube whistles have two or three or else five tubes. In some specimens the five tubes are made of horn instead of bamboo. As to the materials and implements

used in the manufacture of pigeon seize hold of you and permit you to whistles, there are small gourds that serve for the bodies; halves of large gourds of a particular species imported from Shantung to Pekin for this special industry, from which stoppers are made that fit into them, and four kinds of bamboo, cylindrical pieces of a large species that grows in the south, for making the mouthpieces of the large tubes; thin sticks for making those of the small ones, hard bamboo for the large tubes themselves, and a soft kind for smaller

The separate pieces are fastened together by means of fish glue. A razorlike knife is used for splitting the bamboo sticks and a chisel to break the harder pieces. For the general work a dozen spatulas are required, and awls are used for drilling the small mouthpieces.

Some of the whistles, especially the smaller ones, require much skill in their making. One workman is said to be able to turn out about three specimens a day, which shows the dif-

NEW STAR FOR AMERICAN FLAG. Since July 4 Emblem Contains Forty-

Six in the Field.

Washington.-All flags made hereafter for the use of the government



American Flag Up-to-Date.

will contain 46 stars in the field or union to conform in number to the states. The additional star follows the early part of the nineteenth century I may mention some of the more in- and New Guinea are to display their requiring that on the admission of a new state one star is to be added to the flag, to take effect on the July 4 next succeeding such admission. Oklahoma came into the union Novem-

ber 16 last. The 46 stars are to be in six rows: the first, third, fourth and sixth rows to have eight stars, and the second and fifth rows seven stars each. The stars rest on a blue field. A great many American flags now flying from public buildings will have to be al-

Famous English Judge Dead .

Sir John Charles Day, the English judge who earned the title of "Hooligan's Terror," died recently at the age of 82. In the 19 years Sir John was a judge of the high court-from 1882 to 1901-he was noted for his gift of solemn humor and for his drastic flog ging sentences. In 14 years he sentenced 137 criminals to 3,766 strokes of the cat.

A Recipe. "How do you get along with the men so well, Maude?"

"Well, I expect them all to be fools.

A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

Tortured by Sharp Twinges, Shootle 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 spelis, was nervous and my eyesight affected. The kidney secretions were irregular and too fre-

quent. I was in a terrible condition, but Doan's Kidney Pills have cured me and I have enjoyed perfect health

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



First Passenger-I wonder why the train is making such a long stop at this station.

Second Passenger (experienced traveler)—I suppose it is because no one happens to be trying to catch the

Weary Willie's Complaint. William J. Ryan, president of the supreme council of public hackmen of New York, said the other day that the winter panic had reduced the hackmen's receipts considerably.

"We'll have to come down to English rates—12 cents a mile instead of 50 cents—if we have many more such panics," Mr. Ryan said. "Everybody felt the pinch. I overheard a tramp grumbling in a public square.

"The trade ain't like it used to be," he said. 'Here ten times running to day I've asked for a bit of bread, and what do they give me? Why, dura 14, just a bit o' bread." - Exchange.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the hose consisting of tubes attached to fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

The Wife Did It All. Hewitt-Couldn't you get the per son you called up by telephone? Jewett-Oh, yes.

Hewitt-But I didn't hear you say Jewett-It was my wife I called.

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.

world for every man in the world to think the world of. Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar.

There is at least one woman in the

Made of extra quality tobacco. dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Girls are partial to automobiles because they have sparkers.

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 Vegesuffered 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

pect. So I'm never disappointed, and neither are they."—Cleveland Leader. | women to write her for advice. | She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

London's Beggars.

It is calculated that 4,000 persons make a living in London by begging. and that their average income amounts to about 30 shillings a week, or more than £300,000 a year. Last year 1,925 persons were arrested for begging in the streets, of whom more than 1,500 were sentenced to terms of imprisonsums of money, and even of bankbooks learns that the latter has been captain able to see into everybody's mind, talk showing very handsome deposits.

Literary Text. Nearly all the great geniuses lived marked: "It's often a sign of natural- know dat he ain't sich a warm number born laziness!"—Atlanta Constitution. after all."—Atlanta Constitution.

If You Would Make a Friend. "The tactful man," says the Philosomonths. Many of these objects of pher of Folly, "never addresses an-

and died poor; but don't run away darky during the eclipse of the sun, with the idea that poverty is a sign of "Ol' Lady Moon done got mad wid 'im, genius. As the late Josh Billings re- an' done made up her min' ter let 'im

Iselin of New York, caused almost as and the New York belle's information much excitement at the derby as the on both subjects amazed the king. win of the outsider. She certainly is His parting remark to her was: "I stunning and struck the king "all of a hope we shall meet soon again," and heap." His majesty still considers her reply was: "I am sure I shall do my himself the best judge of women and best to make it soon," at which his horses in England. It was Mrs. An- majesty laughed heartily. thony Drexel who presented Miss Iselin to Edward. The favor of a pre-