



Sheriffs acting under the instructions from the Indianapolis city authorities, raided the gambling houses at French Lick and West Baden Springs. The hotel at French Lick is owned by Thomas Taggart, the chairman of the democratic national committee. As a result of the raid, the New York World demanded Taggart's resignation. Taggart replies that he had no connection whatever with the gambling house; that it was operated by one to whom he had leased the building, in spite of a provision in the lease prohibiting gambling and that he had already brought suit to oust gamblers.

Governor Hanly of Indiana says that Thomas Taggart's denial of his responsibility for the gambling institution in connection with his hotel is not to be depended upon. The governor says that the suits brought by Mr. Taggart to oust the gamblers were in the nature of farces.

The North Carolina democratic state convention met at Greensboro. The only state officer to be nominated was state corporation commissioner. Frank M. Neal was renominated. Former Governor Charles B. Aycock of North Carolina was endorsed for the vice presidential nomination in 1908. Complimentary reference was made to Mr. Bryan.

An effort is being made to induce the president to pardon Frank G. Bigelow, the Milwaukee banker now serving time in the federal prison at Leavenworth.

While it is reported that George W. Perkins has resigned his connection with the New York Life Insurance company, the National Policy Holders committee claims that Perkins and J. Pierpont Morgan yet control the company's affairs.

The Kansas populists have nominated a state ticket with Horace A. Keefer candidate for governor.

The Chicago city council has sustained Mayor Dunne's removal of Fire Chief Campion, although holding Campion innocent of the charges made against him.

Secretary Shaw has announced the issue of \$30,000,000 of Panama canal bonds. The bonds will be ready for delivery Aug 1. They will be issued

A Companion

A delightful little traveling companion, indispensable to many who travel, are the "Little Comforters"—Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. By their soothing influence upon the nerves of the brain and stomach, they prevent dizziness, sick stomach and headache—car sickness.

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The first package will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

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In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Indianapolis and other cities, authorities, stirred by the results in Toledo, Ohio, are preparing to proceed against the ice trust.

Insurance policies in the Equitable Life aggregating \$118,650, were held by three victims of the Salisbury, England, railroad wreck.

E. C. Bradley, vice president of the Postal Telegraph company, has resigned.

Governor Cummins of Iowa has declined the proposition made by his opponent, George D. Perkins, to submit the state convention contest to the republican national committee.

Information was filed in the probate court at Findlay, Ohio, against the Standard Oil company and John D. Rockefeller, charging them with violating the anti-trust law. In the event of conviction Rockefeller could be imprisoned for a period of six months or a year in the work house, and the fine from \$50 to \$1,000, or both. Rockefeller's attorneys question the jurisdiction of the probate court.

The grand jury at Cleveland, Ohio, who were chosen to investigate the relations existing between the Standard Oil company and the Lake Shore railroad, were chosen by J. J. Sullivan, president of John D. Rockefeller's bank. The Cleveland correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald is authority for this statement. This correspondent says that Mr. Sullivan is United States jury commissioner for this district and with the federal court clerk he chose the jury.

Edward Rosewater won in the contest between himself and former Governor Crouse in the Omaha primaries in the fight over the republican nomination for United States senator.

Secretary Root sailed in the cruiser Charleston for a visit to the South American republics.

A pier at a pleasure resort near Council Bluffs, Iowa, collapsed July 4th. One hundred persons were thrown into the water, six of them being drowned.

Judge Ryan, sitting at St. Louis, declared that a manufacturing company which was a member of the plumbers' trust could not recover a bill of \$240 caused by participation in the trust. The decision was under that statute which provides that "any purchaser of any article or commodity from any individual, company or corporation transacting business contrary to law shall not be liable for the price or payment of such article or commodity, and may plead this article as a defense to any suit for such price or payment."

The joint committee of the Chicago Commercial association and the Illinois Manufacturers association has reported that it has had a board of experts to examine the Chicago packing houses and finds that conditions have been improved from year to year and improvements were constantly being made, and that the products of the

packing houses are carefully protected.

An Associated Press dispatch under date of London, July 6, follows: "William J. Bryan today lunched with Major John H. Beacon, the United States military attache, to meet War Secretary Haldane. The luncheon was arranged particularly so that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Haldane could meet. No other guests were present. Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid gave a luncheon at Dorchester house today to a large party of visiting Americans, including Paul Morton and Mrs. and Miss Morton, Bishop William P. Lawrence of Massachusetts and Miss Lawrence, John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue; M. O. Keeler, former governor of Connecticut, and D. O. Mills. Mr. Bryan has decided not to leave London on Monday, as he had intended, but will remain until Thursday principally to hear Mr. Haldane at the latter's invitation, deliver a speech on army retrenchment in the house of commons, after which Mr. Bryan will start on his tour of the Rhine, Switzerland and Italy. Mr. Bryan has also accepted invitations for next week from Winston Spencer Churchill and others in public life when he will meet many prominent persons. He will go to Wrest park tomorrow with Ambassador and Mrs. Reid."

The Chicago & Alton railroad and John A. Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the road, were convicted in the federal court at Chicago of granting rebates to packing houses. It is claimed under the law the maximum sentence of the court may be a fine of \$120,000 for each of the three defendants. The law under which this proceeding is had, provides no imprisonment.

An Associated Press dispatch under date of Topeka, July 6, follows: "The state supreme court today handed down a decision holding Mayor W. W. Rose of Kansas City, Kan., in contempt for having assumed the office of mayor after the court had ousted him for the non-enforcement of the prohibition law, and the law against gambling. In the order today Mayor Rose is ordered to relinquish the office and is fined \$1,000 for contempt. The court further orders if Mayor Rose fails to pay the fine within twenty days he shall be committed to jail until such time as it is paid. Mayor Rose's attorneys immediately filed a writ of error. If this is not granted the case will be appealed to the United States supreme court. After being ousted last January, Rose was re-elected at a special election."

Former Judge A. B. Tanner, who committed perjury in order to shield his law partner, the late United States Senator John H. Mitchell, has been pardoned by President Roosevelt.

Winston Churchill author of the Crisis and other novels, is a candidate for republican nomination of governor for New Hampshire on an anti-corporation platform.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Augustus Hartje, the millionaire and trust magnate of Pittsburgh who, sometime ago, sued his wife for divorce. Hartje is charged with conspiracy with two others to destroy his wife's good name.

Jules A. Breton, the famous French painter, died at Paris.

SILVER IN THE HOUSE

In reporting favorably the bill which changes the present ratio of silver to gold in our Philippine cur-

rency, Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, who heads the committee on insular affairs, lets the house in on a recent financial coup by the Mexican government, which served to keep silver from rising under a strong demand from India and a decreased supply from the mines.

When silver rose in the fall of 1905 to upward of 30d per ounce in the London market, meaning 62 to 65 cents per ounce in New York, the opportunity was quickly availed of by the commission of exchange and the banks of Mexico to substitute gold for silver in their reserves. The result was to release about 45,000,000 Mexican dollars, worth some \$22,500,000 in gold. This silver was handled in the London market, enabling the brokers there to meet their Indian, Chinese and other obligations without advancing radically the price of bar silver. The advance would certainly have taken place were it not for the Mexican pesos. "With this stock exhausted," says Chairman Cooper, "there is possibility of a pressing demand for silver from India and other countries which might, within the space of a few weeks, carry the bullion price much above 31d per ounce and make the profit from melting up and exporting the Philippine coins so considerable as to overcome the restraints of legal prohibition." With this in view immediate action was requested in the bill. Thus far it has met with no opposition in either house of congress.

It is significant that a committee of the house of representatives, which is presumably hostile to silver in the political sense, should express itself so favorably to the white metal, which, according to republican platforms, has been a threat to "sound money" since 1870. It refused the other day, under the skilled leadership of Clark of Missouri, to allow Rubber Currency Shaw to melt up silver dollars for the purpose of making small change. The dollars the secretary had in view are damaged to that extent that they are unfit for circulation. If melted under the present law new silver dollars must replace them, thus maintaining the position of the standard dollar at 16 to 1. This house also renewed the appropriation under which the express charges on silver dollars from the mints to the banks is paid by the government, and not by the banks.

In the course of its report the insular committee, in which the mining states are by no means dominant, points out that the price of silver has been now for about three years steadily tending upward, with a decrease in supply in all prominent markets and less of the coined article in the treasury vaults at Washington than for many years past. In November, 1902, and again in January, 1903, the London price of silver was 21 11-16d per ounce. At this time the Conant-Jenks commission recommended the 32 to 1 ratio for Philippine coinage, and urged upon Mexico and China the policy of adopting that ratio, thus conforming to the action of Japan when the latter created the 50-cent gold dollar, or adopted the gold basis at 32 to 1. The value of silver in the American standard dollar was at this time about 37 cents. Beginning with February, 1903, improvement began in the price of silver, which has been arrested only temporarily at any time since that date, until now there has been a recovery from the low point of 1903 of more than 45 per cent.

A fact which makes the present price of silver a serious menace to the existing 32 to 1 coinage systems is that the advance in price has occurred in spite of the general adoption of that basis or ratio in silver-using countries. The rise since January, 1903, has had no appreciable effect upon the supply of bullion from the mines and smelters.—Denver News.