



In Paris, November 11, it was rumored that King Alfonso of Spain had been murdered, but the report was denied.

Mrs. Esther Sumner Damon, 93 years old, died at Rutland, Vt., November 11. She was the last widow of a soldier of the revolution. Her husband died in 1853.

Forty-seven people were killed and cremated on an immigrant train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Woodville, Ind., November 12. The train was loaded with immigrants who had recently arrived in this country. The wreck was caused by a head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight train.

The Commercial Travelers Anti-Trust League, New York, will give a dinner once each month to which democrats of prominence will be invited.

Many corporations throughout the country are advancing wages and newspaper dispatches say that this is part of a systematized effort to check the growing sentiment against monopoly.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Minneapolis.

New York dispatches say that Mrs. Sage, widow of the late Russell Sage, will give away the bulk of her fortune—\$80,000,000. It is made plain that none of this money will be given to anyone sending begging letters for it.

The New England democratic progressive league has been organized at Boston. Alexander Troup of New Haven, was chosen president, and George Fred Williams, chairman of the executive committee. A motion offered by ex-Governor Garvin of Rhode Island, that the consideration of a national candidate be postponed for one year, was unanimously carried without debate.

The national congress on uniform divorce laws in session at Philadelphia, adopted plans for the proposed uniform bill. The plan includes seven causes in which the annulment of marriage may be obtained and six causes for absolute divorces. The causes for which divorce can be granted are infidelity, felony, bigamy, desertion, habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty and in the discussions of the various sections there was little opposition to any of these provisions, but in the list of causes for annulment of marriage opposition was presented against several. Governor Pennypacker took exceptions to the clause which provides that if either party unknown to the other was insane at the time of marriage it should be annulled. The governor held that the clause not only gave the sane party the right to bring suit but also to a commitment for the lunatic. This would give a commission appointed by the court a right to begin a suit in the name of an insane party, even if the person not insane did not want divorce. He argued that marriage was a personal relation and a third person had no rights in the contract. Seneca N. Taylor of St. Louis and C. La Rue Munson of Williamsport, Pa., clashed with the governor on the subject. Mr. Taylor said the third party is the public and it has a right to forbid the pro-

pagation of children from the insane. The question of property rights he also held was involved. Mr. Munson said the clause was the only protection for an insane person against a designing man or woman. He cited a case where relatives and friends were helpless to protect an imbecile who had married a designing woman. The clause was adopted.

Articles of separation signed by United States Senator Platt and Mrs. Platt have been made public.

Mr. Bryan addressed the convention known as the Presbyterian Brotherhood at Indianapolis, Ind., November 14.

The town of Catlin, Washington, was swept away November 14. Owing to enormous floods all the rivers of that section overflowed their banks, farms being inundated and many lives lost.

The grand jury at San Francisco returned five indictments against Mayor Eugene Schmitz and Abraham Reuf. It is charged that these men extorted money from certain proprietors of restaurants. It is charged that tax of \$5,000 per month was levied upon these establishments for protection in their immoral traffic.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company was convicted in the federal court in New York City on the charge of granting rebates to the sugar trust.

The United States government has filed proceedings in the federal court at St. Louis to dissolve the Standard Oil trust.

An Associated Press dispatch under date of Jefferson City, Mo., follows: "Governor Joseph W. Folk has drafted a stringent anti-lobby law which will be introduced on the first day of the next session of the legislature. If enacted into law not even the representatives of state institutions will be permitted upon the floor of either branch of the general assembly. An emergency clause of the bill will make it go into operation immediately after it has passed both houses of the legislature and been signed by the governor. Anyone violating the provisions of the law will be guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty for which will be imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days or more than twelve months, or a fine of not less than \$100, or more than \$500."

John D. Rockefeller has been indicted by the state grand jury in session at Findlay, Ohio.

A Denver dispatch to the Chicago Tribune follows: "Brigadier General Sherman Bell, once a rough rider, has made a false report to his former colonel, President Roosevelt, and now he is wondering what will be his fate. The stork, who paid a visit to Bell's home in Denver while he was in Victor, where he is a mine superintendent in these days of peace, was the cause of his trouble. A telephone message gave Bell to understand he was the father of a bouncing baby boy. In his elation he sent this telegram to President Roosevelt: 'Theodore Roosevelt Bell presents his compliments to his colonel and asks to be assigned to duty.' In due time came the president's congratulations, and almost

simultaneously a telegram from Denver saying mother and daughter were doing well. Since then Bell has not been conspicuous. Friends who have asked him's 'how the boy?' get a growl.

San Francisco dispatches say that a new investigation is in progress concerning the handling of relief funds in that city. President Roosevelt is said to be the moving spirit behind the new inquiry. It is claimed that more than one million dollars was lost in graft in the distribution of relief supplies.

The bankers' conference in session at Washington agreed upon a plan for an emergency—otherwise known as asset-currency.

Former Governor Odell of New York in a public statement, declared that the recent election was a defeat for the republican party.

A New Brunswick, New Jersey, dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says. "Local attaches of the Pennsylvania railroad have received orders from headquarters that hereafter no tickets must be sold drunken persons and that intoxicated persons must not be permitted on the trains. It is understood the order has gone all along the line."

Mrs. Charles A. Strong, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, died in Europe. Her home has been at Lakewood, New Jersey.

Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, has been granted a divorce from Count Boni de Castellane.

What the commission on uniform divorce laws has finally adopted is as follows: "Cause for divorce from bed and board shall be: A—Adultery. B—Bigamy at the suit of the innocent and inspired party to the first marriage. C—Conviction and sentence for at least two years for crime. D—Extreme cruelty on the part of either husband or wife, such as to endanger the life or health of the other party, or render cohabitation unsafe. E—Willful desertion for two years. F—Habitual drunkenness for two years. G—Hopeless insanity of the husband. The clause stricken out of article 4 of the bill is as follows: Such indignities, threats or acts of abuse as to render the condition of the other party intolerable and life burdensome, and to force such party to separate from the other and live apart. In reply to an inquiry as to why the insanity of a wife should not be included in paragraph G of article 4, a member of the committee explained that a husband should support his insane wife, because she may have become insane after marriage, and her mental trouble may have been due to the matrimonial state. Article 5 was adopted without debate. It is as follows: "No decree of divorce shall be granted if it appears that the suit has been brought by collusion, or that the plaintiff has procured or connived at the offense charged, or has condoned it, or has been guilty of adultery not condoned." Article 6, which relates to jurisdiction to be acquired by personal service in actions for the annulment of the marriages or for divorces, so worded as to minimize migratory divorces, was adopted as recommended by the committee which drew up the bill. Article 6 also provides that anyone charged as particeps criminis shall be made a party upon his or her application to a court subject to such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe; that all hearings and trials shall be public and be held before a court and not before a master, referee or any other delegated representative, and that in all uncontested cases, and in any other case where a court may

deem it necessary or proper a disinterested attorney may be assigned by the court actively to defend the case.

The Old Way

Newed—I have tried in vain to convince my wife that the wearing of high-heeled shoes is injurious.

Oldwed—There is only one way to convince her, and that is to wait until they go out of style.—Chicago News.

WHAT SULPHUR DOES

For the Human Body in Health and Disease

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and, mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and can not compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article and sold by druggists and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases as this remedy.

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers" will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Send your name and address today for a free trial package and see for yourself.

F. A. Stuart Co., 57 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.