A Martyred Puss.

A good story on circumstantial evidence is told by the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The late Senator Vest, of Missouri, was once defending a young man from the charge of larceny. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial, but strong.

Vest urged that no man should be convicted on circumstantial evidence alone.

"Why," he said, "when I was a boy I knew another lad who, while his parents were absent, went into the pantry and nearly devoured a custard pie. Then, fearing the consequences, he looked about for means of hiding the traces of his guilt.

"He seized the cat, smeared her face and paws with the custard, and then took the innocent criminal into the back yard and shot her. As he did so, the boy observed to me:

"'There goes one more victim of circumstantial evidence!'"

Vest won the case.

A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

Tortured by Sharp Twinges, Shooting Pains and Dizziness.

Hiram Center, 518 South Oak street, Lake City, Minn., says: "I was so bad with kidney trouble that I could not straighten up after stooping without sharp pains shooting through my back. I had dizzy spells, was nervous and my eyesight affected. The kidney secretions were irregular and too frequent. I was in a terrible condition, but Doan's Kidney Pills have cured me and I have enjoyed perfect health since."

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

Husky Ushers.

The church was packed, even the aisles lined with chairs. Just before the benediction the thoughtful clergyman, who loved order as he did the Gospel, thus admonished his hearers: "In passing out, please remain seated until the ushers have removed the chairs from the aisles."—Lippincott's.

What a Poultry Man Says About 20-Mule Team Borax.

"As I am in the poultry business, I had ten white chicks to wash and prepare for a show. I used '20 Mule Team' Soap for washing the birds, and I can say from years of experience, washing white birds, never before have I found a soap or Borax that cleaned my birds so fine and easy. I had a great deal of comment on my birds being so white." J. A. Dinwiddie, New Market, Tenn. All dealers, ½, 1 and 5 lb. cartons. Sample and booklet 5c. Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Best of References.

The new servant had presented her references and the mistress read them over, declares a writer in Answers, with a doubtful eye.

"I am not quite satisfied with your references, Jane," she said.

"Neither am I, mum," responded the stalwart maid, "but they're the best I could get."

To Ladies Only.—The wish to be beautiful is predominant in every woman, and none can say she does not care whether she is beautiful or not. **Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier** elicits a clear transparent complexion, free from Tan, Freckles, or Moth Patches, and so closely imitating nature as to defy detection. It has the highest medical testimony as well as professional celebrities, and on its own merits it has become one of the largest and a popular specialty in the trade. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Sole Proprietor, 37 Great Jones Street, New York. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas, and Europe.

Rare Bird.

"I admire that parrot of yours," remarked the visitor, rising to take his departure. "It's the most sensible bird I've seen for a long time."

"Why, he hasn't uttered a single word since you came in," said the owner of the parrot.

"I know it. That's why I admire him."

Uncle Allen.

"They say," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "that the corporations are not going to contribute anything to the campaign funds this year. Then we won't have as much campaign oratory as usual. There is no loss without some gain."—Chicago Tribune.

Cure for a "Nagging" Woman.

Having advertised as a widower in search of a wife No. 2, a man of St. Gall, Switzerland, showed the fifty replies and photographs which he had received to his wife, and, stating that if she did not want him there were others who did, he effectively cured her of her "nagging" habits.—Petit Parisien.

Probable.

"I sometimes think," said Dubley, "that it would be interesting to trace the origin of some of the common phrases of the day. For instance, I wonder who originated the expression, 'It never rains but it pours.'"

"Very likely," suggested Kidder, "it was Noah."

The mines of the world employ 5,000,000 persons.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CLAYTON OPENS FIRE ON ADMINISTRATION

In Convention Speech He Attacks Republican Party and Leadership of Roosevelt.

TAFT TEDDY'S "ANOINTED" ONE

Chairman Asserts that G. O. P. Has Made Many Promises but Fulfilled Few of Them.

The speech of Permanent Chairman Clayton in the Democratic national convention was a forceful presentation of party aspirations and a severe arraignment of President Roosevelt and the Republican Congress. Frequent demonstrations of wild enthusiasm came from the listening thousands, suggestions of the name of Bryan being the unfailing signal for tumultuous applause. Mr. Clayton said in part:

This is a Democratic year. Democratic ideas are now popular. Doctrines always taught by our party and scoffed at by our opponents are now acted as a gospel of their own. Measures and policies of Democratic origin are now pretendedly advocated by the leaders of the Republican party. It is no longer anarchistic to declare private monopoly to be indefensible or that the great transportation companies should be regulated and controlled by public law.

Former questioning of the decision of a bare majority of the Supreme Court in the income tax case cannot now be heard, because of the greater noise of the vehement denunciation of judges and judicial acts that have shocked the country. A demand for the revision of the tariff is no longer a threat to destroy our industrial system. Trusts are not to be tolerated even by the Republican party. We need not now enlarge on the list of Republican admissions and promises for election purposes only.

Republican Promises Not Kept.

The Republican party has made marked progress in promises to the people and much greater progress in aiding selfish interests and special privileges. This party, guided by expediency and campaign necessity, would camp this year on Democratic ground. If it is apparent recent progress is to continue it does not require a very great sweep of the imagination to see written into a Republican platform four years hence these immortal words of Thomas Jefferson, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

In this quadrennial contest Mr. Roosevelt has identified himself with Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft has identified himself with Mr. Roosevelt. The Republican party has inseparably identified the two together. To praise one you must praise the other; to criticise is to criticise his pursuing shadow. And so, I must say, if it should appear to any one that in noting and denouncing abuses and failures on the part of the present administration any license is assumed, I urge the impossibility of separating the present occupant of the White House from his own anointed one.

It has been made evident in the pending campaign that the Republicans will seek to conjure with the name of Roosevelt and will rely upon the President's popularity as a prized asset.

Party Policies Under Fire.

The President has identified himself and his policies with a persistence and ability that are among the best efforts of the skilled press agent. A Republican President, a former Cabinet officer, once published proclaimed the President to be the greatest exponent of the art of advertising the world has known.

The country has been told and not altogether indirectly, that, in his opinion, his energies have been devoted to the accomplishment of many high purposes, and that if his work is yet incomplete it is so only because his undertakings were too vast to be carried to success during his term of office. "My policies" must continue. So the champion of the "square deal" would transfer office and power to his favorite cabinet minister, and his spokesman is to have a fellow. The pretense is that the fight must go on under the leader designated by him until the last foe shall have surrendered or lies mangled in the dust. The nomination of his would-be successor was largely accomplished by the use of official patronage and coarse machine methods and has delighted the chief apostle of strenuosity, and, at the same time, has not perturbed the consciences of the one-time civil service reformer, now the boss, an adept in the bestowal of public plunder and forgetful of all his resounding moral commonplaces.

Steam Roller Trips Cited.

No fair-minded American could read the daily accounts of the recent political doings at Chicago without feeling mortification and regret; mortification that the President should have so abused his power in dictating to a great party his choice of a successor, and regret that that party should have submitted so cowardly to a humiliation that was as manifest as it was degrading.

What are the policies which constitute the capital of the Republican party in this campaign and that are relied upon to support the candidacy of Mr. Taft?

Recalls President's Message.

It must be admitted that the republic can not long survive if fraud and corruption become material factors in our elections. No man has said more than the President about the corruption of elections. You recall his message to Congress in December, 1905, where he said:

"It has been only too clearly shown that certain men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honest and dishonest; they draw the line only this side of what may be called lawdamnably, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law."

We have here the condemnation of the practice. Has he proved his faith by his works? Is it true or not that four years ago he selected for his campaign manager a novice in politics whose principal qualification for the position was the power he held over the corporations of the land? Is it true or not that the official place as Secretary of Commerce and Labor gave full knowledge of these business secrets and relations of corporations to this campaign manager, and clothed him with power, with the assent of the President, to punish or reward them by publishing or withholding their secrets that he had collected as such Secretary?

Republican Campaign Funds.

Is it true or not that, with his power held in terror over the corporations, he solicited or had his agents solicit campaign contributions from them? Is it true or not that such a request under such circumstances was a demand upon the corporations—a demand that they acceded to, knowing that the man who made it had the power to punish them in case they refused? Can it be doubted that in this way vast sums were raised? If so, how much of these contributions were used for legitimate expenses and how much for corruption purposes we do not know. Notwithstanding savage ante-election denial we know that a subsequent investigation of certain insurance companies uncovered the fact that large amounts were contributed by these companies to the Republican campaign fund—not the money of the men who gave it, but money covertly taken without consent of stockholders or policyholders and entered on the books in a way calculated to conceal the embezzlement.

Republicans and Publicity.

All this was done in the interest of the Republican candidate for President. The money was used, the candidate was elected, and he continued to deliver lectures on decency and for honesty in elections, sending messages to Congress on publicity and campaign contributions, but at times when those were certain to be unavailing.

The Chicago convention has met, has transacted its business, and has adjourned. The question of a publicity bill was mooted there, was defeated, and it would never have seen the light of day except through the unaided efforts of one solitary member of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Let me go on. There has been and is now a public demand for legislation regulating, not abolishing, the process of injunction, and the power to punish for alleged indirect or constructive contempt of courts. Ever since 1896 the Democratic party protested against hasty and ill considered use of injunctions, and has been insisting on the right of fair trial in all cases of constructive contempts.

There has not been a session of Congress in twelve years at which the Republican party could not have passed a law prescribing, defining, and regulating the issuance of injunctions and providing for fair trials in contempt cases.

The Tariff Issue.

The President and his party declare that a pre-election revision of the tariff would be unwise.

This assertion has been repeated in advance of every election since the enactment of the Dingley law, and surely the country will not again be deceived by Republican promises to revise the tariff after the election. Their appeal to the people is this—give us another chance to make you a promise and the promise will be made.

It is safe to say that the people pay at least $5 to the already wealthy beneficiaries of protectionism for every dollar that is paid into the treasury. Behind the wall of high protection, which in some cases is altogether prohibitive, the trusts levy enormous tribute on the people. This has amounted to not less than $10,000,000,000 in the last decade.

President and the Trusts.

The President has made great pretense of destroying trusts. Let him tell of the result. In a message delivered to Congress he said:

"The Department of Justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of anti-trust legislation than anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions; but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient lasting beneficial result in the way of economic change. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not a specific prohibition of every arrangement good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition through the regulation of other things in no way connected with restriction of competition."

Prison Best Cure.

This is an admission of failure, and one does not need to dwell on this admission farther than to say that the imprisonment of all those who violated the law would have a more salutary effect than all that has been done or might have been done in this direction during his entire administration.

Thus, my countrymen, in this view we have the spectacle of a President urging a refractory Congress to pass needed reform and appealing in vain, or we have another spectacle, that of a President for the sake of his own popularity or for the sake of the popularity of his own candidate making a political play by urging that Congress do what he must know it would not do and what we are forced to consider he did not wish done.

The President stands sponsor for Mr. Taft. He desires that the laboring man: that those who would have the government effectively regulate the railroads; that those who would revise and reduce the tariff and destroy the trusts; these should believe that Mr. Taft is not a reactionary but a militant reformer, saturated with his ideas and that he will carry out "my policies." Mr. Taft will have to receive about seven million votes before he can execute any policy.

Charges Federal Usurpation.

President Roosevelt has constantly clamored for more law and has frequently disregarded laws already on the statute books. He has sometimes arrogated to himself to say what laws should be enforced and what should not. He has exercised the unauthorized privilege of deciding against whom the laws should be enforced and who should be immune from prosecution. He insisted on the punishment of certain railroads and of certain men for giving and receiving rebates, and then ordered the discontinuance of the case against one of his Cabinet officers who had confessed that as an official of the railroad he gave rebates to a company in which he was a stockholder and official. And this man remained in the Cabinet until he left with the President's recommendation for a more lucrative position as head of a great corporation.

Roosevelt and the Courts.

Indeed, by his defiance of legal limitations and the safeguard of the constitution he has done more to inculcate contempt of law than all the mobs that have claimed victims for their violence in all the States. The President is upon an eminence. If he violates the law, men everywhere know it. If he does not himself respect it to the full extent he robs it of the reverence that might be willingly bestowed by others. In this same overbearing spirit he has placed and kept in office men who were not appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has influenced or attempted to influence courts and juries in the administration of public justice, not only by deciding who should and who should not be prosecuted, but by making known his personal feelings or sympathies between the prosecution and the accused.

Let us confidently hope that the time will never be ripe for the change of the constitution by "executive actions" and by "judicial interpretations." If such a time should come then a government of law will perish from the earth and a government of caprice will be created on the ruins of one established by a written constitution.

Mr. Chairman, delegates, and fellow countrymen, the time and the occasion in our national affairs impose a duty we cannot, if we would, evade. We must go out from this hall with one heart and determination to put our loved ship of state on an even keel. That keel has been too long beating the air. We must bring it down into the deep abiding waters of the constitution.

CLAYTON'S HOTTEST SHOTS.

There has not been a session of Congress in twelve years at which the Republican party could not have passed a law prescribing, defining and regulating the issuance of injunctions and providing for fair trials in contempt cases. Yet nothing has been done to give the wage-earner fair treatment, and less than nothing is offered to him in the Chicago deliverance.

Roosevelt is the greatest exponent of the art of advertising that the world has known.

Nomination of his would-be successor was largely accomplished by use of official patronage and coarse machine methods.

He selected for campaign manager a novice in politics (Cortelyou, then Secretary of Commerce and Labor), whose principal qualification was the power he held over the corporations.

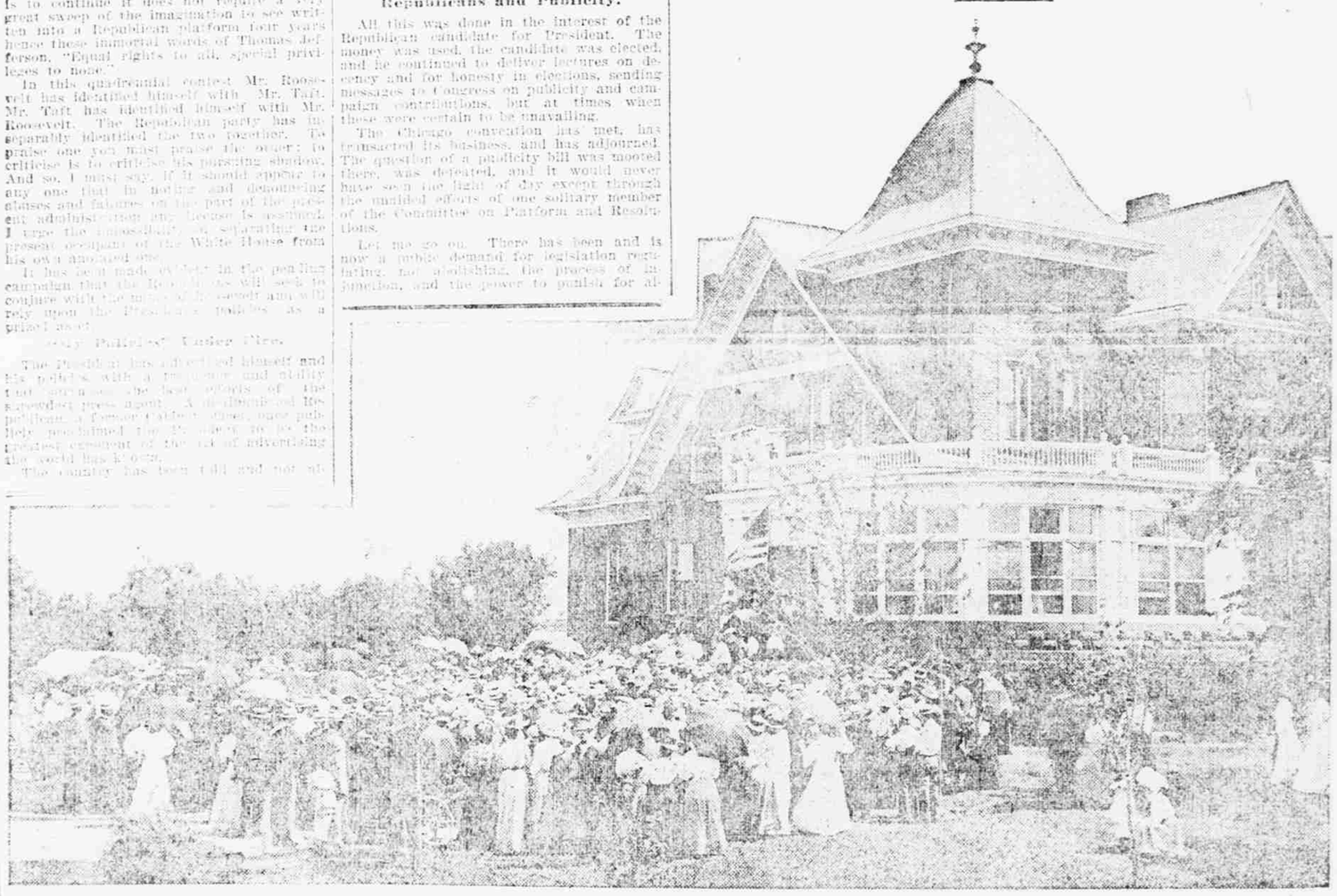
He has placed and kept in office men who were not appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

He has influenced or attempted to influence courts and juries in the administration of public justice.

It is no longer "anarchistic" to declare private monopoly to be indefensible or that the great transportation companies should be regulated and controlled by public laws.

A demand for a revision of the tariff is no longer a threat to destroy our industrial system.

MR BRYAN ADDRESSING ADMIRERS AT FAIRVIEW.



THE GREAT COMMONER, STANDING ON THE FRONT STEPS OF HIS COUNTRY HOME, IS ADDRESSING LINCOLN PEOPLE WHO CAME OUT TO REJOICE WITH HIM OVER HIS NOMINATION.

NEW RECORD FOR CHEERING.

The demonstration for William Jennings Bryan in Denver, in length of time, far outdoes any similar outburst recorded in the history of national conventions. Outbursts of enthusiasm that have swept delegates off their feet, altered the plans of political leaders and nominated "dark horses" have not been infrequent, and have been the most dreaded features of great party gatherings to the professional politicians.

Until the recent Republican convention, where the "vale" to Roosevelt was sounded, the tribute of the admirers of James G. Blaine, paid him in the Minneapolis Republican convention of 1892, had remained unparalleled.

There again it was a farewell. The aligned and firmly held delegations of Benjamin Harrison remained impervious to the tumult for the "Plumed Knight," who on that day passed out of the high lights of American history. For forty minutes the convention was halted, while Blaine delegates and the crowded galleries shrieked the old rallying cry, "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine." The passing salute to the Republican leader was declared the greatest tribute ever paid a living American.

On the first day of the recent Republican convention in Chicago, however, the Blaine record was shattered, when delegates and attendants cheered for forty-eight minutes the name of President Roosevelt, while the galleries chanted the refrain, "Four, four, four years more."

Theodore Roosevelt, in the Philadelphia convention of 1900, when nominated for Vice President, also had been cheered for forty minutes, and, although equal in length to the Blaine tribute, the latter demonstration had the sanction of the convention leaders, who had vainly tried for many minutes to quell that tendered the Maine leader. The name of William Jennings Bryan was cheered for thirty-six minutes at the Chicago convention of 1896, when placed in nomination, the "cross of gold" speech delivered two days prior having introduced and endeared the unknown Nebraskan to delegates and spectators.

The name of William McKinley was cheered for thirty-two minutes at the St. Louis convention of 1896, where the name of Mark Hanna also evoked enthusiasm that lasted twenty-four minutes. William H. Taft was cheered for twenty-five minutes when placed in nomination at Chicago, and John Sharp Williams, Benjamin R. Tillman and other leaders have inspired convention outbursts lasting from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

JOHN W. KERN'S CAREER.

Vice-Presidential Aspirant Active in Indiana Politics.

John Worth Kern, candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, was born in Howard County, Indiana, Dec. 20, 1849, and has lived in Indiana all his life. Active in politics from his early manhood, he has been regarded for several years past as one of the leading Democrats of his commonwealth. Twice he headed the State ticket as candidate for Governor, in 1900 and in 1904, being unsuccessful in each campaign. In 1905 he received a complimentary vote of his party for United States Senator. His home is in Indianapolis, where he is a lawyer. He held the office of City Attorney from 1897 to 1901. Previously he had been State Supreme Court Reporter, from 1885 to 1889, and State Senator from 1892 to 1896. He is an alumnus of the University of Michigan, class of 1869. Mr. Kern's career is here given briefly:

1849—Born at Alto, Howard County, Ind.
1854—Family removed to Warren County, Ohio.
1864—Family returned to Alto, Ind.
1866—Entered University of Michigan.
1868—Graduated from law school. Began practice at Kokomo, Ind.
1870—Defeated for the Legislature.
1872—Chosen City Attorney of Kokomo.
1884—Elected Reporter of State Supreme Court. Removed to Indianapolis.
1888—Defeated for Reporter's office.
1892—Elected State Senator.
1894—Re-elected to State Senate.
1897—Elected City Attorney of Indianapolis.
1899—Re-elected as City Attorney.
1900—Defeated for governorship of Indiana.
1904—Again defeated for governorship.
1905—Democratic candidate for Senator.
1908—Democratic vice presidential nominee.

1203—Venetian Crusaders took Constantinople.

1429—Charles VII. of France crowned at Rheims through the instrumentality of the simple peasant girl, Joan of Arc.

1610—Foundation of the famed Bodleian library was laid in Oxford.

1628—Kirke defeated Roquemont in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1669—Locke's constitution for Carolina signed.

1683—Combined armies under John Sobieski defeated the Turks under the walls of Vienna.

1704—Gibraltar attacked by the British and captured two days later.

1773—Pope Clement XIV. signed bill for the extinction of the Jesuits.

1779—Americans surprised and defeated the British at Paulus Hook....Minisink settlements in Orange county, New York, attacked by Indians.

1793—Execution of Charlotte Corday.

1797—Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes at the battle of the Pyramids, and thus subdued lower Egypt.

1812—British and Indians captured Fort Mackinaw, one of the strongest outposts of the United States....United States brig Nautilus captured by a squadron of British frigates....British and allies defeated the French at battle of Salamanca.

1840—Bill for the union of Upper and Lower Canada received the sanction of Queen Victoria...Pioneer Cunard steamer Britannia arrived at Halifax.

1850—Thomas Corwin of Ohio became Secretary of the Treasury.

1853—First pier of Victoria bridge at Montreal begun.

1861—Confederate Congress met at Richmond.

1863—Assault on Fort Wagner.

1864—President Lincoln issued call for 500,000 more volunteers.

1866—Austrians defeated the Italians at Lissa.

1868—Wyoming Territory organized.

1870—M. Prevost Paradol, French minister at Washington, committed suicide.

1874—Charges of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher made public.

1876—Boisrand Canal elected President of Hayti.

1880—Gen. Manuel Gonzales elected President of Mexico.

1881—Sitting Bull surrendered at Fort Buford.

1882—Indian battle of Big Dry Wash, Arizona.

1884—First message received at Boston over the Bennett-Mackay cable.

1892—Election in Manitoba favored Provincial Prohibition.

1893—Boycotting decided to be legal by the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

1894—President Cleveland signed the act admitting Utah to the Union.

1896—Cleveland, O., celebrated the 100th anniversary of its settlement.

1897—Dingley tariff law went into effect.

1899—Secretary of War Alger resigned because of severe criticism on the conduct of the Spanish war.

1901—Intense heat prevailed in the eastern and central parts of the United States.

1905—United States naval squadron arrived at Annapolis with the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones.

1906—Peace signed between Salvador and Guatemala.

1907—Thirty killed and many injured in a wreck on the Pere Marquette railway near Salem, Mich....The Korean Emperor abdicated in favor of the crown prince....Fifty lives lost by the sinking of the steamer Columbia off the California coast....Several thousand persons prostrated by heat at a parade of Elks in Philadelphia.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Farmers in the vicinity of Cameron, Texas, claim that they are clearing from $60 to $150 per acre by raising watermelons and cantaloupes.

The destruction of a barn by lightning on the farm of Charles Bort, near Michigan City, Iowa, caused the death of 180 head of cattle and seven horses.

Farmers throughout Connecticut and other New England States are sending agents to New York and Boston to induce newly landed immigrants to go to work on their farms.

Experiments made at Cleveland, Ohio, indicate that denatured alcohol can be made from garbage and a plant will be established there if further experiments confirm the first tests.

W. H. Hardwick, who owns thirty acres of land in Milan county, Texas, which, seven years ago, he considered so poor that he could not sell it, set it to peach and plum trees and cleared $1,000 last year.

Dr. J. C. Whitten of the Missouri College of Agriculture has by nine years' investigation and experiment work proved that any farmer can raise asparagus that is large, tender and without any of the toughness that characterizes most asparagus. It is mainly a matter of seed selection.

Looking Ahead.

"Now that I have provided you with a good dinner," said the kind lady, "will you saw some wood for me?"

"Madam," replied the hobo from Boston, "nothing would afford me more pleasure than abbreviating timber for you, but in behalf of posterity I am compelled to decline."

"But what has posterity got to do with it?" queried the k. l.

"It's like this, madam," explained the self-conducted tourist, "With the revolutions of the whirligig of time my grandchildren may become multimillionaires, and if their daughters have occasion to purchase titles it will be so much more pleasant for them to be able to say that their great-grandfather was a gentleman of leisure instead of a common wood sawyer."

Awakened.

Towne—Do you believe in dreams?

Browne—I used to, but I don't any more.

Towne—Not as superstitious as you were, eh?

Browne—Oh, it wasn't a question of superstition. I was in love with one once and she jilted me.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Couldn't Hear Anything but Talk.

Hixon—I don't care a fig for opera.

Dixon—But you go once a week.

Hixon—Yes; but on society's night.