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Yeast Foam is the yeast that took the First Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition, and is sold by all grocers at a price... NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO. CHICAGO, ILL.



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CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM. This Remedy is a Specific, Sure to Give Satisfaction. GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE. It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 86 Warren St., New York.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial. Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, OR MONEY BACK.

1,000 REPORTED DROWNED

MEXICAN TOWN SWEEP BY A DISASTROUS FLOOD.

BUILT IN A MOUNTAIN GORGE

Raging Torrent is Carrying the Dead Through Streets of the Mining City of Guanajuato—Marafio is Entirely Wiped Out.

Mexico City, July 3.—Reports are current here that from 100 persons upward, with one report claiming even 1,000, have been drowned in a great flood at Guanajuato, a mining city, now the important seat of activity by several large American and British companies. The wires were down all day and the roads were impassable. No news has been received directly, but two reports are current. One says 1,000 were killed and the other says at least 100 were drowned.

Late tidings are that Guanajuato is completely flooded and water is already invading the higher portions of the town, while there is fear the "Laolla" dam will give away, which would mean complete ruin. The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains and the streets ramble on the mountain side in picturesque fashion.

A storm began furiously on the night of June 30 and after midnight no one of the inhabitants dared go to bed, so fierce was the elements. The water rose in the lower or business streets, flooding shops and damaging thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise. The lower streets became raging torrents as the water poured in from the upper streets.

Later advices state that it is known that over 100 lives were lost at Guanajuato. A dispatch to President Robinson of the Mexican Central railroad says there are 1,000 dead at Guanajuato.

The town of Marafio, just below Guanajuato, was completely wiped out. The raging water is carrying the dead through every street of Guanajuato.

The Mexican Central northbound passenger train ran into a washout north of Irapuato and was derailed, the water running over some of the cars. President Robinson says some lives were lost, but he does not know how many.

ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES DEATH

Prepares Formal Proclamation for Sending to Diplomats.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 3.—President Roosevelt has prepared the formal proclamation announcing the death of John Hay, secretary of state. The proclamation will be forwarded by mail to all ambassadors and ministers of the United States in foreign countries. The following is the full text of the announcement:

"A proclamation by the president of the United States: John Hay, secretary of state of the United States, died on July 1. His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the people of this country a national bereavement; and in addition it is a serious loss to mankind, for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world conditions by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice. He entered the public service as the trusted and intimate companion of Abraham Lincoln and for well nigh forty years he served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust, and finally he crowned his life-work by serving as secretary of state with such foresightedness of the future and such loyalty of ideas as to confer lasting benefits not only upon our own country, but upon all the nations of the world. As a suitable expression of national mourning, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half-mast for ten days; that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half-mast at all forts and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States. I further order that on the day of the funeral the executive departments of the city of Washington be closed and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-mast."

Secretary Loeb has practically completed arrangements for President Roosevelt's trip to Cleveland to attend the funeral of Mr. Hay. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock next Wednesday morning and as the journey from Oyster Bay to Cleveland will consume nearly twenty hours, it will be necessary for the president to leave here tomorrow afternoon.

Many Messages of Condolence. Washington, July 3.—The high esteem in which Secretary Hay was universally held at home and abroad is manifested by messages which have been received by the government and Mrs. Hay since his death. They have come from sovereigns, from foreign officials, from officials in the diplomatic service and from men in public and private life throughout this country.

Teachers at Ocean Grove. Ocean Grove, N. J., July 3.—Eight thousand worshippers, a majority of whom are delegates to the National Educational association, attended service in the Auditorium. Bishop Fitzgerald welcomed the teachers to Ocean Grove and President William H. Maxwell responded.

MAGOON MINISTER TO PANAMA

President Combines Two Offices in One to Avoid Confusion.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 3.—President Roosevelt authorized the announcement that he had appointed Charles E. Magoon as United States minister at Panama. Judge Magoon is at present governor of the canal zone in Panama and a member of the executive committee of the isthmian canal commission. Prior to his appointment on the canal commission he was the law officer of the insular affairs bureau of the war department. He is in Panama at present performing his duties in conjunction with the canal work.

The determination of the president to have the officers of the government of the American zone and minister to Panama filled by the same man was reached soon after the reorganization of the isthmian canal commission two or three months ago. Experience had demonstrated that a conflict of authority was likely to arise between the government and the minister and in addition confusion was created among the Panamanians, particularly the officials of the republic, by the presence of two officers exercising similar powers. It was well known that George W. Davis, former governor of the canal zone, and John Barrett, until recently minister to Panama, did not pull well together, although there was no open difficulty between them. To avert any possible trouble in the future that might be detrimental to the interests of this country, or to those of Panama, in the construction of the canal, the appointment of Judge Magoon to the two offices was determined upon. It is known that the designation of Judge Magoon to Panama, in connection with his appointment as governor of the zone, is notably pleasing to the officials and people at Panama.

ANTI-TRUST LAW HELD VOID

Judge Says Penalty Prescribed is Unequal, Which Vitiates the Act.

Des Moines, July 3.—Judge A. H. McVey of the district court held that the law under which W. V. Wilcox and other prominent insurance men were arrested for illegal combination is unconstitutional, both under the state and federal constitution. The decision is under habeas corpus proceedings and the men have been released. County Attorney Jesse Miller declares he will carry the case to the supreme court. Judge McVey's decision is based on the claim that the penalty prescribed by the law is not equitable for the reason that it is not applicable to everyone in the same degree. The law prescribed a penalty of not less than 20 per cent of the capital stock. Under the law the Aetna could be fined \$80,000, while the Hawkeye of Des Moines could be fined only \$2,000. No indictments have been returned by the grand jury, but County Attorney Miller says the case will either be appealed for a ruling of the supreme court on the habeas corpus ruling of the district court, or the case tried on an indictment brought by the grand jury and then appealed.

Eighteen Drown in Texas Flood.

Del Rio, Tex., July 3.—Eighteen lives are known to have been lost as a result of a cloudburst in the mountains above the town of Las Vacas. Sixteen were Mexicans and two of the dead were American children, washed away before the eyes of a panic-stricken crowd. The loss and damage to property is enormous as the waters went through the fertile valley in a mighty flood, carrying everything before it. The loss in live stock is great. Funds are being raised here for the flood sufferers and searching parties are trying to recover the bodies of the dead. The sixteen Mexicans drowned lived about four miles from Las Vacas on the bank of the creek, but far enough away from the edge to give them a feeling of safety. They were peacefully slumbering when a great volume of water let down by a cloudburst came on them.

Secretary Hay's Body at Cleveland.

Cleveland, July 3.—The special train bearing the body of Secretary of State John Hay arrived here this morning. The funeral party consisted of Mrs. Hay, the widow; Clarence Hay, Dr. Charles L. Scudder of Boston, who attended Secretary Hay during his last illness; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather of Cleveland, the latter a sister of Mr. Hay, and S. A. Raymond, also a relative of Mrs. Hay. The casket was enclosed in a rosewood box, in which it will repose until the funeral on Wednesday. Mrs. Hay and Clarence Hay stood the trying ordeal bravely, although they showed plainly the effects of the strain which they had been under.

Boxer Indemnity Question Settled.

London, July 3.—The correspondent of the Times at Peking says: "The Boxer indemnity question has been settled. All the powers have signed a note accepting China's proposal to consider the indemnity as a gold instead of a silver debt. The movement for the boycotting of American goods is subsiding owing to the action of the authorities, whose desire to prevent the impairment of American good will is, beyond question, sincere."

Bishop Joyce Stricken.

Minneapolis, July 3.—Rev. I. W. Joyce, bishop of the Methodist church for the diocese of Minnesota, sustained a cerebral hemorrhage, followed by an attack of paralysis while addressing a meeting at Red Rock. The condition of the bishop is serious.

ENVOYS FINALLY CHOSEN

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES PERSONNEL OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

COMMISSION HAS FULL POWER

Two Russian Plenipotentiaries Are Ambassadors Muraviev and Rosen. Baron Komura and Minister Takahira Will Represent Japan.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 3.—President Roosevelt authorized the following announcement to be made relative to the pending peace negotiations between Russia and Japan:

"The president announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet here as soon after the 1st of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, formerly minister of justice and now ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira. It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be intrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject of course to ratification by their respective home governments."

The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnestness of the desire of their respective governments to conclude, if possible, the tragedy being enacted in the far east. Some delay was occasioned in the selection of the plenipotentiaries by the insistence of Japan that the envoys of both governments be clothed with full power to conclude peace and to negotiate a permanent treaty. The Japanese government indicated pointedly that the emperor would not permit his envoys to enter upon a tentative conference in which Japan was to define its terms and then let Russia decide whether the conferees should proceed with their deliberations. The Tokyo government insisted that the plenipotentiaries should have conferred on them treaty making powers, and that the negotiations should be entered upon in a spirit of perfect sincerity. Such, too, was the position taken by President Roosevelt. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority to act for their respective governments could a lasting peace be achieved. He strongly urged the St. Petersburg government to accede to what was regarded as a reasonable proposition of Japan.

The president's announcement practically concludes the preliminary negotiations for peace. Minor details remain yet to be arranged, but the conference now seems to be assured. While no absolute date for the meeting of the envoys has been fixed, it has been determined that the first session will be held in Washington about the 1st of August.

Baron Rosen already is en route to the United States, his coming being to succeed Count Cassini as the Russian ambassador to this country. It is probable that Ambassador Muraviev will start soon for the United States, accompanied by a considerable staff of secretaries, clerks and interpreters. The Japanese contingent of officials and attaches, headed by Baron Komura, it is expected, will leave Japan in time to reach Washington by the 1st of August.

ARMISTICE TO STOP FIGHT

Negotiations Said to Be in Progress at Washington.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan, it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington, but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made. The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of prospects of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost in lives and money of another great battle. The chances for a decisive and final Japanese victory, it is believed here, are no better now than before Liao Yang and Mukden, and it is pointed out that it is idle to talk of Vladivostok falling like a ripe apple into Japan's hands before the peace conference meets.

Root and Hart to Fight at Reno.

Reno, Nev., July 3.—The first prize fight in eight years will be held here today. The principals will be Jack Root and Marvin Hart, who will contest for the heavyweight championship, left vacant by the voluntary retirement of James J. Jeffries. The fight will be brought off in an open amphitheater and will be refereed by former Champion Jeffries.

Japs Advancing on Vladivostok.

London, July 3.—The correspondent of the Morning Post at Shanghai says that the Japanese are advancing on Vladivostok and that a battle is imminent near the Tumen river.

IMPORTANCE OF CARBON.

Without It or Its Equivalent We Could Have No Arc Light.

The electric arc light as now so commonly used is produced by the passage of a powerful electric current between the slightly separated ends of a pair of carbon rods, or carbons, about twelve inches long and from three-eighths to one-half inch in diameter, placed vertically end to end in the lamp. The lamp mechanism is so constructed that when no current is passing the upper carbon, which is always made the positive one, rests upon the lower by the action of gravity, but as soon as the electric current is established the carbons are automatically separated about an eighth of an inch, thus forming a gap of high resistance in the electric circuit, across which the current is forced, resulting in the production of intense heat. The ends of the carbons are quickly heated to brilliant incandescence, and by the burning action of the air are maintained in the form of blunt points. As the carbons burn away, the lamp mechanism feeds the upper one downward just fast enough to maintain the proper separation.

The carbons are not heated equally, the upper or positive one being much the hotter. A small cup shaped cavity or "crater," ordinarily less than an eighth of an inch in diameter, is formed in its end, the glowing concave surface of which emits the greater part of the total light. In lights of the usual size, something like half a horsepower of energy is concentrated in this little crater, and its temperature is limited only by the vaporization of the carbon. Carbon being the most refractory substance known, the temperature of the crater is the highest yet produced artificially and ranks next to that of the sun. It is fortunate that nature has provided us with such a substance as carbon, combining, as it does, the highest resistance to heat with the necessary electrical conductivity. Without carbon or an equivalent—and none is known—we could have no arc light.—Charles F. Brush in Atlantic.

STOP IT.

Boasting of what you can do instead of doing it. Thinking that life is a grind and not worth living. Exaggerating and making mountains out of molehills. Talking continually about yourself and your affairs. Saying unkind things about acquaintances and friends. Thinking that all the good chances and opportunities are gone by. Thinking of yourself to the exclusion of everything and every one else. Speculating as to what you would do in some one else's place and do your best in your own. Gazing idly into the future and dreaming about it instead of making the most of the present. Longing for the good things that others have instead of going to work and earning them for yourself. Success.

A Hurricane.

The terrors of the deep were perhaps never more thrillingly set forth than in the description by a young lady who last year made her first trip abroad. She kept a diary, very much, says the New York Herald, like that of Mark Twain, when for seven days he recorded the fact that he "got up, washed and went to breakfast."

There was one important exception. When she crossed the channel the experience was so trying that she felt impelled to describe it. "I firmly resolved to stay on deck," she wrote, "although the tempest increased to such a frightful hurricane that it was only with the greatest difficulty that I could hold up my parasol."

A Wonderful Memory.

Hortensius, the Roman orator, could repeat word for word a book he had just read. On one occasion he made a wager with one Sienna and to win it went to an auction, remained all day and in the evening gave a list of all the articles sold, the prices paid for them and the names of the purchasers. The accuracy of his memory was in this case attested by the auctioneer's clerk, who followed the recapitulation with his book and found that in no case had the man of wonderful memory made a single mistake.

Manners.

Manners are of more importance than laws. In a great measure the laws depend on them. The law touches us but here and there and now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe. They give their whole color to our lives. According to their quality they aid morals, they supply them or they totally destroy them.—Burke.

A Bad Recollection.

First Barber—Whew! That bartender must be a bad actor! Second Ditto—Why? First Barber—When I asked him if he wanted an egg shampoo he jumped right out of the chair and made for the door!—Detroit Free Press.

Bad Either Way.

Mr. Wiseguy—No, I don't want any of those sausages. I'm afraid of trichina. The Butcher—I assure you there's no danger of trichina in these sausages. Mr. Wiseguy—Well, hydrophobia, then. It's just as bad.—Cleveland Leader.

Encouraging.

"Close up, boys; close up!" said a colonel to his regiment. "If the enemy were to fire on you when you are straggling along like that they wouldn't kill a single man of you. Close up!"

A Country Scene in Tibet.

Here is a description of a country scene in Tibet taken from Colonel L. A. Waddell's book, "Lassa and Its Mysteries." "From every hamlet the cottagers had swarmed out into their fields and were busily plowing and sowing in the glorious sunshine, forming pleasing bits of bright color. The men were plowing with oxen manfully bedecked with plumes of wood dyed glowing scarlet and blue, with long throat tassels of dyed yak's tails and harness of jingling bells, while close behind the plowers came the gayly dressed women as the sowers, scattering broadcast the seed from their baskets. Most of them, men and women, were humming snatches of song in their light heartedness. Among the tall poplar trees budding the homesteads, neatly picked out with red ochre and whitewash, and among the pollarded willow bushes fringing the irrigation canals, flitted rosefinches, fieldfares, hoopoes, pert tits, cinnamon sparrows, sky doves, warblers and thrushes, all busily nest building."

Switzerland's Heat Holidays.

"The heat holiday," said a school teacher, "is a Swiss novelty that we ought to introduce here. It is not right for us to treat our school children in the matter of weather as we do. The Swiss have a maximum temperature for school. When the thermometer goes above that maximum there is no school, whether the month be April, May or September. The children in the infant school are free to bathe in the bathing brooks, to picnic in cool groves or to boat on the wind swept lakes. The Swiss recognize that we can improve on our present system for little children than to confine them for long hours at a stretch in an intolerably hot schoolroom. They know that children cannot under such conditions learn a thing; hence the school directors are wise enough by making these heat holidays to save the teachers and the children much misery and much wasted time."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Green Coconut Milk.

A dweller in the tropics says: "For a delicious early morning drink I recommend you to try the milk from the green coconut. Cut off the top of the nut with a sharp knife, pour the contents into a glass, and you have a drink fit for a king. The coconut must be cold. When in Singapore I was a bit seedy and consulted a doctor. Part of his prescription was coconut milk first thing in the morning. I took it most kindly and often wish now that I had a chance of repeating that portion of the cure. Where the cabbage palm grows one has a good vegetable at hand—the heart of the head of the tree. In removing this the palm is killed. This growth is not bad eating raw, as I found when out hunting once. We fed on the palm and wild honey."

The Way of the Arab.

A traveler in Egypt writes: "In a camel caravan we once met in the desert there was a beast with a gigantic load of enses towering above and on both sides of him. On the left flank of this mountain of enses rode a small Arab slung in a sling. The reason was obvious—the camel engineers had miscalculated in loading and had put too much on the off side, thus giving the camel a heavy list to starboard. Arab-like, being too lazy to repack, they had corrected the error by using a light Arab as trimming ballast."

Luck and Labor.

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up; labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy; labor turns out at 6 o'clock and with busy pen and rizzling hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines; labor whistles. Luck relies on chance, labor on character.—Richard Colden.

Deceived.

Mrs. Blinkers—What! Going away? Why? Servant—Please, mum, when I come yesterday you gave me the keys to your trunks and drawers and chests and jewel boxes to keep for you. Mrs. Blinkers—Yes, I did that to show that I trusted you. What is the matter? Servant—There don't one of 'em fit.—New York Weekly.

In Their Order of Importance.

"What did you discuss at your literary club this afternoon, dear?" asked the husband in the evening. "Let me see," murmured his wife. "Oh, yes, I remember now. Why, we discussed that woman who recently moved into the house across the street and Longfellow."

Essay.

Old Lady (watching a football match)—I canna' unerstand 'that football'. Her Son—Well, you see, each side is trying to kick the ball between those posts at either end of the field. Old Lady—Weel, that wudna be hard the dno' if they'd a' get out o' the road.

Wonder If This is Not

If you put two persons in the same bedroom, one of whom has the toothache and the other is in love, you will find that the person who has the toothache will go to sleep first. Isn't it curious?

At the Wrong Time.

"You say your playing created a great deal of talk?" said the friend. "Yes," answered the pianist, "but unfortunately it was mostly during my performance."

Ever notice how much time the other fellow can spare from his business to tell you how to run yours?—Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.