

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor. Published Every Thursday.

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JOB PRINTING. The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

Particular attention paid to LAW PRINTING. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The Brown six-inch gun, nearing completion at the works of the Reading Iron Co., is designed to throw a projectile 30 miles.

The gun is 26 feet long, weighs 20,000 pounds, and is made of wound wire. The shot it is to fire will have a service velocity of 3,000 feet a second and a maximum of 5,000.

The inventor of the gun says he will build another of 10-inch bore with a range of 59 miles.

Blind masseuses have been so successful in London sanitariums that the "art of massage" is to be taught in New York schools for the blind.

Their highly developed sense of touch gives them an aptitude for learning the work that leaves those blessed with sight far in the background.

The blind folk are careful almost to a fault, and when a mistake is called to their attention it never is repeated.

Reports from the Discovery, which has been exploring the Antarctic regions, give interesting particulars as to the appetites which come to half-frozen men on long sledge expeditions.

Hunger proved a dreadful nightmare, some of the men having horrible visions of tempting dishes. It is questionable if anything could compare in the way of hardships suffered to this form of modified starvation on such trips.

In Ceylon there is a tree called "Eve's apple tree," which is remarkable in that the orange fruit is beautiful to look upon, yet out of each fruit a piece appears to have been bitten.

It is said that the simulation of a fruit which has been bitten into is perfect. For this reason and because the fruit is a deadly poison, the natives declare that it is the same tree which grew in the Garden of Eden, and it is a perpetual reminder of a disobedient act.

In the minds of the majority of Americans Russia is associated with tyranny of all sorts, yet there are said to be more points in common between the Russian and the English-speaking girls than the girls of any other nation.

The Russian girl asserts herself, and no one in Russia thinks the less of a girl for her wish to learn or to lead an independent life. In all subjects she is an idealist, in this point being different from her English-speaking sisters.

In order to preserve the features of those who have died it is proposed by a Russian to embalm corpses by casting around them a solid mass of glass.

This would be perfectly transparent, and as no air could get in the features would be preserved indefinitely. Of course, it is not possible to pour molten glass directly on the body, so it is first coated with a thin coating of silicate. This is allowed to harden and forms a protective coating. The body is then put in a mold and melted glass poured around it.

A species of acacia, which grows very abundantly in Nubia and the Soudan, is called the "whistling tree" by the natives. Its shoots are frequently distorted in shape by the agency of larvae of insects and swollen into a globular bladder from one to two inches in diameter. After the insect has emerged from a circular hole in the side of this swelling, the opening, played upon by the wind, becomes a musical instrument suggestive of a sweet-toned flute. The whistling tree is also found in the West Indies.

The culture and manufacture of basket willow have not attained in the United States the degree of perfection and profit that mark the industry in Europe. This is for several reasons, the most important being the relative compensation of labor and the failure of the American grower to adopt the most improved methods.

The growing, harvesting, care and manufacture of willow require manual labor wholly unassisted by machinery. The cheap labor of Europe has grown willow and woven it into baskets at a profit impossible with us.

Baron Masano Masudaira, a Japanese nobleman, has been traveling in Texas, which he declares to be a great country for rice. He regards Texas as almost equal to his native country and feels sure that rice can be raised there with good profit.

The baron is of opinion that in a reasonably short time many Japanese of wealth and standing will become residents of the Lone Star State. He is anxious that his countrymen shall share in the general prosperity which prevails in this country, and advises them to settle in Texas.

President Roosevelt's Address AT OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 27, 1904

In Response to the Committee Appointed to Notify Him of His Nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the republican party assembled in convention, and I accept the nomination for the presidency with solemn realization of the obligations I assume. I heartily approve the declaration of principles which the republican convention has adopted, and at some future day I shall communicate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at length and in detail a formal written acceptance of the nomination.

Three years ago I became president because of the lamented death of the late President McKinley. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the interest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise thus made. If next November my countrymen confirm it, I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of our people.

A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the national interest, and every official, high or low, can serve his party best by rendering to the people the best service of which he is capable. Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal cooperation of many different persons. The members of a legislative majority, the officers in the various departments of the administration, and the legislative and executive branches as regards the people, must work together with subordination of self to the common end of successful government. We who have been entrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. The years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are continued in power we shall unswervingly follow out the great lines of public policy which the republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are pledged, and shall give, as we should, and therefore, an efficient support.

In all this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which we have enshrined in our constitution and laws. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the policy which we are enshrining in our constitution and laws. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities.

In such a fundamental matter as the enforcement of the law we do not have to depend upon promises, but merely to ask that our record be taken as an earnest of what we shall continue to do. In dealing with the great organizations known as trusts, we do not have to explain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced. Legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. We do not have to propose to "turn the rascals out," for we have shown in every deed that whenever by diligent investigation a public official can be found who has betrayed his trust he will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was appointed under a republican or a democratic administration. This is the efficient way to turn the rascals out and to keep them out, and it has the merit of sincerity. More-over, the betrayal of trust in the last seven years have been insignificant in number when compared with the extent of the public service. Never has the administration of the government been on a cleaner and higher level; never has the public work of the nation been done more honestly and efficiently.

Assuredly it is unwise to change the policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. Prosperity has come at home. The national honor and interest have been upheld abroad. We have placed the finances of the nation upon a sound basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly our opponents, but who would neither openly support nor silently acquiesce in the heresy of unsound finance; and we have done it against the convinced and violent opposition of the mass of our present opponents who still refuse to recant the unsound opinions which for the moment they think it inexpedient to assert. We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive commitment on the most important issue which has recently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before them again. Upon the principles which underlie this issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the republican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining centers, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom.

Under the financial legislation which we have enacted there is now ample circulation for every business need; and every dollar of this circulation is worth a dollar in gold. We have reduced the interest-bearing debt and in still larger measure the interest on that debt. All of the war taxes imposed during the Spanish war have been removed with a view to relieve the people and to prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus. The result is that hardly ever before have the expenditures and income of the government so closely corresponded. In the fiscal year that has just closed the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was \$9,000,000. This does not take account of the \$50,000,000 of the public debt which is being paid out of the treasury surplus for the purchase of the isthmian canal. It is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of the nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we are able to make the payment outright and after it to have in the treasury a surplus of \$91,000,000. Moreover, we were able to pay this \$50,000,000 out of hand without causing the slightest disturbance to business conditions.

We have enacted a tariff law under which during the past few years the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted; but such changes can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of free trade is beyond question; for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment, but to repeal. The readjustment when made must maintain and not destroy the protective principle. To the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer this is vital; but perhaps more so to the wage-worker, who as the wage-worker in the maintenance of our present economic system, both as regards the finances and the tariff. The standard of living of our wage-workers is higher than that of any other country, and cannot so remain unless we have a protective tariff. The tariff now in effect covers the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. Those who, like our opponents, "denounce protection as a robbery," thereby explicitly commit themselves to the proposition that if they were to give up the tariff now in effect, they would have to pay the difference between the standards of living for wage-workers here and in other countries; and therefore on this point their antagonism to our position is fundamental. Here, again, we ask that their promises be judged by their deeds. We have been doing in the immediate past that which is sober and sensible men compare the workings of the present tariff law, and the conditions which obtain under it, with the workings of the preceding tariff law of 1894 and the conditions which that tariff law helped to bring about.

We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor. It is a singular fact that the only great reciprocity treaty recently adopted by the United States was proposed almost alone by the representatives of the very party which now states that it favors reciprocity. And here again we ask that the worth of our words be judged by comparing their deeds with ours. On the Cuban reciprocity treaty there were at the outset two different systems of opinion among ourselves; and the notable thing in the negotiation and ratification of the treaty, and in the legislation which carried it into effect, was the highly practical principle in which without sacrifice of principle these differences of opinion were resolved. There was no compromise of a great party, but an excellent practical outcome, the result of the harmonious cooperation of two successive presidents and two successive congresses. This is an illustration of the governing capacity which entitles us to the confidence of the people and which enables us to do the practical thing to achieve those purposes which are the history of the last 12 years, down to this very month, is there justification for believing that under similar circumstances and with similar initial differences of opinion, our opponents would have achieved a different result.

We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man is rich or poor; paying no heed to his race, his creed, or his birthplace. We recognize the organization of capital and labor as natural and necessary. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law, for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold; but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage, and of common sense.

In inaugurating the great work of irrigation in the west the administration has been enabled by the longest and most strenuous government toward utilizing our vast national domain for the settler, the actual home-maker. Ever since this continent was discovered the need of an isthmian canal to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic has been recognized; and ever since the birth of our nation such a canal has been planned. At last the dream has become a reality. The isthmian canal is now being built by the government of the United States. We conducted the negotiations for its construction with the nicest and most scrupulous honor, and in a spirit of the largest generosity toward those through whose territory it was to run. Every sinister effort which could be devised by the spirit of faction or the spirit of self-interest was made in order to defeat the treaty with Panama, and thereby prevent the consummation of this work. The construction of the canal is now an assured fact; but most certainly it is unwise to entrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have endeavored to defeat the whole undertaking.

Our foreign policy has been so conducted that, while not one of our just claims has

been sacrificed, our relations with all foreign nations are now of the most peaceful kind; there is not a cloud on the horizon. The last cause of irritation between us and any other nation was removed by the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. In the Caribbean sea we have made good our promises of independence to Cuba, and have proved our assertion that our mission in the island was one of justice and not of self-aggrandizement; and thereby no less than by our action in Venezuela and Panama we have shown that the Monroe doctrine is a living reality, designed for the hurt of no nation, but for the protection of civilization on the western continent and for the peace of the world. Our steady growth in power has gone hand in hand with a strengthening disposition to use this power with strict regard for the rights of others, and for the cause of international justice and good will.

We most earnestly desire friendship with all the nations of the new and old worlds; and we endeavor to place our relations with them upon a basis of reciprocal advantage instead of hostility. We hold that the prosperity of each nation is an aid and not a hindrance to the prosperity of others. We seek to increase the national amity for the same reasons that make us believe in peace within our own borders; and we seek this peace, not because we are afraid or unready, but because we think that peace is right as well as advantageous.

Our interests in the Pacific have rapidly grown. American enterprise has laid a cable across the greatest of oceans. We have proved in effective fashion that we wish the Chinese empire well and desire its integrity and independence. Our foothold in the Philippines greatly strengthens our position in the competition for the trade of the east; but we are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Philippine people themselves. We have already given them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase this share as rapidly as the evidence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the officials of the islands, whether elective or appointive, are already native Filipinos. We are now providing for a legislative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future; and it would be eminently unwise to declare what our next step will be until the first step has been taken and the results are manifest. To have gone faster than we have already done in giving the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government would have been disastrous. At the present moment to give political independence to the islands would result in the immediate loss of civil rights, personal liberty and public order, as regards the mass of the Filipinos, for the majority of the islanders have been given these great boons by us, and only keep them because we vigilantly safeguard and guarantee them. To withdraw our government from the islands at this time would return to the average native the loss of his barely won civil freedom. We have established in the islands a government by Americans assisted by Filipinos. We are steadily striving to transform this into self-government by the Filipinos assisted by Americans.

The principles which we uphold should appeal to our countrymen, in all portions of our country. Above all they should give us strength with the men and women who are the spiritual heirs of those who applied the hands of Abraham Lincoln. We are striving to do our work in the spirit with which Lincoln approached his. During the seven years that have just passed there is no duty, domestic or foreign, which we have shirked; no necessary risk which we have feared to undertake, or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency. We have never pleaded impotence. We have never sought refuge in criticism and complaint instead of action. We face the future with our past and our present as guarantors of our promises; and we are content to stand or to fall by the record which we have made and are making.

STABILITY OF MOUNTAINS. Scientific Measurements for the Information of Generations Yet Unborn. At the recent gathering of the Association of Academies, Sir A. Geikie moved a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, says the London Telegraph, in favor of international cooperation in the efforts to obtain "precise determination of levels in mountain chains subject to earthquakes, with the view of ascertaining whether such chains are stable, or are undergoing movements of deviation or depression." Another proposal aimed to secure measurements of the value of gravity, with the object, so far as geological questions are concerned, of throwing light on the internal distribution of masses in the earth and on the rigidity or isostasy of the terrestrial crust. These problems call for minute and rigorous observation. In this way it is believed to have been proved that the land about the city of New York has been subsiding since 1875 at the rate of about 1.45 feet (nearly 17 1/2 inches) per century. Posterity, 1,000 or 10,000 years hence will have a right to know not merely how high Etna or Vesuvius was in 1904, but what were the elevation and appearance of Beachy Head; how much the old rock has lost by waste of the sea at its foot, or by denuding rains on its summit and flanks; or how much it may have gained by uplifting forces. They will know these things in 2904, just as they will know how the stars and nebulae are distributed in our skies, and the knowledge will be very helpful to the future astronomers and geologists. In these matters photography, as the handmaid of research, can render easily and cheaply incomparable services.

Wanted a Chance. Wealthy Man (to beggar)—No, I shall not assist you, and you needn't envy me my riches. With all my wealth I'm wretched, for I'm a martyr to indigestion. Beggar—Well, gov'nor, I've 'eard a lot about indigestion, but I've never 'ad the chance of 'aving it. All I asks is, gov'nor, gimme the chance!—Tit-Bits.

Tar and Olive Oil. A preparation which is healing and very efficacious is made from one teaspoonful of refined pine tar added to a pint of olive oil and both heated in a double boiler, after which a little perfume is added. This is placed on a linen or kid mask, as it will soil the pillow. It is rather a heroic treatment and must not be tried unless one can get the tar which has been refined. Ezy who tries the other will have much to say which is not suitable for publication.—W. V. Mermaid.

Hearing Restored by Shock. William Cole, of Pittsboro, N. J., who has been very deaf, has had his hearing partially restored, the result of being stunned by lightning, and declares his hearing is almost as good as ever. During a thunderstorm the house of O. R. Alderman was struck by lightning and several members of the family were stunned. Mr. Cole, who is 91 years old and Mr. Alderman's father-in-law, felt a peculiar sensation in his ears at the time, and later discovered that his hearing had greatly improved.

Wife's Dream Came True. Warned by his wife to be careful while at work, because of a premonition that he would be injured, Charles Shott, of Sharon, Pa., a few hours after met with an accident that may prove fatal. The night before Mrs. Shott dreamed of impending danger. In the morning when her husband started for the mill where he was employed she told him of her premonition. He was working on an elevation when he lost his balance and fell 40 feet.

Swindle Mrs. Roosevelt. Pittsburgh, July 27.—An attempt to swindle Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the president, out of \$50 is being investigated by the Pittsburgh charity department. The woman, who tried to secure the money on the ground that she needed it to pay for a surgical operation on a child, will not be prosecuted, as it is not Mrs. Roosevelt's wish. Because of the respectability of the woman's family her name is withheld. She wrote two letters to Mrs. Roosevelt asking financial aid and the president's secretary asked the charity department to investigate.

THE STOCK YARDS STRIKE.

PACKING HOUSE OWNERS WILL IGNORE LABOR UNIONS. Packers Claim that the Backbone of the Strike is Broken—Arrest of a Union Leader Leads to Rioting.

Chicago, July 30.—Unable to arrange a conference with representatives of the New York packers, Michael J. Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America, has ordered a strike of all the members of his organization employed in New York by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the United Dressed Beef Co. The order, which was telegraphed to New York last night, does not go into effect until Sunday, as the men in the eastern packing plants do not report for work on Saturday.

The decision to extend the strike to the east was not taken until after Mr. Donnelly and his associates had spent the day in a fruitless effort to arrange a meeting with representatives of the eastern packers who came to Chicago to acquaint themselves with the situation here. That the probabilities of a settlement by the opposing interests in Chicago are as remote as ever was plainly demonstrated when Henry C. Wallace, of Des Moines, Ia., and A. L. Ames, of Buckingham, Va., called on the packers with a proposition from the strike leaders offering to concede the most important point in the controversy if the employers would agree to renew peace negotiations. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Ames were told by the packers that there was no possible chance for any further conciliatory move and that the packers were now in a position where they could ignore the labor unions, and that they proposed to do so.

Eighty colored men being transported from the stock yards in two cars on the Lake Shore road, were thrown into a panic by a furious attack by a mob of 200 throwing stones which demolished nearly every window in both cars. Following the arrest of George Golden, chief of the Packing Teamsters' union, for picketing, riots became more frequent in the vicinity of the stock yards Friday afternoon. In one disturbance a mob captured a loaded meat wagon after it had left the stock yards, upset the wagon and threw the meat into the street. The most serious riot occurred in South Chicago, where five men were arrested for trying to prevent the delivery of meat. No one was seriously injured in any of the many disturbances.

More business was done Friday by the packers than at any time since the strike began. The statement was made last night by one of the packers that fully 13,000 men are now at work in the seven plants where the union men are on strike. This is nearly half as many men as went on strike.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES. They Are Being Held at Grosse Pointe Track at Detroit. Detroit, July 28.—Rain threatened to seriously interfere with the third day's grand circuit racing at the Grosse Pointe track yesterday. Lou Dillon broke the track record of 2:05 by one second. John M. won the 2:09 pace. Sweet Marie took the 2:14 trot and Dr. Strong won the 2:10 trot. Eudora won the 2:25 pace in straight heats.

Detroit, July 29.—The Grosse Pointe track was in good condition yesterday for the fourth day's racing of the meeting of the Detroit Driving club. The Chamber of Commerce consolation stake for 2:24 class pacers and the 2:05 pace were the features. China Maid, which was well thought of by many for the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, was made favorite for the consolation selling race. Only three horses started and Angus Pointer won the race. Bob Hughes won the 2:17 pace and Frank Yoakum the 2:05 pace.

Detroit, July 30.—Two heats each were enough to decide the 2:10 pace for a purse of \$1,500 and the Merchants and Manufacturers' consolation purse of \$2,000 for 2:24 trotters at Grosse Pointe Friday. Jolly Bachelor had an easy win in the 2:24 trot. Angus Pointer, favorite, led all the way around in both heats of the 2:10 pace. Hall Fry had an easy win in the 2:17 trot.

The Tieup Is Complete. Fall River, Mass., July 27.—The cotton mill strike in this city has tied up the mills so completely that by noon Tuesday not a wheel was moving in the 81 mills where a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages was announced. Offers of assistance by the public are being received by the strike leaders. One offer of \$5,000 was received from a local merchant. Another citizen placed at the disposal of the strikers an order for 1,000 loaves of bread. The strikers are looking to nature to provide much of their food during the strike, and large parties are digging claims and picking berries.

Rear Admiral Taylor Dies. Sunbury, Ontario, July 27.—Rear Admiral H. G. Taylor, of the United States navy, who commanded the Indiana at the battle of Santiago, died at Copper Cliff general hospital last night, of peritonitis.

Tried to Swindle Mrs. Roosevelt. Pittsburgh, July 27.—An attempt to swindle Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the president, out of \$50 is being investigated by the Pittsburgh charity department. The woman, who tried to secure the money on the ground that she needed it to pay for a surgical operation on a child, will not be prosecuted, as it is not Mrs. Roosevelt's wish. Because of the respectability of the woman's family her name is withheld. She wrote two letters to Mrs. Roosevelt asking financial aid and the president's secretary asked the charity department to investigate.

SCOLDING SET TO MUSIC.

And It Took the Wagnerian Brand to Do the Jawing Full Justice.

In one of the big One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street gardens a brass band was playing what purported to be a Wagnerian selection with positively deafening effect, relates the New York Times. The good-natured people around the tables had wisely abandoned all effort at conversation. Not so with one woman, a shrewish-looking person, who was leaning over a table shaking her finger at her husband and doing her best to make him hear the abuse that she was evidently hurling at him. Suddenly, with one grand blare, the music stopped, and the woman's voice, pitched in a veritable scream, was heard: "You bald-headed, sour-faced idiot, fill—"

Checked by her own strident tones she looked about her in consternation. Not so the husband. He was called to abuse. Picking up his stein he looked at his wife and growled: "Shut up till the band starts again."

Proved Beyond a Doubt. Middlesex, N. Y., July 25.—(Special)—That Rheumatism can be cured has been proved beyond a doubt by Mrs. Betsey A. Clawson, well known here. That Mrs. Clawson had Rheumatism and had it bad all her acquaintance is known. They also know she is now cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. Mrs. Clawson tells the story of her cure as follows: "I was an invalid for most five years caused by Inflammatory Rheumatism. Helpless two-thirds of the time. The first year I could not do as much as a baby could do; then I rallied a little bit and then a relapse. Then a year ago the gout set in my hands and feet. I suffered untold agony and in August, 1903, when my husband died I could not ride to the grave. "I only took two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and in two weeks I could walk on myself and saw my own wood. I dug my own potatoes and gathered my own garden last fall. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills put the Kidneys in shape to take all the uric acid out of the blood.

Enriching the Language. Mrs. McCall—You haven't got that pompous butler any more. Mrs. Nurich—No, we discharged him. He didn't—er—bottle to suit us.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Shake Into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Overdid It. Hewson—That man Scalper has a natural bent toward speculation. Hume—Yes, and the last time he bent too far and went broke.—Town Topics.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Corporal Shotts and Private Shotts of Battery H are making great records at target practice. They are good Shots, but not dead Shots.—Ohio State Journal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The way the average man would like to reform trusts would be from the inside.—N. Y. Press.

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More business was done Friday by the packers than at any time since the strike began. The statement was made last night by one of the packers that fully 13,000 men are now at work in the seven plants where the union men are on strike. This is nearly half as many men as went on strike.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES. They Are Being Held at Grosse Pointe Track at Detroit. Detroit, July 28.—Rain threatened to seriously interfere with the third day's grand circuit racing at the Grosse Pointe track yesterday. Lou Dillon broke the track record of 2:05 by one second. John M. won the 2:09 pace. Sweet Marie took the 2:14 trot and Dr. Strong won the 2:10 trot. Eudora won the 2:25 pace in straight heats.

Detroit, July 29.—The Grosse Pointe track was in good condition yesterday for the fourth day's racing of the meeting of the Detroit Driving club. The Chamber of Commerce consolation stake for 2:24 class pacers and the 2:05 pace were the features. China Maid, which was well thought of by many for the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, was made favorite for the consolation selling race. Only three horses started and Angus Pointer won the race. Bob Hughes won the 2:17 pace and Frank Yoakum the 2:05 pace.

Detroit, July 30.—Two heats each were enough to decide the 2:10 pace for a purse of \$1,500 and the Merchants and Manufacturers' consolation purse of \$2,000 for 2:24 trotters at Grosse Pointe Friday. Jolly Bachelor had an easy win in the 2:24 trot. Angus Pointer, favorite, led all the way around in both heats of the 2:10 pace. Hall Fry had an easy win in the 2:17 trot.

The Tieup Is Complete. Fall River, Mass., July 27.—The cotton mill strike in this city has tied up the mills so completely that by noon Tuesday not a wheel was moving in the 81 mills where a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages was announced. Offers of assistance by the public are being received by the strike leaders. One offer of \$5,000 was received from a local merchant. Another citizen placed at the disposal of the strikers an order for 1,000 loaves of bread. The strikers are looking to nature to provide much of their food during the strike, and large parties are digging claims and picking berries.

Rear Admiral Taylor Dies. Sunbury, Ontario, July 27.—Rear Admiral H. G. Taylor, of the United States navy, who commanded the Indiana at the battle of Santiago, died at Copper Cliff general hospital last night, of peritonitis.

Tried to Swindle Mrs. Roosevelt. Pittsburgh, July 27.—An attempt to swindle Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the president, out of \$50 is being investigated by the Pittsburgh charity department. The woman, who tried to secure the money on the ground that she needed it to pay for a surgical operation on a child, will not be prosecuted, as it is not Mrs. Roosevelt's wish. Because of the respectability of the woman's family her name is withheld. She wrote two letters to Mrs. Roosevelt asking financial aid and the president's secretary asked the charity department to investigate.

Swindle Mrs. Roosevelt. Pittsburgh, July 27.—An attempt to swindle Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the president, out of \$50 is being investigated by the Pittsburgh charity department. The woman, who tried to secure the money on the ground that she needed it to pay for a surgical operation on a child, will not be prosecuted, as it is not Mrs. Roosevelt's wish. Because of the respectability of the woman's family her name is withheld. She wrote two letters to Mrs. Roosevelt asking financial aid and the president's secretary asked the charity department to investigate.

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Miss Nellie Holmes, treasurer of the Young Woman's Temperance Association of Buffalo, N.Y., strongly advises all suffering women to rely, as she did, upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.