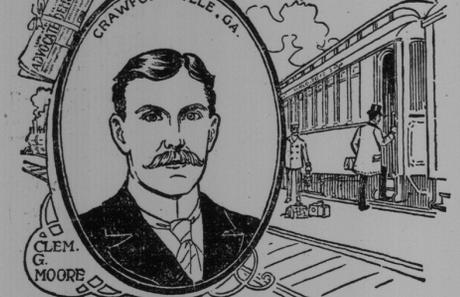


FOR SYSTEMIC CATARRH

Peculiar to Summer Pe-ru-na Gives Prompt and Permanent Relief.



Clem G. Moore, Editor of the Advocate-Democrat of Crawfordsville, Ga., writes the Peruna Medicine Company as follows: Gentlemen--After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic catarrh, which I contracted while editing, and traveling for my paper, I have been greatly relieved by the use of Peruna. I gave up work during these years of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent relief came from the use of Peruna. My trouble was called indigestion, but it was catarrh all through my system, and a few bottles of Peruna made me feel like another person, and the improvement after I had used the first bottle, Peruna is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded.--CLEM G. MOORE.

CUMBERLAND MAY NOT BE RAISED FOR DAYS

Divers Patching American Boat Before Attempt to Float Her.

Boston, July 8--Steamer Cumberland, which sank yesterday afternoon near the wharf of the New York & Boston Dye Wood Company, lies in the same place today. Divers are at work patching up the openings in the vessel, preparing to attempt being made to pump her out and float her. It is doubtful if the vessel is raised for several days.

KING PROGRESSES; TALK OF CORONATION.

August 15 the Provisional Date Talk of Coronation Label Suit.

London, July 8--It was said at Buckingham Palace tonight that King Edward's progress was in no way retarded. London, July 8--The news that the coronation of King Edward was to be held before the middle of August was published in the U. S. and Canada before it was known here. But the London Times and other papers this morning confirm the Associated Press announcement. From the same excellent source the Associated Press learns today that the pressing forward of the coronation was due to the personal insistence of the king. His doctors were at first opposed to such an early date but the king declined to agree to any other place until he is crowned and the doctors, finally realizing that more danger was likely to arise in opposing his majesty at this point, agreed to it. They now see the king is right and that it is as far better for him to get through the turmoil of the coronation as soon as possible than to have it hanging over him for months. King Edward has determined not to break up the court at Buckingham Palace until after the coronation. He may on board his yacht for a few days' cruise, but he is more likely to remain in London till the affair is over and then take a prolonged holiday.

A Pipeful of Amber Plug Smoking Tobacco will burn 75 minutes.

Save the Tags they are valuable.

Italy's King Leaves to Visit Carrara.

Home, July 10--King Victor Emmanuel left here today for Carrara to visit the Carrara of Carrara.

VOTE HELP FOR STRIKERS.

International Moulders at Toronto Guarantee \$1,000 if Coal Miners Want It.

Toronto, July 9--(Special)--The International Moulders' convention today voted \$1,000 for the striking coal miners, to be paid if President Mitchell decides to call for help from other labor bodies. The Southern States delegates proposed a resolution to exclude negroes from membership. This the northern delegates opposed. Debate on the resolution was postponed.

UNITED STATES RUFFY ABOUT EXTRADITION.

Will Take Gaynor and Greene Case to the British Authorities.

COMPLAINS OF CANADA

Charges That Dominion Authorities Are Pursuing an Unwarranted and Extraordinary Course--Official Sends a Lengthy Report to Washington.

Washington, July 9--The extradition case of Messrs. Ben. D. Green and John P. Gaynor, whose removal from Canada to the State of Georgia for trial on charges of misappropriation and embezzlement of more than \$2,000,000 in connection with river and harbor improvements at Savannah, Ga., has been sought for some time by the United States, will take on a diplomatic phase in a few days when the British government will receive the official complaint of the United States department of justice that the Canadian authorities are pursuing an unwarranted and extraordinary course in the case. The delays and embarrassments in the extradition proceedings resulted in Mr. Green, special agent to the attorney general, who has been in active charge of the extradition proceedings of the United States, transmitting to the attorney general under date of July 7th, a special report on the case, in which he calls attention to the fact that the legal representatives of Green and Gaynor are closely connected with professional and family ties with the highest officials of the provincial and Dominion governments. He says that he was thus "precluded by the position taken by them from conferring with the law officers of the crown." He therefore retained two attorneys of the Montreal and Canadian bar, who have ably assisted him. The report then calls attention to the provisions of the Canadian extradition act: "Whenever this act applies, a judge may issue his warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive and a foreign warrant of arrest, or an information or complaint laid before him, and on such evidence or after such proceedings, as he thinks proper, justify the issue of his warrant if the crime of which the fugitive is accused or alleged to have been committed has been committed in Canada."

THE PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

SUPPLY OF NATIVE LABOUR SHORT OF RAND REQUIREMENTS.

Experiment of Giving Discharged Soldiers Employment at the Mines--British and Cape Opinions on Decision Not to Suspend the Constitution.

London, July 8--It seems probable, says the Times correspondent at Johannesburg, that there will be a permanent dip in the price of gold in the near future. The labor kept pace with the growing requirements of the Rand. The importation of Asiatics is politically undesirable, and the number of natives which will tolerate it only as a last resort, when all other expedients have failed. The scarcity of native labor has already affected great numbers of the mines, and new mechanical appliances, better organization and increased efficiency may lead to a great reduction in the number of natives which will be required. If, however, the deficiency remains it must be supplied by the increased number of discharged soldiers. The obstacle to this is the prejudice against unskilled labor as beneath the dignity of whites. The experiment of giving employment to the discharged soldiers in the mines is being tried in certain mines. If the experiment is successful it may mean incalculable benefits to the country politically and economically.

SIR WILFRID'S SPEECH WARMLY RECEIVED.

Premier and Ministers at Constitutional Club--Aris and Peace Instead of War.

Toronto, July 8--(Special)--The Telegram's cable from London says: The minister of the Interior and those of his ministers who are in London were entertained at a complimentary banquet at the Constitutional Club last night. They were given a grand reception and the applause which followed Sir Wilfrid's utterances were most profound. He said nothing about the special conference. He observed that while some thought a British empire must be preserved by means of war he believed it could be well defended by the arts and peace. Britain, Sir Wilfrid declared, is the one nation in Europe which can never be carried away by the spirit of militarism.

POISONED EATING CHERRIES.

Child in Maine Town Dead; Five Brothers Seriously Ill.

Portland, Me., July 8--As a result of eating cherries thought to have been poisoned, one child is dead, and five others seriously ill in Woodford. The children are those of Charles and Sarah Curran, Walter W. Curran, aged 11 years and five brothers, all younger, last Saturday ate some cherries from a tree in a neighbor's yard. Shortly afterwards Walter was taken sick. Physicians pronounced the case poisoning. The child died today. An investigation probably will be made.

PARIS IN THE BACK

from Straining the Scales on from Pain in the Kidneys, and leads to the southing influence of the sun's rays. White Liniment. There is a cure for this ailment, and it will yield to this truly wonderful remedy.

MORGAN AND BRITAIN IN SHIP MATTERS.

Offer Made by J. Pierpont, But It Has Not Been Accepted.

OFFER FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Would Place British Vessels in the Combine at Admiralty's Disposal on Certain Terms--British Interests on the Sea Discussed in Parliament.

London, July 8--In the House of Commons the parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, H. C. Arnold-Forster, replying to William de-la-Mare, the Irish leader, confirmed the report that J. Pierpont Morgan had offered to place all the British ships in the new combine at the disposal of the admiralty for the next 50 years on certain terms. Mr. Arnold-Forster added that the offer had not yet been accepted, because it could be dealt with only in relation to British shipping generally and the Atlantic trade position, which was being very carefully considered by the government. Lord Brassey (Liberal) initiated a discussion on naval matters in the House of Commons. He deplored that Great Britain had lost the place she once held with her mercantile marine. The question of subsidies, he thought, must depend on the action of the other powers. All the naval powers of Europe gave liberal subsidies, while President and former Secretary Gage had recommended this policy. It was contrary to British policy to foster industries by bounty or protection, but to pay for reserve of auxiliary vessels would certainly be profitable. Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, replying, referred to the Atlantic shipping combine. It seemed to him the balance of power was being tilted in a combination because it necessarily placed very large powers in the hands of a few. The government had no objection to the proposal, but the intention of the Americans here. They had an American marine of their own and they had a perfect right to the acceptance of his offer. It was to British interest that they should have it. It should not be an almost British monopoly. On the other hand, Britain could not neglect her fleet. It was squeezed out of the Atlantic trade. The attitude of the government there was not one of hostility, but of anxiety, and not to rely in time of war on merchant ships of other nations for British-burrying trade. Great Britain had fallen behind in regard to vessels of high speed because she had not given heavy subsidies like other nations. The expense of so large a subsidy policy was so incalculable that on the government's side it would never do. The subsidizing of commercial corporations should and must be confined to a limited number and for a special and definite purpose. While merchant cruisers had their proper place, in time of war they could never be substituted for naval cruisers, nor would they ever diminish the shipbuilding vote for the navy.

WHY WOOLEN BLANKETS WEAR THIN.

A SCENE IN A GROCER'S STORE.

Separating the two, because they were thoroughly worn throughout, and it was only by detaching the fine fibres from each other that you identified the cotton fibres. I fell on the device of using soda. I took a bit of blanket and put it in a vessel with soda, and boiled it there, and very quickly the wool got eaten away by the soda, and there was left behind the cotton as of a kind of skeleton--a sort of ghost--of the original blanket out of which it was taken. I mention this merely to indicate to you the pernicious effects of using caustic materials, which, when employed strongly in this way, and which, even when not very strong, will more slowly, but with equal certainty, tend to destroy the woolen fibre.

VATICAN'S REPLY GIVEN.

QUESTION OF THE FRIARS LEAVING PHILIPPINES.

Reply of the Pope to Governor Taft is in Twelve Articles--Arbitration on Certain Points--Reply Delivered Late Last Night.

Rome, July 9--The answer of the Vatican to the note of Judge Taft, governor of the Philippine Islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, which was handed to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, July 3, was delivered to Judge Taft at a late hour tonight. As the Vatican's reply is in French and is being translated by Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls (S. D.), and Major Porter, it will be telegraphed entire to Washington tonight. The Vatican's answer to Judge Taft follows: The contract which the Vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties comprises 12 articles. The first says the Philippine government is to buy the lands of the four religious orders concerned, the definite price to be determined by the second article. The third says that if some of these lands are possessed by corporations, the friars will sell their shares. The fourth establishes a tribunal of arbiters of five members, two to be chosen by the Vatican, two by the Philippine government and the fifth by the other four. In case of disagreement as to the fifth, he shall be chosen by the Pope and President Roosevelt.

SENSATION IN ROME.

Action of Church Authorities Towards a Divorced Woman Who Married a Prince.

Rome, July 9--A great sensation has been caused by the action of the Vatican authorities towards the Princess Josephine Rosignoli, an American. Her husband is head of an ancient family of clerical nobility and his brother is commandant of the papal noble guard. In August, 1901, Princess Rosignoli married Mrs. Marie Jennings Reid Parkhurst, of Washington, the divorced wife of Colonel Frederick H. Parkhurst, of Bangor (Me). The ceremony was civil and hence was not recognized by the Vatican. Princess Rosignoli, who is now on the point of confinement, engaged an English Blue Sister as a nurse and the latter took up her duties, but the priest (secretary of apostolic briefs) hearing of this, forbade the sister to fulfill her duties, on the ground that the marriage was non-existent. The price was furious and exerted all his influence to overcome the scruples of the church, but without avail. Eventually he was obliged to send to England for a nun. The nun is expected to have important developments.

A Pipeful of "Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco will burn 75 minutes.

Save the Tags they are valuable.

New-England Storm Loss \$500,000.

St. John's, Nfld., July 9--The minister of marine and fisheries has issued a statement which shows, from reports forwarded to his department by officials and others along the coast of the island, that the total extent of the damages wrought by the recent storm to property and fishing interests on the coast and in the outer waters amounts to \$750,000. Making allowance for property that has been partially recovered reports show that the loss will reach \$500,000.

MORGAN AND BRITAIN IN SHIP MATTERS.

Offer Made by J. Pierpont, But It Has Not Been Accepted.

OFFER FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Would Place British Vessels in the Combine at Admiralty's Disposal on Certain Terms--British Interests on the Sea Discussed in Parliament.

London, July 8--In the House of Commons the parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, H. C. Arnold-Forster, replying to William de-la-Mare, the Irish leader, confirmed the report that J. Pierpont Morgan had offered to place all the British ships in the new combine at the disposal of the admiralty for the next 50 years on certain terms. Mr. Arnold-Forster added that the offer had not yet been accepted, because it could be dealt with only in relation to British shipping generally and the Atlantic trade position, which was being very carefully considered by the government. Lord Brassey (Liberal) initiated a discussion on naval matters in the House of Commons. He deplored that Great Britain had lost the place she once held with her mercantile marine. The question of subsidies, he thought, must depend on the action of the other powers. All the naval powers of Europe gave liberal subsidies, while President and former Secretary Gage had recommended this policy. It was contrary to British policy to foster industries by bounty or protection, but to pay for reserve of auxiliary vessels would certainly be profitable. Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, replying, referred to the Atlantic shipping combine. It seemed to him the balance of power was being tilted in a combination because it necessarily placed very large powers in the hands of a few. The government had no objection to the proposal, but the intention of the Americans here. They had an American marine of their own and they had a perfect right to the acceptance of his offer. It was to British interest that they should have it. It should not be an almost British monopoly. On the other hand, Britain could not neglect her fleet. It was squeezed out of the Atlantic trade. The attitude of the government there was not one of hostility, but of anxiety, and not to rely in time of war on merchant ships of other nations for British-burrying trade. Great Britain had fallen behind in regard to vessels of high speed because she had not given heavy subsidies like other nations. The expense of so large a subsidy policy was so incalculable that on the government's side it would never do. The subsidizing of commercial corporations should and must be confined to a limited number and for a special and definite purpose. While merchant cruisers had their proper place, in time of war they could never be substituted for naval cruisers, nor would they ever diminish the shipbuilding vote for the navy.

WHY WOOLEN BLANKETS WEAR THIN.

A SCENE IN A GROCER'S STORE.

Separating the two, because they were thoroughly worn throughout, and it was only by detaching the fine fibres from each other that you identified the cotton fibres. I fell on the device of using soda. I took a bit of blanket and put it in a vessel with soda, and boiled it there, and very quickly the wool got eaten away by the soda, and there was left behind the cotton as of a kind of skeleton--a sort of ghost--of the original blanket out of which it was taken. I mention this merely to indicate to you the pernicious effects of using caustic materials, which, when employed strongly in this way, and which, even when not very strong, will more slowly, but with equal certainty, tend to destroy the woolen fibre.

VATICAN'S REPLY GIVEN.

QUESTION OF THE FRIARS LEAVING PHILIPPINES.

Reply of the Pope to Governor Taft is in Twelve Articles--Arbitration on Certain Points--Reply Delivered Late Last Night.

Rome, July 9--The answer of the Vatican to the note of Judge Taft, governor of the Philippine Islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, which was handed to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, July 3, was delivered to Judge Taft at a late hour tonight. As the Vatican's reply is in French and is being translated by Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls (S. D.), and Major Porter, it will be telegraphed entire to Washington tonight. The Vatican's answer to Judge Taft follows: The contract which the Vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties comprises 12 articles. The first says the Philippine government is to buy the lands of the four religious orders concerned, the definite price to be determined by the second article. The third says that if some of these lands are possessed by corporations, the friars will sell their shares. The fourth establishes a tribunal of arbiters of five members, two to be chosen by the Vatican, two by the Philippine government and the fifth by the other four. In case of disagreement as to the fifth, he shall be chosen by the Pope and President Roosevelt.

SENSATION IN ROME.

Action of Church Authorities Towards a Divorced Woman Who Married a Prince.

Rome, July 9--A great sensation has been caused by the action of the Vatican authorities towards the Princess Josephine Rosignoli, an American. Her husband is head of an ancient family of clerical nobility and his brother is commandant of the papal noble guard. In August, 1901, Princess Rosignoli married Mrs. Marie Jennings Reid Parkhurst, of Washington, the divorced wife of Colonel Frederick H. Parkhurst, of Bangor (Me). The ceremony was civil and hence was not recognized by the Vatican. Princess Rosignoli, who is now on the point of confinement, engaged an English Blue Sister as a nurse and the latter took up her duties, but the priest (secretary of apostolic briefs) hearing of this, forbade the sister to fulfill her duties, on the ground that the marriage was non-existent. The price was furious and exerted all his influence to overcome the scruples of the church, but without avail. Eventually he was obliged to send to England for a nun. The nun is expected to have important developments.

A Pipeful of "Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco will burn 75 minutes.

Save the Tags they are valuable.

New-England Storm Loss \$500,000.

St. John's, Nfld., July 9--The minister of marine and fisheries has issued a statement which shows, from reports forwarded to his department by officials and others along the coast of the island, that the total extent of the damages wrought by the recent storm to property and fishing interests on the coast and in the outer waters amounts to \$750,000. Making allowance for property that has been partially recovered reports show that the loss will reach \$500,000.

MORGAN AND BRITAIN IN SHIP MATTERS.

Offer Made by J. Pierpont, But It Has Not Been Accepted.

OFFER FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Would Place British Vessels in the Combine at Admiralty's Disposal on Certain Terms--British Interests on the Sea Discussed in Parliament.

London, July 8--In the House of Commons the parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, H. C. Arnold-Forster, replying to William de-la-Mare, the Irish leader, confirmed the report that J. Pierpont Morgan had offered to place all the British ships in the new combine at the disposal of the admiralty for the next 50 years on certain terms. Mr. Arnold-Forster added that the offer had not yet been accepted, because it could be dealt with only in relation to British shipping generally and the Atlantic trade position, which was being very carefully considered by the government. Lord Brassey (Liberal) initiated a discussion on naval matters in the House of Commons. He deplored that Great Britain had lost the place she once held with her mercantile marine. The question of subsidies, he thought, must depend on the action of the other powers. All the naval powers of Europe gave liberal subsidies, while President and former Secretary Gage had recommended this policy. It was contrary to British policy to foster industries by bounty or protection, but to pay for reserve of auxiliary vessels would certainly be profitable. Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, replying, referred to the Atlantic shipping combine. It seemed to him the balance of power was being tilted in a combination because it necessarily placed very large powers in the hands of a few. The government had no objection to the proposal, but the intention of the Americans here. They had an American marine of their own and they had a perfect right to the acceptance of his offer. It was to British interest that they should have it. It should not be an almost British monopoly. On the other hand, Britain could not neglect her fleet. It was squeezed out of the Atlantic trade. The attitude of the government there was not one of hostility, but of anxiety, and not to rely in time of war on merchant ships of other nations for British-burrying trade. Great Britain had fallen behind in regard to vessels of high speed because she had not given heavy subsidies like other nations. The expense of so large a subsidy policy was so incalculable that on the government's side it would never do. The subsidizing of commercial corporations should and must be confined to a limited number and for a special and definite purpose. While merchant cruisers had their proper place, in time of war they could never be substituted for naval cruisers, nor would they ever diminish the shipbuilding vote for the navy.

WHY WOOLEN BLANKETS WEAR THIN.

A SCENE IN A GROCER'S STORE.

Separating the two, because they were thoroughly worn throughout, and it was only by detaching the fine fibres from each other that you identified the cotton fibres. I fell on the device of using soda. I took a bit of blanket and put it in a vessel with soda, and boiled it there, and very quickly the wool got eaten away by the soda, and there was left behind the cotton as of a kind of skeleton--a sort of ghost--of the original blanket out of which it was taken. I mention this merely to indicate to you the pernicious effects of using caustic materials, which, when employed strongly in this way, and which, even when not very strong, will more slowly, but with equal certainty, tend to destroy the woolen fibre.

VATICAN'S REPLY GIVEN.

QUESTION OF THE FRIARS LEAVING PHILIPPINES.

Reply of the Pope to Governor Taft is in Twelve Articles--Arbitration on Certain Points--Reply Delivered Late Last Night.

Rome, July 9--The answer of the Vatican to the note of Judge Taft, governor of the Philippine Islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, which was handed to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, July 3, was delivered to Judge Taft at a late hour tonight. As the Vatican's reply is in French and is being translated by Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls (S. D.), and Major Porter, it will be telegraphed entire to Washington tonight. The Vatican's answer to Judge Taft follows: The contract which the Vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties comprises 12 articles. The first says the Philippine government is to buy the lands of the four religious orders concerned, the definite price to be determined by the second article. The third says that if some of these lands are possessed by corporations, the friars will sell their shares. The fourth establishes a tribunal of arbiters of five members, two to be chosen by the Vatican, two by the Philippine government and the fifth by the other four. In case of disagreement as to the fifth, he shall be chosen by the Pope and President Roosevelt.

SENSATION IN ROME.

Action of Church Authorities Towards a Divorced Woman Who Married a Prince.

Rome, July 9--A great sensation has been caused by the action of the Vatican authorities towards the Princess Josephine Rosignoli, an American. Her husband is head of an ancient family of clerical nobility and his brother is commandant of the papal noble guard. In August, 1901, Princess Rosignoli married Mrs. Marie Jennings Reid Parkhurst, of Washington, the divorced wife of Colonel Frederick H. Parkhurst, of Bangor (Me). The ceremony was civil and hence was not recognized by the Vatican. Princess Rosignoli, who is now on the point of confinement, engaged an English Blue Sister as a nurse and the latter took up her duties, but the priest (secretary of apostolic briefs) hearing of this, forbade the sister to fulfill her duties, on the ground that the marriage was non-existent. The price was furious and exerted all his influence to overcome the scruples of the church, but without avail. Eventually he was obliged to send to England for a nun. The nun is expected to have important developments.

A Pipeful of "Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco will burn 75 minutes.

Save the Tags they are valuable.

New-England Storm Loss \$500,000.

St. John's, Nfld., July 9--The minister of marine and fisheries has issued a statement which shows, from reports forwarded to his department by officials and others along the coast of the island, that the total extent of the damages wrought by the recent storm to property and fishing interests on the coast and in the outer waters amounts to \$750,000. Making allowance for property that has been partially recovered reports show that the loss will reach \$500,000.

MORGAN AND BRITAIN IN SHIP MATTERS.

Offer Made by J. Pierpont, But It Has Not Been Accepted.

OFFER FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Would Place British Vessels in the Combine at Admiralty's Disposal on Certain Terms--British Interests on the Sea Discussed in Parliament.

London, July 8--In the House of Commons the parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, H. C. Arnold-Forster, replying to William de-la-Mare, the Irish leader, confirmed the report that J. Pierpont Morgan had offered to place all the British ships in the new combine at the disposal of the admiralty for the next 50 years on certain terms. Mr. Arnold-Forster added that the offer had not yet been accepted, because it could be dealt with only in relation to British shipping generally and the Atlantic trade position, which was being very carefully considered by the government. Lord Brassey (Liberal) initiated a discussion on naval matters in the House of Commons. He deplored that Great Britain had lost the place she once held with her mercantile marine. The question of subsidies, he thought, must depend on the action of the other powers. All the naval powers of Europe gave liberal subsidies, while President and former Secretary Gage had recommended this policy. It was contrary to British policy to foster industries by bounty or protection, but to pay for reserve of auxiliary vessels would certainly be profitable. Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, replying, referred to the Atlantic shipping combine. It seemed to him the balance of power was being tilted in a combination because it necessarily placed very large powers in the hands of a few. The government had no objection to the proposal, but the intention of the Americans here. They had an American marine of their own and they had a perfect right to the acceptance of his offer. It was to British interest that they should have it. It should not be an almost British monopoly. On the other hand, Britain could not neglect her fleet. It was squeezed out of the Atlantic trade. The attitude of the government there was not one of hostility, but of anxiety, and not to rely in time of war on merchant ships of other nations for British-burrying trade. Great Britain had fallen behind in regard to vessels of high speed because she had not given heavy subsidies like other nations. The expense of so large a subsidy policy was so incalculable that on the government's side it would never do. The subsidizing of commercial corporations should and must be confined to a limited number and for a special and definite purpose. While merchant cruisers had their proper place, in time of war they could never be substituted for naval cruisers, nor would they ever diminish the shipbuilding vote for the navy.

WHY WOOLEN BLANKETS WEAR THIN.

A SCENE IN A GROCER'S STORE.

Separating the two, because they were thoroughly worn throughout, and it was only by detaching the fine fibres from each other that you identified the cotton fibres. I fell on the device of using soda. I took a bit of blanket and put it in a vessel with soda, and boiled it there, and very quickly the wool got eaten away by the soda, and there was left behind the cotton as of a kind of skeleton--a sort of ghost--of the original blanket out of which it was taken. I mention this merely to indicate to you the pernicious effects of using caustic materials, which, when employed strongly in this way, and which, even when not very strong, will more slowly, but with equal certainty, tend to destroy the woolen fibre.

VATICAN'S REPLY GIVEN.

QUESTION OF THE FRIARS LEAVING PHILIPPINES.

Reply of the Pope to Governor Taft is in Twelve Articles--Arbitration on Certain Points--Reply Delivered Late Last Night.

Rome, July 9--The answer of the Vatican to the note of Judge Taft, governor of the Philippine Islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, which was handed to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, July 3, was delivered to Judge Taft at a late hour tonight. As the Vatican's reply is in French and is being translated by Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls (S. D.), and Major Porter, it will be telegraphed entire to Washington tonight. The Vatican's answer to Judge Taft follows: The contract which the Vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties comprises 12 articles. The first says the Philippine government is to buy the lands of the four religious orders concerned, the definite price to be determined by the second article. The third says that if some of these lands are possessed by corporations, the friars will sell their shares. The fourth establishes a tribunal of arbiters of five members, two to be chosen by the Vatican, two by the Philippine government and the fifth by the other four. In case of disagreement as to the fifth, he shall be chosen by the Pope and President Roosevelt.

SENSATION IN ROME.

Action of Church Authorities Towards a Divorced Woman Who Married a Prince.

Rome, July 9--A great sensation has been caused by the action of the Vatican authorities towards the Princess Josephine Rosignoli, an American. Her husband is head of an ancient family of clerical nobility and his brother is commandant of the papal noble guard. In August, 1901, Princess Rosignoli married Mrs. Marie Jennings Reid Parkhurst, of Washington, the divorced wife of Colonel Frederick H. Parkhurst, of Bangor (Me). The ceremony was civil and hence was not recognized by the Vatican. Princess Rosignoli, who is now on the point of confinement, engaged an English Blue Sister as a nurse and the latter took up her duties, but the priest (secretary of apostolic briefs) hearing of this, forbade the sister to fulfill her duties, on the ground that the marriage was non-existent. The price was furious and exerted all his influence to overcome the scruples of the church, but without avail. Eventually he was obliged to send to England for a nun. The nun is expected to have important developments.

A Pipeful of "Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco will burn 75 minutes.

Save the Tags they are valuable.

New-England Storm Loss \$500,000.

St. John's, Nfld., July 9--The minister of marine and fisheries has issued a statement which shows, from reports forwarded to his department by officials and others along the coast of the island, that the total extent of the damages wrought by the recent storm to property and fishing interests on the coast and in the outer waters amounts to \$750,000. Making allowance for property that has been partially recovered reports show that the loss will reach \$500,000.