

### MAN FROM THE HOOSIER STATE CHOSEN BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE

DENVER, Colo., July 10.—The Democratic national convention, concluded its labors late this afternoon by the nomination of John Worth Kern of Indiana for vice-president, completing the ticket on which William Jennings Bryan was made the nominee for president during the early hours of this morning.

The nomination of Kern was made by acclamation amid the resounding cheers of delegates and spectators. No ballot was necessary as the tide of sentiment had set irresistibly towards the Indiana candidate, state after state registering their delegations in his favor, and all other candidates withdrawing before the universal demand for his nomination. The convention, after adjourning at daylight with the nomination of Mr. Bryan, resumed its session at 1 p. m. with a powerful undercurrent already in motion, toward the nomination of Kern for second place. On the call of states, Indiana presented the name of Kern; Colorado, through former Governor Thomas, placed in nomination Chas. T. Towne of New York; Connecticut presented the name of Archibald McNeill, and Georgia, Clark Howell.

The names of Judge George Gray of Delaware and of John Mitchell of Illinois were not presented, owing to the explicit requests of these gentlemen not to have their names go through the convention.

For a time it looked as though a ballot would be required. But the steady line of states which joined in Kern's nomination soon made it apparent that the chances of all other candidates had been extinguished. Mr. Towne in person was the first candidate to recognize the desirability of the Kern movement; and in a ringing speech he withdrew his name from consideration and pledged his support to the ticket of Bryan and Kern.

He thinks that his place in history will be big enough to have been author of a new policy.

**Something About Kern**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—John W. Kern was born Dec. 20, 1840, at the village of Alto, Howard county, Indiana. His father, Dr. Jacob W. Kern, was a Virginian by birth, who removed to Shelby county, Ind., in 1836, and lived there until 1846, when he moved into the new northern county.

John Kern's mother was Nancy Liggett, and she and Dr. Kern were married in Warren county, Iowa. From the time he went to Iowa until he was fifteen years old he did not see a railroad train. The family moved back to Howard county in 1841. In the sixties, while still in Iowa, Mrs. Kern died. Two children, were left, John and his sister, who is now Mrs. Isaac Engel of Danville, Va. John was educated in the district schools and he continued his education by attending the Indiana Normal School of Kokomo, Conn. He worked in the coal mines near Alto. He earned money to enter Ann Arbor, continuing from Michigan University in 1883. He immediately began practicing in Kokomo, Ind., where he remained when he was twenty-one years old to make the race for the legislature in the Republican camp. He was chosen city attorney of Kokomo for six terms over Republican aspirants. In 1884 he was elected reporter of the supreme court. Since then Indianapolis has been his home, where he has practiced law, he has worked in every campaign, served the county in the legislature and was the leader of his party in the state senate. He was city attorney under the last two administrations of Mayor Thomas Taggart, from October, 1897, to October, 1901.

DENVER, Colo., July 10.—Perhaps the most significant thing, so far as Eastern Democrats are concerned, about this convention is that the great power which is driving Bryan in nomination is working more for Bryanism than for the presidency.

Bryan will not be a dead issue if he is defeated this fall.

Those Democrats who believe that have not reckoned with the real force which is driving Bryan in nomination. Should Bryan lose this fall, the Democrats will find that they will have a "crown prince" foisted upon them in 1912, just as surely as Taft was forced upon the conservative Republicans.

Bryan recently said to a close political friend that he was more anxious that the principles in which he believed should be triumphant than to be president.

**GLORIOUS TWELFTH FITTINGLY OBSERVED**

Over 3,500 Orangemen in Parade at Springhill Yesterday

**MANY LODGES ON HAND**

SPRINGHILL, MINES, N. S., July 10.—The glorious twelfth was celebrated in grand style here today by the Orangemen of the peninsula. About two thousand arrived by special train from Pictou, Amherst, Falmouth, and intermediate points, and fully 1,500 more came by carriage from the surrounding districts. At 2 p. m. the parade, headed by Grand Master Harrison of Macan, left Victoria Park and paraded the principal streets of Springhill, which was fully one-half mile long, consisted of the various Orange lodges of Cumberland, Pictou and Chester counties. Amherst and Springhill bands and the officers of the various lodges and ladies of the True Blue lodges were in charge.

### "12" Reasons for Buying ASBESTOS STOCK

- (1) BECAUSE Asbestos is practically the only Fire Proof material mined.
- (2) BECAUSE 55 per cent of the World's Supply is found in Quebec, which output does not fall the demand by 25 per cent.
- (3) BECAUSE all the ASBESTOS MINES IN QUEBEC on the ASBESTOS BELT WHERE OUR DEPOSITS ARE SITUATED ARE paying handsome dividends. (See Government Blue Book, Page 88).
- (4) BECAUSE our Low Capitalization makes it possible for our investors to reap large and permanent dividends.
- (5) BECAUSE our extensive deposits at DISHAEL, QUEBEC, is among the finest ASBESTOS BEARING LAND IN THE WORLD.
- (6) BECAUSE our Property is conservatively managed by competent experts in the ASBESTOS INDUSTRY, who have a thorough knowledge of Mining Conditions.
- (7) BECAUSE the Best Grade of No. 1 ASBESTOS is worth from \$40 to \$50 per ton, and costs but \$15.00 to \$17.50 per ton to mine and mill, thus showing a handsome profit on all operations.
- (8) BECAUSE this is one of the first opportunities that the public have had of participating in this class of security, the business having been previously controlled by close corporations and wealthy capitalists.
- (9) BECAUSE Shares in this Asbestos Proprietary can be secured on very easy Monthly Payments, thereby enabling the small as well as the large investor to participate in this MONEY-MAKING INDUSTRY.
- (10) BECAUSE WE can contract for years ahead for all the ASBESTOS that we can possibly produce at high prices.
- (11) BECAUSE we have the ORE, CAPABLE MANAGEMENT, and a POSITIVE DEMAND for all the ASBESTOS that we can produce. High Prices and all the other elements that make up a SUCCESSFUL POSITIVE MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY.
- (12) BECAUSE The Shares are now selling at \$5.50, Par Value \$5.00, and investors should secure a Block of Shares NOW before an advance in price takes place.

**Disraeli Asbestos Co. Inc.**  
Trust Office, 22 Prince Wm. St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The deputy grand master of New Brunswick, J. W. Clarke of Moncton, conveyed the good wishes of the brothers of the order of the sister province and counseled the members to cling fast to the principles of the order. The principles of the order, the reason of the existence of such an order and the history of its origin were clearly outlined by Rev. Mr. Gardner of River Herby. He declared that the order was a tool of politicians and was a menace to the true aim and preservation of civil and religious rights to all with special concessions to none.

Colonel Potter of Springhill reviewed the life of King William and concluded his address by a happy reference to the tercentenary celebration at Quebec as the best experience of that peace which should be the guiding star of all loyal British subjects and true Canadians.

Rev. Mr. Benson recalled the history of the order and pointed out the advantages that the present generations were enjoying and the part which they, our fathers and founders of the order, had taken in its principles. The speeches were brought to a close with three cheers for King Edward and the history of King William.

This is by far the largest and best conducted gathering that ever took place in Springhill. Over five thousand people gathered in the park this afternoon and the best compliment that can be paid them is the fact that not a special policeman was sworn in for the day, one officer being sufficient for this vast throng.

Leonard Paul of Springhill won the 100 yards dash and the 220 yards run, the broad jump and the hop, step and jump. The special trains left for their respective destinations at 8 p. m.

Pointe-à-la-Croix, 15 cents a peck at The 2 Bakers, Ltd., 109 Princess street, 111 Bessels street, and 473 Main street.

There will be several brief addresses and a special musical programme at the temperance meeting in the Percy Day Club tomorrow evening at 8.30 o'clock.

An evening song service will be held at the Seamen's Institute Sunday evening at eight o'clock. Mr. W. Hooper, of Toronto, will give a short address to the sailors. All seamen are invited to attend.

### DREAM OF UNIVERSAL PENNY POST

By the impending introduction of a penny post between the two English-speaking nations, Great Britain and the United States, the dream of a universal penny post comes appreciably nearer fulfillment. The reform comes into operation on October 1, so that from that date the rate of letter postage between the two countries will be a penny per ounce instead of five cents as at present.

The penny post will greatly increase the Transatlantic freedom of personal and commercial intercourse and strengthen the mutual good feeling which happily exists between Britain and the States.

**WHOLE CONTINENT.**

It only remains now to commemorate the well-founded "entente cordiale" between France and Great Britain by a similar agreement. The Channel is much narrower than the Atlantic. Paris is as soon reached from London as Aberdeen or Glasgow. It might then be the turn of Germany, when, no doubt, the whole Continent would follow suit.

The following table contrasts the present and the new rates:—

Present rate	New rate
One ounce letter	5c
Three ounce letter	11c
Four ounce letter	14c
Rate after October 1	
One ounce letter	2c
Three ounce letter	4c
Four ounce letter	5c

**LARGE INCREASES.**

"Ten years ago the estimated number of letters sent from Great Britain to the United States was eleven millions. In 1902, five years later, the estimated number had grown to thirteen millions; last year it reached twenty millions, showing an increase in the ten years from 1897 to 1907 of 82 per cent. Similar increases are also shown in the numbers of letters received from the United States addressed to Great Britain.

"Throughout the period covered by these statistics the postage has been at the uniform postal rate of four cents per half ounce, but since October 1, 1897, it is estimated that the loss to the British Exchequer upon the adoption of penny postage will amount to about \$650,000 per year, but as the small margin under present conditions between the receipts and expenditure, it is hoped that part of this loss of \$650,000 may be recouped by the exceptional growth of correspondence which may be expected from the introduction of the penny postage to the United States."

**PROPHETCY FULFILLED.**

Incidentally a prophecy of Mr. Asquith's has been fulfilled. Two years ago a deputation which waited on him in regard to the proposed penny postage between Great Britain and the United States and was told that there was no immediate prospect of the attainment of the ideal which was in view, but that in the year 1908 it might be practicable. So often are statements made among the discredited prophets that it is a pleasure to put this accurate forecast on record.

The development of the penny post has been a thing of slow degrees, as the following table shows:—

First penny post set up in London and suburbs by Robert Stephenson	1840
Adopted in Dublin	1841
Adopted in Edinburgh	1842
This plan of penny post adopted by the House of Commons	1847
After investigation by the House of Commons, Hill's scheme was adopted, and the penny post was set up in London	1849
Postage rate lowered	Oct. 1871
United States adopted penny post (two cents) for home letters	Oct. 1873
Canada and United States arranged a penny post	1883
Celebration of the jubilee of penny post	Jan. 19-15 1890
Germany extends the advantage	

**THAT NASTY TASTE IN YOUR MOUTH MEANS INDIGESTION**

That nasty taste in your mouth, with the dull, run-down feeling, which accompanies it, the loss of appetite, loss of strength, loss of interest in life, means that your stomach is out of order and must be put right, or worse will follow. Mother's Syrup strengthens stomach, liver, and bowels, restores them to natural action, and so makes an end of all digestive disorders. Here is an example:—I suffered terribly with my stomach, and could find no benefit from the many remedies I tried. But Mother's Syrup gave me immediate relief, and now I am completely cured. —From Mrs. Lagambe, Hammer, Ont.

**Take MOTHER'S SYRUP AND BE WELL.**

Price for each bottle, 50c. Sold everywhere. **DR. J. W. L. & CO., LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.**

**WILL PLAY STOCK HERE DURING NEXT WINTER**

The Selman Company which has been appearing at the Opera House since the present week has been engaged by the management to spend the winter here as a stock company. The company was dark and those few attractions which came to the city were not patronized. The Selman Company which is one of the best to appear here in recent years, will spend a few weeks at the end of October and will return again in the latter part of December and will run several months presenting two or three plays each week.

**FIRE IS UNDER CONTROL**

BATH, Me., July 10.—The village of Riggsville and Georgetown Centre, which were threatened by a fire which prevailed on the island yesterday and today, were believed to be out of danger tonight, as the fire was considered under control. The burned district, which covered three square miles yesterday, was increased to more than five miles today, but the property damage is small, as most of the land burned over supported only small trees and bushes, no valuable timber being destroyed. Only one building, the town house at Georgetown Centre, built a century ago, was burned.

### TERCENTENARY IS BRINGING RACES CLOSER TOGETHER

(Continued from Page 1.)

expression a few days ago by the Papal Delegate, who was in this city attending the bi-centennial celebration in honor of Mr. Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec. This ecclesiastic, addressing ten thousand people who had assembled to witness the unveiling of the Laval monument by Earl Grey, said that the French-Canadian Catholics may well look upon British rule and their deliverance from a country (meaning France) whose leaders are atheists, as a blessing. The Papal Delegate said French-Canadians were happy and satisfied at present, and he encouraged them to remain loyal British subjects.

**TURN AGAINST FRANCE.**

The treatment meted out by the government to Catholics in France has gone far to stir the brains of French-Canadian Catholics in this province any love which they cherished for the mother country of their ancestors. Indignation has supplanted love, and a still stronger feeling animates the more devout Catholics. In fact resentment against the French government is so keen in certain quarters that it has been alleged that secret arrangements were being made to secure a considerable number of the official representatives of the French government who will represent France in the Tercentennial celebration as a just rebuke for the treatment accorded Catholics in that country. It is needless to say that all efforts will be made, and no doubt with successful results as well, to suppress any such occurrence, but it is but fair to say that the Prince of Wales will be accompanied with an enthusiasm which will equal that accorded him in any part of the Empire, the French representatives will at the most be courteously received.

**TWO THOUSAND REHEARSE NIGHTLY.**

All preparations for the pageants, which will unquestionably form one of the most interesting features of the celebration, are progressing satisfactorily, and fully two thousand participants assemble nightly for rehearsal, while the living representation of the early history of Canada from the landing of Jacques Cartier down through the stirring times of the French regime, on the mammoth grand stand, which is now almost complete, to look on. These pageants, which are practically living representations of the early history of Canada from the landing of Jacques Cartier down through the stirring times of the French regime, will be unequalled, from an educational point of view, and will prove both inspiring and beautiful.

**PROFOUND IGNORANCE.**

Up till quite recently the ignorance of Canadian history was almost profound. In England the one salient fact generally known was Wolfe's defeat of the French at the battle of the Plains of Abraham. And the words, "They ran," etc., completed this. The pageants will do much to correct this ignorance, and will show to the world that Canada has a history that many an older country lacks, and the strokes which forged that history have far reaching effects, which are felt yet.

**SOUGHT TO SLAY RUSSIAN JURIST**

Revolutionary Workman Attacks M. Dokrasienkoff, President of the Court of Appeals.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—M. Dokrasienkoff, President of the Court of Appeal at St. Petersburg, who was passing through the city yesterday, was the victim of an attempted assassination today. He was seriously injured, and the assassin, a revolutionary workman, was shot.

The police arrested a man accused of blowing up Premier Stolypin's house in Petersburg and robbing the State Bank of 400,000 rubles today. Among the forty-four prisoners were five young girls belonging to families and high functionaries, the Princess Michailova and Miss Klimoff, Markoff, Sushinoff and Emilinoff. The trial is expected to last ten days.

The duel between M. Markoff and M. Pergament, members of the Duma, which was to have taken place this morning at three o'clock on Finnish territory, was prevented by the police. Just as the duel was about to begin the police arrived and confiscated the pistols and officially recorded the intention of the two Deputies to fight. The incident caused little surprise, as ever since yesterday all St. Petersburg knew the hour and the place of the encounter, and a number of newspaper reporters sent a record of the meeting. Nothing is yet known as to what became of the seconds.

### Glass Bedroom Water Bottles With Tumblers, At 20 and 30 Cents.

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**NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY**

Will be issued the last of July. Subscribers having any changes to make in their listing must notify this office before noon of WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th.

No entries or corrections can be received after that date, as the directory will be in the printers' hands. For full information regarding extra listing, advertising rates, etc., call Contract Department, Main 1600.

—THE—  
**New Brunswick Telephone Co., LIMITED,**  
F. J. WISSET, Local Manager

**STAR WANT ADS. BRING RESULTS**

**GOOSE HAS SECRET OF LONG LIFE**

A very interesting fact concerning birds is the enormous age to which some of them live. For instance, a turtle dove has been known to live forty-one years. The turtle dove lives to a considerably more advanced age than its other relatives. Ordinary pigeons do not live so long by about ten years.

Eagles, especially golden eagles, are popularly credited with the greatest longevity of any species of birds. Really they do live from fifty to a hundred years, but it is seldom that they reach such an old age.

There is no means of knowing to what age a particular bird will live in the wild state, although many have been known to live over 100 years. Actually the bird which lives the longest is the common goose. Geese have been known where they have lived considerably over a hundred years, and one well-authenticated case is that of a goose which lived for 120 years, when it was killed accidentally.

Geese are noted for another remarkable peculiarity. This is that in shape, plumage and habits the birds have not changed in the slightest for many thousands of years. Recent excavations amongst the Egyptian ruins, which date some 4,000 years before the Christian era, have conclusively shown that the geese were well known to those ancient people. Sculptured figures of geese stand out from some of the ruins, and show that they were identical with the geese of today.

**STORKS DYING OUT.**

One of the commoner birds which is vanishing rapidly from the face of the earth is the stork. Within the last half-century the number of storks in Great Britain, and especially in Germany, has steadily decreased. Villages in which there used to be some sixty families of storks now do not possess half a dozen nests.

One of the reasons for the decrease in the number of storks is that the birds increase but slowly, and that they are always indulging in fearful battles, due to their jealous and pugnacious nature. The result is that the unaged nestlings perish from starvation.

Storks, as a matter of fact, are being improved away, owing to land being brought into cultivation. The marsh and bog lands of which the storks are so fond are gradually vanishing, with the result that frogs and other dainties which were once plentiful have been cultivated out of existence.

**CRIMINAL BIRD.**

There are several erroneous impressions concerning birds which it is difficult to eradicate. For instance, it is generally believed that the ostrich buries its head in the sand when pursued. In order to delude itself into the belief that it is unseen. Still, there is no solid foundation for the often quoted tradition. It has been stated by one of the leading authorities at the Natural History Museum that no mention is made of the fact at all by the leading books on ornithology.

The criminal of the bird world is the cuckoo. It is a discontented, ill-conditioned, passionate, and unamiable bird. Its whole life is one record of degraded habits. The first act of the young cuckoo, before it has even seen the light of day, is murder. As is well known, the parents shirk the responsibility of rearing their young in another bird's nest.

When the young cuckoo is hatched with the real children of the foster

### Hot Weather! Why Bake Bread?

Ask your grocer for **HIEATT'S MILK BREAD.**

The whitest and lightest loaf you ever tasted. Keeps moist to the last slice. All grocers sell it.

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Full line of Foreign and Domestic Cigars. Popular brands of Tobacco. A fine assortment of pipes and smokers' goods. Your patronage solicited.

**TOTRAD E WITH RUSSIA.**

**Big Locomotive Firm Will Manufacture In Canada.**

MONTREAL, July 9.—The establishment of a plant in Canada by a big American concern was carried out in order that the latter might be able to do business with Russia. The reason seems a peculiar and far-reaching one, but a leading official of the American Locomotive Company had purchased the Locomotive Works at Longue Point, outside of Montreal and has moved them in such a marked manner.

The explanation of the peculiar move was that owing to the somewhat strained relations between the United States and Russia no American company could hope to secure very much business from the Russian government for the Trans-Siberian Railway. The better relations between England and Russia however, would enable any colony of England to do business with Russia and the officials of the American Locomotive Works after considering the matter carefully, had decided it would be best in the hope of getting part of the business for the Trans-Siberian, to own a plant in Canada.

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