PRESIDENT TOLD OF NOMINATION

Ceremony Takes Place at His Home at Sagamore Hill—Issues of the Campaign Reviewed in Reply.

President Roosevelt on July 27 was notified formally of his nomination for the presidency by the national republican convention. The ceremony took place at his country home at Sagamore Hill, three miles from Oyster Bay, L. I. The formal notification of the action of the convention was made, on behalf of a committee representing every state and territory in the United States, by Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives.

In his reply the President said in part:

"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 national 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 death of my lamented predecessor. 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 at the polls the action of the convention you represent I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye to the welfare of all 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. 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. In 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 giving, and shall give, a united, and therefore an efficient support.

"In all of 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 in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power. We make our appeal in a wholly different spirit. There is nothing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future.

"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 and that legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. 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 Democratic administration. Moreover, the betrayals 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.

"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. 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 expended out of the accumulated 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 were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the treasury a surplus of $161,000,000.

"We have enacted a tariff law under which during the last few years the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reached. 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 a protective tariff 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 no other man is so much interested 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 it cannot so remain unless we have a protective tariff which shall always keep as a minimum a rate of duty sufficient to cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad.

"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.

"We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. 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.

"In inaugurating the great work of irrigation in the west the administration has been enabled by congress to take one of the longest strides ever taken under our government toward utilizing our vast national domain for the settler, the actual homemaker.

"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. The isthmian canal is now being built by the government of the United States. We conducted the negotiation 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.

"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.

"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 they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task. To have done faster than we have already gone in giving the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government would have been disastrous. We have established in the islands a government by Americans assisted by Filipinos. We are steadily striving to transform this self-government by the Filipinos assisted by Americans.

"During the seven years that have just passed there is no duty, domestic or foreign, which we have shirked; no necessary task which we have failed to undertake, or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency. 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."

World's Wheat Crop.

A summary of a review of the world's wheat crop for the present year is as follows: United States, no probable increase in acreage or improvement in condition; Canada, increased area; Russia, small sowing; France, smaller area, but better average crops; Austria-Hungary, favorable prospects; Germany, appreciable improvement; Italy, not so favorable; United Kingdom, smallest area on record; Australasia, double surplus of last year; Argentina, very large crop.

Amateur's Violin Well Made.

Samuel F. Wing of Hale, Me., has a violin which he has just made. The tone is fine, and the mechanical workmanship is excellent for a man whose age is over 70 years. The violin case is inlaid with purfling.

Gold Medal for Woman Novelist.

The Royal Swedish Academy has presented a gold medal for literary excellence to Selma Lagerlof, the novelist. The first woman so honored was Frederika Bremer.

What Brought a Reply.

A popular Washington youth remained out a great deal later than usual a few nights ago, and for obvious reasons thought it wise to remove his shoes in the vestibule of his home and ascend the stairway as quietly as possible, in the hope of not arousing his parents. It was an old, old scheme, of course, but he thought it would work.

All went well until the son of the house was a little above the second story landing. Then he was startled to hear his father thunder:

"Is that you, Walter?"

No answer. Walter thought his sire might conclude that he had not heard anything after all, so remained quiet as a mouse, but again came the demand, more emphatic than before:

"Is that you, Walter?"

Still no answer. There was a pause and then the significant and startling click of a revolver. Again, in calm, but determined tone:

"Is that you, Walter?"

"T-r-r," Walter hurriedly shouted, his teeth chattering with fright. He has decided to walk upstairs boldly and loudly on all occasions hereafter.—Washington Star.

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 acquaintances know. 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 wait 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.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

By Showed All the Signs Which Mark Great Financiers.

The seven-year-old son of a prosperous publisher had come to town with his father. The journey had been devoted largely to a discussion over the purchase of a most desirable pony, and the plan had been vetoed by the stern parent with a mumbled explanation about business uncertainties in a presidential year.

When they reached his father's private office the boy stood in the open doorway and studied the double line of clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers and helpers which extended the length of the floor. Finally he crossed to his father's desk.

"Father," he said, earnestly, "do all those people work for you?"

"Yes," replied his father, not looking up from his mail.

"Do you pay their salaries?"

"Yes."

"Well, say, if you'd take a dollar out of each of their salaries this week, wouldn't that money pay for my pony?"

"For several of them," replied his father dryly.

"Very well; I think you'd better take it out. Each one of 'em would not miss the one dollar much, and it would make a lot for us. You can have what's left over from the pony."

RACE DONE?

Not a Bit of It.

A man who thought his race was run made a food find that brought him back to perfect health.

"One year ago I was unable to perform any labor and in fact I was told by my physicians that they could do nothing further for me. I was fast sinking away, for an attack of grip had left my stomach so weak it could not digest any food sufficient to keep me alive.

"There I was just wasting away, growing thinner every day and weaker, really being snuffed out simply because I could not get any nourishment from food.

"Then my sister got after me to try Grape-Nuts food which had done much good for her and she finally persuaded me and although no other food had done me the least bit of good my stomach handled the Grape-Nuts from the first and this food supplied the nourishment I had needed. In three months I was so strong I moved from Albany to San Francisco and now on my three meals a day Grape-Nuts and cream every day I am strong and vigorous and do fifteen hours' work.

"I believe the sickest person in the world could do as I do, eat three meals of nothing but Grape-Nuts and cream and soon be on their feet again in the flush of best health like me.

"Not only am I in perfect physical health again but my brain is stronger and clearer than it ever was on the old diet. I hope you will write to the names I send you about Grape-Nuts for I want to see my friends well and strong.

"Just think that a year ago I was dying but to-day, although I am over 55 years of age most people take me to be less than 40, and I feel just as young as I look." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST CHURCH THE GIFT OF MRS. EDDY

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, CONCORD, N.H. FRONT VIEW.

An event of unusual interest to Christian Scientists occurred at Concord, N. H., July 17. An invitation was sent to all Christian Scientists to participate in the dedication of a newly completed edifice which is the gift of Mrs. Eddy to the members of her home church. Many Christian Scientists were present and special trains were run from New York and Boston. Services were held at half-past ten a. m., three in the afternoon and half-past seven p. m. At each of these a message from the leader was read.

The cost of the building has exceeded $200,000, of which Mrs. Eddy contributed a large proportion. Unsolicited donations from other Christian Science churches swelled the original estimate of $120,000 to the present amount.

The architecture of the building is Italian Gothic and the exterior is of rock-faced Concord granite. The stone tower is surmounted with a lantern which rises to a height of 165 feet and forms a landmark to the surrounding country. The designs were prepared by Messrs. Allen & Collins of Boston.

The seating capacity of the auditorium is about one thousand, and the quarted oak pews are a gift from the six Christian Science churches of Chicago. The interior decoration is quiet and attractive, and on the walls there are several Bible texts and quotations from the Christian Science text book.

It has always been Mrs. Eddy's wish that the home church should represent the labor and material of Concord itself. This city is famous for its granite quarries, which produce a hard, bluish stone, admirably adapted to building purposes. There was, therefore, no question as to the material to be used

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

The softer stones, such as Indiana limestone, sandstone, etc., of which so many of our churches are built, lend themselves readily to the intricate moldings and rich carving of the northern Gothic as well as to the clear cut refinement of the renaissance and modern French art. Granite can only be treated in broad surfaces and in rough, full ornament, relieved here and there by some careful carving, costly by reason of the hardness of the material.

The southern Gothic, although developed from causes differing entirely from the northern, has all the requirements necessary for the proper treatment of granite as a building material. This phase of architecture is characteristic of most towns of northern Italy. The churches are for the most part built of brick, the moldings themselves being, to a large extent, composed of brick courses curiously arranged.

These broad wall surfaces were a protection against the blinding glare of the Italian sun, and developed in contrast to the huge window areas of the Gothic under darker northern skies. The style itself is the outgrowth of the northern Gothic struggling southward against the natural stronghold of the romanesque and classic, and imbuing the latter with a few minor characteristics of its own, such as the pointed arch and the Gothic vault.

In the second place, the huge campaniles of the southern Gothic, in a broader and bolder treatment than the northern, symbolize one thought, which, among others, it was Mrs. Eddy's desire to have associated with her church—"aspiration."

No one who has seen the beautiful campanile of Giotto at Florence, nor the now destroyed tower at Venice, can fail to appreciate that sentiment as expressed in their simple grace and beauty of line. The campanile at Concord is possibly, more in accord with that of the church at Cremona, although the latter rises to a much greater height and has a lantern proportionately higher and more intricate in design.

The special granite used in this church was quarried within a few miles of the church site. The ashlar may be technically described as split rock face laid with original beds, and random end, and original treatment for granite. The stones are several times greater in length than in height, the quoins being very large in comparison with the wall proper. The trimmings of the church are of the same granite carefully tooled, which gives the stone a whiter tone than the dark ashlar, thereby standing out in strong contrast

The new church has a central location, near the state capitol, the postoffice building and state library. The citizens of Concord are justly proud of the new building, which forms a handsome addition to their fair city.

Claims Authorship of "Dixie."

The late Dan Emmett, the old-time minstrel, has been generally credited with the authorship of "Dixie." Now his right and title is being disputed, it being claimed that Will S. Hays was the originator of the music and the words. Hays has written many popular songs. It is claimed that Emmett changed the words of "Dixie" to quit himself, and by singing the song made it famous.

THINKS TWO SCHOOLS NEEDED.

Authority Urges Starting of Another Military Academy.

Col. Samuel E. Tilman, a professor of sciences at the West Point military academy, has started a warm discussion in military circles over his suggestion in the Journal of the Military Service Institution that there should be two academies for the education of army officers. He contends that the old academy is becoming overburdened with students and the curriculum overtaxed, and it is thereby losing its value for thorough training. Military authorities hold that the present service schools for artillery, cavalry, submarine defense, engineering, and so on, are sufficient to meet all demands and that the West Point institution should be retained just as it is, where camaraderie and school loyalty will be developed in all who enjoy its privileges.

Charles Schwab's Successor.

Charles M. Schwab's successor in the directorate of the United States Steel corporation will probably be one of Andrew Carnegie's "boys." Thomas Morrison of Pittsburg. He is comparatively unknown in money centers in New York, but in the manufacturing region he has the reputation of being one of the brightest of the coterie of young men developed by Carnegie and Frick. When the split between these two magnates came Mr. Morrison allied himself with Mr. Carnegie.

GAVE MRS. MAYBRICK HINT?

Curious Coincidence Connected With Woman Recently Released.

The release from prison of Mrs. Maybrick recalls a story told on the authority of E. S. Willard, the English actor. According to the story there was a sensational play in rehearsal at one of the London theaters early in the '80's. The plot of the play was in all essentials the plot of the Maybrick tragedy. Before putting it in the bill a private matinee was given, to which critics, actors and literary folk were invited. In the result the play was condemned and never produced, but among the audience at the matinee, the story goes, were Mrs. Maybrick and the man whose name was mentioned in the case. If the story be true, it furnishes one of the most curious coincidences in the history of crime since the leading case of Hamlet vs. The King of Denmark.

Guard Means of Livelihood.

Some curious insurance is taken out by professionals. Kubelik, the violinist, pays a yearly accident premium of $1,500 on his bow hand alone on a $10,000 policy. If totally disabled he would receive $50,000. Paderewski, the pianist, pays $4,000 a year on a $50,000 policy on his fingers. Joseph Hoffman also has his fingers heavily insured. Not long ago the young pianist hurt his hands in a bicycle tumble and recovered a check for a large sum from an accident company in Europe.

Counterpanes Displace Blankets—Additional Comfort for Travelers on "The Southwest Limited."

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company owns and operates the sleeping cars in service on its various lines, and has just inaugurated an innovation which will appeal to all sleeping car travelers.

On its "Southwest Limited" trains between Chicago and Kansas City white counterpanes or bed-spreads have replaced the heavy woolen blankets which have heretofore been in evidence twelve months in each year, much to the discomfort in hot weather of sleeping car patrons.

Blankets will be held in reserve and within reach for cool nights.

This innovation is calculated to not only add to the comfort of passengers, but it will appeal to all who like a bed that is inviting in appearance.

The ability of David Graham Phillips to write a clear-cut, straightforward story of modern life is unquestioned, and a new book from his pen is eagerly awaited by the readers who revel in his graphic pen pictures of the evil of money getting, and the dwarfing of all the other faculties in the struggle. "The Cost," his latest, (recently published by Bobbs-Merrill & Co., Indianapolis), is already a pronounced favorite. It is a curiously interesting mixture, treating of politics, Wall street tactics, social life and love affairs.

The Rock Island System has done and is doing notably good work in encouraging immigration to the Southwest. The agricultural and industrial opportunities of that section of country have been persistently and systematically set forth, as a result of which the number of people who have settled in Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas this spring has been greater than in years. On three days in February and March, over six thousand homeseekers took advantage of the low rates to the Southwest and removed themselves and their belongings to the "Land of Opportunity."

In "The Leopard's Spots" the author (Thomas Dixon, Jr.), showed his mastery of the expression of powerful human emotions. His new story, "The One Woman," recently published by Doubleday, Page & Co., appeals to a far wider audience on the greatest of all subjects for a novel, the power of love, as affected by the movement toward socialism which marks the new century. The book grips the reader and holds him. The five figures of the drama are very vivid.

Improved Service on Erie.

The Chicago & Erie railroad have just put on a new 28-hour train between Chicago and New York. It leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., arriving at New York the next evening. It runs on Erie tracks all the way and is handled by Erie employes only. Its equipment throughout is of the finest, and makes traveling over the Erie a real pleasure.

Courtesy lives by a multitude of little sacrifices, not by sacrifices of sufficient importance to impose any burdensome sense of obligation.—Hamerton.

Lewis' "Single Binder." The richest quality cigar on the market at straight 5c. Always reliable. You pay 10c for cigars not so good. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Not what you do, but how you do it, is the test of your capacity.—Dr. J. M. Studley.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

AUSTIN TOO

The M. K. & T. R'y now reaches with its own rails all the more important cities of Texas. Katy trains entered Austin on June 28th, over the new extension from Granger, on the main line, where close connections are made with all important lines north and south-bound. "Katy" now has unexcelled service to the thriving Texas cities of San Antonio, Houston, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Galveston, Waco and Austin. For something new in illustrated literature about Texas and the Southwest, write

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2,500 acres in East Feliciana, Louisiana, 11 miles east of Jackson (Spring Creek), village by living stream; 200 acres improved, cultivated in corn and cotton; 1,000 acres timber, balance in pasture; good dwelling, barn, stables, etc. Easy terms. Thomas J. Kernan, Baton Rouge, La.