

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

- JULY 21. 320 B. C.—Darius Codomanus, or Darius III, last of the original line of Persian kings, dying from Alexander the Great, was murdered. 1796—Pope Nicholas II, died. 1796—Robert Burns, poet of Scotland, died at Dumfries; born near Ayr in 1759. 1861—Battle of Bull Run, called by the Confederates Manassas. Gen. Irving McDowell commanded the Federals, numbering 18,000, and Gen. F. G. T. Beauregard the Confederates. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston brought 8,000 troops from the Shenandoah to the support of Beauregard, giving him a total of 22,000 men. The battle ended in the precipitate retreat of McDowell's army. 1893—Rear Admiral Melancthon Smith, U. S. N., retired, died at Green Bay, Wis.; born 1816. 1899—Robert G. Ingersoll, soldier, lawyer and noted agnostic, died at Dobbs Ferry; born 1833. JULY 22. 1326—The council of Nice in Italy; 1,000 years previously the famous council of that name was held in Asia Minor. 1406—Hotspur (Sir Henry Percy) was killed in the battle of Shrewsbury. 1832—The Duke of Reichstadt, or Napoleon II, only son of Napoleon I, died near Vienna; born 1811. 1864—Gen. James B. McPherson, commander of the Federal army of the Tennessee, was killed in front of Atlanta; born 1829. 1883—Gen. Edward Otho Cresap Ord, distinguished American soldier of the Civil war, died in Havana; born in Maryland 1818. 1884—Jane Grey Swisshelm, writer, advocate of woman's rights, died at Swisshelm, Pa.; born 1816. 1896—Prof. Rudolf Giesel, eminent German scholar and professor, instructor of the reigning kaiser, died in Berlin; born 1826. 1902—Cardinal Ledochowski, distinguished Roman Catholic prelate, died in Rome; born 1822. 1906—Russell Sage, the financier, died at Lawrence Beach, N. Y.; born 1816. The Russian douma dissolved by the czar. JULY 23. 1793—Roger Sherman, "singer," died in New Haven; born 1721. 1816—Charlotte Saunders Cushman, actress, was born in Boston; died 1876. 1866—Great riot in Hyde Park, London; reform meeting broken up by the police. 1878—Tibbles Shiels (Mrs. Richardson), famous in the days of Scott, Wilson and Hogg and afterward a landlady of an anglers' resort in Selkirkshire, died at the age of 96. 1885—Gen. Grant died in the Drexel cottage at Mount McGregor; born 1822. 1888—Courtlandt Palmer, agnostic and tri-millionaire, died near Brandon, Vt.; born 1843. 1897—The Dingley tariff law went into effect. 1906—186 members of the defunct douma met at Viborg, Finland, and issued a revolutionary manifesto to the Russian people. Pan-American congress convened at Rio de Janeiro. JULY 24. 634—Calliph Abu-Bekr, first successor of Mohammed, died. 1783—Simon Bolivar, South American liberator, born in Caracas, Venezuela; died 1830. 1796—John Middleton Clayton, statesman, co-diplomat in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, born in Sussex county, Del.; died 1854. 1798—John Adams Dix, general and statesman, born in Roseauen, N. H.; died 1879. 1802—Alexandre Dumas, the novelist, born; died 1870. 1862—Martin Van Buren, ex-president, died at Kinderhook, N. Y.; born 1782. 1895—Rev. Edward Beecher, one of the famous seven brothers, died in Brooklyn; born 1803. 1897—Gen. Lafayette McLaws, a noted Confederate officer and a veteran of the Mexican war, died in Savannah; born 1821. 1905—Conference of Czar Nicholas and Emperor William in the Baltic sea. JULY 25. 306—Constantine Chlorus, Roman emperor and father of Constantine the Great, died. 1750—Henry Knox, American general, secretary of war under Washington, born in Boston; died 1806. 1794—Baron Trenck, famous for his escapes from prison, guillotined at Paris. 1834—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and critic, died; born 1772. 1846—Louis Bonaparte, third brother of Napoleon, died at Leghorn, Italy; born 1778. 1862—Gen. Sam Houston, Texas patriot, at one time governor of Tennessee and later of Texas, died at Huntsville, Tex.; born 1793. 1898—Maj. Gen. Miles' forces landed at Porto Rico. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, American commander of the army in the Philippines, reached Manila with reinforcements. 1904—Russians evacuated Newchwang. The Russian Vladivostok squadron sunk the American steamer Knight Commander off the coast of Japan. JULY 26. 1456—Henry VII of England born as Earl of Richmond. 1739—George Clinton, "singer," governor of New York and vice president, born in Ulster county, N. Y.; died 1812. 1830—Destruction of Pera, the non-Turkish part of Constantinople; 1,000 houses burned. 1863—John Jordan Crittenden, the Kentucky statesman, an ardent supporter of Lincoln's administration, died near Frankfort; born 1787. 1893—Gen. George W. Morgan, Mexican and Civil war veteran, died at Fort Monroe; born 1820. 1894—Gen. Augustus James Pleasonton died in Philadelphia; born 1808. 1898—Gen. Ulisses Heureaux, president of Santo Domingo, assassinated. JULY 27. 1675—Turenne, famous French marshal, was killed near Salzbach, in Alsace. 1689—Battle of Killbuck; the Highlander Jacobites defeated the



THE LATEST VICTIM OF THE CONSTANT TEMPTATION TO TAKE OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY IN LARGE SUMS IS A YOUNG MAN NAMED CHESTER RUNYAN, WHO TOOK AWAY \$36,000 FROM THE WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY OF WALL STREET, AND SQUANDERED A LARGE SHARE OF IT ON A COMMON WOMAN BEFORE HE WAS BY HER GIVEN OVER TO THE POLICE.

MOST FOOLISH OF ALL THIEVES. The latest victim of the constant temptation to take other people's money in large sums is a young man named Chester Runyan, who took away \$36,000 from the Windsor Trust company of Wall street, and squandered a large share of it on a common woman before he was by her given over to the police. Runyan's guilt is two-fold, embracing criminality and plain, everyday silliness. There was no reason on earth why, after having fallen to the meanest of thievery by abusing a trust, he should have been taken by the police. Six other clerks had access to the funds of which he helped himself and it is no unusual thing for Wall street clerks to leave the places of their employment on Saturday afternoon, carrying suit cases for over-Sunday trips out of town. Runyan need only have hidden the \$36,000 and returned to his work on Monday morning. When the theft had been discovered the burden of proof of his guilt would have been with the bank and six other clerks would have been implicated by the police. But Runyan was too weak a character to reason even so simply, so he spent his week of freedom in a flat with the woman who gave him up as soon as she had learned who he was and he now faces 10 years at hard labor in Sing Sing prison, while his young wife is heartbroken and practically destitute. The whole story is a bitter commentary on the frailty of human nature and the loose methods of Wall street in caring for the millions entrusted to it.

The Human Bell. N. C. Goodwin, the actor, described at a dinner a Turkish bath that he once took in Mexico. "My rubber," said Mr. Goodwin, "was a strong man, a very strong man. He laid me on a slab, and prodded and kneaded and punched and hammered me in a most emphatic way. "At the end, after I had gotten up, he came behind me before my sheet was adjusted, and gave me on the bare back four resounding whacks with the palm of his enormous hand. "What on earth did you do that for?" I panted, staggering. "No offense, boss," said the man. "It was only to let the office know I was ready for the next bath. You see, the bell's out of order in this room."

Special Cars Made for the Travel of Fish.

NOW fish have cars—great moving aquariums. Alive and swimming, they travel to the big cities in aqueous comfort and by millions. While special accommodations for the travels of men, and of cattle, horses, hogs and poultry have been contrived, it has not been expected that the fish of the inland lakes and rivers would expect to travel alive. There were, of course, special refrigerator cars for fish that were not alive to take them to market chilled with ice. Now cars are daily sent to the big cities, particularly New York, full of fish just as lively as before they left their native waters. The summer tours of these cars are from Lake Erie to New York; later they will visit Wisconsin points; during the "open season" of fall and winter they will haul tons and tons of live fish from Illinois rivers—a car load a day.

WILL SUPPLY SPECIAL GRADE. This is largely to supply the "kosher trade" of the markets, meaning the trade of orthodox Jews and others who prefer live fish and those that nature covers with scales. At first live fish were shipped in casks, but Chicago brains devised the "fish car," and this year most of the live fish travel in the new accommodations. Each "fish car" is equipped with an aerating apparatus which pumps oxygen into the water of the big tanks, for without this the fishy travelers could not live—the normal amount of aeration would not be enough. Car loads amount to as much as 15,000 pounds of fish, which means that the water in the tanks swarms with the travelers. An attendant travels with each car to see that the wandering excursionists get oxygen regularly. At one haul from the Illinois river 250,000 pounds of carp were secured. Constantly the catch is large. New York and Chicago fish wholesalers, of whom there are 10,000 in the United States, are active bidders for the catch. SHIPMENTS EACH YEAR ARE LARGE. The shipments of live fish for this year run into big totals, but the total fish catch of all kinds in the United States is 2,000,000,000 pounds each year, of which no one dealer will handle over 5 per cent.

"Kosher fishing" is in fact but a small item in the great fishing industry; that industry on this continent employs 280,000 men, and consequently supports more than 1,000,000 people. However, the rapid immigration of orthodox Jews to the United States has greatly increased the demand, particularly in New York City, for live fish. The increase of those people has rapidly changed the character of New York's population, for most of the immigrants have stayed there. The demand for "kosher fish" indicates a ratio of 50 to 1 in the numbers of orthodox Jews in New York as compared with Chicago. CHICAGO SUPPLY FROM LAKES. The supply of live fish for Chicago is chiefly secured off the lake front, where a miniature of the commercial fishing industry of the great lakes is carried on. Perch are caught in great numbers, but even 100,000 pounds of perch in a day, a record made last

Talks on Teeth Science and Health

Science—dental science—in the form of Dr. Rex's AL-VE-O-LAR method of replacing teeth in the mouth without the aid of plates or ordinary bridge work, has come to the aid of those who are in bad health because of bad teeth or teeth that are fastened to a makeshift of a partial plate or a torturous bridge.

Good teeth are a sure cure for a large percentage of the ills to which man is heir. Food improperly masticated is not going to be properly assimilated when it gets down into the stomach, and in a short time the stomach is going to rebel, and when that time comes all the rest of the organs are going on a strike. There must be harmony down there or there will be trouble.

So we offer you sound teeth for those which are loose or have been pulled out by some ignorant dentist because he couldn't cure the cause of the looseness. The Alveolar method of replacing teeth without plates is a new discovery in dental science, although we have been practicing it now for nearly four years and are able to show work that has been in the mouth that long. AS SOUND AND BEAUTIFUL TODAY AS WHEN IT WAS FIRST PUT IN. Briefly, the method is this: If you have two or more teeth in either jaw, tight or loose ones, we can with our Alveolar method restore all you have lost with teeth that look, feel, act and for all practical purposes are the same as nature's.

You will be able to eat with them with as much comfort and satisfaction as ever you enjoyed with your own teeth—minus the toothache and the natural decay. The work is painless, calls for no greater amount of your time in the chair, and will delight you when completed. We offer you complete emancipation from teeth troubles and a guarantee which is unquestioned as to the character of the work and its permanency.

If it is possible, come to one of our offices for a careful diagnosis and free examination. If you cannot come at once, send for Dr. Rex's book, ALVEOLAR DENTISTRY, which tells all about this wonderful work. It is free, too. The reading of the book brings us patients from all over America.

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CURE SICK HEAD

SICK HEAD. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

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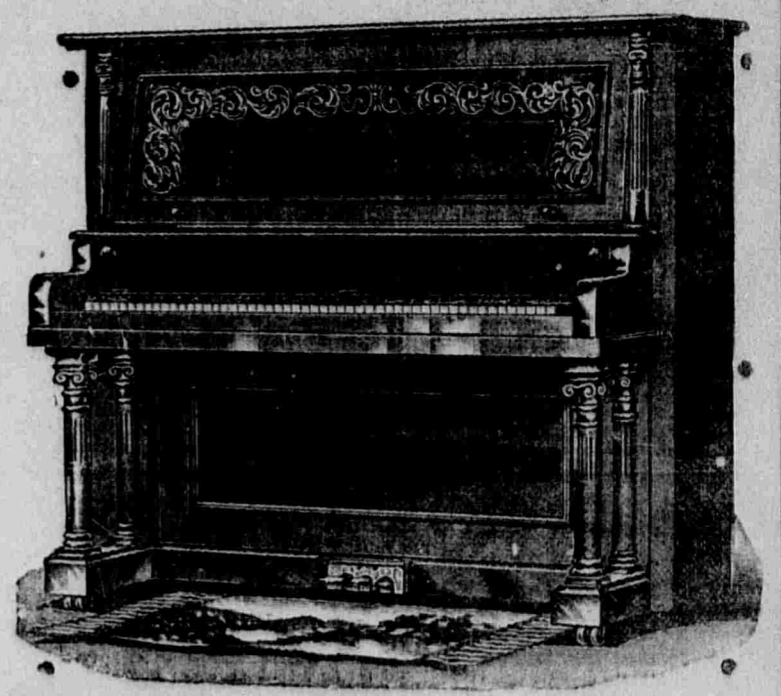
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We now offer the remainder of our stock on the installment plan. We do this in order to dispose of everything at once, as the owner is leaving the state. All of our goods are guaranteed by the factory and although we will not be selling any merchandise, still we will be in business for the collection of our accounts and we will stand responsible for everything that we sell. As long as our stock lasts it goes for the following:

\$50 Pianos, \$10 down and \$5 a month.	\$300 Pianos, \$35 down and \$20 a month.	Regina Sublimas \$25 a month
\$100 Pianos, \$15 down and \$10 a month.	Talking Machines, 6 months' time	\$1500 Orchestrelle for \$500 \$25 a month
\$150 Pianos, \$20 down and \$12.50 a month	Slot machines	Organs at cost 6 month's time
\$200 Pianos, \$25 down and \$15 a month.	Electric Banjo \$15 a month.	Victor record cabinets \$7.00 one month's time
\$250 Pianos, \$30 down and \$15 a month.	Pianoette \$15 a month	Banjos, mandolins, guitars, auto-harps, strings etc at less than cost.
	Electric pianos \$25 a month.	



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