

CHURCH SCHOOL TO OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT

Summer Course of Friends Will Continue for Week —The Program.

The Friends' summer school to be held on the grounds of the North A Street Friends' meeting house will open with a social gathering in the school building at 8 o'clock Friday evening of this week. There will be no admission fee on this evening and all interested are most heartily invited to attend. It has been announced that Susannah M. Gregg was to appear on Friday evening, but this was a mistake, since her entertainment will occur next Tuesday evening.

The program follows:

Friday, Aug. 11.

Evening—7:30 p. m. Song service and social.

Saturday, Aug. 12.

Morning—9:00-9:20—Devotional meeting.

9:30-10:15—Lecture. Charles Swain Thomas, "Our Reach and Our Grasp."

10:30-11:15—Seminar for Young People. George Walton, "What Think Ye of Christ?"

Evening—8:00—Lecture. Charles Swain Thomas, "The Message of Literature and Life."

Sunday, Aug. 13.

Morning—Meetings for worship at Richmond, Milton and Westfield.

Evening—Song service and Young People's Meeting for Worship.

Monday, Aug. 14.

Morning—9:00-9:20—Devotional Meeting.

9:30-10:15—Elbert Russell, Second lecture on "The Social Teachings of Jesus."

9:30-10:15—R. Barclay Spicer, Student in Acts.

11:30-12:15—Seminar for Young People. George Walton, "The Friendly Form of Worship."

Afternoon—5:00—Elbert Russell, third lecture on "The Social Teachings of Jesus."

Evening—8:00—Lecture. Dr. Thomas A. Jenkins, "Quakerism and Scholarship."

Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Morning—9:00-9:20—Devotional Meeting.

9:30-10:15—Lecture. Henry W. Wilbur, "The Quaker Message."

10:30-12:15—George Walton, "Beginnings of Jesus' Ministry."

Evening—8:00—Susannah M. Gregg, Reader.

Music:

Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Morning—9:00-9:45—R. Barclay Spicer continuing "The Studies in Acts."

10:00-11:00—Regular meeting for worship.

11:15-12:00—Lecture, Jane P. Rushmore, "Fundamental Principles of Philanthropy."

Afternoon—5:00—Seminar for Young People. George Walton, "The Power Within."

Evening—8:00—Henry W. Wilbur, Illustrated lecture, "Some Experiences in England."

Thursday, Aug. 17.

Morning—9:00-9:20—Devotional Meeting.

9:30—George Walton, continuing "Beginnings of Jesus' Ministry."

10:30-11:15—Mary H. Whitson, "Adult Classes in First Day Schools."

11:30-12:15—R. Barclay Spicer, "The Social Basis of Religion."

Evening—8:00—Jane P. Rushmore, "Fundamental Principles in Philanthropy."

Friday, Aug. 18.

Morning—9:00-9:45—Henry W. Wilbur, "The Quaker Message."

10:00-11:00—Closing exercises.

Japanese Festivals.

The Japanese festivals are easily remembered:

First of first month, the new year; third of third month, feast of dolls, for girls; fifth of fifth month, feast of flags, for boys; seventh of seventh month, the day for the god and goddess of love, Tonabata; ninth of ninth month, the "escape to the mountains," the feast of chrysanthemums. The latter is not now generally observed.

Succeeded Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Frye succeeded Mr. Blaine not only in the United States senate, but also as chairman of the Republican state committee of Maine and ever since then was the leader of the Republican party in his native state. He first met Mr. Blaine when both were members of the State legislature, and from that day he was the devoted follower of that brilliant statesman and orator. He never faltered for a moment in his loyalty. He always considered Mr. Blaine the greatest man in his party and staunchly stood by him in good fortune and in adversity. It was into his hands that Blaine placed the famous "Mulligan letters" and it was Frye who read them in the private council of Mr. Blaine's friends a little while before grim necessity forced Mr. Blaine to read them to the country.

During his career in the United States senate Mr. Frye was always in the front ranks in all political battles and his brilliant oratory was ever at the command of his party and his state. With advancing years, Senator Frye gradually relinquished his activity at the Capitol and resigned from the Fisheries committee and one or two minor committees of which he was a member. He went nimbly to the front, however, whenever the interests of Maine or of the people of Maine were at stake, and even in the last few years of his life proved a strong and powerful champion in the political arena. During the last ten years his activity as a legislator was largely confined to the commerce committee, of which he was chairman ever since the Democrats lost control of the senate. Every session he ground out a batch of legislation, much of which originated in his committee, usually with its chairman.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only; they help sick kidneys, and rid the blood of uric poison. If you suffer from any of the above symptoms you can use no better remedy.

Richmond people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. F. P. Brooks, 215 S. Fifth St., Richmond, Ind., says: "We have used Doan's Kidney Pills in our family for years, getting them at Lukens & Co.'s Drug Store and would not be without a supply in the house. I took this remedy for a weakness of the kidneys and pains in my back and sides and I found great relief. Doan's Kidney Pills are deserving of the highest endorsement."

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Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

TWO PROMINENT MEN ARE DEAD

MAINE IN MOURNING

"KING OF PLUNGERS"

Senator Frye Dies After General Breakdown.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 9.—The state of Maine lost its senior United States senator and an almost lifelong faithful servant when William Pierce Frye died Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Helen White, in this city. The end came at 3:55 p. m. At his bedside were Mrs. White and his other daughter, Mrs. Alice Briggs, who also resides in Lewiston. Although he had been ill for a long time, death came suddenly.

Forced by the condition of his health to resign his position as president pro tempore of the Senate at the beginning of the present special session of Congress, although he retained his membership in the senate, Senator Frye soon afterward made his last journey to the city which always had been his home.

A general breakdown, due to age and his extremely arduous career, is ascribed by Senator Frye's physicians as the cause of death.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed. President Taft and Governor Plaisted were notified of the death.

Means Democratic Senator.

The fact that the Democrats will gain a senator, a potent consideration in connection with the alliance between the Democrats and the progressive Republicans that has shackled the Republican "per majority," will not alleviate the grief genuinely felt by all senators, regardless of party.

William Pitt Frye, United States senator from Maine and, next to his colleague, Senator Hale, the oldest member in point of service of the upper branch of congress, was born in Lewiston, Me., September 2, 1831. He came from English ancestors who had settled in New England two centuries ago. His father, being a man of means sent him to Bowdoin college, from which he graduated in 1850. He then took up the study of law and after a few years passed his examination and was admitted to the bar.

Young Frye entered the political arena when quite young and was first elected to the legislature of his state in 1861. He was re-elected the following year and in 1864 was chosen presidential elector. Two years later he was honored by being elected Mayor of Leiston, which position he filled with great ability. He was again elected to the legislature in 1867 and in the same year was made attorney-general of the state of Maine, which office he filled for one term. He became a member of the national Republican executive committee in 1872 and 1876 and again in 1890.

He began his career in Congress in the Forty-second congress and was re-elected to the Forty Fourth, the Forty-fifth, the Forty-sixth and the Forty-seventh congress. Serving with great ability and marked distinction. When James G. Blaine was called to President Garfield's cabinet in 1881, Mr. Frye was made Blaine's successor to fill the latter's unexpired term in the United States senate. Mr. Frye took his seat in the senate on March 18, 1881 and remained a member of that body to the time of his death.

When Mr. Frye took his seat in congress, Mr. Blaine was the speaker, Kelley and Garfield led the majority, and Kerr and Randall the minority.

Mr. Frye soon became a distinguished man and one of the first public speakers of the house. He had a splendid voice, clear, ringing and of great carrying power. From the first time he addressed the house to his promotion to the senate he never took the floor without instantly commanding attention from both sides of the chamber.

He was chairman of the Library committee and a member of the Judiciary and the Ways and Means committees. He would, undoubtedly, have been elected speaker of the Forty-seventh congress, had he remained in the lower house.

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John W. Gates Yields to Death in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—John W. Gates, the American financier, died at 5:10 this morning in the arms of his wife and his son, Charles G. Gates.

The end was peaceful and it seemed as though he was falling asleep. The usual restoratives failed in the last crisis.

Others present at the bedside besides the members of the family were Drs. Gross and Reeves.

For a week Mr. Gates practically had lived on oxygen inhaled through a tube, which was constantly fastened to his robe beneath his mouth. When the heart failed oxygen was administered more freely through a funnel strychnine and oil of camphor were given him from bage. In addition to this, caffeine, used to give artificial force, and the kidneys and body were frequently drained.

Lost Fifty Pounds.

The recurrent congestion of the kidneys was experienced at noon yesterday and it was found necessary occasionally to administer heart stimulants. The physicians had been encouraged by an improvement in the action of the kidneys and a lessening of the inflammation of the lungs. The patient, however, showed unfavorable symptoms and Dr. Gross was hastily summoned.

Mr. Gates had lost fifty pounds since he became ill. Most of the time he sat leaning forward in his chair.

John Warner Gates, whose daring speculations on Wall street won for him the popular title of the "King of Plungers," was a self-made man if there ever was one. Starting from practically nothing, he fought his way up until he became a man of enormous wealth, a power in the financial world and the controlling spirit of some of the largest business interests in the country. All this he accomplished by his untiring energy, his shrewd business sense, his unlimited self-confidence and his proverbial recklessness in taking chances against tremendous odds.

John W. Gates was born on a small farm near Turner Junction, now West Chicago, Ill., on May 8, 1855, the son of Tsel A. and Mary Gates. He received his early schooling at the district school near his father's farm and then took courses at Wheaton College in Wheaton, Ill., and at Northwestern College, at Naperville. He had no liking for the monotony of farm life and decided to enter upon a business career. His first business venture was contracting to husk a neighbor's corn. With the money saved from this undertaking he bought a one-third interest in a threshing machine, then a new invention.

Buy Out Partners.

The crop was bountiful and the threshing business so profitable that after one year Gates bought out his partners. While traveling with his machine from farm to farm, Gates became acquainted and fell in love with Della R. Baker, the handsome daughter of a farmer near St. Charles, Ill. He was but nineteen years of age and practically penniless when he married the girl. He contracted to clear some timberland for a farmer and when he had fulfilled his contract, he had \$1,000 in bank. With this money he opened a hardware store at Turner Junction. He did good business but his ambition was not satisfied. The possibilities of the barbed wire business, then something new, attracted his attention and he became traveling salesman for Col. Isaac Elwood, a pioneer in the barbed wire business. Gates soon made himself a reputation as being the best barbed wire salesman in the country. He earned large commissions, but that did not satisfy him.

He decided to start in the business of manufacturing barbed wire on his own account and, after a short war of competition with Elwood, entered into partnership with the latter. Other barbed wire concerns sprang up and to prevent disastrous competition Gates and his partner bought up one plant after another, forming a wire trust under the name of Southern Wire Company, with headquarters in St. Louis. Still later he formed a combination with the Braddock Wire Co., near Pittsburgh, Pa., and, having absorbed two other concerns in the following years, he formed the Consolidated Steel and Wire Co., in 1892. Six years later he sold out to the Federal Steel Company, after he had organized the American Steel and Wire Company, now part of the U. S. Steel Corporation. It was originally capitalized at \$80,000,000. Two years later the big steel trust was formed by J. P. Morgan and the Gates companies were turned into the merger. Gates wanted to be one of the directors of the trust, but Mr. Morgan, fearing his recklessness,

The Greater United Shows



SAYMOYA, AE RIAL KING.

ness, did not consider this advisable and kept Gates out of the board.

Evens Up the Score.

A few years later Gates evened his score with Morgan, by buying up the controlling interest in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which the Morgan forces were trying to obtain. Gates sold out to Morgan and his share of the profits amounted to several million dollars. After a while Gates entered the southern field as a competitor of the big steel trust, and organized the Republic Iron and Steel Company. He bought up the controlling interest in the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and acquired important holdings of iron ore owned by the Alabama Consolidated Iron and Coal Co. and the International Power Company.

For a number of years Gates resided in Chicago, where he owned a fine mansion on Michigan Avenue. He sold the house in 1908 and removed to New York, where for some time he occupied apartments at the Plaza Hotel, paying \$46,000 a year rent for the same. He had been a plunger and daring speculator in Chicago, but his career in New York was even more spectacular. Wall street began to fear him and the public wondered at his extravagance and recklessness in gambling operations, whether at the card table, the race track or the stock exchange. In the course of his life Gates lost many millions by daring speculations, but recovered his losses and accumulated an enormous fortune, estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. During the last few years he devoted a great deal of his attention to the development of his large business interests in Texas and in other parts of the South and Southwest.

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