

# Genoa Republican-Journal

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, SEPTEMBER 16, 1904, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT GENOA, ILLINOIS, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879

PUBLISHED BY C. D. SCHOONMAKER

GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1908

NEW SERIES } VOLUME V, NO. 6

## THE JURY DISAGREES

SIX FOR CONVICTION AND SIX FOR ACQUITTAL

## ANOTHER TRIAL IN DECEMBER

Damaging Letter from One of Detectives who Tried to Play Double, Produced by Defense

(Sycamore Tribune)

The DeKalb liquor case which occupied the county court nearly all last week went to the jury Saturday morning. At midnight the jury reported to the court that it could reach no other agreement than to agree to disagree, six holding out for conviction and six for acquittal.

A strong card for the defense was furnished by one of the detectives who had been employed by the Law and Order league of DeKalb to buy the liquor. A letter from this man written to a DeKalb liquor dealer was offered in evidence by the defense. The letter went on to say that if the DeKalb party would come to Chicago he could be told how these cases could be beaten. This circumstance doubtless had its weight with the jury and helped to weaken the prosecution. The strongest testimony for the state was offered by the other detective, Rohkohl, who was on the stand Thursday.

The case will probably be tried again at the next term of the county court, in December.

Meanwhile, the grand jury will meet on October 26, when it is expected other liquor cases will be investigated, from evidence now in the hands of the states attorney.

### SYCAMORE DRUG STORES

The city fathers tackled the liquor selling business in Sycamore Monday night and from the legislation passed one would judge that the council is not all satisfied with the way intoxicants are evidently being disposed of in our city, especially on Sunday. After a little discussion they passed unanimously a measure prohibiting drug stores from selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, excepting on the prescription of a physician regularly doing business in Sycamore, and then only in quantities not to exceed one pint, and the prescription is not to be refilled the same day.

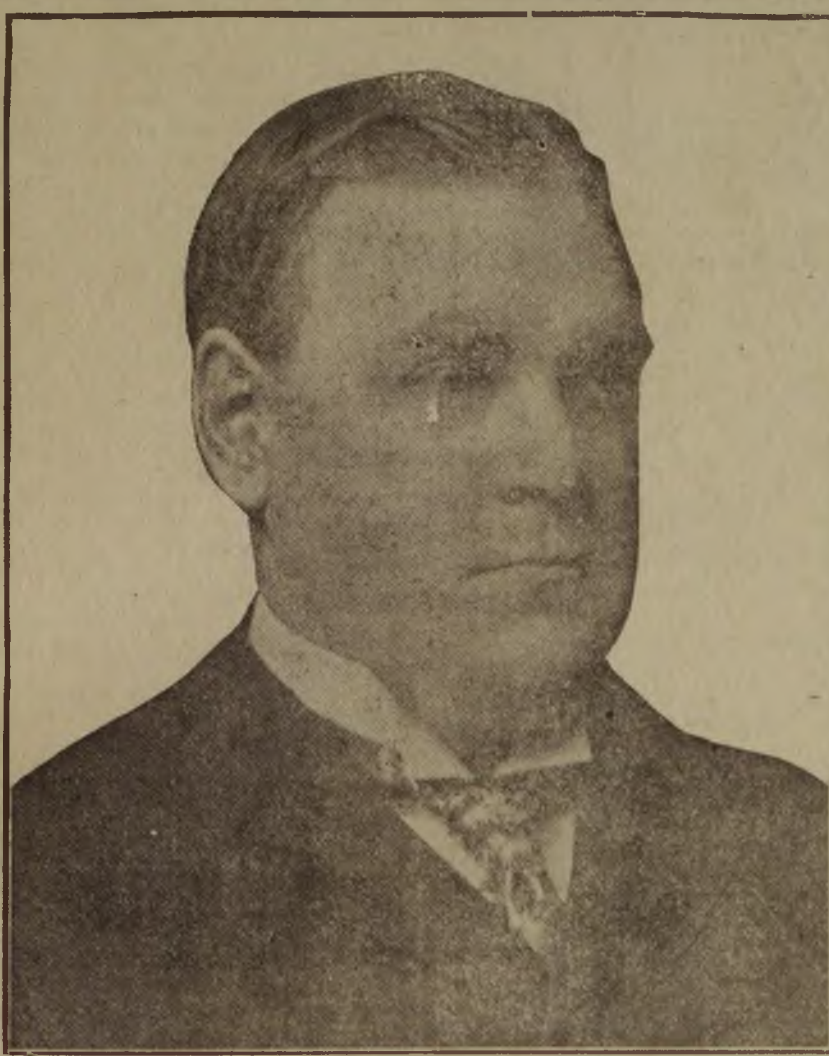
### Dredging Nearly Done

The big dredge is now in the last mile of its eight miles around Sycamore, and is now working on the Frank Hall farm northwest of town. Since passing the forks a mile northwest of Sycamore the width of the excavation has been increased, and the dredge is now digging a canal 34 feet at the bottom and 45 feet at the top. Building movers have been engaged to move the bridge near the Palm farm, so as to let the dredge pass. The dredging will end there.

The Genoa road just north of Sycamore was closed on Monday while the commissioners are filling in the excavation made necessary to get the dredge around that bridge.—True Republican.

### Appendicitis Epidemic

The first instance on record of an epidemic of appendicitis striking almost every resident of an entire village, is that reported from the village of Plattville. It is said that nearly every inhabitant of the town has within the past few months been afflicted with the malady, and two deaths are reported as resulting from the affliction. The hospitals in Elgin and Aurora have had many times as many cases from Plattville as from any other village.



J. McCAN DAVIS, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

J. McCan Davis, the Republican nominee for Clerk of the supreme court, is one of the best known newspaper men in Illinois. He was born in Fulton county November 19, 1866. He began his newspaper work in Canton, Ill., as local editor of the Canton Republican, afterwards becoming its editor. While in this position he was official reporter for the circuit court. During the campaign of 1888 he was managing editor of the Council Bluffs, (Ia.) Daily Herald. In November, 1888, he removed to Springfield where he has since resided. He was first employed on the Illinois State Journal. Subsequently he turned his attention to representing metropolitan papers in the state capital. He has represented the Globe Democrat for seven years. March 20, 1897, he became manager of the legislative bureau of the Associated Press. Gov. Yates appointed him secretary of the state board of pardons, which position he resigned in 1904 to become managing editor of the Springfield News. Mr. Davis was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in 1895. He is an authority on the early life of Abraham Lincoln and contributed extensively to the "Life of Lincoln," which appeared in McClure's Magazine in 1895 and 1896.

### MATINEE RACES

Four Interesting Events at Genoa Driving Park Saturday

The Genoa Driving Club will pull off four events at their driving park in the Eureka addition next Saturday afternoon, as follows:

- First event—Colt Race
  - Second—Stallion Race
  - Third—Club Race
  - Fourth—Running Race
- Only 25 cents will be charged for the entire performance. First race at 1:30 p. m.

### New Church at Pingree

As the result of a three weeks' revival service conducted at Pingree Grove by the Rev. J. C. Brooks, state evangelist of the Congregational church, the temporary organization of a church in the village took place Wednesday evening. The work of erecting a new church will be taken up almost immediately and it is expected that a strong religious body will be the result of the work which has just closed. The meetings have been most harmonious and have been attended with much enthusiasm on the part of the people in that vicinity. Services have been conducted in the Pingree Grove schoolhouse and each evening found the building crowded to its fullest capacity.

### Horse and Buggy Stolen

Sunday night about 3 o'clock M. E. Ballou of Hinckley heard a slight noise about the house but paid no attention. In the morning he found one of his horses, a rubber tired buggy, one good wool blanket, a rubber trimmed harness, currycomb and brush and celluloid loops gone from the barn. From upstairs in the house his hired man's new \$200 coat and from downstairs his own \$400 fur coat, good undercoat and a \$3.00 razor and also a loaf of bread from the buttery, the only loaf in the house.—Hinckley Review.

### SOME PEARLS

One Man Sells Lot for \$1,800 at Aurora

Probably the biggest and most valuable lot of pearls ever found in Fox river by one person was sold to Trask & Plain, jewelers, at Aurora last week by George Leonard of Sheridan for \$1,800. M. E. Plain stated that they were the finest lot of pearls he had ever seen.

The lot consisted of five perfectly shaped and clear stones, which brought a price of \$200 each, while there were eight smaller ones for which Leonard received \$100 apiece the biggest price ever paid to one man for his find in Aurora.

Leonard has spent the summer on the banks of the river in the vicinity of Sheridan, and his find is the work of two months.

Since the pearl hunting season closed last Thursday Trask & Plain have bought \$5,000 worth of pearls and expect before the week is over that they will have handed out close to \$10,000 for stones found along the banks of Fox river in this vicinity.

### House Cleaning for the Saloons

The National Model License League, an organization of distillers, brewers and wine makers, has issued an address to the saloon keepers of the United States, in which it is said that the liquor trade needs "a house cleaning," that the saloon "which is run in violation of law or decency should be put out of business," that the saloon should be a "decent resort," should inculcate real temperance and "bid the drunkard an eternal farewell."

### Sunday School Convention

The 36th annual convention of the DeKalb County Sunday School Association will be held in the Presbyterian church at Waterman Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 20-21.

Miss Guila Corson was a Chicago passenger Wednesday.

## REPUBLICAN RALLY

AT CRAWFORD'S HALL FRIDAY EVENING OCT. 16

## SPEECH BY HON. C. E. FULLER

Genoa Band will Furnish Music—Fuller One of Nations Best Orators

The first gun of the campaign of 1908 will be fired in Genoa on Friday evening of this week. The committee is fortunate in securing for a speaker one of the best orators in the United States, a gifted statesman and one who is thoroly posted on all the questions of the day. He is none other than our own Charles E. Fuller, representative in Congress from the 12th Illinois district.

Everybody in Genoa knows Mr. Fuller's ability as a speaker, he having addressed audiences in this vicinity on various occasions. Mr. Fuller has for several years been in close touch with all the "inside" and "outside" doings at Washington. He is in a position to know what the country most needs. He should be able to tell convincingly why the country needs Hon. Wm. Taft and why the election of Hon. Wm. Bryan would be a disaster. He will no doubt make some points plain which are now a source of much speculation. Turn out and hear him.

The Genoa band will give a short concert on the street in front of the hall until eight o'clock when the speaking takes place.

### Brown Writes Comedy

John Brown, a former Elgin newspaper man and now on the Joliet Herald, is the author of "The Talk of the Town," a musical comedy that will be produced this week at Joliet. The play consists of local scenes and songs. Brown is a son of the late Attorney John Brown who formerly resided in Genoa.

### Surprise at Ney

Last week Thursday, October 8, about thirty members of the Ney Ladies' Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. M. J. Corson for a genuine surprise party which it proved to be. Mrs. Corson had served as president of the society for two years and to show their appreciation of her faithful service they presented her with a very fine piece of table linen which was presented by the present president with some very kind words of appreciation, voicing the love and esteem in which she was held by the society. Mrs. Corson altho taken by surprise thanked them for the gift and the spirit in which it was given and after a good dinner for which the Ney people are famous they returned home pronouncing it a very happy day spent together.

By one who was there but not a member.

### Mike Hauslein Dead

Mike Hauslein who formerly resided on a farm north-east of Genoa, died at his home in Elgin Monday after a few days' illness. The funeral was held in Elgin today (Thursday.) Alfred Corson is a son-in-law of Mr. Hauslein and resides on the old homestead.

Arthur Schwelke of Belvidere was arrested by Game Warden Cornish last Tuesday, charged with hunting without a license. He was fined \$25 and costs.

They are drilling for oil over in Kendall county and think they have prospects for a whopping big strike.

## FIGHT PRAIRIE FIRE

Sparks from I. C. Locomotive Cause Some Excitement

Sparks from an Illinois Central locomotive ignited the dry grass and weeds east of Genoa Tuesday afternoon and for several hours men were fighting the flames.

The fire was subdued during the afternoon by David Devine, W. H. Heed and others, but shortly after six o'clock a strong wind came up and fanned the flames into new life. For a time there was grave danger of the fire reaching the dwelling houses in the Morningside addition, there being plenty of stubble and grass as a feeder. The alarm was given and in a short time a large force of men were beating the flames into submission. A large tract of land was burned over, but the only real damage was caused in the corn fields of Peter Thorwarth and on the Geo. Brown farm, about twenty shocks being consumed.

Fire started in other places during the evening, but by prompt action nothing serious resulted.

## ELECTRIC ROADS

Prospects are Bright for Early Completion of Two Roads to Marengo

Marengo News: The construction of the Harvard & Marengo electric road seems to be assured in the near future. Hamilton Brown, president of the company, was here Tuesday and placed the money in the bank for the purpose of paying for the right-of-way. The contract for the grading of the road has been let to the M. C. Connors & Co., of Chicago, and the grading will be commenced at both ends, hoping to get done before the cold weather. The work on the Sycamore & Woodstock line is also being rapidly pushed and John Seymour intends to have the road ready for the ties and rails before the ground freezes. With three electric roads coming to our city it may well put on metropolitan airs and be the first city in McHenry county to have paved streets.

## Eighty-five Years

Wednesday October 14, Mrs. Ren Robinson in her usual happy style entertained a company of old friends and neighbors in honor of the 85th birthday of her sister, Mrs. Jerusha Grey. Mrs. Sarah Corson who has been an invalid for the past 3 years, another sister of Mrs. Grey, was among the guests. Those present were Mesdames Catharine Green, Jerusha Grey, Deborah Wager, Sarah Corson, Mary J. Patterson, Venelia Arnold, Priscilla Robinson, A. J. Patterson; Mr. Ren Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Corson, Myrtle Portner and Hazel Pierce. The combined ages of those present was 763 years, the eldest being Mrs. Catharine Green, 91 years, and the youngest Hazel Pierce, 7 years. Average 58 years.

## Beagle Hound Contest

The Western Beagle Club is holding its annual contest on the Brown farm south of Genoa this week. Enthusiasts are here from several states with fine specimens of the canine family, some coming from a great distance, even Pennsylvania.

The judges of the contest are L. Steffen of Milwaukee and E. F. Binder of Wheaton. Mrs. Roe, proprietor of the American Field and her reporter, L. M. Whitman, are here with several other notable among dog fanciers. The contest was brought to Genoa thru the efforts of C. A. Goding who has a brace of beagles and is deeply interested in their work.

## POST OFFICE HOURS

Postmaster Patterson Will Establish New Rules

Postmaster Patterson has established a new set of rules regulating post-office hours, and he desires that all patrons should become acquainted with them.

The money order window will open at 7:45 a. m. daily except Sunday and close at 7:20 p. m. The stamp window will be closed when mail is being distributed and no "call" mail will be passed out at that time. Stamps will be sold and "call" mail given out from the opening of the office in the morning until 7:30 p. m. on week days and from 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. on Sundays. The lobby of the post office will remain open every week day evening until 8:00 o'clock and on Sunday until noon. Patrons should be careful not to get the post office hours and lobby hours mixed. Even if the lobby is open it does not signify that "call" mail will be passed out or stamps sold.

Loading in the lobby of the postoffice is positively forbidden. This is a rule that the postoffice department always insists on.

## REGISTRATION DAY

Unless Registered Voters Must Swear in Vote at Election

Voters should bear in mind the fact that registration is required for the November election and they should make it a point to see that their names are entered on the official list. Unless registered voters will be compelled to swear in their votes.

On Tuesday of this week the judges of election put down all the names of known voters in the precinct. On Tuesday, Oct. 27, the registration board will again meet and remain at Jackman & Son's office from nine o'clock a. m. to four o'clock p. m. Those who did not vote at the last township election should visit the board on the 27th.

## Butter Market Unchanged

The price of butter remains unchanged from a week ago—27½ cents. This was the quotation on the Elgin board of trade Monday afternoon after an ineffectual effort was made to boost it to 28 cents. The output of the Elgin district for the past week was 679,400 pounds. Former markets: Oct. 5, 1908, 27½c. Oct. 14, 1907, 29½c. Oct. 15, 1906, 26c. Oct. 15, 1905, 22c.

## Wife's Drink Cost a Hundred

Because he gave his wife a glass of beer Rufus Porter, a resident of Champaign county, was fined \$100 and costs. He was arrested on a charge of selling liquor in a dry territory. He denied that he had sold any liquor, saying that his only dealing with intoxicants was to give his wife a glass of beer. As the law forbids any one to give away intoxicants he was convicted out of his own mouth.

## Arm Torn Out

Charles P. Anderson, living in Sycamore, met with a very serious accident while at his post as machinist in Wheeler & Hunt's factory in DeKalb Monday afternoon. While looking after his machine, a drill press, his left arm was caught in the whirling machinery, literally tearing the arm off near the shoulder.

Fred Buck, committed to Joliet penitentiary fourteen years ago for the murder of his wife in Elgin, was released from custody Sunday. Buck shook the dust of the gloomy gray prison from his feet and for the first time since November 26, 1893, walked the streets of Elgin a free man.

## "RED" LEWIS IN JAIL

LANDLORD HOHM GETS ANOTHER COUNTY BOARDER

## RAILROAD EMPLOYE STEALS

Takes \$110 From Cook but is Captured in Chicago by Officer Watson—Preliminary Trial Saturday

Pleading guilty to the charge of stealing \$110 from G. L. Burton, the cook for the electric railroad workmen, Geo. L. Brown, alias "Red" Lewis, was bound over to the grand jury Saturday morning in justice Stott's court. Being unable to furnish bonds he was later taken over to the county jail.

Burton and Brown, the latter a "roust-about" in the railroad camp, were in Genoa last Thursday evening and it is said that the former had been drinking something stronger than ginger ale. At any rate after paying some bills he had \$110 left. He went to T. M. Frazier's store with the intention of leaving the money there. Before he could dispose of it, however, it was an easy matter for "Red" to take it away from him. Burton was evidently too much under the weather to put up a substantial protest, giving "Red" a chance for an easy get-away. After wasting much valuable time in telling his troubles to others Burton finally put the matter in Officer Wm. Watson's hands. The latter went to work on the case at once. He ascertained thru associates where Lewis made his headquarters in Chicago, telephoned the police station in that city a description of the thief and the "hang-out." The rest was easy. It developed that "Red" Lewis was well known to the police and courts of Chicago, and a detail from the Des Plaines street station soon rounded him up at a saloon at the corner of Canal and Madison streets. When captured Lewis had a new suit of clothes, hat, shoes, but only \$40 in money. He also had a watch which belonged to Burton.

It was a quick job of detective work and Officer Watson is deserving of no little credit.

## Fine of \$300.00 and Jail

The first of the cases to be tried under the local option law ended abruptly at Belvidere last Friday, George Norman pleading guilty. After a scorching lecture Judge Donnelly sentenced Norman to pay a fine of \$100 on each of the three counts in the indictment or a total of \$300 and further that he would sentence him to thirty days in the county jail, or ten days on each of the three counts. The fine was the limit under the law.

## Rorabaugh Led Team

The batting averages of the Wisconsin-Illinois league have been published, showing how the hitters average up. Friends of Rorabaugh will be pleased to learn that he led the Rockford team by a big margin and ranks only seventh below the leader of the league, who is Miller of Wausau, whose percentage is 383. Rorabaugh's percentage is 282. He participated in 103 games and averaged one hit to each game, 103 hits.

## A. C. Church Notice

"Punishment of the Wicked" will be the subject at the Advent Christian church Sunday morning at 10:30, and "Signs of Christ's Coming as Witnessed by the Present Generation" in the evening at 7:30.

J. E. GLENDENING, pastor.



Menace of the Flying Machine. What Emperor William calls "the beginning of a new national era" seems to be dawning for more than one nation as one reads the daily reports of successful experiments with flying machines and dirigible balloons.

Sidney Whitman, Bismarck's old friend and biographer, has established friendly relations with the present chancellor, Prince von Buelow, who has just made him the mouthpiece for an interview calculated to mollify England and lessen the tension arising from the Moroccan situation.

It is natural to overestimate the wealth of millionaires. Probate courts and executors are constantly proving how exaggerated many of the estimates are. Legrand Powers of the United States census bureau, in the current American Journal of Sociology, deals statistically and logically with claims that are made against millionaires as a class, and shows that either the census estimates are ridiculously small or the popular estimates of the relatively few millionaire fortunes are exaggerated.

Conquer your moods; don't let your moods conquer you. People who give way to moods never amount to much, because they are never masters of themselves. They never know in the morning whether they are going to do a good day's work or not, whether they are going to be a cheering or a depressing influence on the people around them.

Once in a while some woman with abnormal courage makes a feeble protest against an unwelcome fashion, but she is always promptly suppressed, as she ought to be, of course. While the model gowns were being exhibited at the dressmakers' convention in New York, one little gray-haired woman was moved to say: "I don't believe my customers will like going without petticoats."

An up-to-date farmer in Connecticut insists on having a flying machine clause in his insurance policy, arguing that flying machines are quite as uncertain as tornadoes, for you never know what or when they are going to strike.

The Playground Association of America opines that public bath-houses are more important than Carnegie libraries. These seem to preserve their relative position with respect to godliness.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Putnam county, Ohio, voted to retain saloons. Mme. Nord Alexis, wife of the president of Haiti, died at Port au Prince. Mrs. George Collier of Occidental, Cal., fell into a vat of wine and was drowned.

A large part of the town of Stettler, Alberta, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$250,000. The large Jenkins lumber mills at Blaine, Wash., were burned, the loss being about \$500,000.

William Wirt, aged 83, a well-known resident of Youngstown, O., was bun-kooed out of \$5,000 by two swindlers. Chancellor Andrews of the University of Nebraska forbade class fights and other students' pranks on pain of expulsion.

Col. Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, Tex., was elected chairman of the executive committee of the trans-Mississippi congress. United States Senator Elkins of West Virginia denied that his daughter Katherine was engaged to the duke of the Abruzzi.

Harry K. Thaw was sent back to Matteawan Hospital for the Criminal Insane by order of Justice Mills of the New York supreme court.

The federal court at Pittsburg ordered the Matteawan asylum authorities to produce Harry Thaw in the bankruptcy proceedings in the former city. The district attorney of Queens county, New York, threatened to close all the courts in his jurisdiction because the funds at his disposal were exhausted.

Harry Cahill, alias James Cole, said to be the son of an Alaskan delegate in congress, was arrested by the Chicago police on a charge of robbing a bank at Ladysmith, Wis., of \$3,000.

Capt. Monroe and five of the crew of the British schooner Sirocco, who were supposed to have been lost when their vessel was wrecked off the Florida coast on October 1, were landed at Boston by the fruit steamer Horatia.

SAYS SHE WAS SOLD FOR \$100. Julia Madelin Has No Regrets for Killing Cruel Husband. New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 13.—That she was sold for \$100 and forced by her father to marry a man she did not love was the statement made Monday by 17-year-old Julia Madelin, who last Saturday shot and killed Tony Madelin, to whom she was married four months ago.

Threatens to Close Courts. New York, Oct. 14.—After a vigorous but ineffectual effort to persuade the board of aldermen to pass a bill appropriating \$20,000 for use in the administration of his office, District Attorney Ire G. Darrin of Queens county declared Tuesday that he would close every court in his county at once, the funds at his disposal having all been expended.

Pacific Fleet at Honolulu. Honolulu, Oct. 14.—The Pacific fleet, towing torpedo boat destroyers, commanded by Rear Admiral Swinburne, arrived at this port Tuesday on its return from Samoa.

Miners in Bloody Battle. Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 12.—Three miners were fatally wounded and six others injured Sunday night in a battle between two factions of foreign miners at Enterprise near here.

THE MARKETS. New York, Oct. 14. LIVE STOCK—Steers \$1.00 @ 1.30. HOGS 6.65 @ 7.25. SHEEP 3.40 @ 5.50. FLOUR—Winter Straights 4.15 @ 4.30. WHEAT—May 1.10 @ 1.11 1/2. December 1.10 1/2 @ 1.11 1/2. CORN—September 87 1/2 @ 88 1/2. RYE—No. 2 Western 82 1/2 @ 84 1/2. BUTTER—Creamery 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2. EGGS 25 @ 26 1/2. CHEESE 10 1/2 @ 14 1/4. CHICAGO. CATTLE—Prime Steers \$5.40 @ 7.50. Fair to Good Steers 5.00 @ 6.40. Cows, Plain to Fancy 3.50 @ 5.00. Plain to Fancy Heifers 4.00 @ 5.50. Calves 4.50 @ 5.50. HOGS—Heavy Packers 5.70 @ 5.90. Heavy Butchers 5.95 @ 6.25. Pigs 2.00 @ 2.20. BUTTER—Creamery 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2. LIVE POULTRY 11 1/2 @ 12. EGGS 14 1/2 @ 24. POTATOES (per bu.) 55 @ 58. FLOUR—Spring Wheat, No. 1 6.10 @ 6.15. WHEAT—May 1.03 1/2 @ 1.04 1/2. December 1.00 @ 1.01 1/2. CORN—December 64 @ 65 1/2. Oats, May 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2. Rye, May 80 @ 81. MILWAUKEE. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 No. 1 1.08 1/2 @ 1.09 1/2. December 1.07 1/2 @ 1.01. Corn, December 64 1/2 @ 65 1/2. Corn, Standard 64 1/2 @ 65 1/2. Rye, No. 1 75 1/2 @ 76. KANSAS CITY. GRAIN—Wheat, December \$1.04 @ 1.05 1/2. May 1.07 @ 1.08 1/2. Corn, December 64 1/2 @ 65 1/2. Oats, No. 2 White 48 @ 49 1/2. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Beef Steers \$3.75 @ 7.40. Texas Steers 2.50 @ 4.00. HOGS—Packers 5.50 @ 6.00. Butchers 5.75 @ 6.25. SHEEP—Natives 2.50 @ 4.00. OMAHA. CATTLE—Native Steers \$4.00 @ 7.00. Stockers and Feeders 3.50 @ 4.50. Cows and Heifers 2.75 @ 4.25. HOGS—Heavy 5.75 @ 6.50. SHEEP—Wethers 4.00 @ 4.40.

AVIATORS SAVED FROM NORTH SEA

AMERICAN BALLOON ST. LOUIS DESCENDS IN THE WATER AT NIGHT.

Life Boat to the Rescue—Capt. McCoy with America II. Lands in Tree Top Close to the Steep Cliffs of the Baltic.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The second of the three American balloons that started in the race for the international trophy on Sunday from Schmargendorf has met with disaster in the North sea. The Saint Louis, manned by N. H. Arnold of North Adams, Mass., and Harry J. Hewitt, was carried overland by treacherous air currents and later in the haze the aeronauts lost their bearings until suddenly Monday night they saw the guard lights of an unknown coast.

This meant they must descend or risk the danger of being driven far out of the track of vessels. They chose the former course and for an hour they were buffeted by the waves, almost giving up in despair. Eventually they were rescued by a lifeboat and the first intimation that the accident had occurred to the Saint Louis was conveyed in a wireless message from Arnold, saying "Lost everything in the North sea last night."

America II. Has Close Call. Capt. J. C. McCoy, the commander of the American balloon America II, which landed Tuesday, reached Berlin at night. "We flew 150 miles," he said, and then we were becalmed for four hours. The wind shifted and we returned in the direction of Berlin. We then traveled northward in a thick fog and were unable to read the maps. Suddenly we discovered that we were over water and decided to descend. This was accomplished with some difficulty, and we landed in a tree top near Wismar, on the shores of the Baltic. We were within ten yards of the steep cliffs, but we climbed out of our dangerous position with the assistance of fishermen. We were obliged to cut down the trees in order to save the balloon.

The duration of our flight was 32 hours and seven minutes, during which we did not sleep at any time. Although we were obliged to descend, we had sufficient ballast to stay up for another day. Collapse of the Conqueror. Berlin, Oct. 12.—The international balloon race, which started Sunday from the suburb of Schmargendorf, was the occasion of a thrilling accident, two American aeronauts having a miraculous escape from death. The American balloon Conqueror, the only American built craft in the contest, having on board A. Holland Forbes and Augustus Post, less than two minutes after the start, burst at an altitude of 4,000 feet.

For 2,000 feet it shot down like a bullet, and then the iron silk bag assumed the shape of a parachute, and in the rapidity of the descent was checked. Coming close to the earth, however, the basket smashed into the roof of a house, but the two men escaped with but slight injuries. The race, in which 23 balloons participated, representing Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Spain, started at three o'clock in the afternoon in the presence of at least 80,000 spectators.

MIDSHIPMEN TO BE DROPPED. Twenty-Four Annapolis Students Fail to Pass Examinations. Washington, Oct. 13.—As a result of the September examinations at the United States Naval academy, 24 midshipmen will be dropped from the rolls. At the regular examination in May last 42 midshipmen were found deficient and were informed that they would be re-examined in September at the conclusion of the regular summer cruise in order to give them an opportunity to complete their studies. All but 24 were passed.

Noted Educator Dies Suddenly. Norwich, Conn., Oct. 14.—The death of Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman of Baltimore, formerly president of Johns Hopkins university, occurred here suddenly Tuesday afternoon. He had gone to his room to prepare for a drive after dinner, where he was found helpless on the floor by his wife. He arrived here Monday for a visit with his sisters. Dr. Gilman was born here July 6, 1831, and burial will take place here.

Funeral of W. A. Rothwell. Moberly, Mo., Oct. 13.—The funeral of William A. Rothwell, Democratic national committeeman, took place Monday afternoon from the First Baptist church. Nearly all of the members of the committee appointed by Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee, were here.

Murderer Gets Life Sentence. Appleton, Wis., Oct. 13.—Judge Goodland, terming the crime probably the worst in the history of the state, Monday sentenced Paul Krause, found guilty on Saturday of murdering his divorced wife, Minnie Gruent, to life imprisonment at Waupun.

Evansville Cotton Mills Reopen. Evansville, Ind., Oct. 12.—After having been shut down for some time, the Evansville cotton mills resumed operations Monday morning. Employment was given several hundred people.

THE DOGS OF WAR.



SUFFRAGETTE MOB BESIEGES SOLONS

CLIMAX OF WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN FOR VOTES REACHED IN LONDON.

Parliament Surrounded—Mrs. Symons Enters House of Commons by Ruse—Five Thousand Police and Soldiers Kept Busy.

London, Oct. 14.—The climax of the suffragette campaign was reached Tuesday night when an enormous mob hemmed in parliament and stopped traffic in all streets leading to Westminster. For more than three hours the crowds scuffled good-naturedly with the police, interfered with theatergoers, broke windows and disorganized things generally in the center of London.

The heroine of the day was Mrs. Travers Symons, formerly secretary to James Keir Hardie, the socialist and independent member of parliament, who reached the door of the house of commons by strategy. The house was solemnly debating a bill to prevent children from smoking cigarettes, when the woman dashed past the doorkeeper to a position in front of the speaker's chair and shouted shrilly: "Leave off discussing children and talk about women."

Women Barred in Future. Three officials seized Mrs. Symon and carried her out bodily. She was then led to the outer door and dismissed. As a result of the coup, an order was issued that hereafter women shall not be admitted to the building on any pretext whatever, and in the future the historic grille will not screen feminine spectators. The appeal issued by the suffragettes a few days ago for 50,000 persons to help them "rush" parliament at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening was the most successful stroke yet. Not less than twice that number responded to the call, and nine-tenths of these were young people who came to see the fun. There were also a few hundred of the unemployed and their sympathizers.

Parliament is Besieged. Parliament was in a state of siege. A close triple line of police was drawn around the three sides of the square in front of the building. The yard within the gates swarmed with police and 200 guarded the terrace in the rear against assault by water, which the women twice attempted. A small fleet of police boats also patrolled the Thames approaches. All the mounted police in London and suburbs had been mobilized at this center and loads of hay were unstacked in the streets for the horses. The whole police force, together with cavalry, infantry and marines, numbering more than 5,000, was kept busy in restraining the pushing, struggling masses, especially about Trafalgar square.

Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Lawrence were summoned to court Monday for inciting a breach of the peace. Tuesday morning they coolly refused to obey the summons, but agreed to surrender themselves at six o'clock in the evening, which they did, spending the night in the Bow Street station.

WARNING BY NIGHT RIDERS. Cotton Gins Told to Close Until Price Goes Up. Shawnee, Okla., Oct. 13.—Night riders, supposed to have their headquarters at Hazel, in the Seminole county, 20 miles east of here, have posted notices on the gins of Konowas, Maud, Wewoka and Seminole that no gins are to be operated until a price of ten cents is obtained for cotton, otherwise the gins will be burned.

Two Murdered by Robbers. Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 14.—When Charles Ward, surprised at getting no response to his rapping at the house of his neighbors, John and Peter Bohli, at Ingalls Crossing, broke in the door Tuesday he found the two brothers had been murdered by robbers.

Big Lumberman Dead. Calumet, Mich., Oct. 12.—John S. Morrison, aged 67 years, the largest timber jobber in the Copper country and owning large tracts of timber, died Saturday of a complication of diseases. He was a prominent Free Mason and very wealthy.

DEADLY DUEL OVER WOMAN

TWO CHICAGOANS FIGHT WITH STILLETTOES FOR LOVE.

Both Probably Fatally Wounded Before Police Interrupt the Combat—Seconds Are Arrested.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—A duel to the death over a young woman early Monday resulted in two men being taken, dying, to the county hospital, and the severe bruising of seconds in jumping from a third-story window to evade arrest. The men, who fought with knives for the affections of the unidentified woman, are George Kohick and George Sanieret. Their seconds, who tried to escape when the police arrived, are Alexander Pearceck and Joseph Busherman. The seconds later were arrested.

According to the story told by Pearceck and Busherman, the four men were drinking in the saloon of George Phillips, 54 Bunker street, when Kohick and Sanieret quarreled over the girl. The saloonkeeper interfered and the men decided to go to the room of Pearceck, on the third floor of the building, and fight a duel. With bodies bared to the waist and with drawn stillettoes the men started to fight. Pearceck and Busherman acted as seconds and several times separated the combatants when they clinched.

After a few minutes' fighting Kohick succeeded in stabbing Sanieret in the back. Sanieret retaliated quickly by springing upon Kohick and sinking his dagger several times in his opponent's side and back. Then both men fell to the floor just as a squad of police from the Maxwell street station burst in the door.

GOTHAM ASKED TO PAY \$39,000. Colonial Ten-Pound Note, Dated 1771, Presented for Redemption.

New York, Oct. 14.—A ten-pound note of the English colony of New York, issued February 16, 1771, 137 years ago, and before the Declaration of Independence, has been presented to Comptroller Metz with a request for payment. He has been staggered by the figuring of his experts, who have informed him that if the city is obligated to redeem the note, with compound interest to date, it will have to pay over something like \$39,000. Comptroller Metz has asked the corporation counsel for legal advice on the question.

SPORTSMEN END CONVENTION. Meet Next Year in Superior, Wis.—Addressed by Geronimo.

Lawton, Okla., Oct. 14.—The national convention of the League of American Sportsmen, in tenth annual meeting here, adjourned Tuesday night to meet next September in Superior, Wis. A majority of the delegates are to remain the rest of the week for a hunt in the Wichita mountain. Geronimo, the famous Apache chief, visited the convention and made a brief talk through an interpreter, deploring the slaughter of American game by white men.

Bloomington Men Bankrupt. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 13.—In the office of the United States district court Monday, Frank Raisbeck and Bert Ayers, both of Bloomington, filed petitions in bankruptcy. The men were partners in the firm of Doley, Ayers & Raisbeck, farm implement dealers, which failed some time ago. Raisbeck scheduled liabilities of \$73,540 and assets of \$75, while Ayers scheduled liabilities of \$70,517 and assets of \$280.

Teeth Drawn; Lockjaw Results. Belvidere, N. J., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Arthur Walters, 25 years old, died here Tuesday of lockjaw. Last Saturday she had 14 teeth drawn. The next day she became quite ill and Monday unmistakable signs of tetanus developed.

CZAR OF BULGARIA GREETED BY SOFIA

FERDINAND IS WELCOMED TO HIS CAPITAL CITY WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Diplomats Take No Part—Turkish Warships on Their Way to Samos—England Consents to General Discussion at Coming Conference.

Sofia, Oct. 13.—Ferdinand, the "Czar of Bulgaria," made his entry into the capital Monday afternoon and was given a demonstrative reception by all classes. He entered the city on horseback, accompanied by a brilliant staff, amid salutes from the artillery.

He was welcomed by the municipal authorities at a triumphal arch erected at the end of the main boulevard. He later made his way to the cathedral where the metropolitan of Sofia and other high prelates officiated at a mass. The entire city is profusely decorated in honor of the visit, and crowded with people. After the mass the prince reviewed the local garrison. None of the members of the diplomatic corps was present at any of the functions.

Turkish Vessels on Way to Samos. Saloniki, European Turkey, Oct. 13.—The Turkish cruiser Mejidieh and three torpedo boats arrived here Monday and proceeded on their voyage to the Island of Samos. Samos lies about 40 miles southwest of Smyrna, which is in Asia Minor. It is the nearest Grecian island to the Turkish coast and pays an annual tribute to Turkey. England Yields a Point. London, Oct. 13.—M. Iswolsky, the Russian foreign minister, has succeeded in impressing upon Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, the necessity that not only should a conference of the powers be held to settle the crisis in the near east, but that this conference should take under advisement other questions besides those involved in the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the declaration of Bulgarian independence.

This change of front on the part of Great Britain, which has caused great surprise, was announced by the foreign office at the conclusion of a long conference between Sir Edward Grey and M. Iswolsky after a meeting of the cabinet in the morning, at which Sir Edward set forth the position he had taken and explained the views of the Russian foreign minister. Will Support Government. Belgrade, Oct. 13.—At an extraordinary session of the skupshtina Monday the following resolution was adopted unanimously: "The skupshtina, after hearing the explanations of the government and the steps taken by it, expects vigorous activity to be shown for the protection of the nation's threatened interests. With this object in view, the skupshtina will support the government to the fullest extent."

Servia Lacks Ammunition. Belgrade, Servia, Oct. 12.—After a secret session, lasting for more than 24 hours, the narodna-skupshtina, or national assembly, adjourned Sunday evening without having arrived at any definite decision with regard to its action against Austria-Hungary. The assembly met again Monday and the session was open to the public. According to the most reliable information no vote was taken on the question at issue. War was demanded with Austria-Hungary, but the leaders of the war faction cooled down after Foreign Minister Milovanovic had made a lengthy statement in which he explained that one reason why hostilities were impossible was the scarcity of ammunition for the new batteries, which is being transported here but has been detained on the Austrian lines.

Danger Point Passed. The leaders of all the parties complained earnestly that the government's protest to the powers against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was not couched in sufficiently strong terms, but the foreign minister eventually succeeded in convincing the cabinet's attitude, and it is anticipated that the assembly will adopt a vote of confidence in the government. Thus, for the moment, the danger point in the Balkan crisis is passed, and Servia is expected to content herself temporarily by instituting a boycott against Austro-Hungarian commerce in the way of revenge. It was stated that M. Milovanovic will shortly proceed to London, Paris and Rome to lay Servia's claims before the powers.

People Becoming Calmer. Despite the warlike language of the crown prince on Saturday, when he declared before the angered thousands who had gathered at the palace that he believed they all soon would be able to offer their lives in defense of the king and the fatherland, demonstrations in the streets are becoming less numerous and less serious, and apparently the people are beginning to realize that war would mean the annihilation of Servia. Reports published abroad that a general mobilization of the Servian army has been ordered are incorrect. Only the First reserves have been called out.

Teeth Drawn; Lockjaw Results. Belvidere, N. J., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Arthur Walters, 25 years old, died here Tuesday of lockjaw. Last Saturday she had 14 teeth drawn. The next day she became quite ill and Monday unmistakable signs of tetanus developed.

DRAGS YOU DOWN.

Backache and Kidney Trouble Slowly Wear One Out.

Mrs. R. Crouse, Fayette St., Manchester, Ia., says: "For two years my back was weak and rheumatic. Pains ran through my back, hips and limbs. I could hardly get about and lost much sleep. The action of the kidneys was much disordered. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and the result was remarkable. The kidney action became normal, the backache ceased, and my health is now unusually good."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

AT ATLANTIC CITY.



Silas—I jes' tell yer, Mandy, this ride makes me feel 50 years younger. Mandy—Yer don't say! Silas—Yop; it's jes' about that fer back when I wuz handled the same way.

RHEUMATISM PRESCRIPTION

The increased use of whiskey for rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "To one-half pint of good whiskey add one ounce of Toris Compound and one ounce of Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring." Toris compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

Even to China Land. The equal-rights wave has reached the shores of China, and it is reported that a number of wives in Canton have left their husbands, saying that they will no longer be subject to them. The wives have had the worst of it, however, as the law gives power to imprison them, and they have had to suffer the consequences of their rash resolves.

An Inopportune Query. "For whom do you intend to vote at the next election?" "I dunno," answered Farmer Corn-tassel. "I've got too much work of my own just at present to mix into this rivalry for holding government jobs."—Washington Star.

Lewis' Single Binder costs more than other 5c cigars. Smokers know why. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

A woman says that all men may be equal, but none are superior.

Feet Ache—Use Allen's Foot-Paste. Over 200 testimonials. Refuse imitations. Send for free trial package. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A successful man isn't necessarily a contented man.



After suffering for seven years, this woman was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read her letter. Mrs. Sallie French, of Paucanla, Ind. Ter., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I had female troubles for seven years—was all run-down, and so nervous I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different troubles but did me no good. While in this condition I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now strong and well."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN. For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it? Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat your letter in confidence and advise you free. No woman ever regretted writing her, and because of her vast experience she has helped thousands. Address, Lynn, Mass.



# INSPECTOR BYRNES AND THE HANIER MURDER

By GEORGE BARTON

"Save Me" Is Cry to Detective Who Forced Awful Truth from Murderer's Lips

Dramatic Windup to Terrible Reign of Crime—New York City Wrought Up by Confession of Slayer McGloin.

Thomas Byrnes, former superintendent of police of New York city, is world-famed. As "Inspector" Byrnes, he made a reputation which won for him the compliment of being "The Best Chief of Police" that ever guarded the metropolis. He began his police career in 1883 and only quit active service a few years ago. He established the famous "dead line" in the Wall street district beyond which no crook was permitted to wander. King Humbert of Italy knighted him as Chevalier and Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy—but he declined the decoration saying that all the honor he wished was to be a citizen of the United States. He originated the "Third Degree" by which suspected criminals were forced, under duress, to confess and convict themselves.

ONE crisp December morning Louis Hanier, a Frenchman, the owner of a little wine shop on West Twenty-sixth street in New York city, was found dead in the hallway of his home. The bullet of a 38-caliber revolver was discovered in the man's heart.

He had been murdered. The French wine merchant had been doing a big holiday trade during the week before his death, and he had a large sum of money in his possession. An examination of the premises proved that the front door had been jimmied. Hanier had been murdered for his money.

And that may be Inspector Byrnes. Report after report had been made and the murderer of Louis Hanier threatened to slip away beneath an avalanche of red tape. Inspector Byrnes called for all the papers in the case, and seated at his desk in Mulberry street he pondered over the case as a skilled player would study a problem in chess.

His conclusion was that the crime had been committed by a professional burglar. The first order was that every pawnshop should be visited to discover whether a 38-caliber revolver had been pledged at any time within 48 hours after the murder. Byrnes argued that while a novice might conceal the weapon a professional would cold-bloodedly attempt to realize some money out of it.

He was right. A money lender was found who had parted with several dollars in return for the murderous weapon. The next step was to bring the pawnbroker to headquarters and have him look over the thousands of portraits in the rogues' gallery for the purpose of discovering the picture of his erstwhile customer. Page after page was turned over and photograph after photograph was exhibited, and it began to look as if the quest were to be fruitless. Just at this point the pawnbroker suddenly exclaimed:

"There's the man!" The picture he pointed out was that of Michael McGloin, a personage well known to the police.

The third step in the plan was to locate McGloin. That was comparatively easy. He was found in the haunts of crime, and for many weary weeks he was shadowed. Every move he made was reported; every word he uttered was recorded. It required infinite patience, but the espionage resulted in the discovery that on the night of the murder McGloin had been out on a spree in the company of three of his pals, by name Thomas Moran, Frederick Banfield and Robert Morrissey.

The case had now reached a stage where caution was of the utmost importance. A single false move might ruin everything. It would be easy enough to arrest the men on suspicion, but would such a step serve the cause of justice? Inspector Byrnes evidently thought not, for he postponed that act. Professionals, who did not stop at murder, were adepts in the making of alibis, and the detective did not propose to be fooled by such a device.

He sent a woman to live with McGloin, and he supplied her liberally with money. Indeed, there were times when the murderer wore the clothes of the inspector. With Byrnes the end justified the means. McGloin did not confess to the woman—he was not the confessing kind. But she lived with him for over a month, and dur-

ing that time secured enough facts which, patched together, convinced Byrnes that McGloin was the person who had murdered Hanier.

By the time the people of busy New York had forgotten all about the tragedy of West Twenty-sixth street or had consigned it to the limbo of undiscovered mysteries, Byrnes, on his part, determined that the hour had arrived to strike a decisive blow. He sent his men out and arrested McGloin, Moran, Banfield and Morrissey. Each one was apprehended on some trivial charge and they were brought to headquarters and placed in separate cells. They protested vehemently, but all to no avail. Incidentally, it might be remarked, they were taken singly, and no one of them knew of the arrest of the other. Also, each one insisted that the action of the superintendent was an outrage and a violation of the constitution, which guaranteed to every man the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Byrnes smiled grimly and said nothing. Day after day passed and the four men remained under lock and key. Some of the subordinate officials, not being aware of the plans of the inspector, wanted to know what was to be done with the prisoners. It seemed childish, to them, to hold the men indefinitely on such trifling charges. He made no explanations, offered no excuses—simply said "wait." He cared nothing about Moran, Banfield and Morrissey, but he cared a great deal about McGloin. He wanted to make him uncomfortable—and he succeeded. In the meantime, he was carefully preparing the stage for the last big act in his little drama. He would not be hurried; he would not be cajoled. He bided his time.

It came finally, and the scene was "pulled off" in a way that made the melodrama of the modern stage seem stale and unprofitable in comparison. One morning the inspector arrived at his office a little earlier than usual, and for a time there was a great bustle and hustle incident to the rearrangement of the office furniture. When it was concluded Byrnes leaned back in his revolving chair with a sigh of satisfaction. Then, after a sweeping survey of the room, he bent over and tapped a bell on his desk. A messenger responded. The inspector looked up sharply.

"Send down to the cellroom and bring Mike McGloin to me at once." A glass case at headquarters contained the ropes and the black caps which had been used in the execution of famous murderers. The gruesome relics were all plainly labeled and were horrible enough to affect the nerve of the most hardened criminal. This case was rolled out into the center of the room so that it would be the first object to greet the eye of a visitor. Inspector Byrnes was seated with his back to a large window overlooking a courtyard. Near his desk was a vacant chair which, when occupied, gave the person sitting there a good view of the courtyard. All about the room were mirrors which enabled Byrnes to see all that transpired without moving from his chair.

Presently the door opened and McGloin entered. An officer who was with him quietly withdrew. The prisoner looked about him with a surly air. He turned to the inspector. "Whatta you want with me?" "Oh, I just wanted to have a little chat," said Byrnes affably. "A chat," he muttered. "What about?"

"About the Hanier murder," said Byrnes in a low voice, sending out the words, sharp and short, like pistol shots. McGloin looked at him languidly. The shots had missed fire. The seasoned criminal was not to be stampeded. "Whatta I know about it?" he said with the utmost unconcern. "Oh," said the inspector, matching indifference with indifference, "I thought you might have heard something about it."

At that moment McGloin caught sight of the case filled with the black caps and the murderous ropes. Byrnes was instantly all attention. "Quite interesting, these," he said, and thereupon he began to tell the



"I DID IT—I DID IT—STOP, FOR GOD'S SAKE!"

ghastly history connected with each of the bloody souvenirs. He dwelt upon each story lovingly as a collector would do who had a fad for gathering queer prizes. Through it all McGloin preserved a stolid look. He appeared to take little interest in the recital, which, whatever else it might seem, was engrossingly interesting. Byrnes realized that he had no ordinary man to deal with. McGloin was devoid of sentiment and apparently was ignorant of emotion of any kind. The inspector moved slowly and cautiously. He had his part down to perfection. He must not overdo it. He must not show signs of impatience. He sat down at his desk and nodded pleasantly and waved his hand in the direction of the vacant chair. McGloin accepted the invitation and sat down facing the courtyard.

"Now, Mr. McGloin," said the inspector in his most purring tones, "you're a man about town and you learn most of the things that are going on, won't you tell me what you know about the Hanier murder?" "I don't know anything about it," was the dogged reply.

The inspector arched his eyebrows in surprise. "Don't know anything about it?" he echoed. "No."

"You're a New Yorker?" "Yes."

"Have you been out of the city lately?"

The prisoner darted a quick look of suspicion at his questioner. Was this a trick? He answered definitely: "No; I haven't been out of the city for over a year. I don't have to go out of the city."

"Of course not," said the inspector soothingly. "You read the papers, don't you?" he resumed after a pause. "Sometimes."

"And yet you say you never heard anything about the Hanier murder?" "Oh," grunted McGloin, "of course I read about it in the papers."

"Oh, that's better—now tell me what you thought about it?" "Me? Why I didn't think anything about it."

"It was a brutal murder, wasn't it?" "How do I know?"

"Of course you don't know—but you think it was brutal, don't you?" "I don't think anything about it."

There was a long silence after it. A silence that began to make Mr. McGloin feel very uncomfortable. It was the very thing that Inspector Byrnes wanted. The more uncomfortable Mr. McGloin became the better

it would be for Inspector Byrnes' little drama. The two men sat facing one another. Byrnes' soft eyes had assumed their steely aspect, and he looked straight at the criminal as if he would read the very secrets of his soul. McGloin, on his part, was becoming more ill at ease every moment. He fingered his hat, averted his gaze and fidgeted around like a hen on a hot griddle.

Unexpectedly the door opened and a man entered the room. Byrnes remained immovable. He did not speak. McGloin could not restrain his curiosity. He strained his neck and beheld—the pawnbroker with whom he had pledged the revolver. He gave a little gasp, but beyond this did not betray himself. The newcomer walked over to a table in the room, laid an article there and noiselessly departed. McGloin turned around deliberately to see what the pawnbroker had left.

It was the pistol with which he had killed Hanier.

Byrnes remained perfectly silent. This unnatural quiet was too much for McGloin. He burst out vehemently:

"What's the meaning of all this? What are you driving at? What do you want?"

"I want you to tell me all you know about the Hanier murder," was the placid response.

"I've already told you I know nothing."

"And I don't believe you," was the response, in quiet conversational tones.

Inspector Byrnes arose from his chair at this point in the interview, and going over to the table picked up the pistol and began to fondle it lovingly. He walked over to McGloin and put the weapon in his hands.

"A fine revolver, eh?" No response. "Just the thing to kill a man with, eh?"

McGloin shuddered and pushed the weapon back into the hands of the inspector.

Once more Byrnes sat down in his chair facing McGloin. More silence. Presently the inspector spoke again.

"We've got a man who was a witness of the murder on West Twenty-sixth street."

At that moment, by a pre-arranged signal, two officers crossed the courtyard guarding McGloin's pal, Thomas Moran. McGloin could see him distinctly and he became so excited that he could scarcely sit still in his chair. "That's not all," continued the chief, "we have another man who was present on the night of the murder."

And at that psychological moment two other guards appeared in the courtyard with Frederick Banfield walking between them.

McGloin was out of his chair now gazing down into the yard with bulging eyes. The cold sweat stood out in little beads on his forehead.

"In fact," resumed the inspector, "we really have three men who know all about the murder and who are probably prepared to tell all they know."

The guards appeared again, this time leading Robert Morrissey.

McGloin turned to his inquisitor. The look in those steely eyes seemed to hold every detail of his awful secret. He could stand the strain no longer. He threw up his hands and fell on the floor in a heap, crying out:

"I did it! I did it! Stop! For God's sake, stop!"

This ended the most dramatic interview ever held in a police headquarters. What followed was merely detail. As soon as McGloin recovered his self-possession he sat down and confessed in detail the story of the murder of Louis Hanier.

It appears that the four rowdies had been "spotting" the shop of the French wine seller for many days. They believed that he would have a large sum of money in the house at the close of the holiday trade, and they deliberately conceived the plan of robbing the old man. They knew enough about their unlawful trade to get into the shop without difficulty. They had been drinking. At any rate, they made so much noise they roused Hanier from his slumbers. He appeared on the landing at the head of the stairway partly dressed. McGloin, who was at the foot of the stairs, instinctively reached for his revolver, and pulling the trigger fired at the defenseless shopkeeper. The aim was only too true. The bullet entered the heart of Louis Hanier and he rolled down the stairs a lifeless lump of clay.

This, in substance, was the confession as it was gleaned from the lips of the murderer and his confederates. His one cry to Inspector Byrnes was: "Save me! Save me! Do not let them hang me!"

But the grim detective, who had forced the truth from unwilling lips, made no reply to this hysterical appeal, and in due course of time, after a trial, McGloin was convicted and received the full penalty of the law as it was then administered.

He was hanged by the neck until dead.

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

## SUPREME COURT AT WORK

JUSTICES ALL PRESENT WHEN THE TERM IS OPENED.

First Day Given to Formal Call on President—Calendar Is Unusually Large.

Washington, Oct. 12.—After a recess of more than four months the supreme court of the United States resumed business Monday and will continue in term until next June. All the nine justices have returned from their respective summer homes, so there was a full bench on the first day of the sitting.

As has long been the court's custom, no business beyond making a formal call on the president was transacted Monday. This call is one of the four most formal ceremonies occurring in Washington official life. Immediately after convening at noon carriages were ordered and, accompanied by the clerk of the court and its marshal, the court as a body proceeded to the White House, where all the members met the chief executive in a formal and official manner. The ceremony concluded, they returned to the capitol and dispersed for the day.

A large attendance of attorneys is expected on Tuesday and many motions and petitions will be presented. With these disposed of the court will proceed to the hearing of arguments in the cases on the docket.

The court will begin business with a larger calendar than it has had at the beginning of a term since the passage of the court of appeals act. At the close of business Saturday there were 572 cases on the docket, as against 480 cases at this time last year. A majority of the cases came over from last term, but the number docketed during the recess exceeded those docketed in the recess of 1907 by 18. This indicates a growth in the business of the court despite most earnest efforts on the part of its members to hold it down.

### ACCUSED OF BRUTAL CRIME.

Rich Man's Son Arrested for Murdering Woman in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Luman Mann, the son of Orville C. Mann, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Oak Park, was brought to Chicago Saturday night and locked up on the charge of being the murderer of Mrs. Fanny Thompson, who was found strangled and bound hand and foot with a clothesline in a rooming house at 1242 Michigan avenue on the afternoon of July 1.

The capture of Mann forms a sensational climax to a crime mystery that has utterly puzzled the police for three months. In their prisoner they believe they have the man who committed the startling crime. Mann is 23 years old and is a traveling salesman for the Robert John Crocker Company.

The youth's family and their lawyer profess entire confidence in his innocence. He was arrested at Phillipsburg, Pa., after a long search.

### NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB.

Thousand People Fight State Troops in Spartanburg, S. C.

Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 12.—In the heart of Spartanburg, a city of 20,000 population, a mob numbering a thousand or more persons at times fought Saturday with the military and civil authorities for the possession of John Irby, a negro, alleged to have attempted to assault Miss Lillie Dempsey earlier in the day while the young woman was on her way here from Saxon Mill village, three miles away. Three mill operatives were wounded.

Three companies of militia arrived about nightfall and Gov. Ansell himself hurried to the scene. The mob then dispersed and no further trouble is expected, though the troops will remain for a time. Several alleged mob leaders were arrested Sunday.

Empire, Ga., Oct. 12.—A negro named Henry White was shot to death by a mob at Youcker, six miles from here Saturday night.

### KILLED BY CANADA INDIANS.

J. C. Curwood, Detroit Author, Slain in Hudson Bay Wilds.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 12.—It is reported here that James Oliver Curwood, the well-known author of Detroit, Mich., who recently went into the Hudson Bay wilds for a Detroit publishing firm, has been killed by Indians in the Lac La Ronge country. Details are wanting, but the trader who brought in the report says that the Lac La Ronge Indians assert the white man began the trouble by shooting one of their number.

### Quakers Against Cannon.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 12.—The yearly meeting of the Friends (Quakers) church of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska, in session here with 1,000 members present, passed a resolution whereby a petition will be sent to the house of representatives asking the members not to elect Joseph K. Cannon speaker on account of his attitude toward the temperance question. This is considered remarkable as Cannon was reared in the Quaker faith.

### Michigan Woman Loses Jewels.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 13.—It developed Monday that Mrs. Benton Hanchett of Saginaw lost diamonds and other jewels valued at several thousand dollars while attending the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution convention here last week. The police insist there was no robbery, saying the jewels were simply lost.

## PUTTING IT UP TO BILLIE.

Logical Reason Why He Should Be the One to Ask Favor.

The wagons of the "greatest show on earth" passed up the avenue at daybreak. Their incessant rumble soon awakened ten-year-old Billie and his five-year-old brother, Robert. Their mother feigned sleep as the two white-robed figures crept past her bed into the hall on the way to investigate. Robert struggled manfully with the unaccustomed task of putting on his clothes. "Wait for me, Billie," his mother heard him beg. "You'll get ahead of me."

"Get mother to help you," counseled Billie, who was having troubles of his own.

Mother started to the rescue, and then paused as she heard the voice of her younger, guarded but anxious and insistent:

"You ask her, Billie. You've known her longer than I have."—Everybody's Magazine.



"My! What a big figure you are getting!"

"Well, what does that matter? I haven't taken yours, have I?"

### GIRL WAS DELIRIOUS

With Fearful Eczema—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Cuticura Acted Like Magic.

"An eruption broke out on my daughter's chest. I took her to a doctor, and he pronounced it to be eczema of a very bad form. He treated her, but the disease spread to her back, and then the whole of her head was affected, and all her hair had to be cut off. The pain she suffered was excruciating, and with that and the heat and tingling her life was almost unbearable. Occasionally she was delirious and she did not have a proper hour's sleep for many nights. The second doctor we tried afforded her just as little relief as the first. Then I purchased Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and before the Ointment was three-quarters finished every trace of the disease was gone. It really seemed like magic. Mrs. T. W. Hyde, Brentwood, Essex, England, Mar. 8, 1907.

### India's Precious Metals.

It is estimated that \$1,500,000,000 in gold, and perhaps as much in silver, is hidden away in the Hindu stocking. Vast quantities of the precious metals are known to be kept in the form of personal ornaments. From time immemorial India has been a reservoir into which the precious metals have flowed from all quarters of the globe, only to disappear from statistics. Could the idle wealth be drawn upon, the effect on the industrial and commercial life of the country would be very great. It is, therefore, a matter of concern to try to turn India's dormant capital to active use. It may be impossible to do it. The Oriental mind views everything in a way incomprehensible to westerners. But if only a tithe of the concealed hoards of India were vitalized a new aspect might be given to the conditions of life in England's great eastern empire.

### Animal Food.

Doctor (upon finding his patient weaker than before)—What does this mean? Haven't you been following my instructions?

Patient (feebly)—Yes, doctor. Doctor—Been eating animal food right along, have you?

Patient (grimly trying to smile)—Well, doctor, I tried to, but somehow it did not seem to agree with me very well. I managed to worry down the hay and the clover tops all right; but the thistles kind of stuck in my throat, and I had to give it up.—Judge.

### WANTED TO KNOW

The Truth About Grape-Nuts Food.

It doesn't matter so much what you hear about a thing, it's what you know that counts. And correct knowledge is most likely to come from personal experience.

"About a year ago," writes a N. Y. man, "I was bothered by indigestion, especially during the forenoon. I tried several remedies without any permanent improvement.

"My breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, steak or chops, bread, coffee and some fruit.

"Hearing so much about Grape-Nuts, I concluded to give it a trial and find out if all I had heard of it was true.

"So I began with Grape-Nuts and cream, 2 soft boiled eggs, toast, a cup of Postum and some fruit. Before the end of the first week I was rid of the acidity of the stomach and felt much relieved.

"By the end of the second week all traces of indigestion had disappeared and I was in first rate health once more. Before beginning this course of diet, I never had any appetite for lunch, but now I can enjoy a hearty meal at noon time." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-being" in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



## SCHOOL NOTES

The following pupils of the first primary were absent the past week: Helen Sturtevant, Henry Witt, Olive Hawks, Floyd Dralle, Laura Trotman. The following of this room have been tardy: Olive Hawks, Della Hawks, Viola Fryer. Two new pupils have been enrolled in this room, Arthur Jackson, Laura Trotman.

Second primary—absent Griffith Reid, Francis Sturtevant, Everett Bennet, Bruce Sturtevant, Walter Albertson, George Goding. This room had no tardies the past week. The following new pupils were enrolled: Eldora Ivan, Rose Kindelsparker.

First intermediate—absent Harry Merritt, Leslie Lauman, Floyd Buckle, Mary Klinger, Walter Noil, Helma Carlson. No tardies in this room. One new pupil was enrolled, Harry Jackson.

Second intermediate—absent Donnie Wylde. This room had no tardies.

Grammar room—Sydney Burroughs, Bennie Clausen, Alys Sowers. This room had no tardies. New pupils enrolled: Bennie Clausen, Beatrice Eddington.

High school—absent Myrtle Van Dresser, William Hannah, Frank Stanley.

Prof. H. F. Stout, Edgar Baldwin and Claude Senska paid the school a pleasant visit Monday morning before taking their leave for the sunny south. Prof. Stout made the high school a very pleasant and encouraging speech. He spoke words of cheer to both teachers and pupils and expressed an earnest desire to see the boys and girls of Genoa accomplish much in the great battle of life. The pupils gave him a hearty applause at the close of his speech which indicated their great appreciation for his untiring energy in their behalf. They recognized in Prof. Stout a true friend, a competent instructor, a big-hearted, broad-minded, generous gentleman; one who could put himself down on a level with boys and girls and sympathize with boys and girls in all their troubles and short-comings. We certainly wish him success and prosperity in his new field of enterprise.

Prof. L. M. Gross former county superintendent of schools of DeKalb county, delivered a very interesting and entertaining lecture on the war of 1812, to the pupils of the grammar room and high school, Wednesday afternoon. Prof. Gross is a fluent speaker and very pleasant in his delivery. He has devoted much time to the study of history and has visited several battle fields of the war of 1812 and talked with people who were acquainted with many of the details of the various battles of that war. He came with a message entirely different from the dry facts gleaned from the ordinary school histories. He dropped hints and suggestions that will rivet many facts on the minds of the boys and girls that they otherwise would never have known. The pupils were all delighted and greatly interested in his talk. Prof. Gross has been a school man for many years, and although not actively engaged in school work at present, has a love and sympathy for the work from which he can never be divorced. He promised to deliver another of his lectures here before the close of the year. He will receive a hearty welcome as often as he comes.

Miss Drake took her pupils out into the fields Wednesday for a nature study excursion. It is needless to say that teacher was kept busy on this trip.

Miss McEvoy took her physiology class on a field excursion Thursday. Gravel pits and other natural features of Mother Earth were exploited and much useful information and data were compiled.

The zoology class for the past week has been dissecting a giant lobster and we venture the assertion that those people now know more about Paluinurus Vulgaris of the order Decapoda than they formerly did.

Miss McEvoy accompanied by some of the girls of the zoology class took an excursion Saturday in search of some amphibious vertebrates and met with excellent success, but the hind legs of a number of the specimens found their way to the frying pan rather than the dissecting room.

The first basket ball game of the season was played on the home ground Friday evening between the girls' high school team and the Kingston team. The score stood 30 to 3 in favor of Genoa. The Kingston girls are very ladylike and fast in their playing. These two teams will

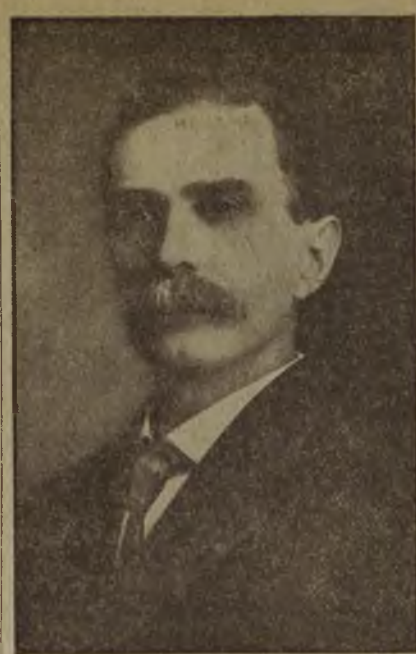
play at Kingston one week from next Friday after the close of school.

In connection with the English work a public exercise will be given every Friday afternoon beginning at 2:10. The first of these exercises will be given next Friday when the seniors will enter the arena for debate. Patrons are invited to attend.

Miss Brown spent Saturday and Sunday in Evanston the guest of her sister, who is a student of the Northwestern.

### FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Sickness comes to everybody and fully four-fifths of our people suffer needlessly by adopting primitive methods for relief. Medicines have their virtues, but accomplish very little outside of the common, every-day ailments. The continual dosing aggravates the case, and makes the ailment more serious for ultimate recovery. It is a fallacy to believe that rheumatism, appendicitis, gall stones, nervous prostration and the many other ailments along the same lines can be cured by medicines. The circulation of the blood is at fault, nothing else. The quickest relief and later complete cure lies in the hands of Prof. Leach of Elgin. He was born with the gift Vital Magnetism. His thoughts are constantly being extended to the ailing. His cures are many, and of all kinds of every description. His testimonial booklet contains so much convincing proof of his accomplishments that every ailing person should have it. At some time you will believe in him, and will come to him. 6 2t



VOTE FOR

**FREMONT D. LAHMAN**  
of Franklin Grove for State Senator. The only man endorsed by the Anti Saloon League for this office. You will find his name in the third column. 6-2t

### Houses and Lots For Sale

RESIDENCES, ready to use, in all parts of town, anywhere from \$300.00 to \$2000.00.

VACANT LOTS, anywhere from \$300.00 to \$500.00, according to location.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, worth the price.

FARMS of various sizes, from 80 acres to 200 acres, at \$100.00 per acre and up.

HOUSES to let.

**D. S. Brown**  
at  
**EXCHANGE BANK**  
Genoa, Ill.

# Quality, Not Price, Counts

A great many people judge the quality of a suit or overcoat by the price marked on the ticket.

This is the wrong way to buy for unless you are dealing with an honest merchant you will get cheated every time.

Because a suit or overcoat is marked \$20 it is not a sure sign that it is worth it, make the dealer offering you that garment demonstrate and prove to you that it is worth the price asked. If he cannot do it do not buy for you will get stung.

My Suits Range in Price From

**\$15.00 to \$25.00**

And Overcoats From

**\$10.00 to \$25.00**

If you will give me the opportunity I will prove to you that every garment I have is well worth the price marked on it and a solid guarantee goes with every garment.

My Entire Stock is Strictly New and Up-to-date

Strictly  
One  
Price

**E. L. Spring**  
Clothier and Furnisher  
Sycamore, - Illinois

Strictly  
Cash  
Basis

## WE HAVE IT

IF ITS USED

ON A FARM

When a farmer wants an implement, wagon or repairs he wants them quick. We try to make his burdens easy in this respect by keeping on hand at all times everything that is needed in farm work from a

## CORN BINDER MANURE SPREADER

down to the most insignificant repair. We want your trade and are making an effort to get it by being prepared to meet demands.

## E. H. Cohoon & Co.

For Everyday Use  
We Advise  
Silver Plated Ware

because it is the practical—service-giving Silver ware to use.

The general impression that Plated Ware is only to be had in ordinary designs is a mistaken one.

We have, at most reasonable prices, very beautiful patterns in full sets and also odd pieces.

You will be cordially received in our store and given a certain definite attention whether you come just to view the beautiful things in our store, or to purchase.

SHOP WITH  
**ROVELSTAD BROS.**  
JEWELERS  
ELGIN, - ILLINOIS

**C. F. HALL CO.**  
CASH DEPARTMENT STORE  
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

### Price Making

Success has not come because our prices were always lower. But because AT the price we offered the highest possible QUALITY. Low price (of itself) means nothing. Only the goods themselves tell whether or not you are getting a bargain. That is why we want to show you what we have and are not afraid of the result.

### Blanket Values

The weight, not the size, determines the value.  
Good full size Blankets.....39c  
Extra size 11-4 Blankets  
\$1.15 \$1.25 95c

Established in 1882

**Exchange Bank**  
of  
**Brown & Brown**  
Genoa, Illinois

Does a General Banking business.

Sells Foreign and Domestic money orders.

Buys mutilated and Foreign currency and coins.

Allows interest on time deposits and savings accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Interest on savings accounts computed every six months.

\$1.00 will open a savings account and get you a beautiful pocket

**Savings Bank.**  
Call and see about it

12-4 extra fine White Wool finished Blankets.....\$1.39  
11-4 heavy, very dark Grey Wool Blankets.....\$1.29

### Household Goods

Large Re-tinned Rice Boilers.35c  
Full 72 x 90 Bleached Sheets.35c  
Tick Covered Pillows 49 and.75c  
Lonsdale Cambric, short lengths, per yd.....9c  
Good Tennis Flannels, per yd. 5 and.....6c  
Best Tennis Flannels, full pieces, cut as desired.....7½c  
Boys' and Girls' heavy Wool Hose, per pair.....15c  
High grade 10c Flannelettes, any quantity per yd.....8c

### Underwear Savings Samples Odd Garments Manfgers Lots

Dr. Denton's Child's Sleeping Suits 45 and.....49c  
Ladies' Ribbed, fleeced Drawers.....19c  
Ladies' White Wool Union Suits, samples.....75c

Wright's Men's silk fleeced Underwear, \$1.00 goods.....69c  
Men's Odd Shirts, fine wools, also fleeced goods at ¼ saving.

Boys' heavy Ribbed Fleeced Underwear.....19c  
Ladies' fleeced Union Suits 25, 39 and.....75c  
Men's heavy fleeced Underwear.....39c

### Furs Opening Sale This Week SEE THEM

### Children's Cloak Sale

250 odd garments for small Children.  
An unusual price saving for the beginning of the season.  
White Eiderdown Velvet and Fur Trimmed Cloaks, 98c and.....\$1.29  
Fancy Mixture Cloaks, satin lined.....\$1.29  
Heavy, all wool Astrachan Cloaks, \$2.60 and.....\$1.98

Extra heavy Melton Cloaks, all colors.....\$1.98

### Women's Specials

All wool Knit Petticoats, knee lengths.....49c  
50 in. Cloaks, light colored, velvet trimmed.....\$2.69  
Black Sateen, flannel lined Petticoat.....75c  
\$2.00 value for.....\$1.69  
Finest makes of Silk lined Suits

**\$11.87 \$9.98 \$13.65 \$18.87**

EXAMINE THESE SUITS BEFORE BUYING

50 in. Black Cloaks, semi-fitted, satin lined and trimmed \$6.49 \$7.49  
Fine Blue Broadcloth Cloaks, \$20.00 silk lined garment, \$13.50

**Trade \$10.00 and show round trip ticket and we refund your car fare.**

Dinner Tickets, Horse Tickets or Introduction Tickets given if you drive.

## ORDER COAL

NOW

It is always wise and safe to order the winter's supply of coal during the summer and have it in the bin before the first touch of fall weather. The price is as low now as it will be. In fact in past years the price has always steadily advanced with the season. Then, with your bin full of coal, a miner's strike or any cause of delay would cause you no worry. Let us talk over the matter with you now. We would like to take the fresh, new coal direct from the cars as it arrives and place it in your cellar or bin.

## WE HANDLE THE BEST

There is a difference in coal, don't forget that. But we make it a point to secure the best that the market produces.

THE BEST THRESHING COAL HERE

**JACKMAN & SON**



## FOUR GREAT FACTS.

Justify Republican Party in Asking Voters to Keep It in Control.

Bedeemed Platform Pledges; Maintained Prosperity; Developed Commerce; Protected Labor.

"Four great facts seem to justify the Republican party in asking the voters of the United States to continue it in control of the affairs of the government. First, the promptness with which it has fulfilled the pledges of its platform upon which it successfully appealed to the people in 1896; second, the prosperity which has come to all classes of our citizens with, and as a result of, the fulfillment of those pledges; third, the evidence which that prosperity furnishes of the fallacy of the principles offered by the opposing parties in 1896, and still supported by them; and, fourth, the advantages to our country, our commerce, and our people in the extension of area, commerce, and international influence which have unexpectedly come as an incident of the fulfillment of one of the important pledges of the platform of 1896, and with it the opportunity for benefiting the people of the territory affected."—From the Republican Campaign Text-Book of 1900.

The above quotation from the opening pages of the Republican Campaign Text-Book of 1900 applies with equal force to conditions in the present campaign. The four great facts which justified the party in asking the support of the public in 1900 were: First, that its pledges of 1896 had been redeemed; second, that prosperity had come as a result; third, that developments since 1896 had shown the fallacy of the principles upon which the Democracy then appealed for public support; and, fourth, the conditions which had come to other parts of the world and their people as a result of promises fulfilled by the Republican party in the United States. These assertions made in the Text-Book of 1900 have been fully justified by the added experiences of another eight years. The pledges of 1896 and those made in 1900 and 1904 have been redeemed. The protective tariff has been restored; the gold standard made permanent; Cuba freed, given independence, protected from internal troubles and about to be again made a republic; the Panama Canal assured under the sole ownership and control of the United States; a Department of Commerce and Labor established; rural free delivery given to millions of the agricultural community; the laws for the proper regulation of trusts and great corporations strengthened and enforced; prosperity established; commerce developed; labor protected and given ample employment and reward; intelligence, prosperity and good government established in distant islands; and the flag of the United States made the emblem of honor in every part of the world.

### Opposed by Democracy.

All of these great accomplishments have been the work of the Republican party. In each of them it has met the discouragement, the opposition, and the hostilities of the Democracy. The protective tariff was fought at every step, and denounced by the platform of the Democrats as a "robbery." The act establishing the gold standard was opposed and the Democratic vote cast almost solidly against it, and that party in its conventions and platforms of 1904 and 1908 deliberately refused to retract in the slightest degree its advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In the war for the freedom of Cuba, the work of the Republicans was met with harsh criticism. In the efforts to establish peace and good government in the newly acquired territory, each step met with opposition and false charges and with the demand that the territory and its millions of people be abandoned to internal strife or control by a monarchical government. The acquirement of the right to construct the Panama Canal was met with opposition and obstruction. The enforcement of law against trusts and other great corporations was denounced as ineffective and designed to deceive the public. The establishment of rural free delivery was discouraged. The splendid prosperity which followed the restoration of the protective tariff was derided and denounced as fictitious and temporary, and an attempt made to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction and discord among the people by complaints of the higher cost of food which came as the natural results of the increased demand accompanying general prosperity and high wages.

It is upon the evidence of the past twelve years, evidence that the Republican party is a party of progress, and the Democracy a party of inaction, retardation, and fault-finding, that the Republican party again confidently appeals for public support in the Presidential and Congressional elections of 1908.

### A Sentiment That Will Live.

Judge Taft's "I do not care for the Presidency if it has to come by compromise with Senator Foraker or anybody else in a matter of principle," is one of those quotable sentences that will stick in memory and in politics and be recalled in campaigns many years hence as one of the virile utterances of American history.—Toppel's Capital.

## STANDING ON THEIR RECORDS.



—From the Baltimore American.

### AS ROOSEVELT SEES BRYAN.

"You say that you have advocated more radical measures against private monopolies than either I or my party associates have been willing to undertake. You have, indeed, advocated measures that sound more radical, but they have the prime defect that in practice they would not work. I should not in this letter to you discuss your attitude on this question if you did not yourself bring it up, but as you have brought it up, I answer you that in my judgment the measures you advocate would be wholly ineffective in curing a single evil, and so far as they had any effect at all, would merely throw the entire business of the country into hopeless and utter confusion. I put Mr. Taft's deeds against your words. I ask that you be judged both by the words you wish remembered, and by the words that seemingly you and your party now desire to have forgotten. . . . I hold it entirely natural for any great law-defying corporation to wish to see you placed in the Presidency rather than Mr. Taft. Your plans to put a stop to the abuses of these corporations are wholly chimerical."—Theodore Roosevelt.

### BRYAN UNLIKE LINCOLN.

Attempt to Compare Continuous Candidate to Great Statesman a Miserable Failure.

"The present canvass shows again the folly of the ass that put on a lion's skin. The managers of Mr. Bryan's press bureau are attempting to conjure votes for him by the use of the sacred name of Lincoln. Aesop declared that when the ass lifted up his voice and brayed, every one knew him and his owner came up and gave him a sound cudgelling. The warning falls on deaf ears. The partisan who tries the same tricks invites like shame and punishment. The audacity of the device may capture some of the unwary. Insofar as he has a party behind him, Mr. Bryan is the candidate of those who maligned and ridiculed the first and greatest President the Republican party has given to the nation. Mr. Bryan relies for support on the forces which at every step opposed Lincoln, which obstructed the measures of war and peace of that savior of the union, and pronounced the proclamation of emancipation a monstrous crime."—Vice Presidential Candidate Sherman at Rock Island, Ill.

### The Public Welfare.

(From Governor Hughes' Speech at South Bend, Ind.)

"If Bryan had been elected in 1896 the disasters that would have followed would have prevented him from ever being a candidate again.

"We are devoted to a line of progress, straightforward, honorable administration above every selfish advantage, against every attempt to exploit the people for private interest. We are devoted to the public welfare in establishing the stability of honest enterprise. We serve the Republican party because we believe that through it these things can be accomplished. In the heat and turmoil of political campaign it is important that we should preserve a true and a proper sense of proportion."

### BRYAN THE FREE-TRADER

Stands To-day as He Did When in Congress for Free Trade.

He Pronounced the Wilson-Gorman Free Trade Bill Just and Honorable.

In the record of Mr. Bryan's public career he is officially identified with just one important measure of federal legislation, and that the Wilson-Gorman tariff act of 1894. As a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means during President Cleveland's second administration Mr. Bryan assisted in preparing that measure, and in its completed form it bore his unqualified approval. His advocacy of the bill drew sharp and clear the dividing line between the Democracy of Bryanism and the Democracy of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Bryan pronounced the measure just and honorable. President Cleveland denounced it as "the creature of perjury and dishonor," refused to sign it, and it became a law without his approval. The distinction thus drawn between the Bryan Democracy and the Cleveland Democracy continues to this day.

### Free Trade Disasters.

Inasmuch as Mr. Bryan is posing this year as the special friend and champion of the farmers, it is worth while to point out how their interests were affected by the only important law he ever helped to create. The Wilson-Gorman act repealed the duty on wool. On January 1, 1893, two months after President Cleveland's second election, the sheep in the United States, according to official statistics, numbered 47,273,553 and were valued at \$125,909,254. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's term, thanks to the baleful influence of the free trade act which Mr. Bryan had helped to force upon the statute book, the number of sheep in the country had fallen to 36,818,643, having a value of \$90,020,942. In other words, the sheep herds had suffered a loss of more than 10,000,000, or nearly 25 per cent, and the wool clip of the United States had declined in value about \$38,000,000, or nearly 50 per cent, all through the operation of a law which found one of its most ardent supporters in the person of "the farmers' friend," William J. Bryan.

In 1893, under the fostering care of tariff protection, the wool of the country amounted to 303,000,000 pounds; in 1895, under the blighting effect of free trade, it fell to 209,000,000 pounds. In 1891, with the tariff restored, it rose to 302,000,000 pounds and to 316,000,000 pounds in 1902. During the four years of President Cleveland's second term the measure which he denounced as "the creature of perjury and dishonor," but which Mr. Bryan nevertheless enthusiastically endorsed, saddled the American wool growers with losses conservatively estimated at \$400,000,000.

But the wool growers were not the only victims of the Wilson-Gorman-Bryan perjury. Every branch of American industry suffered. It lowered the duties on imports of manufactures and thereby forced the closing of important native industries and drove their employees into idleness. Wages in every branch of industrial activity declined, the demand for every variety of farm products fell off, and the workmen of the country were subjected to uni-

versal hardship and distress. The operation of Mr. Bryan's pet measure robbed the farmers, brought hunger and misery to the wage-earner and bankrupted the treasury. It was indeed, as Mr. Cleveland said, "a creature of perjury and dishonor."

### Bryan for Free Trade.

William Jennings Bryan stands today as he stood in 1894, for free trade and all that it means to American labor and American enterprise. He cannot get away from the record, and there are no indications that he wants to get away from it. He is committed to free trade as distinctly as he is to free silver, and his own words show that he will fasten those twin devils upon the country if he gets the chance.

### "SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?"

Tune—"John Brown." We have heard the wondrous query of Nebraska's "Peerless One." As it sounded out from Fairview and struck the nation dumb; So we guess we'll keep on ruling, as for many year we've done! The people still shall rule!

### Chorus:

Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah! The People still shall rule!

In eighteen ninety-six you know, the People thought they'd rule, And give the "Peerless Orator" some more years at school; But still in nineteen hundred he could not the People fool; The People still would rule!

"Shall the People rule?" asks Bryan. Does he think the nation daft? Is there any cause for wonder that the People see his craft? Of course, they'll keep on ruling, and their Leader will be Taft! The People still will rule!

Taft is running on his record, while Bryan runs away From the "Paramount Issues" which he held the other day; And what he'll hold tomorrow no mortal man can say, The People still shall rule!

We believe in honest banking, but not in guarantees To secure bank deposits that may tend to foster thieves, However much such methods some cunning knaves might please, The People still will rule!

We intend to vote for William—but not for William B.— Our ballots in November shall be cast for William T.

The defeat of William Bryan will be counted No. 3. The People still shall rule. —B. F. C. in Baltimore American.

### For Taft and the Big Stick.

To the Editor of The World: Because of the present condition of our government we must have a man with the ability of Mr. Taft to keep the wheels of progress turning, so that more respect shall be shown on the part of Europe.

Our government has been progressing ever since its birth. The Monroe Doctrine will be in great danger. Instead of Japan being our friendly neighbor it will become our foe. Therefore all parties should unite in electing Mr. Taft by a big majority, and with the "Big Stick" he should carry out President Roosevelt's policies.

LOUIS SHAPIRO.

### ANSWERED "PRESENT."

When Democrats Had Chance in Congress to Vote for Bryan Bank Deposit Plan They Dodged.

In a recent interview Judge Walter I. Smith, Member of Congress, said: "At the last session of Congress a currency bill was introduced by Mr. Jno. S. Williams of Mississippi, leader of the Democratic side of the House and Democratic Senator-elect from Mississippi.

"This bill not only provided for the cure of all the ills of our currency system, but contained provision for the much lauded national guarantee of bank deposits. On the 6th day of last March Mr. Williams arose in the House and stated that he had been furnished with advance sheets of an editorial to appear in Mr. Bryan's Commoner, commenting upon this bill and asked that these advance sheets might be printed in the Record, and leave being granted they were so printed.

"In the editorial slight criticism was made upon trifling details of the bill, but upon the whole it was declared to be an ideal measure that ought to receive the support of every Democrat. It was also stated that the bill had been prepared after a conference of the leading Democrats of the Senate and House at which Mr. Bryan was present.

"When the Republican currency measure was brought up in the House it was provided by the rule that it should be in order to move to substitute this bill of Mr. Williams, which, it should not be forgotten, contained a provision for the national guarantee of bank deposits.

"As the time drew near for the close of the debate and for some reason no Democrat offered the bill, Mr. Kahn of California moved to substitute the Williams bill for the Republican bill. Immediately there was great confusion on the Democratic side of the chamber and a hasty consultation as to what should be done. Finally six Democrats voted to substitute the Williams bill for the Republican measure, 29 Democrats voted against it and 92 Democrats voted 'present' without being paired.

"The question was not on the adoption of the Democratic bill, but was whether the Democratic bill, containing the national guarantee of bank deposits was preferable to the Republican measure, and on that question only six Democrats voted 'Yes,' 29 Democrats voted 'No' and 92 Democrats without being paired voted present. In other words, about three-fourths of all the Democrats had no opinion whatever one way or the other as to whether their bill with the blessed guarantee of bank deposits in it, was better or worse than ours."

### COUNTRY NEEDS A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt Points Out Importance of Electing Legislators to Support Taft.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to William B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, appeals to disinterested citizens to join with the National Republican Committee and the Congressional Committee in a movement to elect William H. Taft as President and a Republican Congress to support him, saying, in part:

"It is urgently necessary, from the standpoint of the public interest, to elect Mr. Taft, and a Republican Congress which will support him; and they seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party, alike in its executive and legislative branches, to continue and develop the policies which have been not merely introduced, but acted upon during these seven years. These policies can be successfully carried through only by the hearty co-operation of the President and the Congress in both its branches, and it is therefore peculiarly important that there should obtain such harmony between them. To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be a calamity to the country; and it would be folly, while electing him, yet at the same time to elect a Congress hostile to him, a Congress which under the influence of partisan leadership would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion. To elect Mr. Taft, and at the same time to elect a Congress pledged to support him, is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the government as now carried on. I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given; for this is far more than a merely partisan matter."

**Big Western Bank Deposits.** The deposits in the State banks of Kansas on Sept. 1, the date of the last call, were greater than ever before in the history of the State—a total of over eighty-three million dollars, and this within ten months after the panic. During the eighty days between the last and next to last calls the deposits increased at the rate of \$100,000 a day. The net increase for this period was eight million dollars. The national banks will probably show an equal gain for the same period.—Tospeka Capital.

### Taft's Pledge.

Mr. Taft at St. Paul:

"If I am elected, as I expect to be, I have the greatest pleasure in pledging, in the presence of this grand audience, all the energies and all the abilities of which I am capable to continue the Roosevelt policies, to make business honest and to keep every man within the law, be he humble or rich."

## BRYAN COMBINES WITH TAINTED BOSSES

The Continuous Candidate Drops from Idealism in His Frenzied Fight for Votes.

Now Hand in Glove with Notorious Politicians and Corruptionists Whom He Formerly Denounced.

While morality has been the keynote of all of Mr. Bryan's lectures and of most of his political speeches for years, the record shows that he has not been assiduous in practicing what he preaches; while his voice has been championing the moral uplift of the people in both public and private life, personally he has not hesitated to form alliances with some of the most undesirable citizens for the advancement of his political hopes. The recent exposures of the close connection between the Standard Oil trust and the inner councils of the Democratic National Committee have served to recall other alliances made by Mr. Bryan in his choice of political associates and confidantes, says the Omaha Bee.

In the Illinois fights for the last eight years, Mr. Bryan has been identified with the Roger Sullivan Democrats. True, he defied and denounced Sullivan at the St. Louis convention in 1904, but Sullivan was at that time working for Judge Parker's nomination. Bryan declared that Sullivan was a corporation creature, the tool of the big interests and insisted that he could not and would not accept any endorsement from a convention or committee that had endorsed Sullivan. This year Sullivan is one of his close political advisers and director of the Democratic destinies in Illinois, with Mr. Bryan's expressed approval and consent.

### Money and Power All-Important.

In New York Mr. Bryan's political fortunes are indissolubly linked with "Fingy" Connors, "Charley" Murphy, "Pat" McCarren, the New York representative of the Standard Oil trust; August Belmont, T. Fortune Ryan and the entire clique of trust officials and race track promoters, who have been waging such bitter fight on the reforms urged by Governor Hughes and the Republican State administrations. These interests, through T. Fortune Ryan and W. F. Sheehan, sent \$20,000 to Nebraska in 1904 to aid Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the United States Senate. Mr. Bryan has struck hands with these and other devoted servants of the Standard Oil interests in New York and has joined Lieutenant Governor Chandler in an assault upon State regulation of railroads, although everywhere else he demands more government regulation than than ever.

In Pennsylvania, Colonel Guffey, the recognized leader of the Democrats and representative of the Standard Oil interests and donor of the stained glass window in Mr. Bryan's home, was read out of the Democratic party by Bryan at the Denver convention, but he is back again and the fight against him has been stopped at Mr. Bryan's direction.

### In Indiana and Missouri.

In Indiana, Mr. Bryan places his trust in Tom Taggart, proprietor of the gambling joint at French Lick Springs and best client of Mr. Kern, the Bryan running mate. Taggart frequently meets Mr. Bryan at Chicago and other places outside of Indiana for close political conferences and he also figured in the transfer of that \$20,000 boodle bag to the Nebraska Democrats in 1904. Mr. Taggart has been denounced by Mr. Bryan for public consumption only.

In Missouri, Mr. Bryan's closest political associates are Harry Hawes, Edward Butler and Moses C. Wetmore, and other leaders of perhaps the most corrupt and notorious political machine ever organized. Mr. Bryan has done his best to minimize the influence of Governor Folk in the Democratic politics of Missouri, where Folk has made some record of practicing what Mr. Bryan preaches.

### Standard Oil Men in Southwest.

In Texas, Senator Bailey, wearing a beautiful coat of whitewash, which covers up the Standard Oil spots, is Mr. Bryan's adviser and in Oklahoma, Governor Haskell, who has not yet received his whitewash, was Mr. Bryan's direct representative on the platform committee at Denver and his personal choice for treasurer of the national committee. In Kentucky, Mr. Bryan championed Goebellism and made a determined effort to continue that system by trying to force the Democrats to elect Governor Beckham to the United States Senate.

In view of the record, it is not surprising that in Nebraska Mr. Bryan makes Cowboy "Jim" Dahlin his closest political chum. The surprise is that he still has the temerity to continue his demands for the moral regeneration of political parties.

Mr. Taft should hold to his original resolution not to answer every statement made by Bryan. Give Mr. Bryan time enough and he will deny them all himself.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Haskell in himself amounts to nothing, but he is valuable as showing what kind of men Mr. Bryan is willing to surround himself.—New York Globe.



## BONAPARTE BARES TRUST INQUIRIES

Shows 73 of 228 Actions Under Roosevelt Succeed and 115 Are Pending.

Democrats While in Power Started Fifty Proceedings and Won Only Fourteen.

Attorney General Bonaparte has made public his reply to a letter from Josephus Daniels, chairman of the Democratic press committee at Chicago, asking for facts connected with trust prosecutions by the department of justice, including the present standing of litigation against the trusts.

The reply gives a summary of the cases prosecuted substantially as furnished in a report made public two days ago, a copy of which the attorney general forwarded to Mr. Daniels.

**Criminal Case Fines \$1,290,325.**

The attorney general says his department has prosecuted all cases under the Sherman anti-trust or interstate commerce laws that have been brought to his attention from responsible sources where the facts disclosed warranted such action. The attorney general's letter says:

"There have been instituted during the administration of President Roosevelt 223 proceedings, civil and criminal, under these statutes. Of these 73 have been concluded successfully, 40 have been concluded unsuccessfully and 115 are pending. The various fines imposed in criminal cases amount in the aggregate to \$1,290,325.

"Under previous Republican administrations there were instituted under those laws 74 civil and criminal proceedings, of which 13 were concluded successfully, 60 were concluded unsuccessfully and one is pending. The amount of fines imposed in these proceedings was \$8,501.

**Democrats Convict Only Fourteen.**

"Under previous Democratic administrations there were instituted under these laws fifty proceedings, civil and criminal, of which fourteen were concluded successfully, thirty-five were concluded unsuccessfully and one is pending. The fines imposed in these proceedings amounted in the aggregate, to \$10,000. I could not inform you how many corporations, in the aggregate, have been defendants in these cases without an inquiry which would be attended with considerable delay.

"The number undoubtedly is large, since in most of the civil proceedings there have been numerous defendants of this character. For example, in the suit in equity against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and others there are about seventy corporations as well as a number of individuals among the defendants.

"It is, of course, needless for me to say that the mere fact a corporation or association is called a 'trust' by John Moody in his manual does not prove, or even tend to prove, that the organization in question or its members have been guilty of any violation of federal laws. Neither is such guilt suggested by the fact such organization may do a large and apparently profitable business.

**Same Policy to End of Term**  
"The criminal provisions of the statute generally known as the Sherman anti-trust law apply only to those who enter into contracts, combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, and, although the statute provides that such contract, combination or conspiracy shall be none the less criminal because it takes the form of a trust, this does not, of course, make trusts of themselves criminal.

"Since I have been attorney general this department has prosecuted, either civilly or criminally, all cases of alleged misconduct under the statutes above mentioned which have been brought to its attention from a responsible source and in which the results of a careful inquiry by competent and impartial officers disclosed the existence of such facts and of such obtainable legal evidence to prove them as afforded a reasonable hope of success in such prosecution. The policy of the department will be the same during the remainder of my term of office."

### Political Snapshots.

Mr. Bryan is making a strenuous effort to confine the discussion of issues in this campaign to the declarations of the Denver platform. His attitude in this matter is sadly inconsistent with the claim which he has made for twelve years that he is the fearless champion of the people. When he pleads immunity from attack on any issue which is not in the Denver platform he concedes that he is a statesman afraid of his own record. But Mr. Bryan cannot escape from his past.—Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Bryan is not on trial for what he has done, but for what he proposed to do, what he did his utmost to accomplish and what he would have done if the people had given him a chance. And his new propositions must be considered by the light of his record.—Kansas City Star.

"When I first began running for president," says W. J. B., "I didn't have to wear glasses." If he keeps on running he will have to use a microscope to see the Democratic party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## CUTTING HIMSELF OFF.



### ROOSEVELT'S ADVICE TO LABOR.

President's Recommendation of Taft Bound to Count Heavily with the Voter.

(From the Labor World, Pittsburg.)  
President Roosevelt is willing to stake his own unparalleled reputation as a friend of labor on his declaration that Judge Taft will be labor's real friend should he be elected to the Presidency. President Roosevelt is absolutely sanguine on this point and the gravity of his position and the consequences that will reach far into the future, and will particularly relate to his own personal record, must impress on the mind of every intelligent man that his words spring from his heart.

Is there a wage worker or a trade union leader in the country who has reason to doubt the sincerity of Roosevelt? Labor from end to end of the United States has adored him and adores him still as a friend for what he has done. He states most unequivocally that in everything he has done for labor Judge Taft has been his willing, able and most earnest co-worker. What better recommendation of Judge Taft to labor than that can be offered? None whatever.

### GOMPERS' CHEAP METHODS.

Judge Taft Shows the Speciousness of Attacks Made on Him.

(From Taft's Speech at Waterloo, Ia.)  
Mr. Samuel Gompers has already delivered the vote to the Democratic party and that makes it rather hopeless for one who is struggling for the Republican party to deal at all with the labor question. He seems to have removed it from doubt by carrying the vote in his pocket. He leaves no place outside for me. Now I venture to think that the laboring men of the country think for themselves and have an intelligence that enables them to take their own judgment as to the party and the candidate whom they elect.

It is rather a cheap method of attacking a candidate to say that he is opposed to labor, that he is in favor of oppressing and tyrannizing labor and that he has nothing in his heart that sympathizes with labor. The only way you can meet that is to say that it is not so, and that is what I do say. I yield to no man in my sympathy with labor or as a class, in its effort to organize to make itself properly powerful in the community, to maintain its equality and its level in the struggle for life and in dealing with capital on those issues where its interests and those of capital are opposed.

### Speaking of Kinship.

Nobody was ever pictured so numerously in the public press as Mr. Roosevelt, unless it be Mr. Bryan; yet here is what it all comes to, as related by a New York World reporter accompanying the Bryan campaign outfit at Cumberland, Md.:

Mr. Bryan was standing on the porch of the Queen City hotel this morning when a sweet-faced old lady stepped up to him and, holding out her hand, said: "Why, how do you do, Mr. Roosevelt? I am so glad to see you."

"There's some mistake," said Mr. Bryan, smiling and shaking her hand. "My name is Bryan."

"Oh," said the old lady, taken aback; "well, you do look like Mr. Roosevelt."

Bryan has become distinctly and desperately personal in his latest speeches. His attacks upon Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft give warmth and heat to the campaign, but they do not contribute to logic and reason.—Baltimore American.

### TAFT STRIKES BANK INSURANCE.

Shows the Glaring Fallacies of the Scheme by Plain Reasoning.

(From Taft's Minneapolis Speech.)  
"Two objections are made to the conclusion that an enforced guaranty system would lead to recklessness and disaster in banking. One is that the government examinations would prevent, and the other is that it is an insult to the banking community to assume that the national bankers of the country, in view of their present high character, would yield to the temptation to recklessness presented by the system.

"In answer to the first objection that the government examinations do not now prevent banks from failing; that it is difficult for a bank examiner to discover the unwise recklessness and speculative loans, and that often such loans are made between government examinations, and then the evil is gone and cannot be remedied by strict supervision.

"Second, while I fully concede the general high character of the bankers throughout this country, my point is that the opportunity to obtain deposits and invest them on very little capital afforded by the guaranty security will attract into the banking business men of no experience and of speculative tendencies, and will distinctly lower the tone of the banking business.

"One of the great merits claimed for the enforced guaranty of deposits is that it will prevent panics. It is sufficient to say that the plan proposed cannot prevent panics. A panic is not stayed by the promise that money will ultimately be forthcoming. It can only be stayed by the production of the money itself. When a financial stringency is on, it is the cash the man needs, and to say that he will get it next week certainly does not assist him.

### THE "DOLLAR-A-DAY" LIE.

Judge Taft Brands the Statement as False in Burning Words.

(Judge Taft at Table Rock, Neb.)  
"Now some ordinary cheap common liar has devoted himself to the business of running around the country and saying that I am in favor of paying a laboring man a dollar a day and that I have said that that was enough. I was at the head of the Panama Canal for four years and we pay steamshovel men down there \$250 a month. As I figure that out it makes a little more than a dollar a day. Anybody that says I ever made that remark is a liar and the man who believes him is a fool, for why under heaven I should say that for I cannot understand, or in what connection or under what circumstances."

### Nation Needs Steady Head.

(Governor Hughes at Detroit.)

We do not fear the result of the campaign if we can make the situation clear to the people. If we are to have genuine progress we must have at the head of the nation discrimination, judgment, not just honesty of aim. We must have analytical power, steadiness and soundness of conviction. The nation will not go far unless the nation has a steady head. That is the issue in this campaign. And we present for the head of the nation a man of rare equipment, a steady man with whom we can safely intrust the progress of the country, William H. Taft.

I am satisfied to leave his judicial record to the workmen of the country. confident they will recognize that in the sort of judge which he was lies the best protection which labor can have.

### DISCARDED ISSUES.

Bryan's Alarm About "Militarism" Has Faded.

(From the Kansas City Times.)  
In 1900 Mr. Bryan made an ominous noise about "militarism." He conceived the idea—or at least advanced the theory—that because the country had acquired the Philippines and Porto Rico and because provision had been made for an increase in the regular army, the Republican party was about to put into effect a policy of world conquest; that this was to be made a military nation; that the ideals of the young men were to be turned from the arts of peace to the arts of war, and even that the enlargement of the army was to be a standing menace to the cause of American labor.

And all this because the standing army, which consisted of 25,000 men when the Spanish-American war became inevitable, was to be increased to a possible maximum of 100,000. The reason for this latitude of increase was, of course, the necessities so impressively revealed through the experiences of the war with Spain, and Mr. Bryan had reason to know just what those necessities were.

Since Mr. Bryan's fearful and wonderful alarm about "militarism" the army has been increased from 25,000 to 70,000 men. Not one of the evils predicted by Mr. Bryan has attended this enlargement. Would Mr. Bryan reduce the army? If so, why does he not demand a reduction? Why did he not put a reduction plank in his platform? Or, does his silence this year on the subject of "militarism" mean that Mr. Bryan now admits the absurdity of his position in 1900?

### POLICY FRAMED AGAINST BUSINESS.

(Governor Hughes at Detroit.)

"I do not regard it [bank deposits guarantee] as a vital issue when I contemplate other dangerous proposals which Mr. Bryan makes. We want, before we have a guarantee for our deposits, to have the deposits. A policy which is framed against business and that makes it difficult to get deposits cannot be helped by a guarantee of deposits. Already in Oklahoma adventurers are taking advantage of the guarantee law to open banks and entrap the unwary. It is unfair to propose to saddle upon prudent and conservative banks the losses of imprudent banks over which they have no control."

### Kern Lost His Pass.

O me, O my! John Worth Kern, had a Big Four pass

Tra-la! Tra-la! He lost the dingel thing, Alas!

—From the "Troubles of a Candidate."

### A Man and His Family.

(Judge Taft at Nebraska City.)

"As a plain business proposition, do you think it wise to go rainbow chasing and hunting remedies which have not been tested, proposed by a gentleman who has been proposing remedies for twelve years, each of which has proved to be fallacious? Mr. Bryan says that we have no right to appeal to the full dinner pail; that when we point out those distressing conditions that existed in Democratic times we are appealing to the lowest elements in human nature. I differ with him. It seems to me that a man who does not look after his family is worse than an infidel. A man who does not vote to adopt the policy that will improve his family is not a patriot and not a good father."

## GUARANTEE OF DEPOSITS

Bryan's Scheme Does Not Meet Demands.

Inherent Weakness of the Democratic Plan Pointed Out.

(From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown Speech.)

"The plan proposed by the Democratic platform to provide for a guarantee of bank deposits is open to serious objection. Mr. Taft promptly pointed out its weakness, and Mr. Bryan, despite his skill, has been unable effectively to answer his criticisms. The plan proposes to make the honest and prudent banks meet losses for which they are in no way responsible. Mr. Bryan replies that all banking restrictions operate to curtail the freedom of the prudent because of the dangers arising from the abuses of others. But it is one thing to put a business under needed restrictions operating impartially and quite another to compel banks to make good specific losses not attributable in any way to their neglect or default.

"If this plan is a good one for the banks, why should it not be applied to insurance companies? They are chartered by the state and are subject to its close supervision. Life insurance, for example, is one of the essential safeguards of the home, and the interests of the policyholders cannot be too surely protected. But what would be thought of a proposition to compel the well managed and conservative life insurance company to make good the losses which would be sustained by those insured in other companies that become insolvent? This would largely deprive the former of the just benefit of its own conservatism and well earned reputation and make easy the efforts of the unscrupulous.

The business of banking and insurance must be transacted under strict supervision; but those institutions which operate fairly and prudently within the law should not suffer either from laxity of governmental supervision with regard to others or from imprudences and frauds with which they have no concern.

"Mr. Bryan tries in vain to meet the criticisms that the plan proposed would encourage reckless and dishonest men, who would seek deposits on the faith of such an assurance. It must not be forgotten that they do not conduct their enterprises with the expectation of failure, nor do they contemplate loss to the depositors; but deposits are the sinews of banking enterprise, and to the extent that such a guarantee would facilitate them in obtaining deposits the opportunity for the play of illegitimate purposes and the temptation to indulge such purposes would obviously be increased. Mr. Bryan asks 'would it not be worth something to the stockholder in peace of mind to know that the maximum of his loss would be the value of his stock and the 100 per cent liability, and that no depositor could lose anything?' It may be supposed that there would be an added 'peace of mind' on the part of managing officials. And this diminution of anxiety and of the sense of moral responsibility with regard to deposits could not fail to have its effect upon the prudent conduct of the business and place a severer strain upon governmental supervision. The conditions under such a plan would inevitably tend to increase banking losses, however they might be made up. It may be added that the guarantee fund if it were established on a scale sufficiently large to insure the required protection, would furnish difficulties both with regard to its investment and its availability in emergencies.

"This proposed plan does not meet the demand for an elastic currency system through which the monetary wants of the country may be supplied. To supply such a system is an urgent necessity, and its provision would obviate many of the dangers which have hitherto existed; but to make banks pay for losses they have not caused is to depart from proper principles and to encourage improper practices."

### AN UNSOUND PROPOSAL.

Bryan's Dangerous Bank Guaranty and Its Weak Spots.

(From Collier's Weekly.)

Mr. Bryan has made bank deposit guarantee his most distinct issue of this campaign. He has pressed it hard, and our mail is flooded with inquiries about its soundness. No foreign government has ever adopted it. The countries of the world have been busy with banking and insurance a long time, and when an earnest but not very thoroughly trained politician comes forward with a revolutionary proposition the burden of proof lies heavily on him. Regarding Mr. Bryan's past record in this field, Gov. Hughes has said:

"If all that Mr. Bryan has favored during the past twelve years had been enacted into law, we should have been overwhelmed with disaster and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the meshes of ill-considered legislation in which we should have been entangled. It is fortunate for him as well as for us that he was defeated, and whatever may be his present political potentiality can be ascribed to the fact that hitherto he has not been permitted to carry out his program."

That judgment is severe, and will hurt the feelings of many of Mr. Bryan's friends, but who can doubt its accuracy?  
Mr. Bryan's scheme, which he calls a guarantee, is an insurance proposition, and it is entirely mutual in its nature. The government does not stand back of it. There are no stockholders who pledge their resources. There is nothing, except a certain definite and limited fund. This fund is to be used to insure risks which are not selected. It is to insure all alike, good or bad, and all at the very same rate. The real working of the scheme amounts to this: the stockholders of an Indiana bank guarantee that the assets (which they are not allowed to see), say, an Idaho bank are and shall continue to be good; and that the directors of the Idaho bank (over whom they have no control) shall always be men of rectitude and sound judgment. Mr. Bryan thinks that this little idea of his will prevent panics. In 1893 the existence of a gold fund to guarantee the payment of government currency in gold many times larger proportionately than the deposit guarantee fund would be was of no avail in preventing a gold panic. In 1907 a currency and specie reserve fund in the national banks, equal to about 13 per cent of their deposits, did not prevent one of the most frantic currency panics in the history of the national banking system. What reason is there to think that, in times of stress and uncertainty, a fund of a few millions to guarantee deposits of \$13,000,000,000 would have any more reassuring effect? The scheme is worth little or nothing as protection. It would greatly increase the number of failures by the encouragement of reckless banking. It would not help to meet panics. It would help greatly to bring them about.

### STRIKING UNANIMITY.

Bryan Wanted in Certain Quarters on the Plea That He Can Do Nothing as President.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

I hold it entirely natural for any great law defying corporation to wish to see you placed in the Presidency rather than Mr. Taft. (From the letter of Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Bryan of Sept. 23.)  
The full force and justice of this sentence may not be felt without the following verification from the pen of the most conspicuous recruit to the Bryanized Democracy from the ranks of the conservative, or Cleveland Democracy.  
Whoever believes in the prevailing policies and tendencies of the Republican party will, of course, act with that party in the pending Presidential contest. But whoever believes those policies and tendencies to be vicious and injurious can record his belief and make it effective in no other way than by acting with the Democratic party. Not to take that course is to give more or less support to the very policies and tendencies he condemns. Neither should he be deterred from it because certain policies, once thought to be peculiarly Democratic and so described, do not command his approval. They can now be described as Republican with equal propriety because they are policies which are common to the extreme wings of both parties. (From the five-column open letter of the Hon. Richard Olney to the New York World.)  
The full force and significance of these sentences are not appreciated until it is recalled that their author served as attorney general in the Cleveland cabinet, during which time his department did virtually nothing to disturb the peace he and others are so anxious to enjoy once more.  
It is confidence in Mr. Bryan's futility that rallies an Olney and a Parker to his standard.  
**Idle Workmen and Bryan.**  
(Beveridge at Terre Haute, Ind.)  
"Suppose Mr. Bryan should be elected president. Does any laborer think that would help the rapidly recovering business of the nation, on which the employment of labor depends? How many mills would Mr. Bryan's election open? How many idle workmen would it send back to factory and mine? Let the workman discuss with his family this practical question of their daily bread, and then vote as the interests of his own fireside tell him to vote."



## TAFT THE BUILDER

His Directing Hand Has Insured  
Success of the Mammoth  
Project.

Raised Wages of Isthmian Laborers  
by Longevity Order While War  
Secretary.

The Panama Canal is one of the  
greatest achievements of any Repub-  
lican administration.

As Secretary of War, Hon. William  
H. Taft personally assumed the respon-  
sibility of inaugurating the work and  
systematically shaping up the practical  
operations until a degree of efficiency  
has been reached that may well as-  
tonish the nations of the earth.

Mr. Taft has applied to this world  
project and history making enterprise  
those same qualities of careful, thought-  
ful investigation, penetrating judgment  
and absolutely fair dealing, which have  
made him so signally successful in the  
performance of all those duties of state  
which have brought him to the high  
eminence he now occupies as one of our  
greatest living Americans.

### Must Know Personally.

Like the Philippine project and other  
great work laid upon him, he has  
studied the situation at Panama at  
close range and trusted to no second  
hand information with which to in-  
sure his success. There has been about  
ninety million dollars expended on the  
work to date and Mr. Taft has had to  
approve every dollar of this expendi-  
ture. He has not been satisfied with a  
single visit to the isthmus, but has  
made the long journey every year so  
that he might direct the work more  
economically. The result is that he has  
changed the situation there from an in-  
hospitable region to a locality where  
Americans can live in healthful secu-  
rity without the fear of plagues or  
dread of contagious diseases. The rate  
of mortality on the isthmus is about  
the same as it is in our American cities.

### Stages of the Work.

Work on the canal has passed  
through two stages, those of planning  
and preparation. It is now in the third  
and final stage, that of construction.  
Both of the earlier stages required the  
presence of a large working force,  
necessarily quartered in temporary and  
make shift accommodations. Because  
of these conditions, inevitable at the  
outset, early critics of the enterprise  
mistook the initial and temporary out-  
fit for permanent equipment.

### Thoughtful About Labor.

Mr. Taft's chief concern has been the  
proper care of the laboring man on the  
isthmus. Under his patient and ap-  
proved methods the terrible scourge  
of yellow fever, against which the  
French struggled in vain, the filthy and  
pest breeding state of the principal  
Panamanian towns, the rough labor  
camps, and other pioneer hardships of  
the two first eras, have been eliminated.  
He has accomplished these things  
through the activity of the Department  
of Sanitation, the Department of Mu-  
nicipal Engineering and the Building  
Department. To-day we find yellow  
fever driven from the isthmus, the  
deadly stegomyia mosquito thus ren-  
dered innocuous, malaria and pneu-  
monia greatly reduced and a high  
average of health prevailing.

### Mammoth Construction Project.

President Roosevelt appointed a spe-  
cial commission to examine the Isth-  
mian situation last spring, and it re-  
ported Aug. 6, 1908. According to this  
special report there were at work at  
the Isthmus April 30, 1908, 26,118 men  
for the Isthmian Canal Commission and  
7,075 at work for the Panama railroad,  
a total of 33,193 men all told. Housing  
this industrial army in quick time,  
with due attention to sanitation and  
hygiene, was a problem which would  
have been beyond most men. But Mr.  
Taft did it successfully.

To keep the machinery and tools in  
condition, three large machine and re-  
pair shops, two shipyards and numer-  
ous warehouses are maintained. When  
we recall that this enormous plant is  
operated at a distance of 1,382 miles  
from its nearest base of supply, New  
Orleans, and 1,975 miles from its main  
base of supply, New York, we can es-  
timate with more justice and accuracy  
the magnitude and complications of the  
undertaking Mr. Taft has conducted so  
well.

### Workmen Appreciate Taft.

He has succeeded in impressing labor  
on the isthmus with his kindly inter-  
est in its behalf. On this point the spe-  
cial commission's report says: "From  
the outset we were strongly impressed  
by the spirit of good will and loyalty  
of the employes. \* \* \* The general  
sentiment of the workers was expressed  
in the words of a mechanic, in one of  
the conferences which we held with  
representatives of different trades. Said  
he: 'We want it understood that we  
are American citizens and that we are  
proud to have a share in this great  
work. We believe the government is  
treating us right, and we are as much  
interested to see this thing a success  
as anyone.' This spirit of loyalty and

## STUMPING.



interest in the work was evidenced on  
many occasions and should be account-  
ed as an asset of the highest value to  
the government in the accomplishment  
of its colossal task."

### Taft Raises Wages.

On May 1, 1907, as Secretary of War,  
Mr. Taft issued a longevity order mak-  
ing liberal and appreciate increase in  
the wages of various classes of work-  
men, as follows:

"All employes not native to the tropics  
who occupy the positions herein  
designated shall be granted the follow-  
ing increases in pay for length of con-  
tinuous service on the Isthmus: Five  
per cent of the basic or class rate for  
the second year, with accumulative ad-  
dition of three per cent of the basic  
rate for each subsequent year; pro-  
vided, however, that such cumulative  
increase shall not exceed a total of 25c  
of the basic rate."

In other words, Mr. Taft made it  
possible for every American laborer on  
the Isthmus, by remaining there and  
working, to increase his wages 25 per  
cent and at the same time have a per-  
manent position. These men also get  
four weeks' vacation with pay, every  
year and Mr. Taft favors making the  
vacation six weeks with pay.

### Change Would Be Disastrous.

In the performance of this work the  
United States is under the scrutiny of  
the entire world, especially of our  
neighbors in Central and South Amer-  
ica, before whom we must make good  
our profession of high social and in-  
dustrial ideals. It would be a national  
calamity to jeopardize the present lib-  
eral progressive policy that is so suc-  
cessfully constructing the Panama Can-  
al. Mr. Taft is the one man to con-  
tinue this great work to the end.

### BRYAN AND HASKELL.

Haskell Case Entirely Different from  
That of Senator Foraker.

(From the Kansas City Star.)  
The most adverse development of the  
Democratic campaign is the charge of  
Standard Oil connections against Gov-  
ernor Haskell, treasurer of the Demo-  
cratic National Committee, because Mr.  
Bryan is responsible for Mr. Haskell's  
prominence in the Presidential contest.  
Even if the charges are false, the  
weight of suspicion resting on Mr.  
Haskell is such that his connection  
with the campaign should at once be  
severed and remain severed until he  
can prove his innocence.

The Haskell case is entirely different  
from the Foraker case. Foraker op-  
posed Taft to the time of his nomination;  
Taft refused to make terms with him  
to secure the nomination, and has re-  
fused to vouch for him since. Foraker  
is down, but Taft does not need to tak-  
any cognizance of his fall. He is not  
responsible for Foraker.

Haskell, politically speaking, is a  
Bryan product.

And the only way to explain Mr.  
Bryan's entanglement with Haskell is  
that he is about as bad a judge of  
men as he is of issues.

Bryan is an experimentalist. He is  
attracted by superficial qualities. He  
likes new measures and new cham-  
pions. The hardest strain that has  
been put on the popular belief in his  
individual sincerity has been imposed  
by the unsound policies he has espoused  
and the unsound counsel he has sought.

**Democratic "Publicity" Duplicity.**  
The Democratic party of the country,  
through its representatives in Congress,  
is on record as voting down a bill pro-  
viding for publicity of campaign con-  
tributions in national elections and for  
voting down a bill providing against  
fraudulent registration and fraudulent  
elections. Such is Democratic dupli-  
city and Democratic insincerity in re-  
gard to this subject which has been  
dignified into a campaign issue.—James  
S. Sherman.

## PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Actual Operation of Postal Savings  
Banks in Philippines.

Two Years' Experiment Indicates  
the Plan Is Successful.

The only postal savings bank sys-  
tem in operation under the American  
flag is that in the Philippines, where,  
after two years of experiment, the  
institution has been declared a great  
success. In the report of the Philip-  
pine commission, just published, the  
postal savings bank is discussed brief-  
ly, in part as follows:

"The postal savings bank was first  
opened in Manila on Oct. 1, 1906.  
The law provides for three classes,  
with limitations as to the amounts  
that can be received at any one time  
in each class. Following the opening  
of the Manila office, other postal sav-  
ings bank offices were opened in vari-  
ous cities, of different classes, until  
at the close of the year 235 had been  
opened, of which 9 were first, 86 were  
second and 140 were third class.

### Philippines Adopting System.

"At first the Filipinos did not to  
any great extent avail themselves  
of the opportunity of depositing a por-  
tion of their receipts in the postal sav-  
ings bank, and a great bulk of the depos-  
itors were Americans and of other na-  
tionalities. As the advantages of this  
system have been disseminated through  
means of schools, government bureaus,  
private agencies and others, the prop-  
ortion of Filipinos is continually in-  
creasing, and gives very good promise  
that the Filipinos will learn to trust  
their money to the care of the govern-  
ment, and welcome the opportunity.

"The accounts opened up to the  
close of the fiscal year numbered  
2,676, of which 347 were closed, leav-  
ing 2,329 still open. The deposits  
reached the total sum of 786,361.03 pe-  
sos—an average of 108.21 pesos. With-  
drawals reached the total amount of  
280,490.21 pesos, leaving a net deposit  
of 505,870.82 pesos at the end of the  
fiscal year—or the first nine months  
of the operation of the postal sav-  
ings bank—but by no means the first  
nine months of operation of the average  
number of offices, the smaller ones  
having been opened from time to time  
during the year, so that many had  
not been opened more than a month or  
two at the time these figures were  
taken.

### Encouraging Small Accounts.

"The device of issuing postal sav-  
ings bank stamps has met with some  
response. The stamps are simply a  
method by which small amounts can  
be deposited without the expense of  
issuing a book, figuring interest, and  
opening an account.

"On the whole, the reception accord-  
ed the postal savings bank has been  
gratifying, and gives good promise.  
The investment of the funds is in the  
hands of a postal savings bank invest-  
ment board, which carries a certain  
amount of the funds on deposit, and  
has limited power of investment. The  
law provides that 25 per cent of the  
money held on deposit may be loaned  
on first-class real estate, under limita-  
tions carefully drawn to protect the  
depositors, and 10 per cent on agricul-  
tural lands under still more rigid lim-  
itations."

## ROOSEVELT PROCLAIMS TAFT AS HIS ONLY CHOICE.

The true friend of reform, the  
true foe of abuses, is the man  
who steadily perseveres in right-  
ing wrongs, in warring against  
abuses, but whose character and  
training are such that he never  
promises what he cannot per-  
form, that he always a little  
more than makes good what he  
does promise, and that, while  
steadily advancing, he never per-  
mits himself to be led into foolish  
excesses which would damage the  
very cause he champions. In Mr.  
Taft we have a man who com-  
bines all of these qualities to a  
degree which no other man in  
our public life since the Civil  
War has surpassed.

There is no fight for decency  
and fair dealing which I have  
waged in which I have not had  
his heartiest and most effective  
sympathy and support, and the  
policies for which I stand are his  
policies as much as mine.

If there is one body of men  
more than another whose support  
I feel I have a right to challenge  
on behalf of Secretary Taft it is  
the body of watchworkers of the  
country. A stancher friend, a  
fairer and truer representative,  
they cannot find within the bor-  
ders of the United States. He  
will do everything in his power  
for them except to do that which  
is wrong; he will do wrong for  
no man, and therefore can be  
trusted by all men.

Marine Note.—The oil-tank steamer  
C. N. Haskell is reported homeward  
bound to Oklahoma with a heavy list  
to port.—Portland Oregonian.

Mr. Bryan no longer refers to Mr.  
Roosevelt as his imitator, counterpart  
and understudy.—St. Louis Globe-Dem-  
ocrat.

## TO MIDDLE WEST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES REPUBLICANS.

You want Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman elected, and they cannot be  
elected unless the Republican National Committee has sufficient money  
to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign. It costs money to  
maintain an organization. It requires money to pay for printing, post-  
age, salaries or stenographers and clerks at headquarters, traveling ex-  
penses of speakers and numerous other details that go to make the  
campaign end successfully. Congress, as you know, has passed a law  
making it unlawful for us to solicit money from corporations. We  
must depend upon the contributions of individual voters. If every Re-  
publican in this Western Division would contribute one dollar to the  
campaign fund, we will be able to do all the things that the voters  
want done; we will be able to elect Taft and Sherman. Will you help?  
If so, please send one dollar to the chairman of your State Finance  
Committee, whose name appears in the list following, or send it direct  
to me and you will receive the official receipt of the Republican Na-  
tional Committee.

Respectfully,  
FRID W. UPHAM,  
Assistant Treasurer.

Contributions may be sent by check or money order to any of the  
following named chairmen of the various State finance committees:  
Colorado, Hon. Whitney Newton, Denver.  
Idaho, Hon. Frank F. Johnson, Wallace.  
Illinois, Col. Frederick H. Smith, Peoria.  
Iowa, Hon. Lafayette Young, Des Moines.  
Kansas, Hon. Frank E. Grimes, Topeka.  
Michigan, Hon. John N. Bagley, Detroit.  
Missouri, Hon. O. L. Whitelaw, 409 North Second street, St. Louis.  
Montana, Hon. Thomas A. Marlow, Helena.  
Nebraska, Hon. John C. Wharton, Omaha.  
New Mexico, Hon. J. W. Reynolds, Santa Fe.  
North Dakota, Hon. James A. Buchanan, Buchanan.  
Oregon, Dr. H. W. Coe, Portland.  
South Dakota, Hon. O. W. Thompson, Vermillion.  
Washington, Hon. James D. Hope, Seattle.  
Or to Fred W. Upham, Assistant Treasurer, 234 Michigan avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois.

## A COMBATIVE ALTRUIST.

Mr. Taft Has Fought Hard Battles  
and Won Victories for Peace.

The character of Mr. Taft is the  
resultant of strongly contrasting forces.  
He is a man who laughs and fights.  
From his boyhood, good nature and  
good humor have been traits which al-  
ways received notice first. But all the  
time he has been capable of a splendid  
wrath, which now and then has blazed  
out, under righteous provocation, to  
the utter consternation and undoing of  
its object. Because he is always ready  
to laugh, and has a great roar of en-  
joyment to signify his appreciation of  
the humorous, men who have not ob-  
served him closely have often failed to  
understand that he is just as ready to  
fight, with energy and determination,  
for any cause that has won his sup-  
port. But it is almost always some  
other man's cause which enlists him.  
His battles have been in other interests  
than his own. First of all he is an al-  
truist, and then a fighter.

### Secretary of Peace.

This combative altruism is Mr. Taft's  
most distinguished characteristic. As  
Secretary of War he has earned the  
worldwide sobriquet of "Secretary of  
Peace." He has fought some hard bat-  
tles, but they were with bloodless  
weapons, and the results were victor-  
ies for peace. The greater the degree  
of altruism the keener was his zeal,  
the harder and more persistent his bat-  
tle. The greatest struggle of his career,  
in which he disregarded utterly his set-  
tled ambition, and cheerfully faced a  
continuing serious menace to life itself,  
was on behalf of the weakest and most  
helpless object in whose cause he was  
ever enlisted—the Filipino people. That  
was the purest and loftiest altruism.

But although this is the dominant  
trait of Mr. Taft, he is well known  
for other qualities. His judicial tem-  
perament, founded upon a deep-seated,  
comprehensive and ever alert sense of  
right and wrong; his courage, proved  
by repeated and strenuous tests; his  
calm, imperturbable judgment, and his  
all embracing sympathy are character-  
istics that have been often and widely  
noted. They are his by right of inher-  
itance from generations of broad-mind-  
ed, upright men and women. The de-  
velopment of his country has extended  
the range of his opportunity and given  
greater scope to his activities than was  
enjoyed by Alphonso Taft, his father,  
or Peter Rawson Taft, his grandfather,  
but in character and intellect he is  
their true descendant.

### Fitness for Presidency.

The American people know Mr. Taft  
as a man of pervasive good humor, al-  
ways ready with a hearty laugh, and  
quick to see fun in any situation. His  
other side has not often appeared, but  
he is capable of tremendous wrath.  
Nothing arouses it more quickly than  
unfaithfulness to a trust or an exhibi-  
tion of deceit. Injustice in any form  
stirs him to the bottom instantly. He  
has a broad, keen, quick, all-embracing  
sympathy always ready to respond to  
any call. His sense of justice is won-  
derfully quick-springing and alert. And  
he has a genuine fondness for work,  
which enables him to derive real pleas-  
ure from his task. These qualifica-  
tions are the endowment of an unusu-  
ally gifted man. The people know, be-  
cause they have seen, his ability to  
turn off an enormous amount of work.  
They have seen him prove an excep-  
tional executive ability. They have  
seen him manifest an equipment for the  
Presidency such as no other man has  
shown before his election to that office.  
In experience, training and ability, Mr.  
Taft has amply proved his fitness for  
the chief magistracy of the nation.

Oklahoma will eventually live down  
its reputation for gold bricks in polit-  
ics.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan is spending more time on  
the rear platform than on the Denver  
platform.—Omaha Bee.

Mr. Bryan has been right at least as  
often as he has been president.—Kan-  
sas City Star.

## RELIGIOUS FIGHT ON TAFT A FAILURE

Desperate Attempt by Opposition  
to Stir Up Prejudice Proves  
Boomerang.

Clergymen of All Denominations  
Rush to the Defense of Judge  
Taft and His Attitude  
Toward Religion.

The effort to arouse prejudice against  
William H. Taft because of his relig-  
ious belief has, in the opinion of the  
campaign managers, not only proved a  
failure, but has had a salutary effect,  
for many clergymen of prominence have  
hastened to express their confidence in  
the high religious standing of the Re-  
publican candidate. The attack on re-  
ligious grounds began long before the  
candidate was nominated, when friends  
of one of the "allies" sought to spread  
the report that Mrs. Taft was a Cath-  
olic. The story was widely told, but it  
never gained much credence. It was  
too well known that Mrs. Taft was an  
Episcopalian and a regular attendant  
at St. John's Church in Washington,  
where only a year ago her daughter,  
Miss Helen, was confirmed in that  
faith.

After the nomination the attack was  
renewed from a wholly different quar-  
ter and was based on the ground that  
Mr. Taft was a Unitarian. When this  
report was brought to the attention of  
Mr. Taft, who has been conspicuous for  
his breadth of view in religious mat-  
ters and the assistance which he has  
rendered on every opportunity to Chris-  
tian ministers and missionaries of ev-  
ery denomination, he became indignant  
and refused to defend his creed.

This method of attack has proved a  
boomerang, and many Christian min-  
isters, indignant at the character of the  
articles and editorials published on the  
subject, have hastened to testify to  
their full confidence in the high char-  
acter and deep religious conviction of  
the Republican candidate.

### Praise from Bishop Fallows.

One of the most notable declarations  
of this character was that of Bishop  
Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Epis-  
copal Church of Chicago, who declared  
from the rostrum at Toledo his high  
opinion of Mr. Taft, saying in part:

"He is easily a master among all the  
masterful men who are to-day control-  
ling the governments of the earth. He  
is deeply religious, without a trace of  
bigotry, fearing God and working right-  
eousness as did the two Adamses and  
Abraham Lincoln. He is equally the  
friend of capital and labor, as every  
President should be. I can aver with-  
out fear of successful contradiction that  
no man ever came before the American  
people for the highest honor in their  
gift, the proudest political position  
known to man, so thoroughly prepared  
to meet its weighty responsibilities as  
Mr. Taft. He is broad in the back,  
broad in the brow and broad in the  
heart."

Like testimonials have come from  
many other prominent clergymen, tes-  
timonials, which might, perhaps, in  
many instances, never have been volun-  
teered but for the attacks to which the  
candidate has been subjected from cer-  
tain quarters, and on grounds concern-  
ing which clergymen are most compe-  
tent to speak.

### The Rev. Dr. Short's Tribute.

In a recent public address the most  
Rev. John Ireland, Catholic Archbishop  
of St. Paul, took occasion to pay high  
tribute to Mr. Taft's high character and  
pre-eminent fitness for the great office  
for which he is a candidate, and only  
to-day the Rev. Dr. Francis Burgette  
Short, a leading Methodist clergyman  
of Salt Lake City, paid tribute to Mr.  
Taft in these words:

"Judge Taft surely occupies a con-  
spicuous place in both the ethical and  
religious world. He is eminently fitted,  
both in character and practice, to oc-  
cupy the highest office in our land. His  
efforts to raise a high standard of life  
at home, his interest in and solicitude  
for the nations across the sea mark  
him as a man of same religious visions  
and desire. Such a man this nation  
needs and requires at its head, if we  
continue to hold the undivided admi-  
ration of those at home and those abroad.  
Such a man we must have if we would  
make history that is gloriously humane.  
No place here for the visionary, but a  
large and fitting place for a prophet,  
and for one whose genius and experi-  
ence and heart have directed difficult  
tasks to most successful culmination.  
Our President must be a master in the  
art of statecraft. He must be able at  
times to stand like Gibraltar and yet  
he must have a heart as human as a  
babe.

"Such a man, and much more, is that  
scholar and genius and statesman and  
patriotic citizen, William Howard Taft.  
He surely merits the support of all  
high-minded citizens, for we recognize  
that he has given his entire influence  
toward the better development of a  
higher Christian civilization both at  
home and abroad."

The man who picked out Haskell to  
help write a national platform and  
handle campaign funds is not fit to be  
trusted with the selection of a cabinet  
and the nominating power of the Pres-  
ident of the United States.—St. Louis  
Globe-Democrat.



## REPUBLICANS FATHER RURAL FREE DELIVERY

Its Remarkable Development During  
Eleven Years of Republican  
Rule.

Enables More than Sixty Per Cent  
of the American People to Come  
Into Their Own.

Our rural free delivery, under the robust constructive policy of the Republican party, is scarcely twelve years old. It has fully kept pace with the growth and development of our whole country. The farmer is now reaping some of the rewards he justly earned in the past, by the burdens he has borne. He is the producer of wealth. He is coming to be one of the most independent of all our citizens. No branch of the public service has been so well developed and improved in the past few years as our rural free delivery.

Only six years ago there were only 8,000 rural routes in operation. There are now about 40,000 and these are scattered through every State and Territory in the country, so that there is not a rural section in the whole land that is not practically covered. This entire service has been evolved from a small beginning, a little more than eleven years ago, during the three Republican administrations, with which the country has been blessed since 1897.

The Democrats object, of course, to the appropriation of \$35,000,000 made this year for the support of rural free delivery, but this service brings more direct benefit to the people of this country, whom it affects, than almost any other appropriation made by the general government.

### Great Aid to Education.

The development of the postal facilities has been the development of the people in wisdom and greatness. When these facilities reached but a few at wide intervals, it was a blessing. The tardy system by which letters were carried by canal and horses from the East to the western frontier at great expense was a blessing; and when steam was harnessed to the mails and delivered its precious freight to the large cities and towns to which the people went from miles around to get the weekly paper, the benefits were still greater. Larger yet did they become when business men in large cities could receive their mail several times a day at their desks by city carriers.

But not until very recent years, and under a Republican policy, was it discovered that the people whose money pays the majority of all taxes levied for government purposes; who constitute the majority of the people; from whose ranks are recruited armies and navies in time of war; in whom the hope of the nation rests for that stability and wisdom which is unmovable by new and untried schemes, and in whom is cast a safe anchor when storms of corruption and squalls of political delusions beat against the ship of state; not until recent years have any of these people from the country received the benefits of free delivery, and not nearly all of them do now. Yet judged by policy, or right, is any class more entitled to the benefits of free delivery with its constant dissemination of useful knowledge?

### It Popularizes Country Life.

When municipalities are being crowded and congested by people drawn from the country and from foreign lands, it is the part of wisdom to encourage life in the country; and with electric roads, telephones and rural delivery, the benefits of city life have been extended, and municipal boundaries have been removed. Democrats talk as if Republicans were making concessions to the people of the country by arranging for the extension of rural mail service, when in reality the Republican party is simply aiding the rural districts to come into possession of a portion of their own.

### Democrats "View with Alarm."

Democrats are "viewing with alarm" the possibilities of a deficit in connection with the extension of the rural free delivery service. That there will be a deficit for the first two years it is practically certain. This belongs naturally to the business end of the constructive Republican policy, when it sees how it can best serve the people at present, and recoup the government treasury later. After three years, the rural free delivery service will be more than self-supporting. The receipts of the Postoffice Department have been largely increased already since rural delivery was established, and every route of any age shows a steady increase in pieces of mail handled and in stamps sold and canceled. Yet this cancellation and sale of stamps does not measure the whole effect of rural delivery. Its benefits reach every other department, and much of the general increase in business can be traced to it.

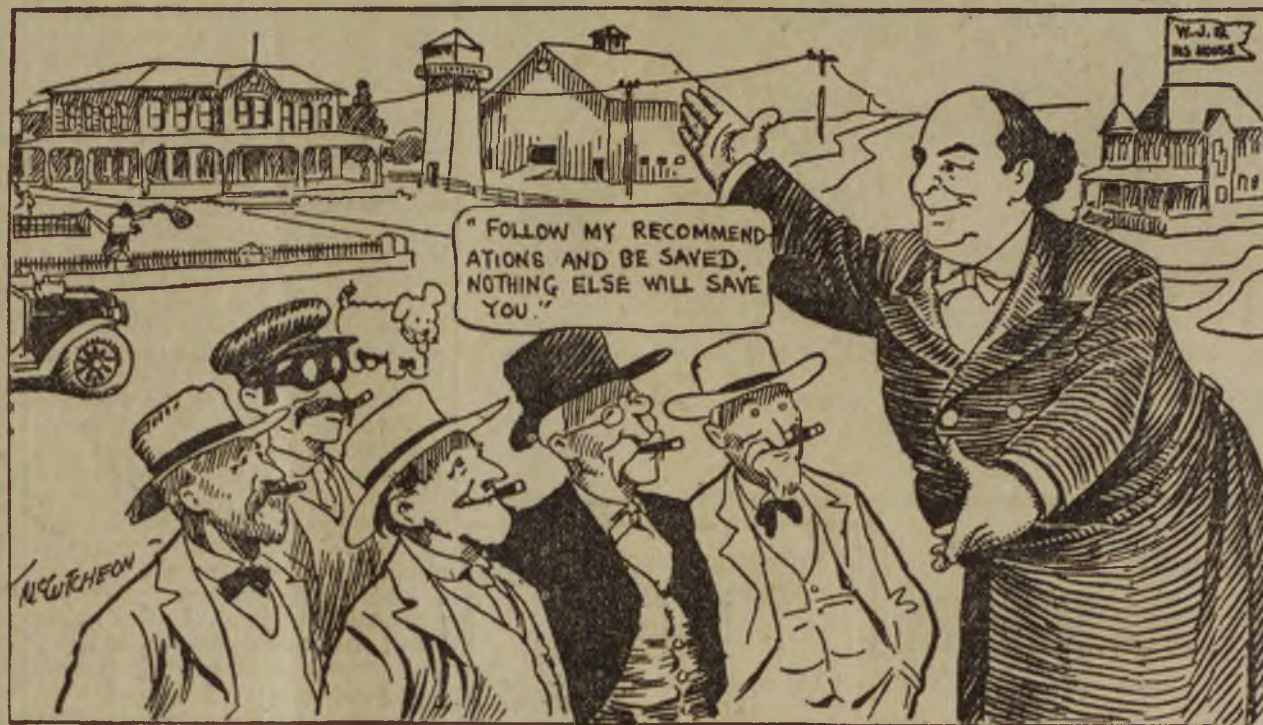
### Aids Character Building.

But is it necessary that the system should be self-supporting to entitle it to the support of the Republican party? Do we maintain schools, found and support colleges because they are self-supporting? Do we not provide general education because that people is greatest and most prosperous which is best educated, and that state most

THEN.



NOW.



—From the Chicago Tribune.

enduring which rests on the foundation of intelligence? And yet no educational influence is more far reaching in its effects, more practical in its results, than that of rural delivery.

### Best Kind of an Investment.

Have we appropriated a hundred millions for increase and support of our navy, whose benefits are great in maintaining our peace with all nations? Having done this, shall we say we cannot appropriate so much as the cost of two battleships for rural free delivery? Shall we not extend the benefits of this system and pay its carriers living wages, when such extension would do more to keep the nation protected against foreign foes, by increasing the intelligence, and therefore the efficiency of the people, who must finally man our ships, than all the navies built by all our millions expended? The people demand this service, and it is not safe to say that the thousands of petitioners who have asked a Republican Congress to extend it, do not want it. There is no government employe who brings so much satisfaction to the people, who works as hard, everything considered, and who receives so little pay, as a rural letter carrier.

### Makes Country Life Attractive.

Rural free delivery taken in connection with the telephone, the bicycle and the trolley, accomplishes much toward lessening the isolation of farm life and making it brighter and more attractive. In the immediate past the lack of just such facilities as these has driven many of the more active and restless men and women from the farms to the cities, for they rebelled at loneliness and the absence of mental companionship. It is unhealthy and undesirable for the cities to grow at the expense of the country, and rural free delivery is not only a good thing in itself, but it is good because it is one of the causes which check the unwholesome tendency toward urban concentration of our population, at the expense of the country district.

**Championed by Republican Party.**  
Under Republican rule this service, fraught with so much good to the people of the rural communities, has been nurtured and cared for until it has become one of our permanent institutions, against which no really intelligent citizen should dare to raise his voice. In his message to Congress in 1900, referring to this service, President McKinley said:

"This service ameliorates the isolation of farm life, conduces to good roads, and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption and make it a serious burden. Its actual application has shown that it increases postal receipts and can be accompanied by reduction in other branches of the service so that the augmented revenues and accomplished savings together materially reduce the net cost."

President Roosevelt has earned the right to be heard in the present campaign. The people have given him that right and he has accepted it and exercised it.—Kansas City Star.

## BRYAN STICKS TO SILVER FALLACY.

Declines to Let the Public Share His  
Present Monetary Beliefs.

Unpublished Correspondence Reveals Him Still Tenacious to the Theory of 16 to 1.

W. J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, would, if he were elected, and if the conditions of the country seemed to him to become the same as they were in 1896, favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, just as he did in 1896. At least so he said in a personal letter written some months ago to Capt. James Ross, of Columbus, Ohio, and now for the first time brought to the attention of the public.

But strange though it may seem to the unsophisticated Mr. Bryan most emphatically does not want his convictions on this subject made public. He not only refuses to discuss the question, but he also refuses to allow his former discussion of it to be printed.

**Answers to Taft's Inquiry.**  
However, the problem which puzzled Mr. Taft in his speech delivered last Monday in Cincinnati now is solved. And thereby hangs a tale and five interesting letters. Four of the letters throw much light on Mr. Bryan's attitude toward "free silver," though the most important of all, the letter which Mr. Bryan marked "Personal," cannot be printed unless he gives his permission.

Mr. Taft said of Mr. Bryan: "He does not now say whether he is still in favor of the free coinage of silver. He does not now answer the question whether, if he were President and an exigency should arise in which he would be called upon to exercise his discretion affirmatively to maintain the parity between silver and gold, he would exercise that discretion."

**Capt. Ross' Letter to Bryan.**  
Last March Capt. Ross was pondering on the same question, and his wonder took form of a letter to Mr. Bryan, which in part is as follows: "It is said by some that during former campaigns in which you were a Presidential candidate that with equal eloquence you argued in favor of free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but since you have changed your mind and intimate that you may in time change your mind in regard to the question of guaranteed banks."

"Were you right then, and if the conditions were the same now as then would you favor free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1?"  
"JAMES B. ROSS."  
Mr. Bryan's reply was delayed until May. Then he wrote a letter marked "Personal," which Capt. Ross refuses to publish unless Mr. Bryan consents. But Mr. Bryan refuses to consent.

**Not Satisfactory to Ohioan.**  
The tenor of Mr. Bryan's reply, however, is revealed in the second letter

written to him by Capt. Ross on June 24. The letter began:

"Columbus, O., June 24, 1908.—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of May 12 in reply to my letter to you of March 23 last, wherein you state that your argument in 1896 in support of free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was sound and that if conditions were the same now as then it would be an issue and that you would support it with the same energy you did then. In answer thereto I beg to submit the following:"

Then follows Capt. Ross' own views on the monetary situation. He closes by saying: "If you were wrong then, you have been wrong for the last twelve years and are wrong now on the question under discussion. You were then and are now the leader of one of the great political parties, and if you have been wrong for the last twelve years on such a vital question affecting our government and our people you may advocate many other questions equally as detrimental to our people."

### MR. TAFT ON THE AVOIDANCE OF INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLES.

There is a class of capitalists who look upon labor unions as vicious per se, and a class of radical labor unionists who look upon capital as labor's natural enemy. I believe, however, that the great majority of each class are gradually becoming more conciliatory in their attitude the one toward the other. Between them is a larger class, neither capitalist nor labor unionist, who are without prejudice, and I hope I am one of those. The effects of the panic are not over. We must expect industrial depression. This may be fruitful of labor controversies. I earnestly hope that a more conservative and conciliatory attitude on both sides may avoid the destructive struggles of the past.

### Mr. Bryan's Unsafe Record.

The Democratic candidate for President is doing his best to allay the apprehensions of thoughtful men of his own party, as well as the people generally, caused by his advocacy for years of various and dangerous issues. He seems entirely incapable of realizing that when the people come to weigh a Presidential candidate they must, and do, take him for what he has been as well as for what he pretends to be. No man can be a candidate for a high office in this country without having his record taken into account. If that record has been erratic in advocacy of visionary and dangerous schemes, it fixes the character of the man and no one with such a record can be safely trusted with the administration of the government. Mr. Bryan has that record.—Philadelphia Press.

It was Gov. Haskell who devised the scheme of guaranteeing bank deposits. He should now devise some scheme of government guarantees of political reputations.—New York World, Sept. 25.

## SWEDISH-AMERICANS STRONG FOR TAFT.

Little Doubt but that Solid Vote  
Will Be Cast for Taft  
and Sherman.

Expressions of Swedish Clergymen  
Indicate the General Sentiment  
Which Has Been Reached  
After Thought and  
Study.

It is particularly interesting in this campaign to note the almost unanimous way in which the Swedish-American voters are lining up for the Republican national ticket. The Swedes have a well-deserved reputation for thrift and sensible caution in political as well as in personal affairs. They usually study the situation well before making up their minds and are not often misled by glowing promises and shallow logic. The clergymen among the Swedish-Americans are very close to their people and may be accepted as thoroughly representative spokesmen. From all over the country leaders in and out of the pulpit express themselves in a decided manner with reference to the campaign and the issues.

The Rev. V. J. Tengvold of Pullman, the industrial suburb of Chicago, holds a high official position among Swedish ministers, being secretary of the Illinois organization of his sect. "Mr. Taft," says he, "is the strongest and best equipped man ever nominated by any party for President. His good judgment and experience in diplomatic questions, especially in Cuba and the Philippines, place him as one of the foremost statesmen in the world."

### Nation's Interests Demand Taft.

The best interests of the nation demand the election of Taft, in the opinion of Dr. Ludwig Holmes of Evanston, Ill. The Rev. E. G. Chinlund of Red Wing, Minn., believes that the election of Taft assures continuation of the reform work undertaken by Roosevelt's brilliant administration, and that a change in parties at present would be disastrous.

"With the possible exception of Mr. Roosevelt, no citizen in the United States has held more positions of trust and confidence than Mr. Taft, and he always has made good," is the forceful way in which the Rev. Dr. Bergstrom of Cheltenham, Chicago, expresses himself. He has warned his countrymen that if Bryan is elected they may prepare for four years of hard times.

A North Dakota pastor, the Rev. Carl W. Andeer, says that all Swedish-Americans who wish to see our present economical, political, industrial and moral conditions maintained, should vote without mental reservation for "Bill" Taft. Something of this minister's view is shared by the Rev. A. P. Fors, Ph. D., of Englewood, Chicago, who asserts that it is impossible to tell where Bryan's radicalism may lead him, pointing to the many political issues and panaceas he has advocated.

### Democratic Hard Times Remembered.

"We have a bitter recollection of Democratic times and we do not wish their return," says the Rev. L. Johnson of Kensington, Minn. Judge Taft, he believes, is most emphatically the right man for President.

The Rev. Dr. P. Martinson of South Chicago, Ill., says: "Mr. Bryan longs to be President regardless of how he gets the office. His motto is 'If I can't win on one issue I will try some other.' Such a man is unfit to be trusted. Mr. Taft is a man who has conscientiously performed all duties of state entrusted to him. He is a man of strong character and will follow the course mapped out by Roosevelt."

The election of Taft would insure the speedy completion of the restoration of industrial activity, in the opinion of the Rev. J. A. Eckstrom, of Worcester, Mass. This clergyman thinks the setbacks recently have been through fear of a possible change in administration. He has pointed out that Taft's labors in various parts of the globe fit him conspicuously to serve a cosmopolitan people.

### Dissenters Hard to Find.

It is difficult to find in Chicago or anywhere else for that matter, Swedish clergymen who are opposed to Judge Taft. The Rev. M. C. Ransenc, of 79 West Huron street, is a particularly strong advocate of the Republican candidate, believing that Bryan cannot be depended upon, and that he will seize any issue to win votes. In his support of Taft, his brother clergymen in Chicago include such men as the Rev. Dr. S. Pearson, the Rev. G. A. Ellicott, the Rev. Anders Andre, the Rev. G. S. Ohlund of Bethel Church, Englewood, the Rev. Joshua Oden of Irving Park, the Rev. Gottfried Nelson of Trinity Church, Lake View; the Rev. John Lundeen of Irving Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. P. A. Hjelm of the Swedish Baptist Church, and the Rev. Oscar N. Olson of St. Paul's Church.

The Rev. Andre, in a vigorous expression, says: "Honesty and fidelity are inherent in the heart of every Northman. We have no use for Bryan because he preaches class hatred and his principles are otherwise untenable. Should he win our country will receive a setback."

"Mr. Taft is a man of the people," says the Rev. Oden, "with great experi-

ence in statesmanship and a full understanding of the laboring man's condition."

### Taft Stands for Progress.

The Rev. Nelson will support Taft because he believes that candidate stands for the most progressive policies. All of these men, it will be observed, are able to give good reasons for their political attitude, and this is the invariable rule. "Where poverty and want among thousands would result from unfortunate disturbances, extreme caution is necessary in choosing the head of the government," remarks the Rev. Olson, adding, "We can place implicit confidence in Mr. Taft."

"No thinking man can have any confidence in Bryan," asserts the Rev. G. A. Brandelle, of Denver. "I shall vote for Taft because his character as a statesman is faultless and because he is experienced and broad-minded and will push along the good things President Roosevelt has started," declares the Rev. Adolf Hult, of Omaha.

The Rev. N. J. Forsberg, of Calumet, Mich.; the Rev. Carl P. Edblom, of Andover, Ill.; the Rev. Carl Almin, of Iron Mountain, Mich.; the Rev. J. Ekholm, of Newman Grove, Neb., and the Rev. S. G. Newman, of New Britain, Conn., are a few of the hundreds of Swedish ministers who are earnestly supporting Taft, not because they have to, but because of conviction.

### Let Bryan Talk and Taft Rule.

"Mr. Bryan may have virtues, but political honesty is not one of them," says the Rev. Forsberg. "Let Bryan talk and let Taft rule." The Rev. Almin declares the people of the Michigan mining districts remember with sadness the "blessings of free trade." The Rev. Ekholm says it would be the height of folly to sidetrack the good work instituted by President Roosevelt. "The more Bryan talks," remarks the Rev. Newman, "the more he shows his incompetency as a statesman."

More interviews are unnecessary to show the political trend among the Swedish-American voters, and it is safe to say that their solid vote may be counted in the Republican column.

### BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Tom Watson, the Populist Leader,  
Recalls Certain Contributions.  
(From Statement of Thomas E. Watson.)

"Bryan well knew that the Parker campaign fund of 1904 was raised by the Wall street element of his party. He said so time and time again in public speeches and written editorials.

"Yet, he himself did not hesitate to use that campaign fund. It was the money of Ryan and Belmont which paid for the luxurious special train employed by Bryan in his campaigning for Parker.

"According to Bryan himself, the source of the campaign fund of Judge Parker was certainly not less than that of the campaign fund of Roosevelt.

"Bryan's own brother and brother-in-law got \$15,000 of the Parker funds and violated the law of Nebraska by their failure to render an account of what went with it.

"That \$15,000 came from August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan, two of the most notorious of corporation criminals and corruptionists, and although Bryan said he would refund the money he has not done so.

"Before Bryan fires off his man Pettigrew at me again he had better do one of two things, either disgorge Ryan and Belmont's \$15,000 or explain what became of it."

### Jumps Back to Taft.

To the Editor of the New York World:  
The World plays fair with both candidates, Bryan and Taft. That is why half of your readers are Republicans. Two weeks ago I wrote you endorsing Bryan. Since then I have changed my mind and shall vote for Taft.

I do this because Bryan, if elected, will have a Republican Senate and House opposed to him. Not a bill can be passed without the aid of the Republicans. Bryan will be tied hand and foot. Taft, if elected, will be foot-free. He will have experienced cabinet officers, like Root, Straus, Garfield and Cortelyou ready to go right to work and bring the old prosperity back.

Bryan can do nothing but wrangle and cause delay. What does he know about Panama, the Philippines, Cuba, the South American republics and our army and navy?

JOHNATHAN RIGDON.

New York, Sept. 29.

### Watterson's Ex-Opinion of Bryan.

In 1896 this is what Henry Watterson thought of Mr. Bryan:

"Mr. William J. Bryan has come to Kentucky and Kentuckians have taken his measure. He is a boy orator. He is a distinguished dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political faker. He is not of the material of which the people of the United States have ever made a President, nor is he even of the material of which any party has ever before made a candidate for the Presidency.

"This youngster, who has set himself up as the financial teacher of the American people, travels over the land with a tireless tongue and a voluminous vocabulary blandly telling the people of the impossible things that will happen in the future with free coinage of silver when he is utterly ignorant of the simplest facts of our past financial history."

It must be admitted that Bryan advocating Roosevelt policies is a much more attractive proposition than Bryan advocating his own policies.—Pocahontas Herald Transcript.



## DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU

**T**HAT a man's life is full of crosses and temptations? He comes into this world without his consent and goes out of it against his will, and the trip between the two is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contraries is one of the features of the trip.

When he is little the big girls kiss him and when he is grown up the little girls kiss him. If he is poor he is a bad manager, if he is rich he is dishonest. If he needs credit he can't get it, if he is prosperous everyone wants to do him a favor.

If he is in politics its for the pie, if he is out of politics you can't find a piece for him and he is no good to his country. If he doesn't give to charity he is a stingy cuss, if he does its for show. If he is actively religious he is a hypocrite, if he takes no interest in religion he is a hardened sinner.

If he gives affection he is a soft specimen, if he cares for no one he is cold-blooded. If he dies young there was a great future before him, if he lives to an old age he has missed his calling.

The road is rocky but man loves to travel it, and after all there is a good deal of satisfaction in having a fine piano, whose mellow tones will cheer him up.

Respectfully,

**THE THOMPSON PIANO CO.**  
GENOA, ILLINOIS

## DOINGS OF THE WEEK

THE assistance of all subscribers is invited and solicited in making this department interesting. Any item of news left at the office, in the box at the east corner of the Exchange Bank building or given the editor on the street will be greatly appreciated. If you have visitors or have been away yourself or if you know anything good about your neighbors tell us about it.

## WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

RATES: 5 lines or less, 25 cents for first week and 15 cents for each following week; over five lines, 5 cents per line first week and 3 cents per line for each following week.

FOR SALE—4 residences in Genoa, 160 acres raw land in McPherson county, S. D. and 160 acres raw land in Brown county, S. D., \$10.00 an acre. W. H. SAGER, Genoa, Ill. Phone No. 6-41-11

**Advertising Rates**  
Space Advertising—8 and 10 cents per column inch. Full page, \$10.00.  
Locals—5 cents per line.  
Wants, Found and Lost Ads—See Want Column.  
Cards of Thanks—5 cents per line.  
Resolutions—3 cents per line.  
Society Notices of meetings, when no admission fee is charged—Free.

### Read the Want ads.

Coats, coats, coats at Olmsted's. Mrs. Sarah Holroyd is visiting in Chicago.

Children's hats just received at Mrs. Bagley's.

State street styles of shoes at F. W. Olmsted's.

Miss Eva Sager of Chicago is visiting home folks.

See the new styles in ladies' shoes at Olmsted's.

Mrs. E. F. Dusenberre was in Chicago Wednesday.

Mrs. O. L. Koch of Hampshire was a caller Monday.

John Awe is seriously ill at his home in New Lebanon.

Mrs. R. D. Hawley was an Elgin visitor Wednesday.

The new high collars and ruch-

ing at F. W. Olmsted's.

Mrs. Charles Nelson is spending the week in Chicago.

Mrs. Geo. J. Patterson was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

Mrs. F. J. Drake returned Friday from Janesville, Iowa.

Dance at the new pavilion Saturday evening of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wolters were Elgin visitors Saturday.

Fred Weed of Hampshire was a business caller Wednesday.

The latest in new ox blood and tan ladies' shoes at Olmsted's.

Mrs. Wm. Jeffery and Mrs. E. J. Buss were Elgin visitors Monday.

C. F. Thompson was out from Chicago Wednesday and Thursday.

The Genoa Woman's Club was organized for the season Wednesday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Altenburg, Friday, Oct. 9, 1908, a boy.

Mrs. Jas. M. Harvey has gone to Detroit, Mich., for a month's visit.

Mrs. Henry Leonard is spending the week with Chicago relatives.

A large shipment of ladies' shoes direct from Boston at Olmsted's.

Mrs. Bagley spent Tuesday in

the city buying new millinery goods.

New dress and suit materials at Olmsted's.

Perkins & Rosenfeld make a specialty of plumbing and plumbing repairs.

Flannelettes, tennis flannels, winter underwear, hosiery at F. W. Olmsted's.

Feed Grinding—I will grind feed every Saturday after this date. Wm. HECHT 6-21\*

Misses Tillie Awe and Mamie Krause were week end visitors in Elgin and Huntley.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wells of Harmony were Sunday guests at the home of Henry Merritt.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rich of Hampshire were Saturday guests at the home of E. B. Arnold.

The Royal Neighbors will meet at the home of Mrs. W. H. Sager on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20.

The leading styles in ladies' and misses' coats at Olmsted's.

Mrs. Bert Holroyd left Tuesday for a visit with friends at Arlington Heights for a few days.

Mrs. Edna Wharton were Chicago visitors Thursday.

Mrs. S. H. Stiles and Mrs. L. C. Shaffer of Sycamore were Chicago passengers Wednesday morning.

That select line of silver novelties at Martin's is worthy your inspection. Everything guaranteed.

Mrs. Geo. J. Patterson left on Tuesday evening for an extended visit with her parents at Lineville, Iowa.

"Your money back if not satisfactory," is the way G. H. Martin, the jeweler, conducts his repair department.

Stop at Edington's new restaurant for a nice home made pie. The new restaurant phone number is 125.

The latest in ladies' coats at F. W. Olmsted's.

Mrs. Charles Maderer returned from Elgin Sunday, where she has been undergoing treatment at Sherman hospital.

Try a dish of the genuine Mexican Chili Con Carne at the New Restaurant. The new restaurant phone number is 125.

F. W. Olmsted has a most attractive line of little folks' coats and bonnets in Polar Bear, Plush and Astrakan in all colors.

Frank Scott is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from his duties as mail carrier on route 3. He is now at Canyon City, Texas.

The new pavilion will be ready Saturday evening of this week and dancing will be in order. Bigger and better than before.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clefford accompanied the former's sister to Chicago Friday, the latter returning to her home at Valparaiso.

\$10 REWARD for information leading to arrest of parties who stole my watch at Hart on Wednesday morning. Irvine R. Crawford.

Mr. and Mrs. Buck and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Plapp of Malta were Sunday guests at the home of G. H. Martin, the jeweler.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Knox, Miss Mabel Foster and E. C. Smith of Chicago were week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hudson.

When cleaning house why not brighten the furniture with China-lac? You will be agreeably surprised at the result. Perkins & Rosenfeld.

Geo. Geithman will soon move to Genoa to spend the winter. In the spring he will move onto the farm which he recently purchased of his father.

Mrs. Ashmore and son, Joseph, have returned to their home at Elizabeth, Ill., after a visit at the home of Mrs. Ashmore's nephew, Wm. Jeffery.

Why don't you deposit your money in the Farmers' State Bank and get interest for six months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum? Try it. tf

Mrs. Riceborough and daughter, Belle, and Mrs. Horace Stocking of Lindenwood, Ill., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Martin Tuesday.

Go to the new restaurant for a nice lunch, short orders, oysters in any style. The new restaurant phone number is 125.

Miss Flora Buck returned from Chicago Wednesday where she submitted to a nasal operation in treatment of catarrh.

HOUSE TO RENT—Everything in good condition, being practically new. Cement sidewalk from postoffice to door of house. Inquire of W. H. Jackman. 5-tf

F. G. Hudson has gone to Indiana in the interests of Cracraft, Leich Electric Co. Mrs. Hudson will visit her parents in Chicago during his absence.

The Genoa base ball team (patched up for the occasion) went over to Hampshire Sunday and defeated the team of that place, the score being 9 to 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holroyd accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. N. P. Thurber of Savanna, left this week for a visit with their son, A. L., at Monticello, Minn.

A farewell reception was given in honor of Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Slaughter on Monday evening, a large number being present. Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter were presented with four pieces of solid silver.

The Republican-Journal has received a postal from Carl Schwarz, giving information that he will soon sail for America. He has been visiting his old home in Germany during the past three months.

Christian Science services are held at Slater's hall every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Everyone is welcome. Testimony meeting is held at the same place the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7:45 o'clock. tf

Lee A. Wylde's automobile has been rebuilt and now has power to climb any ordinary hill at top speed. A new double engine replaces the old single cylinder, the wheel base lengthened and other improvements made.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society will have a special meeting on Tuesday afternoon Oct. 20, at the home of Mrs. Will Abraham. The ladies are preparing a box of clothing to be sent to Marcy Home in Chicago and desire a good attendance at the meeting. Secretary.

E. A. Sowers left on Sunday for Baltimore. After a visit at the Maryland city he will go to Norfolk, Va., where there is a lady of his acquaintance. No one knows the exact date, but it is quite certain that plans are being made for a wedding. Elmer was escorted to Chicago by Postmaster Patterson who placed the "stamp" of approval on the transaction.

The moving picture show given by the Bijou Amusement Co at the opera house Tuesday evening was the best of the kind ever seen in Genoa. The pictures were all high grade and presented without the usual flicker which is so tiring to the eyes. This same company will entertain again on October 20 and 27. If you enjoy a show of this nature do not fail to attend.

Last Thursday night a valuable horse belonging to Robt. Gallagher forced its foot between a door and the iron door sill. The door being locked a trap was thus formed, becoming tighter as the horse tried to free itself. When found in the morning the flesh of the leg was torn so badly that about three inches of the bone was exposed. Dr. Danforth is treating the animal.

WANTED—SUCCESS MAGAZINE requires the services of a man in Genoa to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods unusually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 per day, with commission option. Address, with references, R. C. Peacock, Room 102, Success Magazine Bldg., New York. 6-21

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### ITEMS STOLEN FROM COLUMNS OF EXCHANGES

#### 1 ACRE CUCUMBERS, \$250.00

Two More Horses Stolen from Dundee Stables Last Week, Making Three During Past Month

From a crop of one acre of cucumbers Julius Voigt of Hampshire received a little over \$250 when delivered at the pickle factory.

The Elgin city council by a vote of 8 to 6 refused to grant a permit to a Mormon missionary giving him the right to use the streets of Elgin for public meetings under police supervision.

Two fine horses were stolen from their stables in East Dundee last week, making the third theft inside of a month, it being a clean get-away in all three cases. The horse owners of Dundee have now organized a protective association.

Found guilty on the charge of striking Anna Steeve, a small woman weighing only ninety pounds, Geo. D. Smith, a wealthy resident of Elburn, and a powerful six-footer, was ordered to pay the woman \$2,000 in the circuit court at Geneva Friday.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. the big \$40,000,000 mail order concern, according to the annual report, has been hit a body blow in the last year, the report showing that the sales decreased more than ten million dollars in that time or a trifle more than twenty per cent. Not only this, but its financial condition has been weakened to such an extent that the surplus is \$800,000 less than last year.

Marengo News: During the past summer a swarm of bees took possession of the house on W. H. Renwick's farm and stored a large quantity of honey between the plaster and the outside of the house. The first of the week he had some of the siding removed and by actual weight secured fifty-five pounds of choice honey. A. P. Maguire has had a similar experience with his new house, and has removed a large quantity of bee sweetness.

The business of Cornell Broth-

ers, which has been a partnership the last twelve years, is now incorporated, the change taking effect October 1st, 1908. The corporation is under the name and style of "Cornell Brothers," the capital stock being \$250,000. The factory properties are located at Huntley, Garden Prairie, Maple Park and Harmony, Illinois, where they are manufacturing large quantities of condensed milk, these plants receiving the milk daily from more than four hundred farms.

An automobile ran over and killed a dog. It was an unavoidable accident, but instead of hurrying away, or even making a careless offer of a bank note, the owner stopped the car, had inquiries made, mingled her tears with those of the children who had lost their pet, and when she returned home sent them a sympathetic letter together with a valuable dog of the same breed as theirs. The incident happened in England, and the woman who gave to motorists this lesson in courtesy and good-feeling is the Princess of Wales—Youth's

Companion.

Somonask Revellie: A most cowardly and contemptible act was committed last Sunday night when some one poisoned the little burro which has furnished so much enjoyment to Mr. and Louis Betz's children. The burro, which was a present to the children from their uncle, George Betz, of Colorado, was found dead in the barn yard leading off from the pasture, Monday morning. The cause of its death was soon learned when a large quantity of paris green was found on the ground where the burro and other animals in the pasture were usually given salt.

### Auction Sale

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The undersigned will sell at public auction on Main street, Genoa, Saturday, October 17, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the household goods belonging to the late Rosa Bauman. In the lot are new heating and cook stoves, tables, chairs, chamber suits, etc. H. M. CRAWFORD, administrator S. Abraham, auctioneer.

## GENOA OPERA HOUSE

OCTOBER 20

## Bijou Amusement Show

The Most Advanced Moving Picture Show

Traveling

Entire Change of Program  
Each Week

Presenting highest class Life Motion Pictures and Illustrated Songs, Specialties and Music.

Over a mile of moving pictures, many of them hand colored and tinted.

Great spectacular films and side splitting American comedies together with classic picture dramas, etc.

Mr. William M. Conway lectures on the pictures.

Admission: Adults 20c; Children 10c

# EXTRA SPECIAL!

FOR FOUR DAYS

Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday  
October 16, 17, 19, 20

On the above days we are going to offer inducements that should command your attention. We want you to come in and get acquainted with our stock and we are willing to make a sacrifice in order to get the men of Genoa and vicinity interested in the good qualities that mark this store in every department. On the dates mentioned above we make the following offers:

TRADE \$3.00--We give you a 25c Necktie.

TRADE \$5.00--We give you a 50c Necktie.

TRADE \$10.00--We give you your choice of goods to the value of \$1.00.

TRADE \$25.00--We give you your choice of goods to the value of \$2.50.

## GOOD CLOTHES AND FURNISHINGS

When you give us a dollar in trade you will always get a dollar's worth of goods. When we make you a present you will find that it is absolutely a present in every sense of the word. Our line of clothing and furnishings is absolutely first class in every detail, and let us remind you that no detail has been forgotten. Note these makes

Adler Clothes, Overcoats  
Monarch, Elgin and Silver Shirts  
Kalamazoo Pants, Warranted

We have a strong line of Boys' and Youths' Overcoats from \$2.50 up. Fall and Winter caps. Gloves from 10c to \$2.00 per pair. Rain Coats and Cravettes. The best line of Woolen Underwear in Genoa.

WE'VE GOT THE GOODS AND WANT TO PLEASE. COME AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SPECIAL SALE.

Pickett *The* Clothier  
Genoa, Illinois



The Whitest  
The Purest  
The Best

We stake our reputation on this excellent flour. If we are willing to go that far, surely you can safely try one sack. You will find it all we claim for it and more.

IT IS THE PERFECT FLOUR  
**DUVAL & KING**



# JOHN HENRY



## ON POKER PLAYING

BY GEO. V. HOBART, ("HUGH M'HUGH.")

Dear Bunch: So now you're at Monte Carlo, eh?

Geef you and Alice must be having the time of your lives hiking over Europe, handing out good money to hotel clerks and bad French to hotel waiters all day long.

Oh, what bliss, what joy must be your portion, Bunch, when you squeeze into one of those French cafes, grab a French menu card, glance over the "ready-to-serve," and in a confidential tone give an order like this to your French waiter: "Avec le beaucoup pomme de terre. Donnez-moi de l'eau chaude; je vais me raser. Avec get a move on you!"

Then in a French hour and a half your French waiter hurries back and serves you a culinary melodrama



Handing Out Bad French to Hotel Waiters.

wherein each swallow is a thrill and your stomach gets up and yells at every climax.

I can see you and Alice sitting there, spilling Schenectady French all over the tablecloth, while the waiter gets a stone bruise on his palate from holding back his Parisian laughter.

Now don't wrinkle the map when you read this, Bunch, because I've been present when you blurted out some of your French with the ossified accent and it's a scream all right.

Remember that day in Martin's here in littleoldnewyork when you ordered lamb chops and a baked potato in French? The waiter bowed, said, "Oui, M'sieu!" and brought you a bowl of vegetable soup and a morning paper!

That's how good your French is, my lad.

It's almost as bad as Fred Perry's—and that's going some.

I met Fred and Henri Leoni at the Bingle club not long ago, and they put it all over me.

With Henri speaking almost-French and Fred gesticulating nearly-French there wasn't anything left for me to do but call the waiter and talk booze.

I found out later that Fred knows exactly nine ordinary French words, including m'cest pas and avec plaisir, but he has memorized the name of every street in Paris.

So when Fred exhorts his nine ordinary words he rushes all over the city, out to Vaugirard, over to the Batignolles, to Clichy, by Rues and side streets to the eastern Boulevards Beaumarchais and St. Denis, then across lots to the western Boulevard des Italiens, then with a hop, skip and jump, he's in the Place de la Concorde and off into the Champs-Élysées—it's immense!

Fred can sit there and rattle off the names of the streets in Paris so eloquently that the average listener begins to cuss himself inwardly because he didn't learn French enough to follow the Guy de Maupassant story which he thinks Fred is telling.

A has le Fred!

I notice in your letter, Bunch, that you met some of your old pals in



Uncle Gregory is the Original Human Safe.

Paris and that you stayed up all night playing poker.

It's a good old wheeze, Bunch, and no doubt Alice believed you when you brought home the nine million francs you won.

Of course she didn't stop to think that nine million francs is only about \$2.40 in real money. But why wake her up?

If you really had to play poker, Bunch, I'm glad you stayed up all night at it. When you first mentioned the word in your letter I was afraid to read further for fear I'd see that at 12 o'clock you got a kink in your instep and quit four dollars winner.

If you play the game, play it like a sport, Bunch, and wear overshoes to keep your feet warm.

I hate the poker player who gets

congestion of the ankles every time he wins two dollars over his car fare.

Poker players are divided into two classes; the Companions of the Cold Feet and the Little Brothers of the Boost.

The Companions of the Cold Feet make the most money, but the Little Brothers of the Boost have all the fun—and this would be a pretty tough old world if we couldn't have a bit of fun with each other, wouldn't it, Bunch?

We're living out in the country all the year round now, and once or twice a week the neighbors drop in of an evening and try to drag money away from us.

Uncle Gregory Grant and Aunt Julia from Kansas City are visiting at Uncle Peter's house across the road.

Uncle Gregory is the original human safe. You can't get money out of him with an ax.

He came to New York on a visit some years ago with a red undershirt and a ten-dollar bill.

He stayed two weeks and never changed anything.

Uncle Gregory is a charter member in Zero Lodge of the Companions of the Cold Feet.

Uncle Gregory never sat in a game in his life without being prepared to have pneumonia in both heels the moment he was six dollars ahead of the game.

He plays them close to his appendicitis, unkie does, and every time he fills a four-flush he feels an awful draught on the floor.

He has his feet so well trained that every time their owner rakes in a pot with four blue checks in it they give him the icelouse signal to cease firing and cash in before the bank explodes.

We had a little poker party at our house last Monday night, and for several days after we bought costly trifles with the money left by our loving neighbors.

These was Uncle Gregory and Aunt Julia, George Rigaby and his wife, Maude, George's mother-in-law, Mrs. Lorenz, Peaches and yours respectfully.

Uncle Peter and Aunt Martha don't play poker, so they went out in the



Had a Little Poker Party at Our House.

other room and played the phonograph.

I think the phonograph won, because they are both easy.

George Rigaby is a member in good standing of the Little Brothers of the Boost, and he can laugh louder and mean it when he loses three dollars than any man I ever met.

But George's wife, Maude, takes two aces and a pair of jacks seriously, while her mother, Mrs. Lorenz is the corresponding secretary in the Woman's Annex to the Companions of the Cold Feet.

She certainly runs Uncle Greg. a close second when it comes to getting frappe in the pedals.

Every time Mrs. Lorenz is separated from 50 cents something in her mind seems to give way with a crash.

But Uncle Greg. and Mrs. Lorenz love money so much that every time they bet a blue check they close their eyes and pretend it was a white one.

Any time you see a silver dollar with all the tail feathers pulled out of the eagle it's a cinch the bird once belonged to Mrs. Lorenz and the parting was a bitter one.

She is the original Tessie Tightwad.

Ever thine,  
J. H.

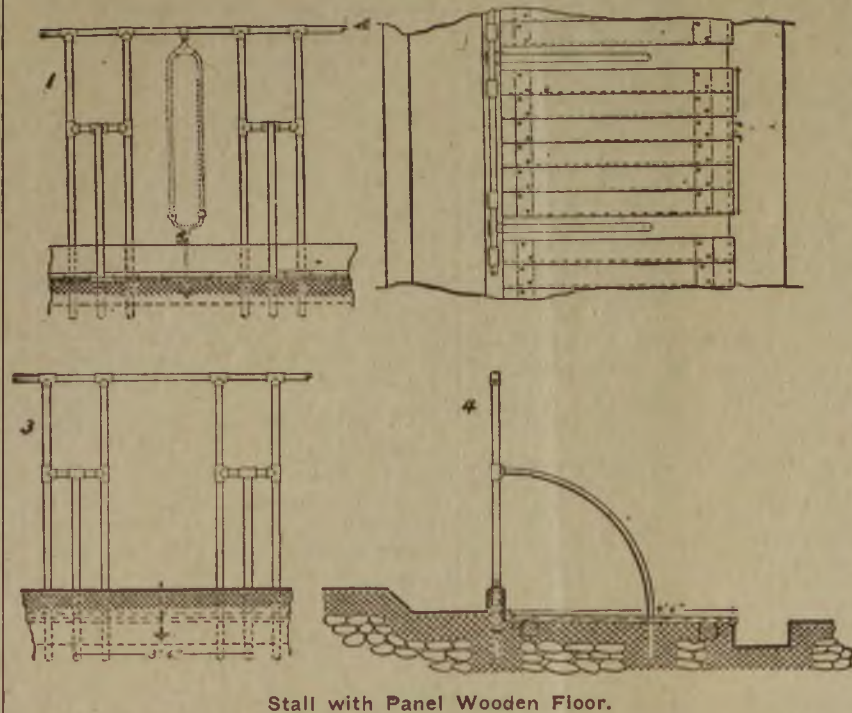
(Copyright, 1908, by G. W. Dillingham Co.)

How They Stand Great Heat.

"Persons who complain of the heat when the thermometer reaches the nineties," said a steamship engineer, "seldom think of the discomforts of men employed in gas works, in blast furnaces and in steamships, where the firemen have to endure an atmosphere ranging from 118 to 140 degrees. In all these and many other places where big boilers are located, the men wear very little clothing, and while they undoubtedly suffer from the exposure, they do not feel the heat as much as might be supposed. The explanation of this fact is that these men are not reached by the humidity. They are working in places where the artificial heat is so intense as to drive out the humidity, and 118 or more degrees of heat in a pure, dry air is not felt so much as a mixture of 90 degrees of heat and 80 per cent. of humidity, that tells on people and sorely tries their vitality."

# WHY THE COW BARN MUST BE SANITARY

Clean Milk Cannot Be Produced If It Is Not.



One of the most important things in connection with the production of clean milk is that of a clean barn. Without it, absolutely pure milk cannot be produced. Time was when any old place was considered good enough for the cow, and the cow barn was synonymous with filth and foul smell. Nowadays, however, farmers are coming more and more to realize that successful dairying cannot be carried on without paying due attention to sanitary stable conditions. Light, ventilation, cleanliness are all matters that must be given consideration if the cows are to be kept healthy and the milk product is not contaminated before it can be removed from the stable.

An ideal barn for cows is a one-story structure of wood with plenty of light and provided with the King system of ventilation. The floor, wall and manger should be of cement; the ceiling may well be of lath and plaster, and swing stanchions should be used for ties.

In a building of such construction it was found that the cement floor was too hard for the cows to stand on and was the cause of various troubles, such as garget, etc.; consequently it

was later covered with two-inch matched pine flooring, which gave better results.

In building again we would substitute panel floors for stalls, as shown in an illustration. Two pieces 4x4 inches by 3 feet are laid in the concrete, and a panel three feet wide made of 2x6-inch matched plank nailed to them. The panel projects over the gutter about one inch. A space of six inches is left between panels which is cemented level with the top of the plank. This admits of laying up a panel and putting in a new one without disturbing the rest of the floor. In putting down a floor in a new barn, or in replacing an old floor, it is recommended that tar be used in the joints and on the lower surface of the floor.

In the construction of a barn intended for the production of certified milk care should be taken to have as few posts as possible, and preferably no cross beams or braces should be exposed. The interior should be smooth with no place for the lodgment of dust.

With the construction of such character that a barn may be kept clean, it only remains to use energy, water, and washing powder.

## THE WINTERING OF CATTLE

By Director H. J. Waters, Missouri Experiment Station.

In general the age of the animal will affect materially the kind, quality and amount of feed that may profitably be used in wintering. In other words, the age will determine largely whether they are to be fed liberally on palatable and nutritious feeds, or to be roughed through on coarse fodders of the cheapest sort.

Young cattle will require the former class of feeds in more liberal quantities, while the older cattle will be able to utilize to advantage the poorer and coarser grades. This is principally true because it is more important to keep the animals gaining steadily at the age of 6 to 18 months than later.

Checking the rate of gain after 24 months of age, when the rate of growth has naturally declined, and when the tendency of the animal to lay on fat begins to assert itself, will make much less difference than if it is checked in the earlier stages when the tendency to grow and not to fatten is much more marked.

It is believed that to make growth at the natural or proper time, that is, when the animal is young, and when the tendencies of the entire organism are to convert food into gain, and when it may be made with the least expense of food, room, labor and investment, will be highly advantageous as compared with so feeding the animal as to restrict the growth at this age and depend upon making up this deficiency by liberal feeding later.

In fact, it is believed that from birth until the steer goes to grass at the age of 12 months, there should be sufficient food of a palatable and nutritious character to supply the requirements of the maximum growth of which each individual is capable, without laying on any considerable quantity of fat. This is, of course, on the supposition that they are not to be fed out as baby beef. In case they are to be made into baby beef, naturally the quicker they are made fat, the greater the profit in the feeding. The first winter, between the ages of 6 and 12 months, is not the time to attempt to utilize cheap, coarse fodders extensively, like stover, etc. These materials should be used chiefly on older cattle.

It goes without saying that from 12 to 18 months of age the cattle should receive an abundance of nutritious grass, so as to promote a uniform and rapid growth or to approximate the full capacity of the animal for growth and to lay on as much fat as possible, for gains at pasture are cheap, and all the fat it is possible to make here will be made at the very minimum of expense.

A Variety of Crops.—It is profitable to grow a variety of crops rather than one, as this gives crops to be marketed at different times of year. This increases the regularity of the farmer's income and distributes it over a greater period. This in turn enables him to do business on a smaller capital.

Make Fences Strong.—Make the fences so strong that the animals cannot get through them.

As to the winter treatment from the ages of 18 to 24 months, all will depend upon what the immediate future of animal is to be. If it is to be grazed the following summer as a two-year-old, it should be made to utilize the cheap fodders on the farm, eat out the stalk fields, etc. In any case, it should not be permitted to lose in weight, but should be made to gain liberally, so long as it does not lay on any fat.

The laying on of fat at this juncture is unprofitable if the animal is grazed, for two reasons.

First, it is unnecessarily expensive to make fat by partial feeding. As has already been pointed out, gains made on anything less than full feed are made at a cost that increases directly as the quantity of food is decreased.

Second, fat on an animal affects its ability to make rapid and economical gains the following summer at grass, as has been clearly shown by our results where cattle had been made to gain different amounts in winter and were grazed together the following summer.

Clean Milk on the Farm.—Clean milk is better than pasteurized milk. The pasteurizing of milk is for the sake of destroying the disease germs in it or the too numerous acid ferments. The time will come when all milk will be produced under such cleanly conditions that pasteurization will not be desirable. Even now, the producers of certified milk do not pasteurize, as they say their milk does not need it. On the farm it is possible to entirely control the production of milk and make sure that it is perfectly clean when drawn. But to get such milk some of our cow stables we have seen will have to be radically changed in their general arrangements.

Harden the Wood.—There are many who underestimate the lasting quality of posts cut from catalpa groves of less than five years' growth. However, it is a very common practice to cut the trees when they are not sufficiently well formed for such use. A tree should have sufficient time to harden, no matter how large in diameter it may be; and this is eventually found to be right. While the catalpa is quick to mature into suitable timber it is hardly ready for use as fence posts at five years except in some isolated cases. It would likely prove more satisfactory all around if the trees were allowed to remain in the grove for ten years.

Erie Line Elects Directors.—Peoria.—At a regular meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western railroad held here William K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan and William Rockefeller were elected directors.

## Happenings of Illinois

News Notes of Interest Gathered in Cities, Towns and Villages of the State.

### SHOOTS SON FOR A THIEF.

Troy Man Mistakes Child for Burglar and Fires.

Troy.—In the belief that his nine-year-old son was a burglar, M. D. Merry shot the lad. The boy is a somnambulist and occasionally during his sleep would arise from his bed and walk through the house. Mr. Merry was awakened by a slight noise in his room and saw a figure groping along in the shadow. He called, but received no response, and the figure continued to move toward the door. Reaching for his revolver beneath the pillow, Merry aimed at the retreating figure and fired. A scream brought him to the door with a bound. He had nearly killed his son, who had been walking about the house while fast asleep and had not heard his father's call. The boy was shot through the right arm. Several years ago Merry came near shooting his sister, when she also was walking in her sleep.

### EVANGELIST IS EGGED.

Crowd Angered When "Disclosures" Are Not Made.

Moanmouth.—William Thompson, said to have been a Catholic priest at one time, who has been conducting a series of evangelistic meetings here, advertised to deliver a lecture on "Priests, Women, Confessionals, or Why Priests Should Wed." The announcement caused considerable excitement and the evening previous to his lecture, it is alleged, an effort was made to kidnap the evangelist. He, however, eluded his would-be captors. The news increased the interest in the lecture and an immense audience greeted the man. However, sensational features were omitted. Mr. Thompson was guarded by his boarding place by the police, but a large number of men and boys followed and hurled eggs at him. One of the leaders was arrested and probably other arrests will follow.

### May Build New Church.

Greenview.—Plans are on foot for the erection of a modern church building on the southeast corner of the square where the Presbyterian church now stands. The congregation of the Cumberland and Presbyterian churches have recently united and now purpose to dispose of both of their churches and erect a building costing about \$10,000.

### Leaves \$30,000 and No Relatives.

Middletown.—The estate of John Woods of this town, who died in a Peoria hospital, is estimated at \$30,000. He has no relatives known here. The funeral was held at the Catholic church, Rev. W. J. Drummy, the pastor, officiating. Interment in Pleasant Valley cemetery.

### Rayhill Indicted.

Jana.—The grand jury returned three indictments. An indictment was found against Edward Rayhill for the murder of Asa Cheney. Two indictments were returned against W. H. Fenevy, one for obtaining money under false pretenses and the other for forgery.

### Mason is Fined \$1,000.

Decatur.—Charles Mason, who created a sensation at Moweaqua by marrying the girl he jilted for a sister with whom he had eloped and was captured before he could marry, sprung a surprise here when he pleaded guilty to abduction. He was fined \$1,000.

### Lincoln Couples Held.

Lincoln.—Two Lincoln couples who secured marriage licenses in St. Louis, were placed under arrest shortly after receiving the certificates on a charge of swearing falsely to age in order to secure the papers. They will be held pending an investigation.

### Will Purchase Ground.

Lincoln.—By assessing each member of the Lincoln Chautauqua association \$50 the board of directors intend to purchase the beautiful Brainerd park in which the chautauqua is held. A resolution to this effect was passed at a meeting of the board.

### Mrs. Yates' Funeral.

Jacksonville.—The funeral of Catherine Yates, relict of War Gov. Yates, was held at the residence. Dr. W. F. Short officiated assisted by Rev. J. C. Nate, pastor of Grace M. E. church.

### Says No Smallpox at Virden.

Virden.—E. R. Motley, mayor of Virden, denies that there is any smallpox in Virden at the present time and further asserts that there have been no cases for some time.

### Sell Old Paper for Missions.

Greenview.—After one year of persistent work in which all members of the local Ladies' Missionary society participated, a carload of old paper has been collected and shipped. The proceeds will be devoted to missions.

### Erie Line Elects Directors.

Peoria.—At a regular meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western railroad held here William K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan and William Rockefeller were elected directors.

### POLL TAX HELD LEGAL.

Grafton Mayor Says Thirteen Protesting Voters Must Pay.

Grafton.—Thirteen Grafton voters who were on a strike against the payment of their poll tax will have to pay or be put to work on the streets, according to an ultimatum issued by Mayor Journey. The tax has been imposed for several years to raise money for street improvements. The ordinance authorizing it was attacked, but recently the Jersey county circuit court declared it constitutional. It looked like that left the objectors nothing to do but pay, but 13 are still holding back, declaring they will become martyrs to their convictions. Mayor Journey says it is all the same to him. Suit will be brought against them and if they do not pay, judgment will be enforced by compelling them to work out the tax and the streets will be improved just the same.

### COAL MINE IS SOLD.

Blue Mound Shaft Goes to J. Arthur Brown for \$47,783.04.

Blue Mound.—The property of the Blue Mound Coal Company was sold at public auction by Master in Chancery Black. The total amount of debt, interests and costs was \$47,783.04. James A. McClure of Blue Mound, acting for J. Arthur Brown of Blue Mound, made a bid of \$47,783.04, which was the only bid made. There were no other bidders. The property was sold to Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown is now operating the mine and has been since September 1.

### Railway and Drainage Men Agree.

Belleville.—St. Clair county drainage commissioners and officials of the East St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway Company, who have deadlocked over the question who shall pay for a bridge across the draining canal where it is to cross the Belleville turnpike, compromised. The commissioners are to pay \$3,500 of the cost and the street car company the remainder. It is estimated that the bridge will cost \$7,000.

### Sell Near Beer; Fined.

El Paso.—Five local restaurant and pool hall proprietors were fined \$115 each in the federal court at Peoria on the charge of selling "near beer" without license. The offenders are: H. C. Lane, C. H. Binger, Peter Roberts, H. H. Dorsey and J. C. Brink. El Paso is under a local option law and the prosecutions were started by the prohibitionists.

### Asks Perpetual Franchise.

East St. Louis.—A meeting of the lighting committee of the city council was held to consider the application of the Consumers' Electric Light & Power Company for a franchise to install an electric light system in East St. Louis. The petition and ordinance were presented to the city council, asking for a perpetual franchise.

### Belleville Must Use Bad Water.

Belleville.—Belleville had to get along with bad water, according to the finding of a committee of business men appointed to find out about it. The committee say in their report, just made public, that the water company has made adequate efforts to get a sufficient supply and that the failure is due to lack of quantity.

### Slugged by Negro.

East St. Louis.—Charles Koefele, a merchant and former recorder of St. Clair county, was hit on the head with a hammer by a negro robber. Koefele was badly hurt and was unable to summon assistance before the negro escaped with \$50 in money. The assault occurred in Koefele's grocery store.

### Wheels Bride in Barrow.

Mount Vernon.—Harry Heidler, a groom of one hour, was an interesting spectacle on the streets here wheeling his wife, who was Miss Ethel Barrow, through the streets in a wheelbarrow to the railway station. The performance was compulsory, through a wager with club friends.

### Asks Divorce; Beats Man.

Taylorville.—Al Poll of Stonington instituted divorce proceedings against his wife, Maude Poll. He charges adultery and names Elmer Livergood as correspondent. Poli administered a severe beating to Livergood and was fined three dollars and costs for assault and battery.

### Place Taboo on Lunch Cars.

Lincoln.—No more will lunch cars operate in the streets of Lincoln. The taboo was declared by the city council. A number of the cars were operating.

### Southern Brakeman Is Killed.

New Baden.—J. W. Birmille, a brakeman on the Southern railroad, was killed. He was standing on top of a car when the engine gave a sudden jerk and threw him to the track and the car wheels cut off both legs.

### Small Chunk of Coal Deals Death.

Carlinville.—Thomas Margio was instantly killed in the Superior Coal Company mine at Bend when hit by a piece of coal weighing but a few pounds. He was struck on top of the head. He was 25 years old.

## A SUDDEN GOLD.



Miss Helen Sauerbier, of 815 Main St., St. Joseph, Mich., writes an interesting letter on the subject of catching cold, which cannot fail to be of value to all women who catch cold easily.

## PERUNA ADVISED FOR SUDDEN COLDS.

It Should be Taken According to Directions on the Bottle, at the First Appearance of the Cold.

St. JOSEPH, MICH., Sept., 1901.—Last winter I caught a sudden cold which developed into an unpleasant catarrh of the head and throat, depriving me of my appetite and usual good spirits. A friend who had been cured by Peruna advised me to try it and I sent for a bottle at once, and I am glad to say that in three days the phlegm had loosened, and I felt better, my appetite returned and within nine days I was in my usual good health.

Miss Helen Sauerbier. Peruna is an old and well-tried remedy for colds. No woman should be without it.

## NOT THE RIGHT MAN.



The Rejected—And will nothing make you change your mind? She—'Myes, another man might.

## Ten Years Hence.

Three young men were discussing that awful thing called the future. "I'll be content," said one, "if, in ten years from now, I have \$1,000,000."

"Fiddlesticks!" exclaimed the second, "you want too much. If I have one hundred thousand ten years from now I'll be happy."

The third was a solemn, slow-mannered youth, seldom aroused to excitement. Now, however, he abandoned his recumbent posture on a bed and sat upright.

"Follows," he drawled, "we'll all be lucky, if, ten years from now, we have the price of a square meal."

Which entirely broke up the serious nature of the discussion.

You always get full value in Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The wise man who has a good opinion of himself keeps it to himself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle.

The love of money is the easiest of all roots to cultivate.

FARMS FOR RENT or sale on crop payments. J. MULHALL, Sioux City, Ia.

An occasional failure doesn't discourage a hustler.



KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE (TRADE MARK) PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC. DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c. H. PLANTEN & SON 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.



# BLINDFOLDED

By EARLE ASHLEY WILCOITZ

Copyright 1906 BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY

## SYNOPSIS.

Giles Dudley arrived in San Francisco to join his friend and distant relative Henry Wilton, whom he was to assist in an important and mysterious task, and who accompanied him on the trip through the ferry boat trip into the city. The remarkable resemblance of the two men is noted and commented on by passengers on the ferry. They see a man with snake eyes, which sends a thrill through Dudley. Wilton postpones an explanation of the strange errand Dudley is to perform, but occurrences cause him to know it is one of ordinary meaning. Dudley is summoned to the morgue and there finds the dead body of his friend, Henry Wilton. And thus Wilton dies without ever explaining to Dudley the puzzling work he was to perform in San Francisco. In order to discover the secret mission his friend had entrusted to him, Dudley continues his disguise, and permits himself to be known as Henry Wilton. He learns that there is a boy whom he is charged with securing and protecting, Dudley, mistaken for Wilton, is employed by Knapp to assist in a stock brokerage deal. Giles Dudley finds himself closeted in a room with Mother Borton who makes a confidant of him. He can learn nothing about the mysterious boy further than that it is Tim Terrill and Darby Meeker who are after him. Dudley visits the home of Knapp and is struck by the beauty of Luella, his daughter. Slumming tour through Chinatown. The trip to Chinatown. Giles Dudley learns that the party is being shadowed by Terrill. Luella and Dudley are cut off from the rest of the party and imprisoned in a hallway behind an iron-bound door. Three Chinese ruffians approach the imprisoned couple. A battle ensues. One is knocked down. Giles begins firing. Tim Terrill is seen in the mob. A newly formed mob is checked by shots from Giles' revolver. Policeman Corson breaks down the door with an ax and the couple is rescued. Luella thanks Giles Dudley for saving her life. Knapp appears at the office with no trace of the previous night's debauch. Following his instructions Dudley goes to the office of Stock Exchange, selling Crown Diamond and buying Omega, the object being to crush Decker's life. Knapp appears at the office and tells Giles Dudley that "they've discovered where the boy is."

## CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

"Send six men to 8 o'clock boat. Come with me in back to courtyard of the Palace Hotel at 7:40."

Mother Borton's face changed not a whit at the reading, but at the end she nodded.

"She knows," she said.

"What does it mean?" I asked.

"What is to happen?"

"Don't go, dearie—you won't go, will you?"

"Yes," I said. "I must go."

"Oh," she said; "you may be killed. You may never come back."

"Nonsense," said I. "In broad daylight, at the Palace Hotel? I'm much more likely to be killed before I get home to-night."

Her earnestness impressed me, but my resolution was not shaken. Mother Borton rested her head on the table in despair at my obstinacy.

"Well, if you will, you will," she said at last; "and an old woman's warnings are nothing to you. But if you will put your head in the trap I'll do my best to make it safe after you get it there. You just sit still, honey."

And she took the candle and went to a corner, where she seated herself at a stand.

Mother Borton appeared to have some difficulty in arranging her words to her liking. She seemed to be writing, but the pen did not flow smoothly. At last she was done, and sealing her work in an envelope she brought the flickering light once more to the table.

"Take that," she said, thrusting the envelope into my hand. "If you find a one-eyed man when you get into trouble give him that letter I've written, and it may do you some good. It's the best I can do for you. You'd better go now and get some sleep. You may need it."

I thanked Mother Borton and pressed her hand, and she held the candle as I tiptoed down the stairs, joining my waiting guards and went out into the night.

"Where are Barkhouse and Phillips?" I asked, as we turned our faces toward the west.

Porter gave a low whistle, and as this failed to bring an answer, followed it with one louder and more prolonged. We listened, but no response came.

"We'd better get out of here," said Wilton. "There's no telling what may happen when they hear that whistle."

"Hist! What's that?" said Porter, drawing me back into a doorway.

There were running steps on the block above us, and I thought a shadow darted from one side of the street to the other.

"There seem to be friends waiting for us," said I. "Just get a good grip of your clubs, boys, and keep your revolvers handy in case they think they have a call to stop us."

"Hold on," said Porter. "There's a gang of 'em there. I see a dozen of 'em, and if we're the ones they're after we had better cut for it."

"I believe you are right," said I, peering into the darkness. I could see a confused mass, but whether of men or boxes I could only guess.

"We'll go up there, and you can cut around the other way," said Porter. "There's no need for any one to risk it. We'll cut together."

"This way then," said Wilton. "I know this part of town better than you do. Run on your toes." And he darted past Borton's and plunged into an alley that led toward the north. Porter and I followed as quietly as possible through the dark and noisome cut-off to Pacific street. Wilson turned

toward the bay, and crossing the street at the next corner followed the main thoroughfare to Broadway.

"I guess we're all right now," he gasped, as we turned again to the west, "but we'd best keep to the middle of the street."

And a little later we were in sight of the house of mystery which fronted, forbidding and gloomy as ever, on Montgomery street, and I was soon in my room and in bed for what sleep I could snatch.

At the earliest light of the morning I was once more astir, but half-refreshed by my short and broken rest, and made my dispositions for the day. I ordered Porter, Fitzhugh, Brown, Wilson, Lockhart and Abrams to wait for me at the Oakland ferry. Trent, who was still weak from his wound, I put in charge of the home guard, with Owens, Phillips and Larson as his companions, and gave instructions to look for Barkhouse, in case he did not return. Wainwright I took with me, and halting a hack drove to the Palace Hotel.

There was a rattle of wagons and a bustle of departing guests as we drove into the courtyard of the famous hostelry.

I stepped out of the hack and looked about me anxiously. Was I to meet the Unknown? or was I to take orders from some emissary of my hidden employer? No answering eye met mine as I searched the place with eager glance. Neither woman nor man of all the hurrying crowd had a thought of me.

I glanced at the clock that ticked the seconds in the office of the hotel

he travel with us, ma'am? He's rather young."

"He'll go all right," said the elder woman with some agitation. "He knows that he must. But treat him carefully. Now good-by."

"Oakland ferry, driver," I cried as I stepped into the hack and slammed the door. And in a moment we were dashing out into New Montgomery street, and with a turn were on Market street, rolling over the rough cobbles toward the bay.

## CHAPTER XXII.

Trilled.

"Did you see him?" asked Wainwright, as the hack lurched into Market street and straightened its course for the ferry.

"Who?"

"Tom Terrill. He was behind that big pillar near the arch there. I saw him just as the old lady spoke to you, but before I catches your eye, he cuts and runs."

"I didn't see him," I said. "Keep the child between us, and shoot anybody who tries to stop us or to climb into my room and in bed for what sleep I could snatch."

"All right, sir," said Wainwright, making the child comfortable between us.

I tore open the envelope and drew forth the scented paper with its familiar, firm, yet delicate handwriting, and read the words:

"Take the train with you men for Livermore. Await orders at the hotel. Protect the boy at all hazards."

Inclosed in the sheet were gold notes to the value of \$500—a thoughtful detail for which I was grateful at the outset of such an expedition. I thrust the money into my pocket and pondered upon the letter, wondering where Livermore might be. My knowledge of the geography of California was exceedingly scant, and Livermore was no where to be found in my geographical memory.

I had some thought of questioning Wainwright, who was busy trying to make friends with the child, but reflecting that I might be supposed to know all about it I was silent. Wainwright's efforts to get the child to speak were without success. The little thing might from its size have been five years old, but it was dumb-frightened, as I supposed, by the

turned the jutting corner of the building and came under shelter by the ticket office. "But keep a close watch."

The other four retainers were in the passageway, and I called to the ticket seller for the tickets to Livermore. By the price I decided that Livermore must be somewhere within 50 miles, and marshaling my troop about the boy, marched into the waiting room, past the doorkeeper, through the sheds and on to the ferry boat.

I saw no sign of the enemy, and I breathed freer as the last belated passenger leaped aboard, the folding gangplank was raised and the steamer, with a prolonged blast of the whistle, slid out into the yellow-green water of the bay.

"Keep together, boys," I cautioned my retainers. "Has any one seen signs of the other gang?"

There was a general murmur in the negative.

"Well, Abrams, will you slip around and see if any of them got aboard? There's no such thing as being comfortable until we are sure."

In the hurry and excitement of preparation and departure the orders I had given and received, and the work that filled every moment, I had been conscious of the uneasy burden of a task forgotten. I had surely neglected something. Yet for my life I could not see that we lacked anything. I had my seven retainers, the boy was safe with us, I had my purse, we were well armed and every man had his ticket to Livermore. But at last the cause of my troubles came to my mind.

"Great Scott!" I thought. "It's Doddridge Knapp. That little engagement in the stock market is casting its shadow before."

It seemed likely indeed that the demands of my warring employers would clash here as well as in the conflict over the boy.

Yet with all the venal feeling that filled my heart as I looked on the child and called up the memory of my murdered friend, I could not feel a pang of regret at the prospect that Doddridge Knapp's fortune should be placed in hazard through my unfaithfulness of mine.

My uncomfortable reflections were broken by the clanking engine bells and the forward movement of the passengers as the steambot passed into the slip at Long Wharf.

"Stand together, boys," I cautioned my men. "Keep back of the crowd. Wainwright will take the boy, and the rest of you see that nobody gets near him."

"All right," said Wainwright, lifting the child in his arms. "It will take a good man to get him away from me."

"Where's Abrams?" I asked, noting that only six of my men were at hand.

"You sent him forward," said Lockhart.

"Not for all day."

"Well, he hasn't been seen since you told him to find out who's aboard."

"It's no use to wait for him," I growled. "But the next man that takes French leave had better look somewhere else for a job, for by the great horn spoon, he's no man of mine."

We marched off the boat in the rear of the crowd, I in no pleasant humor, and the men silent in reflection of my displeasure. And with some difficulty we found seats together in a forward coach.

The train was the east-bound overland, and it seemed hours before the baggage was taken aboard and the signal given to start. I grow uneasy, but as my watch assured me that only 10 minutes had passed when the engine gave the first gentle pull at the train, I suspected that I was losing the gift of patience.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Use of Adjectives.

Certain adjectives are reserved for men and others for women. A man is never called "beautiful." Along with "pretty" and "lovely" that adjective has become the property of women and children alone. "Handsome" and the weak "good-looking" are the only two adjectives of the kind common to either sex. Even "beaute" has no real masculine correlative in English, since "beau" came to signify something other than personal looks. It is singular that "handsome" should have become the word for a strikingly good-looking person, since its literal meaning is handy, dexterous. But "pretty" likewise comes from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning "sly."

## Brigand's New Means of Extortion.

Even cremation has been made to subservise the purposes of the brigand in a manner in which those interested ought to take note. At Strasburg there is a crematorium with a depository for urn attached. From this place there disappeared some days ago the urn containing the ashes of two members of a wealthy family named Berle. The police have been quite unable to obtain any clue but the family were called up by telephone the other evening and notified that the restoration of the urn would cost them £5,000.—London Globe.

## House Fly a Common Enemy.

Although the mosquito specializes on yellow fever and malaria and is universally recognized as an enemy to be fought outright, scientists have come to regard the common house fly as the more dangerous. The mosquito will spread only one or two diseases, but the house fly's only specialty is filth. Typhoid germs, tuberculosis germs and a hundred other germs that drops its load of refuse in the gutter or milk.

## Just a Thought.

We needn't worry about who is going to plant flowers on our graves; lots of people would do it gladly, no doubt.

## SEE LITTLE OF THEIR CITY.

Washingtonians Overlook the Beauties of the Capital.

Washington is a town of entrancing interest if one gets inside the subject—if one comprehends the wonderful development that has gone on since the city site was a group of farms and the wonderful development that is taking place now.

The great things of Washington appear commonplace to Washington people. They see them so often that they do not see them at all. They ride by the capitol every day, but rarely tread the halls and corridors of the majestic old pile where so much world history has been made and is still making. They have no time to give to the interesting frescoes, the paintings, the statues and the stories of the place. They are too busy to do as strangers do—climb to the dome, get a glorious panorama and see the city at a glance. Also do the residents seem to shun the monument. It is so inconveniently situated, there being no street cars nearer to it than at least two squares.

They seldom stop to read the inscriptions on the memorials that abound. They do not flock to the National Museum, or the art gallery, or to Arlington or the Naval observatory. They do not go in great numbers to the pious shade of the close of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul or to the splendid grounds of the Catholic university. They neglect the Soldiers' Home unless they own an auto, and then perhaps their only comment is that the roads are good.

Washingtonians will walk till their buns burn in pursuing the beauties of the Jardin des Plantes and the royal gardens at Kew, but give not a thought to the remarkable collection and variety of tree and plant forms in the capitol grounds, the national Botanic garden, the grounds of the agricultural department and several of the public parks.

Washingtonians do patronize their libraries, for the population of the capital is, on the whole, bookish.

It is too bad that so many persons in following the beaten path from home to office and from office back to home overlook so much of Washington.—Washington Star.

## OLDEST SENATE EMPLOYE DEAD.

Charles S. Draper's Name on Record as Far Back as 1852.

Charles S. Draper, the oldest employee of the senate, is dead.

Mr. Draper spent his entire business life in the capitol. His name appears on the records of the senate as far back as 1852.

When a young man he worked in various offices of the senate. In the early '60s he was appointed to the post of doorkeeper and messenger for Sergeant-at-Arms Brown. In this position he became known to every senator and official whose business carried him to the senate. Mr. Draper finally became the confidential man of the sergeant-at-arms.

He was looked upon by the senators comprising the district committee as an ideal man to attend to the affairs concerning the city and district. Upon the appointment of Senator McMillan as chairman of the district committee, Mr. Draper was transferred to service with the senator.

In this position he became widely known to every newspaper man and many business men in Washington, besides gaining the confidence of the senators on the committee.

Senator McMillan was succeeded by Senator Gallinger several years ago as chairman of the committee. Mr. Draper was transferred to the important post at the door of the diplomatic gallery. This was looked upon by senators and employes alike as a distinct honor.

Mr. Draper then began to form his wide acquaintance with members of the diplomatic corps, and was as well known by them as by senators and other men of national importance. In this last position he frequently entertained diplomats with interesting stories of American political life and was looked upon by them as a mine of information on senatorial topics.

## Imaginary Holidays.

I know a man who cannot afford to travel, and yet has a delightful way of deceiving himself. He learns about the cost of traveling, the proper clothing to be worn, gets a time table, and arranges excursions for himself to various places, and then reads about them in books of travel. To the man with imagination it is a captivating occupation.—Hearth and Home.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDO R. KIRBY & MARVIN.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 15 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## A Common Regard.

"Just back from your vacation?"

"Yes."

"How was it?"

"Fine. I haven't but one regret."

"What's that?"

"I wish I had waited until next month to take it."

"Why?"

"So I would have it to take."

## Posterity's Awards True.

Posterity awards to every man his true value and his proper honor.—Tacitus.

## Instant Relief for All Eyes.

That are irritated from dust, heat, sun or wind. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

## It's a pity some people can't marry for brains instead of money.

## Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS one ounce only, regular price 50¢ per bottle

## Nearly a Million Patents.

Nearly one million patents have been issued by the United States government in the period between 1836 and 1908. In round numbers there will have been issued by the 29th of the present month just 900,000 patents of all descriptions.

Away back in the thirties, before the patent office was created, the issuance of a patent required the signatures of what was known as the patent commission, comprising the secretary of state, the secretary of war and the president.

The records in the early days were very crude, and the statement was made at the patent office that the first issuance of a patent of which there is any record was January 15, 1836, to J. Beverly Allen, for "improvement in a box for packing tobacco." This patent was number 110.

Between January 1, 1836, and January 1, 1837, there were issued 110 patents.

## Building Up National Capital.

It is the migratory American that is swelling the population of the national capital, just as it was the migratory American that conquered the west, that helped to people western Canada, that is building the big canal down on the isthmus, educating the Filipino, supporting the bonifaces and the nobility of Europe and trying to discover the north pole.

It is the migratory American that does things and a great many of them go to Washington to do them, because here is the opportunity to do them.

900 DROPS

# CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT  
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -  
Aloesenna -  
Aloesella -  
Aloesella -  
Aloesella -  
Aloesella -  
Aloesella -  
Aloesella -  
Aloesella -  
Aloesella -  
Aloesella -

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of  
Dr. J. C. Watson

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,  
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old  
35 Doses—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act  
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

# GASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

## The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

# GASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect Remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

GENUINE MUST BEAR FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

## The Road to Wealth

Many people traverse it, but few have time to reach the desired haven. Their money works too slowly to bring them there in time. The man whose money is making 6% is making money one hundred per cent faster than his 3% neighbor, and, if he earns 12% on his funds, he is making money three hundred per cent faster. A man walking, and an express speeding, about represents the difference. Let a company with ample assets, large proven earning power, unexcelled opportunities, guided by reliable, energetic, experienced business men

Show us how to double and triple the present earning power of your money.

An inquiry commits you to no expense—places you under no obligation—a postal request links us together. Will you write? To-day—Now!

Pittsburg-Salt Lake Oil Company  
Keystone Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

## HYGIENIC TOWEL

Sanitary and a Marvelously Quick Dryer

A towel which is sure to neutralize and most hearty welcome by the user. From every point of view, economical as well as sanitary. It is by long odds the best that has ever been put before the public. The "Hygienic" possesses every good quality that is possible to be put in a towel. It is strong, machine rough texture, assuring good wear. It is porous, and absorbs moisture quickly. It is soft, and washes with hardly any effort. It is a rapid absorber of water and dries almost instantly.

15x30 10c apiece. 18x40 15c apiece.  
20x44 30c apiece. 21x30 15c apiece.

Send for one or a pair for sample. Always returned if not satisfactory. Write directly to Mills, as we are the manufacturers. THE HYGIENIC TOWEL, New York and Howard Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

## SILVERGLANCE MINING COMPANY

A dividend on its shares January 1, 1908, and every three months thereafter. This is the largest Mining Company on the Coast. HAS NECESSARILY NOT LESS THAN \$200,000 and also having for sale nearly 100 of the best mining properties from Mexico to Alaska. We not only develop and ship pure from our own mines, but sell mill and mill lands for others. Every mine sold is a large amount of money as a dividend to our stockholders. Ready-cash dividend of oil mines found in the State of Washington. This company is incorporated for only \$1,000.00. Fully paid and non-assessable. A small block of shares will result in 10 cents a share. Send orders at once and get on the dividend January 1. Silverglance Mining Company, 615 Marion Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Agents wanted. American Smelters & Sales Co., 1111 Broadway, N. Y. will be affiliated with the Silverglance Mining Co. in the spring. To build two 500-ton smelters.

## PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Gleens and beautifies the hair. Promotes its growth. Restores Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00. Druggists.

## TAFT or BRYAN LITHOGRAPHS

Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2. Sample Copies in tubes, 10 cts. Special prices in quantities to Agents.

THE ANDERSON LITHO CO.  
413 East 8th St. CINCINNATI, O.

## LIVE STOCK and MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES

In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by  
K. N. KELLOGG & COMPANY, 74 N. Adams St., Chicago

## We Have

a large list of fine Iowa farms from 40 to 1000 acres, ranging in price from \$40 to \$100 per acre. Write for list of names and location you want. We can furnish it. Cor. Belt Land & Loan Company, Des Moines, Ia.

## 10 POST CARDS

with your name in gold on each. Beautiful colored views of National Capital. U. S. NOVELTY CO., Dept. E. Washington, D. C.

## ISAAC SPINGER & COMPANY

Room 336  
Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, California. Handle inventors and the Pacific Coast. Write them, stating what you are looking for.

## PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, D.C. Socks, ties, High cut references. Best results.

Business & Finance: A magazine no investor can afford to be without. Sample copies free. Business & Finance, 115 Nassau St., New York.

## Do You Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange Property?

Write to what you have or want. Standard Realty Company, 82 Long Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

## Want a Job?

Good pay. Write Red Cross Chemists Specialty Co., Chicago.

Inflicted with sore eyes, use

# Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—A (1908—) 2252.



TWO WOMEN STOOD BEFORE ME, LEADING A CHILD.

I saw that I had been early, and that it was even now but 20 minutes to the hour.

The minute hand had not swept past the figure VIII when the door opened, there was a hurried step and two women stood before me leading a child between them. Both women were closely veiled, and the child was muffled and swathed till its features could not be seen.

One of the women was young, the other older—perhaps middle-aged. Both were tall and well-made. I looked eagerly upon them, for one of them must be the Unknown, the hidden employer whose task had carried Henry Wilton to his death, who held my life in her hands and who fought the desperate battle with the power and hatred of Doddridge Knapp. It was to the younger that I turned as the more likely to have the spirit of contest, but it was the older who spoke.

"Here is your charge, Mr. Wilton," she said in a low, agitated voice. As she spoke I felt the faint suggestion of the peculiar perfume that had greeted me from the brief letters of the Unknown.

"I am ready for orders," I said with a bow.

"Your orders are in this envelope," said the Unknown, hurriedly thrusting a paper into my hand. "Drive for the boat and read them on the way. You have no time to lose."

The younger woman placed the child in the hack.

"Climb in, Wainwright," said I, eyeing the youngster unfavorably. "Will

"Quite likely," I admitted as we



## KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Mrs. O. W. Vickell spent last Friday in Chicago.

Homer Witter was home for a few days last week.

Miss Lena Bacon was shopping in Belvidere last Saturday.

Mrs. John Uplinger was a visitor in Rockford last Friday.

Mrs. Roy Tazewell went to Elgin Saturday to remain a few days.

Chas. Carlson and family have rented a house on East Railroad street.

Ed. Stuart was in DeKalb last Friday evening to see his mother and sister.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Miller has been quite ill the past week.

A new furnace has been placed in the M. E. church by C. J. Biggs of Kirkland.

Mrs. H. A. Lanan will entertain the O. E. S. Club Saturday, Oct. 24, at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cobb entertained her mother of West McHenry over Sunday.

Mrs. D. S. McDonald was very ill last Saturday night but is much better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ide Vandeburg left Sunday evening for a visit with relatives in different places in Nebraska.

Ms. and Mrs. Fred Abraham and family attended the funeral of her mother near Garden Prairie Wednesday.

Robert Helsdon returned Monday from DeKalb where he had been for a few days receiving treatment for catarrh.

Joe Redding returned Monday from South Dakota where he has been with a threshing gang for the past two months.

Mrs. D. B. Arbuckle left on Thursday evening of last week for a visit with friends at Lawrence and Fall River, Kansas.

John Helsdon and Henry Stark returned last Saturday from South Dakota where they had registered at the land opening.

Don't forget the entertainment given at the Baptist church by Miss Jennie Parley this Friday evening, Oct. 16. Admission 25c.

Principal Warren Madden and Miss Belle Byers attended an alumni meeting of the Normal at DeKalb last Saturday, returning Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. William King of Prairie, Iowa, and his mother, Mrs. M. King, of Mayfield, were guests of Mrs. J. K. Gross on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Benson and three daughters, Misses Maude, Ruth and Grace, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin in Genoa last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Eva McDonald, and Miss Sue and Ed attended the wedding of the former's grandson, Ralph McDonald to Miss Hazel Willey in Elgin last Saturday afternoon.

The M. E. orchestra, the young ladies' quartette and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Chellgreen assisted in the program given by the Davis M. E. ladies' Aid Society at Herbert last Friday evening. A goodly number of our people were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Houghten and two sons and her mother, Mrs. S. T. Olson, returned to their home in Woodhull, Ill., on Wednesday of last week after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Chellgreen. Mrs. Olson and Mrs. Houghten are mother and sister of Mrs. Chellgreen.

## BURLINGTON

Mr. Millard of Genoa was a caller Monday.

Mrs. Ada Smith was an Elgin shopper Tuesday.

Mrs. Paul Feustel was a Chicago caller Sunday.

H. L. Wilcox of Rockford was a business caller Monday.

J. Neidigh and son, Ray, spent Saturday night at Rockford.

Mrs. Jas. Hutchison, Jr. spent Friday and Saturday at Genoa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffman of St. Charles were callers Monday.

Ed. Stott and Dr. Danforth of Genoa were business callers Tuesday.

Miss Minnie Pfingsten is spending the week with relatives in Chicago.

L. Shefneer attended the Crawford Co. fair at Gays Mills, Wis., last week.

Miss Josephine Neidigh visited with friends at Freeport Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Harriet Tidd of Chicago was the guest of Mrs. Frank Sweet over Sunday.

J. G. Kirk and daughter, Della, of Genoa were guests at the Kirk

and Chapman homes Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Channing of Marengo drove over in their new auto Sunday and took dinner with Mrs. L. Shefneer.

No charge for cashing checks on Marengo, Sycamore or Belvidere at Farmers' State Bank, Genoa. Also interest on deposits. No charge for issuing drafts.

Mrs. Marie Schneider was pleasantly surprised at her home last Thursday afternoon by a number of her lady friends, the event being in honor of her birthday. The afternoon was spent in the usual way and at five o'clock the ladies were invited to the dining room where a bounteous luncheon was served by Mrs. Schneider's daughters.

The members and co workers of the M. E. church were pleased that Rev. and Mrs. George were returned for another year, as the past year has been one of success and good-feeling between pastor and people; but owing to changes made at conference there will be services but once in two weeks as Harmony has been added to the Hampshire charge.

## There's a Reason

for our increasing trade. New customers are being added to the list every day. This fact is due to the quality of the meat which we are cutting.

## GOOD MEAT

is only secured by care in selection. We would rather pay a little more for beef and make a smaller profit. This will satisfy our customers, and pays us in the long run. Give us a trial today.

**E. J. WHITNEY**  
PHONE No. 121

## SHOES

That Satisfy at  
**PRICES**

That Are Right

Every pair of shoes admitted to this stock has passed our rigid examination. The shape must be smart and comfortable, the leather must be high grade and comfortable, the making must be without a fault and comfortable.

No matter how low the prices are, and all of our prices are very low for the style they represent, the quality must be high.

High shoes, low shoes, dress and every day shoes, slippers, pumps, boots and shoes for heavy wear.

And Here Are Some Pointed Economies:

**Boys' Shoes at \$2.00 to \$2.75.**  
Sturdy and comfortable.

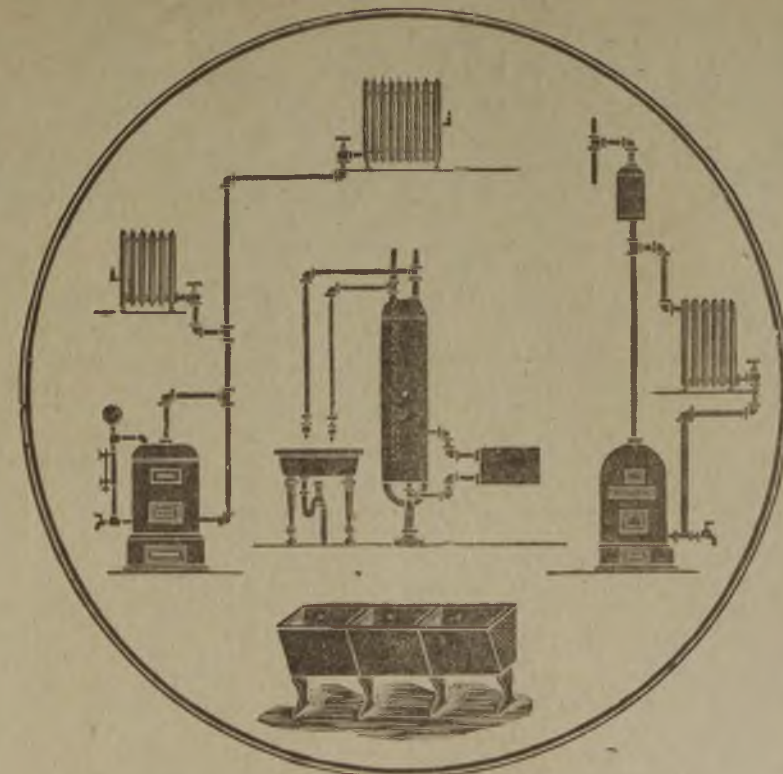
**Girls' Shoes at \$1.10 to \$2.00.**  
Pretty enough to please the girl, lasting enough to please her mother.

**Babies' Shoes at 50c to \$1.00.**  
Kindly little shoes that keep the feet "comfy."

**Women's Dress Boots at \$1.50 to \$3.50.** Button and lace.

**JOHN LEMBKE**

## STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING



"IMPERIAL"  
ROUND  
BOILERS

These boilers are designed for small heating plants as in residences or any ordinary two or three story building. In designing the boiler the makers have several objects in view, viz: To furnish a boiler that would be simple in construction; easy to install, thus saving in labor; economical in the consumption of fuel, strong and durable. The boiler above the base is cast in one piece, insuring durability, as there are no joints of any description to rust out or leak.

TALK TO US NOW. ESTIMATES FURNISHED FREE  
EXPERT PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING  
REBUILT GAS AND STEAM ENGINES  
**T. J. HOOVER, GENOA, ILLINOIS**

## STYLE, QUALITY AND COMFORT



IN  
**OVER-COATS**

THE KUPPENHEIMER MAKE

These Coats are perfection in quality, up in style, exact in workmanship and the most comfortable of all coats. They are made to fit.

## ALL THE NEW COLORS

in Grays, Browns, Blacks, Olive Shades and the seasonable autumn shade tones. These coats have an individuality of cut that makes them stand out from the others.

<b>Prices</b>	<b>Full, Roomy Fit</b>	<b>Prices</b>
<b>\$12.00</b>	<b>Novelty Cuffs on Sleeves</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>
	<b>Patch Pockets with Fancy Flaps and Tucks</b>	
	<b>Inlaid Velvet Collar</b>	
	<b>New Curved Edge Lapel with Fancy Button-hole</b>	
	<b>Hand Tailoring Throughout</b>	
	<b>No Breaking-No Sagging Especially in Front</b>	
<b>to</b>		<b>to</b>
<b>\$25.00</b>		<b>\$25.00</b>

If you'll wear one of our KUPPENHEIMER Overcoats you'll be lucky—lucky because you'll select a coat styled for your figure and fancy—lucky because you'll be wearing a coat that will hold its shape and good looks—lucky because you'll be wearing a coat that will help you to success by making you look successful—by making your appearance win the confidence of your business associates. We'll be lucky too. Because you'll be one of our satisfied customers.

A Nice Line of Cravenette Coats from  
**\$10.00 to \$18.00.**

**Olmsted & Geithman**

## Riley Center

Mrs. Jennie Mackey was a Marengo shopper Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Corson visited at Fred Wolf's Sunday.

The new minister, Rev. Fisher, preached at the Center Sunday.

Alva Ratfield had business at Kingston and Herbert Saturday.

Elmer, Walter and Ethel Lind visited with their sister in Coral Sunday.

Dell Sears and wife attended the funeral of Charles Sears at Garden Prairie Monday.

Mrs. L. E. Mackey and daughters, Olie and Irene, and Miss Ida Corson spent from Friday until Sunday at Elgin and Dundee.

Mrs. Jacob Anthony died quite suddenly Saturday night although she had been in poor health for a long time. The funeral was held Tuesday at the home. Burial at Riley Center.

Joe Seanor has sold his farm here to Mr. Pain for \$100 per acre, and D. J. Seanor sold his farm to Oscar Johnson. Both have gone to Wisconsin to purchase land and will soon move there.

## EXPERIENCE

IS AN EXPENSIVE  
TEACHER

WHY NOT PROFIT BY THE  
EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS  
AND USE

## EXCELSIOR FLOUR

It has stood the test of years and is as good today as it was when first put on the market. Made of the best wheat which is selected carefully every season. There is nothing too good to go into Excelsior Flour.

TRY A SACK

**T. M. FRAZIER**

## GUARANTEED

## Rubber Goods

We have a new and complete stock of

Hot Water Bottles Fountain Syringes

Combination Fountain Syringes

Bulb Syringes Atomizers

English Breast Pumps Rubber Tubing

Rubber Gloves Rubber Bands

Clinical Thermometers

Other things too numerous to mention

REMEMBER: If it is not right we make it right.

**L. E. CARMICHAEL**  
DRUGGIST