

Genoa Republican-Journal

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GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1908

NEW SERIES } VOLUME V, NO. 8

PLACE A CROSS AFTER THE WORD YES

Proposed Amendment to State Constitution.	YES	X
Amending separate section of the constitution relating to the canal so as to authorize the issue of bonds not to exceed twenty million dollars for the construction of a deep waterway along a route between Lockport and Utica and for the equipment and maintenance of dams, locks, bridges and power plants for the development and utilization of water power.		
	NO	

VOTE IT STRAIGHT

THE SAFEST WAY TO CAST A BALLOT

ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY

At the Head of Republican Ticket Place a Cross in the Circle Like This

REPUBLICAN TICKET



- For President United States WM. H. TAFT
- For Vice President United States JAMES S. SHERMAN
- For Governor of Illinois CHARLES S. DENEN
- For Lieutenant Governor JOHN G. OGLESBY
- For Secretary of State JAMES A. ROSE
- For Auditor of Public Accounts JAS. S. MCCULLOUGH
- For State Treasurer ANDREW RUSSELL
- For Attorney General W. H. SPEAR
- For Clerk Supreme Court J. MCCANN DAVIS
- For Congressman 12th District CHARLES E. FULLER
- For State Senator 35th District B. F. DOWNING
- For Representatives 5th District ADAM C. CLIFFE JOHN H. GRAY
- For Clerk Appellate Court CHRISTOPHER C. DUFFY
- For Clerk Circuit Court DeKalb Co. WALTER M. HAY
- For States Attorney DeKalb Co. EDWARD M. BURST
- For Coroner DeKalb County J. D. MORRIS
- For Surveyor DeKalb Co. CHAS. H. WHITMORE

By placing a cross in the circle and making no other marks there is absolutely no danger of the ballot being thrown out thru an error. It is just as essential this year as at any time in the history of the party that every Republican "stand pat" and vote it straight. All sore spots should be healed over before next Tuesday and every Republican enter the booth ever remembering the past records of both parties and think of the possibilities of the future should Bryan and a democratic congress control the tariff and labor questions.

The Republican party has its faults (every individual has) but past records show that the Democratic policies are practically all at fault when an attempt has been made to materialize the frenzied theories.

Be good and vote the Republican ticket straight as the surest and safest way. If you can't be good be careful. A little slip may cost you your vote.

Masquerade Ball

The management of the new dance pavilion is arranging for a masquerade ball Saturday evening of this week, having issued posters inviting everybody to turn out and enjoy the fun. Good music is assured and good order will be maintained. Tickets only fifty cents.

FOR YOUNG MEN

The L System a Great Innovation in Styles

The young man of today is bound to keep abreast of the times in the cut of his clothes and is always on the lookout for the latest creations. There is one establishment that makes a specialty of young men's clothes and its always several months in advance of the other fellows in style. They make The L System Clothes. We have just received a consignment of these goods in suits and overcoats. To describe their beauty in cold print is impossible. They are the climax of the manufacturer's skill in cut and pattern of cloth. We cordially invite the young men to call and see these goods whether they wish to buy or not.

For older men and young men who are not looking for the extreme cuts we would recommend the famous Kuppenheimer suits and overcoats. Altho not running to the extreme they are made up in the latest styles and have the dashing effect which characterizes the well-dressed man of to-day. Both The L System and Kuppenheimer clothes are faultlessly tailored from the best of cloths. We guarantee them to be as represented.

In foot wear there are no better shoes made than the Ralston Health, All America and W. L. Douglass. We have them in patents, tans, oxblood, vice kid and gun metal in all the new shapes. If we can not please you in shoes no one can. We have an especially strong line of the Commonsense shapes which do not pinch corns. The biggest line of work shoes in town can be found here at right prices.

Our line of winter underwear is absolutely complete, including everything from the heavy all wool-fleeced lined, ribbed or any style. Sweater coats will be worn more than ever this winter and we have put in a stock that makes a selection possible for any sized man.

We can please you in a hat or cap, in fact we are "head to foot outfitters" and was never better prepared than right at this minute to fix up a complete outfit for the boy, the young man, the middle aged man, the old man, the well dressed man or the working man. OLMSTED & GEITHMAN Genoa, Illinois.

MRS. A. R. COHOON DEAD

Passed Away Wednesday Morning at Home North of Genoa

Mrs. A. R. Cohoon passed away at her home north of Genoa Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, after a long illness. Funeral services were held at the home this (Thursday) afternoon at one o'clock. Obituary will be published next week.

Ready for Business

The Genoa mill will open for business Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week until further notice. Everything has been repaired and new machinery installed so that satisfaction is guaranteed. A stock of mill feed will be carried at right prices. F. C. MERRILL, prop.

FOR DEEP WATERWAY

VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

UP TO THE VOTERS TUESDAY

One of the Greatest Propositions Before Citizens of Illinois—Everyone Should Vote for It

The state legislature at its last session passed a resolution submitting a constitutional amendment to be voted for at the election next Tuesday, giving the legislature of Illinois the right to issue \$20,000,000 worth of bonds to assist in the construction of the deep waterway, and to conserve to the state the water power along the valley. The amendment provides for the construction of a deep waterway from Lockport, the terminus of the Chicago drainage canal, to Utica, on the Illinois river.

There is not one sound argument that can be put up against this canal proposition, and as far as we know, no one is openly opposing it. The argument that might be put up in its favor would fill a newspaper. It would make Illinois the greatest manufacturing state in the Union and would be the natural outlet for all the products of the Mississippi Valley. A deep waterway from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico? Voters, think what it would mean for our good old state to have a canal thru which the great freight ships of the Atlantic and the Great Lakes could pass. Such a proposition needs no argument to convince the thinking man.

Voters should bear in mind that the amendment can not be passed unless a majority of ALL votes cast are favorable. If you do not vote on the proposition at all, you vote against it. Taft, Bryan, Roosevelt, Deneen, Stevenson and all the best men of the country are for it. Vote for the amendment if you have to travel fifty miles. Its just that important.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

To the People of Genoa and Vicinity Concerning Thompson Pianos

The Thompson Piano Co. has arranged floor space in the Aug. Teyler furniture store and has placed an exceptionally fine exhibit of personally selected pianos for the convenience of prospective piano buyers, and the exhibit is in charge of Alex. M. Stinson, traveling auditor of the company. All who call will be given courteous treatment. Mr. Stinson is not a stranger in this territory and while here has made many friends, to all of whom he extends a special invitation to call and renew acquaintance. All who have purchased Thompson pianos are included in the invitation. The store will be open in the evenings.

Dance at Opera House

The Genoa Dancing Club, a new organization, will give a series of dances at the opera house this winter, beginning on Saturday evening of this week. Holtgren's orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music. Dance tickets are only fifty cents.

Dr. J. H. Danforth transacted business in Chicago Friday.

DEATHS AT CHARTER GROVE

Widower and Comrade Pass Away in Same Week

(Sycamore Tribune)
Oliver Anderson, a widower living on his farm at Charter Grove, died at his home there Monday after a brief illness. He was seventy-seven years of age. He leaves several grown children, none of whom however are on the home farm. The wife died several years ago. The funeral occurred Thursday at one o'clock from the house and at two from the Charter Grove church. Interment was in the cemetery at Charter Grove.

Oliver Anderson was born in Solvesberg, Sweden, March 22, 1831. He was united in marriage in 1854 to Hannah Oleson. In 1908 the family came to the United States, having lived since that time in this county. The wife died thirteen years ago.

Living with the deceased was one Andrew Palm, a man about 80 years of age and without personal means of support. During the past year the township had contributed toward his care, though he preferred to make his home with Anderson, the two men living together. Palm had been offered a home at the county farm, but declined to accept this proffer. After the death of Anderson Monday it was arranged to take Palm to the county farm, but the old man evidently suspecting something of the kind left the place and for over a day his whereabouts could not be ascertained. Search was instituted and the fields and woods closely ransacked. Thursday morning he was found lying under a tree in an out of the way place about a mile or so from the Anderson home. He was unconscious. A telephone message brought a Sycamore physician to the spot within a few minutes and effort was made to revive him. Near the body was found an empty six-ounce bottle, which had contained chloroform liniment.

A conveyance was provided for taking the patient to Sycamore for treatment, but he died on the way.

GROUND TO BITS

Midnight Train Strikes Man East of Elgin Wednesday

Mutilated beyond recognition, the body of a man supposed to have been a tramp stealing a ride was found Thursday morning about a mile east of Spaulding by a freight crew on the Milwaukee road. The crew had been given instructions to look for a man's corpse after portions of the body and clothing had been found on the trucks of the forward coach on No. 3, one of the through trains, Wednesday night.

Nothing was known of anyone being run over until No. 3 arrived at Elgin. One of the brakemen saw a rag hanging on the truck of the first coach, and on pulling it out found it to be part of an undershirt, freshly soaked with blood.

Conductor Wood notified the dispatcher, who sent a freight crew to look up the matter. They found the remains of the man, ground into small pieces, lying between the rails of the west-bound track a mile east of the Spaulding depot. The largest piece they found was a portion of the right thigh. No portion of the head was found at all, and there were no papers or anything else which might give a clue to his identity.

Mrs. M. J. Corson, daughter Zada, and Miss Jessie Griggs were in Chicago Saturday.

DEATH OF JOHN AWE

ENDS SEVERAL MONTHS OF INTENSE SUFFERING

BORN IN GERMANY 1847

Funeral Services Held at the German Lutheran Church Sunday Morning, Oct. 25

John Awe, brother of Chris and B. C. Awe and Mrs. John Lembke, passed away at his home in New Lebanon Thursday evening, Oct. 22, at 5:20 o'clock. His death ended months of intense suffering. For several years he had been afflicted with tuberculosis of the throat, but not until the past few weeks did he finally give up and take to his bed. The funeral services were held at the German Lutheran church Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. J. Molthan officiating. Interment took place at Genoa cemetery. The large gathering of sympathetic friends testified to the high esteem in which he was held.

The following obituary was read by the pastor:

It has pleased Almighty God, Lord over life and death, to take from our midst Mr. John Awe. He was born June 5, 1847, at Strelow, Germany. When young he came to America with his parents and at first lived at Elgin and Huntley, afterwards in Genoa and vicinity. He was married to Miss Friederike Dehn. Their matrimony was blessed with twelve children, six of whom with his wife, have gone before him. Mr. Awe was one of the founders and first members of this church, and during all the time of its existence attended its services and received communion.

The deceased commenced to suffer years ago, the malady so increasing during the last six weeks that there were no hopes for his recovery. After great suffering he died October 22, at 5:20 p. m. He passed away at the age of 61 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Those left behind are two sons, four daughters, ten grandchildren, many other relatives and a host of friends and acquaintances.

His dead body, almost consumed by sin and sickness, will now be laid away to rest in Genoa cemetery. He was perfectly penitent confessing his sins and his faith in the Lord Christ Jesus which gives us good reason to believe that he will rise with a glorified body to everlasting life, Amen.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to thank in this manner the numerous friends and relatives who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and after the death of our father.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AWE

Hollebeak-Champlin

Mr. Geo. R. Hollebeak of Belvidere and Mrs. Ettie Champlin of this city were married on Thursday, Oct. 22, at one o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Delia Ann Totten, Rev. J. T. McMullen, pastor of the M. E. church, officiating. It was strictly a home wedding, very few of the most intimate friends knowing of the exact time set for the event.

For the present Mr. and Mrs. Hollebeak will reside in Genoa with Mrs. Totten. Both have many friends who wish them nothing but happiness.

A. C. Church Notice

Preaching at the church Sunday morning at 10:30, Sunday School at 11:30. Loyal Workers meeting at 6:30 p. m. Preaching service at 7:30.

RARE ENTERTAINMENT

Miss Nellie Liston, a Talented Elocutionist, at Opera House Nov. 6

Miss Nellie DeWitt Liston, the famous reader and impersonator of eastern Illinois will render a very interesting and entertaining program at Crawford's hall on Friday evening, Nov. 6, under the auspices of the Genoa public schools.

Miss Liston is a natural born reader having held large audiences spell bound while yet a mere child. Besides a natural aptitude for reading, Miss Liston is a graduate of the Marden School of Music and Elocution of Chicago, from which institution she won first honors.

In 1905 she attended St. Joseph's Seminary of Kankakee, Ill., from which institution she won the scholarship to the Marden School of Chicago. While attending the seminary in Kankakee she gave readings before teachers' institutes, farmers' institutes and in numerous other public meetings to the delight and admiration of large and appreciative audiences.

At that time she was the girl prodigy; now she is the young woman artist. At that time she had never taken a lesson in elocution; now she is a graduate of one of the finest schools of elocution in the Middle West.

Miss Liston is one of the most emotional readers on the stage at the present time. One minute she will have you laughing until you think every breath is the last, the next minute she will make you weep like a child. All this she does with so much ease and calmness that you fail to realize that she is attempting to entertain you.

She will render both humorous and dramatic selections and will also sing and play the piano. Her chief strength and greatest ability are in her readings and impersonations but she will not fail to delight you with her singing and playing.

The following is the program: Piano, "Galon de Concert".....Sidney Smith
Impersonations, "At the Photographer".....Harriet Ford
"Voice from a Far Country".....Ladies Home Journal
"Madonna of the Suburbs".....Anonymous
"The Golden Rule".....Elizabeth Stuart Phelps
Piano Solo, "The Suburbs".....Selected
Comedy, "An Interrupted Proposal".....Ellen M. Firebaugh
"When Baby is Going to Sleep".....Arlo Bates
Piano.....Selected
Monologue, "Behind a Curtain".....Burton Harrison

You can not afford to miss this great treat to hear Miss Liston. The admission will be: reserved seats 35c, general admission 25c and children under 10, 15c. The tickets will be on sale at Carmichael's drug store.

Sunday Services, M. E. Church

Class meeting 9:30 a. m.
Preaching services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school, 12:00 m.
Junior League, 3:00 p. m.
Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.

At the morning service the pastor will speak on a subject of vital importance, "The Progress of God's Work" and in the evening Rev. H. C. Kephart will take as his theme "Practical Christianity." Everyone earnestly invited to be present at all these services. J. T. McMULLEN, pastor.

Large Number Registered

Tuesday of this week was the last day of registration. A total of 557 names were entered on the list. The board made every effort to get down the names of all voters in the township, but there will naturally be a few who have been overlooked. Those whose names do not appear on the register on election day may vote by swearing in their vote. In Chicago, however, no one can vote unless registered.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

ITEMS STOLEN FROM COLUMNS OF EXCHANGES

KANE COUNTY INDICTMENTS

Seventeen Former Kane County Saloonkeepers Charged with Violating Local Option Statute

Indictments were returned by the Kane county grand jury Monday against seventeen former St. Charles, Geneva and Batavia saloonkeepers, charging violation of the local option statute. Each indictment includes a score of counts.

While operating a corn husking machine on his farm Tuesday afternoon near Sandwich, Ward McAllister met with a most unfortunate accident and which resulted in the loss of the four fingers of his right hand, the thumb alone escaped being crushed.

Marengo News: At 4:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, October 17, at the home of G. H. Samter occurred one of the prettiest of fall weddings when Miss Gertrude Samter of this city became the wife of Charles Frederick Lewis, formerly of Belvidere, Illinois, but at present residing in Chicago.

Fifty-five thousand dollars was expended for food-stuffs alone at the Northern Illinois Insane Hospital during the last fiscal year according to interesting statistics made public Monday by officials of the institution. Figures show details of work required in housing, feeding and caring for 1,325 insane patients. The entire number of patients is cared for by 235 employes and officers.

TESTING CATTLE

Milk Shippers Must Have Veterinarian's Certificate of Health

According to an ordinance recently enacted in Chicago all milk shipped into that city must be pasteurized, or the product of cows which have gone thru the tuberculin test. This law does not effect many dairymen in this vicinity as there are very few shippers, nearly all milk going to the Mix creamery where it is pasteurized. In the neighborhood of Hampshire, however, there are thousands of cattle which must be tested. Dr. J. H. Danforth of this city has tested many herds and has been engaged to test many more. He is now working on a herd of forty-two head near Burlington.

After the veterinary has made the test a statement must be filed with the division of milk inspection in Chicago. This statement must indicate the number and series given to the animal, which must correspond with a tag or mark worn by the animal. In addition the statement must show the temperature record of the animal on the days preceding and following the test, the name of the owner and the signature of the person making the test. The statement submitted shall also indicate the date of the last tuberculin test made upon the animal and the method of making this test, and the length of time that the animal has been in the herd.

When an affected cow is found the owner can dispose of it as he sees fit.

Races

There will be matinee races at the driving park Saturday afternoon, three trotting and one running race. At the last races there was considerable excitement and those who attend next Saturday will certainly have a good time.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

T. G. Jones, a prominent merchant of Holland, Va., was shot from ambush and killed. Denny Hazel, convicted of murder, escaped from jail at Eureka, Cal., leaving his jailer locked in the cell. J. Edward Swanson, a mine owner of LaFayette, Col., was instantly killed in a coal mine at Buxton, by a fall of slate.

Maj. Edward Murphy Robinson, prominent at the bar and in politics in Mobile, Ala., committed suicide by blowing out his brains. Lugo and Nobledo, leaders of the Mexican revolutionists who raided the town of Viescas in Mexico last June, have been sentenced to be shot.

Official dispatches give the losses in the typhoon and floods in Cayan province, Philippine Islands, as 800 lives and \$1,000,000 in property.

Edward English, a wealthy lumberman of Mount Vernon, Wash., was kidnaped and forced to write home for \$5,000 ransom, but later escaped.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland, Maine, was unanimously re-elected president of the National Women's Christian Temperance union.

Ethel Hart Jackson Zimmerman of New York, the well-known actress and singer, was married in Philadelphia to Benoni Lockwood, Jr., also of New York.

Temporary insanity will be the defense of Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., U. S. A., who killed William E. Annis at the Bay Side Yacht club landing last August.

Will H. Pettis, former county treasurer, pleaded guilty at Sac City, Ia., to embezzling \$27,900 of the funds of the county and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The First State bank of Falls, Okla., was robbed of \$2,500 in currency and gold. George Schmake, the bookkeeper, was arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the robbery.

Edward Cook & Co., soap-makers, obtained a libel judgment of \$115,000 against certain English newspapers owned by Lord Northcliffe, which charged that the company was attempting to form a trust.

The supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, in making permanent an injunction against several labor unions, ruled that labor unions cannot impose fines on their members in order to force them to go out on a strike.

William Montgomery, former cashier of the defunct Allegheny National bank, who was placed on trial on two indictments charging the embezzlement and abstraction of \$469,000, was found guilty by a jury in the United States district court at Pittsburgh.

NIGHT RIDER CONFESSES.

Burton's Story Implicates Many in Reelfoot Lake Outrages.

Tiptonville, Tenn., Oct. 28.—"Ted" Burton, self-confessed night rider, told a remarkable story Tuesday of night-rider depredations in the vicinity of Reelfoot Lake, confessing to the part he played in the outrages which reached a culmination in the putting to death of Capt. Quentin Rankin on the banks of the lake a week ago, and implicating men prominent in this section of the state. Of the number he declares that had a part in the killing of Capt. Rankin more than half are now in custody at Camp Nemo, the military base near Samburg. The confession was made at the jail here to Sheriff Haines of this county, Judge Harris, owner of a large tract of land in the Reelfoot Lake district who has suffered much at the hands of the raiders, and Mayor Cleveland Donelson of Tiptonville.

While Burton denies that he was present when Capt. Rankin was put to death, he admits that it was through information given by him that the band congregated and secured the attorney while he stopped at the hotel at Walnut Log. According to Burton's confession, Tom and Garret Johnson, under arrest, and William Watson, under bond in connection with another raid, were the leaders of the lake band.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like LIVE STOCK, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Table with market prices for GRAIN in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Table with market prices for CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc. in Omaha.

DOINGS OF MORSE NOT AUTHORIZED

BANK DIRECTORS SWEAR THEY DIDN'T KNOW OF HIS OVER-DRAFTS.

Prosecution Ends Case—Witness Testifies Curtis Blamed His Fellow Defendant, Who Gave Poor Security for "Loan" of \$211,000.

New York, Oct. 27.—After the admission of testimony by John W. Gates, former Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles N. Schwab, John H. Flagler and William F. Havemeyer, to the effect that as directors of the National Bank of North America they had never authorized the honoring of overdrafts by Charles W. Morse, the vice-president of the bank, and had never known of the existence of such a practice, the prosecution late Monday rested its case in the United States court here against the former banker and promoter and his fellow defendant, A. H. Curtis, who are being tried for alleged violation of the national banking laws.

Says Curtis Blamed Morse. The day's session furnished a number of sensations, not the least of which was the declaration by W. W. Lee, a former vice-president of the bank, that on the day of the institution's collapse, Curtis, the president, had said to him: "I have just told Morse that he had 'busted' the bank."

Mr. Lee was questioned at length concerning the happenings behind closed doors of the bank during the evening hours of October 16, 1907, the day of the collapse.

After the accounts of the day's transactions had been closed, it was discovered, Mr. Lee testified, that Mr. Morse had overdrawn his account \$211,000. In order to make good this deficiency, Morse had turned into the bank a quantity of securities, for the most part stocks and bonds not listed on the stock exchange and of doubtful value, as collateral for a loan of \$211,000. This loan the directors repudiated on the following day, the collateral put up by Morse being found unsatisfactory.

Curtis Is to Tell All. New York, Oct. 28.—The expected split between Charles W. Morse, bank promoter, financier and "ice trust" organizer, and Alfred H. Curtis, president of the National Bank of North America, both of whom are under indictments charging them jointly with violation of the national banking laws, came Tuesday with the swearing in of Curtis as the first witness for his own defense in the trial before Judge Hough in the United States court here.

Before the beginning of Mr. Curtis' examination the court had heard arguments on behalf of both defendants on motions to dismiss the indictments, and had yielded on a few minor points, dismissing the counts charging conspiracy and misappropriation in one specific instance, but maintaining 55 counts charging over-certification, making of false reports, misapplication and the use of funds of depositors for speculative purposes. Curtis' attorney said the witness would tell everything.

Unveiled by His Daughter. While the great silent throng looked on, little Miss Elizabeth Harrison left the side of her mother, in the reviewing stand opposite the monument, and made her way past the seats of the hundreds of her father's army comrades, and up the steps till she stood before the draped figure of the man whose last picture was taken with her in his arms. She reached out and touched a cord that hung loose from the flags that formed the draping. The flags released, opened out and revealed the bronze figure.

The little girl then lifted an American flag from the base of the monument, uncovering an immense laurel wreath sent by President Roosevelt. Carrying this, she returned as she had come, to present it to her mother. Notable Persons on the Stand. On the stand were the distinguished guests. The family party included Mrs. Harrison and daughter, and Col. Russell B. Harrison; three members of Gen. Harrison's cabinet, Gen. John W. Noble of St. Louis, John W. Foster of Washington, and Mrs. Foster, and W. H. H. Miller of Indianapolis; Mrs. J. E. Kuhn of Fort Monroe, Va., and Harrison Scott Morris of Minneapolis, nephew of Gen. Harrison. Others present included the members of the monument commission, Gov. J. Frank Hanly and wife, and Mayor Charles A. Bookwater and wife.

John B. Elam of Indianapolis presided. He introduced first Rev. M. L. Haines of the First Presbyterian church, who offered invocation. Vice-President Fairbanks was then introduced and in a brief address presented the monument to the people. Mr. Fairbanks paid a high tribute to Gen. Harrison.

James Whitcomb Riley read a poem he had written for this event, "The Tribute of His Home."

Rev. E. Jay Cooke Dies Suddenly. Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Rev. E. Jay Cooke, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church at Schuylerville, N. Y., dropped, dying of heart disease, in front of the waiting room of the Schenectady Railway Company Tuesday night. He was carried into the waiting room, where he expired. Dr. Cooke was a nephew of Jay Cooke, the great financier of civil war times, after whom he was named. He had held pastorates in Cuba, Batavia and Warsaw, N. Y.; Northfield, Minn.; St. Paul, Clinton, Ia.; Cleveland, Manchester, N. H.; Albuquerque, N. M., and Schuylerville.

Countess Szechenyi Has Daughter. Budapest, Oct. 28.—The Budapest newspapers announce that Countess Szechenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, has given birth to a daughter.

Football Player Dies of Injuries. Logan, Utah, Oct. 28.—Thomas Evans, the right guard of the football eleven of the Utah Agricultural college, whose neck was dislocated last Saturday during a game with the Colorado School of Mines, died Tuesday without regaining consciousness.

Drys Win Three Ohio Counties. Columbus, O., Oct. 28.—Temperance forces won three county option elections Tuesday, as follows: Green county, dry by 750, 27 saloons; Williams county, dry by 1,726, 19 saloons; Trumbull county, dry by 900, 72 saloons.

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE SANCTUM.



HARRISON STATUE GIVEN TO PEOPLE TO BETTER FARMERS' LIFE

"UPLIFT" COMMISSION GIVES OUT ITS ITINERARY. One-Day Hearings Will Be Held First in South Then Through Entire West.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 28.—The tribute of his home was paid to Gen. Benjamin Harrison Tuesday. The memory of Indiana's distinguished soldier, statesman and president of the United States, was honored in a way to be remembered by the thousands of citizens who gathered, despite the cold, to witness the unveiling of their former fellow townsman.

Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, who is president of the Gen. Harrison Memorial association, in a few remarks, presented the monument to the people.

A parade participated in by the Tenth United States Infantry from Fort Benjamin Harrison, one regiment of the Indiana National Guard, and 700 civil war veterans, including many members of the Seventh regiment of which former President Harrison was colonel, preceded the unveiling exercises.

While the great silent throng looked on, little Miss Elizabeth Harrison left the side of her mother, in the reviewing stand opposite the monument, and made her way past the seats of the hundreds of her father's army comrades, and up the steps till she stood before the draped figure of the man whose last picture was taken with her in his arms.

The trip back across the country will embrace hearings in all the states of the middle west. The party will return for a final hearing in Washington on December 18. The hearing in Indiana will occur about the middle of December.

Messrs. Boardman and McAlpine of the international Y. M. C. A. will be with the party on part of the trip, and ministers and various professional men will be picked up on the journey. The hearings will be of one-day's duration each.

President Fifty Years Old. Mr. Roosevelt Celebrates Birthday by Working as Usual.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Tuesday was the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of President Roosevelt. He did not take a day off to celebrate the occasion, but was hard at work in his office as on any other day.

The Hungarian Republican club of New York city sent congratulations to the president by a delegation which called at the White House. For several years this has been a custom of the club. Congratulations from the president's friends all over the world poured in and many gifts reached the president.

Resigns as Coroner to Fill Pulpit. Laporte, Ind., Oct. 28.—Dr. C. S. Mack, coroner of Laporte county, Tuesday announced his resignation from that office and his retirement from the practice of medicine in order to enter the ministry. Dr. Mack, who formerly held the chair of materia medica and therapeutics at the University of Michigan, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Swedish-baptist church at Toledo, O.

Asks Clemency for Magness. Washington, Oct. 27.—Assistant Secretary Newberry of the navy Monday received a letter from Mrs. Magness asking clemency for her husband, Mr. Newberry said the letter was one of the kind that is constantly being received by him, that it will be replied to in the usual way and the usual course will be taken in relation to the Magness case.

Civil Service Official Dies. Washington, Oct. 27.—Frank M. Kiggins of Tennessee, chief examiner of the civil service commission, died suddenly Monday of uraemic convulsions. His brother, William Kiggins, is seriously ill with typhoid fever. Frank Kiggins, who was 41 years old, had been in the employ of the government ever since he was 16 years of age.

WHIRLWIND FINISH FOR THE CAMPAIGN

ALL THE SPELLBINDERS ARE OUT AFTER THE VOTERS THIS WEEK.

Hot Fight for New York—Taft and Bryan Lead Their Forces in Supreme Effort to Capture the Empire State.

New York, Oct. 26.—The political campaign, which is entering upon its last week, is to have a real whirlwind finish. From the highest to the lowest, all the spellbinders of all the parties will be out in force during the next six days and wavering voters will be urged by eloquent advocates of the several causes to cast their ballots "right."

In practically every state of the union rallies and mass meetings almost without number have been arranged, but it is in New York, with its large number of electoral votes at stake, that the real battle will be waged. There practically all the leading candidates will concentrate their efforts, ably assisted by a large number of the country's most forceful and resourceful campaigners.

Cabinet Members in Ohio. Ohio and Indiana also will be given considerable attention, particularly by the two leading parties. Among the speakers who will urge the voters to support Mr. Taft will be several members of President Roosevelt's cabinet—Secretaries Root and Garfield and Postmaster General Meyer—and the Republican candidate for president himself delivers two formal addresses at Cleveland and Youngstown on Monday. Vice-President Fairbanks will head the Republican forces in Indiana, which will include Senators Beveridge and Hemenway, Edward H. Ozmun, consul general of the United States at Constantinople; John L. Griffen, United States consul at Liverpool, and Representative Gardner of Michigan.

Bryan's Fight for New York. Both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan were in this city Sunday night. All the forces the Democratic national committee can summon will be brought to bear to secure the electoral vote of New York state for Bryan. Led by the presidential candidate himself, who will speak four days in this state, an army of speakers will be sent into every county and town to spread the doctrine and appeal for votes for the ticket. Mr. Bryan went to the cities and towns in the southern tier Saturday, and after two days' campaign in the greater city he will stump cities and towns that fringe the east shore of the Hudson river, which seldom are visited by Democratic candidates in search of support.

The Democratic campaign in the state, it is planned by the party managers, will receive its impetus from the meetings here Monday night at Madison Square Garden and in Brooklyn Tuesday. Besides these meetings, many others at which Mr. Bryan will speak have been arranged in different parts of the city. Tammany Hall has planned to make the Madison Square meeting the greatest demonstration given the candidate in this campaign, and red fire will burn and bands play in every assembly district on Manhattan island. Thursday night Mr. Bryan will leave the Empire state to devote the closing days of the contest to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

All the Spellbinders Busy. Meanwhile all the prominent campaigners the Democratic state and national committees can enlist have been sent to the 61 counties of New York state and to the doubtful states of the middle west. Among the leading speakers in New York state for the week will be ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, John Sharp Williams, Senator Bacon of Georgia, Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, Gov. J. H. Higgins of Rhode Island, and Gov. Ansel of South Carolina.

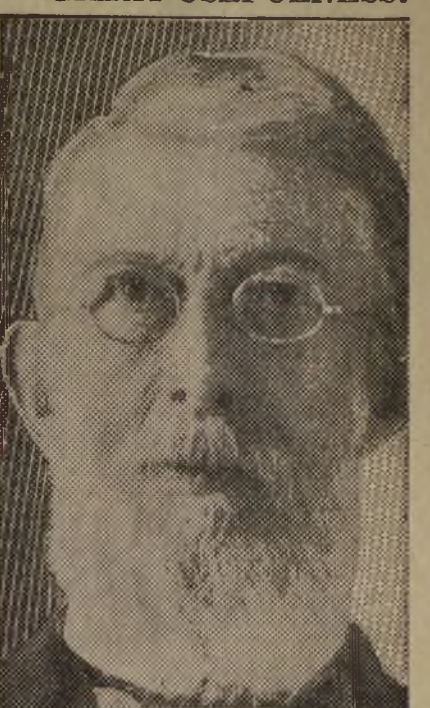
The Republican wind-up of the campaign in New York city calls for 22 mass meetings to be addressed by speakers of national reputation; a parade of the Republican clubs of Greater New York and a big parade of the Business Men's Republican association.

Big Republican Meeting. The big Republican event of the week will be the Madison Square Garden meeting on Wednesday night, at which Mr. Taft and Gov. Hughes will be the principal speakers. The other speakers will be Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan; George A. Knight of California, and United States Assistant District Attorney H. A. Atwood of Chicago. Gen. Horace Porter will preside.

Mr. Taft and Gov. Hughes will address four noonday meetings on Wednesday. Other Republican meetings of the week will be addressed by Secretary of State Root, Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus, Attorney General Bonaparte, James S. Sherman, the vice-presidential candidate, Senator Dolliver, Congressman Herbert Parsons of New York, Congressman J. Francis Burke of Pennsylvania, and others.

Civil Service Official Dies. Washington, Oct. 27.—Frank M. Kiggins of Tennessee, chief examiner of the civil service commission, died suddenly Monday of uraemic convulsions. His brother, William Kiggins, is seriously ill with typhoid fever. Frank Kiggins, who was 41 years old, had been in the employ of the government ever since he was 16 years of age.

PERUNA A TONIC OF GREAT USEFULNESS.



HON. R. S. THARIN. Hon. R. S. Tharin, Attorney at Law and counsel for Anti-Trust League, writes from Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Having used Peruna for catarrhal disorders, I am able to testify to its great remedial excellence and do not hesitate to give it my emphatic endorsement and earnest recommendation to all persons affected by that disorder. It is also a tonic of great usefulness."

Mr. T. Barneott, West Aymer, Ontario, Can., writes: "Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having a gripe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well. I also inducted a young lady, who was all run down and confined to the house, to take Peruna, and after taking Peruna for three months she is able to follow her trade of tailoring. I can recommend Peruna for all such who are ill and require a tonic."

Pe-ru-na Tablets. Some people prefer to take tablets, rather than to take medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

Warning Against Wasted Speech. If it is lawful and expedient for thee to speak, speak those things which may edify.—Gurdon.

Pettis' Eye Salve Restores. No matter how badly the eyes may be diseased or injured. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Every time the owner of a pocket knife sees a grindstone he thinks it to be up to him to get busy.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 50 cigar made of rich, mellow tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Even in fishing for compliments it's the big ones that generally get away.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It costs more to get out of trouble than it does to keep out.

If Your Feet Ache or Burn get a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Powder. It gives quick relief. Two million packages sold yearly.

The keener the critic the more cutting the criticism.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text describing its benefits for kidney ailments.

Advertisement for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, highlighting its effectiveness for various ailments and its small size.

Advertisement for PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES, promoting its use for urinary discharges and other conditions.

Advertisement for PARKER'S HAIR BALM, describing its benefits for hair health and growth.

JOHN HENRY



ON THE DINNER PARTY

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

Dear Bunch: The other evening when we gave an onion saengerfest you remember our lives were saved from too much vocal fireworks by the announcement that chow was ready. We waltzed in and took our stalls with hearts full of thanksgiving.

And here's where old Dr. Guffhander, the food expert, stepped into the spot light and took the show away from everybody.

You know, Bunch, the Doc is one of those old guys with a license to hunt for germs, and everything he eats has to give the countersign and then go through a written examination.

He loves to display his scientific knowledge and throw Latin crimpings into the low forehead.

Uncle Peter believes every word that leaves Doc Guffhander's face, but for my part I think he's an old Camembert.

Well, Bunch, no sooner were we seated at the table than Doc parted his whiskers carefully, coughed to at-

Charlie, "possibly my hurried diagnosis was at fault, but we can never be sure about these things, because here, on the elbow of the wing, I find traces of calisthenic acid over the membranes."

"No, thank you," said Uncle Gregory, "I never eat chicken, it gives me the heartburn," and the poor old guy struck such a note of hunger that I wanted to throw that damndoc out of the window.

By this time several others at the table were becoming more or less impressed, and the dinner party was beginning to assume the cheerful aspect of a meeting of martyrs an hour before the arena opened.

"Please pass me some French-fried potatoes," whispered Gregory, after the pangs of hunger had eaten him to the ropes.

"Here we find," croaked the doctor, raising a silver of potato high on his fork, "here we find one of the most evil effects of food adulteration. This potato was grown in the fall of the year 1889, but it has been washed in alum water to give it the appearance of being modern, while its eyes have been treated with belladonna to make them bright and snappy."

Uncle Gregory groaned pathetically, and the rest of us, out of politeness, tried to look interested, but only succeeded in looking seasick.

When the ice cream and cake were brought on Dr. Guffhander drove his spoon down deep into the chocolate and vanilla mixed, and said: "Here is a pitiful illustration of what dishonest tradesmen will do for money. Here we find that some of this ice cream was pale originally, but it was treated with aniline dye to give it this chocolate effect, and then baked in the sun to deceive the eye. On the other hand, we find this vanilla was originally dark and forbidding, but it has been treated with peroxide of hydrogen to make it more of a blonde."

"Pardon me, doctor," snapped

Peaches, her teeth chattering with nervousness, "but this ice cream was made in our own kitchen by Dora, our own cook, with cream from Mrs. Riley's own cow, and we never have any but home-made ice cream, so there!"

"Ah," said the doctor, "then in that case it must be traces of thanatopsis which I see, and the evidence is conclusive that a great deal of artificial frappe has been used, nevertheless."

"No, thank you," said Uncle Gregory, "I never eat ice cream, because it goes to my head and makes me cold to my friends."

"Take this coffee, for instance," chortled the doctor, juggling a spoonful with the left hand and four lumps of sugar with the right; "herein you will find copper salts, iodide of chloxy, a four per cent. solution of gladiolus, together with about a sixteenth of a grain of mocha to the cupful."

"No, thank you," gasped Uncle Gregory; "I never drink coffee; it gives me the hiccups."

After the dinner was over Uncle Gregory took me outside and whispered: "John, for the love of a blissful heaven, the next time you give a dinner party cut out that bug doctor, or let me wear ear-muffs!"

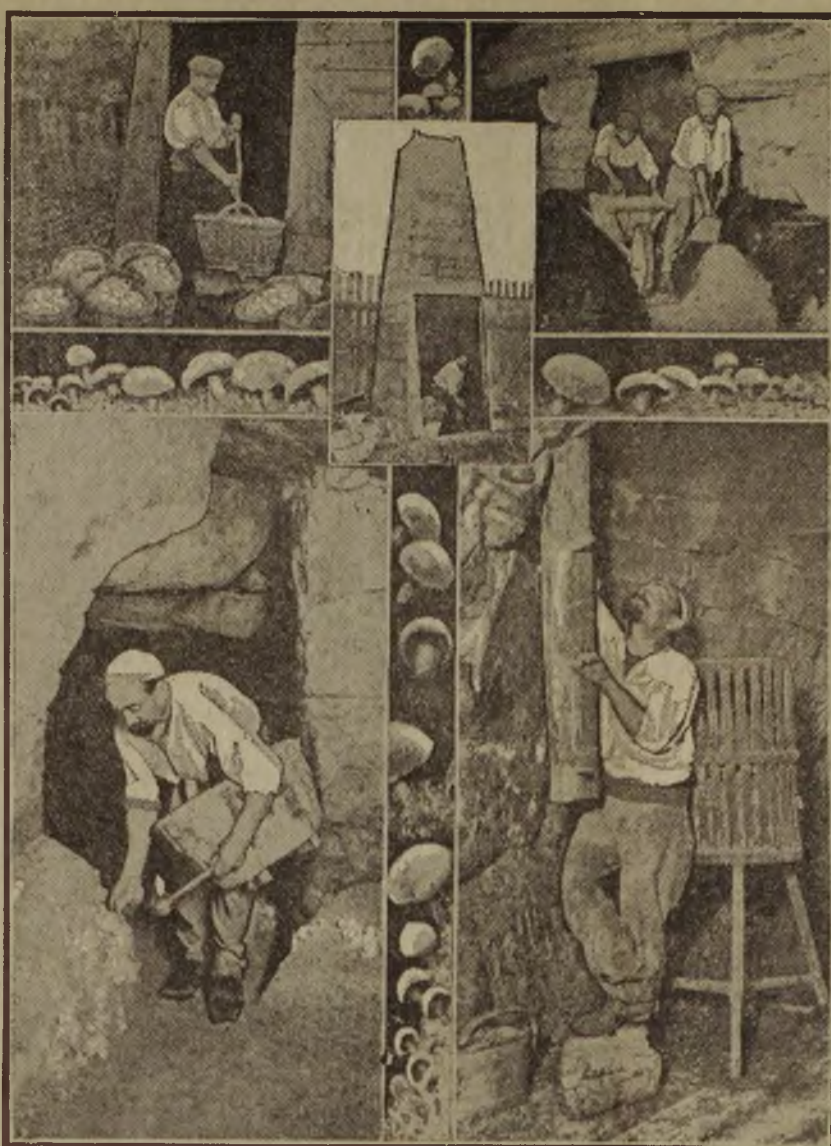
Peaches hadn't spoken a sensible word since that bitter evening. You can blame her?

Yours till the wheels fall off,
JOHN.
(Copyright, 1908, by G. W. Dillingham Co.)

Installing Relics of Logan.
Mrs. John A. Logan has begun the work of supervising the installation of the relics of her husband, Gen. Logan, in the memorial hall prepared for them in the state house at Springfield, Ill. The collection consists in part of a large number of photographs taken during the civil war, photographs of Gen. Logan from boyhood up, bronzes and resolutions passed by organizations all over the United States at the time of his death, and resolutions on the death of his son, Maj. John A. Logan, Jr., thirty-third United States Volunteer, who was killed on November 11, 1899, while leading a charge against Aguinaldo's entrenched army in the Philippines.

Aerial Railway on Farm.
An ingenious Japanese small fruit grower in California has rigged up an aerial railway in his strawberry fields on which trays of fruit are carried to the little packing house, says Popular Mechanics, which also contains a picture of the device. It consists simply of a row of posts, a 1/4-inch wire, two barn door hangers and a frame for carrying a dozen trays.

SUBTERRANEAN MUSHROOM FARM



Mushroom farming is carried on in the caves and tunnels of the disused quarries around Paris, and it is said that the strange farms could hold the whole of the population of Paris. Mushrooms, of course, thrive best in the dark and damp. The task of gathering the fungi is by no means easy, for the workings of the old quarries are so narrow that it is possible to stand upright only in a few places, and in the "rest-holes" made for the purpose. The pictures are as follows: 1. Hauling baskets of freshly picked mushrooms to the surface. 2. Ventilating shaft of mushroom farm, which also acts as a lift. 3. Covering heaps of manure for beds with lime and sand. 4. A mushroom gatherer at work; showing the lamp (fitted to a spiked stick) which he places in crevices in the walls of the pit, to light him while he is gathering the fungi. 5. In the mushroom pit at the bottom of the ladder that reaches up the shaft, showing the brazier which helps to ventilate the cave.

TOIL NEARING END

DETROIT "NEWSIE" IS EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

For More Than Half a Century He Has Supplied Customers with Their Favorite Publications, But Patrons Grow Fewer.

Detroit, Mich.—Bowed under the weight of four-score years and five, his step less active than when as a young man a half century ago he started supplying lovers of German literature with their favorite publications, Michael Bohnein is a familiar figure about town.

The old man, who for 55 years has peddled German humorous publications, is a universal favorite with those who come in contact with him, for he possesses a keen sense of humor and his mind is as active as ever. Armed with a satchel in which his stock of literature is carried, Bohnein starts out daily, as has been his wont for so many years, visiting the various sections of the city and catering to the wants of his patrons.

Each year sees the "beat" traversed by Bohnein grow shorter, and the reason therefor lends added pathos to the career of the man whose closing days are marked with the same fidelity to duty that enabled him when younger to work up a lucrative trade and firmly establish himself with an extended clientele.

Times have changed. The old man who migrated from the fatherland to Detroit are passing away and in their stead is growing up a new generation that cares little or nothing for the humor of the country from which their fathers came. Gradually the old man's customers are decreasing, and the day may be not far distant when—but what's the use of borrowing trouble?

"Times are different from what they were when I was a young man," confided Herr Bohnein, depositing his satchel wearily on the floor, as he paused to take a rest. "Fifty years ago there were hundreds of Germans who sought from me where now there is one. Why? The young folks don't care for the German papers like the old ones did."

"But there isn't any use to complain. Times change, even if some people don't. I have lived 85 years, and I guess I will continue to live as long as I can get around with my papers, and then—"

"And then?"

The only answer was a shrug of the stooped shoulders, but a far away look came into the keen eyes and just the suggestion of a sigh escaped the old man's lips.

Bohnein has lived in Detroit for 55 years, coming here with his brother George from Bavaria. When the latter was alive they conducted a store in Jefferson avenue. George was a watchmaker, and piled his trade, Michael establishing a news stand and succeeding in building up a lucrative business. After the death of his brother he closed the store and began delivering foreign magazines from place to place. Practically every German of prominence a quarter of a century ago was numbered among his customers and he had a considerable following among men of culture of other nationalities who enjoyed the class of

humor portrayed in the publications he handled.

"That's all over, though," said Bohnein, picking up his satchel and turning his steps in the direction of the humble home where he resides with his brother's widow. "Times are bad, but I ain't complaining. I get enough to eat and drink and clothes to wear, and that is all I need."

IS SECOND MARY McLANE.

St. Louis Boasts Counterpart of the Young Western Philosopher.

St. Louis.—St. Louis has a second Mary McLane. Those who remember some of the worldly, cynical aphorisms uttered by that young western philosopher are convinced that her counterpart exists in St. Louis in Miss Madeline Wienken, a pretty blonde 19 years old, who has advanced ideas about the modern man.

She also has literary aspirations, thinking, as did Miss McLane, that her ideas are good enough to be sold to the public.

"When I get hold of a man that is a man," she says, "a man who has some brains and can really talk something else besides twaddle and rubbish; a man who is not always trying to make love to every girl he meets, I feel like saying, 'Thank heavens for this real, live man.'"

If there is any variety of genus homo that Miss Wienken detests it is the "gilded youth with the Turkish cigarette" commonly known as "molly-coddle."

"A girl is just naturally moved by compassion to handle these creatures with care," she says. "And the worst part of it is the poor things never realize the sad plight they are in. They actually preach about other real men, just to try and get off the impression that they themselves have a backbone as big as a stick in an umbrella."

"No one could possibly be mistaken as to the identity of the 'molly,' for you can tell one just as far as you can see him—everything is so entirely different from a real man."

Hermit May Live in Street Car.
St. Louis.—The right of Joe Custer, known as "the street car hermit," to live in a decrepit horse car on Wren avenue has been sustained by Judge Pollard of the Dayton street police court.

Custer had been fined \$100 for "maintaining a frame residence within the fire lines." When the city building department asked for an execution on the fine Judge Pollard visited the "residence" and then refused to issue the writ.

Custer for many years lived in a house built almost entirely of glass at Twenty-first and Wash streets.

Human Life 100,000 Years Ago.
London.—An interesting anthropological discovery has been made in a cave named Wildkerchlopple at Sants, Switzerland, wherein have been unearthed numerous remains, including human bones of a prehistoric period. The discovery is said to show a type of mankind that dwelt in caves and lived on bears during the last interglacial era, thereby, it is further held, proving that human beings lived in the Alps before the last glacial modification—that is to say, about 100,000 years ago.

HID FORTUNE IN HANDBAG.

Hundred and Sixty Thousand-Dollar Bills Placed in Hotel Vault.

Los Angeles, Cal.—David Sloan of New York, accompanied by his wife and family, arrived in Los Angeles and registered at the Angelus. Mr. Sloan announced that he came to stay and that he had had enough of the effete east. Clerk Olmstead assigned him to a superb suite of rooms.

In a few minutes Mr. Sloan returned to the clerk's desk carrying a small black handbag which greatly resembled a wallet.

"Will you keep this in your safety vaults over night?" he asked. The clerk reached politely for the black bag.

"At about what figure do you value this?" he asked, in a perfunctory manner.

"About \$160,000," calmly said Mr. Sloan, as he scratched a match to light a cigar, "and it's all currency."

Olmstead gulped hard and then smiled wanly. Thrice he essayed to speak, but words failed him. He could not remove his eyes from that little black bag containing \$160,000 in crisp \$1,000 bank notes.

"Well," said Mr. Sloan, "if you do not care to keep it I guess I can place it under my pillow. That is the way I carried it across the continent."

The color was slowly coming back in Olmstead's face, and he called feebly for the help of Mr. Loomis. The black bag was carefully carried into the dark interior of the steel vault and the door hastily closed.

Mr. Sloan explained that he decided to come to Los Angeles to live permanently, and had converted some securities into cash for his immediate use. He deposited the money in a bank and went to Santa Barbara, where he will remain two days looking about.

CONCEALED IN MAIL WAGON.

Federal Judge Made Way Through Parade and Reached Train.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Federal Judge Edward G. Bradford of Wilmington, Del., went as a piece of mail matter from the Federal building in this city to the Union depot.

For several days Judge Bradford has been holding court in Pittsburg, but legal matters developed in Wilmington which made it imperative that the judge leave for Washington on the train which starts from the Union depot at one o'clock. He hurriedly started for the depot, and then just as suddenly stopped, for the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary parade was on and Fifth avenue was packed. He appealed to several policemen and told them who he was, but they laughed at him.

Time was getting short and in his excitement he rushed back to the Federal building and appealed to Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States court. After a short conference the two judges handed down an opinion, in which there was no minority report. Something must be done immediately.

Judge Buffington hurried down to the postmaster and held a hasty conversation. Yes, there was a mail wagon just about to leave for the train. Judge Bradford climbed over the wall and hid himself under a load of mail sacks and tried to look pleasant while the wagon rattled over the cobble stones. The crowd was forced to part for the mail wagon, and Judge Bradford arrived at the depot just in time for the train.

WOOD PULP IS FIREPROOF.

Chemist Roberts Invents a Process Approved by Government.

Lockport, N. Y.—Isiah D. Roberts, a well-known chemist of New York city, who has been employed at the Cowles Aluminum works in this city for the last three years, has prepared a process of wood pulp, which the United States government has tested and found to be a wonderful material. In its test the government had a blow pipe upon the wood pulp for an hour, but it would not heat through, nor did the flames leave a mark upon it. It is absolutely fireproof.

The wood pulp can be used in the lining of battleships and buildings and also making of life preservers. The government is so pleased with Mr. Roberts' invention that it will use his material for lining all new United States battle fleets and life preservers. He has secured a patent on his invention.

Mr. Roberts claims it will be a big thing. He says the United Indurated Fiber Company of this city, which manufactures fiber pulps, tubs, etc., will do away with all this small work and enter into the exclusive manufacture of wood pulp. It is understood Mr. Roberts will receive a big royalty from the fiber company for allowing them to manufacture his new material.

Graphite Output Is Smaller.
Washington.—The world's production of graphite for 1908 is estimated at 100,922 short tons, valued at \$3,063,386, less than the two previous years, says a report of the geological survey.

Although most of the graphite producers of the United States reported a better demand for refined graphite, the output of flake graphite in the United States showed a considerable decrease, and the value of the total production was the smallest since 1903.

Graphite was produced in Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Dress Up-to-Date.

STYLES IN GLOVES

TWO-BUTTON AND SINGLE-CLASP LENGTHS POPULAR.

Indications Are That Dark Shades Will Be Largely Worn—Green to Be One of the Colors Most Affected.

Advanced styles in gloves indicate that long sleeves are an established fact, for most of them are in two-button and single-clasp lengths that barely cover the wrists.

These up-to-date gloves are in taupe, wistaria, dark green and rich deep brown colors.

Among these decided tints there is an extremely pretty shade of wistaria—that looks like mauve until the two colors are placed side by side—that will be worn with gowns on dahlia and wistaria tints. Taupe goes well with almost any color and is expected to become very popular.

Green is a color that seems to be coming to the fore, and some very pretty gloves in dark green are seen in both emerald and olive shades.

Suede, too, is struggling for a place in the glove world, and, as this kid has a tendency to reduce the size of the hand, probably it will meet favor. On the whole, however, fashion's fancy is for bright, glossy surfaces, hence the full line of glaze kids.

Mocha is always in demand as fall advances, and several new shades are seen in this popular kind of hand covering.

The favorite tones will be taupe, tan, slate and gray, and, fortunately for those women whose hands perspire freely, these gloves with silk linings can be bought. The value of the silk lies in the fact that it keeps the hands warm and absorbs the perspiration.

Auto gloves are made with deep flaring gauntlets in the favorite tans and dark browns.

At three dollars a pair there is a very good model, with wide cuff, gusset strap at wrist, and spear-back, colors tan and black, and a cheaper grade at two dollars a pair is made with a large gusset at the side for slipping on and off quickly. It has no clasp.

The cosiest looking angora and rabbit wool gloves are ready for those who prefer these for cold days. They come in white, black, natural tints and gray.

The evening gloves are of fine glaze kid, long, of course, and show no outer or extraordinary features. The backs are plain, for neither embroidery nor applique marks the newest styles. It is possible to get evening gloves in every imaginable color, but white is always in good taste, and it goes without stating—the most economical, for not only will it harmonize with any toilet, but it can be cleaned time and again and looks like new, which is not the case with colors.

LUNCH NAPKINS OF DAMASK.

Prettily Worked, They Make a Most Acceptable Gift.

Nothing makes a more acceptable present for an engaged girl than a set of lunch napkins.

In fine damask or Chinese linen, scalloped on the edge and worked in one corner with a monogram or an open design in eyelot embroidery.

If the damask is handsome the work can be kept quite simple; a shallow scallop and three small block initials across one corner, about 2 1/2 inches up.

Instead of the three initials a monogram can be used set in a medallion of narrow satin stitched with a row of small dots on the outside. Sometimes the medallions are shield-shaped, worked in satin stitch.

On the linen a more elaborate effect is better. Keep the scallop simple, but in one corner have a monogram from which radiates an open vnelike design in eyelot work. The Madeira embroidery is particularly showy for napkins and good patterns are easily obtained at any art-needlework store.

Do not make the mistake of having two deep a scallop. True, it wears better, but looks heavy and inartistic. If the edges are well padded with chain stitch and closely worked they wash well. Use a fine mercerized cotton, as it makes the work much smoother.

The New Evening Mantle.

A charming and useful article, seen now in Paris, is the new evening mantle for the shoulders, in place of a scarf. It is of crepe de chine, or embroidered silk, and is generally heavily weighted with silk fringe or deep lace, so that it clings to the form. This, too, may be drawn over the head to protect the hair.—Vogue.

AUTUMN LEAF SOFA CUSHION.

Something New Among the Many Pretty and Bright Designs.

A pretty soft cushion may be made in the following way: Take a square of dark green linen, the size you wish the cushion; cut out leaves of brown linen, light green linen, yellow linen and pale yellow and bright orange linen; baste them on in a border design, making a cluster of them in one corner, from which a vine of them issues, to encircle the square. After they have

FOR WEAR IN THE EVENING.

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This picture shows a stunning evening robe of black dotted tulle over cream liberty satin. It employs one of the very deep girdles extending down over hips and around bottom at set intervals are two rows of narrow black jet trimming. The low-cut bodice has festoons of jet across the front, with tassels hanging at each side, where it fastens, just at the bust line. The shoulder straps and cuff bands on the short sleeves are also of jet and the shirred white piece across the front is embroidered white tulle, through which is run narrow jet trimming.

EIGHT BOWS ON A HAT.

Quaint Arrangement That Has a Really Pretty Effect.

The round sailors, or those that are egg-shaped and intended for steady street wear, are trimmed with eight satin bows. This is a quaint arrangement, but does not look nearly as jumbled as it sounds.

Square bows, five inches long, with loops and ends of equal width, are made and attached to two rows of milliners' wire. This wire is cut the exact size of the crown, and when the bows are firmly attached to it it is merely twisted together at the back.

The bows are not put on up and down, as a rule, although this would not be a bad departure to make from the original model. They are put on with loops and ends touching to form a complete crown band.

The beauty of it is that, being on the milliners' wire instead of the hat, they can be changed at will. All one has to do is to untwist the ends of wire at the back and lift off the row of bows. Another row in another color may be substituted.

Cravat for Old Waist.

A convenient little cravat which does much to freshen up an old waist is made of a bow and ends of helle-trope velvet or satin ribbon, the ends having three small silk balls or acorns which give them weight. The center of the bow is caught with a heart-shaped buckle of pearls or rhinestones.

A dainty collar consists of gold thread lace of Irish pattern with a cluster in front of balls hanging quite low in front to represent cherries. With these go long neckties of real Irish crochet finished with balls and drops. Even more smart looking are the wide outstanding bows of white illusion worn under the chin. These bows are caught at the base of the collar with some ornamental pin.



SCHOOL NOTES

High School—Pupils nearly absent nor tardy during the month: Genevieve Baldwin, Grace Sandall, Vernon Corson, Thomas Hepburn, Earl Moyer, Jennie Pierce, Ruth Slater, Harry Carb, Harvey King, Malwin Nulle, Ward Olmsted, Harry Whipple, Irene Anderson, Myrtle Anderson, Emily Burroughs, Ruth Crawford, Velma Crawford, Gertrude Hammond, Edna King, Nina Patterson, Irma Perkins, Cora Watson, Bayard Brown, Mason Campbell, Edgar Lettow, Lewis Scott, Victor Stott, Clive Watson, Leta Browne, Mamie Duval, Jessie Griggs, Mary Payne, Mamie Tyler, Clayton Brown, Floyd Brown, Edwin Cooper, Merle Evans, Robert Geithman, Alve Peterson, Harold Patterson, Rutherford Patterson, Howard Stanley.

Grammar room—Eva Ainley, Guy Bowers, Floyd Durham, Lawrence Duval, Lee Patterson, Dillon Patterson, May Ritter, Ida Stoll, Earl Shattuck, Frank Brennan, Edwin Albertson, Marion Bagley, Essie Clark, Frank Crawford, Arla Crawford, Lulu Dralle, Margaret Deardorff, Jay Evans, Fred Foote, Mildred Hewitt, Amarett Harlow, Karl Holtgren, Beth Scott, Lydia Molhan, Pearl Kenn, Marion Slater, Grace VanDresser, Vila White.

Second intermediate—Names of those who have been neither absent nor tardy. Fifth grade—Harold Austin, Johnnie Baker, Carl Carlson, Irving Dralle, Vernum Hannah, Charles Schoonmaker, Hazel Goding; sixth grade—Mary Ritter, Raymond Lange, Florence Albertson, Roy Abraham, Tommy Abraham, Marion Brown, Frank Bender, Lorene Brown, Sara Carb, Tillie Dralle, Edwin Dempsey, Herman Dralle, Harold Durham, June Hammond, Hazel Harshman, Viva Layton, Myrtle Portner, Greeta Ricketts, Verna Pierce, Clara Stephenson, Harry Stanley, Clarence Tischler, Clara Wolter, Lina Lord.

First intermediate—Pupils who have been neither absent nor tardy. Helen Barcus, Irene Patterson, Harold Wilson, Myrtle Layton, Agnes Mooney, Lillian Lange, Lyle Shattuck, Floyd Johnson, Walter Rosenfeld, Lydia Dralle, Mabel Rebeck, Freddie Shattuck, Millie Hawks, Archie Gleason, Dorothy Bauman, Emma Bender, Elmer Albertson, Ivan Ide, Otto Dralle, Earl Deardorff, Dewey Nulle, Lillian Stoll, Ada Carlson.

Second primary—Pupils neither absent nor tardy during month. Clarence Crawford, Laura Crawford, Ollie Dralle, Wallace Hopkins, Hazel Lawyer, Floyd Mansfield, Gretchen Marquart, Mabel Pauling, Derwin Scott, Harlyn Shattuck, Earl Stoll, George VanWie, Agnes Weber, Laura Clausen, Lily Clausen, Myrtle Pratt, Martha Scherf, Mabel Wilson, Albert Witt, Gertrude Nutt, Rose Kindelsparker. Only one tardy during the month.

First primary—names of pupils neither absent nor tardy. First grade, Max Whitwright, Loreen Glass, Lura Lawyer, Floyd Altenburg, Teddie Scott, Glenn Barcus, Earl Yalden, Ione Stott, Alma Stoll, George Stephenson, Fred Pinne, Lionel Baker, Myrtle Rebeck; second grade, Roger Weber, Hanna Niss, Frieda Kohne, Freddie Barcus, Velma Wahl, Clarence Altenburg, Arthur Jackson, John Dempsey, Harold Dralle, Walter Gleason, Ennis Clark, George Walter, Gertrude Rowan.

Ranks for the month:

- SENIOR CLASS
 - Esther Smith, 1st
 - Eda Smith
 - Earl Moyers } 2nd
- JUNIOR CLASS
 - Ruth Slater, 1st
 - Grace Sandell } 2nd
 - Harvey King
- SOPHOMORE CLASS
 - Ruth Crawford, 1st
 - Gertrude Hammond } 2nd
 - Edna King
- FRESHMAN CLASS
 - Mary Payne, 1st
 - Howard Stanley, 2nd
- EIGHTH GRADE
 - Karl Holtgren, 1st
 - Marion Bagley, 2nd
- SEVENTH GRADE
 - Ida Stoll, 1st
 - Irwin Patterson, 2nd
- SIXTH GRADE
 - Clarence Tischler } 1st
 - Sara Carb
 - Edwin Dempsey
 - Florence Albertson } 2nd
 - June Hammond
 - Viva Layton
- UPPER FIFTH
 - Charles Schoonmaker, 1st
 - Vernum Hannah
 - Irving Dralle } 2nd
 - Donnie Wylde
- LOWER FIFTH
 - Ada Carlson, 1st
 - Willie Schnur } 2nd
 - Floyd Buckle

- FOURTH GRADE
 - Allen Patterson, 1st
 - Walter Rosenfeld
 - Lyle Shattuck } 2nd
 - Helen Barcus
- THIRD GRADE
 - Hazel Lawyer
 - Gretchen Marquart } 1st
 - Agnes Weber
 - George Goding } 2nd
 - Walter Albertson
- UPPER SECOND GRADE
 - Dorothy Glass } 1st
 - Richard Witt
 - Laura Clausen } 2nd
 - Lily Clausen
- LOWER SECOND GRADE
 - Ennis Clark } 1st
 - Velma Wahl
 - George Wolter } 2nd
 - John Dempsey
- FIRST GRADE
 - Max Whitwright } 1st
 - Lura Lawyer
 - Loreen Glass } 2nd
 - Floyd Altenburg

WEEKLY REPORT

High School—absent Willie Hannah, Verne Crawford, Abram Crawford; tardy Eda Smith. Grammar room—absent Bennie Clausen, Gladys Brown. This room had no tardies.

Second intermediate had a clear record for the past week, there being none absent nor tardy.

First intermediate—absent Walter Noll, Harry Merritt, Allen Patterson, Willie Schnur; tardy Horatio Perkins.

Second primary absent Pearl Hawley, Lettie Lord, Francis Sturtevant, Everett Bennett, Richard Witt. This room had no tardies.

First primary—absent Amos Patterson, Laura Trotman, Klea Bennett, Henry Witt; tardy Viola Fryer. One new pupil was enrolled in this room, Gertrude Rowan.

The following pupils of the high school made "E" in department for October: Belle Campbell, Harvey King, Malwin Nulle, Myrtle Anderson, Gertrude Hammond, Nina Patterson, Irma Perkins, Mary Payne, Myrtle Van Dresser, Floyd Brown, Alve Peterson.

The following made "E" in spelling: Belle Campbell, Grace Sandall, Eda Smith, Esther Smith, Jennie Pierce, Ruth Slater, Ruth Crawford, Gertrude Hammond, Mamie Duval, Mary Payne, Clayton Brown, Merle Evans. Miss Baldwin of the Help and Aid Society of Chicago visited the school Wednesday and made the high school a very interesting talk.

The juniors gave a very interesting debate Friday afternoon. Their talks demonstrated the fact that some earnest efforts had been put forth in preparation.

The sophomores will give recitals next Friday afternoon. Patrons are invited to attend.

The juniors gave a reception to the sophomores on last Friday evening at the home of Miss Guyla Corson. The young people had a most pleasant time and did not return home until Saturday morning.

Malachi Hauslein

Malachi Hauslein was born April 27th, 1835, in Batavia, Germany, and peacefully passed into the Home of the Redeemed Spirits Monday afternoon, October 12th, 1908, at the family residence 224 Seneca St., Elgin, Illinois. His death, which came somewhat suddenly and therefore unexpectedly was caused by a complication of diseases which resulted in a general breakdown of his physical vitality. Mr. Hauslein came to America at the age of ten years with his parents and settled in Hampshire, Illinois. He lived in Hampshire for a number of years and then went to Genoa, DeKalb county, Illinois, where he lived till the year 1896, when he moved to Elgin where he has resided ever since.

When our country was in special need of loyal patriots in order to preserve the Union, Mr. Hauslein in 1862 answered the call of his country by enlisting in the 127th Illinois Infantry, serving in the Civil War for three years, after which he received an honorable discharge. He was greatly honored and beloved by the old soldiers of Elgin, being an active member of Veteran Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic.—Marengo News.

Houses and Lots For Sale

RESIDENCES, ready to use, in all parts of town, anywhere from \$600.00 to \$6000.00. VACANT LOTS, anywhere from \$50.00 to \$1000.00 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
EXCHANGE BANK
Genoa, Ill.

Copyright Books

I have just received about 150 copyright books, comprising all the recent fiction. In the lot are many of the still popular books, at fifty cents. In the newest copyrights at \$1.20 are "The Last Voyage of the Donna Isabel," by Parrish; "The Fly on the Wheel," by Thurston; "The Firing Line," by Chambers; "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," by Fox; "The Circular Stairway," by Kinchart; "Man from Rodney," by Mc Cutcheon; "Lewis Rand," by Mary Johnson; "The Riverman," by White, and many others. If there are any wanted which we do not have in stock they can be secured in a short time. We have an exhaustive catalog to select from. E. H. BROWN



Buying Better is Earning More

Did you ever stop to think that when you buy a better article at a lower price, you are increasing your earnings?

The longer wear and the saving in the price put you that much ahead at the year's end.

Fall Weather Values

- Heavy Calf and Pigskin Gloves 25c
- Boys' heavy ribbed, fleeced Underwear, 25c makes at... 19c
- Little Fellows' Canvas Coats, velvet collar and cuffs..... 69c
- Ladies wool Union Suits, fast black, steam shrunk..... 98c
- 12 4 extra weight, extra size Bed Blankets, per pair 95c and..... \$1.15
- Sweater Coat specials—Boys' 25c; Men's..... 98c, 69c
- New Waistings, beautiful styles with border, per yd... 15c
- Flannelettes, per yd..... 8c
- Ladies' all wool knit Petticoats..... 49c
- Infants' 2 to 4 yr. size, fancy wool Cloaks 98c \$1.29 \$1.49

Work Shirts, 3 different styles at 3 for \$1.00

Knit Goods Sale. Manufacturers' Samples

Over 500 pieces of knit goods Shawls, Scarfs, Throws, Hoods, Stocking Caps, etc. An entire lot closed out to us at less than 60c on the dollar. Guaranteed saving of from 1/4 to 1/2 on these items. Sale begins this week.

Men's Clothing Offer

Another opportunity. Men's fine dress suits, in wool Worsted, Tibets and Serges, bought at a very low figure. Our stock was large but the character of these suits was such that at the price we felt we could not afford NOT to buy them. This is a sale of FINE Suits, not the ordinary kind. Lot includes all the new cuts and shades, so popular this fall. \$9.95 \$13.65 \$11.65 \$12.95

Children's Cloaks

Save by buying now. Our close out of stock Cloaks in 2 to 6 yr. sizes is now on. Cool weather will move them fast. If you want pick of the lot, come now.

Ladies' Wear

- Latest style Rain Coats, long, loose cut, \$5.00 makes for \$3.98
- Waists. Startling values, in fine, dark colored Fall Waists, new styles and makes..... 98c
- Sample Sale: fine Waists for all occasions. 1/3 saving on these 49c 98c \$1.29 \$1.98
- Misses latest cut Rain coats, best \$4.50 values, for... \$2.69
- Ladies' good quality Black Melton Cloaks, velvet trimmings..... \$5.69
- Ladies' Black Cloaks, full satin lined..... \$7.98
- Light mixtures in Misses' 50 in. Cloaks..... \$2.69

Quality, Not Price, Counts

The Fit, The Fabric, The Finish with a Small Profit Added

That's all you pay for good clothing when you buy it here. We allow no conceited manufacturer to gull us into assisting them to boost their false claim of superiority. If we did we would have to charge you \$10.00 extra and try to gull you. There's nothing in that policy and we don't resort to it because we are trying to become your regular clothier, seeking your permanent trade. Our clothing is all good--we don't handle any other kind, but you only pay for what you actually get.



When You buy for Cash You buy at the Very Bottom Price

Strictly One Price

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

Strictly Cash Basis

GENOA OPERA HOUSE
NOVEMBER 3
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

Buckwheat Flour

We have just received two tons of buckwheat direct from the mills of Muncy, Pennsylvania. The best buckwheat in the world is raised in that vicinity. This lot was purchased thru A. P. Taylor who was recently visiting in this vicinity. Mr. Taylor was at one time owner of the mill which ground the flour. It is good flour or he would not recommend it to his friends. Try a few pounds.

DUVAL & KING

ORDER COAL

NOW

- 8 to 14 yr. sizes of Girls' Cloaks, over 60 samples at \$2.69 \$2.98 \$3.49
- Ladies' Cloak values in new styles, loose or half fitted models \$6.69 \$10.98 \$11.98 \$6.87
- Sateen Petticoats, flannel lined, extra full and wide 98c and..... \$1.29
- Tailored Suits. Heavy fine wool Suits, new shades and cuts. Satin lining and Coats so heavily interlined that they may be used as Jackets, if desired. \$9.98 \$11.87 \$13.65 \$15.65
- Specials to Look For Ladies' Skirt Values. Childrens' Hat Sale:—Millinery Dept. Fall Coat Specials:—Ladies' Dept. Manfrs.' Sales of Underwear bargains.
- 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.

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

DEMOCRACY VERSUS FREE DELIVERY.

Rejected Beneficial Measures and Enacted Disastrous Legislation.

A Trinity of Beneficent Republican Laws—Free Homesteads—National Irrigation—Free Delivery.

The Democratic party has gone on record as having strenuously opposed establishment of rural free delivery service, on the ground that it was absolutely impracticable and too expensive to meet Democratic approbation. Yet the only time this same Democratic party has held the reins of power during the past forty-five years, it increased the national debt at the rate of half a million dollars a day during its entire term of office, and each day we lost a half million dollars in foreign trade. The value of farm products decreased more than five hundred million dollars.

Disastrous Democratic Regime.
The business of this nation, in two months after the enactment of the Wilson law decreased six per cent. Banks closed their doors, business houses assigned, the balance of trade was against us. We had deserted mills, smokeless factories, silent machinery. We had tramps and beggars and industrial armies and starving women and children. In the midst of plenty, with bountiful crops rotting unharvested in the fields, at a million heartbreaks sat famine, pitiless and cruel! It shut the door of industry and clothed labor in rags.

It fought under the dishonored banner of free silver. It subscribed to the driving stupidity that a nation can create values by fiat, that the government could stamp a lie upon fifty cents worth of silver and make it a dollar. It opposed keeping our flag in the Orient and advocated that it be lowered in respect and trailed in the dust of dishonor. And yet this same party which has not learned anything or forgotten anything in fifty years, opposed the extension of the rural free delivery service on the ground of expense.

People Coming Into Their Own.
At least 90 per cent of our people are so situated as to be served successfully by the rural delivery service. They and their fathers have been the ploughers of this country, in blazing the trail of civilization and in subjugating the land for the benefit of all the people. They are the legitimate heirs to all the benefits this government can legally and consistently bestow upon them. They are the natural beneficiaries of three of the greatest pieces of Republican legislation known to recent American history—that trinity of laws looking toward the creation and development of homes on the public domain for all who wish them—the homestead law, the national irrigation law, and the establishment of a rural free delivery. Each and all of these have been fought by the Democratic party and in after years two of these measures have been claimed by that party as its offspring. It is more than probable that before the expiration of another fifty years, the Democratic party will claim the credit for having established rural free delivery.

Democracy's "Hind-Sight."
The party's remorse over its repeated failures and its attempt to deceive the people sometimes comes in a more or less pitiful light. For instance, at all modern Democratic conventions the Democrats show their veneration for the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Although while he yet lived, while it was doing the deeds for which they now praise him, the Democratic party, north and south, exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation in traducing and maligning and reviling him. They praised the great McKinley only after his death. The motive in such cases may be appreciated while the morals of a political party which seeks to have its former opposition to a public measure forgotten in the loud clamor of its present approbation, cannot be approved.

Republicans to Perfect the Work.
The rural delivery service will be continued under succeeding Republican administrations until it will be fully provided for the entire United States. It drives home the impression upon our people that this great government carefully looks after their individual interests and personal convenience as far as possible. Through this service the government delivers at the doors of rural citizens their mail as promptly and conveniently as it delivers the same to the residents of cities. The service is one of the greatest means for the dissemination of knowledge and information to the people of the country, they have ever enjoyed. By it they are enabled to keep in touch with the markets of the country and with current events in all parts of the world. It has ripened into a permanent service which will continue to improve and eventually reach the door of the humblest citizen in its growing benefits.

Many Beneficent Results Follow.
It has removed the nightmare of loneliness and isolation from the country and brought to it many of the benefits of city life. It has allayed the spirit of discontent and restlessness which drove many of the better class of young people to the cities. It has appealed to the densely populated cities whose noxious atmosphere hastens the dread disease of tuberculosis and induced them to raise the cry of, "Back to the land, back to nature," and move out upon the extended plains, peaceful valleys and the inviting plateaus of the country.

Rural free delivery, the national irrigation act and the government homestead law are the three jewels of legislation in the crown of the Republican party, whose chiefest and priceless gem, is its abolition of human slavery.

"Doc" Bryan Seems Unfortunate in Both His Remedies and His Appointees.



—From the Chicago Tribune.

LOST ONLY BIG CASE.

Bryan Made Poor Showing Before United States Supreme Court.

In a letter to the New York World a New York lawyer punctures Mr. Bryan's legal record as follows:

"Mr. Bryan's qualifications for high executive office must be inferred from his record in the four lines of work in which he has engaged—namely, those of lecturer, journalist, lawyer and colonel.

"As a lecturer he is certainly at least the equal of Mr. Roosevelt. As a journalist he is probably the equal of Mr. Watterson or Mr. Hearst. In either capacity he is probably the superior of Mr. Taft.

"As a lawyer he can best be judged by his most famous case. This was the Nebraska rate case. His State imposed a tariff of maximum rates upon the railroads and hired him to defend it in the Supreme Court. The case was brought by persons interested in the railroads against the officers of the State to get an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the law. This raised, of course, the question whether such an action is not an action against the State and therefore forbidden by the eleventh amendment to the United States Constitution. It is the same point which many of the Western and Southern States have been endeavoring to make during the past year for the purpose of preventing injunctions against their two-cent-fare laws.

"The Attorney General of Nebraska took the point in this Nebraska rate case, but Mr. Bryan overlooked it when he came to argue the case in the Supreme Court. He made no defense against the injunction on this ground. He was beaten in the case, and his decision has been the basis for the development of the doctrine of interference by the federal courts with rate legislation. If Mr. Bryan were President would he be likely to get the nation into difficulty by similar oversights?"

The Choice of Agents.

The issue settles down to a choice of agents, and here the judicial temper, the industrious energy, the repose of temperament, the unhurried and less spectacular art of achieving results commend Judge Taft as the safest leader. Not in all things does the Republican agree with him, but the measure of his merit is large. He has done things, while Mr. Bryan, the foremost political orator of his time, has been a brilliant and magnetic propagandist. His service to the country in this field has been large—but who will make the better President? The one man would be so situated as to inspire and compel, in so far as a President can, congress to the forward march—the other might be checked and held back by the senate in a way to make the reactionaries glad.—Springfield Republican.

"During the last seven years the Republicans have not passed a law that a Democrat would dare propose to repeal."
—Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

INSURES AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

Big Wool Firm Fears Loss Should Bryanism Prevail.

Sigmund Silberman of the firm of Silberman Bros., dealers in raw wool, Chicago, have offered a premium of \$10,000 for a \$100,000 insurance policy against the election of Bryan.

The firm is one of the largest of its kind in the west and handles annually 25,000,000 pounds of wool. The stock being carried over election is about 10,000,000 pounds.

"We could easily afford to pay the large premium," said Mr. Silberman, "for if Mr. Taft is elected we can afford it, and if Bryan is elected our loss probably will be \$100,000. We would lose at least a cent a pound of wool immediately after his election or if we held it six months it would cost us a cent a pound for storage and care."

Mr. Silberman is a Republican and is confident of Taft's election, but said that his offer to pay a 10 per cent premium on a policy maturing in less than three weeks was entirely a business proposition unaffected by his political views.—Chicago Tribune.

A Democratic "Mule."

Hark! what means that rumbling—
O'er the land.
Can it be a platform tumbling
O'er the land.
The "Mule" is looking awful thin,
The Bryanites have lost their grin,
They feel their chance is mighty slim!
O'er the land.

They fed that "Mule" the best hay
O'er the land.
They felt sure he would make it pay
O'er the land.
They rode him up against the wall,
There he bucked—and let them fall,
He needed oats—not so much gall
O'er the land.

That Democratic "Mule" is great
O'er the land.
His leaders make a great mistake
O'er the land.
They try to work him night and day!
That's what I hear the neighbors say,
He hardly can get time to Bray—
O'er the land.

That fool "Mule" works to beat the band
O'er the land.
He seems to be in great demand
O'er the land.
The time will come, not far ahead
When he will wish that he was dead!
And will go home and go to bed,
O'er the land. O'er the land.

Then that old elephant, you know—
With his majestic step, so slow;
Will give that trumpet blast and roar,
That will be heard from shore to shore!
And for the poor "Mule" he may sigh
And walk away, with all the pie.
—M. E. Spielman in Topeka Capital.

The election of Taft will give an impulse to all new enterprises; the election of Bryan would be a hold-up of business, perhaps for years. What good seaman falls to slow up in a fog?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BONAPARTE GIVES DATA.

Replies to Daniels's Second Letter on Trust Prosecutions.

Attorney General Bonaparte has replied to a second letter from Joseph Daniels, chairman of the press bureau of the Democratic national committee, at Chicago, in which he complained that in the attorney general's answer to his first inquiry as to trust prosecutions he had not differentiated between the prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law and those under other laws. Answering the inquiry specifically, the attorney general states that under the Sherman anti-trust law passed in 1890 there have been sixty-five proceedings in all, fifty-six under Republican and nine under Democratic administrations, forty-six since Mr. Roosevelt became President, in September, 1901, and nineteen during the preceding eleven years.

Among the prosecutions of the Democratic administration the attorney general says is included resistance to the petition of Eugene V. Debs for a writ of habeas corpus. It is also asserted that five out of nine proceedings under Democratic rule were directed against labor organizations and their leaders, and that under Republican rule there have been in all three such proceedings out of fifty-six.

Taft Presents the Facts.

Those who have been reading Mr. Taft's speeches during the present campaign must have observed that the Republican Presidential candidate illustrates his argument continuously by the citation of circumstantial evidence. He is not given to a fanciful, glittering generality sort of speechmaking. As he himself has expressed it, he does not "float away into the cerulean blue." He proves his statements with the care of a lawyer arguing a case before a critical and discriminating judge.

In the speeches which he has been delivering in Ohio this week he has taken up his own record while a judge of the United States district court upon issues in which organized labor is interested. He claims that his act in granting an injunction in what is known as the Arthur case has been not a hindrance to trade-unionism, but has operated to the building up and numerical increase of labor organizations. In his speech at Zanesville he said:

"I only expressed what the law was at that time, in an opinion which it happened to me to formulate. Under that opinion the trade-unions have doubled in this country; they never were in such a prosperous state; the American Federation of Labor has increased 100 per cent. The labor organizations have never reached the point of usefulness before that they now have. They have never exercised the useful influence or the power in protecting their own interests before as they have under the law as I laid it down some ten or fifteen years ago."—Baltimore American.

John Worth Kern, the Democratic candidate, who lost his railroad pass, is campaigning in New Jersey this week.—Philadelphia Press.

BRYAN SIDESTEPPED.

Seven Pointed Queries Propounded the Democratic Candidate.

Failed to Answer Any of the Questions.

Prior to his recent speech at Omaha Mr. Bryan had propounded to him the following pertinent questions by the Omaha Bee. Mr. Bryan did not see fit to attempt to answer any of them.

The Questions.
1. You, Mr. Bryan, are making much of Democratic friendship for labor. Why is it that practically no legislation to protect labor has been enacted in the southern States in which Democrats have absolute control? Why are there no child labor laws in the south? Why are there no laws to protect women wage earners in the south? You and your fusion friends had absolute executive and legislative control of Nebraska for several years. Why was no legislation to protect labor passed then? Why did the wage workers of Nebraska have to wait for succeeding Republican legislatures to remove the \$5,000 death damage limit, to get an equitable employer's liability act and to get a child labor law?

2. You, Mr. Bryan, are trying to make your paramount issue, "Shall the people rule?" The most advanced step toward popular rule has been through the direct primary. Why is it, Mr. Bryan, that your fusion friends when in complete control did not give Nebraska a direct primary law? Why is it that the Republicans of Nebraska had to secure the direct primary law over the opposition of the Democrats? Why is it that the progressive Republican States have enacted direct primary laws to bring the filling of offices closer to the people, while the Democratic States of the south direct primary laws have been enacted avowedly to disfranchise the people?

3. You, Mr. Bryan, are bidding for office on your anti-trust remedies. Why is it that all the effective legislation against illegal combinations have been enacted by Republican congresses and for the most part by Republican State legislatures, while the Democratic States have no effective anti-trust legislation?

4. You, Mr. Bryan, are bidding for labor votes by promising to abolish the writ of injunction in labor disputes. Do you not know that injunction abuses have been chargeable as much to State courts as to federal courts? Can you name a single Democratic State which has passed a law to prevent the abuse of injunction by State courts? Why was no such law passed in Nebraska when your fusion friends were in complete control?

5. You, Mr. Bryan, are bidding for votes on your scheme of bank deposit guaranty. Oklahoma is the only State that has put such a law on its statute books. Why have none of the other Democratic States enacted deposit guaranty laws? You, especially, introduced such a bill into congress in the early 90's. Why did you not get your fusion friends to enact the bill as a state law when they were in complete control of Nebraska? A deposit guaranty bill, which you endorsed, was offered in congress last winter as a substitute for the Vreeland bill, but only a handful of the Democratic congressmen voted for it, the remaining others voting against it or refusing to vote. The only Democratic congressman from Nebraska was one of those who refused to vote. If your endorsement of that bill was unable to make these Democratic congressmen vote for it last winter, how will you be able to make them vote for it next winter?

6. You, Mr. Bryan, are trying to make much of the popular election of United States senators. We have the statement of Mr. Tibbles, made three years ago, that a large sum of money, said to be \$15,000 or \$20,000, was contributed by "Ryan, Belmont & Co." in 1904, through your brother-in-law toward your campaign for United States senator in Nebraska. Is Mr. Tibbles mistaken in his assertions? If so, why did you not correct them long ago? If not, why did you not put your name on the ballot as a candidate for senator and ask a vote of popular preference under the Nebraska law which gives you that right? Why did the Democrats refuse to submit candidates for United States senator to popular vote in Nebraska in 1898, in 1900 and 1904?

7. You, Mr. Bryan, are making much of publicity of campaign contributions. Nebraska has a campaign publicity law, but it was enacted, as you know, by a Republican legislature after your fusion state administration had failed to pass such a law. Why is it, Mr. Bryan, that your brother-in-law and Democratic campaign managers have persistently and willfully violated the Nebraska campaign publicity law? Why, if you are so devoted to campaign publicity, were you so insistent that the \$50,000 contribution to your campaign made by the Bennett will should be kept secret?

8. Finally, Mr. Bryan, will you please tell us why you keep up the dishonest fusion masquerade in Nebraska? Why do you permit your Democratic presidential electors to be misbranded on the official ballot as populists? Are they not trying to get votes by false pretenses? Is it not for the purpose of fooling populists into voting for you, who would otherwise vote for the populist candidate for president? If this fusion trick as played in Nebraska is defended by you as legitimate, why do you not try to play it on other states?

"The Democratic party is absolutely necessary to restore prosperity," declared Mr. Bryan in his speech at Maxwell, Iowa. The last time the Democratic party was in power was in 1896. We were under the impression the country had had some prosperity since then. A little more than it had from 1892 to 1896, too.—San Francisco Chronicle.

BRYAN IN LEAGUE WITH LIQUOR DEALERS

Gov. Hoch Has Some Interesting Correspondence on the Subject.

Just as the temperance people of Kansas were beginning to believe that Wm. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, would make a pretty good standard bearer, Governor Hoch comes along with some correspondence that is calculated to put Bryan out of the running as a temperance candidate. Governor Hoch got into an argument with a Democratic politician at Marion and made some statements he could not back up with proof on a moment's notice. However, he sent to Nebraska for it and got everything he wanted. The Omaha editor to whom Governor Hoch wrote not only confirmed every statement made by the governor but he sent copies of letters written by Mr. Bryan himself in regard to the prohibitory amendment when it was up for adoption by the people of Nebraska in 1890.

In this letter Mr. Bryan says in other words that he is opposed to prohibition but that he wanted the Nebraska Democrats to make no declaration on the subject. This occurred in the campaign in which Bryan was elected to Congress. The Democratic platform declared against prohibition and Bryan stumped the State on the anti-prohibition platform. All this is shown in the correspondence in the hands of Governor Hoch and it is brought out by the criticism made by Democrats of Taft because in a speech in Topeka three or four years ago he made the statement that "it is hard to legislate morals into people."

The Bryan letter written to a Democratic friend prior to the Democratic convention in Omaha in 1890 reads as follows:

"Your favor just received. I expect to attend the convention at Omaha and am glad you are going. I will try and leave here at once, so that we can get together and talk over the platform before the convention. I have no doubt we will agree on tariff opinions, but I have been in much trouble over the temperance plank. I, like you and the great bulk of the party, am opposed to prohibition, but thought as the Republicans took no stand on prohibition we had better content ourselves with a declaration against sumptuary legislation, such as we usually have.

"We have a number of men who will vote for the prohibitory amendment. They do not ask us to declare in favor of prohibition, but simply to do as the Republicans have done—leave it to each individual to vote as he likes. By declaring against prohibition we will lose a good many votes, while we will not gain Republican votes. We tried that last fall in this county; declared in so many words against prohibition, and the saloons went solid against us.

"I wish I could see you before the convention. Can't you come up here Tuesday morning and go from here to Omaha, and we can discuss all planks? Will draw up the plank you suggest. Yours truly,

"W. J. BRYAN."

DEPOSIT GUARANTEE AT WORK.

Growth of Banks in Oklahoma Are Boosted by Promoters.

The purpose of the deposit guaranty plan is to secure greater safety for deposits. But the business world wants sound banks as well as safe deposits. The failure of the deposit guarantee to meet the need of the business world, and its contrary tendency to encourage unsound banking, is evidenced in Oklahoma, where, since the guarantee law went into effect, out of seventy-seven banks organized, forty-two started business with but \$10,000 capital. One promoter is said to have planned the organization of twelve more. No guarantee of deposits can offset the danger of unsound banks. Even if insurance of deposits were all that is needed to perfect the banking system, it must be recognized that no wise scheme of insurance perpetrates the folly of encouraging or permitting a continued increase of the hazard.—Boston Herald.

The Two-faced Bryan.

To attract votes, silent votes, Mr. Bryan is circulating two political documents of a strictly personal nature. One is the "Prince of Peace" sermon, which is mailed to members of all denominations. It is expected to do efficient work among the religious and benevolent, to whom it is a bid to support Mr. Bryan as a truly virtuous man of lofty ideals and altruistic purposes—the good man who could do no wrong.

The other document is an account of Mr. Bryan's visit to the Vatican, in which he gives an appreciative and pleasing picture of Pius X. This is sent only to Catholic voters.

There is no reason why anyone should resent Mr. Bryan's unctuous solicitations to vote for him for reasons of religion. They will react upon him, for the American people hate a humbug.—New York Sun (Ind.).

Another Unanswered Question.

Hon. W. J. Bryan—As a laboring man, a supporter of a family, dependent upon my day's work, I am interested in this campaign. The all-important question to me is work first, wages second. Will you kindly in your next address state definitely your answer to the following questions:

What particular policy will you pursue if elected, that will insure more men work and better wages than they now have? JOHN G. SAUSTER.

Curtailment of Work.

"When he (Bryan) talks about curtailing production he may think he is aiming at big corporations, but what he is really aiming at, whether conscious of it or not, is the workmen, for curtailment of output means curtailment of work and discharge of workmen.

"Dismemberment of plants means prostration of business industry. On the other hand, we have been making progress in this country. We have had forefall leadership. The people rule; they ruled when they elected McKinley and re-elected Bryan. They ruled four years ago when they elected Theodore Roosevelt and he has been a forceful representative of the people ever since."—Governor Hughes of New York

DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS REPUDIATE LEADER

Former Supporters of Bryan Assert
Their Manhood and Quit the
Continuous Office-Seeker.

Thousands of Bryanites Turn to Taft
as the Campaign Nears the End—
Neither the "Cleveland Democrats"
Nor the Independent Voters
Take Their Places and Bryan's
Defeat Is Certain.

The thousands who formerly voted for Bryan, but who refuse to endorse that candidate's latest plea to be elected President, include thinking men of all occupations and conditions in life. They are now convinced that Bryan is too unstable and impractical to be entrusted in power. They like to hear him talk, but they tremble at the thought of him in the White House.

As the campaign has neared the finish the defections from the Democratic party in favor of Taft and Sherman have gained in volume and it has been easy to see the steady drift away from Bryan. With his old followers leaving him, the "Cleveland Democrats" still refusing to heed his advice, and the absolute failure to add new recruits to his cause, the chances of the Nebraskan for success have decreased steadily as Nov. 3 approached.

The Fear of Bryan.

The fear that the election of Bryan will turn back the hands of the prosperity clock, no one knows how many years, is obvious all over the country and the feeling is shared by business men and laboring men alike.

Samuel Rosenthal of Baltimore, of the firm of Strouse & Brother, one of the largest clothing manufacturers in the country, has expressed the belief that the prosperity of the country and the steadiness of business depend on the election of Taft. Although a Democrat of many years' standing, Mr. Rosenthal says he will vote for the Republican candidate.

In Omaha a railroad man—one in the ranks—was listening to Bryan make one of his big campaign speeches. He stayed until Bryan began to attack Roosevelt and to ask "what has Roosevelt ever done?" The railroad man felt ever done. The railroad man went to the meeting, procured a Taft badge and pinned it on his coat in place of a Bryan button, which he threw away. He said he had intended to vote for Bryan, but that Taft would get his ballot.

Carlisle Not for Bryan.

Some of the Bryanites have been predicting that John G. Carlisle would take a stand for the "Peerless," but so far their prophecies have failed and it is said by men who are close to that adamant defender of sound government policies that he will not urge the election of Bryan.

Joseph B. Gill, Lieutenant Governor during the administration of John P. Altgeld as Governor of Illinois, and a lifelong Democrat, has announced that he will vote for William H. Taft. Mr. Gill, now a resident of California, registered at the Palmer House, Chicago, on his return from a visit to his old home at Murphysboro, where he still owns a daily Democratic newspaper. In the lobby he met Leu Small of Kankakee, field general of the Yates forces during the primary fight. "I have been a Democrat all my life," said Gill, "but I am going to vote for Taft. Why? Well, the reason is short and simple. Taft represents the true Roosevelt principles and Bryan represents almost anything but Bryan."

An Incident from Nebraska.

Frank Currell of Gordon, Neb., formerly a State Representative, relates the following, which is extremely illuminating as regards conditions in "Bryan's own State":

"In my travels over Nebraska I have been able to find but one Republican who says he is going to vote for Bryan. Another little incident shows the way the wind is blowing. Recently at dinner twelve voters were seated. Eight had voted for Bryan in 1896 and four of the twelve had voted for him in 1900, but each and every one declared that this year they were going to vote for Taft. I thought for a minute they might be trying to string me, but after talking it over with them I saw they were all sincere in their convictions."

John W. Reynolds, a Confederate veteran, writing to the Baltimore American, says:

"It is true deplorable conditions exist through some parts of the country, but at the time Mr. Bryan was at the helm in Congress they existed everywhere. Ask the manufacturers, the mechanics and farmers and laborers of the country. It was the period that few have forgotten. Never will I, as a Southern man from the grand old State of North Carolina, four years in the service of the Confederacy fighting for a cause I believed to be right. If I live I shall cast my vote for the Hon. W. H. Taft and Sherman for the presidency and vice presidency."

California Supporter Turns Away.

R. M. Hotelling of San Francisco, who has been a liberal contributor to Democratic campaign funds, refused to do so this campaign and announced he had gone over to the Republican cause.

George B. Jones, former president of the Democratic Negro Jefferson Club of St. Louis, started his audience cheering at the meeting of the precinct organization of the Missouri Negro Republican League Club at 2340 Chestnut street, when he told why he left the Democratic ranks. He promised to try to induce the members of the Democratic organization to follow him.

Edward J. Maxwell of New York City, who has supported every candidate of the Democratic party since 1864, has come out in a long public

THE READY RUNNER.



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letter, telling why he has quit Bryan. In closing he says:

"Many other suggestions occur to me, but these I have mentioned suffice to determine me, not to abandon Democracy, but to vote for a candidate for the presidency whose election will go far to insure the prosperity, peace and happiness of this great people."

—EDWARD J. MAXWELL.
New York, Oct. 14, 1908.

Every Community Has Taft Converts
Efforts of the Buffalo News to ascertain the sentiment in the smaller towns of western New York reveal the fact that in every community are many former Bryan men who declare they will vote for Taft and the assurance of prosperity.

Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, says:

"I am a Democrat, but I don't see how the Democrats can support Mr. Bryan. He does not seem to stand for any of the real principles of the party, and if I had a vote for the presidency, I certainly should not cast it for him."

P. L. Jones of Ardmore, Okla., has written to the Ardmore Statesman, saying that although a Democrat, he will break "a custom that has been a family pride since the Civil War" and will vote for Taft. Bryan's connection with Haskell was the last straw for Mr. Jones.

Frank H. Jones of Chicago, who was First Assistant Postmaster General for four years under Mr. Cleveland, said: "Mr. Bryan favors the guaranteeing of bank deposits and has committed the Democratic party in its platform and in his public speeches to this unsound and dangerous doctrine. It must be admitted that on economic questions affecting the farmer, the mechanic, business and country generally, either Mr. Bryan is dangerously unsound or he is willing to mislead the people and threaten their prosperity by advocating measures he knows to be unsound, merely because for the moment his views seem popular."

"I do not want to see the prosperity of this country threatened by unsound experimental policies such as Mr. Bryan's past career proves he is too prone to indulge in."

"Business confidence must be maintained, the factories kept busy and labor employed and the farmer must not be disturbed in the prosperity he is now enjoying."

"The calm, forceful, intelligent and conservative attitude of Mr. Taft in all of the important questions affecting the public good assures us of continued progress."

"To risk Mr. Bryan is dangerous to our business prosperity."

Encouragement to Swindlers.

"Banks would be pretty nearly as numerous as barrooms if Bryan's scheme for guaranteeing national bank deposits ever become a law," said Josiah D. Dinkel, of Boston, who travels over a large part of the country in the interests of a financial publication. I come into contact with prominent bankers all over the United States and I have not talked with a single one who is in favor of the scheme to guarantee deposits, mainly for the reason that they cannot see how anyone would be protected. They also think that the plan would encourage, rather than prevent, dishonest methods. Why, just think how it would work out. Any taker who could, by hook or by crook, take a bank charter and persuade people to deposit money in the bank, could pack his grip with the deposits and decamp. The worst of it is that he could get away with a comparatively clear conscience, because he would know that the United States government, or some other banks, would reimburse the depositors for what they had put in."

In one of his speeches last week Mr. Taft remarked that "the tendency of Mr. Bryan's mind is toward a theory that addresses itself at once to the approval of an audience and not one that fits into the drafting of a statute to accomplish anything." This view helps explain why Mr. Bryan gets so much applause from an audience and so little support at the polls. The sober second thought is too much for him.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bryan is an apostle of fallacies. His great service to the country consists in being defeated.—Governor Hughes.

BRYAN AND FREE WOOL

Not Anxious to Raise Price of Wool
for Benefit of Sheep Raisers.

But Would Lower Prices of Woolen
Goods for Benefit of Wearers.

In 1894, while a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Bryan wrote the following letter to a constituent:

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1894.
Mr. V. Neaman, Oakland, Neb.:

Dear Sir—Your favor at hand. I think you are right in saying that if we prohibited the use of shoddy, either directly or indirectly, it would increase the price of wool, some extent by increasing the demand for it, but it is not expedient always to do everything which it is possible to do. I do not think that the taxing power ought to be used for any such purpose. I am not so much interested in raising the price of wool which will only benefit those who raise sheep, as I am in lowering the price of woolen goods, which will benefit all those who wear them.

Yours truly,
W. J. BRYAN.

Bryan's Sophistry Shown.

The American Sheep Breeder in a recent issue exposes the fallacy of the Bryan contention as follows:

Bryan's free wool sophistry is knocked in a cocked hat by facts and figures as far as the "dear public" is concerned. Mr. Bryan doesn't believe in building up a great national industry like the wool industry, at the expense of the general public. Really, how much does the dear public have to pay to maintain the wool industry of the United States? Let us get down to facts and figures. There are something like one million men engaged in growing wool, with about five hundred million dollars of capital invested, with an annual wool production of say from fifty to sixty million dollars. This figure is based on an average of 18 cents per pound for the wool grown. In addition to that, say fifteen million muttons are produced at a selling price of around sixty-five to seventy-five million dollars. A fair valuation of the annual production of wool and mutton would be one hundred and twenty-five millions. What the annual loss to this industry is well known. Instead of the average of say 18 cents per pound (which is an extremely low figure for wool under ordinary times) and the average of about half that price for wool (on a free trade basis) would mean a loss to the wool grower of at least twenty-five million dollars per year. Wool growing in the West, under Cleveland's administration, ruined thousands of flockmasters. Montana wools sold as low as seven and eight cent per pound under Cleveland. Two years ago these wools brought anywhere from eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound, and even higher figures for exceptional clips.

Free Trade No Benefit to Consumer.

Now let us find out the cost of clothing, and the so-called saving to the consumer. For a spring suit of all-wool clothes, three and one-half yards of cloth are required. One yard of cloth weighs ten ounces. This would require a trifle over two pounds of wool. A fall suit requires three and one-half yards at fourteen ounces to the yard, or forty-nine ounces. The cost of clothing represents 85 per cent in labor and 15 per cent in material. The ordinary suit of clothing has 60 per cent of wool, and the balance is shoddy and cotton. Suppose the tariff on wool were removed, that wool that had been averaging 18 cents per pound fell 50 per cent; the saving on a spring suit of clothing would be a trifle under twenty cents, providing the manufacturer and the retailer cut down the price of the garment to the extent of the reduced value of the wool caused by a removal

of the tariff. On a fall suit of clothing, based on the same figures and conditions, the cost would be reduced to the extent of say 27 cents or thereabouts. This means all-wool clothing, and does not take into consideration any shoddy or cotton, which everybody knows is used extensively in low-priced garments. As a matter of fact all woolen clothing, or clothing made out of a mixture of wool, cotton and shoddy, never has, and never will, be sold to the consumer for one penny less under free wool conditions. Every school boy knows that the cost of his clothing under Cleveland's free wool reign was not one cent reduced by the removal of the tariff. Any reduction in the cost of wool used in the manufacture of an ordinary suit of clothing would be so infinitesimal that any manufacturer, jobber, wholesaler or retailer would laugh at the idea of the public saving anything by the removal of the tariff on wool. It is the veriest nonsense to consider this proposition for one moment. We have, for our own satisfaction, reduced the possible cost of all the woolen clothing used in the United States for one year, providing the selling value of the goods were reduced to the extent of the reduction in the price of wool, and it reaches such a ridiculously low figure that it is not worth mentioning. Everyone knows that our manufacturers have to import about twice the amount of wool we grow in this country. Under ordinary business conditions the tariff on wool has kept the price up to a fair measure of profit for the grower. No, gentlemen, we want no Bryan and free wool.

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TAFT'S ELECTION MEANS GOOD WAGES

Protective Policy of the Republican Party Means General Prosperity and Steady Work.

Republicans Are Opposed to Reducing the American Laborer to the Level of Pauper Labor of Europe—Scale of Wages.

In addressing himself to organized labor at Zanesville, Ohio, the other day, the Hon. William Howard Taft said: "I laid down the law and I laid down the principles upon which the labor organizations in this country have since built up their prosperity and their usefulness, and instead of saying that I am an enemy, recognize that I am one of the greatest benefactors labor has had. I decided the case against the Brotherhood of Engineers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters. In four years they got into court in St. Louis and they had to cite my case to induce the court to withdraw the injunction there because I had laid down the principles upon which they could organize, could have their officers, could raise their funds, could go on and conduct strikes under advice of the officers, and that case they induced, on the authority of my decision, the judge to withdraw his injunction and they went ahead and won the strike. That same thing occurred in a court in Cincinnati, and in a decision rendered in Chicago. If you will examine the cases you will find that instead of being an oppressor of labor, I am its benefactor."

Taft's Labor Policy.

If Mr. Taft is elected President he will carry out the Republican policies and give every man a square deal. The protective tariff of the Republican party restored general prosperity to the country, taking the place of the depression and ruin that was brought on by Democratic Free Trade. The tariff has protected our people against the competition of the underpaid and underfed workmen of foreign countries. The condition of these people is such that no friend of humanity can wish to see it duplicated on this continent.

The laborer earns about twice as much in America as he does in England or continental Europe, and the purchasing power of a dollar is very nearly equal. This has been made possible through the Republican protective tariff.

Democracy Vs. Organized Labor.

The principles of organized labor championed by Judge Taft are irreconcilable to the free trade policy of the Democratic party. The country can have one, or the other, but not both. Organized labor of this country is protected from the sweating and underpaid laborers of Europe only by protective tariff. Labor unions exist, as Judge Taft says, to enable workmen, by union and combination among themselves to meet employers on equal terms, and to bargain with them.

If there were no labor unions and no combination, capital would be too strong and labor would be at the mercy of capital. Another object is to secure the highest wages which are consistent with the conditions of each trade, to raise the standard of living and prevent unfair competition. Every one of these measures is opposed to Democratic free trade, which would mean the degradation of American labor to the level of the pauper labor of the Old World.

What Gompers Said.

In 1897 at the time general prosperity was returning, after three millions of men had gone out of employment on account of the Democratic free trade policy, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in his report used these words: "It is agreed by all that the wage earners are the principal consumers of American products. It necessarily follows that a reduction in wages involves a diminution in the power of consumption, and consequently a proportionate decrease in production and naturally also in the force of labor required for the production. A reduction of wages, therefore, results in an increase in the army of the unemployed."

Great Labor Record.

The Democratic party has never done anything for labor. All the labor laws on the federal statute books have been placed there by Republicans. Some of these laws are:

The eight-hour law, the first of its kind in this country, since intended to include employes on public works; prohibition of importation of contract laborers; restriction of immigration; exclusion of Chinese; abolition of peonage; prohibition of involuntary servitude of kidnapped foreigners; added restrictions upon importation of cheap foreign labor; creation of Department of Labor, all votes against it being Democratic; compulsory use of automatic couplers and car brakes for interstate traffic; protection of seamen; inspection of steam vessels; inspection of coal mines; compulsory monthly reports of accidents by common carriers; provision for boards of arbitration; provision for incorporation of national trade unions; child labor law for District of Columbia; appropriation to investigate working conditions of telephone and telegraph employes whose companies do interstate business; provision to compensate laborers injured in government work. This is the record of the Republican party in federal labor legislation and against the long

THE ALL IMPORTANT QUESTION



—From the Kansas City Journal.

WHICH PARTY KEEPS IT FULL?

TAFT—THE MAN.

His Life Marked by Sincerity, Faithfulness, Purity, Kindliness and Devotion to Duty.

There has been much talk about Mr. Taft's religion, and many have cried out against him on the ground that he is not "orthodox." He is a Unitarian, as his father and mother were. He has never sought to conceal the fact. He is willing to lose the presidency if a man is to be shut out of it for cherishing the religious views of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Jefferson, Madison, President Eliot, and Everett Hale. Professor James of Harvard says that one needs only to worry about those beliefs which express themselves in actions, and we who know Mr. Taft are willing that he be judged by these. If sincerity, faithfulness, purity of personal life, kindness, and an uncompromising devotion to duty are not indications of a true Christian faith and character, we do not know what is.—The Home Herald.

To Learn the Truth.

If any one doubts that defection from Bryan is general, let him talk with his Democratic friends. Whether they are employers or employed, a large percentage of them will be found of the opinion that the country does not want a President who declares that what Roosevelt has done to establish interests is as nothing compared with what he will do. Those who are employers or professional men want business.

Those who are wage earners want work. And business and work are plentiful in times of financial peace—financial peace being quite as essential to prosperity as industrial peace.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Why Taft Went South.

"I am going south to make a few speeches—one in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, one in North Carolina, one in Virginia and one in Maryland—not so much with a view to carrying those states as to show the people down there that, no matter what they think, they are a part of the Union, and being a part of the Union, they ought to vote for the Republican party, voting for which will make them a part of the nation and give to them that influence which people of their intelligence and energy and progress and enterprise ought to enjoy."—William H. Taft.

Publicity Under Suspicion.

The list of contributions of \$100 and more to the Democratic campaign fund, published with so much ostentation at the request of Mr. Bryan, has no affidavit attached to it. Neither Chairman Mack nor Treasurer Ridder was sworn to—nor, for the matter of that, ex-Treasurer Haskell, who turned in some collections before he was made to walk the plank. Therefore the list may not be complete, and as published it is certainly not compromising, unless the \$5,000 check of Charles J. Hughes, a leading corporation attorney of Denver, should put Mr. Bryan on the defensive.—New York Sun (Ind.).

MR. TAFT'S MEMBERSHIP CARD.



The October number of the "Steam Shovel and Dredge" explains as follows why Mr. Taft was made an honorary member of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men:

As the members of our organization are well aware, Mr. Taft was made an honorary member of our Brotherhood in recognition of his fairness to our members in all his dealings since he has been Secretary of War. He had direct charge of the construction of the Panama Canal, the greatest engineering work of modern times, and in all his official acts and personal relations with members and officers of our Brotherhood on that work he has always shown himself fair and just.

When contractors on government work showed a disposition to disregard or violate the Eight-Hour Law, Mr. Taft started prosecutions against these contractors through the United States Attorney General's Office.

When an effort was made this year to cut wages at Panama, Mr. Taft used his influence to prevent it, for his knowledge of conditions on the Isthmus convinced him that the prevailing wages were at least fair and just and that there should be no reduction in pay on that work. Since Mr. Taft has been Secretary of War he has had a great many dealings with organized labor in its different branches, and he has always shown a spirit of absolute fairness. We have the utmost confidence in case of his election to the presidency of the continuance of the fair and just policies toward organized labor that prevailed while he was Secretary of War.

The committee which presented Mr. Taft with an honorary membership card in our organization was composed of members of our order from different parts of the United States, and they received a very cordial reception when they called on Mr. Taft at his home in Cincinnati and presented him with his card. In accepting the membership card in the Brotherhood, Mr. Taft said, among other things: "I am glad to have at your hands this expression of confidence in my efforts to do justice while I was in office. As to the work upon which many of your members were engaged in one capacity or another, we all endeavored to facilitate the greatest construction work of modern times. I am especially gratified for this compliment because your organization and its members evince a liberal and impartial view in this tendering of this recognition, because in the administration of work on the Isthmus I did not always decide in favor of your contentions. In accepting this compliment of your organization, I shall always cherish it as one of the evidences that there are some men whom I have convinced through my official work of my desire to do the square thing for everybody."

Some politicians are trying to make it appear throughout the country that Mr. Taft is opposed to organized labor and its principles, but close study of his record will convince the most skeptical that he is a fair and just man to all interests, whether labor organizations or any other organizations.

(NAME OF HONORARY MEMBER)

William Howard Taft

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER

(Signature)

NEW LAW BOON TO LABOR.

Act Provides for Compensation to Employes Injured in Government Service.

Receive Pay for One Year—Secretary of Department of Commerce and Labor Administers Act—Families to Be Taken Care Of.

The act of May 30, 1908, entitled "an Act granting to certain employes of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," which came into effect on August 1, is a measure of great importance in the domain of labor legislation. Under previous laws, compensation in case of injury is paid to employes in the railway mail service and in the life saving service. The new law applies to persons employed by the government as artisans or laborers in the following services: arsenals, navy yards, river and harbor construction, fortification construction, hazardous employment in the reclamation service, namely in construction and in control and management of works, hazardous employment under the Isthmian canal commission, government manufacturing establishments.

Scope of Law Large.

According to a rough estimate made by the department of commerce and labor, about 75,000 government employes come within the provisions of the law. Compensation will be paid under this act only for such injuries to an employe as occur in the course of his employment and cause inability to pursue his employment for more than fifteen days. Compensation is not paid if the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employe himself. The act applies only to injuries received on or after August 1.

The compensation consists of a continuance during the period of disability, but not over one year, of the same pay which the employe was receiving at the time of the injury. If the employe is killed by the accident or dies from the results of the injury received and leaves a widow or children under 16 years of age or dependent parents, the same amount of compensation is paid to these dependent relatives until the completion of the twelve months' period.

Discretionary Power in One Man.

The administration of the act is entrusted to the secretary of commerce and labor. All questions of negligence or misconduct are to be determined by him, and in case of death from injury, the distribution of the compensation among the dependent relatives entitled to it must be made according to his orders. Cases of injuries to employes coming under this act must be reported to the secretary of commerce and labor, and compensation may be paid only when approved by him.

No compensation will be paid either for injury or for death unless the persons entitled to such compensation make application for the same. This application must be made by the injured employe, or, in case of his death by his dependents and forwarded by the official superior of the injured employe, accompanied by a physician's certificate, through the regular official channels to the secretary of commerce and labor. The secretary is authorized by the act to demand such additional information, or order such investigation as is necessary for the proper administration of the law.

Regulations of Law.

Regulations have been prepared by the secretary of commerce and labor for the guidance of officials and employes in the government service, and the necessary forms and blanks have been prepared, printed and distributed among the government offices throughout the country, where persons are employed who come under the provisions of this act. According to these regulations, reports of injuries must be made by the official superior of the employe to the secretary of commerce and labor not later than the second day after the accident. Application for compensation must be made as soon as possible after the first fifteen days of disability. If the application is approved the compensation will be paid during disability, but for a period not exceeding six months, at the end of which period, the injured person must make application for re-examination by a physician provided by the secretary of commerce and labor, and after this examination has been made and reported, a new approval by the secretary for further payment of compensation is necessary. This procedure is demanded by section 5 of the act. The only other condition required is a presentation to the disbursing officer on each pay day of a physician's certificate as to the disability of the injured person, approved by the official superior.

Furnish Accident Statistics.

Applications of dependents for compensation in case of the death of an employe from accidental injury must be made within 90 days after such death. The records of the application of this act will furnish valuable material for statistics of accidents, which, for this country are quite meager. In order to make the statistics more complete and valuable, reports of all accidental injuries to government employes, regardless of the application of this act, have been requested from all government establishments and offices. As the number of United States government employes exceeds 300,000, these statistics will prove of great scientific value and practical use in the future.

The Two Candidates.

Here is the difference: Mr. Taft's fitness can be measured by his acts, but Mr. Bryan's has to be measured by his words.

BISHOP URGES METHODISTS TO CAST VOTES FOR TAFT.

Church Head in Southern Asia Says Republicans Are Material Aid to Christianity in the Philippines.

Bishop W. F. Oldham, head of the Methodist Episcopal church in Southern Asia, residing in Singapore, addressed Chicago Methodist ministers yesterday morning in the First Methodist Episcopal church, Washington and Clark streets, and made an eloquent plea to those present to do what they can to prevent a change in the administration in the Philippines. To do this, he said, it would be incumbent upon them to stand by the party in power. "Do not subject us to denunciations in the Philippines," said he. "Every missionary in the islands is adding his plea to mine. Our missionaries are giving their life to the work and the wonderful progress they have made in the last four years, during which the membership in the Methodist church has increased from 4,000 to 28,000, shows the beneficial effect of the administration, as directed at present.

"If the candidate of one party is the 'peaceful one,' the leader of the other is the 'fearless one,' and we want the fearless one. The presence of old glory has had much to do with our success in the Philippines, where we have made more converts in the last four years than we have in the entire Chinese empire in twenty-four years."

ORDERS IF TAFT IS ELECTED.

Traveling Man Says He Has Taken Many Such in the Last Few Weeks.

"Talk to the effect that the traveling men, or any considerable proportion of them, will vote this year for Bryan is tommyrot," declared T. R. Travis of Kansas City in the lobby of the Loyal Hotel, at Omaha. "If Bryan gets 20 per cent of the commercial travelers' vote he will do a good deal better than I expect. Practically all the men in our line are Republicans in the first place and believe in Republican principles. In the second place, all of them know full well that they will get precious few orders if Bryan should win. This is not so much because Mr. Bryan could do any great harm himself, for he could carry none of his wild schemes into effect, but because business men are so afraid of him.

"If he, by any miracle, should get in things would shut down absolutely for a year. Everyone would be afraid of his neighbor; would think, and think rightly, that Brown and Smith and Jones would be afraid. It is exactly the same principle that causes runs on a bank. Many intelligent depositors are not afraid of the bank which has ample resources, but they are afraid that their fellow depositors will be afraid and so they hurry down to get in line.

"I have had many orders lately subject to Taft's election. This was a pure business contract and not designed to influence me. People simply won't be able to swing the goods if Bryan is the victor. This is not politics. It is business."

Vague and Dangerous Theorist.

While sitting in Denver, watching the convention, we jotted down the opinion that Mr. Bryan's best hope for election lay in retiring to the bottom of the Pacific and allowing not a single bubble to escape. Since that time he has talked a great deal about the best way of regulating trusts; he has made a special slogan of the Oklahoma patent-medicine banking plan; he, the visionary, has claimed to be heir to the practical Roosevelt; he has been desperately involved in an encounter with that almost invincible politician; and he has cast false aspersions on the integrity of the governor of New York. Too many bubbles have escaped. Whatever may be thought of the President's taste, in the controversy between him and Mr. Bryan the country will, we imagine, feel the difference between vague and dangerous theory upon the one hand and shrewd, practical reform upon the other; between hesitating and vacillating arguments and the heavy battalions of establishment fact.—Collier's Weekly.

Why the Workers Support Taft.

It is noticed that a large majority of the labor union leaders who are doing any talking in the campaign are praising Mr. Taft and are promising to vote for him. In all his addresses to workers—and he has made many of them—Mr. Taft has made an excellent impression. He is now traveling through a region covering Ohio, West Virginia and New Jersey, in which the labor unions are particularly strong, but everywhere he is meeting with a very cordial greeting. He is getting so many tributes from labor union chiefs that the Democrats are resorting to their old cry of "bribery."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Hughes Not Hurt by Bryan.

Mr. Bryan does not appear to advantage in assailing Governor Hughes for his veto of the two-cent fare bill. He insinuates that this is evidence of the governor's strong leaning to the side of the corporations as against the people, while as a matter of fact it is nothing of the kind. The two-cent fare bill was vetoed simply because the state was adopting the policy of railroad rate regulation through commissions with mandatory powers. It would have been the height of inconsistency to create commissions to regulate fares and then have the legislature itself and at the same time assume the function.—Springfield Republican.

Corporations are barred and excluded rightly from the joys of giving to the Bryan fund. But in glancing over the names of some of the largest subscribers the painful discovery is made that they are corporation magnates, and the frightful thought arises that the money that some of them contribute smells suspiciously of corporations.—Baltimore Sun.

No one can doubt that if Mr. Taft is elected he will redeem his pledge immediately upon his inauguration to call a special session of congress to revise the tariff.—New York World (Dem.).

WAR VETERANS AND PENSION LEGISLATION

Republican Party Wholly Responsible for Caring for Old Soldiers.

Democrats Opposed All Friendly Aid—Damning Record—Taft Great Friend of G. A. R.

The Republican party has just cause to be proud of its pension record. With the aid of patriotic men from other parties it waged to a successful conclusion, the greatest war of modern times.

It has never ceased to honor the officers and men who composed the victorious army. Every Republican President elected since the close of that war had been a conspicuous officer of the Federal army, with the exception of President Roosevelt, whose brilliant record in the Spanish war is a matter of just pride to the American people.

Republican Pension Legislation. Republican legislation for the old soldier, his widow and his minor children has been generous and bountiful. The Invalid Pension Law of July 14, 1862, and the Dependent Law of June 27, 1890, are monuments of Republican achievement and bear witness to the country's tender care of its soldiers and its sailors and their families.

The Act of June 27, 1890, is a fitting illustration of the generosity of the Republican party toward the veterans of the Civil War. This law was passed by a Republican Congress, and through its administration there was expended during that next fiscal year a total amount of \$68,798,900.71. The number of soldiers receiving the benefit of this act amounted to 443,721, while the number of the dependents relieved by this act was 171,259. The gain in the number of pensioners under this act, over the previous year was \$643 and the gain from June 30, 1890, to January 5, 1904, was 4,993.

The Republican party passed the Act of April 19, 1903, increasing pensions of all widows from \$8 to \$12 per month and granting pensions without reference to the value of property or income. The Republican party also passed the Act of February 6, 1907, granting pensions to soldiers by reason of age alone, without regard of disability.

Democratic Opposition Record. The Democratic party, as such, has opposed every measure voting appropriations for pensions. Its record for the past forty years is one of opposition to those men who bore the hardships of war and jeopardized their lives that the Union might be preserved. Here is a brief list of their official, adverse Acts in Congress towards the veterans of the Civil War:

In 1878 a bill passed the House repealing all limitations of time in which applications for arrears of pensions should be made. This was opposed by a majority of the Democrats. The bill increasing the pensions for widows from eight to twelve dollars per month was opposed by the Democrats. The Amputation Bill passed August 4, 1890, was opposed by the Democrats and voted for solidly by the Republicans in the House. The Widows' Arrears Bill, the Disability Pension Bill were both fought bitterly by the Democrats.

In the Forty-third Congress a Dependent Pension Bill was voted on in the Senate, the Republicans supporting it solidly and the Democrats opposing it by a two-thirds vote. In the House this bill was voted for solidly by the Republicans and opposed by a majority of the Democrats. After it had passed the House and Senate it was vetoed by President Cleveland, a Democrat. An effort was made in the House to pass the bill over Cleveland's veto, the Republicans voting 138 for it and the Democrats voting 125 against it.

This vote showed that twenty-nine Democrats who had originally voted for the bill hastened to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the president's veto, to vote against it, thus testifying their real sentiments, while twenty other Democrats who had dodged the first vote came up promptly and supported the veto. The Dependent Pension bill was bitterly opposed by the Democrats, the Republicans putting it through despite the opposition. This bill, as the old soldiers well know, was promptly signed by President Harrison.

Democrats Distric Veterans. To sum up, the following gives the total of fourteen votes of Congress upon the most important of the various pension measures presented since the war, viz.:

Democrats for the bills..... 417
 Democrats against the bills..... 648
 Republicans for the bills..... 1096
 Republicans against the bills..... None

The official records of national legislation show that of all the Republican presidents since the war, only one has withheld his signature upon any pension bill, and that was General Grant, who was forced to decline to approve five of these bills. The Democrats have only been in power for a few brief years since the war, and their president, Grover Cleveland, vetoed 529 pension bills. The records show that every pension law has been passed by Republican votes, and every pension

bill defeated has been defeated by Democratic votes—every pension bill vetoed, 629 in number, was vetoed by a Democratic president—except five.

The Old Soldier's Friend. The Republican party has kept its promises. Through its legislation there has been disbursed in the payment of pensions on account of the Civil war, to June 30, 1908, \$3,533,593,025.95, and there were on the pension rolls on the last date 633,338 veterans of the Civil war and a total of 967,371 pensioners of all wars and classes, and on June 30, 1905, there were approximately on the pension rolls, 621,000 surviving veterans.

All the civilized nations of the earth combined have not equaled the United States in liberality in granting pensions, bounties, homesteads and land warrants, providing homes, etc., for war veterans. The appropriation for, for paying pensions, is \$162,000,000.00—more than one-fifth of the entire revenue of the government.

No man who was not old enough to be a factor in that great struggle could give his heart and soul more completely to the welfare and wellbeing of the veterans who fought for liberty and right in the days of '61 to '65, than Mr. Taft. He is the recognized and distinguished friend of the old soldier and is pledged to carry out Republican policy in a generous manner towards the Grand Army of the Republic. He has never been too busy to see the veteran and listen with sympathetic interest to his just demands. Taft, as President, will be an abiding fast friend to all the survivors of all our wars.

BRYAN AND TILLMAN.

Hold Identical Views on the Question of Negro Disfranchisement. On the question of negro disfranchisement Bryan, of Nebraska, and Tillman, of South Carolina, stand shoulder to shoulder. Mr. Bryan has defined his attitude in the following language:

"The white man in the south has disfranchised the negro in self-protection. The white men of the south are determined that the negro shall be disfranchised everywhere if necessary to prevent the recurrence of the horrors of carpetbag rule."

Senator Tillman has spoken even more frankly, as witness the following: "We stuffed ballot boxes and we shot negroes. We are not ashamed of it."

In the south Mr. Bryan poses as the special friend of the negroes and assures them that his election as president will be greatly to their advantage. Senator Tillman also insists that he is their best friend. Both of these eminent Democrats would prove their friendship for the negro by robbing him of his constitutional rights.

That the intelligent negro citizens of northern states should vote for Mr. Bryan in spite of his open approval of the disfranchisement of their fellow-negroes of the south is simply unbelievable. As well might they be expected to vote for the restoration of slavery.

Taft Urged Unionism. Whenever the occasion has made it proper for him to do so, William Howard Taft has invariably shown his belief in the wisdom of justice of organized labor. Not only as a judge on the bench but as governor of the Philippine Islands and as secretary of war, having control of upwards of 30,000 laborers employed in the Panama Canal zone, he has recognized the right of workmen to organize for their own protection and advantage. As governor of the Philippines Mr. Taft strongly urged the native workmen to form labor unions, partly as a means of inculcating correct ideals of the dignity of labor and partly in order to guard against the peril of a vast inflow of cheap labor from China.—*Labor World.*

Gompers and Union Labor. The prediction that union labor would resent the attempt of President Gompers of the American Federation to drag it into the Bryan camp was fully ventured early in the campaign. Now it is coming true. Hardly a day passes without fresh advances from some part of the country of serious friction between the leader of the Federation and his former supporters. Evidently Gompers will not be able to carry out his undertaking to deliver the union labor vote to Bryan. Union labor is intelligent enough and independent enough to insist upon being political thinking for itself.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*

"When elected, as I expect to be, I intend to continue my interest in labor. I am for giving labor its right to be put on a level with employing and other classes, neither above nor below. I am for giving labor a square deal."
 —William H. Taft at Chicago.

Opinion of an Independent. The voters of the United States will certainly understand Mr. Taft by election day, and we shall see whether they desire such an orderly advancing of the interests of good government, of honest and sound progress all along the line, as he promises—for he is a transparently honest man, amply committed to the Roosevelt policies, and can be trusted to stand for them with wisdom and strength.—*Springfield Republican.*

Bryan Didn't Know. Governor Hughes vetoed the 2-cent passenger rate bill because a state commission appointed for the purpose has the matter under investigation. Bryan attacks Hughes without apparently knowing that there is such a commission. But the idea of investigating would sting him anyway.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*



EXPERIENCED WORKMAN—DON'T VOTE YOURSELF OUT OF A JOB.

DUTY OF THE FIRST VOTER

May Change Results in Certain Doubtful States.

Should Carefully Examine Record of Two Leading Parties and Start Right—Real Americanism.

It is not beyond the range of possibility that the first voters in this presidential election may hold the balance of power in a few of the doubtful States. It is difficult to ascertain the exact strength of this vote, hence it offers a fertile field for speculation. An intelligent estimate arrived at by the only authentic data available would seem to establish the number of first voters in the United States at this presidential election somewhere near three million. These young men are to cast their first ballot for President in early November.

There is also no accurate way of knowing just how these votes are pro-rated to the different States. It is probably true that the safely Democratic States and the safely Republican States have something of a similar quota, and to that extent, of course, the votes in the electoral college will not be influenced either way, but how about the effect of this unknown vote in the doubtful States?

Past experience shows that in these States an increased suffrage in favor of one party or the other, from 1 to 4 per cent, may change the results and mark the defeat or victory of either party. It is the first votes in doubtful States that is of supreme importance. How will they be cast? For Democracy, negation—a policy destructive of all that is good, and obstructive of all that is progressive—or shall they be for Taft and Sherman, who represent the great constructive business league in America, known as the Republican party?

Performance vs. Promise. The performances of the Republican party may well be contrasted with the obstructive tactics of the party of slavery. State rights, secession, anti-expansion, free silver, free trade, government ownership of railroads, and numerous other foolish and impossible makeshift expedients. From the immortal Lincoln to the renowned Taft, there is one long line of brilliant achievements to the credit of the Republican party. Foremost among these many victories will forever stand the abolition of human slavery. Lincoln gave his life that four millions of human beings might be set free. He washed the stain of human slavery forever from the stars and stripes. The Republican party saved the Union and made this a free republic forever.

Thirty-seven years later the cry of the oppressed went up from Cuba; her people had been ground into the dust for four centuries by Spanish greed and oppression. Another Republican President, another American martyr, came to the rescue of the Queen of the Antilles, and William McKinley, acting for the Republican party, freed Cuba and put her feet upon the solid rock of peace and hope. Invaluable in war, the Republican party has accomplished great things in time of peace. Only a generation ago a Republican Secretary of State purchased from despotic Russia its only possession on the North American continent—Alaska—and instead of it being a menace, as it formerly was, to the peace of our land, it now stands as a sentinel guarding American interests in the Northern Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Another great Republican Secretary of State secured for the United States the open-door policy in China and thus guaranteed equal commercial rights for America in the Celestial Kingdom for all time. Through a Republican President and a great Secretary of War—the Hon. William Howard Taft—the Panama canal—the realization of the dream of ages.

When we acquired the Philippines and Porto Rico we set about to establish public schools and make education possible to all those strange peoples. Now hundreds of thousands of Filipino and Porto Rican children are speaking the English language and singing the songs of patriotism and freedom with their faces turned to the future and

A LESSON TO FIRST VOTERS.

their eyes resting complacently upon the "Star Spangled Banner." For all time these matchless victories in war, and constructive statesmanship in peace, will stand to the credit of the Republican party.

Known by Its Fruits. The Republican party never has had factions within itself concerning issues. It has been unanimous in knowing what it stood for. There is something about the Republican party that sends things up above par, and something about the Democratic party that sends things down below par. Above par is sunlight, summer, hope and plenty. Below par is the fire light dancing on the walls of contentment, to the song of the kettle singing on the hearth of plenty. Below par, Hunger and Want and Bankruptcy sit brooding by dead ashes, while the candle of life gutters down to the shape of a winding sheet.

A Damning Record. The people of this country only once in nearly a half century have listened to Democratic promises, followed Democratic advice, and placed that party in power. During that Democratic administration our national debt increased a half million dollars each day. Each day we lost a half million dollars in foreign trade; farm products decreased more than \$500,000,000. Fear, distrust and panic paralyzed the great industrial system of our country; banks closed their doors; business houses assigned; the balance of trade was against us; bonds were issued; capital withdrew from the field of legitimate enterprise into secret places; labor was forced into unwhiling idleness; we had deserted mills, smokeless factories, silent machinery.

What has the Democratic party done to command confidence that gives it a right to assume to advise the American people. The Democratic party asks always to be judged by the future and not by the past. It always asks to be judged by its promises and not by its performances. Why should a party that brought upon us the horrors of the Cleveland administration, that went hysterical over free silver, a party that has learned nothing in fifty years, that has forgotten nothing in fifty years, a party that has not kept a promise in fifty years—why should this party assume that with its wisdom shall perish from the earth?

The Democratic party always has its face to the past and its back to the future. It never sees an opportunity until it is passed, and never gets on the right side of any issue until it is settled. Such is a portion of the record of this self-constituted keeper of the country's conscience, and the country's welfare, the oft-defeated, discouraged, disorganized, disgraced, divided, decrepit old Democratic party. It stands to-day without an issue, without a principle, without a policy, without a platform, without a leader, and without hope.

The first voter should vote and vote right. He will vote right by voting for Taft and Republican prosperity.

Shows Prosperity of Unions. "They are not gone," replied Mr. Taft. "The labor organizations today are more prosperous, have more influence, have more lawful control than they ever had in their lives before. The American Federation of Labor has increased its numbers 100 per cent. The International Typographical union in its annual report showed an increase from 28,000 to 45,000. They paid in five millions of dollars; they had \$250,000 in their treasury and they never had such prosperity or influence in their lives and the basis upon which those organizations have been constructed are the legal lines which I laid down in my legal opinions. Therefore, I claim that there is nobody in public life that has done more to legalize and give force and standing to labor unions than I have."

Bryan, the Unsafe Engineer. "If you can picture the prosperity and welfare of 90,000,000 people, carried upon a great engine, with a selection of one of two engineers, both intent upon reaching a certain objective point, both honest, both determined, I believe the selection of William H. Taft would be the selection of the engineer, who, earnestly intent upon his mission, would consult the elements of safety or danger of track and would arrive in safety at his destination. Mr. Bryan, if selected, would throw the throttle wide open and with his impatience and enthusiasm, would be as likely to land us in the ditch as at the station."
 —Henry F. Coehens of Wisconsin.

PATRIOTISM.

Bryan Opposed to Giving Nebraska Volunteers Praise.

It has been charged in the Capital that on the subject of pensions Col. William J. Bryan was not patriotic while a member of congress. The friends of the colonel dispute the statement.

But there is another record. Every one remembers the great career of the First Nebraska volunteers in the Philippine Islands. That regiment made a reputation which thrilled the country.

The Nebraska legislature in 1899 adopted the following joint resolution: "Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Nebraska, That the thanks of the State be hereby extended to the officers and men of the First Nebraska regiment of the United States volunteers for their gallant conduct on the field of battle, their courage in the presence of danger and their fortitude in the hardships of camp and campaign."

"Resolved, That we acknowledge with gratitude and joy the debt the State owes them by reason of the honors conferred upon it by their valor while defending in the far-off Philippines the principles of our government and adding new glory to our flag. We pledge the honor of the State that to the living shall be accorded worthy distinction, and to the dead all that can be given to the dead—a fitting memorial of their fame."

The governor of Nebraska at that time was a Democrat and he vetoed this resolution, and later it was charged that this was done on the advice of Mr. Bryan. On the 3d of May, 1890, in an open letter to the editor of the State Journal, published in Lincoln, Mr. Bryan denied that Governor Poynter discussed the question with him prior to the publication of the veto. He said:

"I knew nothing of the passage of the resolution until I read the veto message in the newspapers. I approve of the governor's action, however, and believe that he did right in thwarting a partisan attempt to make political capital out of the bravery of Nebraska soldiers."

We call the attention of Captain Clark and other veterans of the civil war to this partisan action on the part of Colonel Bryan.

In no State in the union, except Nebraska, could such a veto and such a letter have appeared. And it could not have occurred in Nebraska except for the partisan leadership of Colonel Bryan.

Looking on the matter as history that is made and cannot be undone, one cannot realize that the governor of Nebraska would take the action which he did, nor can it be realized that Colonel Bryan would approve it.—*Des Moines Capital.*

THE NEMESIS.

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

Bryan had a little Past he thought had been forgotten. But everywhere he wandered it was Johnnie on the Spot. When he cried, "I'm strong for honest men!" His Past rose up and wildly yelled, "Rah! Rah! Sixteen to one!"

When he said, "Labor ought to have a fair and honest chance." The Past bawled, "Yes, but Working-men are public mendicants!"

When he said, "Down with Trusts that would the populace despoil!" His Past observed, "Save Haskell and his friend, the Standard Oil!"

When Bryan yodled, "Railroads are a thing that men should spurn," His Past remarked unfeelingly, "They're mighty good to Kern!"

When he said, "I have never sought my private purse to fill!" His Past observed, "Except, of course, from Mr. Bennett's will!"

"I stand upon my record," often Bryan would declare. And then his Past would whisper, "Boys, there ain't no record there!" He dodged about and in and out, and when men saw him last He still was vainly seeking to escape from little Past.

Bryan insists that he is running against two Republicans. Worse than that. He's running against about 8,000,000 of them.—*Omaha Bee.*

REPUBLICAN PARTY FRIEND OF THE WORKER

Statistics Compiled by President of Bookbinders' Union Prove the Assertion.

Striking Contrast Between the Deeds of the Republican Lawmakers and the Democratic Legislators.

One of the issues in every campaign is that of labor legislation. All parties claim to be the friend of labor, and it is but natural that this would bring out the facts.

This year the Democratic party is doing more claiming than ever before along this line, and this has led James Feeney, president of Washington Union No. 4, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, to compile some statistics which speak for themselves. Mr. Feeney is one of the best known and most highly respected labor leaders in the national capital, and his word is always accepted with those who know him.

Many Records Taken. Mr. Feeney has taken the records of the various states for the purpose of finding out what laws have been passed and by what party they were enacted. He has taken ten laws, including those creating labor bureaus, public employment agencies, state boards of arbitration; also eight-hour laws, child labor laws (minimum age), child labor laws (night work), women's labor laws, seats for shop girls laws, anti-sweat shop laws and laws for protection of unions.

In every one of these laws the labor union has furnished the incentive for the passage, it being the most vitally interested.

Majority to Republican. Mr. Feeney shows that in the case of each law the great majority of the states which have passed them are Republican.

For instance, in the case of the eight-hour law, eighteen states have them, sixteen being Republican states and two Democratic states.

Another instance is in the case of laws protecting labor unions, there being such laws in fifteen states, fourteen of which are Republican.

The following are Mr. Feeney's figures:

- Labor Bureaus—
- 33 States have them.
- 26 are Republican states.
- 7 are Democratic states.
- Public Employment Agencies—
- 15 States have them.
- 13 are Republican states.
- 2 are Democratic states.
- State Boards of Arbitration—
- 22 States have them.
- 18 are Republican states.
- 4 are Democratic states.
- Eight-Hour Laws—
- 18 States have them.
- 16 are Republican states.
- 2 are Democratic states.
- Child Labor Laws (Minimum Age)—
- 27 States have them.
- 23 are Republican states.
- 4 are Democratic states.
- Child Labor Laws (Night Work)—
- 15 States have them.
- 12 are Republican states.
- 3 are Democratic states.
- Women's Labor Laws—
- 21 States have them.
- 15 are Republican states.
- 6 are Democratic states.
- Seats for Shop Girls Laws—
- 33 States have them.
- 23 are Republican states.
- 10 are Democratic states.
- Anti-Sweatshop Laws—
- 12 States have them.
- 10 are Republican states.
- 2 are Democratic states.
- Laws for Protection of Unions—
- 15 States have them.
- 14 are Republican states.
- 1 is a Democratic state.

Seeking to Mislead Labor.

From the very beginning of the campaign there has been a concerted Democratic effort to misrepresent Judge Taft on questions pertaining to labor interests. His judicial decisions have been distorted, and falsehoods invented.

In his canvass of the West Judge Taft has devoted considerable attention to this subject with good effect. He has not been apologetic, for there is nothing in his record that needs apology. He has not been on the defensive because no one on the bench who does only what the law requires him to do needs defense. He has made clear his position—made it clear that it was helpful and not hurtful to labor—and turned back falsehood and misrepresentation.

It is one of the many illusions of Mr. Bryan that he is the special and only champion of labor. What has he ever done for it? When in Congress he helped to frame a tariff bill which kept hundreds of thousands of people out of employment until a Republican administration was elected and a Republican tariff act was passed. He could not at that time have hit labor a more paralyzing blow.—*Philadelphia Press.*

An Upright Judge.

The attempt to make the Republican candidate out the enemy of labor falls in the light of the facts. Judge Taft has demonstrated that as a judge he did what the law required him to do, and if he had done otherwise he would have been entitled to no respect from the labor or any other interests. Some of his decisions have provided the ground upon which labor organizations have protected themselves, and have been cited on the labor side of subsequent cases before other courts.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Candidates Should Compare Notes.

John Worth Kern, the Democratic candidate who lost his railroad pass, is in New York telling people that Roosevelt's "interference in the campaign has helped the Democrats," while out in Nebraska William Jennings Bryan, the other Democratic candidate, is making forty-seven speeches a day pleading with Roosevelt to keep out of the fight. Some misunderstanding between the Democratic candidates, apparently.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PIANOS OF QUALITY "FROM FACTORY TO HOME"



RELIABLE QUALITY—of course, you must be sure of that first. Thompson Piano quality has been known and confirmed for thirty-eight (38) years of satisfactory dealing with over twenty-seven (27) thousand satisfied purchasers who demand the best and know real value.

STYLE DISTINCTIVENESS—that unmistakable touch of the expert piano maker—is not to be had everywhere. It is found in the Thompson Piano. **AND AS TO PRICES**—You'll find the Thompson moderate for quality. We call particular attention to our beautiful 1909 Case Designs now ready for your inspection. We have a few 1908 Case Styles left in stock in Oak, Mahogany and Walnut which we will close out at a slightly reduced price. The public of Genoa and vicinity is invited to call at our factory and carefully examine the detail of which our pianos are made.

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ALEX. M. STINSON
TRAVELING AUDITOR

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., \$16,000 an acre. W. H. SAGER, Genoa, Ill. Phone No. 6, 41-11

Advertising Rates

Space Advertising—3 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.

FOR SALE—Hard coal base burner. L. P. DURHAM

A nice line of genuine cut glass at G. H. Martin's.

Mrs. Blakeman returned from Elgin Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clefford were in Chicago Wednesday.

Frank Scott returned Wednesday after a two weeks' sojourn in Texas.

Mrs. Jeanette Robinson and daughter of Elgin were in Genoa Saturday.

Misses Ruby Portner and Mary Canavan were Chicago visitors Wednesday.

Geo. Deering will move onto the Ed. Lettow farm near Colvin Park this week.

Miss Anna Watkins of Aurora will spend the week end with Miss Nellie Scott.

Geo. Duffy of Chicago and P. G. White of Boone, Iowa, called on Genoa friends this week.

Roy Durham who is studying telegraphy at Valparaiso was in Genoa a few days last week.

The house was not on fire when the bell rang. It was Jackman & Son's coal in the base burner.

Miss Nellie Scott entertained her sister, Gertrude Scott, and Bert Smith of Aurora Sunday.

FOR SALE—Six-hole steel range with reservoir, in excellent condition. Bargain at \$10.00. Inquire at this office.

If you are in the market for a new cook stove it will be to your interest to see that line of ranges at Perkins & Rosenfeld's.

Mrs. H. W. Foote and son, Fred, will soon move to Chicago where Mr. Foote is now located. The Foote residence will be occupied by J. P. Cracraft.

Freeman Nutt has moved into his father's residence on North Sycamore street. His place on Genoa street will be occupied by Geo. Geithman this winter.

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

FOUND—Two miles west of Genoa, robe. Owner can have same by paying for ad and reward. HENRY STEPHENSON

CHARLES KINDELSPARKER
Genoa, Ill. *

FOR SALE—Full duck feather bed. Offered for sale by lady who raised ducks and plucked feathers with her own hands. Only \$10.00. Inquire at this office.

We take subscriptions for any magazine or periodical published in the world. In fact, in reading matter we can furnish you anything that is printed. E. H. BROWNE

Chas. Peterson who has been occupying the C. A. Brown farm, has moved onto the old Silas Baldwin farm one-half mile south of Hampshire, which he recently purchased.

PIANO LESSONS—Mrs. Victor Meyers is prepared to give lessons on piano. Persons interested are invited to consult her at her home on Genoa street. Terms reasonable.

Jackman & Son do not intend the people of Genoa to freeze this winter as they have had seven cars of coal come in during the last two or three days, over two hundred tons.

J. E. Klinger left Genoa Wednesday for a few days' visit in Rockford before taking possession of the eating house at Sterling. The Eureka Hotel will be closed for the present, perhaps all winter.

The Bijou Amusement Co. again pleased a large audience last Tuesday evening. On Tuesday evening of next week a complete change of program will take place. Election returns will be read between acts.

Silver Leaf Quartet and Concert Co. will give an entertainment at Genoa opera house Thursday evening, Nov. 5, 1908. Seats on sale at drug store November 4. Popular prices.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bowers have been entertaining the former's sister, Mrs. Thompson, daughter Dora, and Mr. and Mrs. Ford of Cambridge, Ohio, who were enroute for Los Angeles, Cal.

Carl Schwarz returned to Genoa last week after a several weeks' visit in Germany. Carl states that he enjoyed the visit with old friends, but the weather was abominable nearly all the time he was on the other side.

The ladies of the Missionary society are getting a box of clothing ready to send to the poor in Chicago. Anyone having anything to contribute will please call by phone or leave at the home of Mrs. Will Abraham.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Eugene Olmsted on Tuesday, Nov. 3, for an all day's meeting. All members who desire to go will meet at the home of Mrs. Mary Stanley between 9 and 10 o'clock. Secretary.

Geo. Beers returned on Saturday after a ten days' visit in Iowa. He called on Mrs. Frank Moan at Charles City and found her well pleased with the place. She is building a fine residence. Mr. Beers says that the crops in that vicinity are better than the average.

The work of the Genoa Laundry is now being delivered in a beautiful new wagon, built especially for the purpose. The laundry has been placed on a paying basis by the present manager, F. P. Glass, by turning out excellent work and being prompt and courteous in delivery.

E. A. Sowers returned from Norfolk, Va., last week—and he returned alone! Postmaster Patterson's "stamp" of approval was evidently cancelled by some ruthless hand. This paper never did pretend to conduct a detective agency and we'll never again endeavor to make the get-away easy for a dizzy bachelor.

The following officers were elected at the North Kingston Union Sunday School and church, Sunday, Oct. 25: Secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Wilmer Bacon; committee on entertainment, Mesdames J. H. Blundy, C. J. Schwind, C. J. Cooper, Wilmer Bacon, Ellis Cooper; committee to solicit contributions, Miss Nettie Howell, Miss Lura Brainard, Mrs. Mort Goin.

Illinois Central Time Card.

Effective October, 1908		East Bound		West Bound	
Leave Genoa	30 7:12 a. m.	10:10 a. m.	30 7:12 a. m.	10:10 a. m.	30 7:12 a. m.
31 10:51 a. m.	12:35 p. m.	31 10:51 a. m.	12:35 p. m.	31 10:51 a. m.	12:35 p. m.
1 3:44 p. m.	5:35 p. m.	1 3:44 p. m.	5:35 p. m.	1 3:44 p. m.	5:35 p. m.
2 6:14 p. m.	9:55 p. m.	2 6:14 p. m.	9:55 p. m.	2 6:14 p. m.	9:55 p. m.
* Stop to let off passengers from Rockford and beyond and to take on passengers for Chicago.					
Leave Chicago	30 8:10 a. m.	9:52 a. m.	30 8:10 a. m.	9:52 a. m.	30 8:10 a. m.
31 2:00 p. m.	4:25 p. m.	31 2:00 p. m.	4:25 p. m.	31 2:00 p. m.	4:25 p. m.
1 3:39 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	1 3:39 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	1 3:39 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
S. R. Crawford, Agt.					

RINGS

ENGAGEMENT - - WEDDING
SIGNET - AND - JEWEL

The first is the one ring of all rings that should be selected with all care because in diamonds you deal with the most precious of ALL stones. You must trust to the firm selling to you and we refer you to our reputation of twenty-five years faithful and honest dealing to place your faith in our judgement in assisting you to select the Engagement ring.

The Wedding ring is equally important because it is the ring to be worn a life time.

The Signet ring should be genuinely good and of latest design. We have very handsome ones to show.

The Jeweled rings we have given first attention to the stones and second to the style of setting. Though some of our designs are most delicate our settings are dependable, which assures the permanent worth of our Jeweled rings.

Rovelstad Bros.
Jewelers
Elgin - Illinois

F. W. Olmsted

Excellent values
in Coats, Skirts,
Waists, Hosiery,
Dress Goods, Furs
Trimmings, Shoes,
Underwear, Tennis
Flannels, Flannelettes.



SPECIAL. Commencing Wednesday, Oct. 28. China Salad Dishes, beautifully decorated, on sale for 19c, 39c. Remember these are Bargains.

Coats:

We are showing a very attractive and large line of separate coats, as the season advances the demands for separate coats increase. Our styles are new and up to date, handsomely trimmed in silk braids, lined throughout, are shown in black, castor, brown, red, blue, at very reasonable prices of \$8.00, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 22.50, 25.00

Children's Coats

In Cloth and Polar Bear, silk braid trimmings in red, blue, brown, black, grey and range in prices of \$3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00.

Infants' Coats

Ages from 2 to 6 yrs. We can show you a splendid assortment to choose from, good grade of Polar Bear and Plush, well lined; colors brown, blue, red, white, tan, at exceptional low prices of \$2.50, 3.25, 3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00.

New Dress Fabrics

Suitings, Mixtures, Stripe Effects, Plain Materials in all the popular shades at prices from 40c to \$1.50 yd.

CHIFFON BROADCLOTHS:—54 inches wide in red, green, blue, black, \$1.25 \$1.50 yd.

Nets

For waists in figured bobbinets, figured Filet and plain nets, 46 inches wide in ecru, cream, white for 70, 80, 85c yd. New Tucked Nets in ecru and cream \$1.00, 1.25 yd.

Waists

A large assortment of beautiful ecru net waists in all the season's newest modes and designs for \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00. New tailored waists, white mercerized materials, front tucked, laundered collar and cuffs for \$1.95, 2.25. New white Lawn and embroidered waists, very pretty and stylish for \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50.

Flannelettes

In the new side band effects 12, 17c yd. Other figured designs at 12, 15c.

Under Skirts

Genuine Heatherbloom for \$1.98, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00. Imitation of Heatherbloom for \$1.15, 1.48, 1.50. Heatherbloom skirts with wide embroidered flounce \$1.98, 2.50, 3.00. Silk Skirts, splendid values for \$5.00, 7.00

Corsets

The latest styles in the new Princess effect corset, high bust and long hip for \$1.50, 2.00. Other good styles for 50c, \$1.00. Nemo corset for stout people \$2.75.

Novelties

Handsome new collars and other neckwear novelties, wide ruching in all colors, Belts, Belting, Purses.

Underwear

Women's vests and pants, fleeced, good quality 25, 50c each. Women's union suits, jersey ribbed, fleeced, perfect fitting for \$1.00, 1.25. Women's vests and pants, extra fine wool, guaranteed not to shrink \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 each. Misses', Boys', Children's vests, drawers, union suits in cotton fleeced and wool. Infants' bands and wrappers.

Hosiery

For women, boys', children; we carry an excellent line of hosiery at prices from 10c to \$1.00 a pair. Extra sizes for 25c, 30c. "Everwear" hose for \$2.00 1/2 dozen or 35c per pair.



Shoes

We want you to see our shoes because we know they are the very best values offered at the price. Our assortment of styles and kinds are the latest and best in gun metal calf, vicci kid, patent leather, in the new oxblood and chocolate shades.

Misses, Boys', and Infants', Shoes, all sizes and prices. Rubbers and Overshoes.



ROOSEVELT SAVES GOLDEN TROUT SPECIES

by WILLARD W. GARRISON ILLUSTRATIONS BY "A. WEILS"



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



P

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT, exterminator of nature fakers, enemy of predatory wealth, world-famed huntsman, conqueror of San Juan hill and present occupant of the white executive mansion in Washington, has added a new title to his long role.

It is that of savior of the Salmo Roosevelti Evermann, which in cosmopolitan lingo implies Golden Trout. He has saved the Roosevelt Golden Trout, a product of the west, from extinction. This rare fish is known as the most toothsome morsel which the finny realm holds forth as the trophy of the rod and reel.

The Roosevelt Golden Trout is the gamest and showiest species of trout in the United States and if promises of the United States fish commission are to be believed, this species will be angled for in hundreds of streams in the country within a few years.

Some time ago President Roosevelt stirred the fish commission into action when he told its members that the Roosevelt Golden Trout was threatened with extinction.

The tall minds of that august body at once set about to find out what the Roosevelt Golden Trout was. A ponderous probe developed it was a fish and that there was only one place in the United States where it was to be found—in Volcano creek on the slopes of Mount Whitney, Cal.

Several of the fish were captured alive and put in great tanks in Bozeman, Mont., and Leadville, Col., to hatch eggs. This they did as prescribed by the fish cultural stations.

Just the other day word came from those stations that a sufficient quantity of eggs had been secured to stock streams in which trout are to be found, in every part of the United States. Upwards of a million eggs were propagated and soon these will be planted throughout the United States.

Hence in a few years the present-day Izaak Walton, who passes his summers angling for trout and catching old shoes, tin cans and the like, will occasionally be rewarded by feeling the nibble of the famed Roosevelt Golden Trout at his hook. If the fish nibbles strong enough the fisherman must use every bit of cunning at his command, for the finny creature is one of the toughest customers to land.

This rare fish was appropriately named the Roosevelt Golden Trout. It derived that name because of the chief executive's strenuous and successful efforts to save it from extinction. As stated above, the only place where it is to be found to-day is in Volcano creek, the turbulent waters of which prove a particular attraction for the species and which make it difficult for the angler to land the fish, because of the latter's propensity for winding the huntsman's line around a rock and sawing it in two.

Only recently President Roosevelt learned that the Golden Trout which has been given his name was in danger of extermination, because it was such a toothsome bite, and the president at once took steps which resulted in measures of preservation by the bureau of fisheries. President Roosevelt has many friends in California and it was about two years ago that his acquaintances there, knowing his interest in game, appealed to him to save this finny creature, the most beautiful and delicious member of the fish tribe. Presidential proclamation made Mount Whitney a government forest reserve, which saved it from the inroads of fishermen. At that time Volcano creek was far removed from human habitation and declared to be almost inaccessible to all but the knowing ones.

Despite this fact the friends of those versed in the forest lore visited Volcano creek and aided in depleting the stock of Roosevelt Golden Trout, until the hue and cry was raised by Californians.

The president's response to the plea in behalf of the fish which was subsequently named after the chief executive brought the attention of the United States fish commission with the result that soon we may drop a hook and line into almost any stream of the country and pull up a Roosevelt Golden Trout, the ancestors of which years before thought themselves to be marooned forever in Volcano creek.

It was not an easy job for the fish commission to gather many of the Roosevelt Golden Trout, for the fish possess that wariness which is common among the members of the finny world in mountain streams. However, a highly developed idea in the way of a trap, well baited, drew a sufficient number of the trout into its inner recesses. The first step of the work having been taken the rest was easy. The fish were transported to Bozeman and Leadville, where they were allowed to propagate until great numbers of eggs were in the hands of the fish commission.

The Roosevelt Golden Trout is essentially a trout, but instead of the conventional gray and white of the average trout in fresh streams and lakes, its sides are streaked with a beautiful golden tint, which imparts a color to the surrounding water and makes the fish visible to the fisherman's eye from a distance of several rods in clear water.

A member of the United States fish commission in speaking of the efforts to save this rare species from extermination spoke as follows:



TANKS CONTAINING GOLDEN TROUT AT LEADVILLE, COL.

"At first it was almost impossible to gather any of these fish in order to install them in the cultural stations at Leadville, Col., and Bozeman, Mont., but finally we delegated several guides of the Mount Whitney region to go out and use their utmost energies towards capturing the fish. Upon the promise of substantial sums they did this and we were able to secure several beautiful specimens."

"These we immediately hustled away in large tanks in order that the fish might not die and they were then placed in larger tanks with water containing chemical preparations and allowed to propagate. Soon our efforts began to derive fruit and now we have probably the finest outlay of eggs which we ever secured in an effort of this kind. We may be pardoned for the especial pride which we take in this work because it has been accomplished with success. I may say that the residents of California who were the first to make application for the saving of this species are gratified at the means taken and they have in many instances personally thanked President Roosevelt for his efforts in pushing the crusade."

Ruth Tate Brady of Oklahoma is the richest girl in the far west. She is 12 years old and has in her own right an income of \$400 a day. Her mother was a half-blood Cherokee Indian. Miss Brady received 300 acres of public land on the allotment, and on this tract oil wells have been developed producing daily 2,000 barrels of oil.

WANT MODERN CLOTHES.

Traffic in Wine Proves Big Industry on Dark Continent.

To give an idea of the comparative and the potential values of the kaffir trade in the districts of Inhambane, Gaza and Lourenco Marquez, Maj. Baldwin, the British representative at the port of Lourenco Marquez, instances the consumption of wine.

He calculates that last year the total disbursements for wine by the natives in the districts in question amounted to almost \$2,500,000. The selling price of the other imports for the kaffir market during 1905 is, at a moderate estimate, \$1,750,000, and the amount received in native taxes was, for approximately the same period, \$735,000 in hut taxes and about \$235,000 in immigration fees. The total disbursements amount, therefore, to more than \$5,000,000 a year.

There are no accurate statistics of the native population, but it is reasonable to suppose that it is increasing and to infer that the annual sum available for the purchase of cloth, cutlery, clothing, foreign foodstuffs and other articles of the kaffir trade will not diminish. It must, however, be remembered that the annual exodus and return of natives to and from the Transvaal is having considerable effect upon their tastes generally and a steady decrease in the demand for beads, blankets and other articles manufactured solely for that market may be expected; on the other hand, however, Maj. Baldwin thinks a corresponding increase may be looked for in the demand for improved substitutes for these articles, especially in the way of ready-made clothing, Jerseys, caps, boots and cheap finery generally.

Retributive Justice.
A case of retributive justice, as far as it goes, is reported from Paris. An attendant at the Andral hospital, where physiological investigations are being made, discovered that a dozen rabbits had been stolen from their hutches. The loss of the rabbits themselves was not a source of trouble to the authorities, but the fact that they had been inoculated with various germs has had a disturbing effect. It is known that the rabbits had all been inoculated, and several of them were tuberculous or typhoid subjects. The police lost no time in warning the thieves of the dangerous nature of their "swag," but none were returned.

JURY BRIBING IS CHARGED

SEQUEL TO AN ALIENATION SUIT AT LAPORTE, IND.

Brothers of Gypsy Wife and Two Other Men Arrested in an Interesting Case.

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 27.—As a sequel to the disagreement of a jury in a suit for \$5,000 damages for a curious case of alienation of affections, brought by Stephen Jaunovitch against the parents and the brothers and a sister of his wife, and tried last week in the Laporte circuit court, Gustave and George Stevens, brothers of Mrs. Jaunovitch, were arrested Monday for alleged jury bribing, and William Bell, bartender, and William Blakeman, former city policeman, were arrested on a charge of accepting bribes. All were placed under \$5,000 bonds. Bell and Blakeman were released at night on bonds.

Gustave Stevens made a written confession to Judge Richter, stating that he had paid \$10 to Blakeman, who was a juror, to prevent a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and the awarding of damages, and that he had paid two dollars to Bell, who, he said, acted as messenger in the alleged bribery dealings.

Stephen Jaunovitch was married to Dona Stevens last year, and, according to the customs of Austrian gypsies, paid her father \$600 for her. After a few weeks she left him, and he was forced to pay another \$600 for her return. Then an attempt was made, it is said, to procure a third \$600, but Jaunovitch refused and sued for the return of his money and for damages for alienation of his wife's affections.

FINE GIFT TO SOUTH BEND.
Y. M. C. A. Building, Presented by Studebaker Bros., is Dedicated.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 26.—The Y. M. C. A. building erected by Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company at a cost of \$250,000, was dedicated and formally given over to the association Sunday afternoon, before a large attendance. Col. George M. Studebaker made the presentation address, giving the property into the keeping of the association with absolutely no restrictions.

Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks made the principal address, paying tribute to the Studebaker brothers and their sons and thanking them not only for the city, but also for the state and nation, for their magnificent gift. J. M. Studebaker, Sr., head of the firm, and the last of the five brothers to whose memory the building has been erected, made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Ten thousand persons inspected the building.

FLEET SAILS FROM JAPAN.
Departure of Battleships One of Week's Prettiest Features.

Tokyo, Oct. 26.—The departure of the American battleship fleet Sunday was one of the prettiest features of the week, as well as the final event in the visit of the Americans.

The flagship Connecticut slipped her cable at exactly eight o'clock. She steamed past the Louisiana and saluted and was followed by the remainder of the first squadron. When the eight ships had passed, the Louisiana led the second line, and the entire fleet then formed in single column.

As each of the American battleships passed the head of the Japanese column, the crews of the ships of both nations cheered enthusiastically and the band on each of the American ships played the Japanese national hymn. When the last of the 16 ships was saluting, the Connecticut was invisible on the horizon. Within exactly 50 minutes the entire maneuver had been completed.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN SOUTH.
Cowboy and Policeman Kill Each Other at Gulfport, Miss.

New Orleans, Oct. 26.—News was received here Sunday of a double tragedy during the night at Gulfport, Miss., in which a cowboy belonging to a wild west show and a Gulfport policeman lost their lives. While the show was packing up, preparing to leave for New Orleans, Lon Seeley, the cowboy, is alleged to have ridden into a crowd of negroes, beating them over the heads with the butt of his revolver. Policeman Lee Varnado started in pursuit of Seeley and the two men were lost to view in a cloud of dust. Later their bodies were found near the railroad, each body bearing a single bullet wound, and each man's revolver containing one empty shell. Seeley was the son of a ranch owner living near El Paso, Tex.

Saloon Looted; Two Men Shot.
Chicago, Oct. 26.—The saloon of Fred Ohlund, West Huron at Wood streets, was held up late Saturday night by two masked robbers. They obtained \$500 in money, some watches and a revolver belonging to Ohlund. Henry Kern, a customer in the saloon at the time, was shot by the robbers and one of the hold-up men was shot later in a running fight with detectives.

Derelict Mayflower Sighted.
New York, Oct. 27.—For several weeks after she was abandoned, at least, the old cup defender Mayflower continued to ride the waves. The frigate Vincenzo di Giorgio, which arrived from Jamaica Monday, reported having sighted her on October 15, about 150 miles southeast of Hatteras.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical, reliable, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

NOT UP TO THE RECORD.
Boy Had, at Least Once Seen Larger Pedal Extremities.

A pupil of one of the public schools in Chicago sends this communication: "Dear Sir: In our school this morning an amusing dialogue took place. "A primary teacher of Chicago, wishing to impress on her pupils the necessity of greater quiet, said: "I am a great deal larger than any of you, yet I don't make any noise when I walk around the room." "Perhaps," remarked little seven-year-old Kenneth, "you don't wear shoes."

"Oh, yes, I do," quickly replied the teacher; "just look. Did you ever see any larger than mine?" "Kenneth surveyed them carefully. "Yes," he replied, slowly, "once—in a show."—Waverly Magazine.

BREAKS A COLD PROMPTLY

The following formula is a never failing remedy for colds: One ounce of Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, one ounce Toris Compound and one-half pint of good whiskey, mix and shake thoroughly each time and use in doses of a tablespoonful every four hours. This if followed up will cure an acute cold in 24 hours. The ingredients can be gotten at any drug store.

Where Willie Was.
There is a humorous story of Mark Twain's "absent-mindedness," but it doesn't match the following: "The Professor (at the dinner table)—Oh, by the way, Mrs. Chopsticks, have you seen your little boy, Willie, lately?"

Mrs. Chopsticks—No, professor. I have not seen him since ten o'clock, and I can't imagine what has become of him. In fact, I am very much worried about him.

Professor—Well, seeing Martha pour me out that glass of water just now reminds me of something that I had on my mind to tell you some time ago, but which unfortunately escaped my memory. It was just about ten o'clock, I think, that I saw little Willie fall down the well.

The Still Alarm.
A tourist in an out-of-the-way region of England put up one night at an amiable old lady's cottage, the village inn being full.

Now, the tourist was very deaf, which fact he took pains to impress upon the old lady, together with instructions to wake him at a particular hour in the morning.

On waking a great deal later than the time appointed, he found that the amiable old lady, with a commendable regard for propriety, had slipped under his door a slip of paper on which was written: "Sir, it is half-past eight!"—Harper's Weekly.

ASTONISHED THE DOCTOR
Old Lady Got Well with Change of Food.

A great scientist has said we can put off "old age" if we can only nourish the body properly.

To do this the right kind of food, of course, is necessary. The body manufactures poisons in the stomach and intestines from certain kinds of food stuffs and unless sufficient of the right kind is used, the injurious elements overcome the good.

"My grandmother, 71 years old," writes a N. Y. lady, "had been an invalid for 18 years from what was called consumption of the stomach and bowels. The doctor had given her up to die."

"I saw so much about Grape-Nuts that I persuaded Grandmother to try it. She could not keep anything on her stomach for more than a few minutes. "She began Grape-Nuts with only a teaspoonful. As that did not distress her and as she could retain it, she took a little more until she could take all of 4 teaspoonfuls at a meal."

"Then she began to gain and grow strong and her trouble in the stomach was gone entirely. She got to enjoy good health for one so old and we know Grape-Nuts saved her life."

"The doctor was astonished that instead of dying she got well, and without a drop of medicine after she began the Grape-Nuts." "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.



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 Dudley on the ferry boat trip into the city.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

I had never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Meeker face to face, but I doubted not that I should be able to pick him out. I was right. I knew him the moment I saw him.

"An unexpected pleasure," I said, giving him good day.

His hand slipped to the side pocket of his sack coat, and then back again, and he made a remark in an undertone that I fear was not intended for a pleasant greeting.

"There's a little dinner of a few friends going on upstairs," I said politely. "Won't you join us?"

Meeker scowled a moment with evident surprise.

"No, I won't," he growled.

"But it is a sad case for a man to dine alone," I said smoothly. "You will be very welcome."

"No, sir," said he, looking furtively at my men drawing near, between him and the doors.

"But I insist," I said politely. Then I added in a lower tone meant for him alone: "Resist, you bound, and I'll have you carried up by your four legs."

His face was working with fear and passion. He looked at the blocked way with the eye of a baited animal.

"I'll be damned first!" he cried, and seizing a chair he whirled around, dashed it through a window and leaped through the jagged panes before I could spring forward to stop him.

"Round in front, men!" I cried, motioning my followers to sally through the door. "Bring him back!"

There was a fall of six feet, and as I landed on a pile of broken glass, a bit shaken, with the rain beating on my head, it was a few seconds before I recovered my wits.

solingly, when we had told our tale of the search for a guest.

"I suspect he would be less disagreeable in here than out with his gang," I returned dryly, and turned the subject. I did not care to discuss my plan to get a hostage now that it had failed.

The gray day plashed slowly toward nightfall. The rain fell by fits and starts. As the time wore on I suspected that my men grew uneasy, wondering what we were there for, and why I did not make some move.

On this thought I bestirred myself, and after much trouble and speech with the young man who combined in his person the offices of telegraph operator, station master, ticket seller, freight agent and baggage handler for the place. He objected to opening the office "out of office hours."

There were perhaps a dozen of them altogether and in the midst of the band I saw the evil face and snake-eyes of Tom Terrill.

"You know what we're here for," I said. "You have broken into a respectable house like a band of robbers."

"What are you waiting for?" growled a voice from beyond the turn of the hall.

At the sound I thrilled to the inmost fiber. Was it not the growl of the Wolf? Could I be mistaken in those tones? I listened eagerly for another word that might put it beyond doubt.

"Well, are you going to give him up?" asked the hoarse voice of Meeker.

"There has got to be some better reason for it than your demand."

"Well, we've got reasons enough here. Stand ready, boys."

"Look out!" I said to my men, with a glance behind.

At I turned I saw without noting it that Wainwright and Fitzhugh had come out of the boy's room to take a hand in the impending trouble.

"Get back and look after the boy," whispered the former. "We can hold 'em here."

"Move ahead there!" shouted a fierce voice that again thrilled the ear and heart with the growl of the Wolf.

"Stand fast, boys," I said to my men. "Wainwright, keep close to the bedroom."

"S-s-l! What was that?" I sprang up, wide-awake, revolver in hand. It was Lockhart who spoke.

"I heard nothing."

"It was a coo-hoo—like the call of an owl, but—"

"But you thought it was a man?" Lockhart nodded. Brown and Wilton had not heard it.

be entered from the outside without the aid of ladders. The parlor showed a sheer drop to the street on the west and I felt assured we were safe on that side.

It was too late for such a move, however, and I decided to make the best of the position. I placed the boy in the south bedroom, which could be reached only through the parlor.

Porter had heard nothing, but was wide awake, watching by the light of the lamp that hung at the head of the staircase. And after a caution to vigilance I returned to my chair.

For half an hour I listened closely. The men were open-eyed but silent. The storm kept up its mournful murmur, but no sound that I could attribute to man came to my straining ears.

"Who's there?" It was Porter's voice.

An instant later there was a crash of glass, an explosion seemed to shake the house, and there was a rush of men filled the hallway, and Porter was struggling in the hands of three ruffians.

The sudden appearance of four more weapons in the open doorway startled the enemy into pausing for a moment. I sprang forward and gave the nearest of Porter's assailants a blow that sent him staggering into the midst of his band, and with a wrench Porter took himself loose from the other two and was with us again.

"What does this mean?" I cried angrily to the invaders. "What are you here for?"

"You know what we're here for," I said. "You have broken into a respectable house like a band of robbers."

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er and his gang was at my back, sure." "Did you hear anything?" I asked.

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"S-s-l! What was that?" I sprang up, wide-awake, revolver in hand. It was Lockhart who spoke.

"I heard nothing."

"It was a coo-hoo—like the call of an owl, but—"

"But you thought it was a man?" Lockhart nodded. Brown and Wilton had not heard it.

ILLINOIS HAPPENINGS

Bloomington.—A note given to pay a gambling debt is void, no matter if the maker declares that it was given for value received and is collectable.

Waverly.—After two days of married life, Ralph Curtis of this town came into conflict with his mother-in-law, was driven from her house and denied permission to see his bride.

Bloomington.—Claiming no case had been made, Judge Myers surprised the plaintiff in the Buescher case by instructing the jury to find for the defendants.

Sparta.—"Sug" Delans, a miner in the employ of the Moffatt Coal Company, was buried for a time under falling slate in the mines.

Casey.—Elmer L. Ewing, a real estate dealer, was fined \$500 and costs on a charge of disturbing the peace of Mrs. Edith Riegel of St. Louis.

Bloomington.—Seeking \$25,000 from her father-in-law, the wealthy Gustave Buescher of this city, Mrs. Florence White Buescher of Denver, Col., told her story when he refused to pay damages, alleging alienation of her husband's affections, opened here.

Litchfield.—When told their names would be made public, a young couple giving the names of James Berry and Mary B. Leader of this city, told License Clerk Redman at Clayton they would not be married at present and left the office.

Clinton.—Declaring the Illinois law requiring a county to pay an allowance to blind residents, was ignored, John T. McKinney filed suit asking the courts to compel that county to pay him \$150 per annum as the law stipulates.

Carroll.—A fig tree in the yard of the First M. E. church in this city caused a great deal of comment by fruit growers in White county. The tree was planted about four years ago and has an abundant crop of fine figs.

Belleville.—Judge Wangellin issued a warrant for vagrancy against Frank Travis at the latter's solicitation. Travis just finished a 40-days' sentence and told Jailer Hauss that he hated to leave the Madison county jail.

Sullivan.—Miss Gladys Ellis, daughter of Mayor Ellis of Sullivan, and C. F. Whitfield, a wealthy merchant of Sullivan, were married secretly at three o'clock in the morning at the residence of the bride in Sullivan.

Mulberry Grove.—Voltaire Wedekind was found dead in the cornfield of his father-in-law, Ed Mayo, seven miles south of here. Wedekind left here about two weeks ago. It was thought he was insane.

Litchfield.—Injuries suffered several weeks ago in a runaway accident resulted in the death at St. Francis hospital of Mrs. Leo Litchuh. She was the wife of a wealthy farmer north of the city.

Pana.—Harry Smith was sentenced to one year in the Chester penitentiary by Judge Hodge for stealing an overcoat from the St. James hotel. Smith was captured at Rochester, N. Y.

Decatur.—Miss Anne Carson, 35 years old, a school-teacher of Urbana, took her life in this city. A temporarily unbalanced mind is attributed as the cause for her act of self-destruction.

Beardstown.—Fire destroyed \$30,000 worth of business property here. The fire was a business block on Second street, opposite City park, and between State and Washington streets.

Chester.—John Hall, 19 years old, Lawrence, Mass., was killed, and John Rowe, West Somerville, Mass., was badly injured by being struck by a Cotton Belt passenger train near the Southern Illinois penitentiary.

Bunker Hill.—Women of the Domestic Science club closed a three-days' flower carnival here. Funds realized will go to the liquidation of the debt on their new clubhouse.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM COOLED.

Time of Sentiment Evidently Long Past with Husband.

A certain well-known Bostonian has been married long enough to have acquired the average man's cynical attitude in respect of the written expressions of devotion indulged in before marriage.

One day the Hubbits was going over with his wife a mass of useless papers that had accumulated in the household. They unearthed several large boxes full of love letters. After a hasty glance at them, the husband said:

"No use keeping this junk, I suppose? Here it goes."

"The wife was hurt. 'Oh, Clarence,' exclaimed she, 'how can you be so brutal? Surely you don't want to destroy your own love letters to me?'"

"Well, keep 'em, if you want 'em," cheerfully assented the husband, "but honestly, Helen, these seem too soft to file!"—Lippincott's.

Nothing Would Help Him—Mother Almost in Despair—Owes Quick Cure to Cuticura.

"Several months ago, my little boy began to break out with itching sores. I doctored him, but as soon as I got them healed up in one place they would break out in another. I was almost in despair. I could not get anything that would help him. Then I began to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and after using them three times, the sores commenced to heal. He is now well, and not a scar is left on his body. They have never returned nor left him with bad blood, as one would think. Cuticura Remedies are the best I have ever tried, and I shall highly recommend them to any one who is suffering likewise. Mrs. William Geeding, 102 Washington St., Attica, Ind., July 22, 1907."

Fujiyama Modernized. The beautiful mountain peak of Fujiyama, which is regarded by the Japanese as little short of sacred, is to be modernized by electricity.

There is no other disease put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment.

Little Whalebone Now Taken. The amount of whalebone taken annually does not now much exceed 25,000 pounds. The largest part of this is taken by the whales sailing out of ports on the Pacific coast. A few years ago the amount taken was as much as 500,000 pounds annually.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

Patents. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C., Books free. High cost references. Best results.

Want a Job? Good pay. Write Red Cross Chemists Specialty Co., Chicago.

Thompson's Eye Water. A. N. K.—A (1908-44) 2254.



Proof is inexhaustible that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the Change of Life.

Read the letter Mrs. E. Hanson, 304 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was passing through the Change of Life, and suffered from nervousness, headaches, and other annoying symptoms. My doctor told me that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was good for me, and since taking it I feel so much better, and I can again do my own work. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me during this trying period."

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?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

\$5 Hog Trough for \$2.25. No strings attached. No break or injury. Guaranteed to last a lifetime.

MAKING CEMENT TILE. With our machine pays big profits. Write for full information. THE CEMENT TILE MACHINERY CO. J. S. Bldg., WATERLOO, IOWA.

Savings Investments. SAFER THAN A SAVINGS BANK AND PAYING BETTER INTEREST. Seven per cent. city improvement bonds, payable one to ten years. A gilt edge investment. Write at once. T. H. PHILLIPS & COMPANY 205 Equitable Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

California Irrigated Lands. In famous Turlock district. Level, rich loam soil. Ditch to each forty acres. Easy terms: \$1.00 acre down, balance \$1.00 acre per month. Crops pay for land in one year. RICKENBACHER & ROBOSON, Turlock, Cal.

CALIFORNIA LANDS. No Crop Failures on Irrigated Lands. Best deciduous fruits, vegetables and dairy land. Steam and electric transportation. Cheap irrigation. Easy terms: write for free printed matter. Irrigated Land Co., 824-5 Market Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

We Have a large list of fine Iowa farms from 40 to 1000 acres, ranging in price from \$40 to \$100 per acre. Write us kind of farm and location you want. We furnish it. Corbett Land & Loan Company, Des Moines, Ia.

WANTED LADIES TO MAKE APRONS: \$3.00 dozen. No cost to get work. Materials sent prepaid. Enclose stamped, addressed envelope. Home Apron Company, Los Angeles, California.

Patents. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C., Books free. High cost references. Best results.

Want a Job? Good pay. Write Red Cross Chemists Specialty Co., Chicago.

Thompson's Eye Water. A. N. K.—A (1908-44) 2254.

Advertisement for White House Shoes. Get your size in a pair of dainty White House Shoes. Slip your feet in. You'll find the shoes snug—pliable—smooth—graceful. They are built over foot-form lasts. That's why they fit. If you want pretty, snug, easy-fitting new shoes, get a pair of White House Shoes.

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE. PROTECT YOUR LUNGS. If every cough you catch settles on your lungs, you have weak lungs. Don't let the cough hang on. A "hang-on" cough is dangerous to strong lungs—doubly so to weak ones. Get rid of it in the beginning with PISO'S CURE. It acts promptly and effectively; allays the irritation, reduces the congestion, frees the throat of phlegm, clears the clogged air passages and stops the cough. For nearly half a century the unsurpassed remedy for the worst forms of coughs, colds and chest complaints has been PISO'S CURE.

KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Miss Rena Whitney is home from Rockford.

Mrs. H. G. Burgess spent last Friday in Rockford.

Mrs. E. C. Bell was a guest of friends in Belvidere last week Thursday.

Mrs. B. F. Uplinger and son, Leon, spent last week Thursday in Chicago.

F. P. Smith and brother, A. L. Smith, spent last Friday in Cortland with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stark are entertaining her cousin, Miss Della Fuller, of DeKalb.

Mrs. Frank Wilson of Sycamore spent Wednesday of last week with former friends.

Mrs. George Helsdon and children of Belvidere were guests of her parents the past week.

Misses Florence Thurbly and Florence Vandeburg were visitors in Rockford last Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Lettow and two daughters, Misses Ella and Verna, were Genoa visitors Tuesday.

The M. E. Bazaar will be held election day, Nov. 3. Dinner 25c. Supper 15c. Program in the evening 10c.

Mrs. R. S. Dunbar returned Monday evening from a two weeks' stay with friends at Capron and Belvidere.

Rev. J. W. Skerry did not fill the pulpit of the Baptist church last Sunday as he attended an association meeting at Springfield.

S. Wilcox and Mrs. Ned Wilcox of Genoa called on Banker M. W. Cole and his daughter, Mrs. Allie Pond, on Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pelz entertained her aunts, Misses Mary and Christiana Schmidt, of Park Ridge, Ill., from Thursday until Tuesday.

A Gritzbaugh and family have moved their household effects to this village from Kirkland and are occupying the Tower house on East street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bicksler returned Saturday from a number of weeks' stay in Brainard, Minn., at the home of their daughter, Mrs. M. K. Swartz.

Miss Edna Tazewell was down from DeKalb last Saturday to see her brother and his family. Mrs. R. S. Tazewell was home from Elgin over Sunday.

John Moyers, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. John O'Brien, and two little girls, left last Friday for a visit near Lake City, Iowa, at the home of the former's son, Boyd Moyers.

The Epworth League has decided to have a lecture course this winter. The first number will be given November 20 by Frank and Walter Briggs of Rockford, assisted by home talent.

A shadow social will be held at the McDonald school house Friday evening, Oct. 33. Ladies are invited to bring pies, cakes or sandwiches. Everybody invited to come and have a good time.

Ernest Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Morris, of Herbert, after a week's illness of typhoid

fever, passed away Monday morning. The funeral services were held Wednesday, Rev. W. H. Tuttle officiating. Interment at Kishwaukee, Ill.

I. A. McCollom, who had been ill for two weeks, was taken to Rockford hospital Sunday for an operation for blood poisoning. He was accompanied by his wife, L. C. Shaffer and Fred Jones. The operation was successful and he was doing nicely at the last report.

Mr. and Mrs. Dow Ottman attended the farewell given Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Joslyn last Friday evening in Masonic hall at Kirkland. Mr. Joslyn was the former editor of the Kirkland Enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn expect to spend the winter in Texas for the former's health.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cumpston, of Wisconsin, and the former's sister, Mrs. Chas. Parker, and husband, of Sycamore, spent last week Thursday in this vicinity. Mr. Cumpston was a former Kingston boy and in the early 60's lived on the farm just west of town now owned by G. W. Ault.

WM. BELL



AUCTIONEER

FARM SALES
A SPECIALTY

Dates for fall season now being scheduled. If you intend to have a sale this fall drop me a card and I will call on you.

SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED

WM. BELL
KINGSTON, ILLINOIS

Do You Know?

Twenty years from now the boys of today will be doctors or drunkards, lawyers or liars, senators or sneak thieves, editors or idiots and so on. It is impossible to tell for a certainty in just what class your boy will be, but it is possible for your boy to be put

under such influences as will steer him in the right direction. Follow the boys of 12 and 20 years, some of them will be in congress, while others will be in jail. Parents, do you know where your boy was last night, and for what class he is training? Do you know?

WHO WINS

AT THE ELECTION

NEXT TUESDAY?

It is a question that is interesting all of us at present, but there is another question that will demand your attention after election, no matter who wins. It is the question of

Winter Clothing

Just now we want to call your attention to our line of

Fur Coats, Overcoats, Caps, Felt Boots, Overshoes, Sweater Coats, Canvas Coats, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, Etc.

It is well to bear in mind that all these goods are new, a fact that should be given some consideration in buying rubber goods at least. We can make prices on fur coats that will interest you.

Wright's Health Underwear

Here is a line of goods that is beyond any description that we can give in cold print. The underwear is all wool, fleece lined and thoroly shrunk. The finest goods on the market at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per garment. We have other makes, too, at prices to suit.

Don't buy until you see our line of winter goods. We can and will save you money.

Pickett *The Clothier*
GENOA, ILLINOIS

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.

Beef, Iron and Wine

Our Beef, Iron and Wine is a superior preparation of its kind as a nutritive tonic. It is a combination of pure Catawba Wine, assimilable form of Iron and Extract of Beef. This preparation makes a combination that is very valuable as a tonic in the treatment of debility attended with impure blood and lost appetite. It gives energy to the entire system.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

L. E. CARMICHAEL
DRUGGIST

WHY

our trade is increasing. New customers are being added to the list every day. This fact is due to the quality of meat 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

EXPERIENCE

IS AN EXPENSIVE
TEACHER

WHY NOT PROFIT BY THE
EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS
AND USE

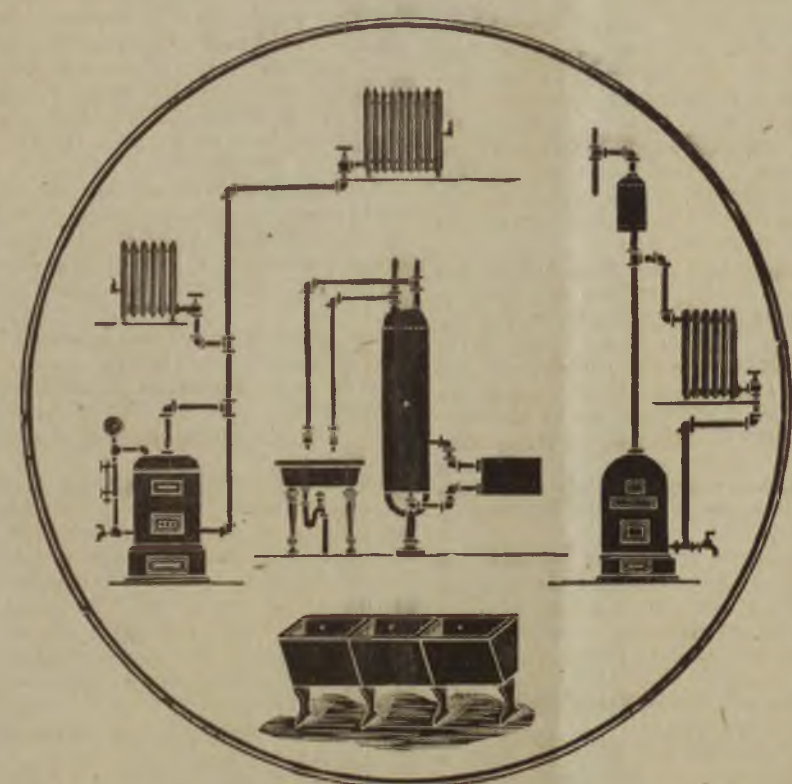
EXCELSIOR FLOUR

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

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

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

Coughs of Children

Especially night coughs. Nature needs a little help to quiet the irritation, control the inflammation, check the progress of the disease. Our advice is—give the children Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your doctor if this is his advice also. He knows best. Do as he says.

We publish our formulae
We banish alcohol
from our medicines
We urge you to
consult your
doctor

If you think constipation is of trifling consequence, just ask your doctor. He will disabuse you of that notion in short order. "Correct it, at once!" he will say. Then ask him about Ayer's Pills. A mild liver pill, all vegetable.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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