

The Pine County Pioneer.

ED. C. GOTTRY, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF PINE COUNTY, AND THE WELFARE OF ITS READERS.

TERMS: \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XXIII.

PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1908

NO. 44

F. A. Robins, President, F. W. McALLEN, Vice-Pres., JAMES D. ROYLE, Cashier
FIRST STATE BANK PINE COUNTY.
(INCORPORATED)
Commercial Banking in all its Branches.
Insurance written in Reliable Companies.
Drafts on domestic points sold cheaper
than express or postoffice money orders.
Drafts on Europe sold. Land Bought and sold.
Taxes Paid for Non-Residents.
PINE CITY, MINNESOTA.

Rush City Scorched

Last Friday evening at about 7:30 word was received here by telephone that a fire had broken out in the Ramberg flour mill at Rush City that threatened the whole of the west side of the railroad track. The fire department of that place was powerless after the mill got beyond control as their pumping station was located in the mill.

The word received here asked the department of this place for aid, the local was just pulling out when the word was received, if the message had been five minutes earlier the department would have stopped the engine and made them take them to Rush City at once. As soon as the word was received, the fire alarm was sounded and the engine and hose carts loaded on flat cars and about a hundred of our citizens including a goodly number of the fire ladies were ready to board the special when it arrived with the Hinckley gasoline engine and a hose cart.

The special arrived here at about 9:20 and in just thirteen minutes from the time they pulled past the depot, landed the train in Rush City.

The work of unloading was a matter of but a few minutes and before ten o'clock there was three streams of water playing on the fire. Two from the steamer from this place and one from the gasoline. In about twenty minutes after the engine commenced all danger was passed and the people of Rush City that had property in the line of the fire breathed freely.

The St. Paul department arrived at about 11:15, but as the fire was under control, it was thought best for them not to unload, they remained until about four o'clock Saturday morning when they were taken back to St. Paul. The St. Paul boys did good work assisting the boys from Hinckley and this place with the hose and showing them just how to fight fire successfully.

The west side of the track was swept from the Ramberg flour mill to the Johnson block, entailing a loss of about \$200,000 and destroying fifteen business places.

At about one o'clock a supper was served by the Royal Neighbors in the basement of the Auditorium for the visiting firemen and those from out of town.

Rush City did herself proud in the manner she entertained those who came to her relief, especially when everything was in such confusion.

We understand that preparations for rebuilding are under way, and that out of the ashes the Rush City of the future will surpass the Rush City of the past, as the buildings will all be of brick.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in P. O. Box 100, Pine City, Minn., for week ending Sept. 26, 1908.

Patrick Dendeen,

Mrs. Annie Baker,
Mrs. Hilda Anderson,
Mr. Clifford Stevens,
Mr. James Peters.

In calling for the above letters please say "Advertised," giving the date of this issue.

J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE, P. M.

NOTICE

The Ladies' of Emily J. Stone Circle will meet in the Grand Army Hall Tuesday October 6th, 1908. All members are requested to be present.

FLORENCE M. GRAY,
Secretary.

PINE CITY.

SCHOOL NOTES.

[BY E. P. GOTTRY.]
The a 7th had a test in geography Monday.

Rosabel Squires has been out the past week.

Emma Polk and Alouine King are out this week.

Leo Polanka has been out the past two days.

Tests are in order this week in the third grade.

Oiga Polanka is back after a weeks absence.

Beth Wiseman has been out on account of illness.

Monthly tests are all the go in the third grade this week.

Lorena Bede has been out the last two days due to a sore foot.

William Ling was out three days last week and the first of this.

Miss Lewis intends spending Sunday at her home in Minneapolis.

Thomas Fitzgerald and Rohr Gordon were out Monday afternoon.

The A Division of the first grade have been sewing their attendance cards.

All school children were admitted onto the Fair grounds free Tuesday afternoon.

The punks had Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon to attend the County Fair.

The beginners in the Primary room have been doing free hand cutting this week.

Mrs. Froehlich entertained Miss Kuntz, Miss Garyn and Miss Brotherton at dinner Monday.

Leonard Henderson, Edward Carter, Frank Ling, Loyd Sherwood, Carl Stutzman were out Monday.

A number of pupils captured first prizes on their exhibits at the County fair. A full report will be published next week.

MEADOW LAWN.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hamlin were county seat visitors Tuesday.

Quite a number from around here attended the county fair at Pine City Tuesday.

D. W. Scofield departed yesterday for Flandreau, S. D., to remain for a few days.

E. A. Scofield is having his house lathe and plastered, getting ready for cold weather.

E. A. Scofield, who has been working at Beaver Creek for the past two months, returned to his home Saturday.

R. Bartholomew, who has been at work at Straubville, N. D., returned Wednesday, and has busied himself since husking corn.

John Nordstrom was driving mail route No. 3, the far part of the town, while W. C. Stephan, the regular driver was taking in the country fair.

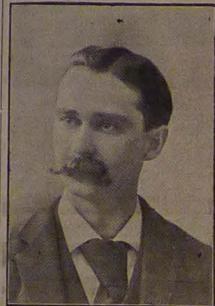
We were all surprised to see the snow storm Monday evening. It made us think that winter was here and our potatoes not yet out of the ground.

Mattie Lahart, who is working at Dr. R. L. Wiseman's in Pine City, came home Saturday evening to attend the basket social, and spent Sunday with her parents, M. T. Lahart and wife.

Although the night was bad, the basket social that was given for district 80, last Saturday evening, was quite well attended, and the neat little sum of \$14.25 was realized.

The baskets all sold well, and those attending report having had a good time. When the weather gets settled again another one will be held, due notice of which will be given in these columns.

The republican campaign will open up for Pine county at Hinckley next Tuesday evening in the Village hall. Hon. Moses E. Clapp and F. M. Clegg will be the speakers. At the close of the speaking a free dance will be given so that those who have to take the early morning trains can spend the time in a social manner. Pine City and vicinity republicans should turn out en masse, and help make this opening one long to be remembered in Pine county.



Yours for Clean Politics,
A. W. PIPER,
Prohibition Candidate for Representative, Thirty second District

County Option and the Farmer

Governor Johnson in his opening address at Montevideo, asked that J. F. Jacobson, his republican opponent, declare where he stood on county option.

He emphatically did the following evening from the same platform, stating that he always had, and still favored county option. So it behoves us as good citizens to give this proposed law our careful consideration.

This bill is not a prohibition law.

It would not of itself close a single saloon; it simply provides a method by which the people of the entire county are given an opportunity to vote on the question of license or no license; instead of leaving it to the voters of the towns and villages as at present. This is only a matter of justice. Now the people of the towns vote in the saloon.

The saloons cause poverty and crime, the county pays the bill.

There are towns in this state where the saloons have been the direct cause of murder and other crimes that entailed court costs exceeding the total amount of license money paid by these saloons.

But the towns retain the license money, while the farmers pay a large percent of the taxes caused by the saloons, yet they have no voice in determining whether or not license shall be granted in these towns.

This is taxation without representation and is contrary to the fundamental principles which gave birth to this nation.

Furthermore, the farmer and his boys must run the gauntlet of the saloons in the town where they trade, and in many a home in Minnesota there is gloom and heartache, wreck and ruin, due to a drunken father, husband or son, yet the farmer has nothing to say about planting the saloon in town.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Ernest Cox, youngest brother of Mrs. M. A. Stephens, of this place, who has been a soldier in the U. S. army for the past three years, and who has been honorably discharged, came up from St. Paul, and spent Sunday with his sister and friends in this place. Ernest has seen service in both the infantry and cavalry and has been in the Philippines for the past couple of years. His many friends in this place were glad to see him once more.

The choicest water front lots in town for sale by I. H. Claggett,

THEATRE NOTES.

[BY E. P. GOTTRY.]

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ERNEST H. DOSEY

Democratic Candidate for Representative, 32d Legislative District, comprising Chicago, Pine and Kanabek Counties.

My Motto--"Justice and Equal Rights to All."

A SAFE Cough Cure

We prepare a Cough Remedy that we guarantee to be free from injurious drugs. It is therefore a safe remedy for children. No danger lurks in its use. It is a cure for Coughs, Hoarseness, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Price, 25c and 50c
To a dissatisfied purchaser we will gladly refund the price.

You Know the Place

BRECKENRIDGE'S PHARMACY

MAIN STREET, PINE CITY, MINN.

Hurry Up!
and buy your Lumber
NOW!
While it is Cheap

We ave a Big Bunch of it, which we must sell Quick.

C. H. WESTEMAN LUMBER CO.,
D. A. PAYNE, Manager.

Pine City, Minnesota.

"Now, 'Rastus Brown,' says his thrifty Sue,

"Wake up! Get busy! There's patchin' ter do

On the barnyard fence, and corn crib too.

You get some boards from the lumber man,

An' fix things proper, soon's ye can,

For the hogs'll get out an' root all round,

An' the cows'll tread the corn on th' ground.

Boards don't cost much, an' y'all save far more

By shakin' yerself an' doin' this chore."

MIDLAND LUMBER & COAL COMPANY,

ED. GALLIES, Manager. PINE CITY, MINN.

Is your Bread made from

Pine City

FLOUR?

If so, it's Good

IT'S SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PINE CITY MILLING & ELECTRIC CO.

HASKELL GETS OUT;
MAY SUE PRESIDENT

Fan Losing Favor.
It is said the fan trade is steadily declining, and this, too, in spite of the fact that at no time has that graceful weapon of coquetry and comfort been so universal. Some of the leading fan houses in Paris have closed their doors, and one of the best fan-makers, whose patronage includes the elite of Europe, declares the day is past when long prices will be paid for fans. One instantly seeks the reason for the change of sentiment which thus affects trade. The aforesaid fan-maker explains it by saying that the German copies of the expensive styles have done a good deal to injure first-class trade. The richest customers buy only antiques. Instead of seeking the art of modern artists who make exquisite pictures they will fly into raptures over a dirty old fan that is by no means beautiful, merely because it is an "antique," and possibly a poor one. Not long since a lady went into ecstasy before a beautiful fan painted only the other day. She declared she had seen nothing lovelier in any art exposition in Europe, that nothing was done nowadays like it; it was genuine. She was not at all pleased when told the truth that it had been made in those very workrooms. The Japanese fan has proved a formidable rival to the artistic French fan. It is very dainty, but its price damages it with failure. Who can afford in a \$1,000 costume to dress himself with a bit of colored paper? asks the Boston Herald. But the majority of women eschew fans. They are only carried on state occasions, for no one wants to be bothered with them. A museum is the best place for this rare antique, particularly if it has any historic association guaranteed.

Fan Still a Savage.

The civilized world is reverting. It pines for brutalities, it hankers for horrors, and it grovels before the spectacle of animal pain. Don't you believe it? Then you do not know what is happening in the most enlightened quarters of the earth. It is useless to enumerate the cruelties practiced in the name of pleasure or of science. For one, I hate to dwell upon what exists in this educated, supposedly Christianized world, exclusive a winter in the Boston Herald. Man is still a savage. Whether it is a pig abhorring, bull fights, spitting, juggling, a privately arranged ball and tiger combat, or even the accepted prize ring brawls, he craves this emotion, the maddening, blood-curdling frenzy this process of killing excites. There are degrees, it is true, and the brutal instinct may not relish seeing hapless birds drop with broken wings as much as watching a bull and tiger shut in a cage bating out their bloody strength, but it is all one in the main, a bestial excitement. But we are told that spectators at such scenes are few compared with all those who have made a better and safer life for humanity at large. One never can tell. Sometimes the police step in, as they did at the savagery exhibition in Marcellus, and end the "sport." But the police cannot reach the source of such inhuman amusement.

Primrose day, set apart by the admirers of Disraeli, is still observed by them in England, we believe. According to information contained in Henry W. Lucy's recently published parliamentary reminiscences, there is no reason why its observance should be continued under that name. Its designation is based upon the assumption that the primrose was Lord Beaconsfield's favorite flower. At his funeral a wreath of primroses lay on his coffin bearing the inscription: "His favorite flower," to which the queen's initials were added. It seems, however, that when the queen wrote the inscription she had in mind the prince consort and his cherished flower. Mr. Lucy remarks that the only remembered observation made by Disraeli concerning primroses was that they made an excellent salad.

Now comes the distressing information that a straw hat fastened on the head of a workhorse during the hot weather has no other effect than to add to the poor animal's sufferings by making its head still hotter. A philanthropic gentleman with a thermometer made this discovery. Let him carry his investigations a little further. Isn't the air inside a straw hat worn by a fat man hotter than the air outside, and would it not be better for him to go bareheaded?

One of the Wright brothers of aero-plane fame had been decorated with a medal. He will have to wear it in the exact geographical center of his manly chest in order not to interfere with the pulse of his machine.

There are some pessimistic persons who believe that the Dutch would think it about as interminable a job to conquer Castro as they have found it to be to subdue the indomitable Atchiness in North Sumatra.

Democratic National Treasurer Resigns Because of Charges—Lively Controversy Engaged in by Governor of Oklahoma, William J. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt.

Chicago—Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma resigned as treasurer of the Democratic national committee shortly after midnight Friday night following a protracted conference with Judge Wade of Iowa and Josephus Daniels, chairman of the Democratic publicity bureau.

In his letter of resignation, which was addressed to Chairman Norman E. Mack of the national committee, Gov. Haskell denied the charges made against him by President Roosevelt and President Bryan.

Randolph Bryan, son of Senator

Roosevelt and President Roosevelt,

said he believed in order that nothing

should be permitted to cloud the real

issues in the campaign and because he

desired Mr. Bryan's election.

May Sue Roosevelt.

Gov. Haskell formally announced, both in his letter and in a subsequent interview, that he would treat his accusers with courtesy and respect. He was private citizens and would subject them to the penalties of the law.

It was gathered from his general statement that he intended to institute suits for libel against both Mr. Roosevelt and the president.

George H. Hearst, Mr. Roosevelt and three Wall Street bankers were behind the attack on him.

Chairman Mack, with the approval of Mr. Bryan, appointed Herman Ridder of the New York Staats Zeitung to succeed Gov. Haskell.

Haskell's Letter of Resignation.

Gov. Haskell's letter of resignation follows:

Dear Norman E. Mack, Chairman Democratic National Committee, New York City—My Dear Sir: In pursuance of instructions you gave me to return here, when I went home before last summer, I

had the pleasure to hear upon my return to

that you had given me leave to be detained in the United States.

I must be home on Monday I leave to

attend the annual meeting of the

United States in Washington.

Since the president and his cabinet have joined forces with Mr. Hearst and three Wall Street bankers to make a personal and political massacre of me, the president in his answer to Mr. Bryan advanced his charge about Ohio Standard Oil Company, and the command of the government and the millions of Hearst and his Wall Street allies, that you were engaged in an unprincipled, and untruthful attack on me.

Personal, I welcome their attack, and I shall do my best to meet it. By my command, I shall treat them all as private citizens and subject to the penalties of the law.

In this I know I shall have the aid of my neighbors at home for all proper and justifiable action, and I shall meet other demands here. Again, my heart is full of hope for the election of Bryan and the restoration of government and rule by the people in the state.

Important beyond any battle at the present time is the welfare of the people of the last generation is the pending contest.

I would not for one moment consider resigning, and I am committed to the committee. Therefore, before tendering my resignation as treasurer of the Democratic national committee, I will give the slightest credit of my own could in any way be used by the president to cloud the sick and shadow our opinions from the public. I will do my best to meet and pay the Republican duplicity to the people.

CHARLES N. HASKELL.

Bryan Reproves President.

Detroit, Mich.—The remarkable spectacle of a presidential candidate rebuking the chief executive of the nation for making statements deemed to be untrue was witnessed here yesterday when William J. Bryan, in a letter to President Roosevelt dictated by Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, against the charge that he had unlawful connections with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Bryan serves now on the presidential campaign committee and the Republican party "still did not permit any responsible member of the Republican organization to misrepresent the Democratic party in the present campaign."

The letter concludes with the statement that the Democratic party is in earnest in its efforts to defend the principles and policies and expects and will demand honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign.

Roosevelt's Hot Reply.

Washington—President Roosevelt, following upon a prolonged conference with members of his campaign committee at the White House prepared and gave out yesterday to William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, relative to W. H. Hearst's charge that Gov. Haskell, treasurer of the Democratic campaign committee, had represented Standard Oil interests both in Ohio and Oklahoma.

Mr. Bryan had demanded proof of the charges, promising that in the event of their substantiation Gov. Haskell would be eliminated from the campaign.

Plamming the Ohio case, which involved an allegation of attempted bribery, and an explanation that he had made no direct charge against Gov. Haskell as regards that particular instance, President Roosevelt takes in the matter of the Prairie State Oil & Gas Company, and the Prudie Oil & Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil trust.

That Haskell offered a fee of \$500 to an Arkansas lawyer if the latter would lobby in the Muskogee council for the passage of a certain franchise, and the refutation, although the franchise was secured.

The Haskell doffed payment of a telegram by a New York court for \$42,255, and that a sheriff's execution failed to recover but \$29,50 of this amount.

That Haskell was a member of the

fight the union workers and prevent the formation of any defensive body of laboring men.

Fowler's Hot Reply.

Cincinnati—Senator Fowler prepared a statement which was made public Friday, replying to the recent charges made by William R. Hearst and Senator Daniels. In addition he letters to Senator Hearst. Telling the president, charging Taft and his supporters with Standard Oil magnates himself and declaring that President Roosevelt's actions indicate a guilty knowledge of the plot. In the opening paragraph Mr. Fowler declared that the president showed bias in accepting as true all the charges. He denied that he acted improperly in accepting employment with the Standard Oil Company, and said that there was no secret about it and produced letters to prove that after the government began its attack upon the Standard Oil, he declined to accept a retainer from them. He charged that Mr. Roosevelt and other letters to Senator Hearst, which he gave out, and that these other letters, if made public at the same time, would have shown how harmless was his connection with the Standard oil people.

Taft Answers Fowler.

Albert Lea, Minn.—William H. Taft issued a statement in denial of certain allegations made by Senator Fowler in his statement. The Republican candidate does not touch on the subject of the Standard Oil magnates, but confines himself entirely to that part of the address which directly concerns himself.

There are two of these charges and they were denied in vigorous language.

Both of them were meant to show Mr. Taft at least was sympathetic with the Standard Oil crowd.

Doyle Doyle's Incident.

To the best of my knowledge," says Senator Fowler, "I recommended Judge Doyle for a United States judgeship in northern Ohio and the president acquiesced in the recommendation when we knew that he was attorney for the Standard Oil Company, and I am sure he did not know that he was attorney for the Standard Oil Company, for his wife, a senator of the United States in accepting professional employment from the Standard Oil Company and in making what was in effect a newspaper partnership with Mr. Doyle to control an organ of public opinion."

Judge Doyle held no public office and numbered the Standard Oil company as one among a number of clients. I told the president Judge Doyle was a high character and a man of great ability and deserved and would make a good judge, but explained what his corporate professional connection had been, and the president, as between Doyle and Taylor, also an able man, preferred Taylor and also an able man, preferred Taylor and Doyle, as well as myself, as acceptable to the public and interfere with his usefulness as a judge."

Senator Fowler's second charge, that Mr. Taft accepted favors from a party of oil magnates and did not discriminate in the glass trust" while at Middle Bass Island, Mr. Taft characterizes as ridiculous. He says he was the guest of the Middle Bass club, Presidents Harrison, McKinley and Cleveland had land here.

Hearst Hits Foraker.

Columbus, O.—Senator J. B. Foraker here yesterday, and was received by W. R. Hearst with being an agent of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Hearst said that after the oil octopus had been driven from the Republican party by President Roosevelt, the Democratic party had welcomed the Standard with open arms, and adopted it.

Mr. Hearst read a series of letters from John D. Archbold, the Standard Oil man, to Senator Foraker. In these communications Archbold gave instructions to the senator in regard to what should be done in getting legislation which would seriously hinder the oil magnates from doing business with the government, and in two of the letters referred to inclosures of certificates of deposit, one for \$15,000 and another for \$14,500.

Further Charges by Hearst.

St. Louis—William Randolph Hearst went after Senator J. B. Foraker here stronger than in his Columbus speech.

Mr. Hearst first read a letter in which he said that a certificate of deposit for \$50,000 was inclosed. The letter purported to have been sent to Mr. Foraker and he had been signed by John D. Archbold.

Following this, Mr. Hearst read another letter in which he said that he had received \$15,000 more after inclosing \$15,000 at a height of 50 feet. Count de Lambert was his passenger on the third trip, when he covered about 3½ miles in six minutes and 15 seconds.

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.



STRANGE ESCAPE OF TWO AERONAUTS

BALLOON IN PRUSSIA BURSTS
WHEN 6,000 FEET UP IN
THE AIR.

Bag Acts as Parachute—Three Successful Aeroplane Flights by Willard Wright at Le Mans, France, Two Being with a Passenger.

Dusseldorf, Rhineh. Prussia, Germany, Sept. 29.—Capt. Von Abercron and Lieut. Von Goitzheim, well-known aeronauts, had a miraculous escape from death when their balloon burst during the ascent of an ascent in a small hot-air balloon. Thousands of spectators had gathered to witness the ascent and they were horror-stricken at the accident which occurred high in the air.

On being released from its fastenings they fell to an altitude of 6,000 feet, when the envelope suddenly ripped open. The gas escaped in streams and the balloon shot downward.

The aeronauts swiftly clambered into the basket in the desperation of the situation.

As they fell, the basket hit the ground. After a fall of 2,000 feet, however, the envelope spread out, seemingly in a purely accidental manner, forming a sort of parachute which checked the descent. The balloon then gradually came down, taking an hour and a half to descend to the earth, and the aeronauts clung to the ropes and the basket. They suffered no injury except a few scratches. The cause of the accident was the sudden expansion of gas.

Wright Makes Three Flights.

Le Mans, Sept. 29.—Our Wright, the American aeronaut, made three successful flights Monday evening.

He ascended in the glass trust" while at Middle Bass Island, Mr. Taft characterizes as ridiculous. He says he was the guest of the Middle Bass club, Presidents Harrison, McKinley and Cleveland had land here.

On the second flight he was accompanied by the aeronautic Tissander, and he succeeded in beating the record for flight with passengers by remaining up 11 minutes 3 2/5 seconds. His previous flight with a passenger was made on Friday, Sept. 26, and he remained up 10 minutes 45 seconds.

On the third flight he was accompanied by the aeronautic Tissander, and he succeeded in beating the record for flight with passengers by remaining up 11 minutes 3 2/5 seconds. His previous flight with a passenger was made on Friday, Sept. 26, and he remained up 10 minutes 45 seconds.

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FIRST SIGNS OF WINTER

Snow and Cold Weather in the West and North.

Mercury Drops to Vicinity of Freezing Point—Heavy Rains in Several States.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 29.—With a temperature of only three degrees above freezing, St. Paul people shivered and huddled near steam radiators, having been caught unprepared for sudden drops from 56 degrees.

Marinette, Wis., Sept. 29.—A crackling rain extinguished the many forest fires in Marinette county, which had grown more menacing than ever. Before the rain came the small towns of Marinette, Menasha and Marinette on the Superior & Michigan railway were wiped out and the six or eight families in each place had to flee for their lives. They came to Marinette. The town of Marinette was saved.

Two inches of snow fell at Wausau, Wis., Monday, but melted in a short time.

New Richmond, Wis., Sept. 29.—Snow flurries occurred here Monday and the temperature fell below freezing, following a heavy rain storm.

Calumet, Mich., Sept. 29.—Snow fell here Monday.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 29.—The long period of drought recorded between Detroit for 36 years—40 days—was broken Monday when a heavy rainfall began which continued throughout the day. With the rain came a decided drop in temperature of about 40 degrees.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 29.—A killing frost was reported from an point north of here. Owing to prevailing cold winds only a light frost occurred in Omaha.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 29.—A heavy frost over this section of Kansas destroyed tender vegetation. Icicles formed on water in buckets and quiet pools. Monday the temperature stood at 33 degrees.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 29.—The earth throughout northwest Missouri was white with frost Monday, the first of the season. Late corn was damaged.

New York, Sept. 29.—The long drought in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which had reached serious proportions, still continued and caused a water famine in many districts, has been broken. Rain, which fell lightly in the morning, increased in volume as the day advanced, and reports from the affected territory announced that the rainfall will become general and heavy. High winds accompanied the storm and are damaging telegraph wires, thereby interfering with communication. Brief dispatches, however, have come to hand from many points in the Catskills, the Adirondacks and other areas which have suffered from frost, which have suffered from frost, rains are falling and that the fires are being rapidly obliterated.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 29.—The long protracted drought in western Pennsylvania and southern Ohio has ended. The ice which had been formed on the Ohio river is effectively broken. Owing to the heavy rain the soil is becoming increasingly heavy rainfall is necessary to produce a working stage and move out the coal with which the local harbor is glutted.

Tuberculosis Congress Open.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The official opening of the sixth annual session of the International Congress of Tuberculosis was held yesterday morning in the new National museum, and there was assembled at that time one of the most distinguished gatherings of men of science ever brought together in America.

Bay Beach Vancouver, Wash.

Bellinham, Wash., Sept. 29.—W. H. White, a millionaire sawmill owner of Bay City, Mich., head of the firm of White Bros., according to a speech from Vancouver, B. C., has completed the investment of \$2,000,000 in timber properties on Vancouver island in behalf of a syndicate of Chicago capitalists.

Canadian Athletes Win at Home.

Home, Sept. 29.—Although the full list of the prize winners at the gymnastic contests held in honor of the pope's jubilee has not been made public yet, it is known that the Canadian team has captured first prize.

Announcement

I am the Republican candidate for the office of County Commissioner for the second district, at the ensuing November election. If elected I will strive to attend to the duties of the office, and work for the best interests of my constituents.

HERMAN JOHNSON,
Pine Town.

HUSTLETOWN

Most of the farmers around here have their potatoes dug.

Fred Kirchner drove down to the copper mines Monday on a business trip.

John McAdam, of Meadow Lawn, transacted business in this vicinity Monday.

Clarence Holler and Reuben Nichols called at the Carrier home last Friday.

Capt. Seaver, of Pine City, drove out this way Monday looking for chickens.

The Purdy Bros. are threshing here this week. Talk about early risers; you had ought to see the Hustlers hustle.

Rev. J. J. Parish will preach his farewell sermon in the school house next Sunday afternoon at 2:15. Everybody welcome.

Chas. Die, of Meadow Lawn came over to Frank Kunz on Monday to help on the Purdy Bros. thresh machine for the balance of the week.

There was no school here Monday, as Miss Wright, the teacher, took a school exhibit to the county fair, so that school was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Frank Kunz drove over to the Chas. Die farm at Meadow Lawn Sunday, after a lamb he purchased at the Powell auction was found to be mutton.

ROYALTON SQUIBS

Joe Oseen departed for St. Paul Sunday evening.

Alex Pangerl has improved the looks of his place by giving his house a coat of paint.

Potatoes in Royalton would yield from 350 to 400 bushels per acre. If bushels were pecks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Erhart and Miss Kate Pangerl were visitors at the J. P. Davis home Friday evening.

The farmers around here are digging ditches from their swamps so that the frogs won't drown next summer.

Alice Davis and Myrtle Northrup moved to West Rock Monday morning, where they will make their home for the winter.

Bert Davis is building a house and barn for Henry LaTourelle on the north side of the river. Bert will soon be a carpenter.

School has now started in the Royalton school house in district No. 7. Miss Florence Hockstall has been engaged as teacher for the term.

NEWS BOY.

VALUE OF AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Every One Who Has His Country's Interest at Heart Should Subscribe for the Duluth Herald.

One of the greatest political battles ever waged has begun, and the Duluth Herald's subscription list is going ahead by leaps and bounds as a result. The Herald, as an independent newspaper, gives each side of the political situation with absolute fairness, publishing minute reports of the exact conditions from day to day as no partisan newspaper can do. It is thus eagerly sought by men who want to know the real state of affairs.

Matters in the business world are given equally as careful attention—the daily reports of the Duluth Board of Trade, the Duluth Produce Exchange, Live Stock Market, the Duluth Iron and Copper Stocks and the doings of Wall street make the Herald of particular value to our people.

The upbuilding of Northern Minnesota has been the Herald's persistent effort for years. The Duluth Herald is the paper for this wideawake section in every sense of the word. If you are not now a subscriber for the Duluth Herald, be sure to have it in your home this fall. One dollar pays for it for three months. Send your remittance direct to The Duluth Herald, Duluth.

Republican Rally!

At Hinckley Tuesday, Oct. 6

Hon Moses E. Clapp and Hon F. M. Nye will be the speakers.
Free Dance in the evening.

Everyone Come!

ENEMY OF TARIFF.

Labor World Sees Danger in Bryan Plan of Tariff for Revenue Only.

(From the Labor World.)

Workingmen and producers generally should not delude themselves with the belief that if Mr. Bryan shall be elected president he will not increase the tariff will present no menace to the country.

Mr. Bryan is the professed enemy of the tariff system. He would

increase duties if at all, for revenue purposes only. On articles competing with what he chooses to call trust-made goods he would have no duty at all.

Any apparent deficit in import duties arising from revised schedules he estimates would be more than made up by increased imports. Of course, his hope is to start at the great expense of the States which happen to be Republican in politics, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, etc. It does not seem to matter to him that every dollar's worth of foreign goods in the competitive class coming into the United States on a revenue or free trade basis necessarily by so much reduces the demand for home goods, thus displacing just that much American labor. He would like to get us to return and avenges himself upon protected manufacturers who do not do well in his politics and who will do not have so high at the polls, says an exchange.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Pioneer

Pine City, Minn., Fri., Oct. 2, 1908.

**TAFT AS LAWYER
AND JUDGE**

Pioneered the Way for the "Roosevelt Policy" Concerning Trusts.

Successful as Lawyer in Important Cases and Authority as Jurist.

Mr. Taft was hardly out of his boyhood when he was called to the bar office, and in most of the years since then he has devoted himself to the public service. First he was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County, under Miller Outsell, now one of the leading lawyers of Ohio. In 1881 he became Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Ohio District and demonstrated the same ability in business that he had shown in the law. A year later he resigned that office and went back to the practice of law, with his father's old partner, H. P. Lloyd. In 1885 he became the junior counsel of the Bar Association to conduct testament proceedings against Campbell, whose methods of practicing law had brought on the hearing of the Hamilton County Courthouse in Cincinnati. Though technically unsuccessful, Mr. Taft made a good reputation from his conduct of this matter, and Campbell was drawn from Cincinnati. In 1888 he became Ashtabula County Solicitor. Two years later Governor Focaker appointed him Judge of the Superior Court, to succeed Judge Harmon, who had resigned to enter President Cleveland's cabinet.

His Judicial Career Begun.

His appointment as Judge of the Superior Court was the beginning of the judicial career which was Taft's ambition and for which he was continually fitted. He made such a record as a jurist that at the close of his appointment term he was unanimously elected for another term. But apparently he had attracted attention outside his State, and he had served but two years of the five years for which he had been elected when President Harrison asked him to take the difficult position of Secretary General of the United States. This was a position of the utmost importance, involving the only wide learning and tremendous application but the power of clear and forceful presentation of argument. Two of the cases which he conducted as Solicitor General involved questions of vital importance to the entire country. The first grew out of the seal fisheries controversy with Great Britain. Mr. Taft won against the British, composed us Joseph H. Choate, who is widely remembered as the leader of the American bar. The other was a tariff case in which the law was attacked on the ground that Speaker Reed had counted a quorum when the bill passed the House. That, too, he won. It was during his term as Solicitor General that Mr. Taft met President Roosevelt, then Civil Service Commissioner, and began the friendship which has continued ever since and which has had such far-reaching influence upon the lives of both men.

On the Federal Bench.

Mr. Taft's record as solicitor general so clearly proved his fitness for the bench that after three years in Washington he was sent back to Ohio as judge of the Sixth Federal Circuit, a post generally recognized as a preliminary step to the Supreme Court, which was then the goal of his ambition. It was during his three years on the federal bench that Mr. Taft's reputation as a judge became known throughout the country. He was called upon then to decide some of the most important cases that have ever been tried in the federal courts, in the conduct of which he established an enviable reputation for learning, courage and fairness. In his trials of both labor and management he showed that he was a judge who knew no distinction of parties when they appeared as litigants before him. He ruled the law as he knew it and the right as he saw it, no matter where the blow fell or whom it struck. If sometimes the decisions went against what organized labor at that time believed to be its cause, it must not be forgotten that no consideration of the treatment of the rights of labor has ever been made than in view of his judicial utterances. Laws, conducting litigation in other courts on behalf of labor unions have often cited these decisions of Judge Taft in support of their contentions. Nothing should be forgotten that was of the most important, if not the greatest, of all his judgments was his stand against the Adyarane Pipe Company, in which for the first time the man and trust law was made a living



Hello, Bill! Is that you? What about November 4? They tell me I will carry Maryland by at least 20,000.

—From the Baltimore American Star.

vital factor for the curbing and punishment of monopoly. When this case reached the Supreme Court, Mr. Taft received the distinguished and unique honor of having his decision quoted in full and handed down as part of the opinions of the high court which summarized it at every point.

Pioneering the Roosevelt Policy.

This Adyarane Pipe decision marked the beginning of the struggle for federal control of interstate corporations which in the later years has come to be known as the "Roosevelt policy." Mr. Taft met President Roosevelt, then Bar Association at Detroit in the summer of 1895, and enunciated the principle on which President Roosevelt has made his great fight for the suppression of monopoly and the abolition of special privilege. Thus Mr. Taft pioneered the way for the "Roosevelt policy."

A REAL HELPMEE.

Mrs. Taft Thinks Nothing Is Too Good for Man Whose Name She Bears.

To Mrs. Taft this presidential situation is almost the only thing in life that she can be proud of, and she makes no attempt to conceal it in the least.

In a visit to Hot Springs, Va., which was made for the purpose of finding out something about the daily life and thought of Mrs. Taft during her summer there, thus much was easily discoverable. She desires the presidency for her husband, and she furthermore believes that he is the best equipped man, rather than in any of the above-mentioned circles, is among the roosters, on the band wagon high up, or in the van of the campaign advance agents.

She thinks that only the best life has to offer is great and good enough for her husband, and if the concentrated power of the nation, aided by her own efforts, can be used to bring him to the top, she is to be the best. And this attitude represents the Mrs. Taft of today. Perhaps she has other distinguishing marks and characteristics, but they have now faded into the unimportant. She is never so weary as to be indifferent, nor so depressed by the afflictions of the flesh as to be unable to bear campionship self-imposed. She has never so heat in things of all their perverseness as to be impatient with the situation.

Indeed, she is the one who started this presidential agitation in the Taft family, and she is the one who, whenever she goes down on life's job, it is probably through all. During the long hours of her summer at the springs her mind forever is alert with the problems of the campaign and their possible solutions. And if she arrives at some of them it will not be the first time that her suggestions have guided our ship of state.

Mutually Beneficial.

What has been the result to the United States of this so-called colonial policy? Well, it has not been particularly successful, one hundred millions of dollars. I do not think that is important except as a beginning. If the government continues its friendly policy toward Porto Rico and the Philippines and opens her markets as well to the Philippines as to Porto Rico, this trade will triple and quadruple. It will certainly short out the market for the production of material progress, and mutual benefit for the people we are helping and ourselves will be no mean justification for the policy.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cleveland, Ohio.

BRISTOW ON TAFT.

Leader in Kansas Campaign Details
Judge Taft's Great Achievements.
(From John B. Bristow's Speech at Independence, Mo.)

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

Secretary Taft Established Real
Self-Government for Cuba.

Aside from the Philippines and the

the greatest call that has been

made on us since the Spanish-American War, the Cuban question is the one that has been most prominent in the history of the Philippines. When our intervention had freed Cuba from the Spanish yoke we deemed it sufficient insurance of successful government for the protection of the island. We did not then consider that a condition should be imposed upon them to adopt a constitution before we left the island over to them. We ignored the fact that Cuba had no experience of constitutions or understanding of their functions. So when Cuba had conformed to our requirements we sailed away from Havana and left her to work out her own salvation undirected and unguided.

The results were disastrous, inevitable and not delayed. The Cuban government adopted a constitution that was not the slightest idea of what to do with it. They proceeded to govern under the only system of which they had any knowledge. The proclamation of the President named the place of the capital without the consent of the cuban people. He created by his fiat the departments of government which should have been established by law of Congress under authority of the constitution.

The experiment was aimed toward

chaos and its expectation was quickly

realized.

When called by President Roosevelt to help him to establish a larger and wider responsibility, the people of those islands were so devoted to him, because of the kindness of his character and the justice of his government, that they elected him a magnificent statue to stand in Manila, the capital of the archipelago, to commemorate their gratitude in the centuries that are to come. The task fell to Mr. Taft and the magnetism of his personality as a lever. Mr. Taft placed the warring factions and secured peaceable intervention. Then he devised and set up a provisional government which all the Filipinos accepted.

It was the intention then to maintain

the government only long enough to

give the Cubans a fair election at

which they might select their own government by full and free expression of their own will. But almost immediately

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**WORLD CRUISE OF
OUR BATTLE-SHIPS**

A Significant History-Making Move-
ment by the United States.

Pacific Ocean Saved to America by
Robust Policy of Republican
Party.

The present world cruise of Ameri-
can warships is one of the most inter-
esting, important and far-reaching per-
formances of any administration since
the Civil War. History rides upon the
shoulders of these ships. Eighty-five mil-
lion people or people have for
months been attempting to interpret
the movement and solve the problem.
The government is attempting to prop-
erly adjust by this circumnavigation of the
globe. When President Roosevelt
first announced that the chief object of
these battleships was to make the long journey
from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean,
the Democrats turned prophets of evil and
predicted many disastrous things would
follow as a consequence of this unprecedented

for military and commercial mastery.
When China awoke, to the distress
that Japan is now awake, events pass-
ing the power of the imagination to
conceive will take place.

What effect this cruise may have on China
and Japan, there can be but one opin-
ion. While Uncle Sam was little con-
cerned about the rumors to the effect
the Japanese would not descend upon
the Philippines, or whether he would make

a demonstration off our Pacific coast, per-
he did desire, and perhaps is in a
position to insist, that the Open Door
policy be maintained in China. Japan
will always be quite ready to re-
work to establish in China a pol-
icy of "spheres of influence." To this
America, with European nations, stren-
uously objected—and does still object.
This Open Door policy stands as a
world monument in diplomacy to the
United States and the Republican party.

Mr. Taft on his last trip to the
Orient was given such an enthusiastic

reception at Shanghai, China, as was
never before given to any visiting
statesman by officials of the Chinese
Kingdom. On that occasion Mr. Taft
made a speech which, in spite of its
gentle tone and cautious phrasing, was
at once recognized as the ablest

and most forcible speech. Said he:

"WE WOULD HAVE A BRIGHT
FUTURE AT BEING EXCLUDED
FROM THE TRADE OF CHINA
BY REASON OF OUR INSISTENCE
UPON THE POLICY OF THE OPEN
DOOR."

The sequel to this in diplomatic lan-
guage has been so subtilizing and obscure
as to hardy worth while to speculate
as to how far the United States would
go in the protection of its Chinese
trade. *** This feeling is likely to
find expression in the action of the
United States and other powers favoring
the Open Door, and if they are wise they
will encourage the empire to take long
steps in administrative and govern-
mental reform."

So we have not far to seek for an
orderly and powerful fleet for this
world cruise of our fleet. Mr. Taft
simply announced in diplomatic lan-
guage that this cruise is intended to
say that the Open Door policy will be
maintained at any price. He is in
thorough sympathy with the alert con-
structive policy of the Republican party.
He is one of its chief exponents.

Perfection of Discipline.

The world cruise of the navy arm-
ed with sixteen battleships has been
and is being conducted with a precision
worthy of the fine traditions of
American seamanship—which speaks
the highest praise. Every man, from
the eyes of the nation to the eyes of
those following him, and that however mod-
est his situation, he must bear himself
worthily as an American sailor, in the
stoutest squadron that ever flew the
stars and stripes.

Perseverance in Making Movement.

There is no question but that this
cruise will be noted by all comment-
ators of the future as one of the most
memorable happenings of any age.
Even the Chinese and American people have
not fully understood the significance
when all the facts are known, it will
be found to have been one of the distinct
acts of statesmanship of the present
Republican administration. Mr.
Taft is the man to continue this his-
torical making policy of the Republican
party.

NO PLACE LIKE AMERICA.

**Swedes Who Left at Fatherland's
Call Coming Back to Adopted
Land.**

Since last October, when the period
of industrial depression began in the
United States, many Swedes have
returned to Europe and more than half
have come to the United States, with the
exception of the month of August, but
peculiar significance attaches to the
passenger list of the Lusitania, which
arrived in New York last week. The
big steamer had on board 700 Swedish
immigrants, of whom 100 had returned
to Sweden last fall.

The returning sons of Sweden left
the United States last fall when times
were bad in this country. They had
listened to the representations of the
Swedish government officials, picturing
improved conditions across the ocean
and the desire to have their native sons
come home and help in the spindlings of the
nation. This appeal to patriotism,
coupled with the desire to see home
once more, was a potent factor in causing
the exodus of Sweden. Our trade
and relations with America with stories
of disappointment.

When the Swedish Americans returned
to Sweden they found wages
higher than they had been in that coun-
try for years, but they also found that
the cost of living had grown, leaving
the margin of possible saving no larger
than in the days. And as many
discovered that living in our
country could not live in Sweden in the
"American way," the equal of his fellow
citizens and the enjoyment of freedom
in thought and action. So the Swedish
Americans are coming back ready to
make America their homes for the rest
of their lives.

What Taft Will Do.

Here is a positive declaration by
William H. Taft which should reassure
the friends of President Roosevelt:

"If elected I propose to devote all
the ability that is in me to the constructive
work of suggesting to Congress the
means by which the Roosevelt policies
shall be clinched."

Good Effect on Business.

Mr. Taft is coming along, why
most of the members of influential
trades have not been convicted and sent
to the penitentiary? I sympathize
with him in this that this may be done,
because I think that the impre-
sion of one or two would have a
most healthy effect throughout
the country. The impression
of the most marvelous exhibition of
administrative skill and judgment that
is not a jar and a suspicion of scandal.
It is the most marvelous exhibition of
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I have ever seen in the history of
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HIGHEST TYPE OF CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN

Churchmen Who Know Judge Taft Render Him This Sincere Tribute.

The Attitude of the Republican Candidate Towards Religion and a Life Which Shows Adherence to the Best Ethics and Morals.

"Because he is the highest type of the Christian gentleman."

This is the way in which I heard the pastor of a Methodist church in southern Illinois end an argument with a layman. The layman, a man from St. Louis, writes a staff correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The layman, paying due respect to the cloth of his opponent, was trying to convince him that he should not support Mr. Taft for the presidency, and, instead should vote for his Democratic opponent. The layman had defended the principles of the Republican party, and, as indicated, defended that man for whom he said he expected to vote, from his personal standpoint of a churchman, "because he is the highest type of a Christian gentleman."

Bishop J. C. Harrell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, discussed the religious beliefs of Bryan and Taft after calling on the latter, said:

"Which of these men I shall vote for will not be decided by their religious beliefs, but what they are as men, and by the principles and policies they stand for in the administration of the government. I believe that in acting upon this view, as an American citizen, I am in harmony with the great principles of the founders of our republic, who put into the constitution that there should be no religious test as to qualifications to any office or public trust under the United States." My conviction is that the future safety of the nation depends very largely upon our people heeding that constitutional provision which guarantees to all men "equal protection of the laws," and upholding the moral character, statesmanship, literature, art and religion to those who have not been in strict harmony with some of the dogmas of the church. The days of the Inquisition are past."

Remembering that Mrs. Taft is a Presbyterian, but that Miss Helen Taft was confirmed in the Episcopal Church in Washington last winter at the same time that her mother, daughter of the President, was confirmed, wondered for a moment if Mr. Taft's church association. When I made the inquiry here I was answered through the columns of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, the great Methodist publication, just as it had given answer to hundreds of inquiries from its Methodist subscribers. It said:

Man of Broad Sympathies.

After Taft's children were Episcopalian, the Secretaries frequently accompanied them to St. John's Church, where, also, he has a pew. While Mr. Roosevelt goes to the German Reformed Church, his wife and family, who are Episcopalians, attend historic St. John's Church, where they sit only one or two pews removed from Mrs. Taft and her children. Secretary Taft spends his vacation at Murray Bay, Canada, where there is a church attended by the summer colonists of all denominations. The Secretary of War is one of the trustees of this summer colony church, where people of many faiths gather for worship."

This Methodist testimony indicates to me the broad and liberal view of Mr. Taft in religious matters. In looking through the file of this same publication—the Western Christian Advocate—I found a discussion of both nominees in the course of which it was asserted:

"The sympathies of both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are very broad, and they worship easily and naturally with any Christian denomination. Whichever man is elected, the country will have, therefore, a President of clean life, lofty principles and Christian convictions."

Opinion of Negro Clergymen.

On the same afternoon, when Bishop Hartranft called on Rev. James Robinson, pastor of the Eastern Street African Methodist Church of Dayton, Ohio, called at the headquarters in company with W. H. Jones, one of the leading colored lawyers of the same city. Mr. Jones was proud of the fact that he is president of the Colored Taft Club, the first one to be incorporated in the United States, and Rev. Mr. Robinson admitted that he had depended on the Bryan side in his efforts of the summer. As he left Mr. Taft's office I asked him for his view of the candidate, both from his standpoint as a churchman and as a leader of his race.

"I believe," he said, "Judge Taft will be elected by a safe and comfortable majority, not simply because he is a Republican, nor am I speaking because I am a Republican. But Judge Taft represents all the ideals of the true Christian standard."

As far as the attitude of his own race, Rev. Mr. Robinson said: "We can not afford to live up with the Democratic party, which has been antagonistic to our interests always, and against the party headed by such wise and Christian statesmen as Judge Taft. He is a man whom we know in Ohio is determined that all men, without regard to

GETTING IT DOWN TO A RUBBER STAMP BASIS.



—From the Denver Republican.

color, be treated fairly before the courts."

Bishop Fallows' Tribute.
In introducing Mr. Taft at Toledo, Ohio, Bishop Samuel Fallows intoned him unreservedly, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I can aver, without fear of successful contradiction, that no man ever better served the American people for the highest honor he could give them, than Bryan did when he reluctantly agreed to meet us in our responsibilities as Mr. Taft. He is ripe in the knowledge of jurisprudence and clear and firm in judicial decisions. He has won, as an executive officer in our Oriental possessions, the plaudits of his countrymen and of admiring nations."

He has satisfactorily settled in those fields which he has seen some of the most delicate and difficult subjects involving deep-seated racial and religious questions, ever brought up for adjudication. * * * He is deeply religious without a trace of bigotry, fearing God and working righteousness, as did the two Adamses and Abraham Lincoln."

Taft's Idea of Character.

My effort to discover the qualities which led one to describe Mr. Taft as "the best type of Christian gentleman" I learn that does not confine himself within a month, has defined just what importance he attached to Christian character in the building of a successful career. The question had been put to him to develop his personal views, and writing in response the Postonican candidate said:

"You will notice that I have written two others which must be answered in answering this: First, what is a Christian character; and second, what is a successful career? First, I consider a Christian character that of one who holds as his ideal a compliance with the two commandments given by Jesus Christ, and who earnestly strives to do them. Second, I should define a successful career to be that career which brings more real happiness to those who happen to be within the operation of the influence of the person whose character is in question."

Coming now to answer your inquiry, I should say that a Christian character in the opinion of most men is his most important part. The longer one lives the more convinced he must become that every other incident and element of a career loses importance in comparison, and that when a man's life work is done this is what stands out, and whether the career is one of profession, business or politics, the same thing is true."

What an Old Friend Says.

Mr. Aaron A. Ferris, a prominent Cincinnati lawyer, who has known Judge Taft for thirty years, said:

"I have never had occasion to ask Judge Taft what his creed was in matters religious. I know that, when in Cincinnati, he has been quite regular in attendance at Christ Episcopal church, of which members of his family are communicants, and of which I am a vestryman. I know very well that no vestryman or member ever appealed to him without receiving a patient hearing and prompt and impartial aid, when in his power to give it. If a man's character is to be gauged by what he does, and not by mere profession; if leading a clean and upright life is to be a guide, and doing right is to be the rule, then I am confident that his neighbors and fellow-towners who have lived with him and know him well, without regard to creed, color or party association, would say that Taft has lived and acted in every station as a Christian gentleman."

Sound National Policy.

Instead of making a national policy of ending the lawlessness of corporations in interstate commerce and of taking away their power of issuing, without supervision, stocks and bonds, will produce a change in their management and remove one fruitful cause for loss of public confidence—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, to Merchandise and Manufacturers' Association, Boston, Mass.

BRYAN'S INCONSISTENCIES

Democratic Candidate's Shifting Ideas About How the People Shall Rule.
(From the Boston speech of Senator Borah.)

"Shall the people rule?" Mr. Bryan has stated time and again that the most effective way by which the people could rule would be under the principal of recall and referendum—but he has abandoned that. He has said that either the people or the legislature rule, and that the only way the people could rule was by owning the railroads—but he has abandoned this proposal.

"He has said that the people must have the power to make the courts more popular to popular demand, and that in order to do this, people might want the courts to be a joke. He has abandoned this proposition. The triumph of the people has left the forum, gone from the presence of those whom he had taught certain doctrines and taught that these doctrines were essential to their liberties and to their welfare. He has submitted to be bound not to recur to his old teachings."

"It is all a question of expediency or is it a confession, astounding confession, of an inability to grasp the great questions and to deal with the great problems which in deed and in truth involve the prosperity and the liberty of a free people? Are stability of mind, safe and sound statesmanship essential qualities for Presidents? And I understand that is what is asked when I say that his position so quickly taken, so earnestly urged, so openly abandoned, so confessedly wrong, are discouraging to every one as to his usefulness in the future?"

DRUMMERS TO AID TAFT

Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League Gets Into the Campaign.

After four years of inactivity in the work for which it was organized, the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League is about to begin a campaign "for the election of Taft and Sherman and the continuance of prosperity."

The vice presidential nominee, James S. Sherman, has written to the committee that it will afford the best pleasure to receive their invitation to speak at the first meeting of the league in the 1908 campaign.

KANSAS CITY STAR.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

BY JOSH WINK.

Bryan's Tour.

Bill Bryan steps on the road.

—Maryland, my Maryland!

He's knocking loudly at thy door.

Maryland, my Maryland!

He's tried to capture Baltimore.

With arguments none gained of yore.

Whose repetitions only bore

Maryland, my Maryland!

They art no easy captured State,

Maryland, my Maryland!

To gain one, thou must have some weight.

Maryland, my Maryland!

No demagogic tales to date,

Will in her ardent keen create,

And lead off from prosperson fate.

Maryland, my Maryland!

One cannot win her with mere craft,

Maryland, my Maryland!

At such endeavor she has laughed,

Maryland, my Maryland!

Though she has had pleas a rapt

To vote for Bryan, she's not daft,

Her sober thought is all for Taft,

Maryland, my Maryland!

Let Bryan then do what he can,

Maryland, my Maryland!

Do what he may all else to ban,

Maryland, my Maryland!

In States where Taft far leading, ran

Where voters weighed it, man to man

Then will be found to lead the van,

Maryland, my Maryland!

Baltimore American.

The fact that Judge Gray handed down the opinion in the "commodities clause" case may cause some Democratic typewriters to bark in their criticisms of the decision.—Sioux City Tribune.

OUR RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY

How the Democratic Party Sought to Throttle It in Its Infancy.

Originated by Republicans, the Democrats Saw in It a Bugaboo of Extravagance and Tried to Kill It.

of the measure which has come to be one of importance with the people, seemed only to independent mail. Cleveland said that rural free delivery was an impractical scheme by reason of the vast expense that would be involved. Thus a Democratic Postmaster General, a Democratic chairman of the Committee on the Postoffice and Post Roads, and a Democratic member of the House, uniting in agreeing that the establishment of rural free delivery was an impractical proposition and absolutely beyond them, in its capacity for future usefulness to the majority of the American people.

Blessings of Rural Delivery.

The existence and growth of rural free delivery are the best evidences in recent years, that there is a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Some statesmen of the Democratic party has called the service a luxury. It is more than a luxury. It is now a necessity. So eagerly has it been sought after in all portions of this country and thoroughly appreciated when ever it has been offered, that it has come to be accepted as a necessity by millions who enjoy it.

Forty years ago every one went or sent to the postoffice for his mail, and the farmer in the busy season when his horses and teams were working in the field, could only receive mail for himself and family possibly once a week—now he receives it daily. Now he not only delivered several times each day at the homes and places of business of the residents of more than a thousand small cities, but those millions of sturdy farmers, ranchmen and agriculturists who form the backbone of the republic receive their mails almost daily.

Opposed by Democratic Officials.

The Postoffice Department headed by a Democratic Postmaster General, during Cleveland's last term, opposed rural delivery and refused and neglected to establish any rural free delivery routes. As an excuse for this failure and neglect to obey the mandates of the law, the Assistant Postmaster General under Cleveland, in his report transmitted to Congress in 1893, recommended the establishment of rural free delivery service. During the three or four years of Democratic administration following, small appropriations were made, but not expended, and the system was never given a fair trial until McKinley came into office.

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Increases Value of Land.

Increased facilities always bring increased use and enjoyment. More letters are written, more packages are sent, more money and articles subscribed for. Testimony from all over the country shows that by reason of rural free delivery the actual value of our farm lands has been increased. Many farmers state that they would not dispense with the service for \$100 per annum.

It has been estimated that the value of farm lands has risen by three times since the time when rural free delivery was first introduced.

BYAN IN 1924.

A Minneapolis Humorist's Idea of Future Political Events.

When Mr. Bryan was notified in 1918 that he made his paramount issue the regulation of department stores; in 1920 demanded the defeat of the Republicans because of the miserable way in which they handled the smoke on the subject; in 1922, when a mass concourse had gathered in front of Fairview, Mr. Bryan tottered out upon the porch and said: "Fellow citizens, the paramount issue this year is me. I am getting to be an old man. I should be putting aside millions for my family faster than I can. I cannot afford to take the time from my lecture circuit to go around the country lecturing on the smoke on the subject." In 1924, when he was to speak at Fairview, Mr. Bryan tottered out upon the porch and said: "Fellow citizens, the paramount issue this year is me. I am getting to be an old man. I should be putting aside millions for my family faster than I can. I cannot afford to take the time from my lecture circuit to go around the country lecturing on the smoke on the subject."

No Constructive Statemanship.

Again the party which has gone into partnership with calamity, and did not exhibit the energy and initiative to take up the work for which it was organized, has already made bad marks. In the report of Cleveland's Postmaster General, W. L. Wilson, referring to the appropriation which had been made and which had not been used, we find the following:

"Should Congress see fit to make it available for the current year, I would like to make the experiment ordered, by the best tests I can devise; but the difficulties in the way of such experiments and the reasons for viewing the whole plan as impracticable, are fully set forth in the report of the House Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill of the second session of the Fifty-third Congress.

Democracy Was Against Rural Delivery.

It will thus be seen that Cleveland's Postmaster General, after two years of study and reflection upon the subject, after having absolutely refused to use the money which Congress placed at his disposal for this purpose, gave it to the Postoffice Department, which was to be used for the construction of post roads. The Postmaster General, however, had no funds available and should be blamed. In the message of President Cleveland sent to Congress Dec. 4, 1893, referring to the matter of rural free delivery, he himself said:

"I am decidedly of the opinion that the provisions of the present law permit a general introduction of the feature of rural free service as is now proposed. I do not believe, however, that it ought not to be extended to municipalities and to those innately tendency to rhetorical emphasis are constantly driving him into broad and easy and over-liberal promises.

But it is well for Mr. Roosevelt to emphasize this truth, since some men are likely thoughtlessly to interpret Mr. Taft's scruples care in state and his honorable care for the relation of promise and possible performance as want of zeal for reform. Perhaps this is the chief reason why Mr. Taft is dubbed a poor politician and is a poor politician from every stand-point, except that of self-forgetting, public service.

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BRYAN DESERTED BY FORMER SUPPORTERS

Newspapers and Men with Him in 1896 and 1900 Now Urging Taft's Election.

All Find Judge Taft Admirably Fitted for the Presidency and Have Been Unable to Follow Bryan's Political Shell Game.

During the twelve years since Mr. Bryan first attempted to win the highest office in the nation he has given voice to opinions which have alienated many newspapers and men who once found something in the man and his changeable doctrines to uphold.

The Baltimore Sun, for instance, which for years has been the mainstay of the Democratic party in Maryland, turned squarely against Bryan and supported for Taft early in the campaign.

"It is our deliberate judgment," said the Sun,

"That for the next four years the material interests of the people of this country will be better served with Mr. Taft at the head of the national government than with Mr. Bryan."

The backsliding of William Randolph Hearst and the Hearst string of newspapers is well known. It is not disputed that the Hearst support formerly was one of the strongest factors of Bryan's victory. Mr. Hearst's present opinion of Mr. Bryan is scathing. Here is part of it:

"He is the peerless predestinarian of modern politics, whose hand is quicker than the eye, who causes his principles to disappear and changes his politics in full view of the audience. A showman at a county fair, conducting a shell game with his political opinions."

"Where is the little ball of treas'ry? Under the first shell? Not at all. It was there once, but it is not now, and the confounding voter loses. Where is the little ball of public ownership? Under the second shell? What a showman! The confounding voter loses again. Where is the little red endum? Under the third shell? Wrong again, and once more the confounding voter loses."

"My friends, Mr. Bryan has no set convictions. He has changed his opinions at every election, and if he has been a good man, he has been justified in assuming that he is wrong again. Mr. Bryan's definition of a fundamental principle is a proposition that will help to elect Mr. Bryan. If it fails to elect him it ceases to be an eternal verity and becomes an exploded theory."

"Mr. Bryan's substitute for permanent government is perpetual speech. He talks well, but he thinks badly and he acts worst of all."

Revolt Is Widespread.

M. F. Tarpy, of Fresno, Cal., for years one of the most prominent Democratic National Committee men, one of the most popular and best known Democrats in California and once candidate for Governor, has recently withdrawn the press his support of Taft, saying: "I feel it is for the best interest of the nation and our State to elect a President the man who represents not only President Roosevelt's policies but his ideals, and who will be able to get the support of the bulk of the awakened public conscience."

How widespread in the spirit of revolt among the former followers of Bryan may be judged from the defection of the Santa Cruz Surf, a California newspaper of considerable influence which has supported the Democratic party for thirty years through thick and thin under the editorship of Arthur A. Taylor. In a four-column editorial in the issue of August 26 the Surf sets forth its reasons for discarding Mr. Bryan and advocating Mr. Taft. Mr. Taylor says: "This is why it is that Bryan lacks 'the most essential requisite for the presidency— wisdom.'

Ex-Senator George L. Wellington of Maryland is open and enthusiastic in his support of Taft, in great contrast with his attitude of eight years ago, when he was a Bryanite. At that time Bryan at the greatest political meeting ever held in Cumberland, Md., and where he stumped the Northwest for the Non-Braskans. His attitude has entirely changed, and thus under the editorship of Arthur A. Taylor, in a four-column editorial in the issue of August 26 the Surf sets forth its reasons for discarding Mr. Bryan and advocating Mr. Taft. Mr. Taylor says: "This is why it is that Bryan lacks 'the most essential requisite for the presidency— wisdom.'

Prof. McClintock of the University of Chicago paid a visit to the Philippines last summer. Before he went he was an anti-imperialist. In the returned converted to Mr. Taft's theories. He said: "What the Philippines should do with the independence of the Philippines is to wait for the United States to make a new home of the native people."

Mr. Taft is strong in the belief that

the Philippines is criminal and ought to be postponed for a generation at least."

Proof of Prosperity.

A striking proof of the recovery of the business interests of the country from the effects of the financial panic of 1907 is the large amount of investment sent out as a new item in New York City concerning The Trust Company of America. The item states that the trust company upon which a sensational run was precipitated during the financial panic of 1907, has managed to keep its losses so successfully as to be able to pay off the loss of \$200,000,000 which it then effected in its entirety. The company in point of assets and liabilities was the second largest in the country, and the run which it successfully sustained exceeded any which was ever known in the history of America.

For Honest Railway Finance. From the Republican National Platform: We favor sound national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

"PLEASE, MISTER!"



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CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND CIVILIZATION

Boxer War Not Caused by Interference of Missionaries.

Mr. Taft Speaks on Subject of Missions from Personal Experience.

William H. Taft believes in the extension of Christian missions, and that the work of Christian missionaries is advancing civilization.

In an address delivered by him at Carnegie Hall, New York City, April 1908, among other things Mr. Taft said:

"Until I went to the Orient, until there were thrown on me the responsibilities of the extension of the work of civilization to far distant lands, I did not realize the great importance of foreign missions. The truth is we have got to wake up in this country. We are not all there in the world. There are lots beside us, and there are lots of people besides us to be won over to our effort and our money and our skill to help them on the world. No man can do that."

"I believe it is for the best interest of our country that Mr. Taft succeed President Roosevelt, and that Mr. Roosevelt, I consider that his administration has not been free from mistakes, but I sincerely believe that a careful study of his administration by an unprejudiced mind will show that he gave an immense power for the saving good of our country, and that the mistakes which he has made sink into insignificance when they are compared with the good which he has done."

Mr. Frederick N. Judson, a prominent citizen of St. Louis and author of the book entitled "Taft and Labor," formerly was a Democrat, but now is a red-hot Taft man. He states that Mr. Taft is very strong in St. Louis and Missouri.

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BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

Prosper Under Protective Tariff Legislation.

Democratic Tariff for Revenue Plan Would Destroy United States' Sugar Industry.

What do the beet sugar growers of the United States think of the Democratic promise to destroy their industry? That party should be successful in getting elected, if it does not destroy the beet sugar industry nobody can for a moment doubt.

The tariff plank of the Democratic platform of 1908 says: "Articles entering free competition with trust controlled products should be placed upon the free list," and the sugar refiners of the United States are among the first group of business men named by Democratic authorities when they enumerate the greatest enemies of the industry. Therefore according to their platform and to Bryan says in his speech of acceptance that a platform is binding upon a candidate and that its pledges must be carried out—sugar that would be one of the first articles put upon the free list.

That the effect of admitting sugar from all parts of the world free of duty would be the destruction of the beet sugar industry in the United States cannot be doubted. The average price of sugar in the United States from which we import that article has steadily fallen from between 5 and 6 cents per pound in the seventies to less than 2 cents per pound in 1902, 1903 and 1904; and in view also of the steady reduction in freight rates on the ocean, it goes without saying that the admission of foreign sugar free of duty would put the beet sugar producer of the United States out of business.

Democratic Disregards Labor.

Campbell has not paid any attention to the subject of labor in his tariff plan. It thinks nothing, apparently, of the earning power of labor in the United States, whether agricultural labor or otherwise. The McKinley tariff act authorized the payment of a bounty on sugar produced in the United States and admitted machinery for manufacturing beet sugar free of duty. During 1890, the year of the enactment of that law, the sugar production of the country had not reached 2,000 tons. In the next year, 1891-1892, it amounted to over 5,000 tons; in 1892-1893, to 12,000, and in 1894-1895 to 20,000 tons.

When the Democratic party came into control in the White House and Congress it promptly repealed the law which gave a bounty on home-grown sugar, leaving the industry at a standstill.

"Now you need books," I have read them—in which the reader is described as most comfortable读书者; and it is said that missionaries are living more luxuriously than they would at home and therefore they do not call for our support or sympathy.

Go to China, and where do they go? They go to India, and where do they go? They go to Africa, and where do they go? They go to the Orient, and where do they go?

The men who have lived their lives far advanced into the nations of safety if any uprising takes place, and who have learned by association with the natives, by living with them, by bringing them into their homes, by helping them to their feet, who have learned the secret of making their life happy.

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"Hence it is that in the progress of civilization we must move along as trade moves; and as the foreign missions move on it is through the foreign missions that we must expect to have the true picture of Christian civilization, the true spirit of Christian sympathy. That is why we must move along as civilization, the immense importance of Christian missions. You go into China and try to find out what the conditions are in the interior—consult the Grecians, the gentlemen who are supposed to know, and where do they go? They go to India, and where do they go? They go to Africa, and where do they go?

"Greece has not paid any attention to the subject of labor in his tariff plan. It thinks nothing, apparently, of the earning power of labor in the United States, whether agricultural labor or otherwise. The McKinley tariff act authorized the payment of a bounty on sugar produced in the United States and admitted machinery for manufacturing beet sugar free of duty. During 1890, the year of the enactment of that law, the sugar production of the country had not reached 2,000 tons. In the next year, 1891-1892, it amounted to over 5,000 tons; in 1892-1893, to 12,000, and in 1894-1895 to 20,000 tons.

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UNION LABOR REJECTS GOMPERS BRYAN PLEA

Protests Against Attempted Wholesale Delivery of Votes from All Over Country.

Labor Leaders and Press Show that the Democratic Party Has Not Been the Friend of Labor and There Is Nothing to Assure a Convener.

Men prominent in the trade union movement and workers who are experienced and trusted officials of labor organizations all over the country have and are declaring themselves emphatically against the candidacy of Bryan for President of the country. Many unions and central bodies are refusing outright to induce the party to nominate them by Samuel Gompers.

This opposition has been stated in the most vigorous and convincing terms and this fact shows conclusively that President Gompers did an inexpedient, a foolish and unwise act when he launched out on a Democratic campaigning tour in the name of the American Federation of Labor.

Few men have been longer before the public as a prominent official of the trade union movement than William Little, one of the leading national orators of the United Nations Workers of America. He is an able speaker and not only is he well informed relative to trade union history and principles, but he is a man of extensive general knowledge. He is most emphatically opposed to Bryan and to the efforts of leading officials of the American Federation of Labor in trying to take trade unionism into partisan politics. During an interview he said:

Democratic Rule in the South.

"I wish to state that from my trade union standpoint I have nothing to say against President Gompers, but I am most strenuously opposed to his efforts to have a man like Bryan and the Democratic party elected to govern our country. To me the departure of Mr. Gompers from the ranks is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the trade union movement, for I personally know that wherever we find Democratic rule we find our wage workers in the most deplorable moral, social and material conditions."

The Democrats govern the South and they do a good job. That President Gompers wants to have a place in the north and the west also. And I fear he succeeds. Oh, if the wage workers of this great country only knew what I and many others who have worked for trade unionism in the Southern States know not a single vote would be cast for the Democrats. The Democrats have not a single vote to give. The Democrats govern the South and they do a good job. Why have President Gompers been so long silent about this Democratic rule in the south? Why are they silent now about it? Is it not reasonable to think that conditions all over the country will degenerate to the level of those in the south if the Democratic rule is ruled by Democrats? I believe it is."

"I defy successful contradiction when I say that Democratic rule in the south is hellish rule. Thousands of persons have been disfranchised; human beings have been maimed; bloodhounds and bats with dogs with tails all know ledge of the Democratic rule there. The penance system, the hating, the fear of the wage worker, holds sway there and is protested for Democratic rule; child labor with all of its damning and terrible effects. Democracy is an institution and is upheld more firmly by Democratic rule than I ever saw. Let me go on and on reciting the revolting conditions there, but I think I have said enough to convince any reasonable man that we must not wage workers keep their Democratic rule. Let any one who dares to word write to my friend Duncan McDonald and he will more than verify every word I have said."

Unions Reject the Bryan Plan.

Upon receipt of a letter from Samuel Gompers asking for support in his campaign for the Democratic party, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local 101 of Brooklyn, ordered Secretary A. J. Taff to answer, stating that it was not willing to follow any 1st advice, even if it had been given by the executive council of the A. F. of L.

A press dispatch from New Haven, Conn., reads as follows:

"Clermakers' Union, Local 29, of this city put themselves on record as being opposed to President Gompers' endorsement of the Democratic party."

Clermakers' Union of New York and Chicago have taken a similar political stand to that of the above mentioned unions.

President Gompers is himself a member of the Clermakers' Union.

The Journeyman Builders and Confectioners International Union through its official organ has issued a statement to be sent to the various national unions throughout the country, in which it discourses with the decision reached at a conference that the editors of the official organs of all the unions had recently agreed on a political policy in coming out for Bryan.

The American Federation of Labor, at its fourth annual meeting at Hagerstown, which adjourned September 3, decided not to induce Bryan.

The Terre Haute Lodge of Iron and



A ROCKY ROAD TO TRAVEL
—From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Steel Workers, the strongest trade organization in the Central Union of Terre Haute, Ind., unanimously refused to endorse the views of Samuel Gompers on the presidential candidates, deciding to let its members vote as they please. The Central Union so far has refused to take up the matter.

Protest from Leaders and Press.

Frank A. Kidd, president of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, of Washington, D. C., takes exception to the labor vote to line for William J. Bryan.

"Now that Gompers has announced his program," says he, "I do not know that anything need be said. However, members of unions, like other citizens, will exercise their individual preferences, and I am sure that they may be guided by their party predictions than by the political魄力 prepared by officers of the Federation of Labor. Unionism is not a political question, nor can unions be compelled to act upon it."

Commenting on Mr. Bryan's Labor Day visit to Chicago, the Building Trades, the official organ of the Associated Building Trades of Chicago and Cook county, although a Bryan sympathizer, was bungled when he visited Chicago, particularly the particular mode of action he took, looking like an attempt to punish organizations that the Federation could not control, rather than a celebration of the annual holiday of labor, concluding his statement: "It was a vote-losing program."

The Labor World of Pittsburgh in a recent editorial said: "It is extremely unfortunate for the trade union movement that President Gompers has reduced himself to the level of a narrow, common, political haranguer and orator. This is an institution and is upheld more firmly by Democratic rule than I ever saw. Let me go on and on reciting the revolting conditions there, but I think I have said enough to convince any reasonable man that we must not wage workers keep their Democratic rule. Let any one who dares to word write to my friend Duncan McDonald and he will more than verify every word I have said."

Real Friend of Labor.

The Brothers of Saint Shovel and Dredgers for electing William J. Taft an honorary member were given a letter from T. J. Dolan, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Union, to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The letter says:

"During the session of Congress Mr. Taft and six Congressmen—three Republicans and three Democrats—helped us to make a fight to keep wages up at Panama, and all these men were elected honorary members of our brotherhood at the time. There is no greater honor for us."

"This is this major as far as our organization is concerned. Of course, we are organization very much the efforts of these men in helping us to keep the wages of our members, and it is only natural that we should wish them to receive political success."

Changin Industrial Conditions.

In the ten years which have elapsed since the enactment of the Dingley tariff, the conditions have so changed that a number of the schedules under that tariff are high and some too low. This renders it necessary to re-examine the schedules in order that the tariff shall be placed on a par with the protective.

By that I mean it should remain protective, against foreign competition, and afford a reasonable profit to all manufacturers, labor and business men, but should not be so high as to furnish a temptation to the failure of monopolies to appropriate the undue profit of excessive rates.—Hon.

Wm. H. Taff, at Kansas City, Mo.

National Labor Establishment.

When in 1900 the Gold Standard was established by the Republican party, in spite of Democratic opposition, it controlled and directed its record as regards our national honor and patriotism in meeting in rail every financial obligation.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

MONEY IN THE BANK.

How Depositors Are Secured Against Loss of Funds.

A Careful Student of Finance Writes About Banking Methods and Principles.

(From the Chicago News.)

It is held by advocates of the guarantee bank deposits that banking is a quasi-governmental function and therefore that the State should have charge of the banks in the interests of the people. Grant this; but that is no reason for forcing one bank to guarantee the deposits in another bank.

As things now stand, the self-interest

of the bank is allied to its business honesty, and thus insure the depositors at a great risk to the bank if it goes wrong. What more can be done for the depositor? To this the depositor may say: "We don't wish to wait until the bank pays off its depositors." But, if it wishes the privileges of a commercial bank, it must share the delays of liquidation.

If depositors with the privileges of a commercial bank, and yet do not wish to wait until assets of a failed bank are liquidated, then they can resort to legitimate insurance, and obtain immediate redemption of deposits.

Anything can be insured if the premium is sufficient to cover the risk. Since the guarantee of deposits obtained by making all the banks equally responsible is manifestly unfair—because it holds a bank responsible for losses over which it had no control—then let the depositor go to a company that insures such a risk. That is a voluntary act, and perfectly fair.

The insurance company will charge a premium based on the safety of the bank's management. If a man has only deposits in a speculative bank, up goes the premium; and thus the public will be driven by business rules to deposit in banks which insurance companies will accept at a lower premium. In such a way badly managed banks would be driven from business.

It may be said, however, that the bank borrows from a depositor when it receives deposits; and as the bank exacts collateral and security from borrowers, so the bank should give the same security to the depositor as the borrower gives to the bank.

If the combination of all under a guarantee law, are expected to guarantee all depositors, then the parallel society would propose that all borrowers should guarantee the banks. That sort of guaranty by borrowers would never be accepted for a moment by business men; and that good business men would be held liable for the notes given to banks by poor business men, and that is manifestly unjust. It would be equally unjust that sound banks should guarantee bad banks.

But the real answer to the demand that the individual bank—not all banks, good and bad together—should give its depositor security by a guarantee fund is that the bank does now furnish a fund in its capital, surplus, etc., and that provides a working arrangement between an individual bank and the depositor to whom it is directly responsible, without bringing in a chimerical general scheme, which is also manifestly unjust.

To put the funds of the country into the hands of less careful men than now certainly would increase wild banking, promotions of speculative enterprises and intensify all financial crises. It is just the opposite of what should be emphasized in our banking in order to get greater safety.

In truth, the safety of the depositors under any and all legislation primarily depends upon what the bank does with the deposits. In Oklahoma under the new law there will be good and bad banking just as there will be without a guarantee system. It would be well not to set the seal of approval on the Oklahoma law until the Oklahoma banks have successfully met a commercial crisis.

If the banks, which rely on the insufficiency of deposits to secure business, mainly expand, then no guaranty fund of 1 per cent of deposits will be more than a leaf before a cyclone when the real crisis comes. This is certain to be some bad banking in Oklahoma. If not, why was the act passed? Solely to make the good pay for the bad.

Those who are unwilling or unable to hold their own in the competitive struggle wish to be helped out by the state; so that the wise and foolish shall pay for the foolish and cash.

BRYAN AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Leading Negro Journal Says He Cannot Win That State.

(From the National Mirror—Nevs.)

Mr. Bryan's campaign managers have made an error in placing West Virginia in the list of States which yield a fair chance of carrying at the coming election.

Action of Democrats.

The West Virginia Democrats have declared in State convention that "the Democratic party is in favor of so amending the constitution as to prevent the ballot and the election of the State from the evils resulting from conferring such power and privilege" as to say about that.

A few misguided negro leaders over the country have led Mr. Bryan to believe that a large number of their race will vote for him this time and on that account he is dodging the discussion of the race question.

It is unfortunate for the negroes of the country that Mr. Bryan cannot discuss the plan of the West Virginia Democrats in this campaign. He has declared that he cannot discuss the negro question, because it has not been mentioned in the Democratic platform. That of course, will prevent him from enlightening the negro voters of the country as to whether he has changed his views toward them since last April, when he made a speech in New York in which he approved the action of the Southern States that have disfranchised negro voters in order to keep the South solidly Democratic.

The Very Latest Fall Styles McCall Patterns!

Have just been received by us. Call and look them over.



McCall Patterns—Waist No. 234, Skirt No. 233
EARLY FALL STREET DRESS

Which of these will you choose for breakfast?

Quaker Rolled White Oats, is the best and purest oats on the market. Put up in packages only, per pkg, 25 & 30¢. **Cream of Wheat**—Always the same wherever you get it; Pure, delicious, wholesome, satisfying; per package.

Grape Nuts—The Powerfull Food, is especially adapted to the brain worker; per pkg. Egg-O-See is a food for old and young, weak and strong, and is made from the choicest wheat; per package 10¢.

E. C. Corn Flakes is one of best foods for children. It will also be enjoyed by every member of the family, on account of its strength-giving qualities and delicious flavor. Per package 10¢. **Maz-all** is made of the best grade of white corn. It retains all the valuable health and strength-giving elements; per package 10¢. **Zest is Best**—A toasted wheat flake. Dish in each package; per package 25¢. **Korn Kinks** is a malted corn flake; 2 packages for 5¢.

We have Peaches for canning today.

Our warehouses are now open. Bring us your farm produce.

Get The Habit!
Trade at
THE BIG STORE.

PINE CITY MERCANTILE COMPANY

News of the Week.

Chips Picked Up Around Town and Vicinity

Dry stove wood—All kinds for sale by the Pine City Ice and Fuel Co.

Chas. Swain and John T. Craig, of Hinckley, were county seat visitors the last part of the week.

Jas. McGrath, of Stillwater, has been a Pine City visitor this week looking after his logging interests.

Frank W. Smith and wife returned on Monday from a week's visit with relatives and friends in South Dakota.

(Mrs. Thos. Henderson and son Leonard, departed yesterday for Antler, N. D., to spend the winter with her daughter.)

We are sorry to state that Mrs. Berwick, Mrs. Parish's mother, is very ill at the Parish home in the southern part of the village.

The Commercial Club will hold a meeting in the village hall on next Monday evening, at which all members are asked to be present.

Ottral Kowalek came down from Superior, Wis., on Monday to attend his brother Otto's funeral which occurred at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Emil Munch, of St. Paul, and his brother-in-law, of Chicago, were up from St Paul between trains Saturday. While they drove down and looked over the Chugwater dam.

M. B. Hurley and wife departed last week for St Paul, where they remained with relatives and friends until the day of this week when they departed for their home at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Miss Bernice Huber has accepted a position in the post office at this place and can be seen behind the bars of Uncle Sam's mail delivery with Miss Nettie Miller every day. We congratulate Miss Huber.

Comrades Chester Pitt and James Netzer, request the Pioneer to state that they did not shed tears of disappointment over the failure of the Dels special to stop in town last week. Their tears were tears of gladness.

The fruit, vegetable, school's stock poultry and fancy-work exhibits at the county fair were the best ever shown in this part of the state. The exhibits in County Supt. Blane's division, were exceedingly fine, especially the corn and grain.

The dances given by Pine City Ar-ena No. 1322 O. E., held in Stiel's ball Tuesday evening was quite well attended considering the inclemency of the weather. The music was furnished by Joe McKay's traveling orchestra, and was very good. All those attending report having had a fine time.

The wrestling match held in the Stiel hall last Monday evening between Earl Chaffee and Henry Hoefler, for a bet of \$100 and the gate receipts, was easily won by Chaffee, who threw his opponent in 15 minutes two points down. The first fall was awarded him in eight minutes, and after a rest of 15 minutes he succeeded in pinning his opponents shoulders to the mat in just exactly 7 minutes. Hoefler was handicapped, as Chaffee weighed about 20 pounds more than he. Both the falls were given with the half Nelson. This match has been looked forward to ever since wrestling became the rage here, but the promoters have not been able to get the two athletes to agree to meet one another on the mat.

A. W. Piper, Sheriff Hawley and W. P. Gottry went to Beron on yesterday morning a train, being called there by a report that a man had been found dead in a lumber shed at that place. Upon arriving there they found that was an old man about sixty five years old by the name of W. H. Long, and that from letters addressed to a son, who lives at Barnum, he had committed suicide by taking an ounce of carbolic acid. The son was purchased by the old gentleman at the drug store in this place, and was purchased for a horse, so the old gentleman said. Sheriff Hawley and W. P. Gottry returned home on the noon train, but A. W. Piper remained at Beron to embalm the body. A train was sent from here to noon to convey the body to this place, from whence it will be shipped to his son at Barnum.

Remember the republican rally at Hinckley next Tuesday evening.

W. J. Stevens, of Rock Creek, was a county fair visitor the fore part of the week.

Ed Hanson pulled his threshing machine in last Friday, after a 28 days run.

Rev. J. J. Parish will preach his farewell sermon in the M. E. church at this place next Sunday evening.

Mrs. M. K. Smith and Mrs. N. J. Eridge, of Meadow Lawn, were county seat visitors on Wednesday.

Miss Daisy Russell, of 222 Wash. street came up the fore part of the week and spent a few days with friends.

The crew at the saw mill were sent home on Wednesday evening on account of the accident to the dynamo at the electric light plant.

Thos. Connor, traveling salesman for P. J. Bowlin's wholesale liquor house, of Minneapolis, was calling on Pine City customers Wednesday.

The M. E. Church ladies cleared about thirty dollars at their dinners served on the fair grounds Tuesday and Wednesday, which was not so bad considering the weather.

Miss Lizzie Dosey departed on yesterday's limit for Minneapolis, where she goes to attend the Jordan School of Music. Her many friends in this place wish her success.

Rev. John Parish and wife, of Beardsey, and Rev. Herbert Parish and wife, of Wyoming, arrived on yesterday afternoon to see Mrs. Berwick, the boy's grandmother, who is very ill.

There will be held at the residence of A. W. Piper on tomorrow (Saturday) evening, a free Epworth League social. Members of the League have the privilege of inviting their friends.

The Pine County fair has come and gone, but an accurate account cannot be given before next week, at which time we will try and give a complete report of the sports, and who won the prizes and purses.

J. T. Craig, of Hinckley, chairman of the republican county committee, has appointed J. Y. Breckinridge Jr., of Hinckley, secretary of the coming opening of the campaign in Pine county. Any questions in regard to the meeting will be cheerfully answered by the secretary.

The Pine City base ball team won both games of ball at the county fair and closed the season the last day by taking the game from the Finlayson and Moose Lake players by a score of 7 to 10. The local boys close the season with a per centage of 100%, thus having played over 25 games and won them all. They are the champions of the northeastern part of the state.

What might have proved a serious fire was prevented by a hand grenade at the flour mill last Wednesday evening just after the electric light plant started up. Arthur Glassow, who was firing the engine, noticed that the lights were getting dim, and ran into the room where the dynamo was and found one of the boxes on the dynamo all ablaze. He ran to the engine room and down the engine. R. P. Allen, who happened along then got a hand grenade that was hanging close by and poured the contents onto the blazing box. Mr. Allen says that he never saw fire go out as quickly as he did when the contents of the grenade exploded.

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A Peg-Leg Ghost

By Wellington Vandiver

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I was raised having the plantations of southern Alabama as my home, and black mammy and her cabin with all the superstitions of my foster-mother. And though I've lived to have many of them knocked out of me, there are some that have worked in deeper than the skin. There was an old "cunjhuh" (conjur) singer on my plantation who had a hat and I believed just as firmly in his miraculous powers as I now trust in the efficacy of a recently decided case. Why, I've seen him do things that would make your hair stand on end, and that no book of history I've ever read could tell for.

Every darkly within ten miles of that place would have suffered death before arousing the enmity of that old "cunjhuh" doctor, and my young buck or mud ever began a courtship without first securing a love charm from old Cato.

I left the place and grew up to manhood, and had almost forgotten all about conjuring and such trash, when an incident in the trial of a criminal case recalled all about it. I vividly remembered one old negro who had a splendid specimen of the negro race for killing his wife. He was a Hercules in bronze, and had lived happily with a quadroon wife until he had the misfortune to lose his legs in a skirmish with the red Indians—a horse being a car-penter by trade. After this his wife seemed to have lost affection for him; she allowed the attentions of other men, and worked him into a frenzy with her flirtations. He remonstrated, she concluded he threatened her, and piled on center threats; and one day, when fully convinced of her infidelity to him, he came to town, purchased a pistol, announced his intention to kill her, loaded a mill with the loaded pistol, and went home and reached home followed by a curious crowd. He deliberately walked up to his wife, put the pistol against her bosom, and shot her five times; then stumped away, leaving her dead, with her clothing burning.

Now he told me to come to the gall and arraigned about his defense. When I reached his cell he related about what I had told you, and I frankly told him I saw but little chance to prevent his being hanged. Not a single minute did that darky wait before breaking out in a loud horse-laugh.

"O, Lawd," colored he, said he, "dar ain't a bit o' danger o' dat. I've got a canjub charm on me, made by old Cato Feels like a sartin 'ventive o' death. You just go 'long and make your parlourin' an' your jeditus, an' I'll come out all right."

It was no use talking to the fellow, and so I prepared the best defense I could think of. Greatly to my astonishment, the jury after being out four days sentenced him to the state farm for six years!

But I haven't got to the strangest part of the story yet. The negro gave me a deed to his little home, a mile from the state farm, where we were given acres of land; fact, a half mile of water, and a comfortable cabin out of timber.

I tried to rent the cabin, but couldn't get a darky to occupy it for love nor money—they all said it was haunted. In the meantime I went to the state farm, and after a while there he wrote me that I had to get some conjure doctor to "obesh"—that is, remove the spell from the house, or no negro would stay in the place.

Finally, a man came and had the cabin torn down, and every vestige of the timber burnt up. I built two new and modern cottages about 100 yards west of the former location, and quite near a public street. But all my tenants in the newer houses remained but a few days, and folded up their tents like the Arab."

Well, I was at my wits' end. About this time I received another letter from my client in the penitentiary, asking if the place had been "obeshed" and if I could help him. I sent over old Cato Feels to fix it, and he said he wouldn't work there. That came like an inspiration, and I sent a nigger 50 miles with a horse and buggy to fetch the old fellow. He arrived three days later—but he had to sleep on the place until midnight on the first night the moon began to wane.

I went there with him on the night selected, and the mayor, two drummers, and an Universalist preacher accompanied me.

You see, the Universalists was just one of those fellows who was always fooling into the curious, and came along anywhere.

The old darky had been stung on top of a little plateau about 7 yards square, and the soil there was a white clay mixed with sand, was dead level and clean of grass and rubbish.

The old darky had a red wool blanket, which he wore Mexican Poncho fashion, with a quilted lining on fast, and was barefooted and unfeigned. He made us all stand at least ten yards away from him, and charged me particularly not to come close to him while the charm was working.

He squatted down on the ground and for about 15 minutes he chanted or crooned the most outlandish gibberish I ever heard. It seemed to be a sort of crude poetry, with the refrain of:

"Swim! Don't you know that all persons are strictly forbidden by the power to swim in the river?"

A Word to the Wise.

"That boy told me she is very much interested in my work."

"What that widow?"

"You might as well order your wed-

ding clothes."

Hasten, hasten sagum illah,
Potion Rollion ipsum kittah.
Where in thunder we got this dog

drunk clothes."



HORTICULTURE

BUDDING PEACHES.

W. T. Macom, Horticulturist of Canada, Tells How Work Is Done.

The day has gone by when we can truthfully say to our young men that it is an acknowledged fact among women that, irrespective of their mental attainments or noble qualities of heart, they must yield to youthful in looks for far into old age as possible.

In each corner of this diagram he placed small dots made of the resinous pitch of trees, figures fashioned in the plain idea of a woman, and stooping over them he blew his breath on them and all at once each of those puppets broke out into flame as quickly as a skyrocket and this he drew a large circle still walking backward, and murmuring in an undertone in a way to make your flesh crawl; the fact is, he reminded me of old "Horse-Leg" who, I was told, had a splendid

specimen of the negro race for killing his wife. He was a Hercules in bronze, and had lived happily with a quadroon wife until he had the misfortune to lose his legs in a skirmish with the red Indians—a horse being a car-penter by trade.

After awhile he arose and taking a short, thick wand stuck from under his blanket, he walked ten steps backwards, and stooping over them he blew his breath on them and all at once each of those puppets broke out into flame as quickly as a skyrocket and this he drew a large circle still walking backward, and murmuring in an undertone in a way to make your flesh crawl; the fact is, he reminded me of old "Horse-Leg" who, I was told, had a splendid

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Well, I got so interested that I couldn't stay away from near the old sorcerer, and inadvertently I stepped

far enough to touch him, and this he drew a large circle still walking backward, and murmuring in an undertone in a way to make your flesh crawl; the fact is, he reminded me of old "Horse-Leg" who, I was told, had a splendid

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Bride of the Yellowstone

By FRANK LOVELL NELSON

How Carlton Clark Solved a Strange, Weird Mystery in the Western Country.

His Telepathic Suggestion Tells of Strange Condition of Affairs—
Detective Proves Worth of His Theory When Man is
Confronted—Master Mind Finally Triumphs.

THE man was English; that was evident at first glance. Moreover he was of that ubiquitous type of amercing, faultfinding Britisher whose favorite topic has won him, in the far east, the reputation of being "Limerick." The woman—well, we had more difficulty in classifying her. The accent and the clothes were English be-yond possibility of the most char-
itable eras. But the pleasant, sad face, the gentle eyes, the pink cheeks of dark but wholesome and even color, the full red lips, the small and delicately molded features, these were legacies perhaps of French an-
cestors, more likely tokens of that conglomerate strain now called the American type, but English, never.

As she came up, one of her hands raised her head and gave me a look full in the eyes, a look so full of helpless appeal that it startled me.

Our drawing room connected with the stateroom of the English couple by a door so that the two might on occasion sit down together en suite.

I looked down at the small corner of an envelope I appeared to have claimed Clarke's attention and we watched it until the entire envelope, a long white one, stuffed so full of papers that it went under the door with difficulty, lay on the floor at our feet.

"Our mystery lesson progresses," whispered Clarke. "There is a billet doux for you."

I hastily seized the envelope and emptied its contents on the reading table. And then Clarke and I stared and stared in helpless and idiotic astonishment before we lay bonds of the United Zinc Corporation to the value of \$750,000.

With them was a single sheet of note paper with the crest of the Los Angeles limited at the top. Clarke and I read it silently.

To Mr. Carlton Clarke: I am taking this letter to be the only course to save these papers from my life. By the time we reach Old Faithful Inn I hope to devise some disposition to ask you to make of them. Until then guard them well. I know I can trust you. Destroy this note at once. Lady Salveley, Sir.

After breakfast at the Yellowstone station the next morning our entire party, numbering about 50, were loaded into the big M.-Y. stages for the 32-mile drive to the Upper Geyser basin and Old Faithful Inn. Clarke and I had a surrey drawn by a team in charge of one Bo Hughes, a "60" hand Yellowstone slang for driver. We also "traveled special." That is, we were removed from adhering to the regular schedule laid down by the stage company.

We reached the Fountain bunch station and the Lower Geyser basin in advance of the rest of the party, and Clarke roused to his duty promptly to walk out with me over the "formation," as the acres of limestone deposit made by the geysers is officially and technically known. Here again we met the lone lord and lady when the rest of the tourists had left and were grouped reverently in a circle to watch the Fountain geyser play.

Silently clapped her hands in glee as the boiling water, throwing clouds of steaming steam, shot 50 feet in the air.

The advance of the western snow-peaks were lengthening, whereupon drew up, in advance of the rest of the party, again by virtue of our "special," before the low portals of that wondrous piece of forest architecture, Old Faithful Inn.

I was assigned to room 17, and Clarke to room 18. Lord and Lady Salveley followed us and drew No. 19. Whatever the destiny that bound us together it seemed unbroken.

"This would be a dangerous place to travel about at night," I said to Hughes as we clambered up and down the mounds of calcified deposit between bottomless pools of boiling water, pattering down into the great, sulphurous depths of the "Lion and the Oxen," the treacherous and precipitous sides of the "Grotto" and feeling beneath our feet the hollow crunch of the earth that seemed but a thin partition between the beautiful world above and the regions of the dead beneath.

"You're mighty right," answered Hughes. "Never knew of but one man that ever come over here at night and he wandered out of the

hotel drunk or crazy or somethin' and never showed up no more. No sir, I reckon there's a devil awatin' in the hole of every one o' these here holes with a hook. Why, even the swatties, that's the soldiers, you know, what's detailed out here, like that, they've never been in them. They don't carry off none o' them. The tourin' they couldn't no more be dragged out here at night than you could get a cow puncher to herd sheep."

It was all innocent at dinner.

"But my deah," drawled the husband, "you surely can't believe all that beastly rot. Cawn't a fellow have

the capabilty of killing me just as you did those other devils?"

"Great guns, she's makin' for the formation! It's suicide," I whispered.

We reached the edge of the treacherous sea of alternate limestone and boiling water. There already far out upon it was the woman dashing blindfold, heedlessly along with instant and awful death on either side of her. Behind her she had picked his way carefully and cautiously.

And so in Indian file we started, following Hughes and picking our way gingerly between the spurting jets of steam.

The woman had stopped her head-

agonized fear. The man threw up his hands and uttered a yell as he saw her dash him up. Vertically it had, when we rushed to the spot where we had last seen him found only the boiling, swirling waters of "The Devil Well."

"Thank God!" she exclaimed. "I fear it is wicked to feel so, but it is better than suicide for me or hanging myself."

The absence of Lord Salveley would be a difficult thing to explain at the hotel and none of us relished the idea of an inquest with its consequent delay, to say nothing of the incriminating colors with which suspicion

"went first to London. The world and the future looked lovely for a time but the dream was soon dispelled. I told the doctor of my happiness when, instead of proceeding at once to his ancestral estate in Surrey as he had promised, we suddenly packed in an hour and made a hurried return to the United States. On the passage home I found in his luggage a newspaper clipping that set me thinking all the harder. He was a man of means, with a wife and who, under various names, was suspected of marrying a number of women, securing possession of their wealth and then murdering them."

"J. Frederick Bannister was it not?" interrupted Clarke. "Do you know, Sexton, I rather suspected from the first that it was him. He was a sort of English Jim, I think, and went under a number of aliases."

"Yes, Bannister was one of the names used and the description in the paper fitted him so perfectly that struggle as I might against the awful thought I could not get it out of my mind. He knew of my wealth and knew the safe deposit company with which it was connected, and he would draw it out secretly and place it elsewhere. I had secured the papers when, with the suddenness that marked all his movements, he told me we were going to the Yellowstone. I had no opportunity to place the bony hands around my neck, but I did see him watch me. I am now convinced he knew I had them on my person for he was a constant series of quarrels over the question of my placing all my fortune in his hands that he might redeem from mortgage his ancestral estates."

"During one of these quarrels, about the time we reached Chicago, I charged him directly with the slaying I had found in his luggage. His first look of terror and anger told me the shaft had struck and then he became the same inscrutable, oily villain as before. But I knew the truth and I knew that son of Fortune with alone rested the safety of Fortune and my life.

"When you gentlemen entered the train I studied you closely. Then I learned Mr. Clarke's name and it was at once familiar to me because Mrs. Richard King, whom I know quite well, had told me of your wonderful work. I was curious how you had rescued her and her husband from the wiles of a worker of black magic. I knew I could trust you."

"You received the note I slipped

into the crack in the wall, Mr. Clarke, cecting the disposition of my fortune in case of my death?"

"I only received it all right," answered Clarke. "I have the happiness to be able to restore it to its rightful owner living."

We found the commandant at Mammoth a most reasonable man. He was fully satisfied with our story, excepting only the promise readily given.

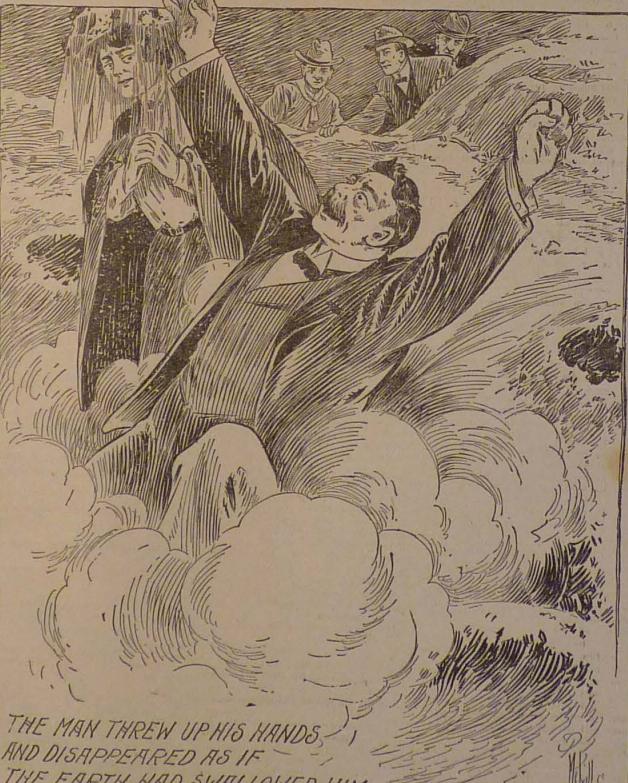
"I only wanted that we would keep him advised of our movements, we saw the powers above him should wish to inquire more closely into the matter. The stage company also treated us with marked consideration in insisting that we should remain our interrupted tour as their honored guests. Lady Salveley, however, as we now call her, we saw safely on the train to Granger bound for the east, her fellow passengers no doubt little suspecting that she carried with her almost a king's ransom."

"Do you know," remarked Clarke, "after we had reached our destination, 'women' are always unreasonable. If she really wanted to make a noise herself why did she wander over almost three-quarters of a mile of formation with certain death on either side of her? I mean with a pistol?"

As the American received a problem that dates from Adams's receipt of a rifle it necessarily remained unanswered.

We never saw Miss Hathaway again, but twice each year Clarke and I received the interest on \$10,000 worth of bonds of the United States Zinc Corporation. I wonder if the bonds stand in our name since who could they send us the interest? But I am sure neither of us is conscious of having earned any such reward.

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THE MAN THREW UP HIS HANDS,
AND DISAPPEARED AS IF
THE EARTH HAD SWALLOWED HIM.

A beauty clipping in his bag without being a blooming crook? Haven't I brought you out to this beauty hole and given you everything you wanted?

"Yes, with my own money," interrupted the wife.

"You know I couldn't stay in Longmire another day with the beastly hay fever coming on, Alice. Now, what have you done with those papers?"

"I've known you had searched my bureau, Mr. Don't give yourself any false hopes. You will never see them again."

"Then—" The sentence was lost in a hiss of rage.

"Oh yes, I know you are perfectly

long "light and was kneeling on the ground, forming as it were in prayer. In her clasped hands we saw the glint of polished metal. Behind her the husband crept with unuttered arms. Closer and closer he came, but she seemed unmindful of his presence. Were we to witness a murder or a suicide?"

"We could do nothing but mind my boy and await the denouement. To

"To cut, to advance, would be but to repeat the tragedy. Clarke dropped on his knees and drew a careful bead on the advancing man. Bo Hughes did the same. As for me I was too fascinated for action."

When we reached the hotel we found two very potent agencies at work in our favor: Clarke's reputa-

tion, which had penetrated even into the Yellowstone, and Bo Hughes, the additional佐助。

Without the knowledge of a single one of our fellow passengers it was quietly arranged that we should all proceed in the morning by a special stage in charge of Hughes to Mammoth station at the northern end of the park there to make report to the cavalry colonel in command.

The plain condition of a few hours' sleep of which we hastened to take ad-

vantage.

"And now, Lady Salveley," began Clarke, when we were comfortably stowed away in the stage the next morning, "perhaps you can tell us your story and we can say thank you as to the future."

"Please, not call me Lady Salveley," answered the brave little woman.

"That name was my natal and henceforth I am content to be plain Alice Hathaway. The story is brief and if it would only prove a warning to all foolish American girls I would feel that I have not lived in vain. My father died when I was 18. He was one of the managers of the United States Zinc Corporation, but before his death he had converted all of his stock into bonds. I was an only child and I suddenly found myself in the possession of the bonds which you have now. That was my youth. I was young and foolish and my ideas of what had been gained from reading fiction were then the best I believe. When a real lord in the person of Lord Salveley met me and asked my hand in marriage I was innocent enough to believe I was making a great match.

"We went first to London. The world and the future looked lovely for a time but the dream was soon dispelled. I told the doctor of my happiness when, instead of proceeding at once to his ancestral castle in Surrey as he had promised, we suddenly packed in an hour and made a hurried return to the United States. On the passage home I found in his luggage a newspaper clipping that set me thinking all the harder. He was a man of means, with a wife and

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"J. Frederick Bannister was it not?" interrupted Clarke.

"Do you know, Sexton, I rather suspected from the first that it was him. He was a sort of English Jim, I think, and went under a number of aliases."

"Yes, Bannister was one of the names used and the description in the paper fitted him so perfectly that struggle as I might against the awful thought I could not get it out of my mind. He knew of my wealth and knew the safe deposit company with which it was connected, and he would draw it out secretly and place it elsewhere. I had secured the papers when, with the suddenness that marked all his movements, he told me we were going to the Yellowstone. I had no opportunity to place the bony hands around my neck but I did see him watch me. I am now convinced he knew I had them on my person for he was a constant series of quarrels over the question of my placing all my fortune in his hands that he might redeem from mortgage his ancestral estates."

"During one of these quarrels, about the time we reached Chicago, I charged him directly with the slaying I had found in his luggage. His first look of terror and anger told me the shaft had struck and then he became the same inscrutable, oily villain as before. But I knew the truth and I knew that son of Fortune with alone rested the safety of Fortune and my life.

"When you gentlemen entered the train I studied you closely. Then I learned Mr. Clarke's name and it was at once familiar to me because Mrs. Richard King, whom I know quite well, had told me of your wonderful work. I was curious how you had rescued her and her husband from the wiles of a worker of black magic. I knew I could trust you."

"You received the note I slipped

into the crack in the wall, Mr. Clarke, cecting the disposition of my fortune in case of my death?"

"I only received it all right," answered Clarke. "I have the happiness to be able to restore it to its rightful owner living."

We found the commandant at Mammoth a most reasonable man. He was fully satisfied with our story, excepting only the promise readily given.

"I only wanted that we would keep him advised of our movements, we saw the powers above him should wish to inquire more closely into the matter. The stage company also treated us with marked consideration in insisting that we should remain our interrupted tour as their honored guests. Lady Salveley, however, as we now call her, we saw safely on the train to Granger bound for the east, her fellow passengers no doubt little suspecting that she carried with her almost a king's ransom."

"Do you know," remarked Clarke, "after we had reached our destination, 'women' are always unreasonable. If she really wanted to make a noise herself why did she wander over almost three-quarters of a mile of formation with certain death on either side of her? I mean with a pistol?"

As the American received a problem that dates from Adams's receipt of a rifle it necessarily remained unanswered.

We never saw Miss Hathaway again, but twice each year Clarke and I received the interest on \$10,000 worth of bonds of the United States Zinc Corporation. I wonder if the bonds stand in our name since who could they send us the interest? But I am sure neither of us is conscious of having earned any such reward.

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This woman says Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved her life. Read her letter.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words. For years I suffered from the most terrible rheumatism, continual complaints, continually doctoring and spending lots of money for medicine without help. I wrote you for advice, and you sent me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has restored me to perfect health. Had it not been for you I should have been a great invalid and every suffering woman would try it."

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For many years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been made from roots and herbs and 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, etc., etc. It is a great tonic, a balsom, a cache, that bearing down feelings of languor, indigestion, dizziness, 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.

The hand can never execute anything higher than the character can aspire.—Emerson.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, sores in the gums, reduces fever, allays pain, cures colds, etc.

If you have anything to do, do it; don't loaf on the job.

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ments. J. MILLHAU, Sioux City, Ia.

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