

CUNNINGHAM CLEARED.

JURY FINDS HIM "NOT GUILTY" OF MURDER.

Trial Last a Week and Verdict of Acquittal Reached After An All-Night Session of the Jury.

The Cunningham murder case was given to the jury Monday, after more than a week had been given to securing a jury and taking evidence.

- Oscar Pifer, Jonathan Creek. Peter Pesch, Jonathan Creek. T. E. Elder, Marrowbone. L. E. Debruler, Marrowbone. William Widick, Marrowbone. Amos Kidwell, Sullivan. E. A. Sharp, City of Sullivan. E. D. Bland, Dora. J. R. Stocks, Dora. Pat McCaughey, Dora. J. R. Jones, Whitley. Virgil Boyd, Whitley.

The attorneys for the defense were F. M. Harbaugh, of this city, C. C. LeForgee, of Decatur, and W. H. Whitaker, of Sullivan.

For the prosecution, State's Attorney Whitfield, was assisted by John S. Hall, of Mattoon.

On the 20th of last February George W. Slone, of Shumway, was shot by Andy Cunningham, a well-to-do farmer living in the vicinity of Cushman, and died in a few minutes from the effect of the wound.

The trouble originated over a debt that Frank Cresap, a hired laborer at Cunningham's farm, had owed Slone for a term of 20 years. Previous to the killing, Slone had himself deputized by an officer of the law, and provided with the necessary credentials for making the arrest of Cresap.

In conversation with parties about the time referred to, Slone spoke of himself as a "bluffer," and remarked that if he could not get the money out of Cresap, he would "run a bluff" on Cunningham and make him pay it.

On the morning of the 20th Slone came to Sullivan by way of the Wabash, imbibing rather freely while on the train; spent the day loafing around Sullivan until near 11 p. m., when he went to Lowe's livery barn and hired a team and Homer Vick to drive him out to the Cunningham farm, arriving there in an intoxicated state, near midnight.

After orders had been given him to stay out, he forced himself into the house. Strong language and uncomplimentary words were used freely for awhile. At last a scuffle took place, and in this attempt to put Slone out of the house Cunningham shot him with a revolver, which he had at hand.

The evidence at the coroner's inquest was given free publicity, and the facts in the case are well known by the reading public. The testimony at the trial was substantially the same as given at the coroner's inquest. There was one new witness, Mr. Renfrow, of Shumway, to whom Slone had related his intentions as a bluffer.

Cunningham's plea was self-defense, while the prosecution undertook to prove there was no



"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

cause for such action. The case was hotly contested by both sides; it was tedious, and in order to economize time, a night session was held Thursday night. The examination of witnesses was finished just after noon Monday. Soon the court house was crowded, to hear the lawyers plead. The pleading was finished at 6 p. m., when court adjourned for supper. After supper the instructions were given to the jury, who retired to the jury room to find a verdict. The jury was out all night, coming into court early Tuesday morning, and returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A BOLD THIEF. Last Saturday afternoon as Daniel Pifer was driving home from town, when near the Ass creek bridge, some Gypsy tramps slipped up behind his buggy and took out a bundle. Mr. Pifer heard the noise, and on turning around saw a man running down the hill. When he got home and took his goods from the buggy he found he was short a bundle of under clothing. John Baker, living in the same neighborhood, drove out the same way soon after, and when near the same place he heard a noise, and looking back, saw the same man in the act of lifting a sack of flour from the back of his buggy.

The next morning Mr. Pifer came to town and got an officer and recovered his property, then he notified the parties, man and woman, to get out, and quick. They took him at his word. Mr. Baker, on coming into town, met them about two miles out, making good speed to get away.

BIG BIRTHDAY DINNER. Sunday, October 2, was the 68th birthday of George Landers, a prominent resident of the Cadwell neighborhood, and in honor of the event he entertained a host of friends. His brother, Reuben Landers, and daughter Miss Pearl, and T. W. Buxton and family, of Lovington, G. W. Shirey and wife, and a number of other guests from Sullivan and Arthur were present; also Misses Mattie and Bettie Mascher, from Baker City, Oregon. At the noon hour a sumptuous dinner was served, the table being so loaded that, after all present had eaten, although they were more than satisfied, the table looked as though the guests had poor appetites. One enjoyable feature of the gathering was the reunion of friends and the social intercourse. Some excellent music was furnished by some of the guests.

"MUGGS' LANDING." Manager Titus has secured for his attraction for next Tuesday night, and will offer to the patrons of his opera house a grand revival of the peerless drama, "Muggs' Landing," a play that will live forever, and one that bears the distinction of being the best ever coming here; clad in new raiment, new scenery, new music, new songs, and tuned up to date. It is a play of human interest and strongly appeals to the heart of its hearers. Manager Leroy J. French has selected a company of star players, each and every one an artist of merit. In addition to this excellent cast, all the New York successful male numbers have been placed in the play. Seats now on sale at usual places.

CURES WINTER COUGH. J. E. Gover, 101 N. Main St., Ottawa, Kan., writes: "Every fall it has been my wife's trouble to catch a severe cold, and therefore to cough all winter long. Last fall I got for her a bottle of Hornebound Syrup. She used it, and has been able to sleep soundly all night long. Whenever the cough troubles her, two or three doses stops the cough, and she is able to be up and well." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Fato & Co.

THE PAVING.

Forty Men and 25 Teams Excavating, Hauling Brick, Etc.

A HERALD reporter visited North Worth street Thursday forenoon, and met J. S. Thompson, overseer of the work of excavation and paving, a very sociable gentleman, who gave the reporter the following facts: From the city limits on the north as far south as the residence of J. M. Cummins, the excavation is nearing completion. The dirt which is being taken out is used in filling up the east end of Strain street, which is very low at its intersection with Worth street, and also residents' yards along the line of work.

There are about 25 teams in all on the job, four or five of which are hauling brick and curbstones, and 25 or 40 men now employed on the work. Two or three stone-cutters are dressing the curb stone, which is on the ground as far south as the residence of A. E. Campbell; and four or five men are setting the curb as fast as the stone-cutters get the stones ready. All parts of the work are progressing finely.

Mr. Thompson informed the reporter that, on Monday he expects to put on 25 or 40 teams and from 75 to 100 men. And as soon as he is ready to commence the concrete work he will put on 125 to 150 men. The work of laying the later will follow up as fast as the concrete work is done, and everything will be rushed forward as fast as possible, until the work is completed.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Proceedings of Court as Gathered by The Herald Reporter.

The verdict in the case of State against McConkey Tuesday was "not guilty." The charge was forgery and he was defended by Attorney Miles Mattox.

Over a year ago George Alva alias Henry Walters and McConkey loafed around Dalton City one day. Some suspicious transactions took place for which two charges were made. One was nolleed by State Attorney Whitfield. From Dalton City they came to Sullivan where McConkey passed a forged check given him by his partner. He went to Ansbacher's, purchased some clothing and gave the check in payment receiving several dollars in change. The fraud was soon discovered and the men arrested and lodged in jail.

The jury in the Harrington case, on Thursday about noon, returned a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for an indefinite term.

A WRECK.

On Monday a wreck occurred on the C. & E. L. one mile north of Chipps station. A space was open on the track when the train approached. The flag was out and all necessary precautions observed by the gang at work, but the air brakes refused to work, and the engine could not be controlled. The train ran into the open space, ditched the engine and piled up the cars. The track was so obstructed that for several hours the trains were sent over the Vandalla to Lovington and down the Wabash to Sullivan.

CAN YOU EAT?

J. B. Taylor, a prominent merchant of Christman, Tex., says: "I could not eat because of a weak stomach. I lost all strength and ran down in weight. All that money could do was done, but all hope of recovery vanished; Hearing of some wonderful cures effected by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, I concluded to try it. The first bottle benefited me, and after taking four bottles, I am fully restored to my usual health." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and cures. Sold by all druggists.

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

Webb Tichenor, Pete Gardner, S. T. Boone, Mrs. H. M. Millman and children, Paul and Edna, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Eden, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fields, Charlie Clarkson, Dr. A. D. Miller and E. P. McPheters.

K. OF P. DECORATIONS.

THE MOST ELABORATE EVER SEEN HERE.

City Presents Gale Appearance And All Is In Readiness To Entertain the Crowd of Visiting Knights And Others.

The work around the square Thursday morning bespeaks a gain day. To take a glance at the court house yard this morning, it looks as if loafers and loungers were foreign to this town. The work is being pushed rapidly on the court house. A large force of men are at work and it seems almost incredible that so much has been accomplished already. At first doubts attended the proposition of even a new court house, then doubts as to the erection; now certainties surround us on all sides.

We speak of the beauties of springtime, but autumn has its beauties. The leaves with their beautiful tints, as they are reflected in the sunshine, have a charm for the lover of nature and beauty that heart a period of rest which arouses thoughts not akin to those of springtime.

Next to the workmen are the beautiful forest trees just putting on their autumn dress. Surrounding this enclosure, uprights have been erected at a distance of about eight feet apart and connected at the top. The uprights alternately have been dressed in the judge's colors (blue, red and yellow.) A strip of blue about a foot in width extends around the enclosure at the top of the perpendiculars. Below the blue, and extending between the vertical pieces is a succession of red and yellow draperies, looped, with rosettes and streamers, beneath a small flag. Banners of four different designs and significant of the K. P. lodge surmount this enclosure, one being placed above each post. Above each banner are two small American flags.

Midway in the street at each of the four corners of the court house yard is a pedestal, ten feet in height, dressed in the colors of the day, inscribed with the words "benevolence," "charity" and "fraternity." A flag-staff extends from the top where "Old Glory" floats freely in the breeze. Four lines extend from the four upper corners of the pedestal midway between the cardinal points of the compass to the opposite corners of street. From these lines are suspended pennants to which has been added one more color, white. A triangular enclosure of each electric light post at the corners hides their rudeness. Electric light globes intersperse the other decorations, so the scene by night may equal, if not excel, that of the day.

A large arch has been placed across Harrison street between the Burton & Enlow store and Eden House. The decorations of pennants extend around the outer line of the streets on the square. Committee on decorations: C. W. Green, C. F. McClure, Albert Ansbacher, E. H. Seese, Chas. Cofer, R. B. Carter, H. Wood.

NOTED CRIMINAL LAWYER DEAD.

Erastus N. Reinhart died at Effingham, Tuesday of last week, of typhoid fever. He was 53 years of age; had served two terms as state senator from the 33d senatorial district, was candidate for congress a number of times, and had the reputation of having no superior in the state as a criminal lawyer.

Judge Reinhart was one of the prosecutors of Bill Appleton for the murder of Scott Swartz, but did not appear here in the last trial. He, in connection with E. J. Miller, had been engaged by Mrs. Slone to prosecute her suit for damage against Andy Cunningham for killing her husband.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

Another Sunday excursion to Chicago. On Saturday night, Oct. 15, the Frisco will offer tickets to Chicago at \$3.25 for the round trip, good going on train leaving Sullivan at 11:04 p. m., and returning, leave Chicago at 11:40 p. m. Sunday. This is without doubt the lowest rate ever quoted to Sullivan people to this point, and will perhaps be the last one this season; so if you want to go to the white city now is your chance.

W. F. BURNETT, Agent.

THE BEST DOCTOR.

Rev. B. C. Horton, Sulphur Springs, Texas, writes, July 19, 1899: "I have used in my family Ballard's Snow Liniment and Hornebound Syrup, and they have proved entirely satisfactory. The liniment is the best we have ever used for headaches and pains. The cough syrup has been our doctor for the last eight years." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Fato & Co.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special Report of Late Chicago Quotations to The Herald.

Union Stock Yards, Oct. 13, 1904. Trade was erratic in all divisions of the market this week, and values were generally lower on everything, excepting the "made-to-order" spots, say Rappal Bros. & Co. of Chicago, in a special letter to THE HERALD, and they advise as follows:

Scarcity of good to choice beef cattle was a feature of the cattle market this week. Buyers protested against the quality of the stuff they were asked to take. They bought it, however, at reduced prices, and daily supplies were cleaned up in good season. Fancy beefs reached \$4.00, but \$3.15 to \$3.35 was about all buyers cared to pay for top-notch variety, and the steers that reached the \$3.90 mark had to be something extra good. Most of the good to choice cattle sold at \$5.25 to \$5.80, and a big string of medium to good killing steers sold down at \$3.75 to \$4.25. Butcher stock was nominally steady; best cows and heifers went at \$4.90 to \$5.05.

Not only is the fresh meat demand strong enough to take more than the current supplies of salable raw material, but even when hogs begin to come in good weight from the new crop of pigs and the new corn, it will take a good while to get large enough stock ahead to make anything like low hog prices. Heavy hogs are 10c above prices of a year ago, while light hogs are only 5c higher than a year ago. A year ago light hogs were at a premium over heavy. The fact that so few hogs of any kind are coming when prices are so good, shows that mature hogs are very scarce. Farmers are naturally holding the pigs and this hogs to fatten on new corn. Shotes are putting on weight at the rate of 3 lbs. per head a day on new corn under present favorable weather conditions. This means a rapid gain to the available crop, but it must not be forgotten that the provision warehouses are in a good deal the same condition as the corn cribs of the country—empty.

Sheep and lambs sold here at the following prices this week: Good to choice wethers \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair to good wethers \$3.25 to \$4.00; good to choice ewes \$3.25 to \$4.25; fair to good ewes \$2.25 to \$3.75; culis \$2.00 to \$3.00; good to choice lambs \$3.00 to \$3.50; fair to good lambs \$2.00 to \$2.50; culis \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Current cattle and hog prices are as follows:

Table with columns for cattle and hog prices, including items like 'Good to prime beefs', 'Fair to good export and shipping steers', etc.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Table listing real estate transfers, including names like 'M & F State Bank by Pres. to John H. Baker', 'Isaac Horn to Wm. Yarnall', etc.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Table listing marriage licenses, including names like 'Wm. W. Lewis, Sullivan', 'Mrs. Martha Tremble, Sullivan', etc.

REGISTRATION DAY.

October 18 is registration day. All voters who expect to cast a ballot at the November election, must register their names at the voting place of their district, next Tuesday, October 18. Two weeks later, Tuesday, November 1, the registration board will hold a meeting for the purpose of correcting the list. See that your name is properly registered next Tuesday.

NOTICE.

THE HERALD since its first publication has been a Saturday paper, but owing to the fact that the rural delivery starts from some of the postoffices too soon to get the paper to subscribers the same week it is printed, we are going to press earlier, which will be advantageous to our subscribers as well as the advertisers. In a short time we will have our new head line, then the change will be made.

WEDDINGS.

BAKER-ELLIS.

A beautiful home wedding took place at the home of Nathan Ellis Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., when he gave in marriage his daughter, Miss Estella, to Zion T. Baker.

The ring ceremony was used, Rev. T. H. Tall, of the M. E. church officiating. Miss Flora McClure rendered the wedding march.

The parlor was decorated in white, the ceremony was beneath a lovely arch of clematis. The next room was decorated in red and white. The dining room was in pink and white.

There were fifty invited guests in attendance, and a number of regrets and congratulations were received from hidden guests who could not attend.

A two-course supper was served in the dining room by Mrs. Laura Snyder, of Decatur, and her colored waiters.

The bride received a number of valuable, useful and ornamental presents. Mr. Baker and his wife are members of prominent Moultrie county families, and stand high in the society of their home town. Mr. Baker is a graduate of the state university and Mrs. Baker of DePauw, at Greencastle, Ind.

The bridal pair left Wednesday night for St. Louis, where they will stop awhile at the world's fair. They will then go to Louisiana, where the groom owns an extensive rice farm.

As they took their departure they were showered with rice from the groom's own farm, his brother, J. H. Baker, having a good supply at hand for that purpose. They will return to Sullivan the first of December and soon after will be at home in a beautiful new residence the groom has built on North Worth street.

MILLER-JONES.

Married, at the M. E. church in Windsor Wednesday evening at 7, by Rev. White, Walter Miller, of Ava, Illinois, to Miss Beale Jones, the only child of Mrs. Mollie Jones, of Windsor.

The ring ceremony was used, Walter S. Smyser was best man and Miss Grace Gould, maid of honor. The wedding march was played by Miss Bertha Tall, and Miss Montford, of Shelbyville, sang the "Bridal Chorus."

A reception was given at the home of the bride's mother after the ceremony. The couple went last night to visit the world's fair and also for a trip to New Orleans before going to Ava, where he is cashier in a bank.

The bride is a granddaughter of John Moberly, of Windsor, and a relative of the Wright families of this city.

BURWELL-WELCH.

Married, near Allenville, at the home of the bride's parents, by Eld. J. W. Mathers, Thursday, October 13, at 8 p. m., Lowe Burwell to Miss Emma Welch. They will go to housekeeping at once in the home the groom has furnished on his farm one-half mile south of Allenville. Lowe is the son of Thomas Burwell, a prosperous and highly respected citizen living one-half mile east of Allenville. Lowe, by his industry and good management, is the possessor of a nice little farm, and now he has added one more link to the chain of life, which unlike the watch chain to his time keeper, can not be traded. The best wishes of the HERALD attend them.

LEWIS-TREMBLE.

Married at noon Wednesday, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Harris, by Rev. T. H. Tall, William W. Lewis and Mrs. Lilly Tremble, in the presence of 48 invited guests and relatives. After the ceremony a fine wedding dinner was served. The bride was the recipient of a number of handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will live with the latter's parents this winter.

GOOD FOR CHILDREN.

The pleasant to take and harmless One Minute Cough cure gives instant relief in all cases of cough, croup and laryngitis because it does not pass immediately into the stomach, but takes effect immediately at the seat of the trouble. It draws out the inflammation, heals and soothes and cures permanently by enabling the lungs to contribute pure life-giving and life-sustaining oxygen to the blood and tissues. Sold by all druggists.

## SHOT BY HER LOVER.

### GIRL AND DYING MAN IN MAD RACE TO CHURCH.

Young Woman Desperately Tries to Save Her Assailant—Eddled by Bullets, She Drives to Far-Away City.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) correspondent of the Chicago American tells this touching story of a young woman's devotion. Driving, he says, madly against time and death, Katie Luby, with the life blood streaming from three bullet wounds in her face, held the body of her dying sweetheart across her knees while she lashed the horse with swift strokes of the whip, and urged him faster and faster, that she might gain absolution for the man's crime from the priest, six miles away. She traveled over an unfamiliar country road at one o'clock Thursday morning, with the peaceful little community of Golden Valley sleeping behind her and the lights of the slumbering city of Minneapolis too far away to guide her.

The burning flame of religion in a girl, shot and grievously wounded by a rejected suitor, on a lonely country road, was such that, when the man turned the revolver upon himself and fell unconscious beside her, she snatched the reins from his almost lifeless fingers, and, moaning and sobbing with pain, she prayed to God for time and His guidance, that she might reach the priest and the doctors in the city that her sweetheart might have absolution and the kindly offices of a forgiving priest before he died.

The young girl, who is very beautiful, and the young man were both highly respected and belonged to prosperous farming folk near the village in which the two were born, and grew up together. They had been "going together" for five years, and were supposedly engaged.

Both were living in Minneapolis at the time of the attempt to end both their lives in the darkness and loneliness of the Golden Valley road.

Gaffney secured a position in another city, and went out to Golden Valley to bid his parents good-by. Arrived there, he found his sweetheart, and she accepted an invitation to ride back to town with him.

On the way, a declaration of his great love for her was made by the young man, who asked the girl to be his wife, and she refused him, because



SANK DOWN ON DOORSTEP.

he was not yet able to support them both.

He drew a revolver and fired. Three shots entered the cheek of the young girl, and a fourth pierced the temple of James Gaffney, and caused him to sink unconscious against the girl's shoulder.

With wondrous nerve and a heroic resolve, she reached for lines and whip, and, commanding the horse to his utmost speed, drove frantically on and on over the country road.

She knew not where she was going, except in a general way she knew where the city lay.

Her religious faith, firm and unswerving, told her to save her sweetheart's soul. Her former playmate must not die until the church's holy offices had given peace and forgiveness to his departing soul.

The girl was utterly unmindful of her own critical condition. She scarcely realized that the blood was pouring from her wounds and soaking her dress.

She was conscious only of one wild desire, and of a great dread.

When she reached the city limits she passed pedestrians, who turned to gaze in dismay at the panting horse, tearing by, and the voice of a girl form within the buggy sobbing and crying out inarticulately.

It was nearly three o'clock in the morning then, and but few people were on the streets, but those few stopped short, and then hastened after the buggy in an attempt to stop what they supposed was a runaway. But the girl eluded her pursuers, and, continuing the mad pace, she reached the parish house of the priest of the Immaculate Conception church, which both young people had attended when in town.

The girl, when help was at hand, sank unconscious on the doorstep, and as the policeman and priest carried her in the body of James Gaffney, with the life spark nearly extinct, was found in the buggy at the curb.

Death came that morning to the young man, and the girl, so wonderfully heroic under the most trying ordeal, lies at the city's hospital unconscious, her death expected. But she won her race.

## BAREFOOT TO SAVE SHOES.

### Pretty Denver Stenographer Creates Genuine Sensation When She Appears on Streets.

A pretty blond stenographer created a sensation on Fifteenth street, Denver, Col., during a recent storm. She had gone out to lunch, and when she left the restaurant she saw that it would be impossible to return to an office in the Mining Exchange building, where she was employed, without damaging her new white low shoes and a pair of fancy stockings. So she deliberately removed



CREATED A SENSATION.

the shoes and stockings and started down the street barefooted.

Policeman Michael Horkans stood at the corner of Fifteenth and Curtis streets when he saw the young woman coming down the street. She was followed by a big crowd and she was running to escape. In her hand she carried her shoes and stockings. Horkans attempted to find out what all the trouble was about, but the young woman disappeared in the Mining Exchange building.

"What did you do it for?" asked the policeman.

"I had no idea it would attract any attention," replied the young lady. "I had to get back here in a hurry and I didn't want to ruin my shoes." On the desk in front of her were the shoes, a pair of white kids.

## MAKE MONEY AS FARMERS.

### Women in Various Parts of the Country Who Have Taken Up Farming in Practical Way.

One of the interesting features of modern feminine industry is the extent to which women are following the latter day cry: "Back to the land." Mrs. Harriet M. King has a good right to her western title of "cattle queen," for her ranch near San Antonio, Tex., is larger than many of those German principalities which have given monarchs to reigning houses of Europe. Her Santa Gertrude ranch is 90 miles long, and includes 1,500,000 acres within its barbed wire fences; it is nearly twice as large as Rhode Island. Two thousand employes care for its 100,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep. The income of the ranch is between \$300,000 and \$400,000 a year, and the owner laughed at the offer of a cattle syndicate to buy it for \$6,000,000 a year or two ago. Mrs. King is the personal manager of this vast domain. The second great woman land owner of the west is Mrs. F. H. Kriesman, of St. Louis. Her L. S. ranch near Tascosa, Tex., is 30 miles square. Mrs. Kriesman understands both the raising and selling of cattle, being a practical woman and business woman.

Miss Austin, a San Francisco school-teacher, starting with a small vineyard near Fresno, was the pioneer in packing raisins in attractive form for the high-class market. She introduced a number of improvements, both in the vineyard and the packing house. The Washington navel orange industry of California sprang from the planting of trees from Brazil by Mrs. Tibbets, of Riverside, and Mrs. E. G. Shields originated the pampas plum industry, which was for some years very profitable. Mrs. Shields is a member of the state board of trade, and has a magnificent fruit farm of 250 acres in Sacramento valley, in which she began 20 years ago, a widow, with no capital except a houseful of children. Miss Clara Wilbur, of New Haven, Conn., specializes on violets and carnations, and as she becomes better established intends to specialize on orchids and other fragile and high-priced blooms.

## Radiator as an Incubator.

While carrying on a series of experiments in his laboratory with chicken life during the embryonic stages, Dr. Crouter, a young dentist, of Toledo, succeeded in hatching a chicken by means of an ordinary steam radiator. The egg was placed in a small paper box and hung from the radiator during the period of incubation. At the end of the 21 days the chick was hatched, and has since been kept in a paper suit box, about three by one and one-half feet, with a little shelter in the corner of it. The box is hung near the radiator, and its inmate, now three weeks old, is as strong and vigorous as one could expect a chicken to be raised under natural conditions.

## A Bridge Built of Coffins.

A curious bridge was built by the British troops in 1860, when they were marching on Peking. They found their progress barred by a river of considerable width and depth. A timber party was formed, but found nothing to cut down or confiscate suitable for a bridge. At last a huge store of coffins was discovered in the village, and with these the soldiers built their bridge and crossed alive over the receptacles for the dead.

## HAS CLEVER GANDER.

### BILL JOHNSON'S PET IS MOST AS WISE AS A SERPENT.

### Maine Trapper Relates How He and a Wild Goose Became Permanent Chums and Inseparable Companions.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Bangor, Me., says that Jack Johnson, of Northeast Carry, is only a gander, but he's a tame one, highly educated, and has more friends than anyone else who visits Moosehead lake. Two winters ago Jack was discovered by his friend and master, "Bill" J. Johnson, flying about in a heavy sleet storm on Lobster lake, where Johnson was trapping. At first the trapper thought he would shoot the bird in order to vary his bill of fare, which for weeks had consisted of salt pork and venison, but, although tired and partially disabled, the gander was lively enough to keep out of range, flying away over Spencer mountain, but always returning to swim in a bit of open water near the outlet.

Then Johnson set a trap, and in a few days had the gander prisoner. But the dinner was given up, for the poor bird was as lean as a crow, and Johnson, instead of cooking it, took it home to camp and made a nest for it in an empty barrel just outside the camp door. There the gander was fed daily until, when fat enough to make a good dinner, it had become so tame and so friendly that the trapper couldn't find it in his heart to kill it. So the two became close friends, and a fine cozy winter they had of it. Johnson himself tells the story:

"When I broke camp and came back here to the Carry, Jack—I named him Jack after an old partner—he hopped on the tote sled and come along with me. Down here to the carry he's learnt a lot more and there's mighty little going on that air bird ain't onto. Keeps run of the fishermen that come up here looking for me to guide 'em, and knows 'em all by sight. He goes out with me in my canoe, and likes to splash 'round in the lake. He can roll a log as well as any man on the West branch drive, and one of his best tricks is to get on a plank, spread out his big wings to the breeze and go sailing off down the lake, then flying back.

"When I go away he is lonesome, and when I come back he's always at the steambot landing to meet me. Some folks pester him, with throwing sticks and things, and he is sore on them. When I am around he picks out all the



OUT FOR A SAIL.

fellers that has bothered him and goes for 'em tooth and nail, or with his wings and bill—and he's no slouch in a fight, let me tell you."

Johnson claims that Jack knows the game laws from end to end, and that he could give the wardens many a good tip if he wanted to give poachers away. Next winter Jack is going to learn the game of poker, which is a fine art in the Maine woods. "You may laugh," said Johnson, "but I'm darned if he ain't almost smart enough to do it."

"Well, sir, you'd never believe that a bird could pick up so much gin'ral information and so many smart tricks as that there gander. Why, knowing that ganders of the wild sort need a swim as much as they need grub, I used to give this one a bath every morning and then set it up on a bench 'longside the fire to dry. Hadn't done this more'n three or four times till that bird used to come tuggin' at the blanket on my bunk when I slept a little late, much as to say: 'Come on, now; how about my swim?' And after that I never had to set it up to dry, for it would hop up itself and flap its wings about before the fire to get good and dry, chattering away to himself all the time.

"Yes, sir; that bird could actually talk—in his way. None of your foolish gibberish that crows have over, but good, sensible talk, 'bout what was going on in the world. He knew a heap. Why, Sunday mornings and Saturday nights it used to sit on the edge of my bunk and swap goose stories with me, like a chum might, and I would talk to him like a brother.

"It made the winter pass mighty sight quicker'n I'd been alone. He was a good watch-dog, too, for when anyone came around the camp at night he'd set up the almighty hissing and honking you ever heard. I trained him to be a watch-dog, and he was right onto his job."

## Rubber Tree Thrives for Years.

India-rubber trees which are tapped every other day continue to yield sap for more than 20 years, and it is a curious fact that the oldest and most frequently tapped trees produce the richest sap.

## Why the Owl Looks Wise.

The wise look of the owl is caused by a physiological oddity, his eyes being fixed immovably in their sockets.

## DUEL FOR WIDOW'S HAND.

### It Will Be Fought with Two Pincushion Decks Between Two Experts at the Game.

Guttenberg, N. J., famed for its wild woods, sparkling green dells, and shaded nooks, wherein a century ago many famous duels were fought, and later famed for its weird race tracks, and handsome widows, is soon to be the scene of another desperate encounter. The entire burg is aroused to intense excitement over the affair. The cause bell modestly but firmly declares itself in the person of Mrs. Emelia Arkland, a handsome widow. Mrs. Arkland has selected the



"I LOVE THEM BOTH."

weapons, has staked off the ground, and will watch the combat from the drop of the handkerchief to the last desperate shuffle.

The rivals—and Mrs. Arkland will tell you frankly that the rivalry solely is to determine who shall clasp her fair, plump hand in wedlock—are Rhinehold von Blessing, 39 years old, a master mechanic, and Capt. John Taylor, 48 years old, the commander of the Jolly Spark, a trim little brig.

The weapons will be two pincushion decks, and the scene of combat the backyard of the widow's handsome villa. Here Von Blessing and Capt. Taylor will play a series of games and the winner shall escort Mrs. Arkland to the altar.

The struggle will commence at sunup, and, after a recess for refreshments, will continue until the shadows of the evening descend. All Guttenberg has been invited to watch the fray and to congratulate the happy victor. Besides being fair, fat, and 40, Mrs. Arkland has a snug bank account of \$20,000 left her by her three lamented husbands.

"I love them both quite enough," said "Widow Wilhelm." "But as to which should be which, I couldn't quite select. I haven't decided yet on a day for the game, but it'll be soon, and we'll have a grand party."

## MULES THRIVE ON THISTLE.

### Farmer in Chicago Suburb Prefers the Canadian Weed to American Beauty Roses.

William Klinko, a farmer of Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, says that corn, hay and oats do not compare with Canada thistles when it comes to fattening mules.

"Not in the same class, your honor," he said when he faced Justice Grant. He was charged with violating that section of the statute which prohibits unrestricted growth of Canada thistles.

Judge Sherman, the commissioner, was the prosecutor. He said that Klinko's farm was given up to Canada thistles. He said that there were enough thistles on the farm to convert the country for miles around into a sea of thistles.

"He certainly ought to be fined the limit of \$100," said Judge Sherman when he had finished his testimony.

"He talks foolishness, your honor," were Klinko's opening words. "I have Canada thistles on my farm, I admit. I like Canada thistles. There is nothing that the mules love so well. I wait until the flowers are ripe and feed them to my mules. I have good mules. I sold a span the other day for \$250. That is a good price, is it not?"

"Certainly," answered the judge. "Nothing but the thistles. Of course, my other stock won't eat it. My cows and horses refuse, but the mules love it. May be their contrariness or something else. I don't know. I don't care. If the mules love Canada thistles, why, they get them."

"No fair to legislate against the mule," continued the farmer. "People make fun of the mule, but he is a good animal. Moreover, Canada thistles are pretty. I like them much better than American beauty roses and they don't cost half as much."

Klinko then pleaded ignorance of the law and promised to clear his farm of the pest. He was dismissed upon motion of Judge Sherman.

## An Honest Wedding Notice.

A western paper contains the following unique wedding notice: "The bride was born of honest, but well-meaning parents, and could walk alone at six months; at ten, she could run real fast, and has never slackened her gait. She has many friends—most of them dead ones. The happy couple took a bridal trip to Westley, and will be at home with the old man until they are kicked out. The Tribune wishes them long life and happiness."

## Encouragement to Matrimony.

Some of the innkeepers in Sweden charge less for a woman's meal than for a man's, on the theory that she is physically unable to eat so much. A married couple, traveling together, are charged for at many hotels as one person and a half.

## GOOD STATE POLICY.

### SHOULD ADOPT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

### WOULD BENEFIT WHOLE STATE

### Give Chicago New Charter and Stop Legislative Clashes.

Every voter in Illinois should know that an amendment to the state constitution is pending. It is the duty of every voter to vote on every constitutional question submitted to the electors by the general assembly. This proposed amendment is unusual in that it applies only to one city in the state—Chicago. It is in reality an enabling act. If ratified it will lift certain constitutional restrictions from the legislature and enable that body to provide a special charter for the great city on the lake.

Chicago needs a new charter which will give the city broader powers in conducting its local government. Ever since the cities and villages' act, provided by the constitution of 1870, went into effect Chicago has felt that the provisions of that act were too restrictive. The rapid growth of the city, its cosmopolitan character, its widely varied interests, and the problems in municipal government which these create have for years been a serious embarrassment. These restrictions have not been felt in other cities in the state, or, at least, they have not had any serious effect, but with Chicago the harm has been constantly increasing until the situation is almost critical.

The amendment itself changes no existing law. It does not empower the legislature to change any law for any part of the state outside of the city limits of Chicago. It cannot change any law applying to that city to the detriment of the rest of the state. Under the provisions of the amendment the legislature can change the revenue system of Chicago as it applies to raising funds for corporate purposes, but it cannot affect the state taxes. Chicago cannot evade paying the same proportion of the state taxes as she pays now, nor is the movement intended to increase taxation in that city. It is expected to get better results from the revenues raised, and to make Chicago a cleaner, better governed and a more up-to-date metropolis. The amendment requires a majority of all the votes cast at the November election. Every voter in the state should mark his special ballot in favor of this proposition.

## SOUSED FOR FALSEHOOD.

### Strange Penance Imposed Upon Japanese Children for Telling Untruths.

Among the many curious customs that offer such endless source of interesting study to the westerner traveling in Japan perhaps there is none, says the Detroit Tribune, that arouses his interest so much as that which obtains throughout the flowery kingdom, among the rich and poor alike, of washing away their children's lies by a species of shower bath that is a cleanser of the physical as well as the moral being.

Abutions play a large part in every form of Japanese worship. Before the shrine which is to be found in almost every house there is a sort of crude bathtub made in the stone floor. The water for these is supplied from pipes which send a heavy stream down from the roof. Seated before the altar in the middle of the "tub," the prevaricating culprit is made to suffer the penalty of his many lies.

The volume of water comes dashing down upon his defenseless head with a force that would make a robust American lad "see stars." But the Japanese liar knows there is no other way to appease the wrath of the injured God of Truth, so he succumbs to the inevitable with a much better grace than that with which his western brother takes his whipping, and sits before the shrine of his family divinity reading aloud for the benefit of a number of bystanders the long list of lies that has brought him to this uncomfortable pass.

The shrine before which this moral water cure takes place resembles those which are so common in the houses of Catholic countries. The decoration of flowers and numerous candles is much like that with which the pious Italian adorns the altar of the Virgin or of his patron saint.

Only the hideous little squatting figure of the Japanese god shows that this is an infidel shrine. In the morning the reverent head of the house puts a cake, a little heap of rice and a sprig of green upon the altar, an offering intended to propitiate the god and draw down his blessing upon the family. When darkness comes a little lighted lamp is placed before the idol to cheer him in the long hours of the night, during which, according to Japanese belief, he faithfully guards the household from all harm.

## Overdid It.

Fannie—And what did you say when he said you were the first girl he had ever proposed to?  
Blanche—I told him he was the first man who had ever proposed to me. And, do you know, I don't think he felt a bit flattered. Funny, isn't it?—Boston Transcript.

## Impolite.

First Stenographer—So you lost your position; what was the matter?  
Second Ditto—I congratulated my employer on the anniversary of his marriage.—Detroit Free Press.

## FISH DIE AFTER SPAWNING.

### Interesting Observations on the Habits and Peculiarities of Salmon.

Observations for a long series of years have determined the fact that all species of our western salmon die after they have spawned, and this not only occurs among those that travel hundreds of miles from the ocean to their spring-fed brook streams, but with those that spawn within comparatively short distance from the sea, writes William C. Harris, in Field and Stream. For a long time these salmon were supposed, after spawning, to float down stream, tail foremost and apparently recruit, like the "kilts" or spent individuals of the Atlantic species, in the deeper sections before going again to salt waters and remaining there until the spawning instinct again impelled them to visit the first waters.

The abraded condition of the body of the salmon when seen on the spawning-beds was for years thought to be caused by the perils of the journey to the spawning grounds, through jumping the falls, breasting the rugged and rocky ways of turbulent rapids, shouldering and crowding each other in the narrow channels, the instinct of reproduction animating them to lead rather than follow the great shoals to the spawning-beds. This theory has been abandoned by the numerous papers on the subject of the Pacific salmon that have been published, none of them so lucidly and forcibly states the facts as Bulletin 47 of the Smithsonian institution, in which are records of observations of practical students of the life histories of many fish, particularly of the salmon of the west, which are now believed to die immediately after spawning and the abrasions on their bodies to be caused by fighting each other on the beds. This seems to be certainly the fact in the case of the blueback salmon spawning in the waters of Idaho.

Give Chicago a chance to conduct its public affairs in a direct, intelligent, properly-timed manner. It can be done by a wise concentration of authority, and that can be secured only by a new charter. The amendment will be in line with economy, both city and state. Chicago's present troubles consume a great deal of a legislative session. There will be a distinct gain for the counties in letting Chicago look after itself within the wise limits of an up-to-date charter such as other large cities have, and with evident general advantage. When the amendment is passed the general assembly will be empowered to pass a law granting Chicago a special charter providing for its municipal government.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## CHANGE AMERICAN TONGUE.

### People at the St. Louis Exposition Who Have Unheard-of Pronunciation.

Who or what is responsible for a new kind of pronunciation of English which is heard at the fair? Is it southern or southwestern or southeastern? For investigation has gone far enough to make sure that it is not northern or western; and the easterners have so long been set in their accent and vernacular, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that there is no mistaking them. But when you hear some one calling the sunken garden "the sunken garden," what new differentiation of the mother tongue have we among us?

Not alone this example, but every "ah" sound of "a" has been broadened until we hear "stor" for "star," "bor" for "bar," and ladies and gentlemen beg your "pawdon" instead of your pardon, or even "pahdon," as they do in Boston and New York. The new pronunciation is not unpleasant; in many ears it is more agreeable than that prolonged utterance of "star," as if it were "stah-ur," which New York theater managers call that "disagreeable western burr" and amputate as quickly as possible from the speech of the promising pupils who eventually bloom into famous "stahs" instead of "stah-urs," as they would have pronounced it when they first came up out of the great central part of the country, the mother of many of the nation's great. But what of "stor"? In what state or region is its source? Where is the fountainhead of "pawdon" for pardon and "hawmony" for harmony? The philologists must needs do some exploring. This is getting to be a great country and a most diversified one.

It (Chicago) has the same charter in general as that which governs the city of Jacksonville or any other city of one thousand inhabitants or over. Such a charter as Chicago wants can only be obtained through an amendment to the Constitution and later by act of the legislature. This requires a majority of the votes of the whole state. We are, in fact, under existing laws compelling Chicago to work under a village charter and her competitors like New York, Philadelphia and Boston are given the widest limits to increase their population, their trade, and their improvements. If we refuse that charter it will be in the interest of foreign competitors, a thing which no sensible man will desire to do.—Jacksonville Courier.

## Pocahontas Memorial.

In commemoration of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, who died at Gravesend, England, when about to sail home to Virginia with her husband in 1616, St. George's church, in Wapping, is to have a pulpit made from wood brought from Virginia. Pocahontas is buried in the chancel of St. George's church.

## Loquacious.

She—And do you think your wife is an angel still?  
He—I would think her an angel if I ever saw her still.—Yonkers Statesman.

**ALL BROKEN DOWN.**

No Sleep—No Appetite—Just a Constant Backache.

Joseph McCauley, of 144 South St., Chicago, President of Tecumseh Lodge, says: "Two years ago my health was completely broken down. My back ached and was so lame that at times I was hardly able to dress myself. I lost my appetite and was unable to sleep. There seemed to be no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills, but four boxes of this remedy effected a complete and permanent cure. If suffering humanity knew the value of Doan's Kidney Pills, they would use nothing else, as it is the only positive cure I know."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**GIRLS SHOULD KNOW HOW**

- To make good bread.
- To keep her own room in order.
- To cut and make their own dresses.
- To care for milk and make good butter.
- To make a good home for some man.
- To make the beds fit for a king to sleep in.
- To read and speak in public, if called upon.
- To make the nicest buckwheat cakes in the world.
- To cook all kinds of meats, vegetables and fruits.
- To read good books, and to know them when she sees them.
- To sweep a room and never neglect the corners or the spaces behind the doors.
- To read and enjoy the papers of the week, especially those published for farmers.
- To be well enough posted in the everyday doings of the world to talk or write about them whenever necessary.

**TALES ABOUT TOTS.**

Caller—What's your name, little girl?  
 Little Girl—Dorothy.  
 "But what's your last name?"  
 "I don't know what it will be; I'm not married yet."  
 Kitty was dining at a neighbor's, and when she was offered the sugar cubes for her coffee she said, shyly:  
 "No, thank you; I don't care for sugar, unless it's congratulated."  
 "Come here, Bessie," said a visitor to the daughter of her hostess, "and tell me how old you are."  
 "Do you mean when I'm at home, or when I'm riding on a street car?" asked Bessie.  
 Tommy's mamma found him rummaging in the pantry. "Oh, it's you, you naughty boy!" she exclaimed. "I thought it was burglars."  
 "So do I," answered Tommy, "and I was lookin' for them."  
 "Mamma," said little Edith at dinner, "do people have wishbones like chickens?"  
 "No, dear," was the reply.  
 "Well, mamma," continued the small inquisitor, "do you 'pose chickens have everything they wish for?"

**WHAT ROME THINKS**

THE POPE'S PHYSICIAN ENDORSES AN AMERICAN REMEDY.

Dr. Lapponi Uses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in His Practice Because Results Meet His Expectations.

Dr. Lapponi, the famous physician to the Vatican, whose name has recently come so greatly to the front on account of his unremitting attention to His Holiness, the late Pope Leo XIII, and the high esteem and confidence with which he is regarded by the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X, is a man of commanding genius. He is more than a mere man of science; he is a man of original and independent mind. Untrammelled by the "etiquette" of the medical profession and having used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in his practice with good results, he freely avows the facts and endorses the value of this remedy with an authority which no one will venture to question.

**Dr. Lapponi's Letter.**

"I certify that I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple anemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation not only in the treatment of other forms of the category of anemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia and the like."  
 (Signed) GIUSEPPE LAPPONI,  
 Via dei Gracchi 332, Rome.

The "simple anemia of development," referred to by Dr. Lapponi, is of course, that tired, languid condition of young girls, whose development to womanhood is tardy and whose health, at that period, is so often imperiled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at that time is of the highest scientific authority, and it confirms the many published cases in which anemia and other diseases of the blood, as well as nervous diseases such as nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis and locomotor ataxia have been cured by these pills. They are commended to the public for their efficiency in making new blood and strengthening weak nerves. After such an endorsement they will be accepted by the medical and scientific world at their full value.



**WEDDINGS TOO EXPENSIVE.**

Costly Accessories Often Unnecessary and May Be Omitted with Perfect Propriety.

Recently a woman who has dwelt many years in the fashionable world remarked that as the years go on and the expenses—which include modern necessities—increase, in the same ratio, the requirements of an up-to-date fashionable life multiply; and these nowadays are totally different from those of even 25 years ago.

Formerly a bride's trousseau was all that she had to think about. Now, however, she finds that there are other accessories which considerably augment her expenses.

One very costly item is the expensive souvenir of the occasion in the shape of some article of jewelry which she is expected to give to each one of her bridesmaids, and often also (although this is not obligatory), some costly item of the bridesmaid's dresses, such as a hat, muff or some other accessory.

Besides these she, too, must in these latter days give a farewell dinner to her attendants and especial friends, which is generally a "hen" function, although some prefer to enliven the entertainment by the introduction of the masculine element.

All of which, taken together, forms no inconsiderable portion of the general outlay, the aggregate sum of which amounts in some cases to a small fortune.

"There is only one decent way to get out of all this," said a bride-elect recently, "and that is to have no bridesmaids at all. If you have them you are expected to do all these things, and my people find that my trousseau and wedding breakfast are quite sufficient to please the family, without all the rest of it, so I am going to cut all that out."

**Learn to Keep Your Temper.**

One of the most difficult things to do, sometimes, is to keep one's temper. A calm serenity of temper and a self-control which keeps a person unruffled amid the petty annoyances and ills of every-day life indicate the possession of perfect mental health. Nowadays people are very fond of saying so-and-so was "just mad," meaning very angry; but it would be well if temper were more often seriously regarded as madness. It may be preventable madness, but madness it is while it lasts, and there is seldom anyone who is made more unhappy by it than the person who gives way to it. In our treatment of the ill-tempered the cultivation of the art of not hearing will be very helpful. It is a useful art all through life.—N. Y. Weekly.

**Punishing Him.**

De Riter—Oh! but I wish I knew how to get back at that editor for rejecting my poems.  
 Crittiek—Send him some more of your stuff to read.—Philadelphia Press.

**PRETTY SUIT FOR AUTUMN**

It is Made So That, with a Few Alterations, It Can Also Be Worn Next Spring.

A light-weight India serge is the material in the model shown here, in color a deep navy blue, with which white moire is combined in collar and cuffs, the braiding thereon in apple green and black soutaches, with a hair line of gold following the design. The buttons continue this color scheme in enameling, showing three of the colors, white and gold predominating, the blue only in patches. The skirt is over a drop lining of navy blue taffeta, which is finished with two narrow bias ruffles, each corded in three rows; and ruffles cut in this way do not break or fray out as easily as those on the straight that are plaited, the edge of each plait wearing in slits in a very short time. The skirt itself is in 24 strips, for they can hardly be



A SERGE SUIT FOR FALL.

called gores, each stitched down with the effect of a wee tuck at seam, and each has an additional plait as it flares below knee, graduating in length towards back and giving fullness at hem without adding too much to the weight. The coat is tucked front and back in imitation of the skirt; and is double-breasted, with slight front blouse over the plain, heavily-stitched belt. The shoulder is long, the sleeve gathered at top with rather more fullness than appears below elbow, where it is drawn into the high cuff. The cuffs and collar, besides the braiding, are edged with pipings in green, blue and black, divided by threads of gold. The hat is of blue, satin finish, felt trimmed, with a coque plume, a velvet band and gilt buckle. A blue chiffon scarf is twisted around the crown, and may be tied under chin at will. The hats for early autumn wear, of chenille braid, are found in a great variety of shapes and colors. It is really a great economy to get a pretty and becoming toque or turban of this kind, and add some simple trimming, such as a coque pompon or some silk and velvet roses which, if placed at just the right angle, will give a most attractive finish, and the hat will be new and smart for the few weeks that must elapse before the winter styles are fully decided upon.—Vogue.

**CHAPTER ON COLD-SORES.**

Annoying Affection Springs from Various Causes—Easy of Treatment.

Among the most annoying of the little pin-pricks of physical life is a cold-sore, and worse still is a crop of cold-sores, says Youth's Companion. These come usually about the lips, but may appear elsewhere on the face, or even on other parts of the body. They are quite gregarious in their tendencies, one sore being almost always accompanied or followed by others.

A fever-blister or cold-sore (herpes is the scientific term) is in the nature of a blister, but is deeply seated, so that the wall is thicker and tougher than that of an ordinary blister, such as that which follows a burn, for example. There is a feeling of heat or burning for awhile preceding the eruption, and then the finger, instinctively drawn to the lip by the uncomfortable sensation, feels a hard, elastic elevation, made up of one or several closely aggregated blisters from the size of the head of a small pin to that of a pea.

If not scratched, the blisters do not break, because their walls are so thick, but gradually drip up and form thin crusts which, if not molested, will finally drop off and leave sound skin beneath. If scratched or picked the blister may be broken or the scab removed too soon, and then a very sore spot will remain for some days, or a deep and persistent crack in the lip will be formed.

When herpes comes on the face it is often quite extensive. It may appear in the form of patches of considerable size.

Herpes is thought to be one of the skin diseases of purely nervous origin, although some regard it as caused by microbes and believe it to be contagious. In some persons fever blisters, or cold sores, always come with a cold or a fever of any kind (hence the names given to the eruption), and they are so common in pneumonia as almost to constitute one of the diagnostic symptoms of that disease.

Mopping a cold sore every ten or 15 minutes with cologne water, or better, spirit of camphor, will dry it up quickly. After the scabs have formed, camphorated vaselin or zinc ointment may be applied three or four times a day. Care should be taken not to pick at the blisters, otherwise they may be converted into troublesome and painful sores.

If herpes occurs in frequent attacks the digestive system is probably at fault, and the family physician should be asked to set it right.

**SKIRT FOR WILLOWY GIRL.**

The "Cowboy" Design Is Something Special—Suggestions from Dress Expert.

There is a special skirt this year for the girl of tall and willowy figure, and another which will be becoming to the woman of generous proportions. At least, this is the division of what are considered the two best styles shown in the dressmaking convention, which has been made by an expert Chicago modiste, says the Tribune.

"The 'cowboy skirt' so much exploited by the convention," said this modiste, "is something which can be easily carried out by the home dressmaker in spite of its elaborate effect, and is a style which mothers should copy for their slender daughters. It is also an ideal skirt for the tall high school girl as well as for the older sister. In spite of its 'swirls' and 'fan plaits,' which look so complex, it is really simple of construction.

"You remember 'godets,' do you not? Well, the 'cowboy skirt,' for all its high sounding name, is made by simply attaching 'godets' to every seam and to the middle of every gore, of a simple nine-gored skirt. If the person is quite tall they should be carried up nearly to the hip in the middle of the gores, and to the knee length at the seams. For a shorter person they should not be carried quite so high. They are made like a double box plait, about two inches wide, which is stitched and pressed and allowed to flare about half way from the bottom. It is a boon to the woman who understands how much easier it is to attach kilt effects than to plait them into a gown, and another good thing about it is that it can be easily adapted to any good skirt pattern of nine gores.

"I should advise the woman who does her own dressmaking, or has it done in the house, to select the four-gored skirt for herself, if she is at all stout. It will lessen her size on account of its seam down the front, and it has possibilities for adapting to most any style. It can be shirred a little on the hips and it can be changed by putting a box plait either in the middle of the front or down each side. The beauty of it is that though it is seven yards around the bottom, it is narrow enough at the hips to be becoming to even the stoutest person."

**Pumpkin Marmalade.**

Cut a ripe, yellow pumpkin into large pieces, pare, scrape out the seeds, and then weigh. To every pound allow a pound of sugar and an orange or lemon. Grate the pumpkin on a coarse grater, and put into a preserving kettle with the sugar, the grated rind of the orange or lemon, and the strained juice. Let it boil slowly, stirring frequently and skimming well until you have a smooth, thick marmalade. While still hot pour it into glass or china jars or tumblers, filling not quite full. When cold, pour over the top a covering of melted paraffin, cover with the lid or brown paper, and keep in a cool, dark place.—People's Home Journal.

**Good Beverage.**

Buttermilk is said to be very fattening, and is a good beverage for sedentary people, since it corrects certain physical disabilities. Hot buttermilk is recommended for colds.—N. Y. Post.



Young women may avoid much sickness and pain, says Miss Alma Pratt, if they will only have faith in the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was completely run down, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.  
 "I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—MISS ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.

**FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO YOUNG GIRLS.**

All young girls at this period of life are earnestly invited to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice; she has guided in a motherly way hundreds of young women; her advice is freely and cheerfully given, and her address is Lynn, Mass.

Judging from the letters she is receiving from so many young girls Mrs. Pinkham believes that our girls are often pushed altogether too near the limit of their endurance nowadays in our public schools and seminaries.

Nothing is allowed to interfere with studies, the girl must be pushed to the front and graduated with honor; often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality,—often it is never recovered.

**A Young Chicago Girl Saved from Despair.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to thank you for the help and benefit I have received through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. When I was about seventeen years old I suddenly seemed to lose my usual good health and vitality. Father said I studied too hard, but the doctor thought different and prescribed tonics, which I took by the quart without relief. Reading one day in the paper of Mrs. Pinkham's great cures, and finding the symptoms described answered mine, I decided I would give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I did not say a word to the doctor; I bought it myself, and took it according to directions regularly for two months, and I found that I gradually improved, and that all pains left me, and I was my old self once more.—LILLIE E. SIMOLAIE, 17 E. 22d St., Chicago Ill."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one sure remedy to be relied upon at this important period in a young girl's life; with it she can go through with courage and safety the work she must accomplish, and fortify her physical well being so that her future life may be insured against sickness and suffering.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

**Just Wanted to Arrive.**

After Eugene Field's return from his first trip to Europe, where he "spent his patrimony like a prince," and before he went to Denver, he had a little close personal experience with hard times. One day he walked into a leading St. Louis hotel, and, squaring himself before the register, inscribed his name in his well-known copper-plate chirography. The clerk had never heard of him, but he read the name with a quick glance, and said: "Do you wish a room, Mr. Field?" "No," was the answer. "Dinner?" "No." "Then may I ask what you do want?" continued the clerk. "I just wanted to arrive," replied Field, solemnly; "I had not arrived at a good hotel for many months. I feel better. Thank you," and he stalked out with long, heavy strides.—San Francisco Argonaut.

**Rates Lower and Service Equal to the Best, to All Points East**

via the Nickel Plate Road. Up-to-date train service consisting of Three Thru Express Trains daily made up of modern day coaches and superb dining and sleeping cars offering a quick and comfortable trip to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston and intermediate stations. Individual club meals served in Dining Cars at prices ranging from 30 cents to \$1.00 per car, for each person. Also service "a la carte." Coffee and sandwiches served to passengers in their seats by waiters. Special attention given to ladies traveling alone or accompanied by children. No excess fares charged on any train. Stop over at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake allowed on all tickets. All trains arrive at and depart from the new La Salle Street station, Chicago. For rates, routes, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen. Agt., No. 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

An anxious mother once brought her son to Princeton and consigned him to the tender care of the president, Francis L. Patton. With great seriousness he accepted the charge and said to the mother: "We guarantee satisfaction or return the boy."—Success.

**Kansas City Southern By Special Excursion**

Sept. 13, 20 and 27, Oct. 4 and 18, 1904, to Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas, very low one-way and round trip rates.

For further information, write to S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

"I suppose you have spent a great deal of money for pictures." "Heaps of it," answered Mr. Cumrox. "What is the most expensive picture in your collection?" "Photograph of a titled son-in-law to put in the family album."—Washington Star.

I am sure Flee's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

In summer a man thinks that he would rather tend the furnace. In winter he thinks that he would rather run the lawn mower. This is a queer world, anyhow.—Boston Globe.

**DO YOU COUGH**  
 DON'T DELAY  
 TAKE  
**KEMP'S BALSAM**  
 THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and 60 cents.

**NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST**  
 YOU WILL FIND  
**TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING EVERYWHERE.**  
 The best material, skilled workmen and fifty-seven years experience have made TOWER'S Jackets, Coats and Hats famous the world over. They are made black or yellow for all kinds of wet work, and every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All reliable dealers sell them. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited, TORONTO, CANADA.

**Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers**

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 15, in which is described the best territory in this country for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at St. Louis, Mo., requesting a copy of "Circular No. 15."

**WATER CURE FOR**  
 GIBBS' WATER CURE FOR  
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One Year \$1.00, Six Months .60, Single Copy 20c

Advertising rates made known on application. Has for the largest circulation of any newspaper published in Hamilton county.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET

For President, ALTON BROOKS PARKER, Of New York. For Vice-President, HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS, Of West Virginia. For Congress, ADOLF SUMMERLIN, Of Missouri.

STATE TICKET.

Governor.....LAWRENCE B. STRINGER, Lieutenant Governor.....THOS. F. FEENE, Secretary of State.....FRANK E. DOOLING, Attorney General.....ALBERT WATSON, Treasurer.....CHAS. S. THOMAS, Auditor.....REUBEN O. SPANGLE

COUNTY TICKET.

For Circuit Clerk.....E. A. SILVER, For State Attorney.....ART W. LUX, For Coroner.....T. F. HARRIS, For Surveyor.....B. B. HAYDON

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING

At Shelbyville, Monday, Oct. 17, 1904, Both Day and Night.

The following noted speakers will be present and discuss the political issues, at Shelbyville, Illinois, Monday, October 17, 1904, day and night:

Hon. Lawrence B. Stringer, candidate for governor.

Hon. C. B. Thomas, candidate for state treasurer.

Hon. Adolph Summerlin, candidate for congress.

Hon. G. A. Fraser, candidate for state board of equalization.

Everybody is cordially invited to attend this meeting. The speaking will be held on the streets of Shelbyville, if the weather will permit. If the weather is bad the meetings will be held in the public halls of the city.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } as

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLAZIER, (Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS.

Frisco's special homeseekers' excursions to the south and southeast, Oct. 11 and Nov. 15.

If you are contemplating a trip to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee or Virginia, in the near future, it will pay you to wait until above dates, on which you can secure tickets to points in above territory at rate of one-fifth less than one fare for the round trip, same being good for going passage 15 days, during which time you may stop over at any point within the homeseekers' territory, and return limit good twenty-one days from date of sale. The undersigned will be pleased to give you all the information possible as to the new Frisco train service and connections, which cannot be best. W. F. BURNETTE, Agent.

ONE OF MANY.

H. A. Tisdale, of Summertown, S. C. suffered for twenty years with piles. Specialists were employed and many remedies used but relief and permanent good was found only in the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. This is only one of many many cures that have been effected by this wonderful remedy. In buying Witch Hazel Salve it is only necessary to see that you get the genuine DeWitt's made by E. C. DeWitt & Co. in Chicago, and a cure is certain. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures all kinds of piles, cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, tetter, ringworm, skin diseases, etc. Sold by all druggists.

LOOK AT LABEL ON YOUR PAPER.

In order that all subscribers to THE HERALD may be promptly and correctly credited for all subscriptions and settlements on THE HERALD, please call at the office for a personal interview. It is possible to bring your receipts, or any other evidence you may have, if you think the label date is wrong, that we may have a chance to make corrections. Where such a large number as the list, mistakes will sometimes occur.

HOW MR. ROOSEVELT MODESTLY REPLIED TO THE NOTIFICATION OF HIS NOMINATION.



-Denver News.

UNMUZZLED ROOSEVELT

The Lord of the Big Stick Still Shouting Jingoism.

SEES ENEMIES IN EVERY BUSH.

The Accidental President, Who Assumes to Be Lord Protector of the Western Hemisphere, Would Become Guardian of the Universe. Meantime the Trusts Are Intrenched at Washington.

"If continued in power," says President Roosevelt in his letter of acceptance, "we shall continue our foreign policy and our handling of the navy on exactly the same lines in the future as in the past." And again, "I should be derelict in my duty if I used a false construction of the constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity or as an excuse for governmental impotence."

There speaks the natural, un-muzzled Roosevelt, who announced in his Cuban letter:

If a nation knows how to act with decency in industrial and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Brutal wrongdoers or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society may finally require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the United States cannot ignore this duty, but it remains true that our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. All that we ask is that they shall govern themselves well and be prosperous and orderly.

The country knows now what to expect, and if it gives the president a mandate to swing his "big stick" over the heads of the world in general, and the western hemisphere in particular, it will do so with its eyes open.

Mr. Roosevelt boasts that his foreign policy of universal meddlings has been "not only highly advantageous to the United States, but hardly less advantageous to the world as a whole." Who authorized him to look after the interests of "the world as a whole?" The accidental occupant of the presidency of the United States, he assumed the functions of lord protector of the western hemisphere. Are we to add to that the title of guardian of the universe?

No former president ever thought it his duty to regulate the affairs of "the world as a whole." No great foreign statesman ever felt under any such obligation. Bismarck, Gladstone, Thiers, even Chamberlain, found ample occupation in promoting the welfare of their own nations. Washington, whose mind was broad enough to include all humanity in its scope, limited his efforts for mankind to the modest task of furnishing an example of pure, efficient democratic government at home which the rest of the world could take as a model. He strenuously opposed the policy of meddling in affairs that did not directly concern us.

President Roosevelt sees enemies behind every bush. He insists that we shall be unable to protect our citizens if we reduce our regular army, because the heed paid to our protests will be exactly proportionate to the belief in our ability to make these protests effective should the need arise. The clear implication is that national strength and influence are exactly proportionate to the size of the organized military forces. Therefore Spain, with 111,000 regular troops and \$40,100 trained reserves, must inspire a fraction over five times as much respect among foreign governments as is given to the United States, with 63,007 regulars and 124,615 organized militiamen.

The navy is "the most potent guarantee of peace," shouts the president, "chiefly because it is formidable and ready for use." Ready for use against whom? Can Mr. Roosevelt name a single European power that would be so insane as ever to think of aggression or war on the United States, its food provider and best customer, while surrounded by armed enemies at home? What possible "use" can we have for a navy now? except for the purpose of carrying out that unwelcome over South America outlined in the Cuban letter and that policy of Asiatic domination propounded in the present letter of acceptance?

For carrying out that unwelcome over South America outlined in the Cuban letter and that policy of Asiatic domination propounded in the present letter of acceptance?

If we are looking for the enemies of the republic they are easy to find, but they are not such as the army and navy can repel. They are here at home. They are the race prejudice between 9,000,000 negroes, half of them illiterate, and their white neighbors; the ignorance, greed, corruption and lawlessness that taint the electorate; the officials that sell their trusts, and the conscienceless capitalists that buy. While we are sending warships to Smyrna these public enemies are entrenched in Washington. The president has sent his late private secretary to solicit the aid of some of the worst of them.

If a cotton planter whose crops were infested with boll weevil should stand guard at his front gate with a club to protect his fields against grizzly bears he could congratulate himself upon furnishing a perfect imitation of the statesmanship for which Theodore Roosevelt asks a vote of approval from the American people.—New York World.

ENGLAND'S PATRON SAINT.

He Was Born in Palestine and Was Beheaded in 302.

St. George, the patron saint of England, was born at Lydda, but brought up in Cappadocia. He was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian and, being a man of great courage, was a favorite, but as he complained to the emperor of his severities toward the Christians and argued in their defense he was put in prison and beheaded April 23, 302. St. Jerome mentions him in one of his "Martyrologies," and in the following century there were many churches named to his honor. In regard to his connection with England, Ashmole, in his "History of the Order of the Garter," says that King Arthur in the sixth century placed the picture of St. George on his banners, and Selden tells us he was patron saint of England in the Saxon times.

It is quite certain that the council of Oxford in 1222 commanded his festival to be observed in England as a holiday of lesser rank, and in 1390 he was adopted as the patron of the Order of the Garter. The dragon slain by St. George is simply a common allegory to express the triumph of the Christian hero over evil, which John the Evangelist beheld under the image of the dragon.

Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall," asserts that the patron saint of England was George of Cappadocia, but the character of this assertion has been fully disproved by Papebroch, Milner and others.—Exchange.

ARTIST AND ARTISAN.

What It Is That Measures the Difference Between Them.

"My son is going to be an artist," said a proud father. "He does not need to study a lot of scientific rubbish."

Perhaps this father does not know that what he calls "scientific rubbish" measures the difference between the artisan and an artist, the difference between mediocrity and excellence. It was what this man called "scientific rubbish" which made the difference between the works of Michael Angelo and those of a hundred other artists of his day who have gone into oblivion. It was this "scientific rubbish"—studying anatomy for a dozen years—that gave immortality to the statues of Moses and David and to his paintings the "Last Judgment" and "The Story of Creation."

Many an artist of real ability has failed to produce any great work of art because of his ignorance of just such "scientific rubbish." Of what good is an artistic temperament or genius to the sculptor who does not know the origin, the insertion and the contour of the various muscles, who is not thoroughly familiar with the human anatomy? Michael Angelo thought it worth while to spend a great deal of time upon the anatomy of a horse and upon abstract mathematics.—Success.

WATSON'S WORDS. REPUBLICAN MONEY BACK ON THE POPULIST CAMPAIGN?

Though Thomas E. Watson in his speech accepting the Populist nomination for President at Cooper Union, New York, on August 18, said that Roosevelt "stands for those governmental principles which, in my judgment, are hurrying this Republic into a sordid despotism of wealth," the full speech is being sent broadcast as a Republican document.

The New York World states that the Republicans are hoping by this means to estrange "the voters of the Bryan Democrats from the National Democratic ticket."

"A Populist campaign in this state," continues the World, "is to be made with a plentiful supply of funds, and a state organization, it is said. It is openly intimated that there are not a few Republicans who would subscribe liberally to the Populist cause, for the purpose of deflecting Bryan votes from Parker."

"In this connection it is announced that Thomas E. Watson is to deliver forty speeches in doubtful states, and, strangely enough, at the precise points where they might be expected to do most harm to the Democratic ticket. Mr. Watson has been in frequent consultation with a number of men here about his plans. Some of these men were formerly closely identified with Bryan."

In connection with the efforts of Populists to aid Mr. Roosevelt, Democrats are citing this trenchant paragraph from Mr. Roosevelt's pamphlet on the campaign of 1896:

"Thrift, industry, and business energy are qualities which are quite incompatible with true Populistic feeling. Payment of debt, like the suppression of riots, is abhorrent to the Populistic mind. Such conduct strikes the Populist as immoral."

WOOL, COTTON AND SHODDY.

When the American farmer pays one-third more for farm machinery, barbed wire, nails, binding twine and a good many other things that he buys than the same products are sold for to the farmer in Europe, he discovers that high trust prices have their drawbacks as well as their advantages. As long as high prices were confined to wheat, cotton and corn, the farmer had the best of it, but now the trusts have forced up the cost of living, which includes nearly everything the farmer does not produce, the profit made off the farm is less than when prices, all around, were much lower. The quality of clothing is not nearly so good as it was some years ago; the "all-wool and a yard wide" cloth is a thing of the past; it is now nearly all cotton and 33 inches wide, as anyone can discover by measuring it and picking even what is called fine goods to pieces and closely examining it. The high protective duty on wool has led the manufacturer to imitate wool with cotton, so that only an expert can discover the difference. This wonderful apparent transformation of cotton is called the mercerizing process, and the combine that is producing it is realizing vast profits. There is no protective duty on cotton, so the difference in price between cotton and wool is wide apart; the first named being worth eleven cents a pound, and wool about twenty-five cents. Thus, although the protective tariff on wool is the highest on record, 11 cents a pound on unscoured and 22 cents on scoured, since 1897, the price of wool has been much lower than under any other high tariff. Yet, the farmers have not made money on their sheep, to judge by the great decrease in the number raised, reported by the Agricultural Department. The enormous duty on wool has induced the manufacturers to find a substitute, the mercerized cotton and shoddy. The shoddy mills of Cleveland and elsewhere were never more prosperous than under the present tariff. So the farmers have been selling their wool at a low price and buying mercerized cotton and shoddy at a high price, when they bought a suit of clothes or any fabric supposed to be manufactured of wool. These are some of the beauties of the high protective tariff, and how it protects the farmer.

Since the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, the deficit of receipts of the government from all sources has been \$24,000,000 less than the expenditures. If the same rate of loss is continued for the next ten months the deficit will amount to \$124,000,000 for the full fiscal year. It may not amount to more than half that sum, but whatever it proves to be shows the wasteful extravagance of the present administration.

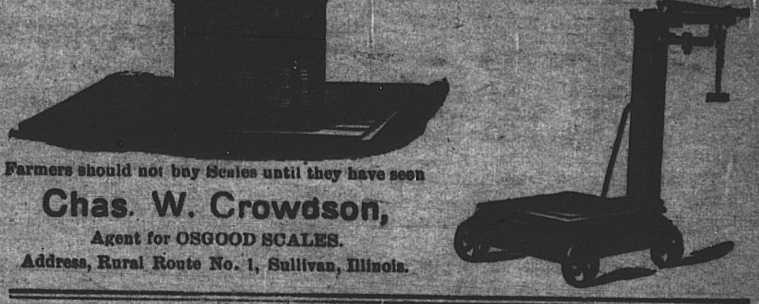
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the Roosevelt administration expended \$177,000,000 more than the last year of the Democratic administration, and this was only counting the amounts in three appropriation bills out of seven, namely, the Army, Navy, and Civil and Miscellaneous. That extraordinary extravagance will be exceeded this year, for the appropriations made by Congress exceed last year's expenditures by nearly \$20,000,000.

DR. FENNER'S Kidney AND Backache Cure

Also Purifies the Blood. Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations FREE. "This is to certify that I was laid up with Sciatic Rheumatism 15 months, being unable during that time to perform any labor and had paid out \$500 to physicians without benefit. Being advised by a friend to try Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure I did so and 6 bottles cured me. Since then I have recommended it to hundreds suffering with kidney troubles and the result has been a cure in every case. O. S. SPEAR, Bloomington, Ill. Sold by Druggists, 50c and \$1. Ask for Dr. Fenner's Almanac or Cook Book—Free.

ST. VITUS' DANCE. "We have sold many dozens of Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific and every case has been cured by it. It is a blessing. ALLEN-OLARK DRUG CO., Akron, O."

SOLD BY PATE & CO.



Farmers should not buy Seales until they have seen Chas. W. Crowson, Agent for OSGOOD SCALES. Address, Rural Route No. 1, Sullivan, Illinois.

MISSOURI FARMS.

For Sale or Exchange, From 10 acres to 200-acre tracts of the best land in Shelby, Macon and Monroe counties.

This land is now rapidly advancing in value. It is now selling from \$30 TO \$75 PER ACRE. As an investment you can't beat it. To live on and farm, no land is better. Corn 50 to 60 bu. per acre. Wheat, 30 to 50 bu. per acre. Oats, 30 to 60 bu. per acre. Timothy two to three tons per acre. Good railroad facilities; good schools and churches; no saloons in the county. Come in and be one of us to get rich. Land will advance 25 per cent. the next twelve months. Write to

J. O. STRIBLING & COMPANY, Clarence, Missouri.

Michigan For Fishermen. If you are a follower of Isaac Walton and have never taken a camping trip to Michigan, call on the undersigned and ask him for some of his fishing and hunting booklets. They will tell you where fish of the gamiest kind can be found. Then take a week or two off and follow instructions in those booklets and you will have tales to tell when you get back that will make one's mouth water. Railroad tickets at practically HALF RATES. To all northern resorts are now in effect, and you will be surprised how cheaply a trip of this kind can be made. W. F. BURNETTE, Phone 132. Agent. FRISCO SYSTEM Chicago & Eastern Illinois

Many who formerly smoked 10¢ Cigars now smoke LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER STRAIGHT 5¢ CIGAR

W. D. B. PHYSICIANS endorse the W. D. B. Erect Form corset. That's because the Erect Form is founded on the natural figure—assisting instead of hindering its fullest development. The Erect Form throws out the chest—flattens the abdomen—braces the back and rounds off hips and bust into graceful, modish lines. More than 40 different models, each style designed for a different figure. Your dealer carries the Erect Form in stock at prices upward from \$2.00. WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers 377-379 Broadway, New York

ED. PINAUB'S ELIAS DE FRANCE. A bouquet of freshly cut lilies in one drop of this exquisite perfume. Used for Bath and Handkerchiefs, 6 ounce bottle, \$1.00; 3 ounce bottle, 50c. SOLD EVERYWHERE. PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUB, American Branch ED. PINAUB BUILDING, New York. 18 Place Vendôme, Paris.

SALE BILLS. We print them on short notice.

## JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER

Former Representative and former Governor of Tennessee. It is an able, dignified and virile document. Judge Parker meets the issues in a square, straightforward manner that cannot help appealing to the American people.

Strong, Manly, Dignified.

Representative Gooch, of Kentucky—There can be but one opinion concerning Judge Parker's letter of acceptance. It is a strong, manly, dignified statement, free from personal abuse, explicit on every issue before the people and dodging none. It ought to win the party thousands of votes, and in my opinion it will. It should only be necessary to put into the hands of the non-partisan voter a copy of Roosevelt's vainglorious letter and then that of Judge Parker. I can hardly see how any American citizen could prefer the bragging, boasting Theodore Roosevelt to Alton B. Parker.

Will Appeal to the Independent Voters

William F. Harrity (Philadelphia), ex-National Democratic Chairman—Judge Parker, in his letter of acceptance, clearly stated and defined the issues involved in the present campaign. I do not believe that any Democrat will dissent from the views therein expressed. His more pronounced stand upon the tariff question ought to meet with unqualified approval of all Democrats. I feel confident, too, that Judge Parker's letter will appeal to independent voters throughout the country, especially in the close and doubtful States.

Masterly Presentation.

Charles F. Donnelly (Philadelphia), Democratic City Chairman—Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is a strong and masterly presentation of the issues of the present campaign from a Democratic viewpoint, and the favorable impression produced by his "gold standard" telegram has been greatly strengthened by the tenor of his letter.

Issues Clearly and Ably Defined.

Patrick McCarren (Brooklyn)—All the issues before the country have been very clearly and ably defined by Judge Parker. He has taken no equivocal ground anywhere. His letter has brought out more clearly than ever the importance of a change in our Gov-

ernment.

Superb.

Thomas Targart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee—Judge Parker's letter is superb. The instant effect it has upon the country is shown by the large number of telegrams I have received to-day congratulating the country and the party upon such splendid letter. These telegrams come from Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, Delaware and many other States. I expect that the campaign will go forward with greater enthusiasm as soon as the letter is generally read.

Rebuke to Bullies.

Samuel Untermyer (New York)—The letter is a calm, masculine, judicial presentation of the issues that will appeal to the intelligent and conservative of the country. The polite rebuke administered to our bluffing President on the laws of trusts will meet with general approval. What a pity that Judge Parker's sense of dignity would not permit him to properly characterize the performance.

Strong and Convincing.

J. Edward Swanstrom (New York)—Judge Parker's eloquent letter of acceptance fittingly opens the Democratic campaign. It is a patriotic and statesmanlike document, particularly strong and convincing in the statement of the issues from a Democratic standpoint, and is sure to bring inspiration and encouragement to the Democratic cause.

Letter of a Statesman.

Mayor Collins (Boston)—It is the letter of a statesman, grounded in the fundamental principles upon which our institutions rest. All the expression is "safe and sane" and worthy of the hour. I hope it will be read and pondered by every voter, and I feel sure it will make a profound impression upon every thinking and patriotic man.

Vim, Force and Positiveness.

"Judge Parker's letter," said Senator Stone, of Missouri, "will put new life into our campaign. It was the very thing needed. It will give the people something to think about. It has vim and force and sufficient positiveness to satisfy those critics who have said that Judge Parker was too mild and gentle to contest with a man like Roosevelt. This document is an inspiration to Democracy."

Wine Appreciation and Admiration.

Congressman John H. Keilher (Boston)—Like every word he has uttered, and every line written upon the political issues of the day, Judge Parker's letter at once commands approbation and wins admiration. It is a clear, concise, comprehensive statement, contrasted with the self-satisfied, blustering declaration of President Roosevelt, it further emphasizes, if such a thing is possible, the marked difference in the make-up of the candidates.

Courageous and Convincing.

De Lancey Nicoll (New York)—The letter presents the issues in so forcible a way that no one can fail to understand them. It is clear, courageous and convincing. It reveals its author to the country as a thoroughly equipped candidate for the Presidential office, conversant with all public questions, and as a man who makes no sacrifice of principle for votes, but who, believing that he is right, will remain steadfast to the end.

## HIT A SORE SPOT.

Discrimination Against Home Buyers and Favoring Foreigners.

The Democratic charge that the American people are paying higher prices for articles of domestic manufacture than are paid by foreigners for identical articles exported from the United States has hit the G. O. P. in a sore spot. This subject is gone into very thoroughly in the Democratic Campaign book, where it is shown that Americans are compelled to pay from ten to thirty per cent. more for articles made in this country by "protected" manufacturers, than is paid by Europeans and Asiatics for identically the same articles made here and shipped abroad. Many instances of such discrimination against our home people are cited, particularly in the lines of agricultural implements and builders' hardware.

To break the force of this charge the State Department prints a string of statements made by American Consuls in European countries, in which it is alleged that manufacturers in England and Germany also sell manufactured articles abroad cheaper than they do at home. It is plain that these statements were put forth under orders from the Administration, and that little care was taken to have them accurate. But even if it be true that European manufacturers sell their "surplus odds and ends" abroad at reduced prices, as one Consul says they do, of what interest is that to the average American who is held up by our "protection" manufacturers and compelled to pay, not for "odds and ends" but for his farming tools and implements, his engines and machinery, and scores of other articles, from ten to thirty per cent. more than his European brother has to pay to the same manufacturer for like articles?

The American people are not complaining because manufacturers ship their "odds and ends" to foreign countries and sell them at low prices. Their complaint is that they are discriminated against in favor of the foreigners; that they are being robbed right and left by manufacturers who shield themselves behind the Dingley tariff.

## MARRING IN THE ARMY.

Class Distinction to Be Fostered by Corbin's Proposition.

General Corbin's idea that army life should be governed as a social and aristocratic organism was probably imbibed in Germany, where the General appeared on dress parade a year or so

ago. It is at least a minor step in the President's grand march toward full-fledged "imperialism."

In brief, General Corbin proposes that no officer in the army shall marry without the authority of the Secretary of War, and not then unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary, that his income will be sufficient to support himself and his family. Such a rule prevails in Germany, with the result that a lot of rich, and in many cases, silly girls, have been brought into army circles; class distinction has been fostered and army officers there have become indolent, insolent and profligate.

The best army officers in the world have been bred in this country and without interference by the Government in their private domestic affairs. The great American generals were, as a rule, married men, having families dependent upon them, and although their salaries were small in comparison with those paid to officers of like rank now, they contrived to get along and usually do something better than make both ends meet. Yankee soldiers have been accustomed to go into battle to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and this custom is likely to be kept up long after General Corbin shall have ceased to ape the customs so dear to the heart of the Kaiser and his would-be rival, President Roosevelt.

## ROUSES SUSPICION.

Everlasting Habit of Republicans of Grasping Credit For All Good.

Claiming all virtues for the Republican party, and telling what "we" have done does not stop criticism, but, rather, tends to arouse suspicion that the charges made against Republican policies and practice cannot be disproved. That the tariff-fostered trusts are plundering the people by greatly increasing the cost of living is too patent for a bold denial to count with a voter, who is paying from thirty to forty per cent. more for necessities of living than in 1897.

Claiming that wages have been advanced at the same ratio as the cost of living will not convince the workman that has had his wages reduced that prosperity is rampant, although Roosevelt may boast and Fairbanks smilingly may say so.

Standing pat may suit the trusts, but claiming that everything is so favorable under Republican policies that no change is needed is poor consolation for those who find themselves being plundered by the trusts, with their income standing still so that their ability to pay has decreased one-third. It is easy to claim, but difficult to explain when the facts are against you.

## German Citizens Rallying.

The Republican newspapers of Chicago are using columns of valuable space in hysterical efforts to prove that Carl Schurz is a "has been," and utterly without influence among German-Americans. Meanwhile the coming of Mr. Schurz is awaited with the greatest interest by German-Americans who are daily enrolling by hundreds in the German-American Parker leagues.

## Parker Stood Up.

One of the most striking instances of the appreciation of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance was its reception in Wall Street. Brokers who had been betting on the outcome of the election, offering long odds in favor of Roosevelt, after reading the letter prepared by Judge Parker, reduced the odds they had been giving and Parker stood up materially.

## PULITZER'S CHARGES.

WHY ROOSEVELT MADE A MURDER OF CORPORATIONS.

George R. Cortelyou Tapping Corporations For Campaign Funds a Grave Question.

Your record in your own words, Mr. President, shows that you began your crusade for the regulation of the great corporations with an insistent appeal for "Publicity in the interests of the public." You assumed determinedly to vindicate the people's right to "inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce," even if it were necessary to amend the Constitution of the United States, believing, with many corporation lawyers of your own party, and of the Democratic party, for that matter—that the Sherman law was unconstitutional. You demanded this "Publicity" as a right from all corporations affected by the law, and "not as a favor from some corporations."

Your persistence in a good cause finally triumphed. Congress, under the pressure of the public opinion that you had so skillfully directed, enacted the legislation you asked for. It created a Department of Commerce, with a Bureau of Corporations. It extended the scope of the Interstate Commerce law to forbid the giving or receiving of rebates. It passed an act providing for the special advancement in the United States courts of cases arising under the anti-trust laws. It gave you the extraordinary, the unprecedented appropriation of \$500,000 to enforce statutes prohibiting combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade.

The first thing to do, as you said in your speech at Wheeling, was to "find out the facts." Your initial step was to appoint as your Secretary of Commerce your private secretary, George B. Cortelyou. The Bureau of Corporations was organized February 26, 1903—more than nineteen months, more than eighty weeks—exactly 583 days ago—yes, exactly Five Hundred and Eighty-three Days ago.

Will you kindly tell the country: 1. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, how much more does the public know about the conduct and management of these

corporations than it did at the beginning of the 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what single witness has been subpoenaed?

2. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what single witness has been compelled to testify?

3. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what documentary evidence has been produced?

4. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what corporation manager has been compelled to testify under oath as to secret rebates on freight charges or other acts of conspiracy in restraint of trade?

5. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what does the public know about the work of this Bureau of Publicity?

Is there a corroboration in the United States, Mr. President, whose affairs are administered in greater secrecy than are the affairs of your Bureau of Corporations, which was created to afford "Publicity in the interest of the public?"

Does the public know any less about the internal workings of the Standard Oil Company, for example, than it does about the internal workings of this Bureau of Corporations?

Yet in your letter of acceptance you have—may I call it the magnificent audacity—to declare of the related the Bureau of Corporations, which, you say, has been administered "with entire efficiency," gave you the unique, the extraordinary appropriation of \$500,000 to enforce existing laws against corporations.

What is your record in the expenditure of this money? About \$26,000 of it has been spent for the purpose to which it was appropriated. The rest has been lying idle in the Treasury for 583 days.

Do you mean to say that you are in possession of all the "data" as to the organization, conduct and management of the business of these corporations? It was to collect such data that the bureau was created.

Do you mean to say that this information, or so much thereof as you have required, has been "made public," as the law says it "shall be"? It was to insure such publicity that you asked for this legislation.

On the contrary, Mr. President, is it not true that not one word, not one syllable, not one letter has ever appeared of that proper publicity about which you talk so glibly?

But when your Presidential campaign began and Mr. Cortelyou had learned all he needed to know of the secret business affairs of the great corporations, you made this Grand Inquisitor of Corporations Chairman of your National Committee.

And why? Was Mr. Cortelyou a member of the National Committee? No. Was he a member of any committee, State or local? No. Had he any reputation or experience as a campaign manager? No. Did the veteran politicians of your party desire his appointment? No. Was there—could there be—any reason for his appointment except that he knows from "diligent investigation" the business secrets of these great corporations upon which you depend for your campaign fund?

You will pardon a delicate question, Mr. President, but when the most intelligent Mr. Cortelyou goes out to collect money for your campaign fund, after spending the night in your hospitable home, is it conceivable that these corporations do not assume that he represents in a peculiarly personal manner the President of the United States?

Convincing.

Herman Ellder (New York)—I consider Judge Parker's letter strong and convincing.

## THE FARMER'S DOLLAR.

What Providence Gave and What Congress is Taking Away.

The people cannot be fooled all the time. Facts are stubborn. Whip them around as you will, smash them, disguise them; they will, nevertheless, come out to bear witness to the truth. The Republican party seeks to fool the people. It has sought to mask facts, to disguise them. The Democratic party seeks to replace the facts before the people that they may bear witness to the truth. The people want the truth.

The Republican party claims that the so-called "era of prosperity" is due to the wisdom of party policy in enacting tariff and other legislation.

President Roosevelt has endeavored to portray "prosperity" by stating in his letter of acceptance that wages have been increased during the last few years in greater proportion than the cost of living.

Now, the facts refute the President's statement. These facts are derived from statistics—from records. They show that the increase in wages is twelve per cent., the increase in the cost of living is thirty-seven per cent. Therefore, before the "era of prosperity" the man who earned \$1.50 a day could buy goods as they valued to the amount of \$1.50; during the "era of prosperity" the same man received for the same labor \$1.68, but the same goods would cost him \$2.35; or, putting it in another way, where one dollar's worth of labor was worth one dollar's worth of merchandise before the era, during "the last few years," President Roosevelt's years of prosperity, one dollar's worth of labor was worth seventy-one and a half cents' worth of merchandise.

The farmer, the hired man, the miner, the day laborer, the mechanic in every department of industry, the bookkeeper, clerk and shop girl to-day finds that "everything is dearer." The rule admits of no exceptions. Labor receives its wages in money. At the counter the value of the dollar when it is to be exchanged for merchandise has shrunk in its purchasing power to seventy-one and one-half cents.

It is a fact that conditions favorable to this Nation became apparent in 1897; conditions which to-day should have blessed farmer, manufacturer and merchant, laborer, clerk and mechanic. Even a Republican Congress and a Republican President have

ruined the favorable conditions. It is a fact that in 1897, by reason of the failures of the wheat crop in the Argentine and Southern Russia, the harbors of New York and Boston were filled with vessels seeking wheat for Great Britain and Europe. Wheat leaped to \$1 per bushel. Millions in gold, the purchase money, flowed in to the country. The farmers bought merchandise of all kinds. This started "the boom." Factories and mills became busy, railroads were choked with freight and the labor markets were emptied of the unemployed. This was due to Providence that gave the country abundant crops when all the earth, elsewhere, failed to supply breadstuffs.

But the farmer working in his fields to produce this wealth little thought that if Providence had come to his assistance by providing him high prices for his wheat that his fellow man would exact higher prices from him for the merchandise he required. Yet this is what a Republican Congress did. By its protective tariff it shut the gates of the Nation to foreign competition, by its patronage of manufacturers it enabled them to combine, and so prices for manufactured goods were advanced and imposed on the farmer. Thus by the tariff and trusts was tribute wrung from the farmer.

Every farmer's wife knows what she paid eight years ago and she knows what she is forced to pay to-day. Every farmer knows what he then paid and what he now pays. If to-day the farmer sells his wheat, corn and rye, his steer, sheep and hogs at a good price, it is no reason for his being compelled to pay higher prices for his merchandise. There is no reason, save that of the tariff and the trusts, that he should and his dollar is only exchangeable for seventy-one and a half cents of the protected manufactured goods.

Of course, a high tariff fills the Treasury.

Of course, it takes much money to rebuild and refurbish the White House and to rebuild and refurbish the President's yacht Mayflower—but it comes pretty hard on the American farmer to reduce his dollar to seventy-one and a half cents.

Shows the Fraud of It.

How the tariff operates and the trusts give our own people the worst of it can hardly be better illustrated than in the case of steel rails sold in Canada and the United States. There is a railway which runs along the border between the two countries, sometimes in its course being on this side and sometimes across the border. It is remarkable that rails for use on the Canadian side of the railway are sold for \$21 a ton, while those for use on the American side cost the same road \$28 a ton. This is the case of one road. The New York Central is another railway which has to undergo the same experience illustrative of the inequalities of the protective tariff system, and how it operates against the very people it proposes to protect.

"Telegram" Not Fooled.

The New York Evening Telegram declines to be fooled by the absurd boasts of the inspired organs of the G. O. P. Not only does this enterprising and wide-awake independent newspaper refuse to credit these improbable yarns, but it actually prints a map showing the political situation as it appears to be to-day to impartial observers. The only absolutely certain observation, according to the Telegram, is New England and a part of the Middle West. Perhaps the Telegram errs in not giving the Republicans a better show on the Pacific Coast, but with this exception, its prognostications may not be so far out of the way.

## ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY

President Roosevelt's Pension Order by Commissioner Ware.

Commissioner of Pensions E. F. Ware undertakes to justify President Roosevelt's action in the matter of the age limit pension order, which is declared to have been unconstitutional by the Parker Constitutional Club of New York and in contravention of Section 9 of Article I, which reads as follows:

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

In the course of his argument in defense of the President's action, Mr. Ware says:

"The passage of the appropriation bill recognizing the validity of the order and voting the money to carry it out ended the consideration of the remedies proposed."

That settles it, according to the reasoning of Mr. Ware, but the fact remains that it was an action which he should not have presumed to take under the power of making regulations for carrying into effect the statute of Congress. Congress had a right to enact that the attainment of a certain age created a presumption of inability. It was brought to do it and it refused. It has been brought to do it at every session since the disability act was passed, and it has not done it. The proper discretion of the Executive in making regulations was limited to carrying out the law as enacted, and did not include a regulation relieving the applicant from the operation of the law which required that actual disability should be established by proof. According to the new regulation, disability needs not to be proved, but must be assumed on an age basis, precisely what Congress has never sanctioned.

## BRYAN'S ATTITUDE.

To Hasten Time For the Triumph of Democratic Principles by Support of Parker.

Persistent reports are being circulated both East and West that Colonel William J. Bryan will not support the Democratic nominees in the coming Presidential election. The latest of these reports is attributed to Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, of Nebraska University.

"At the present time," Chancellor Andrews is quoted as saying, "there is every chance that Roosevelt will secure the electoral vote of Nebraska, that the Republican State ticket will be elected, and that the Union element will support the incumbent and elect W. J. Bryan next Senator from that State."

In complete refutation of the suggestion quoted above, one has only to read Colonel Bryan's attitude to the National ticket as set forth in a ringing speech delivered by him in Missouri in the early part of the campaign, in which he urged all Democrats to support the ticket faithfully. In the course of this speech, Colonel Bryan said:

"I believe in the triumph of every righteous principle and I have such faith in the rightness of our cause that I am not afraid that any policy in which we have confidence can be defeated by the election of a Democratic President, even though he may not agree with us on all questions. If he will help us remove the issues which now distract attention and prevent a consideration of economic questions, we can await the time when the people can again give their attention to the industrial situation. You can hasten the coming of this time by your support of the Democratic ticket."

## AGREES WITH PARKER.

Justice Brewer's Attitude in Accord With That of the Democratic Candidate.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, will get into trouble if he keeps on talking as did yesterday at St. Louis about the Constitution vs. the Republican policy in the Philippines. Why, he apparently takes the same view as Judge Parker! This is in flat violation of the only common law that the President knows—the law, namely, that good Republicans must swallow their convictions and support all that he does. Judge Brewer should remember that he was a Republican before he was a jurist. He was not put on the bench to furnish aid and comfort to the Democrats. Imagine a Republican Senate ever confirming his appointment to the Supreme Court if it had imagined that he would balk at finding the law for whatever the party wanted to do! The Justice, we dare say, would draw himself up if any suggestion were made to him that he ought to be a partisan on the bench, and would ruffle in Lord Coke's style about doing "as becometh a judge," but he should understand that we are changing all that in these high-flying days when a President announces that he will pay no attention to any Constitutional provision which, in his opinion, would reduce him to "impotence."

—New York Evening Post.

## TRADE JOURNALS PLEASED.

Journal of Commerce and New York Commercial Gratified by Parker's Letter.

There are two important daily newspapers published in New York that are distinctly devoted to the interests of trade and commerce, and both express hearty approval of Judge Parker's views on political questions, as expressed in his letter of acceptance. These papers are the Journal of Commerce and the New York Commercial. The former is independent in politics, but of Democratic leanings, so that what is said in the letter may not be as significant as are the utterances of the Commercial, which also is an independent journal, but with inclinations toward Republicanism. The Commercial expresses its appreciation of the letter, as a whole, calling it "dignified, temperate and conservative, and calculated to win recruits for the cause Judge Parker represents."

Referring to the candidate's handling of the tariff and reciprocity questions, the Commercial declares that "the Judge has dealt a stinging blow at the Republican party."

## HOLD-UP GAME.

Figures of Prices on Goods Exported Expose Republican Protection Policy.

For a Republican paper the New York Sun takes a sensible view of the recent large increase in the export of American manufactured goods, for it declares that while the showing is encouraging, there is no occasion as yet to "point with pride" to the record. Great as the increases are in certain cases, the Sun observes that in none is the increase greater than the sales of one good-sized concern.

But the Sun omits to state that in some of the instances of which it makes mention, the increase was due very largely to the fact that the goods were sold to the foreign consumer at much lower prices than our people at home have to pay for identical articles. For instance, the Sun shows that our export of agricultural implements has increased from \$5,000,000 to \$21,000,000. This seems at first thought a most extraordinary gain, but it is not so when we consider that agricultural implements made in this country are sold in Europe at from ten to twenty-three per cent. less than the same implements can be bought for here. A churn, either cylinder or thermometer, is sold abroad twenty per cent. cheaper than at home; a corn-sheller is sold abroad twenty per cent. cheaper than at home; grain mills (horse) eleven per cent. cheaper; cultivators (harrow), twenty-three per cent. cheaper; cultivators (hand), seventeen per cent. cheaper. What is true of agricultural implements is likewise true of hardware, our exports of which have increased in value by several million dollars. American-made hardware of every description is sold to the people of Europe at prices far below what our own people are obliged to pay. For example, spirit levels can be bought in Europe at prices per cent. cheaper than they can be bought here; tube scrapers can be had abroad at prices averaging thirty-three per cent. less than the prices asked at home; augur bit sticks, twenty per cent.; drilling machines, fifteen per cent.; breast drills, thirty-three per cent.; hammers, crowbars and sledges, eleven per cent.; butcher saws, thirty-five per cent.; spades and shovels, thirty-three per cent.; eagle horse plows, twenty-five per cent.; M. E. chilled plows, seventeen per cent.

In our export of engines and boilers there has also been a large increase, but this is due to a considerable extent to the fact that these and other articles coming under the head of machinery are sold abroad at prices ranging between twenty-three and thirty-eight per cent. below the prices asked at home.

A representative of the Democratic National Committee made an accurate estimate of the value of a single cargo about to be shipped from New York to South Africa. This cargo was put on board by the firm of Funch, Hyde & Co., of New York, and it cost the buyers in South Africa \$212,564. The same cargo, had it been sold to buyers in New York, would have cost \$245,045. Thus, on a cargo of this one small steamer (of only 2,870 tons register) a rebate of \$33,481 was made in favor of foreigners.

In other words, owing to the Republican high tariff taxes, which permit the trusts to charge high prices to home consumers without fear of foreign competition, this one small cargo cost American consumers \$33,481, or 15.7 per cent. more than the trusts are glad to sell the same goods for to buyers on the other side of the globe. If, on a cargo of one little steamer, Americans are mulcted in such an amount, it is perfectly clear that in the case of exports running into the millions of dollars, the money practically siphoned from the pockets of home consumers would be tremendous.

Now wonder some people speak of the Dingley tariff as the "robber tariff."

## THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Hypocrisy of a New England Republican Platform.

For sublime effrontery and unblinking falsehood, it would be hard to beat this declaration which appears in the platform of the New Hampshire Republicans: "The Republican party, since it was restored to power, has fought a successful war with Spain." It is a matter of history that the McKinley Administration did everything in its power to avoid a war with Spain, but was forced to undertake it because of the popular agitation in favor of it, which was shared alike by Democrats and Republicans in Congress and by the press of both parties. In its inception the war was entirely just. There were at least a million Democrats as Republicans actively engaged in it, and the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago were struck by Dewey and Schley, both of whom are Democrats.

For what has been done in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines since the war was brought to a successful conclusion, the Republican party is welcome to assume the responsibility. These include the negotiation of a treaty with Cuba, which has helped to make the Cubans our enemies rather than our friends; the subjection of the Philippines, who were struggling heroically for freedom, and who were our allies in driving Spain from the islands; the trampling under foot of the Declaration of Independence and the denouncing of the people of Porto Rico, who are now in a worse plight in some respects than they were when under Spanish rule. And to sum it all up, the Republican party is entitled to whatever credit it can get from the substitution of "imperialism" for "constitutionalism" and the addition of \$900,000,000 to the oppressive burden of taxation upon the American people.

## Governor Aycock to Speak.

Governor Charles B. Aycock, of North Carolina, will speak in several of the doubtful States the last two weeks of the campaign. His time has been divided as follows: West Virginia, October 24, 25; Indiana, October 26 to 29, inclusive; Connecticut, October 31, November 1; New Jersey, November 2 and 3; Maryland, November 5. He is one of the ablest of Southern speakers.

CHATS BY THE WAY.

Governor McMinn, of Tennessee: "My information leads me to believe that Judge Parker will be elected President of the United States by a good, safe majority of the Electoral College. To my mind there is no question as to how the Empire State will go. It looks to me as if this State was as certain to go Democratic as is Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana are all, so far as I can learn, more than reasonably certain to cast their votes for Parker and Davis."

Republican "prosperity" talk, or what shall be said of the increase under Democratic rule in our export of agricultural products from \$25,000,000 in 1890 to \$250,000,000 in 1899, to \$385,000,000 in 1900, an average of only fifty-six per cent. per decade?—Edward M. Shepard.

President Roosevelt delivered an address at the Auditorium, in Chicago, Ill., in the year 1894, in which he made use of inflammatory and extreme language, that strikers should be shot as follows: "Any man who engages in a strike, or any man who goes where a strike is on should be shot."

Hon. Harry Bask, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, of Baltimore: "The State of Maryland will just as surely cast her electoral vote for Parker and Davis as will Texas. I have also received the most cheering news from West Virginia and several of the smaller States in the Far West. The first named State, I am told by leading Democrats there, will unquestionably be redeemed for Democracy and constitutional government. Friends tell me that Colorado and Montana will surely go Democratic, and we also have a good fighting chance in Washington and Utah."

A man who congratulates an assassin, as Roosevelt did Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, the day after Governor Campbell was assassinated, at the Kentucky State capital, is not a fit subject to be President of free America.

Albert B. Meekin, of Chicago: "The city of Chicago will be carried by Parker and Davis by from 35,000 to 50,000 majority. I look for the State of Illinois to go Democratic by a good, safe majority. I also hear the most flattering reports from Indiana."

To police the world will be rather a stiff job for even Uncle Sam to undertake, and yet that seems to be the hope of President Roosevelt if the proposed Hague Peace Congress will give him the appointment of Chief Police Commissioner.

Former Senator Henry G. Davis finds that the expenses of the Government have grown from \$5.29 per capita in 1892 to \$7.14 in 1904, an addition of \$10 a year for each average family. These figures are a faithful index of Republican extravaganzas.

When the Republicans last year held back the investigation of frauds in postal affairs, the Democrats of the House clamored for opening the books. Judge Herrick challenges the New York Republicans to open the books. It is the only possible way effectively to answer charges affecting the integrity of a business administration.

Where is the administration going to get money to defray expenses and meet an inevitable recurrence of a deficit? Will it sell bonds? Will it impose more taxes? It might do both.

Carl Schurz only reflects sound, popular judgment when he says there are "Two Roosevelts, the ideal, the legendary Roosevelt, as he once appeared, and the real Roosevelt." The real Roosevelt is the man who wants to be President for an indefinite indulgence of his ambition.

The people—all the people—pay the bills of imperialism and a constantly increasing military establishment.

Judge Herrick said in his speech of acceptance: "My election as Governor will mean the restoration to their appropriate sphere of all the different powers of the government, instead of all being centralized in the hands of the Executive." And that, too, is what the election of Judge Parker as President will mean for the Federal Government.

Republican campaign managers are assessing both parties in Alabama who are represented in Federal offices. There are a few Democrats in under the civil service. They are asked to make "as liberal contributions as possible."

Senator Isador Rayner, of Maryland: "Take Maryland out of the doubtful column. Our State is certain to go Democratic. I believe the same of New York and West Virginia. The general outlook is all that any Democrat could wish for."

Like Lodge Also. There is something in the Roosevelt letter of acceptance which, with all its rough rider attributes, suggests the rancous bumptiousness of Henry Cabot Lodge. The junior Massachusetts Senator was among the first of the stand-patters. He had a way of answering Democratic inquiries in the Senate with insolent mannerisms with which he asserted "we shall do what we please in our own good time." He took the position that the majority alone was responsible for legislation, and interference was brazenly impertinence. The letter is almost as like Lodge as Roosevelt. It has the arrogance and contempt of opposition of both. It is easy to surmise a collaboration between these two illustrious friends.

PARKER AND LABOR.

JUDGE PARKER'S LABOR RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

His Decisions Have Been of Incalculable Value to the Cause of Labor Throughout the Union.

Should Judge Parker be elected President of the United States, he could be safely trusted to uphold the interests of labor as against those who would oppress and degrade the American workman. His record on this subject is clear and straightforward. There is no duplicity about it; no beating around the bush; no carrying water on both shoulders—the favorite method by which Mr. Roosevelt evades personal responsibility, and seeks to conciliate the trusts, while trying at the same time "to catch the labor vote."

Judge Parker made his record on the labor issue long before he was thought of for any other than judicial office. Doubtless his sympathy with labor and his keen sense of the rights of those who have to toil for a living are rooted in the fact that from the first he had to earn a living for himself and worked for years at humble compensation while building up the reputation which helped to raise him to the highest judicial office in the State of New York. In Republican campaign literature it is stated of Theodore Roosevelt, as something to brag of, that "he never needed to do a day's work." This cannot be said of Judge Parker. He is a poor man today, and from boyhood he has had to work for a living. The Republican boast that their party has nominated for President a man who "never needed to do a day's work," while the Democrats have nominated a man who has always had to work to maintain himself and his family, illustrates the difference between the parties as well as the men; between the party of aristocracy and oligarchy, which has named Roosevelt for head of the Nation, and the party of liberty and equality, with Parker for standard bearer.

Roosevelt, the aristocrat, who, a Republican campaign document says, "never needed to do a day's work," is never able to speak of workmen without a sneer, as when he said in his book, "Ranch Life," that "they (cow boys) were much better fellows and pleasanter companions than some farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

How different the tone which runs through the numerous decisions of Judge Parker in cases before him affecting the rights of labor—the rights of his fellow-citizens, whom, unlike Roosevelt, he does not regard as inferiors, but as equals in every respect to himself!

Labor, in the State of New York and in the United States, owes a large debt to the broad-minded decisions of Judge Parker, who has steadfastly refused to be awayed or warped from his consistent maintenance of every measure tending to secure to the workman the rights of which men of the Roosevelt stamp who, as boasted in Republican campaign literature, "never needed to do a day's work," would like to deprive him. But for this attitude of Judge Parker, as a member and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, laws intended to promote the interests of labor would have become dead letters, and the workman striving to better his condition with the aid of wholesome legislation, would have been at a grave disadvantage.

It is not necessary, therefore, to guess at Judge Parker's course toward labor, should he be elected President.

It is also certain that, with his strong regard for the Constitution, and the rights which it guarantees to every citizen, Judge Parker, as President, would not be inactive, as Roosevelt has been, while the Republican Governor of Colorado, or any other State, used the military, at the will of unscrupulous employers, to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights, and to deport them from their places of residence. Roosevelt has by silence and inaction tolerated these outrages, and given encouragement to Republican Governor Peabody and Republican militia General Bell, of Colorado, to persist in their course of violence, oppression and persecution of labor, although his sworn obligation as President leaves no doubt of his duty to interfere. With Parker in the Presidential chair, Peabody and Bell would never have dared to deport miners from the State because they belonged to a labor union.

Judge Parker's vigorous advocacy of the rights and dignity of labor is illustrated in his whole judicial career.

In a strong dissenting opinion, case of Rodgers v. Coler, 108 N. Y. 1, Judge Parker argued in defense of the right of the Legislature to require that prevailing wages be paid to those employed upon State and municipal work. Never has a Judge used language clearer, or more direct and earnest than Judge Parker used in this case, which, in a great State like New York, paying out in the behalf of the State and its municipal divisions millions of dollars yearly to workmen, was of the utmost importance and value to labor throughout the Union.

The New York State law providing that "all stone used in State and municipal works, except paving blocks and crushed stone, shall be worked, dressed and carved within the State," Judge Parker took the side of labor, and delivered an opinion in favor of the law, which was needed to prevent the cheap, unorganized labor of Vermont, where Senator Proctor, one of Roosevelt's right hand men, controls the quarries, from driving the union stonecutters of New York out of their special field.

Judge Parker, in the case of the People v. Hawkins, upheld the law requiring that goods made in any penal institution be marked "convict made," so that such goods should not be sold on an equality with goods made by honest labor.

Judge Parker delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals sustaining the law which provides that "no employe shall be required or permitted to work

in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery or confectionery establishment more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in one day. Before this law bakers sometimes worked nearly twenty hours a day, and slept in the bakeries, with results that can be imagined.

One of the most important, and perhaps the most important, of Judge Parker's decisions, was that of the National Protective Association of Steamfitters and Helpers et al. vs. James M. Cumming. The lower court had given judgment virtually forbidding the strikers to interfere in any way with the business of the employer, or to do any of the things which workmen consider they have a right to do in order to make a strike effective. Judge Parker delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals, strongly upholding the rights of workmen on a strike to "about to strike, and laying a solid foundation for labor to stand on in all such matters in the future."

These are but examples of the attitude of Judge Parker toward labor from the very beginning of his career. They show him to be labor's friend in a real and practical sense. His decisions speak for themselves. They breathe that spirit of justice, impartiality and fairness which is all that labor asks for in the advocacy of its rights, and they prove Judge Parker to be entirely fearless in his opposition to those grasping employers who, if they were not restrained by such decisions as those of Judge Parker, would seek to grind the very soul out of the workman.

With Judge Parker in the White House American labor would have there a true and tried friend, not unlike President Roosevelt, who talks and vapors and then when an issue like that of the deported union miners in Colorado is presented to him shrinks his duty for fear of displeasing the rich Republican corporations that own the mines.

Judge Parker's record as a friend of labor speaks for itself.

Every true friend of labor will vote for Parker.

WARNING TO HEED.

Rough Rider President Now Speaking Soft But Holding Fast to His Big Stick.

Speaking of Roosevelt's quiescent state in the campaign, and of his suppressed volubility and inaction, the Houston (Tex.) Post shouts a note of warning when it says:

"The country is not to be deceived. If Mr. Roosevelt be elected he will then have the whip handle and the party managers and the people will see the cattle he will drive. We have seen how he smashed all precedent, rode down all conservative opposition and scorned all advice in his first term, despite the fact that he was seeking the nomination.

"There is no reason to doubt that, with a lease of four years in his own elective right, he will follow his bent more impulsively and ruthlessly than he has done for the last three years.

"All the fire he is now smothering will break loose then, and woe to the man, the race, the State, the section or the nation that brooks his imperious will."

Full of Wind.

The Pullman Car Works closed Thursday, throwing 7000 men out of work. The Jeffersonville car works are fast coming to the same point, and nearly all the cement mills in Clark are idle. J. Kern is getting higher and higher, and the full dinner pail is getting full of wind.—Jeffersonville (Ind.) News.



CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES

THE LOGIC OF JUDGE PARKER'S POSITION.

Consequences of the War With Spain Involve the Grave Question Whether We Shall Remain a Republic.

Was not the experiment of turning the Cubans loose to govern themselves good enough? Has not even a little time proved that they were capable of self-government?

And how is it with the Filipinos? In those 2000 islands there is a saving proportion of intelligent people sensible enough to govern the rest of them. They were our allies in the struggle with Spain, whom they had fought for nearly 200 years. Cuba's battle had been very much briefer. The Democratic party started in to force the war and the patriotic, sympathetic people of this country, forced, drove and goaded the Republican Administration to go into the war with Spain. It was not to oppress anybody; it was not in any spirit of bravado. The American people have ever been a peace-loving population. They had their war enough and a plenty. They had fought each other to the bloody finish of better and happier mutual understanding. They went into that little fight with Spain, united and determined to win. They did win, and the glory, scant as it was, was enough to go all around to be shared by our common country. Cuba was freed and put where she could govern herself. Exactly the same conditions obtained and prevailed as to the Philippines. It was early announced to them that there would be no conquest for territory. (See Mc-

NEGRO ON NEGRO.

Conservative Advice by Thrifty, Respectable Colored Citizen.

Of all the speeches made during the recent session of the American Bankers' Association, none has attracted greater attention than that of Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., a negro, a respected citizen and successful bank president, of Richmond, Va. He discussed the color line in the South from a point of view which gained for him the respect and hearty applause of the thousand or more financiers who heard his remarks.

The sun and substance of Mr. Mitchell's speech was that the industrious whites and blacks of the South are friends, and that there would be no such thing as a serious race question in the South, but for the good for nothing loafers, of which he said each race has its share. "It is primarily the black loafers who cause the troubles which beset our race," said Mr. Mitchell, "and we negroes who are striving to better our condition and add to the moral and material welfare of our people despise them as thoroughly as do the whites." Continuing, Mr. Mitchell said: "I am a product of Southern soil, was educated in Southern schools, have been a member of the City Council of Richmond, and have had the generous aid of leading white citizens of that city in building up the business of the savings bank of which I am the President. Speaking for myself, I can honestly say I have never been discriminated against because of my color. A bank managed by negroes could not exist in the South without the encouragement of the white business men. In Virginia alone negroes are operating banks having an aggregate capital of \$250,000 and deposits of \$300,000. Our Virginia negroes own property valued at \$18,000,000, and the crops raised by negroes throughout the South have an average value of \$172,000,000 a year. When you hear a reputable Southern white man denounce the negro, you may in almost every case be certain that he means the loafer, not the worker of our race.

"In conclusion let me say, that if I have created a different impression from the one which some of you have received from other sources, I have fulfilled my mission." Mr. Mitchell's speech was roundly applauded, and Col. Lowry, President of one of the national banks of Atlanta, Ga., made a felicitous speech in response, confirming all that his fellow brother had said as to the prime cause of whatever antagonism exists between whites and blacks. Mr. Bigelow, President of the American Bankers' Association, complimented the negro financier upon his speech and assured him that the association had listened to it with pleasure.

TO BE REDEEMED.

Assuring Outlook For Election Results in Maryland.

The Baltimore Herald, an independent newspaper of Democratic proclivities, but which supported the Republican party in 1896 and 1900, has been investigating the political situation in Maryland and finds ample ground for the belief that five of the six Congressional districts will be carried by the Democrats. The sixth district has a very large negro vote and will probably re-elect the Republican incumbent. The Herald says there is no more doubt about Maryland as to Presidential preference than there is as to Virginia. It looks for a majority for Parker considerably in excess of that given for Cleveland in 1892.

SUN-SHINE.

Republican Newspapers Never Weaker in Support of Their Ticket.

If any one doubts that Republican harmony in New York should this year be spelled with a small "h," let him glance over the editorial columns of the Republican newspapers of New York City.

The Sun, while it shines feebly for Bruce, who is running for second place on the State ticket, declares in the most cold-blooded way that "Higgins has neither the character nor the ability to qualify him for the Governorship, but he will serve as well as any one to point the way to overwhelming and deserved disaster." Just think of that for a paper "that shines for all."

The Press throws fragrant bouquets to Higgins, but says, "An otherwise excellent ticket has probably been dangerously injured by the nomination of Bruce for Lieutenant-Governor, and whether Republicans can reconcile themselves to supporting him in sufficient numbers to elect him will remain in doubt." Think of that for a paper that boasts of its regularity in swallowing any sort of a ticket which the Republican bosses dare put up.

To round out this impressive display of harmony and brotherly love, the Wall Street Journal, in a double headed editorial, pelts the whole ticket with brickbats and decayed vegetables. This able exponent of Republicanism declares in so many words that the jig is up. "Under the incubus of Odell and Odellism," it says, "the Republican State ticket is doomed to defeat."

The poor old Tribune will evidently be the sole supporter in New York City of what the Sun is fond of calling "The Grocery Shop Ticket."

INDEPENDENTS ENTHUSIASTIC

Gratification Over the Strength of State and National Tickets.

A surprising and gratifying fact it is that almost without exceptions the prominent independents in New York are quite as enthusiastic over the nomination of Judge Herrick for Governor as over that of Judge Parker for President. John E. Parsons, Everett P. Wheeler, John G. Milburn, Francis Lynde Stetson and a host of others who have supported the Republican ticket for some years past have publicly expressed their intention to vote and work for the overthrow of Odellism as well as Rooseveltism. The Democrats of New York, being of like mind, it is considered a certainty that the Empire State will give a large majority for both State and National tickets.

Shy of the Subsidies.

Mr. Fairbanks bemoans the fact that Americans are compelled to pay \$150,000,000 a year to foreign ship owners for the transportation of American cargoes, but he seems afraid to come out flat-footed for subsidies as a remedy for the existing evil. Why afraid, Mr. Fairbanks? Why balk at a proposition which involves no worse robbery of the people than is sanctioned and carried out under many schedules of the Dingley tariff?

ers of thought—not the unambitious Wood has been killing—but righteously ambitious human beings, home-loving, home-preserving people, had read with thrills of delight the story of America, the Republic of the United States; read the words of the Declaration of Independence, studied the meaning of our Constitution, and were satisfied. And how are they feeling now? What security, what hope is held out to them in the professions and promises and pretenses of our Chief Executive, who has belittled and abused the statesmen who have made our Republic the boast of the highest attainment of human government?

Definite promise of self-government was made to the Cubans and was kept. They have justified our confidence in them. A like promise was made to the Filipinos. It has not been kept. It will not be kept with Theodore Roosevelt still President of the United States, and ambitious longer and indefinitely to rule this country as he has recently been dominating his own party.

The last analysis of it all is, shall we remain a Republic or embark upon empire, which would mean our certain destruction?

"The people of the United States," as Judge Parker says in his letter of acceptance, "stand at the parting of the ways."

To return to the old right way of the Republic he has made a noble appeal. He has met all the boastful challenges of the Republican President bravely, unshrinkingly. The people of the United States will endorse Judge Parker in November.

GREAT DOMINANT ISSUE

Is Cause of the People Against the Trusts.

W. E. Jenkins, of Baltimore, President Maryland Division Travelers' Protective Association, says: "Talk about leading issues, there is no issue so dominant to-day among business men as the anti-trust issue. Comparatively few men I meet on the road talk imperialism, or of any other prominent question. The all-prevailing topic with all classes of people is the greed of the trusts as so forcibly illustrated in the case of the coal trust and the beef trust, both of which appeal directly to every householder. Every woman who markets and shops appreciates the importance of the trust question. There is none other so vital or that appeals so directly to the voting masses. Judge Parker's great decision against the trust railroads in favor of commercial travelers, declaring the anti-scalping law unconstitutional, made the boys all happy. We are in a condition to throw off our coats and go to work for him with vim. He has thousands of champions in the field, and new recruits are added daily. It will be a red hot fight from now out."

Stress of the Trusts.

Frank Street, of Flint, Mich, ex-President United Commercial Travelers, says: "There is no class of citizens hurt more by the trusts than the retail storekeepers. First and foremost, trusts squeeze wages down to a point where the customers of these stores have not the means to purchase anything more than bare necessities of life, and in tens of thousands of cases not even these. Only the very cheapest goods are bought, and these are bought scantily. Children are scantily clothed. The trusts are the hideous offspring of the Republican party."

# Calumet Baking Powder

Complete with the Pure Food Laws of all States.

## LOCAL ITEMS

HERALD office, Phone 47.  
Sole bills printed at THE HERALD office.

Fred Milby will spend the winter at Los Angeles, Cal.

Phone your news items to THE HERALD office; phone 47.

O. C. Thayer came down from Clinton to spend Sunday.

Stay where you are living now if you want to vote this fall.

Born, Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hughes, a nine pound son.

Mrs. Grace Riggin, of Bethany, visited her sister, Mrs. Horrie Hogg, over Sunday.

Mrs. Caroline Hunt left for Tama, Iowa, Tuesday, where she expects to make her home.

FOR SALE—A good milk cow and one thoroughbred Poland China boar—P. J. Patterson. 41-3

The Prairie Chapel church, one mile west of Cushman, will be dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 16.

Money to loan on chattel or personal security on short or long time by J. M. Wolf & Co. 41-4

Robt. M. Peadro went to Springfield Wednesday, where he had business in the appellate court.

Miss Bessie Todd came over from Mattoon Wednesday to attend the Baker-Ellis wedding.

We go to press Thursday afternoon this week in order to give THE HERALD force a holiday Friday.

Ansel and Anna McGill came home from Decatur, where they are attending school, to spend Sunday.

Claude Harris, of Lake Villa, is at home this week, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Harris.

O. M. Hughes and Frank Lee were transacting business at Cook's Mill and in vicinity that Wednesday.

Only \$3.85 to St. Louis daily via Frisco. Three through trains with no change of cars. My! How fine!

Charlie Clarkson was in town Wednesday enroute to the world's fair from Ohio, where he has been for the past year.

If you get hungry Friday you will be served quickly and satisfactorily by the church ladies on the west side of the square.

Rev. H. A. Davis will discontinue housekeeping and room at T. H. Scott's. They will take their meals at Mrs. Jodie Scott's.

Mrs. W. D. Garrett and daughter, Miss Eric, of near Gays visited the former's brother, Jesse Armantrout, and family Monday.

Eld. A. J. Nance, of Hammond, was in the city Saturday, on his way to Findlay, where he preached for the Church of Christ.

Do not forget that the ladies of the Christian church will give dinner Friday in the Chapman building on the west side of the square.

Theo. Backhouse, of Montana, arrived in the city Sunday morning for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Art Lindsey, and old friends.

I have the T. Y. Lewis forty for sale in small tracts. Nice location for homes. For further information see F. M. Craig, at implement store. 41-8

Attorney F. M. Harbaugh has been on the sick list for some time, and has not been able to look after his duties at court as he would like to have done.

Chas. V. Harris and family, of Maple Park, are visiting his father's family and other relatives in Sullivan. They will return to their home next Monday.

Mrs. W. A. Steele returned from her sojourn in Colorado last Sunday. She was met in St. Louis by her husband, W. A. Steele, who accompanied her home.

The C. & E. I. are busy laying new steel rails along the full length of their track; the old rails were 60 pounds to the yard. The new ones are 20 pounds heavier.

Fred Sons and son, Carl, and daughter, Creola, S. H. Parvis and wife, and Jake Pears and wife went to St. Louis Tuesday to spend a few days at the world's fair.

There will be a democratic mass meeting and day and night speaking at Shelbyville, Ill., Monday, October 17. The following noted speakers will be present: Lawrence B. Stringer, Frank E. Dooling, C. B. Thomas, Adolf Sumner and G. A. Fraser.

Judge J. H. Allen is still very feeble and confined to his room all the time. His friends entertain little if any hope of his being up and around again owing to his advanced age.

Mrs. Charles Cooper and daughter, Miss Bets, went to Des Moines, Iowa, Tuesday, where Mr. Cooper's business interests are. The family will make that city their home.

The grand lodge of the Eastern Star, of Illinois, has finished its session in Chicago. Mrs. W. F. Heath, of Danville, was chosen to the position of grand worthy matron.

Edmund Gell, of Cadwell, will leave Monticello, October 16, for Houston, Texas, where he will spend a month looking after his farming interests. From there he, with his family and aged father, who is ninety-three, will go to Orange, California, for the benefit of the latter's health, as he has not spent the winter in this climate for several years.

An interesting foot ball game was played on the Brown field last Saturday afternoon between the Mowesqu and Sullivan high school teams. The score was 28 to 0 in favor of the Sullivan team. The first half lasted fifteen minutes, the home team getting three touch downs and two goals. In the second Sullivan made two touch downs and one goal.

On Wednesday, Oct. 26, there is going to be a wedding in this city, that will surprise everybody, if "Barkie is still willing." The groom is a well known widower and the bride is a very popular widow in a neighboring town. The public in general will approve of the "match." We are not at liberty to give the names of the parties, so get your thinking cap on. We have been promised a liberal share of cake and a nice write up for publication.

Sentiment and pathos; beauty and wit. What more could be asked for to provide one evening's entertainment? "Muggs' Landing," a quaint, simple story of life on the New England coast. It is the peer of any comedy drama now on stage, and outclassing the conventional slap bang "road" attractions in the same ratio that a thoroughbred race horse eclipses the less brilliant horse of the plow. "Muggs' Landing" is the announced attraction at the opera house next Tuesday night.

Manager Titus will offer to the patrons of the opera house next Tuesday night that splendid drama of New England life, "Muggs' Landing," produced in a most sumptuous manner, with special scenery and mechanical effects and with a strong cast of metropolitan players. The production has been acclaimed by both press and public to be superior in all details to the former productions. A most distinct and pleasing feature will be the rendition of several high-class musical specialties. Secure your seats in advance.

About noon last Saturday Willis H. Whitfield had a paralytic stroke at the store. This was the fourth stroke. Each time before this it was thought he would die. The last stroke was the most severe and as it was attended with different symptoms his friends were much alarmed about his condition and thought he would not live, but he was soon relieved and grew better very fast. Tuesday he was able to get up town and look after some of the business at the clothing store of Whitfield & Clarke, of which firm he is a member.

### NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS

Items of Interest From Nearby Towns Briefly Stated.

Decatur got the rock pile ready for business the first of the week, so now prisoners in the county jail need not pine for exercise.

Eighteen tons of broomcorn, 125 tons of baled hay, and the broomcorn storage warehouse at Tuscola was burned Sunday morning. The C. & E. I. track was covered with the burning debris, and trains were delayed until late in the afternoon.

The apple crop of Crawford county is being shaken from the trees and sold in bulk, load loose, to Chicago buyers at 25c per bushel, and shipped to Chicago, where they are sold by street peddlers. The inferiority of the fruit does not justify the fruit growers to pick the fruit by hand and ship in barrels. Later in the season, in all probability, apples will be very scarce and high.

There has been a let up in the talk of removing the Illinois Central shops from this city to Mattoon, since the Big Four has served notice on that city that unless a water supply is furnished the company it will move away. At this point the Illinois Central has water to burn—more, in fact, than it can use, if all the pumps are worked.—Champaign Times.

The school directors of Platt county will meet in Monticello, October 20, for their annual session. A number of live questions will be discussed, among them being the following: Are teachers underpaid? Should there be trees, shrubs and flowers in the school yard? If there should be, tell kinds and arrangements for convenience and artistic effect. A plan for a model rural school houses. What constitutes a "well furnished" school house? How may we secure a closer relation between the country and the town high school? Should the limit of taxation for school purposes be changed?—Beaumont Register.

### FIRE! FIRE!

News in Your Chamber. Don't Sleep. Wait Until Wednesday, Oct. 26.

During a recent fire in one of the largest cities in the country, several of the largest wholesale clothing houses had part of their stocks damaged by smoke and water only. The Baltimore Clothing Company purchased part of these stocks at far below the actual cost of manufacturing and has shipped part of this mammoth stock of fine tailor-made clothing, consisting of men's, boys and children's wearing apparel, to Sullivan, Illinois. All to be sold at retail at less than actual cost of making. The large store room, in the Trower building, on the west side of the square next door to Chapman's Hardware Store, has been rented for four days only and this great sale will begin on Wednesday morning, October 19th, and will positively end on Saturday night, October 22nd. As the following prices prove, you must come before your neighbor or you'll regret it: Men's fine suits, worth \$30 to \$75, only \$23.50. Men's elegant Cassimere and Cheviot suits, worth \$35.00, only \$27.75. Men's fine Scotch and Worsted suits, absolutely all wool, worth fully \$12, only \$6.85. Men's English Worsted and Fancy Cassimere suits, in the very latest patterns and cut strictly up to date, worth \$15 to \$16, now only \$9.65. Men's elegant suits, in fancy silk mixtures, etc., worth \$10, only \$6.75. Men's high grade suits, imported Tricot and Worsted, worth \$20 and upwards, only \$11.95. Men's most Ultra Fashionable suits, the finest imported weaves and strictly hand made, worth \$25 and upwards, only \$12.75. Men's fine Beaver overcoats, worth \$8.50, only \$4.35. Men's very fine Thibet, Kersey or Melton overcoats, worth \$12, only \$6.75. Men's fine Covert, Whipcord, Venetian or Kersey overcoats, worth \$15, only \$9.75. Men's pants, all colors and patterns, worth \$2.50, only \$1.35. Boy's and children's suits, good ones, 65 cents and upwards. Don't delay, but come in the morning to avoid rush sure to come. Strictly only one price to all. First come, first served. This immense stock contains all that is good and desirable in men's, boys' and children's clothing. Nothing but the latest styles and patterns. Let nothing keep you away, the hour is set, the date you know. All goods not found entirely satisfactory will be gladly exchanged. Remember this great sale begins on Wednesday morning, October 19th, and will end on Saturday evening, October 22nd, and positively no longer, and will be the greatest opportunity ever offered to buy fine tailor-made clothing at practically your own price. Look for the big blue sign of the Baltimore Clothing Sale on the Trower building, on the west side of the square, next door to Chapman's Hardware Store, and make no mistake. Do not enter until you see the big blue sign, Baltimore Clothing Sale on the building. Bring this with you, compare prices and be convinced. Remember the time and place. Sale begins Wednesday morning, October 19th, at 9 o'clock and will positively prove the greatest opportunity ever offered the people of this and adjoining counties. F. W. BARKER, Manager in charge. Sullivan, Illinois.

### AN OLD RELIC.

Among the collections for placing in the cornerstone, is one of the tickets that was cast in 1853 before the township organization of the county. A facsimile of the ticket is given below.

This ticket was in the possession of C. K. Thomason and is somewhat odd.

For Judge County Court.  
JOHN REESE.

For A. J. Peace.  
DAVID PATTERSON.

ALEXANDER PORTER.  
A. B. LEE.

For Clerk County Court.  
JOHN ELDER.

For Assessor and Treasurer.  
ARNOLD THOMASON.

For County Surveyor.  
D. D. RANDOLPH.

For Justices of the Peace.  
E. D. CLEVELAND.

For Constables.  
J. T. HARRIS.

Favorite Flowers of Our People.

A table, published in the annual report of the department of agriculture, is enlightening as to the amount of money the people of the United States spend in purchasing favorite flowers at retail in 1899—roses, \$6,000,000; carnations, \$4,000,000; violets, \$750,000; chrysanthemums, \$500,000; miscellaneous, including lilies, \$1,250,000. These vast sums found their way into the pockets of nearly 100,000 producers and dealers.

### SOME GOOD RACES.

A race meeting will be held at Seane Park, on Thursday, Oct. 20. Racing will begin at one o'clock prompt; everybody invited. Free for all pace, purse \$100; 2:30 pace, purse \$50; 2:30 trotting, purse \$30. Admission 25c.

### HUNTING IN ILLINOIS.

Condition of Game in Every County—Commissioner's Report.

Hunters are much interested in the report of State Game Commissioner J. A. Wheeler, which shows in a terse and readily grasped manner the condition of game in every one of the 103 counties of Illinois. One gratifying for the hunters is the absolute proof that in many of the counties quail and prairie chickens are increasing rapidly in numbers.

Quail may be shot during the open season, but there is a three year closed season on prairie chickens. Deputy game wardens in the counties have kept in close touch with conditions in their bailiwicks and, digesting their reports carefully the state game commissioner has been able to furnish the nimble with many useful "pointers."

There seems to be no need of going out of the boundaries of Illinois to get a fine assortment of small game. Pheasants, squirrels, quail, snipe, even wild turkeys, geese and ducks, to say nothing of rabbits, are to be found almost anywhere in the state.

McLean county hunters are given considerable encouragement, for "chickens, quail, and doves are plentiful," says the official report, though "squirrels are getting scarce."

Following are the reports by counties throughout the central section of the state:

Christian—Quail and doves are plentiful, but chickens and squirrels are scarce; general conditions increasing.

Clark—Squirrels are plentiful, while chickens and quail are scarce.

Coles—Squirrels quail and prairie chickens are scarce, but on the increase.

Clinton—Quail, prairie chickens and squirrels are plentiful, but ducks and snipe are scarce.

Cumberland—Quail and squirrels are on the increase, and are plentiful.

DeKalb—Prairie chickens and quail are not very plentiful, but on the increase.

Douglas—Prairie chickens, quail and squirrels are not very plentiful, but more so than last year.

Ford—A few quail and prairie chickens.

Kankakee—Quail are quite plentiful, but chickens are scarce; general conditions increasing.

Kendall—Prairie chickens, quail and squirrels are plentiful in the south and western parts; conditions increasing.

Knox—Quail, squirrels and prairie chickens are quite plentiful; a very few snipe; conditions increasing.

LaSalle—Quail are plentiful; chickens, squirrels and doves are quite scarce.

Logan—Squirrels are on the decrease; rabbits on the increase, quail and chickens are fairly plentiful, and conditions increasing.

Macon—Quail, prairie chickens and squirrels are fairly plentiful, and conditions increasing.

Macon—Quail, chickens and squirrels are fairly plentiful, and the numbers are increasing.

McLean—Chickens, quail and doves are plentiful, also rabbits; squirrels are getting scarce.

Mason—Squirrels and doves are plentiful and on the increase.

Menard—Condition of quail, chickens and squirrels is good and increasing rapidly.

Morgan—Quail, doves and rabbits are plentiful; ducks scarce.

Monticello—Quail are plentiful, squirrels and chickens are scarce.

Platt—Prairie chickens, quail, squirrels, rabbits, geese and ducks are quite plentiful, and slightly increasing.

Shelby—Prairie chickens and quail are quite plentiful, but squirrels are getting scarce.

Woodford—Prospects for chickens and quail are good in this county, and if protection of the game is held firm all over the state, the reports will show a great increase of all kinds of wild game.—Peoria Star.

### SAVED HIS LIFE.

J. W. Davenport, of Wingo, Ky., writes, June 14, 1902: "I want to tell you believe Ballard's Snow Liniment saved my life. I was under the treatment of two doctors, and they told me one of my lungs was entirely gone, and the other badly affected. I also had a lump in my side. I don't think I could have lived over two months longer. I was induced by a friend to try Ballard's Snow Liniment. The first application gave me great relief; two fifty cent bottles cured me sound and well. It is a wonderful medicine, and I recommend it to suffering humanity." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Pate & Co.

### PUBLIC SALE OF PURE-BRED HOGS.

C. E. Pogue and James F. Kelly will have a public sale of pure-bred Poland-China hogs at Sullivan, Illinois, on October 20, 1904. Sale will be held just west of Walter S. Craig's blacksmith shop, right in town. Sale will consist of 20 head of spring boars and 30 head of spring and fall sows. They would like to have the farmers come in and look over the stuff, whether they wish to buy or not. This surely will be a great opportunity for farmers to improve their hogs in this community. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m. Do not forget the date.

THE HERALD office prints sale bills on short notice.

## WATCHES - WATCHES

### Bargains in Watches.

American Watch, \$1.00	Ingersoll Watch, \$1.00
Boys' Nickel " 1.00	S. Thomas " 5.00

Gold Watches, warranted, with Elgin, Waltham or Illinois movement.

10 year cases, \$ 9.50	20 year cases, \$11.00
25 year cases, 14.50	25 Year case, 21 Jewel, hunting, 35.00

A complete line of FANCY CHINA always in stock.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

**JOHN R. POGUE,**  
South Side Square. SULLIVAN, ILL.

## Pogue & Kelly's

# FOURTH ANNUAL HOG SALE

### At Sullivan, Illinois,

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

Boars and Sows, sired by Chief Sunshine, Chief Sunshine 2nd, Chief Perfection 2nd, and Perfection E. L.

Eighteen Boars and 36 Sows selected from 130 head of Pigs. You may expect to see our best in this sale.

Catalogues are ready; a card to J. F. Kelly, Sullivan, Ill., will get you one.

Sale right in town, and begins at 1 o'clock. You and your neighbor are invited.

**C. E. POGUE. J. F. KELLY.**



**DR. RATLIFF**  
Will be in Sullivan Monday, Oct. 17, at the Eden Hotel.

## Ingersoll

SALES 6,000 A DAY

This is the Ingersoll Dollar Watch, which sells at the lowest price, carries the strongest guarantee and has a larger sale than all other watches. Perfect in accuracy, size and style. Other Ingersoll's at \$2.75 and \$3.50 Sold by dealers everywhere or postpaid by us for \$2.50. Retail Free.

**Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.**  
Dept. 2, 51 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

## PUBLIC SALES

Notices of public sale printed under this department will be charged FIFTY CENTS per notice. FREE OF CHARGE when bills are printed at this office. As THE HERALD has a circulation of over 1900 this is recognized as good advertising medium to reach those interested in the sale of live stock and farm machinery.

J. C. GUSTIN will have a public sale, one-half mile south and one and one-half miles west of Kirksville on Wednesday, Oct. 26. The property consists of one span of mules, seven head of horses, thirteen head of cattle, eight sows and pigs and forty head of shotes. Also about five tons of timothy hay in stack. Silver & Doney, Auctioneers.

## Early Risers

THE FAMOUS LITTLE PILLS.

For quick relief from Biliousness, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Dizziness, and all troubles arising from an inactive or sluggish liver, DeWitt's Little Early Risers are unequalled.

They act promptly and never gripe. They are so dainty that it is a pleasure to take them. One to two act as a mild laxative; two or four act as a pleasant and effective cathartic. They are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They tonic the liver.

PREPARED ONLY BY  
**E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago**

For Sale by All Druggists.

## CAZIER'S

RESTAURANT.  
NORTH SIDE SQUARE, SULLIVAN, ILL.

GET

## TREKO

THE SWELL FRENCH PERFUME FOR SALE BY

**SAM B. HALL, PATE & CO., JOHN R. POGUE.**  
ASK FOR A SAMPLE.

PARKER AND LABOR.

JUDGE PARKER'S LABOR RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

His Decisions Have Been of Incalculable Value to the Cause of Labor Throughout the Union.

Should Judge Parker be elected President of the United States, he could be safely trusted to uphold the interests of labor as against those who would oppress and degrade the American workman. His record on this subject is clear and straightforward. There is no duplicity about it; no beating around the bush; no carrying water on both shoulders—the favorite method by which Mr. Roosevelt evades personal responsibility, and seeks to conciliate the trusts, while trying at the same time "to catch the labor vote."

Judge Parker made his record on the labor issue long before he was thought of for any other than judicial office. Doubtless his sympathy with labor and his keen sense of the rights of those who have to toil for a living are rooted in the fact that from the first he had to earn a living for himself, and worked for years at humble compensation while building up the reputation which helped to raise him to the highest judicial office in the State of New York. In Republican campaign literature it is stated of Theodore Roosevelt, as something to brag of, that "he never needed to do a day's work." This cannot be said of Judge Parker. He is a poor man to-day, and from boyhood he has had to work for a living. The Republican boast that their party has nominated for President a man who "never needed to do a day's work," while the Democrats have nominated a man who has always had to work to maintain himself and his family, illustrates the difference between the parties as well as the men; between the party of aristocracy and oligarchy, which has named Roosevelt for head of the Nation, and the party of liberty and equality, with Parker for standard bearer.

Roosevelt, the aristocrat, who, a Republican campaign document says, "never needed to do a day's work," is never able to speak of workmen without a sneer, as when he said in his book, "Ranch Life," that "they (cowboys) are a class of fellows and pleasanter companions than any farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

How different the tone which runs through the numerous decisions of Judge Parker in cases before him affecting the rights of labor—the rights of his fellow-citizens, whom, unlike Roosevelt, he does not regard as inferiors, but as equals in every respect to himself!

Labor, in the State of New York and in the United States, owes a large debt to the broad-minded decisions of Judge Parker, who has steadfastly refused to be swayed or warped from his consistent maintenance of every measure tending to secure to the workman the rights of which men of the Roosevelt stamp who, as boasted in Republican campaign literature, "never needed to do a day's work," would like to deprive him. But for this attitude of Judge Parker, as a member and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, laws intended to promote the interests of labor would have become dead letters, and the workingman striving to better his condition with the aid of wholesome legislation, would have been at a grave disadvantage.

It is not necessary, therefore, to guess at Judge Parker's course toward labor, should he be elected President.

It is also certain that, with his strong regard for the Constitution, and the rights which it guarantees to every citizen, Judge Parker, as President, would not be inactive, as Roosevelt has been, while the Republican Governor of Colorado, or any other State, used the military, at the will of unscrupulous employers, to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights, and to deport them from their places of residence. Roosevelt has by silence and inaction tolerated these outrages, and given encouragement to Republican Governor Peabody and Republican militia General Bell, of Colorado, to persist in their course of violence, oppression and persecution of labor, although his sworn obligation as President leaves no doubt of his duty to interfere. With Parker in the Presidential chair Peabody and Bell would never have dared to deport miners from the State because they belonged to a labor union.

Judge Parker's vigorous advocacy of the rights and dignity of labor is illustrated in his whole judicial career. In a strong dissenting opinion, case of Rodgers v. Coler, 168 N. Y. 1, Judge Parker argued in defense of the right of the Legislature to require that prevailing wages be paid to those employed upon State and municipal work. Never has a Judge used language clearer, or more direct and earnest than Judge Parker used in this case, which, in a great State like New York, paying out in the behalf of the State and its municipal divisions millions of dollars yearly to workmen, was of the utmost importance and value to labor throughout the Union.

The New York State law providing that "all stone used in State and municipal works, except paving blocks and crushed stone, shall be worked, dressed and carved within the State," Judge Parker took the side of labor, and delivered an opinion in favor of the law, which was needed to prevent the cheap, unorganized labor of Vermont, where Senator Proctor, one of Roosevelt's right hand men, controls the quarries, from driving the union stonecutters of New York out of their special field.

Judge Parker, in the case of the People v. Hawkins, upheld the law requiring that goods made in any penal institution be marked "convict made," so that such goods should not be sold on an equality with goods made by honest labor.

Judge Parker delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals sustaining the law, which provides that "no employe shall be required or permitted to work



NEGRO ON NEGRO.

Conservative Advice by Thrifty, Respectable Colored Citizen.

Of all the speeches made during the recent session of the American Bankers' Association, none has attracted greater attention than that of Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., a negro, a respected citizen and successful bank president, of Richmond, Va. He discussed the color line in the South from a point of view which gained for him the respect and hearty applause of the thousand or more financiers who heard his remarks.

The sum and substance of Mr. Mitchell's speech was that the industrial whites and blacks of the South are friends, and that there would be no such thing as a serious race question in the South, but for the good for nothing loafers, of which he said each race has its share. "It is primarily the black loafers who cause the troubles which beset our race," said Mr. Mitchell, "and we negroes who are striving to better our condition and add to the moral and material welfare of our people despise them as thoroughly as do the whites." Continuing, Mr. Mitchell said: "I am a product of Southern soil; was educated in Southern schools, have been a member of the City Council of Richmond, and have had the generous aid of leading white citizens of that city in building up the business of the savings bank of which I am the President. Speaking for myself, I can honestly say I have never been discriminated against because of my color. A bank managed by negroes could not exist in the South without the encouragement of the white business men. In Virginia alone negroes are operating banks having an aggregate capital of \$250,000 and deposits of \$300,000. Our Virginia negroes own property valued at \$18,000,000, and the crops raised by negroes throughout the South have an average value of \$172,000,000 a year. When you hear a reputable Southern white man denounce the negro, you may in almost every case be certain that he means the loafer, not the worker of our race.

"In conclusion let me say, that if I have created a different impression from the one which some of you have received from other sources, I have fulfilled my mission." Mr. Mitchell's speech was roundly applauded, and Col. Lowry, President of one of the national banks of Atlanta, Ga., made a felicitous speech in response, confirming all that his fellow brother had said as to the prime cause of whatever antagonism exists between whites and blacks. Mr. Bigelow, President of the American Bankers' Association, complimented the negro financier upon his speech and assured him that the association had listened to it with pleasure.

TO BE REDEEMED.

Assuring Outlook For Election Results in Maryland.

The Baltimore Herald, an independent newspaper of Democratic proclivities, but which supported the Republican party in 1896 and 1900, has been investigating the political situation in Maryland and finds ample ground for the belief that five of the six Congressional districts will be carried by the Democrats. The sixth district has a very large negro vote and will probably re-elect the Republican incumbent. The Herald says there is no more doubt about Maryland as to Presidential preference than there is as to Virginia. It looks for a majority for Parker considerably in excess of that given for Cleveland in 1892.

SUN-SHINE.

Republican Newspapers Never Weaker in Support of Their Ticket.

If any one doubts that Republican harmony in New York should this year be spelled with a small "h," let him glance over the editorial columns of the Republican newspapers of New York City.

The Sun, while it shines feebly for Bruce, who is running for second place on the State ticket, declares in the most cold-blooded way that "Higgins has neither the character nor the ability to qualify him for the Governorship, but he will serve as well as any one to point the way to overwhelming and deserved disaster." Just think of that for a paper "that shines for all."

The Press throws fragrant bouquets to Higgins, but says, "An otherwise excellent ticket has probably been dangerously injured by the nomination of Bruce for Lieutenant-Governor, and whether Republicans can reconcile themselves to supporting him in sufficient numbers to elect him will remain in doubt." Think of that for a paper that boasts of its regularity in swallowing any sort of a ticket which the Republican bosses dare put up.

To round out this impressive display of harmony and brotherly love, the Wall Street Journal, in a double headed editorial, pelted the whole ticket with brickbats and decayed vegetables. This able exponent of Republicanism declares in so many words that the jig is up. "Under the incubus of Odell and Odellam," it says, "the Republican State ticket is doomed to defeat."

The poor old Tribune will evidently be the sole supporter in New York City of what the Sun is fond of calling "The Grocery Shop Ticket."

Thinking people are disgusted with the clap-trap about "Roosevelt's vigorous and courageous handling of the trusts." If Roosevelt be really the Hercules who is chubbing the life out of the trusts, why are all the trust magnates in favor of his election, and why, in heaven's name, should they be the chief contributors to his campaign fund? Mr. Morgan and his co-workers are not fools.

INDEPENDENTS ENTHUSIASTIC

Gratification Over the Strength of State and National Tickets.

A surprising and gratifying fact it is that almost without exceptions the prominent independents in New York are quite as enthusiastic over the nomination of Judge Herrick for Governor as over that of Judge Parker for President. John E. Parsons, Everett P. Wheeler, John G. Milburn, Francis Lynde Stetson and a host of others who have supported the Republican ticket for some years past have publicly expressed their intention to vote and work for the overthrow of Odellism as well as Rooseveltism. The Democrats of New York, being of like mind, it is considered a certainty that the Empire State will give a large majority for both State and National tickets.

Shy of the Subsidies.

Mr. Fairbanks bemoans the fact that Americans are compelled to pay \$150,000,000 a year to foreign ship owners for the transportation of American cargoes, but he seems afraid to come out flat-footed for subsidies as a remedy for the existing evil. Why afraid, Mr. Fairbanks? Why balk at a proposition which involves no worse robbery of the people than is sanctioned and carried out under many schedules of the Dingley tariff?

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES

THE LOGIC OF JUDGE PARKER'S POSITION.

Consequences of the War With Spain Involve the Grave Question Whether We Shall Remain a Republic.

Was not the experiment of turning the Cubans loose to govern themselves good enough? Has not even a little time proved that they were capable of self-government?

And how is it with the Philippines? In those 2000 islands there is a saving proportion of intelligent people sensible enough to govern the rest of them. They were our allies in the struggle with Spain, whom they had fought for nearly 200 years. Cuba's battle had been very much briefer. The Democratic party started in to force the war with Spain on the high ground of humanity. The existing Republican Administration, for one reason and another, held off the war as long as it possibly could in the face of overwhelming public opinion. To the credit of some Republican patriots, but not of the party, there was a body of members of the House of that party who joined cheerfully with the Democrats who were clamoring for something of a definite and positive policy which should justify the olden boast for this Republic that it was the home of the brave and the land of the free, and that the harbors of all its long extending shores afforded haven for the oppressed of all nations. For this the Democracy of Congress, indorsed by the Democrats of the United States and this patriotic, sympathetic people of this country, forced, drove and goaded the Republican Administration to go into the war with Spain. It was not to oppress anybody; it was not in any spirit of bravado. The American people have ever been a peace-loving population. They had their wars enough and a plenty. They had fought each other to the bloody finish of better and happier mutual understanding. They went into that little fight with Spain, united and determined to win. They did win, and the glory, scant as it was, was enough to go all around to be shared by our common country. Cuba was freed and put where she could govern herself. Exactly the same conditions obtained and prevailed as to the Philippines. It was early announced to them that there would be no conquest for territory. (See the truth of

ars of thought—not the war—but righteously ambitious human beings, home-loving, home-preserving people, had read with thrills of delight the story of America, the Republic of the United States; read the words of the Declaration of Independence, studied the meaning of our Constitution, and were satisfied. And how are they feeling now? What security, what hope is held out to them in the professions and promises and pretenses of our Chief Executive, who has belittled and abused the statesmen who have made our Republic the boast of the highest attainment of human government?

Definite promise of self-government was made to the Cubans and was kept. They have justified our confidence in them. A like promise was made to the Philippines. It has not been kept. It will not be kept with Theodore Roosevelt still President of the United States, and ambitious longer and indefinitely to rule this country as he has recently been dominating his own party.

The last analysis of it all is, shall we remain a Republic or embark upon empire, which would mean our certain destruction?

"The people of the United States," as Judge Parker says in his letter of acceptance, "stand at the parting of the ways."

To return to the old right way of the Republic he has made a noble appeal. He has met all the boastful challenges of the Republican President bravely, unshrinkingly. The people of the United States will endorse Judge Parker in November.

GREAT DOMINANT ISSUE

Is Cause of the People Against the Trusts.

W. E. Jenkins, of Baltimore, President Maryland Division Travelers' Protective Association, says: "Talk about leading issues, there is no issue so dominant to-day among business men as the anti-trust issue. Comparatively few men I meet on the road talk imperialism, or any other prominent question. The all-prevailing topic with all classes of people is the greed of the trusts as so forcibly illustrated in the case of the coal trust and the beef trust, both of which appeal directly to every householder. Every woman who markets and shops appreciates the importance of the trust question. There is none other so vital or that appeals so directly to the voting masses. Judge Parker's great doing against the trust railroads, declaring the anti-scalping law unconstitutional, made the boys all happy. We are in a condition to throw off our coats and go to work for him with vim. He has thousands of champions in the field, and new recruits are added daily. It will be a red hot fight from now on."

Stress of the Trusts.

Frank Street, of Flint, Mich., ex-President United Commercial Travelers, says: "There is no class of citizens hurt more by the trusts than the retail storekeepers. First and foremost, trusts squeeze wages down to a point where the customers of these stores have not the means to purchase anything more than bare necessities of life, and in tens of thousands of cases not even these. Only the very cheapest goods are bought, and these are bought scantily. Children are scantily clothed. The trusts are the hideous offspring of the Republican party."



# Calumet Baking Powder

Complete with the Pure Food Laws of all States.

## LOCAL ITEMS

HERALD office, Phone 47.  
Sole bills printed at THE HERALD office.

Fred Milby will spend the winter at Los Angeles, Cal.

Phone your news items to THE HERALD office; phone 47.

O. C. Thayer came down from Clinton to spend Sunday.

Stay where you are living now if you want to vote this fall.

Born, Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hughes, a nine pound son.

Mrs. Grace Biggin, of Bethany, visited her sister, Mrs. Horrie Hogg, over Sunday.

Mrs. Caroline Hunt left for Tama, Iowa, Tuesday, where she expects to make her home.

FOR SALE—A good milk cow and one thoroughbred Poland China boar—P. J. Patterson. 41-3

The Prairie Chapel church, one mile west of Cushman, will be dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 16.

Money to loan on chattel or personal security on short or long time by J. M. Wolf & Co. 41-4

Robt. M. Pedro went to Springfield Wednesday, where he had business in the appellate court.

Miss Bessie Todd came over from Mattoon Wednesday to attend the Baker-Ellis wedding.

We go to press Thursday afternoon this week in order to give THE HERALD force a holiday Friday.

Ansel and Anna McGill came home from Decatur, where they are attending school, to spend Sunday.

Claude Harris, of Lake Villa, is at home this week, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Harris.

O. M. Hughes and Frank Lee were transacting business at Cook's Mill and in vicinity that Wednesday.

Only \$3.85 to St. Louis daily via Frisco. Three through trains with no change of cars. My! How fine!

Charles Clarkson was in town Wednesday enroute to the world's fair from Ohio, where he has been for the past year.

If you get hungry Friday you will be served quickly and satisfactorily by the church ladies on the west side of the square.

Rev. H. A. Davis will discontinue housekeeping and room at T. H. Scott's. They will take their meals at Miss Sadie Scott's.

Mrs. W. D. Garrett and daughter, Miss Eric, of near Gays visited the former's brother, Jesse Armantrout, and family Monday.

Eld. A. J. Nance, of Hammond, was in the city Saturday, on his way to Findlay, where he preached for the Church of Christ.

Do not forget that the ladies of the Christian church will give dinner Friday in the Chapman building on the west side of the square.

Theo. Backhouse, of Montana, arrived in the city Sunday morning for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Art Lindsay, and old friends.

I have the T. Y. Lewis forty for sale in small tracts. Nice location for homes. For further information see F. M. Craig, at implement store. 41-9

Attorney F. M. Harbaugh has been on the sick list for some time, and has not been able to look after his duties at court as he would like to have done.

Chas. Y. Harris and family, of Maple Park, are visiting his father's family and other relatives in Sullivan. They will return to their home next Monday.

Mrs. W. A. Steele returned from her sojourn in Colorado last Sunday. She was met in St. Louis by her husband, W. A. Steel, who accompanied her home.

The C. & E. I. are busy laying new steel rails along the full length of their track; the old rails were 60 pounds to the yard. The new ones are 20 pounds heavier.

Fred Sons and son, Carl, and daughter, Creola, S. H. Purvis and wife, and Jake Peare and wife went to St. Louis Tuesday to spend a few days at the world's fair.

There will be a democratic mass meeting and day and night speaking at Shelbyville, Ill., Monday, October 17. The following noted speakers will be present: Lawrence B. Stringer, Frank E. Dooling, C. B. Thomas, Adolf Sumner and G. A. Fraser.

Judge J. E. Egan is still very feeble and confined to his room all the time. His friends entertain little if any hopes of his being up and around again owing to his advanced age.

Mrs. Charles Cooper and daughter, Miss Rita, went to Des Moines, Iowa, Tuesday, where Mr. Cooper's business interests are. The family will make that city their home.

The grand lodge of the Eastern Star, of Illinois, has finished its session in Chicago. Mrs. W. F. Heath, of Danville, was chosen to the position of grand worthy matron.

Edmund Gell, of Cadwell, will leave Monticello county, October 18, for Houston, Texas, where he will spend a month looking after his farming interests.

From there he, with his family and aged father, who is ninety-three, will go to Orange, California, for the benefit of the latter's health, as he has not spent the winter in this climate for several years.

An interesting foot ball game was played on the Brown field last Saturday afternoon between the Mowesqua and Sullivan high school teams.

The score was 28 to 0 in favor of the Sullivan team. The first half lasted fifteen minutes, the home team getting three touch downs and two goals. In the second Sullivan made two touch downs and one goal.

On Wednesday, Oct. 26, there is going to be a wedding in this city, that will surprise everybody, if "Barkis is still willing." The groom is a well known widower and the bride is a very popular widow in a neighboring town.

The public in general will approve of the "match." We are not at liberty to give the names of the parties, so get your thinking cap on. We have been promised a liberal share of cake and a nice write up for publication.

Sentiment and pathos; beauty and wit. What more could be asked for to provide one evening's entertainment? "Mugge Landing," a quaint, simple story of life on the New England coast. It is the peer of any comedy drama now on route, and outclassing the conventional slap bang "road" attractions in the same ratio that a thoroughbred race horse eclipses the less brilliant horse of the plow. "Mugge Landing" is the announced attraction at the opera house next Tuesday night.

Manager Titus will offer to the patrons of the opera house next Tuesday night that splendid drama of New England life, "Mugge Landing," produced in a most sumptuous manner, with special scenery and mechanical effects and with a strong cast of metropolitan players.

The production has been acclaimed by both press and public to be superior in all details to the former productions. A most distinct and pleasing feature will be the rendition of several high-class musical specialties. Secure your seats in advance.

About noon last Saturday Willis H. Whitfield had a paralytic stroke at the store. This was the fourth stroke. Each time before this it was thought he would die. The last stroke was the most severe and as it was attended with different symptoms his friends were much alarmed about his condition and thought he would not live, but he was soon relieved and grew better very fast. Tuesday he was able to get up town and look after some of the business at the clothing store of Whitfield & Clarke, of which firm he is a member.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS

Items of Interest From Nearby Towns Briefly Stated.

Decatur got the rock pile ready for business the first of the week, so now prisoners in the county jail need not pine for exercise.

Eighteen tons of broomcorn, 125 tons of baled hay, and the broomcorn storage warehouse at Tuscola was burned Sunday morning. The C. & E. I. track was covered with the burning debris, and trains were delayed until late in the afternoon.

The apple crop of Crawford county is being shaken from the trees and sold in bulk, load loose, to Chicago buyers at 35c per bushel, and shipped to Chicago, where they are sold by street peddlers. The inferiority of the fruit does not justify the fruit growers to pick the fruit by hand and ship in barrels. Later in the season, in all probability, apples will be very scarce and high.

There has been a let up in the talk of removing the Illinois Central shops from this city to Mattoon, since the Big Four has served notice on that city that unless a water supply is furnished the company it will move away. At this point the Illinois Central has water to burn—more, in fact, than it can use, if all the pumps are worked.—Champaign Times.

The school directors of Platt county will meet in Monticello, October 20, for their annual session. A number of live questions will be discussed, among them being the following: Are teachers underpaid? Should there be trees, shrubs and flowers in the school yard? If there should be, tell kinds and arrangements for convenience and artistic effect. A plan for a model rural school house. What constitutes a "well furnished" school house? How may we secure a closer relation between the country and the town high school? Should the limit of taxation for school purposes be changed?—Bemest Register.

## FIRE! FIRE!

View in Your Chance. Don't Miss It. Wait Until Wednesday, Oct. 27.

During a recent fire in one of the largest cities in the country, several of the largest wholesale clothing houses had part of their stocks damaged by smoke and water only. The Baltimore Clothing Company purchased part of these stocks at far below the actual cost of manufacturing and has shipped part of this mammoth stock of fine tailor-made clothing, consisting of men's, boys and children's wearing apparel, to Sullivan, Illinois. All to be sold at retail at less than actual cost of making.

The large store room, in the Trower building, on the west side of the square next door to Chapman's Hardware Store, has been rented for four days only and this great sale will begin on Wednesday morning, October 19th, and will positively end on Saturday night, October 23rd. As the following prices prove, you must come before your neighbor or you'll regret it: Men's fine suits, well worth \$6 to \$7, only \$3.85. Men's elegant Cassimere and Cheviot suits, worth \$6.50, only \$4.75. Men's fine Scotch and Worsted suits, absolutely all wool, worth fully \$13, only \$6.85. Men's English Worsted and Fancy Cassimere suits, in the very latest patterns and cut strictly up to date, worth \$15 to \$16, now only \$9.65. Men's elegant suits, in fancy silk mixtures, etc., worth \$18, only \$9.75. Men's high grade suits, imported Triot and Worsted, worth \$20 and upwards, only \$11.85. Men's most Ultra Fashionable suits, the finest imported weaves and strictly hand made, worth \$35 and upwards, only \$12.75. Men's fine Beaver overcoats, worth \$35, only \$4.35. Men's very fine Thibet, Kersey or Melton overcoats, worth \$19, only \$8.75. Men's fine Covert, Whipcord, Venetian or Kersey overcoats, worth \$18, only \$9.75. Men's pants, all colors and patterns, worth \$3.50, only \$1.35. Boy's and children's suits, good ones, 65 cents and upwards. Don't delay, but come in the morning to avoid rush sure to come. Strictly only one price to all. First come, first served. This immense stock contains all that is good and desirable in men's, boys' and children's clothing. Nothing but the latest styles and patterns. Let nothing keep you away, the hour is set, the date you know. All goods not found entirely satisfactory will be gladly exchanged. Remember this great sale begins on Wednesday morning, October 19th, and will end on Saturday evening, October 23rd, and positively no longer, and will be the greatest opportunity ever offered to buy fine tailor-made clothing at practically your own price. Look for the big blue sign of the Baltimore Clothing Sale on the Trower building, on the west side of the square, next door to Chapman's Hardware Store, and make no mistake. Do not enter until you see the big blue sign, Baltimore Clothing Sale on the building. Bring this with you, compare prices and be convinced. Remember the time and place. Sale begins Wednesday morning, October 19th, at 9 o'clock and will positively prove the greatest opportunity ever offered the people of this and adjoining counties.

F. W. BARKEE, Manager in charge. Sullivan, Illinois.

AN OLD RELIC.

Among the collections for placing in the cornerstones, is one of the tickets that was cast in 1838 before the township organization of the county. A facsimile of the ticket is given below.

This ticket was in the possession of C. K. Thompson and is somewhat odd.

For Judge County Court. JOHN REESE.

For A. J. Peace. DAVID PATTERSON.

A. LEXANDER PORTER. A. B. LEE.

For Clerk County Court. JOHN ELDER.

For Assessor and Treasurer. ARNOLD THOMASON.

For County Surveyor. D. D. RANDOLPH.

For Justices of the Peace. E. D. CLEVELAND.

For Constables. J. T. HARRIS.

Favorite Flowers of Our People.

A table, published in the annual report of the department of agriculture, is enlightening as to the amount of money the people of the United States spent in purchasing favorite flowers at retail in 1899—roses, \$9,000,000; carnations, \$4,000,000; violets, \$750,000; chrysanthemums, \$660,000; miscellaneous, including lilies, \$1,250,000. These vast sums found their way into the pockets of nearly 100,000 producers and dealers.

SOME GOOD RACES.

A race meeting will be held at Seals Park, on Thursday, Oct. 20. Racing will begin at one o'clock prompt; everybody invited. Free for all pace, purse \$100; 2:30 pace, purse \$50; 2:20 trotting, purse \$50. Admission 25c.

## HUNTING IN ILLINOIS.

Condition of Game in Every County—Commissioner's Report.

Hunters are much interested in the report of State Game Commissioner J. A. Wheeler, which shows in a terse and readily grasped manner the condition of game in every one of the 103 counties of Illinois. One gratifying for the hunters is the absolute proof that in many of the counties quail and prairie chickens are increasing rapidly in numbers. Quail may be shot during the open season, but there is a three year closed season on prairie chickens. Deputy game wardens in the counties have kept in close touch with conditions in their bailiwicks and, digesting their reports carefully the state game commissioner has been able to furnish the hunters with many useful "pointers". There seems to be no need of going out of the boundaries of Illinois to get a fine assortment of small game. Pheasants, squirrels, quail, snipe, even wild turkeys, geese and ducks, to say nothing of rabbits, are to be found almost anywhere in the state. McLean county hunters are given considerable encouragement, for "chickens, quail, and doves are plentiful," says the official report, though "squirrels are getting scarce". Following are the reports by counties throughout the central section of the state: Christian—Quail and doves are plentiful, but chickens and squirrels are scarce; general conditions increasing. Clark—Squirrels are plentiful, while chickens and quail are scarce. Coles—Squirrels quail and prairie chickens are scarce, but on the increase. Clinton—Quail, prairie chickens and squirrels are plentiful, but ducks and snipe are scarce. Cumberland—Quail and squirrels are on the increase, and are plentiful. DeKalb—Prairie chickens and quail are not very plentiful, but on the increase. Douglas—Prairie chickens, quail and squirrels are not very plentiful, but more so than last year. Ford—A few quail and prairie chickens. Kankakee—Quail are quite plentiful, but chickens are scarce; general conditions increasing. Kendall—Prairie chickens, quail and squirrels are plentiful in the south and western parts; conditions increasing. Knox—Quail, squirrels and prairie chickens are quite plentiful; a very few snipe; conditions increasing. LaSalle—Quail are plentiful; chickens, squirrels and doves are quite scarce. Logan—Squirrels are on the decrease; rabbits on the increase, quail and chickens are fairly plentiful, and conditions increasing. Macon—Quail, prairie chickens and squirrels are fairly plentiful, and conditions increasing. Maconia—Quail, chickens and squirrels are fairly plentiful, and the numbers are increasing. McLean—Chickens, quail and doves are plentiful, also rabbits; squirrels are getting scarce. Mason—Squirrels and doves are plentiful and on the increase. Menard—Condition of quail, chickens and squirrels is good and increasing rapidly. Morgan—Quail, doves and rabbits are plentiful; ducks scarce. Monticello—Quail are plentiful, squirrels and chickens are scarce. Platt—Prairie chickens, quail, squirrels, rabbits, geese and ducks are quite plentiful, and slightly increasing. Shelby—Prairie chickens and quail are quite plentiful, but squirrels are getting scarce. Woodford—Prospects for chickens and quail are good in this county, and if protection of the game is held firm all over the state, the reports will show a great increase of all kinds of wild game.—Peoria Star.

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COUNTRYBRED.

'Twould be good to strip off these rolls of fat. And don't overalls and a raggedy hat. As I used to be in the old days when my rosy future beckoned me From where I dreamed 'neath a beechen tree.

'Twould be good, 'twould be more than good, to know That nights when the sun sunk way down low, And shadows were stretching so cool and far, There were buttery shelves and a cooky jar.

'Twould be good to be on the dear old farm, And to jerk the line with my boyish arm, And guide the old dun mule across the lane, The smelly fields where the grasses toss, And to plow them under the fallow earth, And prepare for a plentiful harvest's birth.

'Twould be well to slip off the hush of years, And the present, too, with its doubts and fears, And to be as I was and to be content With the hope and the lust of life unspent; To give up the wealth that the years have brought.

For the pure life and the purer thought, Whose youth was spent in a country lane, Shall long till he comes to his own again. —J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

SUTTER 8691.

BY LUCY BAKER JEROME.

MISS Ellen Maher, telephone operator on the West Exchange, was first attracted to Sutter 8691 by a cheery little trick in the voice of the girl who used that telephone almost to the exclusion of every one else in that house. It was a frivolous voice, but musical. It had a little babyish turn in it—such a voice as Miss Maher would have liked to own, together with a tall figure, and beautiful red-gold hair and large violet-blue eyes. Miss Ellen Maher knew her own limitations.

Such delightfully frivolous conversations were these that Sutter 8691 used to carry on! Sometimes, in the early morning before the rush of market orders had begun, she used to catch little sparkling snatches of them. The girl at Sutter 8691 seemed to have plenty of men friends, and they were always talking about people whom Miss Maher read in the society columns of the newspapers; of what they did last night at Mrs. Swinnerton's—or of what was going to happen that afternoon at the Bouton's coaching party. Miss Maher would have liked to live like that, with a big house and a telephone all one's own in one's boudoir, and plenty of lovers. Not that she was envious. Envy was not in her—until—

Now it came to pass in time that two certain numbers grew to be most persistent in talking back and forth with Sutter 8691. Of course, there were many others—voices of chattering girls—voices of staid matrons—but these two Miss Maher noticed because they were men. The first was Red 1001; the second, Main 45. Miss Maher came to like Main 45 as much as she disliked Red 1001. Main 45 had a fine, big voice, quiet and easy—the voice which would go with a dear stupidity and an honorable character, and a fine, big frame—just like the hero in her favorite novel. Quite different was Red 1001. That voice lisped a little, and it talked too much and too glibly. To herself she called it a "girly-girly" kind of voice. If there was anything Miss Maher hated it was a "girly-girly" man. She had her own ideas of what a man should be, and they didn't at all correspond to the mental picture she had formed of Red 1001. With true femininity, she was sure he wasn't "nice" or good enough for the girl with the pretty little voice which responded so brightly to the call for Sutter 8691, and some particularly irritating quality in his voice caused Miss Maher to believe him merely an animated tailor's dummy. In her secret soul, she was firmly convinced that Red 1001 was a bore.

But Main 45's telephone calls were always promptly answered, and the service, between Sutter 8691 and Main 45 was satisfactory in the extreme. At first Main 45 had rung up once a week; then, by easy and successive stages, Miss Maher was called upon for connections twice, thrice, four times weekly. At this point, the telephone service graduated into the daily stage, and now, regularly at nine o'clock each morning, Miss Maher sounded the jingling signal which announced to Sutter 8691 that a "party" was on the line.

They usually discussed some appointment for the day. Listening to these plans for pleasure, Miss Maher came to have a keen appreciation of the blessings of Sutter 8691. Miss Maher liked big men with grave, sincere voices. She also liked out-ings such as these as she heard planned—to the cliffs, to the sea, or to the shaded woods among the keen, resinous smell of the pines. Main 45 didn't seem to care for theaters, or teas, or balls, although the girl was

always trying to get him to go with her. Sometimes, when they had arranged to drive, Miss Maher would picture them in the light English dog cart he used because the girl at Sutter 8691 liked it; the horses lifting their feet high, and their hoof-beats ringing on the hard roads. Oftener she pictured them in the moonlight. Miss Maher was fond of the pale glitter of the moon. Her favorite heroines all looked their best by moonlight. She could not help wondering how the girl at Sutter 8691 would look. She was sure that she was fair—slender and tall. She thought she wore white lace about her throat. Miss Maher sighed a little as she switched off her jangling bells.

It was generally eleven before Red 1001 had sounded his signal and Miss Maher had connected him somewhat perfunctorily with the other end of the wire. Sutter 8691's answers in these conversations were rather short-tempered and more to the point than they were at the earlier hour, yet on several occasions Miss Maher heard her make engagements for drives or box parties to the theatre. When she made these engagements so easily and carelessly, Miss Maher's soul was troubled. She knew she ought not to listen to these conversations, but she was interested, and human, and so—

But she wondered what Main 45 would say. The weeks went on, and the calls came as usual, until a certain day when, having rung up Sutter 8691, and opened the switch as now was her daily custom, Miss Maher heard the steady tones she liked to listen to say: "How's the world this morning?" "Existing, I suppose," returned the voice with a subtle reflection that Miss Maher instantly recognized as displeasure. "I saw your picture of 'Joy' last night."

"You did? The paint isn't even dry. Are you going to give me a telephone dictum on it?"

"It's rather pretty, I think, but—'Pretty!' Main 45's voice was just a little ruffled. 'Well go on. But what?'"

"I don't see how a dark person can represent 'Joy.'"

"Oh, that's all right. Intensity of feeling—strength of emotion—union of heart and head, and so on. Don't you see?"

"H'm!" was Sutter 8691's brief comment. "Her hair's so black she looks like an Indian, and her eyes—" An expressive silence followed this, and Miss Maher felt the smile at Main 45.

"They're gray. Don't you like them?"

"You do. That's evident."

"I like them in the picture."

"There isn't any reason you shouldn't like them out of it. Perhaps you do."

"Perhaps I do what? Like gray eyes? They are uncommonly rare."

"You'll like them all the better when you find them. Don't despair. Fate will be kind to you in time."

"I hate to doubt it, but she does not seem very kind just now."

"I'm sorry. Would you pardon me if I hung up? I've an engagement in a few minutes."

"Please wait a second. I—"

Miss Maher heard the decided little click. So did Main 45. His half-finished sentence remained suspended in air, and only the telephone operator heard the amazed exclamation of three words which followed the closing of the wire.

When the rush was over, Miss Maher, casting a swift glance about her to see that she was not observed, went quickly over to the unframed square of glass hanging blankly on the whitewashed wall, and looked boldly into the reflected eyes. They were gray, with black lashes. Irish eyes—dark and sombre, with the shadows smudged in. Her cheeks grew a beautiful rose-pink as she gazed. Then suddenly a lingering smile curved the corners of her lips as she turned away. For some inscrutable reason, she was glad her eyes were gray.

The next morning the signal sounded at the usual hour, but Miss Maher was forced to ring vigorously three distinct times before getting her reply. The cheery little trick had gone from the girl's voice as she took down the receiver, and without the slightest preliminary announced coldly: "Sutter 8691 is not in."

Miss Maher gasped. So did Main 45. The shock was sudden, if not altogether unexpected, and Miss Maher's sympathy turned wholly to the man at the other end of the line. She decided that Sutter 8691 was cruel—heartless. Miss Maher was young, too, and it counted in her condemnation.

So, as the days went by, and each morning brought only the same little sentence, repeated in the crispest of tones, Miss Maher added the admirable trait of long suffering to the mental picture she had formed of Main 45, and rang her bells so viciously that the fourteen subscribers on the party line sent in a united complaint asking that "Central's" service, and incidentally temper, be amended. It did not please Miss Maher either that the girl person at Red 1001 should have slipped so easily and deftly into Main 45's paces. These conversations were not long, but they always ended in some fragmentary phrase which apprised keenly interested ears of some projected plan for an evening's amusement. Red 1001 seemed to enjoy social functions as much as Main 45 had detested them. This phase of affairs bothered Miss Maher a good deal. She meant to see it through now that matters had reached this stage, and she listened without any conscience tremors. She felt she knew for whom the girl at Sutter 8691 really cared. Why, then, did she trouble about Red 1001? Two lovers at once was a novel idea to Miss Maher, and she wondered how it would end.

It ended in a way totally unexpected, at least by the waiting Miss Maher, whose dislike of Red 1001 was, by this time, so intensified that when he rang up late one afternoon, she allowed him to fume for fully two minutes before giving him connection. At the first sound of his voice she closed the switch with a jerk that she might not hear, and then hung it impatiently open in time to hear the word that vibrated, humming, over the wire.

"Darling!" "Oh, don't," exclaimed the girl's shocked voice. "Don't—don't speak so loud!"

Miss Maher banged the switch shut, and disgustfully sat down. They were engaged—there could be no-doubt of it. Sutter 8691, the girl with the pretty voice that Miss Maher felt she would remember to her dying day, and Red 1001 was actually engaged. Miss Maher could have cried. In her estimation, things were rapidly going from bad to worse. She thought of it that night as she was going to bed in her cramped bedroom over the four flights of narrow stairs. It was hard to be helpless when she wanted more than she had ever wanted anything to bring that voice at Main 45 back again. She dropped asleep still brooding over the situation.

Then fate intervened. Next morning, between a complaint from a subscriber who had received the wrong number and a call from a woman who couldn't see why that number was always so busy, Miss Maher saw the tag drop to show that Red 1001 wanted to talk over the wire. Almost mechanically she reached to connect with Sutter 8691.

"Central," said that voice which she hated. "Give me Polk 3857."

Miss Maher jumped to the situation instantly. She knew that number well. So did every other operator on the West Exchange. It belonged to a girl's voice, insistent, pert, provocative; a voice that said doubtful things to a great many different people, and to whose sayings one listened without compunction.

Miss Maher listened now. Her eyes were shining.

"Hello!" said the girl's voice.

"Hello!" said Red 1001. "Say, I suppose you've forgotten your little friend since yesterday."

"Oh, I don't know," said the girl, whereat they both laughed as if some one had said something witty. Miss Maher felt that if there was a voice on earth she hated more than either of those now talking on the line, it was the other.

"I suppose you're dated for to-night?" said the man's voice.

"What's it to you?" asked the girl on the other end of the line. "Do you always take a lady out the second time you meet her?"

"Depends on the girl," said the man's voice.

"Which girl?"

"Back up. You're going too fast."

"Aw, you know what I mean. I know who you are. A little bird told me. You are Frank Mathers, and you're engaged."

"That shouldn't cut any ice in one wee, little dinner date—Hello! Hello, Central, what's the matter with you? You cut us off."

In the last second, Miss Maher's nervous fingers had made another connection. Breathlessly she pressed the button that would ring the bell.

It was only an instant before the answer came. The girl must have been standing near. Miss Maher's speech was tense with excitement.

"Oh, Miss—Sutter 8691, please listen! You don't know me, but I beg you don't say a word, and please listen!"

Quick as a flash she had shot in the plug that switched Sutter 8691 on to the conversation between Red 1001 and Polk 3856. The lines were crossed, but with intention. The conversation was going on beautifully.

"Hello! That you, angel sweetness? That Central's a dub. She cuts us off. Say, how about that little dinner?"

"I thought you were engaged."

"I thought I told you that didn't cut any ice. I'm disengaged for this evening."

"Tell that to the birds."

"Sure. I'm not so certain but that after I get better acquainted I'll be disengaged permanently."

"It takes two to make a bargain of that kind."

"Well, suppose we see if we can't come to an understanding. How does Dupue's at 6:30 strike you?"

"I'm game. Shall I meet you at the restaurant?"

Miss Maher heard with satisfaction that bang that she had been expecting. Sutter 8691 had hung up with emphasis.

Without ceremony she disconnected that number, leaving Red 1001 to finish his conversation, and called up Main 45.

"Sutter 8691 wants to speak to you," she said softly. She made the connection, rang the bell, and met her own glance in the dingy mirror with a defiant smile.

A few minutes later she gained courage to open on the conversation which she had prompted. The last words were singing softly over the wires.

"It will be 'Summer,' and her eyes will be blue."

The chief operator, patrolling the line of her charges, noticed Miss Maher sitting at her desk, her hands idle, and her eyes heavy and dull.

The chief operator stopped.

Miss Maher raised her head. A dim smile forced its way as she glanced at the silent switchboard.

"What's the matter?" she asked.

"Anything wrong?"

"Wrong?" she said vaguely. "No—I guess not. I'm—I'm a little tired, that's all."—Overland Monthly.

WANTED PROTECTION.



Lawyer—No, I don't think you will be able to obtain a judicial separation from your wife simply because she throws fatirons and other kitchen utensils at the cat.

Battered Wreck—But every time she throws at the cat she hits me.

THE DOCTORS OF BABYLON

Were Guided in Their Charges for Medical Service by Regular Statutes.

The physician or surgeon who charges little or nothing for his skill when he treats a poor man and much when he treats a rich one has excellent authority for his practice. The newly discovered laws of ancient Babylon made it not only proper, but obligatory. The first king of "Greater Babylon," as it would be called to-day, was Hammurabi, referred to in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis as Amraphel. He was noted for the justice of the laws he established in his kingdom. Two years ago, on a broken monument in the ruins of Susa, nearly the whole code of Hammurabi was found. A translation of it has just been made by a professor in the University of Chicago.

"If a physician operate on a gentleman for a severe wound, with a lancet," reads one section of these revised statutes of Babylon, "and save the man's life, or if he open an abscess in a gentleman's eye and save the eye, he shall receive ten shekels in silver. If he operate on a freeman he shall receive five shekels."

But "if it be a man's slave he operate on," reads the next section, "the owner of the slave shall give two shekels to the physician."

Similarly graded were the physician's—for in those days doctoring was a give-and-take affair in which the unsuccessful practitioner was made to pay for his failure.

"If a physician operate on a gentleman and cause his death," said the law, "or destroy his eye, they shall cut off the physician's fingers."

"If he operate on the slave of a freeman and cause his death he shall restore a slave of equal value. If he destroys his eye he shall pay in silver half his value."

"If he set a broken bone for a gentleman or cure his disease the gentleman shall pay five shekels."

"If he be a freeman he shall pay three shekels of silver."

"If he be a slave the owner of the slave shall give the physician two shekels."

As there were no aseptic surgery in those days, the courage of a physician in operating with a lancet was great indeed. Unskilled practitioners probably got out of the profession as quickly as possible. So, also, the swindling contractor, for the law read:

"If a builder build a house for a man and do not make its construction firm and the house collapse and cause the death of the owner, the builder shall be put to death."

"If it kill the son of the owner they shall put the son of the builder to death."

"If it kills a slave of the owner the builder shall restore to him a slave of equal value."

"If it destroy property he shall restore what it destroyed, and because he did not make the house which he built firm and it collapsed, he shall rebuild it at his own expense."

Such laws as these, engraved in lasting stone, and set up on frequented street corners, might do something to discourage modern jerry-building.

THE GIFT OF DIPLOMACY.

Englishman Relates an Illustrative Instance of Its Possession by Americans.

Sir Frederick Treves, on his return from America to London, was honored with a number of dinners. At each of these dinners, relates a London paper, he was called on to talk about America, and at each he told an American story.

"Your typical American," he said at a press banquet, "has a highly developed gift of diplomacy. If he wants a thing he gets it without asking for it. Now, to get a thing without asking for it is difficult, and strange are the expedients to which, in such a difficulty, the American will resort."

"For example: Two young men were invited out into the country on a summer day for lunch. The season was dusty and dry. The young men rode 30 miles to their destination in an automobile, and on their arrival they were thirsty, naturally."

"The luncheon was served in the open air, on a lawnlike green velvet, in the shadow of great trees; but, though the food was excellent, nothing was served to quench the thirst."

"The two guests had hoped for ice-cold champagne. Claret cup would have pleased them. Even cool and foaming beer would have been welcome. But there was nothing, nothing."

"In this difficulty the younger of the two, frowning suddenly at an elderly and pompous banker opposite him, said in a loud, angry tone:

"If you want something, to drink, sir, can't you ask for it without kicking me under the table like that?"

HUMORED OF RULERS.

The czar has a brother, an uncle, four first cousins, ten second, 13 third, and a great-uncle. His first and second cousins are "imperial highnesses."

The king of Spain has a 40-horse-power motor car, in which he is going to tour through his dominions. He will discover the wretched state of the highways, which are the worst in Europe.

The kaiser will give as a prize for this year's military maneuvers a complete field equipment for an officer, including cooking necessities, knives, forks and spoons, revolver, topographical survey appliances and cigar and cigarette holders.

The sultan of Morocco keeps a large number of live lions about the premises, and in the evening these animals are let loose in the courtyards of the palace to act as guards of the royal harems. The sultan has rather more than 6,000 wives, 2,000 of whom reside in Fez.

The most belittled monarch in the world is Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Without his imperial crown, which is the identical tiara of Charlemagne, he is nine times a king, twice a grand duke, once a grand prince, twice a prince, four times a margrave, and the multitude of his titles as count and so forth is past enumeration.

Four of the great-grandchildren of King Christian of Denmark are in the direct line of succession to imperial or royal thrones. These are Prince Georges, a son of the crown prince of Greece; Prince Albert Edward, son of the prince of Wales; Prince Frederick, son of Prince Christian of Denmark, and Czarowitz Alexis, heir to the Russian throne.

The queen of Roumania, who is preparing an opera in conjunction with a small boy—the latest musical prodigy—is both a poetess and a writer of stories. She took to authorship in order to drown her sorrow. Her majesty is supposed to have a better head of hair than any other woman in Europe. She is an accomplished linguist, speaking no fewer than seven languages.

BITS ABOUT WOMEN.

An Arab woman doctor has been appointed house surgeon at the newly established hospital at Constantine, Algeria.

An American girl, who has been prominent in Stockholm as a singer, has had the royal patronage of King Oscar extended to her in the medal of literature and art. She is Miss Gertrude Farrar.

Miss Mary A. Booth, of Springfield, Mass., is well known in the scientific world. She inherited her love for science from her father, and is one of the few women admitted to the Royal Microscopical society, of London.

A ship's doctor who has made 100 voyages declares that the American girl does not become seasick so readily as her European sisters. The English girl is next in order of resistance, while the French girl succumbs most easily.

The excavations which Dr. Evans has been making in Crete reveal that the woman of fashion in 1600 B. C. favored the hour-glass waist and figure, and probably the Grecian figure was regarded as a barbarism. Barbaric figures, however sensible, can never hope to compete with those of fashion's dictates.

"The prettiest sight imaginable, and one I have never seen outside the United States, is the promenade of your beautiful girls and young women on the streets of evenings, when they appear without any sort of head covering," said Samuel Golbey, of London. "To my mind this is one of the neatest, most picturesque and fascinating customs that ever the fair sex adopted, and it seems to have reached the acme of development right here in your capital. In their spotless white garments and without hats or bonnets, the quaintness of feminine charm is revealed. Though I have been all over the civilized world, I never saw the practice till I came to America."

THE UNITED STATES WILL SOON KNOCK AT THE DOORS OF CANADA FOR WHEAT.

A Crop of 80,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Will Be the Record of 1904.

The results of the threshing in Western Canada are not yet completed, but from information at hand, it is safe to say that the average per acre will be reasonably high, and a fair estimate will place the total yield of wheat at 80,000,000 bushels. At present prices this will add to the wealth of the farmers nearly \$60,000,000. Then think of the immense yield of oats and barley and the large herds of cattle, for all of which good prices will be paid.

The following telegram was sent by Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, to Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada:—"Am now able to state definitely that under conditions of unusual difficulty in Northwest a fair average crop of wheat of good quality has been reaped and is now secure from substantial damage. The reports of injury by frost and rust were grossly exaggerated. The wheat of Manitoba and Northwest Territories will aggregate from fifty-five to sixty million bushels. The quality is good, and the price is ranging around one dollar per bushel."

Frank H. Spearman, in the Saturday Evening Post, says:—"When our first transcontinental railroad was built, learned men attempted by isothermal demonstration to prove that wheat could not profitably be grown north of where the line was projected; but the real granary of the world lies up to 300 miles north of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and the day is not definitely distant when the United States will knock at the doors of Canada for its bread. Railroad men see such a day; it may be hoped that statesmen also will see it, and arrange their reciprocities while they may do so gracefully. Americans already have swarmed into that far country and to a degree have taken the American wheat field with them. Despite the fact that for years a little Dakota station on the St. Paul road—Eureka—held the distinction of being the largest primary grain market in the world, the Dakotas and Minnesota will one day yield their palm to Saskatchewan."

Western Canada's Magnificent Crops for 1904.

Western Canada's Wheat Crop this year will be 80,000,000 bushels, and wheat at present is worth \$1.00 a bushel.

The oat and barley crop will also yield abundantly.

Splendid prices for all kinds of grain, cattle and other farm produce for the growing of which the climate is unsurpassed.

About 150,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the past three years.

Thousands of free Homesteads of 160 acres each still available in the best agricultural districts.

It has been said that the United States will be forced to import wheat within a very few years. Secure a farm in Canada and become one of those who will help produce it.

Apply for information to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada; or to

C. L. BROOKBANK, 400 Queen Street, Chicago, Ill.

L. S. HULL, Room 6, Big Bear Building, Baltimore, Md.

H. S. HOLMES, 815 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

H. V. McNEIL, 6th Avenue Theater Block, Detroit, Mich.

E. O. CORNELL, Room 12, Calhoun Block, St. Louis, Mo.

Authorized Canadian Government Agents.

PILES ANAKESIS gives relief and positive cure for hemorrhoids.

For free sample address "ANAKESIS," 47 Broadway, New York.

PENSIONS on age at 65—Civil War, or on discharge in any war, and for widows. Have records of most loyal soldiers' services, and ages of Ohio men. 30 years practice. Law and advice FREE. A. W. BUCHHEIM, 606, 215 West 9th, CINCINNATI, O.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. Bears the Signature of W. L. DOUGLAS. Use For Over Thirty Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makers and the high-grade leather used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoes on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were \$6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitutes. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. Fast Color Exports used exclusively. Superior in Fit, Comfort and Wear.

These were W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. Find them superior in fit, comfort and wear. Write for catalogue giving full instructions how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment for Man, Beast or Poultry. MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

## COLLISION KILLED MANY

### TRAINS ARE WRECKED NEAR WARRENSBURG, MO.

Twenty-Nine Passengers Are Killed and Sixty or More Are Injured.

Warrensburg, Mo., Oct. 11.—Twenty-nine persons were killed and 60 injured by a collision of Missouri Pacific trains three miles east of Warrensburg at four o'clock Monday morning. The trains were the second section of passenger train No. 30, which left Wichita, Kan., for St. Louis Sunday night and an extra freight train. The dead are in undertaking rooms in this city and most of the wounded are in the railroad hospital in Sedalia, Mo.

The freight train was an extra. Its crew had, according to the story of the conductor of this train, been instructed to take a siding and let the passenger train pass. The first section of the passenger train had gone by when the freight pulled out. The passenger train bore no sign of second section to come, he asserts, and he had no reason to believe that another train was due. The scene of the wreck was on the downgrade, on either side of which there was a steep rise. Both trains had put on extra steam to carry them up the opposite hill, and when they met at the curve at the lowest point they were running at a terrific rate.

The passenger train was made up of three coaches and a Pullman, with no baggage car, the front coach being next to the tender. The freight train was a heavy one. When the trains met the heavy freight train pushed the passenger engine back into the first coach. The tender of the passenger engine literally cut the coach in two in the center and never stopped until it had plowed itself half way through the car and its passengers, killing those in the forward end instantly, and mangling all within reach in a most horrible manner.

Half a dozen who were not killed outright were so terribly injured that they died before they could be removed from the debris. Many of the dead were almost unrecognizable. Arms and legs were dismembered in several cases and, together with baggage and pieces of wreckage, were tumbled together into a confused mass of bleeding human forms.

## WYNNE SUCCEEDS PAYNE.

### President Appoints First Assistant Postmaster General to Fill Vacancy.

Washington, Oct. 11.—President Roosevelt Monday announced the appointment of Robert J. Wynne, acting postmaster general, as postmaster general. How long Mr. Wynne may continue as postmaster general has not been determined. Beyond the statement that the appointment is temporary in character nothing is known. The probability is that he will be succeeded by Mr. Cortelyou about January 1.

Wynne took the oath of office as postmaster general at four o'clock in the afternoon. It was administered by John J. Howley, chief clerk to the first assistant postmaster general.

Mr. Wynne was made first assistant postmaster general in April, 1902. Previous to that time he had been for years one of the best-known newspaper correspondents at the national capital. He served with Gen. A. C. Boynton in the Washington bureau of the old Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and afterward was correspondent of the New York Press. He is an acknowledged authority on tariff, financial and economic subjects. He has been president of the famous organization of newspaper writers, the Gridiron club, is a member of the Army and Navy club, and a member of the Order of the Loyal Legion by right of inheritance. Mr. Wynne and his wife are prominent in social affairs.

## A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

### Young Girls, Jilted by Their Sweethearts, Take Poison and Die Together.

Kankakee, Ill., Oct. 11.—Lulu Cook, aged 15, and Minnie Island, aged 18, jilted by the two young men who for a time had been attentive to them, and fearful of ridicule from the town gossip, committed suicide together by poison. The two girls went about preparing to die with a great deal of deliberation and a care for details and dramatic effect. They wrote many letters, made their wills, and did many other little things that showed how much importance they placed upon what they believed to be public opinion in the little town of Buckingham, in which they were known to everybody.

The two girls killed themselves with strychnine in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Cook, the parents of Lulu Cook, the younger of the two girls. The young men, or rather boys, in the case are James Island, a brother of one of the suicides, and Henry Farden, who had been calling upon Miss Island. The boys declare they had no intention of wounding the feelings of the girls, and say they knew nothing of the suicide compact.

## FOUNDERS IN GALE.

### Loss of Steamer in Gulf of St. Lawrence—Nineteen Persons Are Drowned.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 12.—News reached here Tuesday of the wreck of the little steamer Call, of New London, Prince Edward Island, during last Saturday's gale, with the loss, it is believed, of all on board, some 19 souls, of whom 14 were passengers, all men. Among those on the steamer was the son of John Fagar, of this city, one of the principal owners. The Call was a new vessel and had been busily engaged during the last six months in plying between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island ports on a regular packet service. The steamer was bound from Tracadie, far up in northern New Brunswick, to New London, on the northern coast of Prince Edward Island. It had been the custom of the Call to stop at numerous little fishing ports on her way down the coast, and it is thought that her passengers were nearly all fishermen.

Last Saturday's storm raged with great severity in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, blowing directly on the northern shore of Prince Edward Island. The harbor of New London is a difficult one to enter, and while the reports of the wreck are exceedingly meager, it is believed that the little vessel was caught in the gulf by the storm, and was either thrown on the ledges at the entrance of the harbor or foundered a short distance off the shore. There are no telegraph lines to New London, and the first news of the disaster, filed at the nearest telegraph station, did not reach here until Tuesday afternoon. This was a brief message to the agents of the steamer in this city, and contained no details. Later the report was confirmed by a message to Mr. Fagar.

## FIRE COSTS \$800,000.

### Three Fine Business Blocks in the City of Winnipeg, Man., Are Destroyed.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Winnipeg, Man., says: Fire Tuesday night destroyed three of the finest business blocks in this city, entailing a loss of at least \$800,000. For a time the flames threatened to spread to adjoining buildings and but for the splendid work of the fire brigade a much larger money damage would have been incurred. The fire started in the new Bullman block, which was totally destroyed. The Ashdown Hardware company, on Bannatyne street, one of the largest establishments of its kind in Canada, was next attacked by the flames. Many explosions were caused by powder and cartridges carried in the stock of the hardware company, but no one was injured. The Rialto block and the Great Northwestern Telegraph office also were destroyed. The Woodbine hotel block and Dufferin block were also badly damaged. The chief sufferers in those blocks are the Slater Shoe company, and Gundy Music company, Calder's photograph supplies, Ravers stationery stock and Corolly's drugs. The electric light and power service were all cut off owing to the fire, and all newspaper offices are in darkness. The Free Press office in the rear of the Bullman block escaped injury.

The Bullman block, where the fire started, is a six-story building just completed and occupied by Bullman Bros., printers and lithographers. The fire started among some shavings in the basement, spread up the elevator shaft and in ten minutes the entire interior of the building was in flames. From the Bullman building the flames leaped to the Ashdown store, which occupies the entire block on Bannatyne street between Main and Albert streets. The inflammable material in the stock of the hardware company caused the flames to burn fiercely and to spread with great rapidity in a northerly direction toward the Rialto block.

## FOUND GUILTY.

### Young Girls Convicted of Complicity in Murder and Sent to Prison.

Belleville, Ill., Oct. 12.—After being out 14 hours, a jury in the Belleville circuit court returned a verdict finding Nellie Gardner and Mabel Wright guilty of complicity in the murder of John Dunlap and fixed their punishment at 14 years each in the penitentiary. The girls are 18 years old and in view of the fact that the charge was only constructive complicity some surprise was expressed over the severity of the sentence.

## BOAT UPSETS.

### Three Boys Are Drowned While Crossing Stream Near Peoria, Ill.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 12.—A special to the Journal from Kingston Mines says that while attempting to cross the river in a skiff, near that place, three boys were drowned in the river. Two bodies have been recovered. The dead: Albert Green, Charles Green and Charles Pearson. A storm came up while the boys were in midstream and their boat was overturned before they could reach the shore.

## EXIT THE SUMMER MAN.



## ENGAGE IN FIERCE BATTLE

### SHARP FIGHTING BETWEEN MUKDEN AND LIAOYANG.

### Japs Check Advance of the Russians—Many Lost by Sinking of Japanese Gunboat.

Mukden, Oct. 12.—A bloody battle is now raging about six miles north of Yentai railroad station. The Japanese on Sunday fell back along the whole front and the Russian advance guards crossed the Schill river (about half way between Mukden and Liaoyang), and came within three miles of Yentai, but on Monday the Japanese received strong reinforcements of infantry and artillery, and not only held their positions, but even assumed the offensive. The fighting lasted the entire day and night. The Japanese directed their artillery fire with great skill and searched the Russian positions so fiercely that the Russians fell back north of the Schill river, which crosses the railroad seven miles from Yentai. The Russians Tuesday morning resumed their advance, once more crossing the Schill river and engaged the Japanese two miles south of it. A terrific artillery engagement is proceeding along the entire front. The result of the battle is still undecided.

## Japanese Line Broken.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—Gen. Kuropatkin's order of the day announcing his determination to take the offensive is supplemented by the news that an offensive movement has already been begun and that the Japanese line has been broken at Bentsiaputze. The Japanese occupied a front of about 52 miles, stretching from Bentsiaputze on the east through Yentai and across the railway to the banks of the Hun river on the west. The Russian force had been moving south in close touch with the Japanese advance since October 4. The Japanese outposts were driven back in a series of skirmishes, and on October 6 the Russians recaptured the station of Shakhe, 15 miles south of Mukden, the railway battalion restoring the bridge across the Shakhe river the next day in order to facilitate the advance. Meanwhile Gen. Mistchenko's Cossacks pushed southwestward as far as the Yentai mines, defeating the Japanese in a series of warm skirmishes.

## Heavy Blow to Jap Right.

The most important action, however, occurred on the Japanese right at Bentsiaputze. Here the Japanese held a strong and important position, but it seems they made the inexplicable omission to fortify a commanding hill which was the key to the whole situation. A portion of Gen. Kuropatkin's force made a strong attack on Bentsiaputze and, taking a leaf out of the Japanese book, occupied the hill from the east and flanked the Japanese out of the town, causing a serious loss in a rear guard fight. The Russian casualties are reported to have been inconsiderable.

While it is understood that Mukden is not heavily fortified, Gen. Kuropatkin has a powerful force behind him, strongly posted at Tie pass; and if, as he asserts, the Russians are now powerful

enough to assume the offensive, it is possible his advance movement will force the Japanese flanking column to withdraw in order to protect their own base.

## Kuropatkin Orders Advance.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—Gen. Kuropatkin has issued a stirring address to his army, in which he asserts that the Russians have a force numerically superior to that of the Japanese, declares that the time has come for a forward movement, and predicts a telling victory for his soldiers.

In his address Gen. Kuropatkin says there will be no more retreats, that the army is strong enough numerically at last to defeat the combined armies under Oyama and that it is going forward to victory and ultimately to the relief of Port Arthur.

## Situation at Port Arthur.

Chefoo, Oct. 11.—The Russian agent here announces authoritatively that there has been no fighting of importance at Port Arthur since the last big assault on the fortress (from September 19 to September 23). On the night of October 5 the Japanese landed a force from Tache bay and the Russians retired in the face of superior numbers. The next day, however, the Japanese were driven out by an artillery fire, one gun which they had mounted being destroyed. The Japanese engage in bombardments for three or four hours daily.

## Relief Must Come Soon.

London, Oct. 11.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says it is stated that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel has reported that unless he is relieved before December he must surrender.

## Loss Was 197 Men.

Tokio, Oct. 12.—A corrected list of the lives lost in the sinking of the Japanese gunboat Heiyen off Pigeon bay September 18 places the total number at 197.

The Hei Yen, which was engaged on guard duty off Pigeon bay, was missed by the fleet and a search for the vessel was immediately begun. The petty officers and sailors found on Chiao-pai island reported that at dusk on September 18 a storm came up accompanied by high seas. The Hei Yen endeavored to return to her base when she suddenly struck a floating mine, which exploded under her starboard side amidships. The vessel began to sink, and an attempt was made to lower the boats. The boats were swamped and the crew jumped into the sea where, owing to the heavy combers, they were quickly drowned. The Japanese fleet carefully searched the patrolled locality, but failed to find any other survivors.

## Whole Army Not Engaged.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—Severe fighting north of Yentai, resulting in a temporary check of Gen. Kuropatkin's advance guard, of which the correspondent at Mukden telegraphed the first news, is not regarded at the war office as indicating a general engagement. The latest official dispatches indicating the disposition of the various corps show that the whole army is not yet in line of battle. The present engagement may therefore be regarded as the result of a counter-attack which an enterprising foe like the Japanese might be expected to make, but without any calculation to prevent the Russian advance. Gen. Kuropat-

## WATSON WRITES LETTER.

### Accepts Nomination Tendered by People's Party—Synopsis of the Document.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 11.—Thomas E. Watson's letter formally accepting the populist nomination for president was made public Sunday. The letter, which is addressed to Samuel W. Williams, chairman of the committee on notification, is about 12,500 words long.

The letter opens with a lament by Mr. Watson over the tendency of humanity to submit to the domination of a few, who use their power for oppression. Passing from historical examples to the condition of things now in the United States, he finds "symptoms which always have characterized the diseased nation when afflicted by class legislation." The corporations, according to Mr. Watson, now rule the land and the people.

The only hope for the "middle and lower classes," as Mr. Watson terms them, he sees in the rise and growth to success of a third party, not subject to corporation domination. Constructively, he proposes a national board of arbitration to pass upon disputes between capital and labor, the adoption of the initiative and referendum for the making of federal laws and the ownership of public utilities.

The question of class legislation was discussed, the national banking and transportation systems being held up as shining examples in this respect. The inevitable outgrowth of these systems, he declared, was the building up of colossal fortunes at the expense of the people.

Attacking the gold standard, the candidate says: "The gold standard is not irrevocably fixed," because it is unscientific and wrong. Nothing is more certain than that the people of this country will continue their struggle until they have a national currency which the money power cannot control, and which answers the purpose of perfecting exchanges without becoming an armory from which the buccaneers of modern finance draw the irresistible weapons with which they attack values and raid the markets."

William Jennings Bryan, Mr. Watson declares, was a leader like Jefferson, Jackson and Stephen A. Douglas, and he cries out: "Would to God that Mr. Bryan were with me in this, the second battle! Together we could have whipped the fight in 1896, but the southern democratic bosses would not have it so."

Mr. Watson closes his letter with the charge that if men who deem him to be right fail to vote for him they are "moral cowards." He therefore relied upon all who love their country and care to see its sacred institutions preserved to cast their vote for him as the representative of the only party pledged to carry out the will of the people of the nation.

## WINS AUTO RACE.

### Heath Captures Great Event on Long Island—Many Accidents—One Man Killed.

New York, Oct. 10.—One dead and another dying is one of the results of the automobile race for the cup offered by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

George Arents, Jr., a New York millionaire, lies injured in a hospital at Long Island, while his chauffeur, Carl Meusel, is dead.

During the race, which was won by George Heath, an American, driving a 90 horsepower motor, Arents' car was wrecked by the tires slipping. The chauffeur, who was horribly mangled, was taken to a hospital, where he died an hour later. Arents also was taken to the hospital, where it was found, among other injuries, he was suffering from a cerebral hemorrhage.

The race was a most fiercely contested one. Heath finished the 300-mile course in 8:56:45 elapsed time, and 5:26:45 corrected time. Albert Clement, Jr., driving an 80 horsepower machine, was a close second, finishing in 6:58:13 elapsed time, and 5:28:13 corrected time. The time as herewith given is official.

A startling development of the contest was the fact that many bent rusty nails were found on the course.

## SIX DEAD IN TUNNEL.

### Train Parts in Great Bore Under St. Clair River and Gas Is Fatal.

Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 10.—Six employes of the Grand Trunk railway were suffocated to death by coal gas early Sunday in the St. Clair tunnel, which runs under the St. Clair river, from Port Huron to Sarnia, Ontario. A coal train broke in two while passing through the tunnel and three of the train crew were suffocated while part of the train lay stalled in the tunnel. The engineer lost his life when he returned and endeavored to push the stalled cars back to safety and two other rescuers perished in vain attempts to penetrate the gaseous atmosphere of the great tube.

The dead are: A. S. Begg, Port Huron, superintendent of terminals. Engineer John Coleman, Port Huron. Conductor D. T. Tinsley, Sarnia, Ont. Brakeman Thomas McGrath, Sarnia, Ont.

## ILLINOIS STATE NEWS.

### Bare Deep Labor Plot.

A man supposed to be Ed Hedrick, of Chicago, and bearing credentials as such from the National Metal Trades' association, was arrested in Quincy, on complaint of the Quincy Engine company, which charges him with surreptitiously wrecking the main intake of the plant, necessitating the shutdown of the concern for several days. The supposed Hedrick, immediately after his arrest, made a startling confession, admitting that he put files in the cogs of the machine.

### Fast Mail Express Wrecked.

Fast mail express No. 8, east-bound on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, was ditched a short distance east of Alton station. The engineer, fireman, brakeman, flagman and several mail clerks were hurt, but none seriously. The wreck was caused by the train striking a car door which had fallen from a freight train on the west-bound track. The entire train left the track and plowed into a ditch. One of the mail cars alone was overturned.

### Dynamite Post Office Safe.

The safe at the post office at Greenview was blown open by nitroglycerin. Seven hundred dollars in money and stamps was taken. The robbery is supposed to be the work of professionals, in conjunction with local parties. The robbery occurred at two o'clock the other morning. Skeleton keys and tools stolen from the section house of the Chicago & Alton railroad, were used in effecting an entrance. The inner and outer doors of the safe were shattered.

### Sensational Mystery Cleared.

"Death by strangulation, with suicidal intent," was the verdict of the coroner's jury which investigated the mysterious circumstances surrounding the demise of Minnie Harmer, the 17-year-old daughter of Fred Harmer, a farmer living four miles from Palatine. Until a recent morning it was thought that the girl had been murdered, and, acting on this supposition, scores of farmers joined in a man hunt for the slayer.

### Drink Causes Wife's Suicide.

Driven insane by the fear that her husband, a prosperous jeweler of Lewiston, would drink himself to death, Mrs. Frank Fox saturated her clothing with kerosene and, setting a match to it, danced through the house in a delirium of pain until she dropped to the floor dead. Two children, both under eight years, witnessed the horrible spectacle. Mrs. Fox was a strong temperance worker.

### Two Die in Boiler Explosion.

Two men were killed and seven seriously injured as the result of a boiler explosion in the Schubert sawmill, three miles east of Coulterville. The dead are Ames Schubert and Walter Schumacher. The boiler exploded just before the men got through work, the force of the explosion wrecking the mill building. One of the proprietors who was sitting in the office was instantly killed.

### Told in a Few Lines.

A Big Four freight train crew was arrested in Kankakee, charged with robbing a merchandise car in their train.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, of Virginia, celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of their wedding.

At the biennial meeting of the state board of agriculture all the old members were reelected except nine.

The "readjustment" at the Joliet plant of the United States Steel corporation resulted in a sensational reduction of wages.

John Merrill and wife, of South Chicago, were crushed when their automobile turned over and held them prisoners.

Henry C. Schumacher, 79, and Miss Cora M. Smith, 28 years of age, both of Aurora, were married.

While standing on a pyramid surrounded by lions, panthers and hyenas, Arthur Anderson and Hatie Ball, both of Downs, were married.

The west wall of the new Carthage school building under construction collapsed. Twelve workmen were injured, two seriously.

The eighth annual convention of the League of American Municipalities was held in East St. Louis.

In the Troquois theater trial, the business manager, Thomas J. Noonan, stage carpenter, and James E. Cummings were granted a change of venue.

Methodists decided to start a crusade against vice in Chicago and will raise \$100,000 to pay the cost. The crusade will be started about November 1.

The marriage of Bessie Housek in the Cook county jail to Josef Nemotava, who shot her, resulted in the man's discharge.

William Henry Walker, son of H. C. Walker, of Chicago, was killed by a train near Cedar Lake, Ind. Both suicide and accident theories are held.

Nineteen insurance firms are debarred from doing business in Illinois by a decision of the appellate court.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, ordered the Union Traction company to stop running cars on the old passenger tracks where franchises have lapsed.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
 ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED  
 BY THE HERALD REPORTERS.

**Coles.**

Aunt Raynor Graham was stricken by paralysis at the home of her son-in-law, G. A. Munson, a few miles west of here several days ago. She was taken to the hospital at Effingham for treatment Monday. She is almost 98 years old, has been blind for about three years and almost entirely lost her mind. Her daughter, Mrs. Munson, and Mr. Munson, neither being stronger in good health, have for several years taxed their strength to the utmost and done all that could be done to care for the aged lady in their own home, and as a constant nurse was needed she was taken to a hospital.

Malcolm Powers, now of Mattoon, but until recently of Lockwood, Wade county, Mo., is visiting Frank Allgood. Mr. Powers is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Powers, who for a long time was engaged in blacksmithing and merchandising at Coles. When about three years of age Malcolm became blind from having been given a dose of morphine by mistake. Before leaving here he was three years in the asylum at Jacksonville, then spent five years in an institution in St. Louis after the family moved to Missouri. Although suffering the affliction he has, he has obtained a good education and is industrious, always ready for a job. He seems to like the work in a poultry house as he can manage that well. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Powers, and sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Tinch Tudor, have within the last few weeks come back to Illinois to make their home.

**Hampton.**

Ernest Siskatun visited relatives here Sunday.

J. D. Mitchell has moved into his new store.

Miss Ethel DeHaven was the guest of Miss Ella Wood Sunday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Mart. Sheehan one day last week, a daughter.

Superintendent J. C. Hoke was a visitor at our school Thursday last week.

One of our young gentlemen has a new rubber-tire buggy. Girls look out!

The Dunn school house has been repainted and papered and a new organ put in.

The little babe of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wood, who has been quite sick, is reported better.

Miss Jessie Shipman was the guest of Misses Lillie and Carrie Smith last Sunday.

The little babe of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cunningham died Thursday night of last week. Interment in the Dunn cemetery Friday.

Those at the Dunn school given certificates for being neither absent nor tardy for the first month of school were Mays Shipman, Ansel Smith and Clyde Reedy.

**Bruce.**

Allenville came over Sunday for a ball game with the Bruce team. The score was 10 to 10 in favor of Allenville.

Harry Reed and family have moved back to our burg from Sullivan.

Rev. Samuel Plety, a minister of the Church of Christ, who for several years has preached at the Sand Creek churches and at Findlay, has sold his farm near Duvall, in Shelby county, and will move to Wabash, Ind., where he has purchased a farm.

**Kirksville.**

R. C. Parks, of Allenville, was a Kirksville visitor Saturday.

James Kirkwood and William Hilliard are running a meat wagon from Kirksville.

They commenced work on the coal mine again Monday morning, with a new set of men.

Master Clyde Whitman, of Montana, left for St. Louis Saturday night, after a two weeks visit in the neighborhood.

James Kester and daughter, Ora, returned from visiting friends near Terre Haute, Ind., Sunday. They drove through in a survey.

Phillip Floyd and family went to Mattoon Monday. They will leave there Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Susan Glazebrook, for their home near Doniphan, Mo.

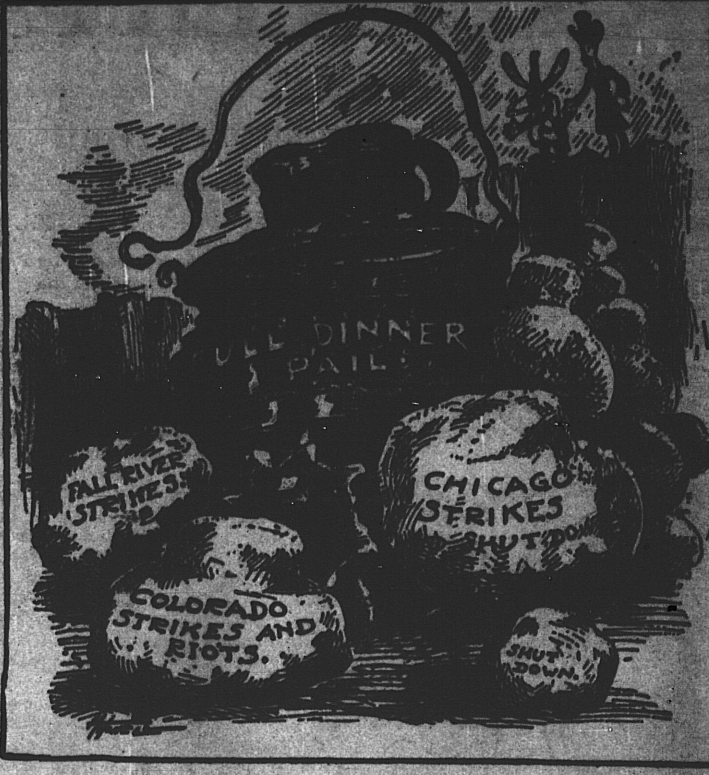
Wm. Jones, of Mattoon, drove out to Jas. Kester's Monday, to see if he couldn't get them to drive through to Missouri with him, but Mr. Kester and J. W. Carter had made arrangements to ship together.

**NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.**

From an article on "Evening Dresses," in the New Idea Woman's Magazine for November, it appears that dinner and reception gowns especially are to be very elaborate this season, following the general trend of fashion. A number of pretty cuts also show the latest designs in the ubiquitous "stock." "Pardita" continues her little solutions in household economics, this month setting forth her idea of how the best can be got out of a \$1,500 income when living in a New York apartment house; and several columns are devoted to definite directions for preparing each item of the Thanksgiving dinner, from turkey stuffing to the pumpkin pie. There are two short stories of Cupid's cases, one centered in a New York artist's studio and the other in a shrewd, good little country widow's parlor. Some views illustrating "A Bit of Holland in the Tropics" show a very attractive side of Curacao in the Dutch West Indies, and a review that brings back tender memories is that of Jennette Young on "Your Childhood's Garden." Articles on child development, business life, flower culture, social settlements, etc., make up a very readable number.

Every stove we have is a fire-keeper. From \$2.00 to \$50.00.—MILTON DAVID.

**LABOR AND CAPITAL.**



From President Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance: "Here again all we need is to point to what we have actually done, and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to carry out the policy we have been pursuing."  
 —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**TREASURY DEFICIT.**

Steady Decrease in Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts.

Small boys and irresponsible Republican editors and orators in out of the way places deny that the current revenues are not adequate to meet current expenses. To all such this dispatch, published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a Republican paper, is commended:

"The deficit in the United States treasury was increased by \$4,882,608 in the month of August, and now stands at \$23,790,696 for the fiscal year, begun July 1. There was a decrease in current receipts and an increase in expenditures during the last month as compared with August, 1903. The receipts for the month of August were \$44,908,391 as against \$49,852,077 in the same month of last year, and the expenditures were \$51,826,000 as against \$42,945,000.

"The steady decrease in the returns both from customs and from internal revenue continues, the customs collections in August amounting to \$22,417,678 as against \$25,121,714 in the same month of 1903. The falling off in this important source of income had begun as long as a year ago. The internal revenue receipts during August, 1904, were \$18,770,685 as against \$19,380,468 in the same month of last year, and the income from miscellaneous sources was \$5,709,022 as against \$5,444,476. The total receipts for the fiscal year to date are \$91,689,778, and the total expenditures \$115,480,115. The greatest increases in August expenditures were for the military and naval establishments and for pensions.

"The available cash balance in the treasury at the close of August Aug. 31 stood at \$148,692,510. Of this amount \$103,911,941 was on deposit in national banks to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, \$9,404,511 was in national banks to the credit of disbursing officers and \$6,482,880 was in the treasury of the Philippine Islands."

**WAGE EARNERS AT THE FAIR.**

Prominent Men Planning to Help Workers See the Great Exposition.

Wage earners of America are to see the World's Fair by tens of thousands under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. A new bureau of the Federation has just been established at St. Louis upon the World's Fair grounds. Back of the movement are Grover Cleveland, David R. Francis, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss and others. Plans are making to have a vast number of the wage earners of the United States see the World's Fair, the most glorious spectacle of the age and the most influential factor in the education of the American citizen.

The bureau is in charge of Miss Gertrude Beck, secretary of the Federation's welfare department, of which Mr. H. E. Vreeland, head of the street railway system of New York city, is chairman. The bureau headquarters is in the east end of the Palace of Transportation, on the ground floor. The exposition management is in hearty accord with this movement on the part of the Federation to induce the large manufacturers and other employers of labor to provide ways and means for the wage earners of America to visit the Exposition. President Francis is displaying personal interest in the undertaking by affording the Federation every facility for the consummation of his efforts, and in this connection he has directed Theodore Hardee, assistant to the secretary, to co-operate with Miss Beck and Ralph M. Basley, chairman of the Federation's executive council, in every possible way.

The Exposition management has also equipped this bureau with clerical assistance and a full supply of World's Fair literature. The bureau will be used as headquarters for all wage earners coming to the Exposition under its auspices. The aim of the Federation is to make it feasible for the largest possible proportion of wage earners to visit St. Louis and see the World's Fair. It will see that they are met at the depot by responsible persons and conducted to suitable lodgings, where they will be treated fairly.

There will also be furnished, free of charge, appropriate itineraries indicating the points of interest to be seen within a limit of one week, which is about the average time each party will spend here. It will also indicate the objects of special interest to various craftsmen in their particular lines, so that they may devote as much time as possible to the objects of peculiar interest to them. These and many other efforts will be made to help all wage earners to enjoy the benefits of this great Exposition comfortably and at an expense within their means.

**DEMOCRACY'S LEADER.**

Judge Parker's Qualifications For the Presidential Office.

The American people are not forced to accept Mr. Roosevelt for a pilot nor his dangerous conception of a president's duty for a chart during the quadrennial voyage which will begin on March 4, 1905. They have before them an alternative, and they will only have themselves to blame if they heedless or perverse neglect to take it shall prove to them hereafter a source of bitter regret and sorrow.

In an hour of enlightenment and patriotic fervor, when perhaps they build better than they knew, the Democratic party put forward at St. Louis for the august, commanding and largely judicial office of chief magistrate a man who in temperament, character, experience, training, methods, ideals and aspirations is the antithesis of Mr. Roosevelt.

That man's record is a life spent upon the bench, where he has been taught to subordinate ambition to duty, where loyalty to law has become as the breath of his nostrils and where he has learned to steer by the pole star of the common weal. How he would guide the ship of state if the helm should be confided to his hand may be seen from his speech of acceptance, in which his principles and intentions are stated in modest, clear, plain, unmistakable language, instinct with simplicity, sobriety and truth.

He promises no more than he believes he can perform. He makes no professions which he has no hope of translating into acts. Of this at least, however, his fellow countrymen may feel assured—to wit, that if they shall make Aton Brooks Parker their chief magistrate they will enter upon an era of safe, economical, unpretentious, constitutional administration, a reign of law, a regime of peace.—William F. Sheehan in North American Review.

**Japanese Gods.**

It is said that there are no fewer than 8,000,000 gods worshipped by the Japanese. Praying is made very easy. In the streets are tall posts, with prayers printed on them and with a small wheel attached. Any one passing by can give the wheel a turn, and that counts as a prayer. The people in the second largest of the 3,850 islands of which the empire is composed worship the bear and reverence the sun, moon, fire, wind and water.

**Everybody exclaims against ingratitude.**

Are there so many benefactors? —Bougart.

**RAILROAD EXCURSIONS.**

FRISCO SYSTEM—C. & E. I.

**ONE WAY COLONIST RATES.**  
 To Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and intermediate points. On Sept. 30, Oct. 4 and 18 the Frisco will offer one way tickets to points in above named states and territories, at the unusually low rates of \$10.00 to \$15.00. We have through trains to St. Louis, which make direct connection with through trains for the above named points, and only one change is necessary between Sullivan and these points. Could you ask for better service? Inquire of agent for other pointers relative to above.

The Frisco will sell round trip tickets to St. Louis daily, and limited to seven days from date of sale, at rate of \$3.85. Ask agent for time of trains and other information. No change of cars.  
 W. F. BURNETTE, Agent.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL.**

For the occasion of the Grand Lodge encampment and Rebekah assembly, I. O. O. F., at Springfield, Nov. 14 to 18, the I. C. will sell excursion tickets to Springfield on Nov. 13, 14 and 15 at rate of \$3 for round trip. Tickets good until Nov. 19.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**

Public notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, October 19, at twelve o'clock noon. To permit personal attendance at said meeting there will be issued to each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered on the books of the company at the close of business on Tuesday September 26, 1904, who is of full age, a ticket enabling him, or her, to travel free over the company's lines from the station on the Illinois Central railroad, nearest to his or her registered address to Chicago and return, such ticket to be good for the journey only during the four days immediately preceding and the four days immediately following, when properly countersigned and stamped during business hours—that is to say, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.—in the office of the assistant secretary, Mr. W. G. Brun, in Chicago. Such tickets may be obtained by any holder of stock, registered as above, on application, in writing, to the president of the company in Chicago. Each application must state the full name and address of the stockholder exactly as given in his or her certificate of stock, together with the number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect to any one person holding of stock as registered on the books of the company.  
 A. H. HACKSTAFF,  
 Secretary.

**CURES CHILLS AND FEVER.**

G. W. Wirt, Naogodoges, Texas, says: "His daughter had chills and fever for three years; he could not find anything that would help her, till he used Herbine. His wife will not keep house without it, and cannot say too much for it." 50c. Sold by Pate & Co.

**PILL PLEASURE.**

If you ever took DeWitt's Little Early Risers for biliousness or constipation you know what pill pleasure is. These famous little pills cleanse the liver and rid the system of all bile without producing unpleasant effects. They do not grip sickens or weaken, but pleasantly give tone and strength to the tissues and organs of the stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by all druggists.

**WHEN YOU TRAVEL**

select a railway as you do your clothes



**When You Travel**

select a railway as you do your clothes

**KATY SERVICE**

(MINN., MISS. & TEXAS RAILWAY)  
 Suggests Comfortable and Convenient Trains.  
 The "KATY FLYER" and "KATY DINING STATIONS"  
 Meals Moderate in Price. Unsurpassed in Quality and Service.  
 See Price, 80c

I can suggest any number of places to visit and you something new in related matter about Write to me.  
 "KATY," St. Louis

**Good Yeast**

To make good bread, you must have good yeast. It's the first requisite. You never saw a sweet, well-raised loaf without it. Every loaf made with Yeast Foam is sweet and well-raised, good to look at and better to taste. The root of indigestion is sour, heavy bread which forms acid in the stomach. The cure is light, digestible bread raised with

**YEAST FOAM**

Bread made with this wholesome, vegetable yeast retains its moisture, freshness and wheaty flavor until the last of the batch is gone. The reason is simple: Yeast Foam leaves perfectly, expanding and bursting the starch cells and permeating every particle of dough. Each package contains enough for 40 loaves, and sells for 5c at all grocers. Try a package. Our famous book, "How to Make Bread," mailed free.

**THE SECRET IS IN THE YEAST**  
 NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO. CHICAGO.

**EVERYBODY'S**

Advertisements under this head will be charged at the rate of 25 cents per week for four lines or less. Over four lines five cents per line. Amount must be paid when the ad is handed in. No charge made less than 25 cents.

**FOR EXCHANGE**—Apple trees for any kind of live stock or anything of value. To close out stock before the 15th day of November, 1904. J. M. CARTER, one mile south of Kirksville, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—3 cows, 1 Jersey with a Jersey heifer calf; the other a red cow with a Hereford calf. For particulars call on Mrs. MARGARET LEHMAN, 424

**FOR SALE**—Three heating stoves in good condition. At EDEN'S FURNITURE STORE, 42-27.

**WHY buy or own a \$150 farm in Illinois** when we can sell you better at \$50 to \$70, on easy terms, in Clay and Buena Vista, the banner counties of Northwest Iowa! Write us and we will tell you all about it. Do it now. MILLS LAND & LOAN CO., Sioux Rapids, Iowa. 42-27

**WANTED**—Men and women in this county and adjoining territories to represent and advertise an old established house of solid financial standing. Salary to men, \$21.00 weekly; to women \$12.00 to \$18.00 weekly with expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address, BLEWBROS. & CO., Dept. A, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill. 42-6

**FOR SALE**—New 6 room house, two blocks from square. Provision made for adding two rooms upstairs. Up-to-date finish inside, hardwood material. Bath room, hot and cold water; out buildings, concrete walks, well and cistern. Enquire at PLANING MILL, 41-3

**FOR SALE**—New 5-room house, just completed, two and a half blocks from new school house, good sidewalks to square. Nicely finished; well and out houses. At a bargain. Enquire at PLANING MILL, 41-3

**FOR RENT**—A good 6-room house. Inquire of MRS. ISABELL WEBB or NATE ELLIS, 41

**WANTED**—Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks completes. Special inducements to distant applicants. Can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Graduates make \$12 to \$15 weekly. Positions waiting. Write for catalogue. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill. 41

**WANTED**—Reliable party with \$500 to take interest with reliable Real Estate Company, for Monticue county. Something new. No competition. No oil or patents. Retired farmer preferred. Investigate. Write Box 575, Farmer City, Ill.

**TAKEN UP**—A spotted sow at my farm two weeks ago, weight about 250 lbs. Owner can get the same by proving property and paying all expenses. GEORGE DAUGHERTY, 30-1

**FOR SALE**—104 acres one mile from Bruce. A bargain if taken soon. SICKAFUS BROS. West side square, Sullivan. 33-1

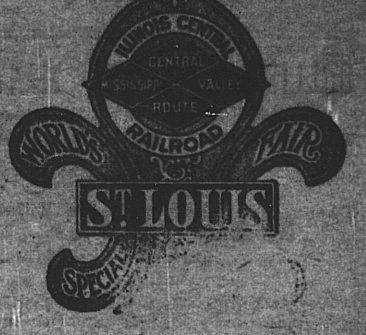
**HOUSEKEEPER WANTED**—Woman to keep house in family of four. Apply at HERALD office, 37-1

**FOR SALE**—A good draft horse. CARL CARTER, 30-1

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.**

Best of Train Service,  
 With Dining, Buffet-Library, Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars on through trains direct to the

**WORLD'S FAIR.**



**REDUCED RATES**

Tickets and particulars as to specific rates, limits and train time, of your home ticket agent. J. M. STARBUCK, Agent. A. H. HANSON G. P. A., Chicago.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL**

(Peoria Division)

**ROSE BOUND.**  
 No. 24—Peoria & North western Ex. 1:00 a.m.  
 No. 25—Peoria Accommodation..... 7:00 a.m.  
 No. 26—Peoria & North western Ex. 1:00 p.m.  
 No. 27—Local Freight..... 5:30 a.m.  
 No. 28—Local Freight..... 5:30 a.m.  
**SOUTH BOUND.**  
 No. 29—Mattoon Accommodation..... 6:17 p.m.  
 No. 30—Evansville Mail..... 11:15 a.m.  
 No. 31—Evansville & Southern Ex. 10:15 a.m.  
 No. 32—Local Freight..... 1:00 p.m.  
 "Daily," "Daily except Sunday," 5:15 p.m.  
 Direct connection at Mt. Pleasant for St. Louis, Springfield and all points west and north. At Mattoon for Cairo, Memphis, New Orleans and all points south. At Decatur for all points north.  
 J. M. STARBUCK, Agent.

**WABASH**

**ROSE BOUND.**  
 No. 10 Local..... 8:15 a.m. except Sunday  
 No. 11 Local Fr..... 6:00 p.m. except Sunday  
**SOUTH BOUND.**  
 No. 21 Mattoon..... 8:45 p.m. except Sunday  
 No. 22 Local Fr..... 10:00 a.m. except Sunday  
 Train leaving Sullivan at 8:17 a.m. runs through to Danville arriving at 11:57 a.m. and runs to Springfield arriving at 11:58 a.m. Returning from Danville at 8:07 p.m. leaves Springfield at 1:00 p.m. arriving at Sullivan at 5:45 p.m. Close connections at Mount Pleasant with fast trains to and from Chicago. J. R. HENRY, Jr., General Manager, St. Louis, Mo. J. W. PATTERSON, Agent, Sullivan, Ill.

**FRISCO**

**CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.**

In effect October 5, 1904.

**FOR CHICAGO.**  
 No. 21, daily..... 1:45 a.m.  
 No. 22, "..... 5:30 p.m.  
 No. 23, "..... 11:04 p.m.  
 No. 24, "..... 11:41 a.m.  
**FROM CHICAGO.**  
 No. 25, daily..... 8:01 a.m.  
 No. 26, "..... 5:30 p.m.  
 No. 101, "..... 8:30 a.m.  
 No. 102, "..... 5:30 p.m.  
**FOR DANVILLE.**  
 No. 122, daily..... 6:37 p.m.  
 No. 104, "..... 11:04 p.m.  
**FROM DANVILLE.**  
 No. 127, daily..... 7:57 a.m.  
 No. 128, "..... 5:30 a.m.  
**FOR PAMA AND ST. LOUIS.**  
 No. 21, daily..... 8:01 a.m.  
 No. 22, "..... 5:30 p.m.  
 No. 127, "..... 7:47 p.m.  
**FROM PAMA AND ST. LOUIS.**  
 No. 24, daily..... 1:45 a.m.  
 No. 25, "..... 5:30 p.m.  
 No. 128, "..... 5:57 p.m.  
**FOR ST. MARION AND MARION.**  
 No. 103, daily..... 6:30 a.m.  
 No. 101, "..... 5:30 p.m.  
**FROM ST. MARION AND MARION.**  
 No. 102, daily, Ex. Sun..... 11:41 a.m.  
 No. 104, "..... 11:04 p.m.  
**TO MARION AND THIBES.**  
 No. 103, daily..... 6:30 a.m.  
 No. 104, daily..... 11:04 p.m.  
 W. F. BURNETTE, Agent.  
 W. H. RICHARDSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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