

Moore's Stoves
Always
WE TRUST THE PEOPLE

107 West Superior Street
TWO STORES 1828-30-32 West Superior St.

PICK OUT YOUR STOVE NOW!

A Grand Heater Value!

Here is the second Grand Stove Value we have offered you this season. We want you to note we do not offer you a bargain price on a small stove only, but on a good big generous sized one that will heat your house.

LARGE DOUBLE HEATER—15-INCH FIRE POT—\$39.50

This Fine Hard Coal, Self-Feeder, Base Burner is not exactly like cut, but this cut gives you a good idea of this elegant heater. This heater has an extra large radiating surface, has a large hot air flue up through the stove—hot air flue is 7 inches in diameter. This is a powerful heater—consumes the very smallest amount of fuel and is positively guaranteed in every way. Special..... **\$39.50**

WE TAKE YOUR OLD STOVE IN EXCHANGE

as part payment on any stove or range in our store, whether it is sold at a special price or not—the balance you can pay at **\$1.00 PER WEEK.**

W & L

SUMMER SHOES.

218 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
Wm. Lynch, Mgr.

KEEP SWEET.

Don't be foolish and get sour when things don't just come your way—Don't care to be a pampered baby and declare "Now I won't play!" Just go grinning on and bear it; Have you heartache? Millions share it; If you earn a crown, you'll wear it—Keep sweet.

Don't go handing out your troubles to your busy fellow men—If you whine around they'll try to keep from meeting you again—Don't declare the world's "agin" you, Don't let pessimism win you, Prove there's lots of good stuff in you—Keep sweet.

If your dearest hopes seem blighted and despair looms into view, Set your jaw and whisper grimly, "Though they're false yet I'll be true." Never let your heart grow bitter; With your ear to Hope's transmitter, Hear Love's songbirds bravely twitter, "Keep sweet."

Bless your here, this world's a good one and will always help a man, Hate, misanthropy and malice have no place in Nature's plan. Help your brother there who's sighing, Keep his flag of courage flying; Help him try—twill keep you trying—Keep sweet.

Strong Paste.

By putting a teaspoon of sugar into a quart of paste it will fasten labels as securely to tin cans as to wood. Housekeepers may save themselves much annoyance in the loss of labels from their fruit cans when putting up their own fruit by remembering this.

New Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

WITH UNION LABEL.

Popular Prices, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

Nice Warm Underwear
At 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, up to \$2.50
Per Garment,

C. W. ERICSON
THE CLOTHIER,
219 West Superior Street.

MISS MAUDE LEONE.



Who Will be Seen at the Lyceum in "The Devil, Next Week."

DULUTH IS NEARING THE CENTURY MARK

New Directory Shows It to Have a Total Population of 91,744.

From October 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908, the City Gained Over 5,000.

Duluth's population is 91,744, according to the 1908 directory, which will be issued by the publishers this week. These figures represent an increase of 5,335 inhabitants since the beginning of the directory year, Oct. 1, 1907.

The New Directory. In the new directory there are 2,371 more names than in the 1907 book. The list does not include many women and all children under a certain age, and it is by using a conservative multiple that the total population is arrived at. This number varies in different cities, and has varied in Duluth in past years from 2 1/2 to 3. Last year the 2 1/2 multiple was used, and this has been adopted as the most satisfactory. In New York and other cities as high a multiple as five has been used.

Population This Year. Last year the directory gave the population of Duluth as 86,409. The United States census taken in June, 1900, places the population at 52,995, which was a gain of 19,839 inhabitants since the census of 1890. This gives the year 1908 an increase of 28,427 since 1900, and an increase of 58,307 since 1890.

Duluth's increase in population this year exceeds that of last year by a comfortable margin. The figures in 1907 showed an increase of 5,106 over 1906, while the estimate for this year exceeds that of 1907 by 5,335. This is considered remarkable in the face of the financial panic of last fall, which, it is said, will show a falling off in population in most growing cities of Duluth's proportions. Duluth's increase is exceptional for the northwest, and is larger in proportion to its size than in any other city.

How Duluth is Growing. Rise in population of Duluth, shown by directory figures, since 1884:
1884.....13,013 1895.....53,033
1887.....16,590 1900.....52,995
1888.....26,967 1903.....66,830
1890.....33,115 1907.....86,409
1893.....54,162 1908.....91,744
* U. S. Census.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Mack-Leone players will offer at the Lyceum Monday Tuesday and Wednesday the great dramatic triumph, at present the raging success of the East, "The Devil," which has created so much excitement in New York, and which has proved to be one of the most artistic and finished plays ever put before the American public. "The Devil" is the reigning dramatic sensation in the metropolis, not because of the controversy between two managers as to the authorized version, but one might say in spite of it. "The Devil" is winning great and sensational success on its dramatic merits. Proof that this is so may be found in the now familiar fact that the furore in New York, even with all controversial elements added is not one whit greater than the sensation hit scored by the play in Budapest, Vienna, Berlin, Rome and a dozen other of the continent's greater cities.

"The Devil" of the play, who for the sake of symbolism calls himself

"Dr. Miller," expresses his whole being and the kenote of the play when he says: "I come from nowhere, and I go nowhere, I am here." In so saying he touches the forehead of the man and the woman who are being drawn together in the net that is so skillfully woven and so expertly wrapped about them. It is a wonderful character—expressing fully the evil, the cunning and the adroitness of this modern "Mephisto."

The author has sought to emphasize the humor element of this play and to picture "The Devil"—to use the latter's own phrase—in the text—as "a pleasant rascal." Briefly the author's purpose has been to provide an entertainment first; then to teach a lesson in human ethics. Incidentally this devil is not the traditional "Mephisto," but a personification, in the form of a very polished, sardonically humorous man of the world, of the evil that is within us; and the moral of the play is simply that one must not play with fire, that the one who does not resist temptation's first advances is likely to be lost.

In Europe, "where 'The Devil' is now being played with unusual success in practically every capital, Molnar is called the "Bernard Shaw of the Continent."

In so far as regards the pungency and whimsical unexpectedness of his wit and humor, one may accept this

appellation. But critics who go deeper into things, theatrical declare that Molnar far exceeds his Celtic contemporary and fellow craftsman in point of sustained serious effort. That "The Devil" with all its sparkle and all its merry handiwork evidences a deeper and fuller comprehension of, and sympathy with, the problems of life, and the struggle of men and women, than do any of Shaw's works. Molnar's piece in the same elaborate manner that is now being mounted in the East.

TIME TO THINK.

It is time to pause for a little while and think of the slender child that slaves
Because some woman would live in style,
Or because of riches that some man craves;
It is time to think of the shameful cost,
For never, as long as the rivers run, Can the precious youth which is being lost
Be given back to the cheated one.

It is time to think of the sin and shame
On which we have turned our backs too long;
Think not that you shall be free from blame
Because you are busy and see no wrong;
It is time to think of the rights they lack
Who are robbed for gains that the sordid demand,
Of the youth that can never be given back,
As long as the patient hills may stand.

It is time to listen to them that cry
For the childhood which they have never known;
It is time to cease from hurrying by
Where they give the souls that should be their own;
It is time to reach with a saving hand,
It is time to cease to be unconcerned;
For never while winds blow o'er the land
Can a day of their childhood be returned.
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

It has cost one trans-Atlantic cable company over \$15,000 so far this year to repair cables broken by trawlers.

Taft IS COMPLETELY UNDER TRUST CONTROL

(Continued from page 1.)

Five of the nine members of the Republican committee are:

Charles F. Brooker, Connecticut millionaire, members of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and vice-president New York, New Haven Railroad Co., against which a government suit is now pending, and one of the leading spirits in the brass trust.

Frank O. Lowden, multi-millionaire, vice-president Pullman Palace Car Co., which is a monopoly.

E. C. Dunlap, director Atlantic & North Carolina railway, and other corporations, receiver Seaboard Air Line, and official dispenser of patronage in North Carolina.

T. Coleman DuPont, controlling factor in Powder Trust, against which the government has a suit now pending for dissolution.

Boise Penrose, political boss of Pennsylvania, head of the corrupt Republican organization in Philadelphia, and conspicuous in many corporations.

Roy O. West, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Ill., is also chairman of the County Board of Equalization, which passes upon corporation taxes.

Fred A. Sims, acting chairman of the Republican State committee of Indiana, is also chairman of the State Tax board, which passes upon the taxes levied against corporations.

Mr. DuPont has been forced to resign from the executive committee because of his trust connections, but Mr. Brooker, against whose company the government has a suit, is still a member of the committee.

THIS IS JACOBSON'S STATE LABOR RECORD

(Continued from page 1.)

sent a committee to the Twin Cities to appear before the trades and labor assembly for the purpose of requesting them to take action to prevent the use of convict cut stone on the new state capitol. A news item in the St. Paul Globe of March 14, 1895, shows how Mr. Jacobson stood on the matter. The item is as follows:

"There was some debate on Senator Cronkite's bill to provide for the use of Minnesota stone in all state buildings. Mr. O'Reilly wanted to provide that no such stone should be cut by convict labor. Messrs. Jacobson and Feig opposed, and defeated this amendment."

Anti-Boycott Bill. Voted for Anti-Boycott Bill, H. F. No. 431—A bill for an act prohibiting boycotting or by any other means injuring, interfering with or preventing the carrying on of any lawful business or the pursuit of any lawful work or enterprise. Mr. Jacobson voted for the bill. House Journal, page 361. March 14, 1899.

Anti-Blacklist Bill. H. F. No. 647—A bill for an act requiring an employer to furnish to a discharged employee the reason for such discharge and to allow such employee a hearing upon request. House Journal, page 1184. April 14, 1899.

Mr. Jacobson voted against the bill. The bill was introduced by the State Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods and was for the purpose of attempting to prevent blacklisting the house having refused to pass a direct anti-blacklist bill.

Personal Liberty Bill. In the legislative session of 1895 S. E. No. 343, which was a bill commonly known as the Personal Liberty bill, making it a misdemeanor for any company or employer to require as a condition of employment, that the employee should withdraw from or refrain from joining any labor organization, was amended by its enemies providing that no employee or member of any labor organization should be forced to persuade or influence any other employee or candidate for employment to join any labor organization.

Upon this amendment the only fight of the bill was made. Representative Dahl was against the amendment in behalf of organized labor and used this language:

"Here is where the Republican party must make labor votes. If we promise much and perform nothing, we cannot retain their confidence."

This brought Representative Jacobson to his feet who held that 75 per cent of labor was unorganized and that this 75 per cent was discriminated against by the other 25 per cent unless the amendment was adopted.

"If the Republican party makes rash promises," shouted Mr. Jacobson, "it has no right to fulfill them, and the only sensible way is to legislate in favor of the majority."

Prison Labor Bill. In his keynote speech Mr. Jacobson takes considerable pride because of

That Special Purchase of Women's \$25 to \$30 Suits Is Selling Rapidly at \$18.50



There has never before been such an offer as this made at the beginning of any season! But fortune has favored us, to the loss of the New York maker who tailored the suits.

\$18.50 They are all fine \$25.00 to \$30.00 Suits in practical conservative new styles! Our fortunate buy makes the price \$18.50. There are all sizes from 34 to 44.

FOR QUICK, SATISFACTORY SERVICE.

Gray-Tallant Co.

117-119 WEST SUPERIOR STREET, DULUTH, MINN.



The Sign of Good Clothes!

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR



A delightful, non-intoxicating beverage for young and old. BEVO combines the tonic properties of the best imported hops and nourishing qualities of the finest barley. It quenches the thirst, feeds the body and tones the nerves. Prepared by Anheuser-Busch.

his attitude on prison labor. However, if he had his way the binding twine trust would have a monopoly of the business today. In the session of 1895 Representative Schurmeier introduced a bill known as H. F. No. 310. The bill was drawn at the request of the Shoe Workers' unions and the State Federation of Labor. The principal feature of this bill was to limit the number of convicts to 15 per cent of the inmates at any one employment excepting in the binding twine plant.

Mr. Jacobson fought this feature of the bill. He wanted the limit placed at 33 1/3 per cent. In speaking on the measure the St. Paul Globe of March 28, 1895 quotes him as follows:

"That he was not afraid of the demagogues and the walking delegations."

On the same date the Pioneer Press quotes him as follows: "Mr. Jacobson attacked the per cent division of labor under the Schurmeier bill, saying that it was the result of dictation from the labor organizations, and this was automatic."

When the bill finally passed the house, he followed it to the senate and when it came back it was so thoroughly mutilated that its author did not know it. As it finally passed the limitation was put at 10 per cent of the number of free laborers employed at any one industry throughout the state. As a result of Mr. Jacobson's fight on the prison labor bill the competition resulting from the manufacture of shoes in the Stillwater prison today has operated both against the manufacturer and the wage earner.

Fights Against the Barbers. The men who follow the barbers' trade in Minnesota and adjoining states had been compelled to meet serious and injurious competition as the result of a barber school in Minneapolis. This school was turning out barbers who had taken a short course there of but from one to three months' duration. They served no apprenticeship, and immediately after getting their diplomas, graduates of this school would secure employment in barber shops, at a wage much lower than experienced barbers could afford to work for. They did this so that they might secure practical experience in the trade. Those who could not secure employment in barber shops started to open up shoe shaves and ten-cent hair-cuts. In these places the sanitary conditions were bad, and skin diseases peculiar to careless conditions in barber shops were prevalent.

As a matter of self-protection the journeymen and employing barbers of the state sought relief and protection from the state legislature. A bill was introduced in accordance with the desires of the barbers and was known as H. F. No. 263 in the session of 1901. The bill provided for the regulation and supervision of barber schools in the state of Minnesota.

Mr. Jacobson voted against the bill.

but it was passed in spite of his opposition by a vote of 63 to 15. House Journal, page 527.

Mr. Jacobson voted against numerous other bills that were beneficial to labor, but lack of space will not permit mention at this time.

PUBLIC SALE.

Our lease with Uncle Sam having practically expired and having decided to quit the business and retire to private life, we, the undersigned at the Capitol, Washington, D. C., commencing on the 3rd day of November, 1908, the following described property, to-wit:

One elephant about 45 years old; one financial panic old enough to wear and damaged by everybody; one Republican platform as good as new, but somewhat moss-grown; one big stick, slightly impaired by over-work; one Republican machine, the same being somewhat out of repair; one financial system well supplied with clearing house certificates and a little cash; 5,000,000 Teddy Bears, old dinner pails and other articles too numerous to mention.

Everybody, regardless of past party affiliations or previous servitude is invited to attend this sale. It is expected that most of the articles here mentioned will be bid on by the Stand Patters, but everything will be on the square and all articles will be sold. There will be no by-holders. Possession of property will be given March 1, 1909.

Roast crow will be served on the grounds by the Young Men's Republican club.

This sale will positively take place on the date mentioned regardless of weather.

COL. ROCKEFELLER,

COL. MORGAN,

COL. HARRIMAN,

G. O. P. Managers.

JOHN R. WALSH,

Clerk.

A Novel Lunch Cloth.

While lunching with a friend I admired her beautiful cloth on the table. She laughed, said she did it herself, and let me into the secret. She had taken four fine linen napkins, large size, and joined them with a torchon insertion, 2 1/2 inches wide, forming a cross down the middle. The edge she finished with a lace to match, three inches wide. The former cost six cents and the latter ten cents a yard, but both were of an effective pattern. Thus she had a beautiful cloth for very little expense, and one easily made.

Order to Examine Accounts. STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Sept. 23rd, 1908.

In the matter of the estate of Erick A. Isackson, Deceased: On reading and filing the petition of Johanna Isackson of the estate of Erick A. Isackson, deceased, representing among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday the 28th day of October, A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the Court House in the City of Duluth in said County.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Labor World, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Duluth, Minn., the 23rd day of Sept. A. D. 1908.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.
Labor World Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 1908.