THE MALTA ENTERPRISE.

R. M. REICHEL, Editor.

MALTA, - - MONT.

NEWS OF A WEEK TOLD IN BRIEF

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS GATHERED FROM ALL POINTS OF THE GLOBE.

GIVEN IN ITEMIZED FORM

Notable Happenings Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man—Summary of the Latest Home and Foreign Notes.

POLITICAL.

Charles Evans Hughes was nominated by the Republican state convention on the first ballot to succeed himself as governor of the state of New York. He received 827 out of a possible 1,009 votes, as against 151 for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston county, speaker of the state assembly, and 31 for former Congressman John K. Stewart of Montgomery.

New York Democrats nominated a state ticket headed by Lieut. Gov. Lewis S. Chanler for governor, and closed their convention with a great meeting which was addressed by Mr. Bryan.

Henry B. Quinby was nominated for governor of New Hampshire by the Republicans.

James M. Cox, publisher of the Dayton (O.) Daily News and the Springfield Daily News, was nominated for congress by the Democrats.

Judge A. Heaton Robertson of New Haven was nominated for governor of Connecticut by the Democrats.

The Republican party was victorious in the Maine state election, Bert M. Fernald of Poland being chosen governor over Obadiah Gardner, the Democratic nominee. The Republicans also elected all four congressmen and maintained their majority in the legislature, although the Democrats made a good gain in their representation. The plurality received by the Republicans was not much over 7,700, the smallest received in any presidential year in 25 years.

The Republican state convention of Utah nominated a ticket headed by W. E. Spry for governor.

Ex-Congressman John F. Lacey was chosen by the standpatters of Iowa to oppose Gov. Cummins as United States senator to be voted upon at the primary in November.

James A. Tawney, James McCleary and Clarence B. Miller were winners for congressional nominations in the three disputed districts of Minnesota. Miller had a landslide in the Eighth district, defeating J. Adam Bede by three to one.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Laning of Ohio was acquitted of the charge of misapplying funds of the Laning Printing Company.

Count Leo Tolstoi has been elected to honorary membership in the faculty of the University of St. Petersburg.

Mrs. Carrie Nation called on Judge Taft and tried to discuss the liquor question with him.

Wilbur Wright broke the European record for sustained flight with an aeroplane, remaining in the air more than 39 minutes.

Senor Corea has resigned as Nicaraguan minister to Washington and Dr. Rodolfo Espinoza has been named to succeed him.

Wilson Collins, former cashier of a bank at Elkhart, Ind., was released from the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., after a six-year sentence for violation of the national banking law.

GENERAL NEWS.

While Orville Wright was making a two-man flight in his aeroplane at Fort Myer a propeller blade broke and the machine was dashed to the ground. Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the Army Signal corps, who was with Wright, was so badly injured that he died a few hours later. Wright sustained very severe but not fatal injuries. The tragical mishap was witnessed by about 2,000 persons.

Three hundred and five cases and 115 deaths from the Asiatic cholera were reported for one day in St. Petersburg. The municipal administrations are under fire from all sides for their criminal inefficiency in handling the epidemic.

Minority stockholders filed a petition in the circuit court asking that a receiver be appointed for the State Trust Company, a St. Louis real estate firm capitalized at $1,000,000.

Edward Quick, a penitentiary guard at Michigan City, Ind., was murdered in his home by a burglar.

Fred Peterson, 40 years old, ended his life in Springfield, Ill., because he feared he would be a victim of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a rabid squirrel.

Five persons were killed and 16 injured by a boiler explosion in a mine near Aix-la-Chapelle.

Night riders are organizing in northeastern Arkansas, for the purpose of reducing the cotton acreage for next year and compelling the holding of this year's crop for the minimum price set by the International Farmers' Union convention which met at Fort Worth recently.

Miss Willie Bullinger, 19 years old, was stabbed to death by Lon Rader, aged 21, in Newton, N. C., while seated at the organ playing the closing hymn at Sunday school.

The business section of Keosauqua, Ia., was partly destroyed by fire, the loss being $50,000.

Charles I. Van Zant, for several years a prominent baseball player, committed suicide at his home in Nashua, N. H.

Jessie and Willie Desmeulen, aged 22 and 16, drowned in the river at Sioux City, Ia., in sight of their father, who was rowing to their assistance.

Joseph James, the negro murderer whose crime helped start the race riots in Springfield, Ill., was convicted and sentenced to death.

When Judge Gerard in the supreme court granted Miss Helen Maloney, daughter of Martin Maloney, a Philadelphia millionaire and papal marquis, a decree annulling the marriage ceremony which she went through with Arthur Herbert Osborne, a young broker, on the afternoon of December 25, 1905, it came to light that the young woman was influenced into taking the step by the fear that she was to be forced into a marriage with one of two titled foreigners known to her parents.

The Bay Shore hotel, at Green Springs, Ia., one of the largest hotels on the west coast, was totally destroyed by fire, 40 guests having narrow escapes.

Fire in the library of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, did inestimable damage to ancient papyri and parchments.

John Cook, aged 78 years, a farmer living near Philo, Ill., shot and killed Mrs. Edna McClelland and attempted suicide.

Dense fog in Chicago caused accidents on steam and street railways that resulted in the death of two men and the injury of many others.

The Interparliamentary union met in Berlin to discuss anew the peace of the world and how to maintain it through arbitration.

The itinerary for Mr. Taft's first campaign tour through ten middle states was announced.

A powder magazine near McAlester, Okla., was struck by lightning, the explosion killing one miner and seriously injuring eight others.

Police Commissioner Bingham of New York publicly retracted his recent statement in a magazine article that half the criminals in New York were Jews.

The New York stock exchange house of E. R. Chapman & Co. was victimized to the extent of $30,000 by means of fraudulent checks.

W. W. Reamer of East St. Louis tried to burn his house and family and then made two attempts at suicide.

Lured to a lonely spot in Oklahoma City, Okla., Mrs. Harry Pearson was shot and killed by Harry Parker, a grain inspector from Iola, Kan., because she wouldn't elope with him.

Dr. George Morton of New York was arrested in Philadelphia on a fugitive warrant from New York, charging him with securing $100,000 by means of fraudulent notes.

The American battleships Maine and Alabama, the vanguard of the American fleet on its round-the-world voyage, arrived at Naples.

The average wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country were 3.7 per cent. higher in 1907 than in 1906, while retail prices of food were 4.2 per cent. higher, according to the July report of the bureau of labor.

John and Wilbur Patterson, charged with holding up a street car near Boston, Pa., last May and robbing 11 passengers and the conductor, were convicted in the criminal court at Pittsburg.

Six persons were killed and 30 injured, four of whom are not expected to live, as the result of an explosion of a car of black powder at Windsor, Mo.

A white man named Monker and six Indians, are believed to have perished in the forest fire near Grand Marais, Minn. They went to save homesteaders at Nester and were cut off by the flames.

Umpire Jack Sheridan of the American Baseball league was attacked by angry baseball enthusiasts in St. Louis.

The United States circuit court of appeals at Richmond, Va., sustained the opinion of Judge J. C. Pritchard in the famous case of the Flieschmann Company and others against the South Carolina dispensary commission, holding in effect that a state cannot conduct liquor traffic, that being a private business.

The Utah Federation of Labor refused to indorse Samuel Gompers' circular urging laboring men to vote for Bryan.

Suit for the recovery of $100,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained because of a boycott, has been begun against the United Hatters of America by D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn.

An attempt to assassinate Gov. Fort of New Jersey has been thwarted by the watchfulness of post office employes who discovered an infernal machine addressed to him in the mails.

For convicts escaped from the state prison at Ionia, Mich., and two from the penitentiary at Chester, Ill.

Sixty students of Armour institute, Chicago, were arrested after 20 freshmen had been partly stripped and marooned on a scow in the lake.

Denial of any intentional contempt of court was the burden of John Mitchell's testimony when the former head of the miners took the stand before Examiner Harper in the case wherein the American Federation of Labor officials are accused of contempt in the matter of the Bucks Stove & Range Company.

Whisky and other liquors must have age and natural color or be labeled "imitation." So decided Judge Humphrey in the United States district court at Springfield, Ill., in the case of Wollner & Co., distillers and rectifiers of Peoria, Ill.

Jenor Zboralski, a 19-year-old youth from Buffalo, N. Y., was taken into custody at the Polish seminary in Detroit under circumstances which led to a suspicion that he intended to use a loaded revolver which was in his pocket in attacking Rev. Father Withold Buhaczkowski, head of the siminary.

The Chicago to New York express on the Erie road went into the ditch at Geneva, Pa., and 34 persons were hurt. Officials of the road declare some enemy of the company caused the wreck by opening a switch.

A passenger train on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad was wrecked near Clarksdale, Miss. Three persons were killed and 30 injured.

One Chicago woman was almost instantly killed and nearly two score of other persons, most of them residents of Indianapolis, were hurt when a Lake Shore suburban train ran into an excursion train at Chesterton, Ind.

PRESIDENT URGES ELECTION OF TAFT

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE PAID TO THE NOMINEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

HELD UP AS MODEL CITIZEN OF NATION.

In a Letter to His Old Friend, Mr. Conrad Kohrs of Helena, Montana, the Chief Executive Appeals to the Party to Support the Man Best Fitted to Carry On the Policies Inaugurated by the Present Administration.

Mr. Conrad Kohrs, of Helena, Montana, is an old time Montana cattle man and one of the most prominent citizens of Montana. He and the president came into close relationship more than 20 years ago when they were both members of the Montana Stock Growers' association, the president being at that time the representative of the Little Missouri Stock Growers in the association. The intimacy has been kept up ever since. Mr. Kohrs is one of the pioneer citizens of the northern Rocky mountain region and one of the men who has taken a leading part in its great development.

Sagamore Hill,
Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Kohrs:

I have received your letter about the candidacy of Mr. Taft, the man who I feel is in an especial sense the representative of all that in which I most believe in political life.

Every good citizen should desire to see both prosperity and justice, prosperity and fair and righteous dealing as between man and man, obtain permanently in this great republic. As a people we are justly proud of our business industry, of our energy and intelligence in our work; and it is entirely right that we should ask ourselves as to any given course of conduct: "Will it be profitable?" But it is also no less emphatically true that the bulk of our people, the plain people who found in Abraham Lincoln their especial champion and spokesman, regard the question: "Is this morally right?" as even more important than the question: "Is this profitable?" when applied to any given course of conduct. Indeed, in the long run our people are sure to find that in all dealings, alike in the business and the political world, what is really profitable is that which is morally right. The last few years have seen a great awakening of the public conscience and the growth of a stern determination to do away with corruption and unfair dealing, political, economic, social. It is urgently necessary that this great reform movement should go on. But no reform movement is healthy if it goes on by spasms; if it is marked by periods of frenzied advance, followed, as such periods of frenzied advance must always be followed, by equally violent periods of reaction. To permit the direction of our public affairs to fall alternately into the hands of the revolutionaries and reactionaries, of the extreme radicals of unrest and of the bigoted conservatives who recognize no wrongs to remedy, would merely mean that the nation had embarked on a feverish course of violent oscillation which would be fraught with great temporary trouble, and would produce no adequate good in the end. The true friend of reform, the true foe of abuses, is the man who steadily persevers in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he cannot perform, that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that, while steadily advancing, he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions. In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all of these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the civil war has surpassed. The honest man of means, the honest and law-abiding business man, can feel safe in his hands because of the very fact that the dishonest man of great wealth, the man who swindles or robs his fellows, would not so much as dare to defend his evil-doing in Mr. Taft's presence. The honest wage-worker, the honest laboring man, the honest farmer, the honest mechanic or small trader, or man of small means, can feel that in a peculiar sense Mr. Taft will be his representative because of the very fact that he has the same scorn for the demagog that he has for the corruptionist, and that he would front threats of personal violence from a mob with the unequaling and lofty indifference with which he would front the bitter anger of the wealthiest and most powerful corporations.

I have naturally a peculiar interest in the success of Mr. Taft and in seeing him backed by a majority in both houses of congress which will heartily support his policies. For the last ten years, while I have been governor of New York and president, I have been thrown into the closest intimacy with him, and he and I have on every essential point stood in heartiest agreement, shoulder to shoulder. We have the same views as to what is demanded by the national interest and honor, both within our own borders, and as regards the relations of this nation with other nations. There is no fight for decency and fair dealing which I have waged in which I have not had his heartiest and most effective sympathy and support, and the policies for which I stand are his policies as much as mine.

Mr. Taft can be trusted to exact justice from the railroads for the very reason that he can be trusted to do justice to the railroads. The railroads are the chief instruments of interstate commerce in the country, and they can neither be held to a proper accountability on the one hand nor given proper protection on the other, save by the affirmative action of the federal government. The law as laid down by the federal courts clearly shows that the states have not and cannot devise laws adequate to meet the problems caused by the great growth of the railroads doing an interstate commerce business, for more than four-fifths of the business of the railroads is interstate, and under the constitution of the United States only the federal government can exercise control thereover. It is absolutely necessary that this control should be affirmative and thoroughgoing. All interstate business carried on by the great corporations should, in the interest of the whole people, be far more closely supervised than at present by the national government; but this is especially true of the railroads, which cannot exist at all save by the exercise of powers granted them on behalf of the people, and which, therefore, should be held to a peculiar accountability to the people. It is in the interest of the people that they should not be permitted to do injustice; and it is no less to the interest of the people that they should not suffer injustice. It is to the interest of shipper, farmer, wage-worker, business man, honest shareholder, and honest manager alike that there should be economy, honesty, intelligence and fair treatment of all. The stockholders must receive an ample return on their investments or the railroads cannot be built and successfully maintained; and the rates to shippers and the wages to employes, from the highest to the lowest, must all be conditioned upon this fact. On the other hand, in a public service corporation we have no right to allow such excessive profits as will necessitate rates being unduly high and wages unduly low. Again, while in all proper ways rates must be kept low, we must always remember that we have no right and no justification to reduce them when the result is the reduction of the wages of the great army of railroad men. A fair working arrangement must be devised according to the needs of the several cases, so that profits, wages and rates shall each be reasonable with reference to the other two—and in wages I include the properly large amounts which should always be paid to those whose masterful ability is required for the successful direction of great enterprises.

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

Mr. Taft has been attacked because of the injunctions he delivered while on the bench. I am content to rest his case on these very injunctions; I maintain that they show why all our people should be grateful to him and should feel it safe to intrust their dearest interests to him. Most assuredly he never has yielded and never will yield to threat or pressure of any sort, as little if it comes from labor as if it comes from capital; he will no more tolerate the violence of a mob than the corruption and oppression and arrogance of a corporation or of a wealthy man. He will not consent to limit the power of the courts to put a stop to wrongdoing wherever found. This very fact should make the labor people feel a peculiar confidence in him. His record as a judge makes the whole country his debtor. His actions and decisions are part of the great traditions of the bench. They guaranteed and set forth in striking fashion the rights of the general public as against the selfish interests of any class, whether of capitalists or of laborers. They set forth and stand by the rights of the wage-workers to organize and to strike, as unequivocally as they set forth and stand by the doctrine that no conduct will be tolerated that would spell destruction to the nation as a whole. As for the attack upon his injunctions in labor disputes, made while he was on the bench, I ask that the injunctions be carefully examined. I ask that every responsible and fair-minded labor leader, every responsible and fair-minded member of a labor organization, read these injunctions for himself. If he will do so, instead of condemning them he will heartily approve of them and will recognize this further astonishing fact that the principles laid down by Judge Taft in these very injunctions, which laboring people are asked to condemn, are themselves the very principles which are now embodied in the laws or practices of every responsible labor organization. Judge Taft on the bench—as since in the Philippines, in Panama, in Cuba, in the war department—showed himself to be a wise, a fearless, and an upright servant of the whole people, whose services to the whole people were beyond all price.

Let all fairminded men, wage-workers and capitalists alike, consider yet another fact. In one of his decisions upon the bench Judge Taft upheld in the strongest fashion, and for the first time gave full vitality to, the principle of the employers' liability for injuries done workmen. This was before any national law on the subject was enacted. Judge Taft's sense of right, his indignation against oppression in any form, against any attitude that is not fair and just, drove him to take a position which was violently condemned by short-sighted capitalists and employers of labor, which was so far in advance of the time that it was not generally upheld by the state courts, but which we are now embodying in the law of the land. Judge Taft was a leader, a pioneer, while on the bench, in the effort to get justice for the wage-worker, in jealous championship of his rights; and all upright and farsighted laboring men should hold it to his credit that at the same time he fearlessly stood against the abuses of labor, just as he fearlessly stood against the abuses of capital. If elected, he has shown by his deeds that he will be president of no class, but of the people as a whole; he can be trusted to stand stoutly against the two real enemies of our democracy—against the man who to please one class would undermine the whole foundation of orderly liberty, and against the man who in the interest of another class would secure business prosperity by sacrificing every right of the working people.

I would for no consideration advise the wage-worker to do what I thought was against his interest. I ask his support for Mr. Taft exactly as I ask such support from every farsighted and right-thinking American citizen; because I believe with all my heart that nowhere within the borders of our great country can there be found another man who will as vigilantly and efficiently as Mr. Taft support the rights of the working man as he will the rights of every man who in good faith strives to do his duty as an American citizen. He will protect the just rights of both rich and poor, and he will war relentlessly against lawlessness and injustice whether exercised on behalf of property or of labor.

On the bench Judge Taft showed the two qualities which make a great judge: wisdom and moral courage. They are also the two qualities which make a great president.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Conrad Kohrs, Helena, Mont.

Unique Southern Railroad.

The Public Belt railroad of New Orleans has been partially completed, and is about ready to begin business. This Belt railroad is unique. The entire water front on both banks of the Mississippi river belongs, with the exception of several special landing places, to the municipality itself. In order to enable the railroad cars to reach the wharves and to lie alongside the ships for the transfer and exchange of cargoes the city of New Orleans, owning the river banks, has built along the river front a railroad whose tracks connect with those of all the trunk lines reaching this city, and by means of this municipal railway it is a simple affair to receive cars from all the trunk lines and to deliver cars to all these lines, and either connect with the shipping in the river or with the stores, warehouses and factories in various parts of the city, and with which the Belt connects.—N. O. Picayune.

Truth by Walton.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business.—Walton.

Personally Responsible.

"That large man thinks himself a pretty important personage in this place, doesn't he?" asked the stranger. "Important?" exclaimed the native. "Why, if you tell him we're having fine weather here, he swells up as if he thought he made it."—Stray Stories.

Pulp Made from Cord of Wood.

A cord of wood ordinarily yields about one ton of mechanical pulp or about one-half ton of chemical pulp.

Diet Equalization.

Much is said about the Irish peasant and his potato diet, and how well he can live and work on this fare, but in almost every case he keeps a cow along with his potato patch, and the abundance of milk in his diet furnishes him with a fair amount of protein.

Effeminate Constables.

The Calcutta constable—or "paralwallah," as he is called—has an apparatus attached to his shoulders to support an umbrella over his head.

AEROPLANE'S FALL KILLS AND INJURES

LIEUT. SELFRIDGE OF SIGNAL CORPS SLAIN AND ORVILLE WRIGHT IS HURT.

AVIATIOR IN STRONG FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE

Physicians Declare He Shows Improvement—Flying Machine Drops from Great Height—Army Man Does Not Regain Consciousness.

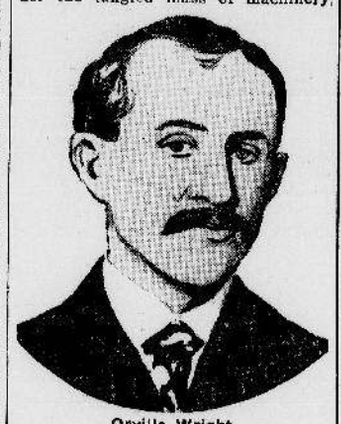
Washington, Sept. 19.—After having drawn the attention of the world to his aeroplane flights at Fort Myer and having established new world's records for heavier-than-air flying machines, Orville Wright met with a tragical mishap while making a two-man flight. The aeroplanist was accompanied by Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the signal corps of the army. Lieut. Selfridge was fatally injured and died at 8:10 o'clock at night. Mr. Wright was seriously injured, but is expected to recover.

Orville Wright is making a manly fight for recovery. Through Friday night there was much anxiety over the injured aviator's condition, but as dawn broke and no indications of internal injuries developed, surgeons announced that Wright was doing very well.

While the machine was encircling the drill grounds a propeller blade snapped off and hitting some other part of the intricate mechanism, caused the machine to overturn in the air and fall to the ground, enveloping the two occupants in the debris.

Quick Help for the Injured.

Soldiers and spectators ran across the field to where the aeroplane had fallen and assisted in lifting Mr. Wright and Lieut. Selfridge from under the tangled mass of machinery,



Orville Wright.

rods, wires and shreds of muslin. Mr. Wright was conscious and said: "Oh, hurry and lift the motor." Lieut. Selfridge was unconscious and had apparently struck the ground with great force. His head was covered with blood and he was choking when the soldiers extricated him from under the machine.

Dr. Watters, a New York physician, was one of the first to reach the spot and rendered first aid to the injured men. When their wounds had been bandaged Mr. Wright and Lieut. Selfridge were taken to the Fort Myer hospital, at the other end of the field. It was feared that Mr. Wright was suffering from internal injuries. He had lapsed into semi-consciousness by the time he reached the hospital, while Lieut. Selfridge did not regain consciousness at all. He was suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull.

Wright Not Dangerously Hurt.

After a hurried surgical examination it was announced that Mr. Wright was not dangerously injured. He is suffering from a fracture of his left thigh and several ribs on the left side are broken. Both men received deep cuts about the head. Mr. Wright regained consciousness at the hospital and dictated a cablegram to his brother at Le Mans, France, and requested that the same message be sent to his sister and father at Dayton, O., assuring them that he was all right.

Although there have been but a handful of people at the aeronautical testing grounds at Fort Myer during the past few days, fully 2,000 had gathered.

Machine Turns Over and Falls.

While the machine was turning at the southern end of the field, several thousand feet from the spectators, some one shouted:

"What is that? Something fell!"

Immediately all eyes were on the aeroplane, and it was seen to turn over on its left side and, pausing a moment, it made a complete turn and then came swooping to the earth in a cloud of dust. No effort on the part of the aviator could possibly have averted the accident. Planes and rudders were absolutely incapable of righting the machine when it had turned in that manner.

Several officers who were standing around the starting apparatus ordered the mounted soldiers over to the wreck, but spectators, soldiers, officers and newspaper men were already running across the field.

French Aeroplane Wrecked.

Angers, France, Sept. 19.—Rene Gasnier, the aeroplanist, met with a nasty accident while making tests with his machine Thursday afternoon. The connecting rod of the planes broke and the machine crashed down from a height of 25 feet.

Of the Prince of Conde.

Nothing was more inviolable to the prince than the rights of friendship. When a favor was asked of him, it was he that appeared obliged; and never was his joy so natural or lively as when he conferred pleasure upon others.—Jacques Benigne Bossuet.

Weight of Water.

Rain water weighs 62 5-10 pounds per cubic foot, while sea water weighs 64 25-100 pounds per cubic foot. The difference in weight is due to the salt contained in sea water.

HEARST CHARGES MEET A DENIAL

ACCUSATION IS THAT FORAKER TOOK STANDARD OIL CASH AS A LAWYER.

SENATOR WAS NOT AN ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Investigation of Court Archives by Associated Press Reveals Conditions—Archbold of Company Makes Statement.

Columbus, O., Sept. 19.—United States Senator J. B. Foraker was not an attorney of record in any of the Standard Oil cases tried in the Ohio courts, according to the Associated Press, which conducted an investigation.

The first cases were filed in the attorney general's office in 1882 and were carried along through various courts for more than 20 years. According to the records in the attorney general's office, the attorneys of record in 1899 and 1900, the dates of the cases against the Standard and its subsidiary companies, the attorneys who took part in the legal battles were M. R. Keith, S. C. T. Dodd, and Joseph H. Choate of New York and Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, O. In a number of the earlier cases only Keith and Kline were the attorneys of record, but later on, when the fight became the thickest Choate and Dodd entered the case and their services were given to the company until after the case was carried to the highest courts.

None Knew of Connection.

None of the attorneys who were employed in the attorney general's office knew anything about any connection of Senator Foraker with the Standard Oil Company Company, as he never appeared before any courts or made any pleas for the company in their legal battles.

"Yet," said Smith W. Bennett, assistant attorney general, "Foraker may have been the power behind the throne and may have been giving legal advice and looking up similar cases in other courts for citation in the fight of the Standard Oil company in Ohio."

The same official stated that he was employed most of the time with Attorney General Monnett in his contests through the various courts with the Standard, and had his first time to hear Foraker make any arguments or even appear in person or otherwise at any of the various hearings.

"It is news to us all," said this attorney, "to hear that Senator Foraker was employed as an attorney in these fights."

How Statement Came.

Smith W. Bennett of the attorney general's office stated Friday that the statement read by Mr. Hearst at the meeting was given by him about ten days ago and was secured by James D. Dorrance of New York, who represented the New York American. Mr. Bennett stated that he had nothing to add to what had already been said. When asked about the letters alleged to have been written to Senator Foraker by John D. Archbold, he said he never knew of such a letter being written before. In reading the letter he said that the reference to him in the letter which referred to the experiences and impressions of Archbold were probably secured when he put Archbold through a severe cross examination at the Hoffman house in New York in 1899, when, as an attorney for the state of Ohio, he was assisting in conducting the cases against the Standard Oil Company.

Archbold Hurls a Charge.

New York, Sept. 19.—John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, made the following statement Friday:

"Such correspondence and relations as I may have had years ago with Senator Foraker were entirely proper and legitimate. If Mr. Hearst had come to Mr. Archbold direct it would probably have cost him less to secure copies of Mr. Archbold's correspondence than for Mr. Hearst to have either employed or dealt with thieves. Mr. Archbold characterizes Mr. Hearst's statements regarding an alleged attempt to bribe Ex-Attorney General Monnett of Ohio as pure fiction and says they were answered and exploded long ago. As to the statements alleging relations between Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, and the Standard Oil Company and contributions through him or anyone else to the Democratic campaign fund, there is not a shadow of truth in them. Mr. Hisgen's insinuations about burning his plant are absurd and unworthy of notice."

Fierce Duel in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 19.—In a pistol duel near Kingsport, Tenn., between George Mason and Percy Campbell, the former's body was perforated by ten bullets. Campbell escaped both injury and arrest.

Fire Loss at Swift Plant.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 19.—Forty men were overcome by smoke in a fire which threatened the destruction of Swift & Company's packing plant in South St. Joseph. The loss is about $60,000.

Death for Negro Murderer.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 19.—Thursday evening the jury in the Joseph James case returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty at death. James took the verdict unconcernedly. There was no demonstration.

Fool the Canary, Maybe.

"They have a funny way of doing with their canaries in my neighborhood," said the flat dweller. "They clean the cage of a morning, give the bird water for his bath, then put him back in the cage, attach the cage to the clothesline and swing it out into the middle of the court, where, unless the sun is too baking hot, he swings all day. Then they haul him in at night, as if he were a towel or something. I suppose they do it to make him believe he isn't caged. I don't know what else."—New York Press.

Night Sweats & Cough.

E. W. Walton, Condr. S. P. Ry., 717 Van Ness St., San Antonio, Tex., writes: "During the summer and fall of 1902, my annoyance from catarrh reached that stage where it was actual misery and developed alarming symptoms, such as a very deep-seated cough, night sweats, and pains in the head and chest. I experimented with several so-called remedies before I finally decided to take a thorough course of Peruna.

"Two of my friends had gone so far as to inform me that the thing for me to do was to resign my position and seek a higher, more congenial climate. Everyone thought I had consumption and I was not expected to live very long.

"Having procured some Peruna, I decided to give it a thorough test and applied myself assiduously to the task of taking it, as per instructions, in the meantime.

"The effects were soon apparent, all alarming symptoms disappeared and my general health became fully as good as it had ever been in my life.

"I have resorted to the use of Peruna on two or three occasions since that time to cure myself of bad colds."

PLANT TRAMP BY INSTINCT.

California Cactus Blows Around the Desert for Months.

Curious among vegetable growths and one which is seldom seen of men is the rootless cactus of the California desert, says the Techincal World. This plant, a round, compact growth, rolls about the level floor of the desert for some eight or nine months of the year, tossed hither and yon by the winds which blow with fierceness over all of California's sand plat during those months.

At the coming of the rains, or rather the cloudbursts, which sweep the desert in its springtime, this cactus takes root wherever it happens to have been dropped by the last wind of which it was the plaything and immediately begins to put out all around it small shoots, which in turn become cacti, exactly like the parent plant.

These young growths increase in size rapidly, sucking the moisture both from the parent plant and from the surrounding earth. The roots do not penetrate the soil deeply, but spread often over a circle whose radius is not less than ten feet. These roots, too, are small, but practically innumerable, and they get every bit of moisture and plant food to be had in the territory they cover.

IN THE OLD MILITIA DAYS.

"Captain, you will appear on the parade ground with your company at ten o'clock for inspection."

"Sorry, colonel, but you'll have to postpone it till to-morrow! I promised my wife that she could use the cannon to-day for a churn!"

READY REASONING.

One Guess About Venus of Milo Proved to Be Wrong.

They stood before the reproduction of the Venus of Melos.

"Her hands must have been beautiful," said one.

"Very," assented the other. "I wonder what position they were in?"

"I have a theory that she was represented as busied at her toilet. One hand probably held a small mirror."

"And the other a powder puff, eh? But that theory won't work."

"And why not?"

"Had she been at her toilet her mouth would have been full of hairpins."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Artist's Generosity.

The famous painter Corot and his sister were joint owners of some house property in the Faubourg Poissonniere. One day one of the tenants—a tailor—came to Corot and said he could not pay his rent.

"What can I do for you?" asked Corot. "I cannot intercede for you with my sister, because I am not on good terms with my family." (As a matter of fact, Corot was regarded as a "failure" by his family.) "However," he added, "here is the money to pay the rent, only don't let anyone know I have given it to you."

The tailor after this used to return periodically when his rent was due and obtain the money from Corot, who remarked on one occasion, "I appear to be very generous, but I am not, because I get half of it back from my sister as my share of the rent."

Thought King a Culprit.

A service paper relates a good story of King Louis of Bavaria. His majesty was much annoyed on one occasion when the soldier on guard at the palace gates neglected to present arms. The truth was the soldier did not know his majesty by sight.

"Why don't you present arms?" the latter asked, angrily. "Don't you know to whom you are indebted for your daily bread?"

The sentry glared angrily at the King and, imagining him to be the army baker, replied: "So you are the miserable son of a baker who furnishes the soldiers with bread, are you? Well, I should like to have you by yourself in some quiet place. I'd spread your ungainly anatomy over three kingdoms. I'd make dough of you."

Too Hard to Answer.

"Look here, my friend," said a traveling man to the hotel clerk, "I want to ask you something."

"What is it?"

"Why is it that you people always holler 'front' whenever you want a bell boy?"

"Why do we holler 'front?' Why, because—er—simply because it's—Looky here, young feller, do you want to know more about this business than I do?"