

# THE RIVER-DRIVER.

Told by T. J. Davis and Set Down by Ralph Stock.

One hears a great deal of the dangers of sports such as mountain climbing and big game shooting, and of trades such as that of the steeple-jack, but very few Wide World readers, I imagine, have any knowledge of what is, perhaps, the hardest and most hazardous occupation on earth—"river-driving."

Mr. T. J. Davis, who now resides in the Northwest Territories of Canada, knows, perhaps, as much as any man living of the dangers and fascinations of this trade, which should more properly be called log-driving.

Born as he was on the shores of one of those vast inland seas that so belie their insignificant title of "lakes," and that, joined by rivers, form a chain across Eastern Canada, he early acquired a love of the water—only known to those that have to depend upon it for a living.

Gigantic floating islands of logs, sometimes half a mile in length, lay moored to the shore almost at the door of his home, awaiting the floating village of "river-drivers" to steer them to the mills, where they are sawn into timber. Here is the story of Mr. Davis' evolution as a driver, told to me by himself.

It is a life that seems to get hold of one after a year or two. You are generally wet through for twelve hours out of the twenty-four; ten of you sleep in a twelve by fifteen foot shanty, you live on fried everything, "black strap," treacle, and stewed tea; you go to bed at 10 and get up at 3; you are everlastingly cursed and never praised by the foreman, your life is in danger more or less all day long, and you never get more than \$35 a month for work that is worth \$100. "Then why stick at it?" you say, and all I can answer is, "Just give it a fair trial for a year and then you'll know."

As children we used to run out across the booms of logs, which is a good deal harder to do than you might suppose. One of us, perhaps, would fall through, but such an accident never aroused any comment from our companions. They would rush on heedlessly, hopping from log to log like a lot of monkeys, and leaving the unfortunate one to sink a couple of feet below the surface of the water, bob up, hit his head against an unresisting log, and generally scratch and bruise himself thoroughly before scrambling like a half-drowned kitten to the surface once more. That is how we learned not to mind a ducking, and also to shift for ourselves when we did get one.

Have you ever tried to stand upright on a log perhaps a foot across the butt, out in an open lake, keeping your balance to every roll and dip of the log? Well, if you had you would realize better the marvellous balance of the man who not only has to do this, but also maneuver other logs down the current with a long pole, chain booms together with nubby fingers, and, in fact, do the whole of his day's work while balancing on a twirling, twisting, half-submerged tree trunk.

At the age of thirteen I had to get out and earn my own living. Time was hard, and every one who has a sound pair of arms and legs has to work for the right to occupy the earth down on those Eastern lake shores.

One morning along came an "alligator boat," towing a floating colony of river-drivers to work the boom of logs that lay moored out in the lake. Here was my chance. My brothers and sisters had been packed off to school, and I was left to chop wood. Why should I chop wood for love when I could drive logs for \$35 a month? I was off across that boom of logs like a jack rabbit, and soon found myself surrounded by a good natured ring of grizzled faces.

"What's the matter with the kid?" asked the foreman, a gigantic, bearded man in long leather boots, as he surveyed me from head to foot.

"How's chances of a job?" I asked, with as much dignity as I could assume.

A roar of laughter floated over the lake and echoed through the maples far up the banks, but it didn't abash me in the least.

"You all think you're awful smart," I remarked, scathingly, "but I'll stand on a log with any one of you for the job. If I'm put off I'll go back home and sit down, but if you can't put me off I want work at \$12 a month for a start."

There was a twinkle in the foreman's eye as he said, "Done! Jack, try him a twirl."

The next minute I found myself standing on one end of a small pine log, and my adversary, a hulking "driver" with spikes half an inch in length on the bottom of his boots, on the other.

Slowly at first the log began to turn in the water, in answer to the pressure of my adversary's spikes, then quicker and quicker, till it fairly spun round, with my naked feet patting away on the hard bark like a woodpecker's bill. Then, suddenly, my wily foe would stop it almost dead, and I had to waver my arms like a windmill to keep my balance, but I kept it.

All the time shouts were going up from the camp raft, "Go it, kid! Stick to him! He can't get you!" First this way, then that, the log twirled; next, by way of variation, the lumberman would take a playful jump and send me and my end of the log clean out of the water. And then—well, I don't know exactly how it happened, but there was a frantic waving of long arms, and six feet of river-driver splashed into the lake, to reappear more in the semblance of a playful hippopotamus!

Roar upon roar of laughter went up from the raft, and half an hour later I found myself installed in a very smelly shack as "cook's devil" at \$12 a month and board.

I stayed with this outfit for three years, log-driving in the spring and summer and bush-working in the winter.

At the age of sixteen an opportu-

nity happened my way that helped me out of the beaten track of river-driving. Every dog has his day, and this particular one was mine.

You must know that, to get the logs over rapids, the big lumbering companies have to build large dams at the edge of the fall to hold back the water, leaving a narrow passage way in the middle, through which the water rushes like a mill race, carrying the logs swirling and tumbling over the rapids to the next lake. The greatest care has to be taken in sending the logs through this channel, and as many as fifteen to twenty men are required to keep them from "jamming." With all our care on this particular day a "jam" occurred. A log became wedged with one or two others right across the "chute," as the passage is called. The result was the same as invariably is. Hundreds of logs came floating slowly but irresistibly toward the chute with the current and found a resting place behind each other, with the dam as their foundation.

Hundreds more came sweeping on, and, finding the current too strong to allow them to rest behind their forerunners, piled themselves in a muddled heap on the top. The water began to rise, and more and yet more logs piled themselves up, till a solid wall of timber at least twelve feet high stretched across the chute behind the dam.

Meanwhile the river-drivers bounded from log to log, risking their lives every second in the vain attempt to disengage the jammed logs, for if the jam had given way it would have carried every man to almost certain death.

"Somebody'll have to find those jammed logs and cut them," said the foreman, quietly, knowing full well that he was asking some one to tempt death.

"Of course," he continued, "I can't make any of you do it; unless some one offers I'll have to do it myself, but I'm kind of heavy for the job. There's \$10 in it and drinks for the crowd."

Six of us stepped forward simultaneously.

"You're all wool, boys," said the foreman admiringly, "but I'm glad the kid offered, 'cause he's the lightest of the crowd."

A thick rope was promptly tied securely round my body under the arms, by way of a belt, two longer ones fixed to it on either side, and I was ready for work.

Sixteen of the heaviest men were picked from the gang, and eight climbed up on to the dam each side of the jam. An axe was then handed to me, and hand over hand I was let out on one side and drawn in on the other till I hung suspended in mid-air half way across the current.

Then, in answer to a sharp order from the foreman, the two sides simultaneously commenced to pay out rope, and I began to sink lower and lower toward the jammed logs, which creaked and rasped ominously under the strain of the water behind them.

I cannot remember any other sensation than that of suppressed excitement as I reached the level of the water and finally stood on the trembling, groaning mass of logs—a mass that might sink from beneath my feet at any moment. I was only sixteen, and \$10 was a lot of money to me, apart from the glory of the achievement.

For several seconds I stood on those logs without moving, fascinated with the delicious possibilities of the thing, till at last a gruff shout from the foreman reminded me that there was work to be done.

Carefully I crept to the edge of the mass of logs; then I slowly slid from log to log down to the seething water below. Where were the jammed logs? That was the question.

Above me rose the butts and tops of innumerable logs. What if they gave way now? I should be hurled to my death at once. Hastily putting the thought from me, I felt beneath the surface of the water with the axe handle. Yes, there they were, firmly wedged a foot down.

I set to with a will, the water splashing all over me. With each stroke of the axe a tremor went through the pile on which I stood.

It seemed as if I had been chopping an hour. My heart was thumping against my ribs with the exertion, and I gasped for air between the douches of cold water that splashed me from head to foot. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, there was a report like a muffled revolver shot, a stream of water shot into my face, a hoarse cry came from somewhere above, and I felt myself jerked from my feet high into the air, sinking, rising, and again sinking like a bouncing ball. Then, with a roar and a mighty splash, the whole structure of piled up logs on which I had been standing three seconds before collapsed like a house of cards, and log after log went sweeping and eddying through the chute and over the rapids to the lake below. Either the jammed log had broken or I had chopped it through; no one ever knew which.

I don't quite know how they got me back on to the dam, for the first thing I remember after that was seeing a green piece of paper in my left hand that I knew to be the promised \$10 bill, and a ring of perspiring, grizzled faces close to mine, breathing gruff congratulations.—The Wide World Magazine.

## JAIL SENTENCE FOR 23 TOLEDO BUSINESS MEN

### Convicted of Pooling Agreement to Maintain High Prices.

#### SIX MONTHS IN WORKHOUSE

Sentenced Men Are All Wealthy and Prominent in the Commercial Life of the Ohio City—Lumber and Brick Men and Bridge Agents.

Toledo, Ohio.—Some of Toledo's wealthiest citizens, and the most prominent socially, were sentenced to the workhouse for six months for being members of the lumber and bridge trusts and conducting their business enterprises in restraint of trade and competition. All had pleaded guilty.

Twenty-one members of the Lumber Dealers' Credit Association, nine members of the Brick Dealers' Association and two bridge agents were lined up before the bar to hear their fate.

The sentence created more of a sensation than that imposed a year ago on the Ice Trust men. In that case the hired agents were punished. The court has now landed the capitalists themselves.

Judge Lindley W. Morris lectured the defendants before imposing sentence, saying:

"What does a nominal fine signify? It is wrong that you men of means, with capital back of you, can so control prices that the poor are compelled to pay more than you have a right to ask, and more than you would have to pay yourself. It is time the courts of Ohio impose such punishment as the offense merits. 'Fines are only makeshifts, and do not bring prominent citizens to a proper realization of their positions. After full consideration I've determined that the proper punishment is imprisonment in the workhouse. The sentence, therefore, on those who have generally pleaded guilty will be that they be confined in the workhouse.'

The brick men pleaded guilty to an indictment under a different section of the Valentine Anti-Trust law and the penalty could only be a fine, the maximum being \$1000. The Judge gave the maximum.

Marcus V. Barbour, of the lumber firm of Barbour & Starr, counts his fortune in excess of half a million dollars. He is one of the men who must go to jail. George L. Freeman, of Kelsey & Freeman, lumber dealers, is a local social lion. His partner, Hiram Kelsey, is equally prominent.

John H. Puck, vice-president of the Western Manufacturing Company, is a wealthy and a widely known politician. Frederick E. Wilker, president of the Wilker Manufacturing Company, is also a big hotel owner. Harry G. Hammond and W. N. Cleveland are well known brigdemens, the former with the Canton Bridge Company, his home being in this city. Mr. Cleveland's home is in Cleveland, and he is president of the Cleveland Bridge Company.

The sentences to the workhouse were suspended for ten days owing to that institution being quarantined against smallpox.

Having pleaded guilty, the defendants are, according to the rules of customary criminal procedure, denied the right of appeal to the higher courts.

## NEW SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR

### Dr. Edward R. Taylor, Dean of Law School, Succeeds Schmitz.

Eminent Citizen Will Endeavor to Stamp Out the Municipal Crafters—Committee of Safety Retires.

San Francisco, Cal.—Edward Robeson Taylor, D. D., LL. D., Dean of Hastings Law College, in this city, was elected Mayor of San Francisco by the Board of Supervisors, to succeed Charles Boxton, appointed to the place temporarily after the conviction of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz of extortion.

Mayor Taylor is one of the foremost of the city's legal authorities and has achieved some distinction in literary pursuits. He has never figured as a politician, belongs to no clubs, and his only political connection was a big surprise. He was selected for the position by the graft prosecutors after the refusal of the commercial labor union bodies to participate on an equal basis in a convention to select Boxton's successor.

Dr. Taylor is one of the city's best citizens and has the esteem of all classes. He is a man of brilliant intellect and high ideals.

With the election of Taylor the graft prosecution will retire from the conduct of municipal affairs and devote itself exclusively to the prosecution of bribe givers and bribe takers. Mayor Taylor will select a new Board of Supervisors to replace the confessed hoodlums and will make a clean sweep of all municipal commissions and departments. Every one connected with the Schmitz regime is expected to take the count.

Schmitz, endeavoring to act as Mayor from his cell in the county jail, refuses to recognize the election of his successor. He announced that he would at once remove the present Board of Supervisors and appoint a new one selected from the ranks of union labor.

Dr. Taylor is a physician as well as a lawyer. He is sixty-nine years of age and was born in Springfield, Ill. He took his degree in medicine at the Toland Medical College, which is now the medical department of the University of California. He went to California in 1862 and was admitted to the bar ten years later. He was private secretary to the Governor of California from 1867 to 1871.

## FORBIDDEN TO SELL TRUST-MADE GOODS

### Texas Merchants in Danger of a Term in Jail if They Do.

#### OTHER RADICAL LAWS IN FORCE

Insurance Companies, Railroads, Brokers, Gamblers and Pistol Dealers Are Affected by Them—Attorney-General to Prosecute.

Austin, Texas.—Radical laws, which are intended, among other things, to drive trusts, bad men, gamblers, and brokers out of Texas, have gone into effect. Some of these laws provide:

That any person who acts as an agent of a trust or combination to destroy competition or any person who sells goods made by such a concern, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be sent to prison for from two to ten years.

That insurance companies must invest seventy-five per cent. of their Texas earnings in the State.

That wire service shall not be given to brokerage offices, bucket shops and exchanges.

That no free passes or franks shall be given.

That no liquor shall be drunk on trains.

That all persons who sell pistols shall be taxed fifty per cent. of the gross earnings on all their business.

That cock-fighting shall be illegal.

That no negro shall hold the office of School Trustee.

That trafficking in human bodies by medical colleges shall be lawful.

Most of the interest attaches to the anti-trust law, which is one of a series of measures passed by the last Legislature. These bills were prepared under the direction of Attorney General Davidson and his assistant, J. P. Lightfoot. Before the enactment of these supplemental laws Texas was said to have the most effective anti-trust acts of any State in the Union.

The first of these acts authorized the Attorney General to make an examination of all books, records, and documents, wherever situated, of every corporation doing business in Texas. The second authorized him to take depositions in any State in a case brought against any corporation for the violation of the anti-trust laws. The courts were empowered to compel corporations to produce any of their officers and employees and any of their books and documents.

A third act provides that the State shall have a lien upon the property of all corporations that are convicted of violating the anti-trust laws of the State. The court may appoint a receiver for a corporation whenever the interest of the State may seem to require such action. The State shall also have the right to issue writs of garnishment, sequestration, attachment and injunction.

These far-reaching bills were passed in the closing days of the Legislature, and in the rush of work of that body they escaped general attention. It is only recently that their full import is being realized.

Now that the most extreme of the lot has gone into force, there is widespread apprehension among business men as to its effect, because any one of them who sells any goods made by a trust is liable to imprisonment. This law applied to all merchants who sell such goods, and all persons who may be directly in the employ of such concerns in this State.

The Attorney-General's Department is preparing to inaugurate the most vigorous campaign against trusts that has ever been attempted in any State. It is asserted that the evidence is almost conclusive that most of the commodities handled by merchants are manufactured by trusts. Merchants do not care to run the risk of a term of imprisonment for selling such goods, and many of them have already taken steps to quit handling trust-made articles. The law does not recognize ignorance as an excuse. The merchant is required to make investigation.

Mr. Davidson feels certain that a few successful prosecutions will strike terror into the hearts of the representatives of every trust doing business in Texas, and that it will then be a comparatively easy matter to drive the objectionable concerns out of the State. Chief among these are the lumber trust, the cotton seed oil trust, the beef trust, and the oil trust. It is understood that Mr. Davidson will soon file suits against the lumber trust and the cotton seed oil trust, and will also start criminal prosecutions.

## WASHINGTON.

It was practically decided to erect the statue of Christopher Columbus, which will cost \$100,000, in the center of the plaza in front of the new union railway station.

The President, at Oyster Bay, signed the treaty with Santo Domingo.

The formal order placing Rear Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Academy, on the retired list, has been issued.

There is much speculation in Washington over the route and time necessary for the cruise of the battleship fleet to Pacific waters.

Secretary Taft denied vigorously that there was dissatisfaction at Washington with the Canal Commission.

Naval officers are fearful that the battleship fleet will be unable to readily obtain coal on its cruise by the Magellan Strait route.

The American flag which floated over Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, in 1814, and which prompted Francis Scott Key to compose "The Star Spangled Banner," has been received at the National Museum.

After a bitter arraignment of the man who would deliberately attempt to defraud the public Judge Kimball fined Henry J. Rice \$150 for selling strawberries in boxes with raised bottoms.

## "UNWRITTEN LAW" CLEARS MRS. BOWIE AND HER SON

### Justified in the Murder of Posey, Which They Acknowledged.

#### MARYLAND INDORSSES VERDICT

Priscilla Bowie, For Whose Vindication the Crime was Committed, Weeps in Court—Jury Reached Verdict in Five Minutes.

La Plata, Md.—It took the jury in the Bowie murder trial only five minutes to decide that, in Southern Maryland the "unwritten law" is the law to which the betrayer of a woman must hold himself answerable. Both jury and people acquitted Mrs. Mary E. Bowie and her son Henry, of all blame for their acknowledged slaying last January of Hubert Posey, the betrayer of their daughter and sister, Priscilla Bowie, who had made a pathetic picture in the courtroom during the trial. That there was no demonstration was doubtless due to the fact that the verdict of the jury was announced to the judges at dinner during a recess, just prior to which the jury had been sent out of court to consider its decision.

State's Attorney Wilmer's request to the jury that they bring in a verdict of manslaughter, not of murder, made last evening, was not more noteworthy than the frankness with which Representative Sidney E. Mudd, of counsel for the defense, appealed to the "unwritten law" in behalf of his clients. Throughout his address, which evidently voiced the sentiments of most of his hearers, Mrs. Bowie and her son sat in stolid composure, while Priscilla Bowie, seated outside the rail among the spectators, wept continuously.

"Gentlemen," said Mudd, "we shall claim that these defendants were justified by what the newspapers have called the 'unwritten law.' He cited many cases in which the avengers of wronged daughters, sisters and wives have been acquitted, and continued: "Never since the formation of this Government has there been tried before a jury of American citizens a single case of murder following wanton seduction in which the verdict has been other than instant acquittal." He argued for the supremacy of the law indelibly written on the quick-beating human heart over the cold type of the statute book. He cited the Biblical story of Jacob's daughter Dinah, wronged by Shechem, whom Dinah's brothers killed, and said: "The family in this land of ours is the nucleus and the nursery of the Commonwealth. The protection of the sanctity of the family ties, the chastity of women, the development and maintenance of a salutary and exalted respect for the honor of the mother, the sister and the daughter become for our people an essential feature of the law in this land. In nearly every State of this country there will be found an exemplification and recognition of this fact and an adoption of this doctrine.

"It is in this sense that I confidently claim the protection of what I have called and claim the 'unwritten law' as an adequate defense for these defendants."

At the end of Mudd's argument State's Attorney Wilmer addressed the jury, arguing against the "unwritten law" and referring his hearers to the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." He urged the jury to give the defendants the benefit of every possible doubt and repeated that he did not ask for a verdict of murder, but for one of manslaughter. The jurors, however, evidently took Mr. Mudd's view of the case and when they filed into court it was to declare that the killing of Hubert Posey was justified.

## WASHING TON.

At Pond Du Lac, Wis., four children of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Pies, ranging from eight months to four years, were burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

The National Educational Association declared in favor of peace and simplified spelling.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was indicted at Chicago on sixty-five counts on the charge of rebating.

American coal dealers declare battleships taking the Magellan route to the Pacific will find coal scarce and very high.

Fire destroyed two hundred houses and devastated an area of ten acres in Bisbee, Ariz.

## FOREIGN.

The French Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux, spoke in support of the income tax bill before the Chamber of Deputies.

An open attack on the French Government and on M. Bompard, the French Ambassador to Russia, was printed in the "Nove Vremya," at St. Petersburg.

Major Lemair, a Belgian, who served eighteen years in the Congo, has published an exposure of alleged revolting conditions in the local army.

A coroner's jury in London exonerated the Rev. W. S. Hancock, formerly of Chicago, of poisoning his wife.

English papers in China upheld the right of the Americans to send their fleet to the Pacific.

The French Parliament has adjourned.

The authorities of the Congo Independent State have requested the immediate opening of negotiations for annexation, and will appoint a commission to meet representatives of the Belgian Parliament.

At Madrid General Primo de Rivera was appointed Minister of War in the Maura Cabinet to fill the portfolio made vacant by the death, on June 30 last, of General Lono.

The economic war between Greece and Rumania has ended and diplomatic relations will be at once resumed.

According to a special Antwerp despatch the law of desertion has done much to discourage the Belgian stokers' strike.

The strikers in the Transvaal mining regions will appeal to Premier Botha to force arbitration.

The Canadian Railway Commissioners have ordered freight rate discrimination abolished on traffic from Detroit and other American cities as compared with rates from Western Ontario frontier points.

## WHOLE STATE DRY TWENTY DAYS

### Texas Law Provides It, But Saloons Refuse to Close.

Dallas, Texas.—The new State liquor law which practically provides that the State shall go dry for twenty days, became operative. It revokes all licenses, and while getting new ones saloons must close for the twenty-day period.

Liquor and brewery interests claim this closing clause is unconstitutional, as it enforces State prohibition without the consent of the people. Three-fourths of the saloonkeepers defied the law and remained open. The better class closed.

## YAMAMOTO MEETS ROOSEVELT.

Admiral Yamamoto and President Roosevelt had an interview at Sagamore Hill which, it was officially announced, "confirmed the fundamental friendliness" between this nation and Japan.

## INDIAN CHIEF CLAIMS MONTAUK.

Chief Wyandunk Pharaoh, representing the best of the Montauk Indians, sued to recover the tribal lands at Montauk Point, now worth millions.

## BLACK HAND SECRET SERVICE.

Because of the large number of Black Hand crimes in New York City, Police Commissioner Bingham decided to ask for an appropriation of \$25,000 with which to establish a secret service devoted to detecting Black Hand offenders.

## W. R. HEARST WINS.

The Appellate Division in Brooklyn decided that W. R. Hearst is entitled to have the ballot-boxes of the Mayoralty contest of 1905 opened and the ballots recounted.

## CRANKS AFTER ROOSEVELT.

Two cranks tried to get at President Roosevelt, in Oyster Bay. One, a woman, wanted \$10,000,000; the other said he was Satan.

## CORN BACKWARD, WHEAT GOOD.

Corn is backward two weeks late and half its usual height. Wheat yields in the Southwest are light, but quality is good.

## PLOT TO SMUGGLE RUSSIANS.

The United States immigration authorities discovered a plot to smuggle Russians into this country.

## NEW DIRECTOR FOR MINT.

Secretary Cortelyou recommended to the President the appointment of Frank A. Leach, the present superintendent of the mint at San Francisco, as director of the mint.

## WOMEN IN THE DAY'S NEWS.

Square parasols fringed with little silver novels are fashionable. The idea comes from the Riviera.

Mrs. John Hay, widow of the former Secretary of State, and her sister, Mrs. Samuel Mather, have given to Adelbert College, Cleveland, a memorial chapel in memory of their father, Amasa Stone.

In Belgium girls are expected to give five weeks out of each school year to learning housework. The girl is required to know not only how to cook a dinner, but to clean up and care for a kitchen, do marketing, wash and iron.

## TRAGIC TERMINATION OF PENNSYLVANIA WEEK-END PARTY.

Warren, Pa.—A gasoline launch was swept over a dam on the Conewago River, with a very high killing charge. Of nine persons on the launch six were drowned. They were:

Mrs. George Baker, of Warren, Pa.; John Best, of Warren, Pa.; Mrs. John Best; Violet Best, aged eighteen, daughter of John, Warren, Pa.; O. F. Butts, traveling salesman, Philadelphia; Mrs. Hilda Knox, Warren, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Best had invited a company of friends to take supper with them at their cottage on the Conewago River, and had come down to the Russell Boat Landing to meet them. The visitors were in one naphtha launch and Mr. Best and his party in another. The boat containing the visitors became lodged on a pile a short distance above the dam and Mr. Best went to assist them, when the engine in his launch broke and the boat, containing nine persons, drifted toward the dam without an oar or stick to stay them.

## NEW STATE LAW MAKES SELLING THEM A FELONY.

Austin, Texas.—The most drastic anti-trust law enacted in any State has gone into effect in Texas. It provides, in substance, that any person who represents a trust as agent, or sells goods made by a trust or combination, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for from two to ten years.

The law's provisions apply to all merchants who sell trust made goods and all persons who may be directly in the employ of such concerns in the State.

Attorney-General R. V. Davidson and his assistant, J. P. Lightfoot, declare they intend to enforce the law to the letter.

## CASHIER HAD \$3500 LEFT OF \$100,000.

The police of Palermo, Italy, arrested the cashier and two of his accomplices who were concerned in the recent robbery of a bank at Kieff, Russia. When taken into custody the cashier declared he had only \$3500 out of \$100,000 left.

## FAILURE OF MACON BANK TAKES ABOUT ALL HE HAD SAVED.

Macon, Ga.—About half of United States Senator Bacon's small fortune was swept away by the failure of the Exchange Bank last week. The Senator was worth about \$75,000, half of which was represented by Exchange Bank stock. This stock is not only worthless but it is said the Senator and other stockholders will be assessed heavily to pay depositors.

It is feared that when the affairs of the bank are wound up Senator Bacon's fortune will be entirely gone.

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Corn is backward two weeks late and half its usual height. Wheat yields in the Southwest are light, but quality is good.

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## WOMEN IN THE DAY'S NEWS.

Square parasols fringed with little silver novels are fashionable. The idea comes from the Riviera.

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In Belgium girls are expected to give five weeks out of each school year to learning housework. The girl is required to know not only how to cook a dinner, but to clean up and care for a kitchen, do marketing, wash and iron.

## TRAGIC TERMINATION OF PENNSYLVANIA WEEK-END PARTY.

Warren, Pa.—A gasoline launch was swept over a dam on the Conewago River, with a very high killing charge. Of nine persons on the launch six were drowned. They were:

Mrs. George Baker, of Warren, Pa.; John Best, of Warren, Pa.; Mrs. John Best; Violet Best, aged eighteen, daughter of John, Warren, Pa.; O. F. Butts, traveling salesman, Philadelphia; Mrs. Hilda Knox, Warren, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Best had invited a company of friends to take supper with them at their cottage on the Conewago River, and had come down to the Russell Boat Landing to meet them. The visitors were in one naphtha launch and Mr. Best and his party in another. The boat containing the visitors became lodged on a pile a short distance above the dam and Mr. Best went to assist them, when the engine in his launch broke and the boat, containing nine persons, drifted toward the dam without an oar or stick to stay them.

## NEW STATE LAW MAKES SELLING THEM A FELONY.

Austin, Texas.—The most drastic anti-trust law enacted in any State has gone into effect in Texas. It provides, in substance, that any person who represents a trust as agent, or sells goods made by a trust or combination, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for from two to ten years.

The law's provisions apply to all merchants who sell trust made goods and all persons who may be directly in the employ of such concerns in the State.

Attorney-General R. V. Davidson and his assistant, J. P. Lightfoot, declare they intend to enforce the law to the letter.

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