HANNA IS WRONG

Declares Senator Washburn, Speaking on Trusts.

NO MAN SHOULD BE ELECTED

Who Is in Sympathy With Such Combinations of Capital.

WORKMEN'S WAGES WILL BE CUT

With an Unsparing Hand and Great Strikes Will Follow.

EMPHATIC WARNING IS SOUNDED.

An Able Business Man and Well Known Republican Leader Expresses Himself as Vigorously Opposed to the Attitude of the Republican Boss of Ohio on the Gigantic Trade Evil—"Workingmen and Stockholders," Says He, "Will Be Ingulfed In the Same Sea of Distress."

In a recent interview at St. Paul former United States Senator W. D. Washburn took exception to the attitude of the Republican boss of Ohio, saying: "No; I most decidedly do not agree with Senator Hanna on his proposition that the formation of combines of capital must redound to the benefit of labor."

Senator Washburn was not as ready to talk on the trust question as he was at the time of his return from Europe six weeks ago, and it was evident that he had been labored with by some of his party associates. He said that he felt keenly the comments of the Republican press on his position, and gave it out cold that he was being misrepresented by many of the organs of that party, who are laboring in the interests of the trusts.

While he has frequently been the object of a good deal of newspaper criticism hitherto he has never been attacked quite so generally by the press of his own party as he has been since he announced himself as opposed to trusts as a matter of party doctrine.

He was rather chary of opening up the subject again when approached, and said he had nothing further to say. Then he said a great deal.

"Then you believe that Senator Hanna is wrong?"

Hanna Is Wrong.

"He certainly is wrong, and I do not believe that he speaks by the card or for the Republican party. There is nothing compatible in his position of standing for protection for the American laboring man and for the organization of capital for the purpose of controlling great industries."

"Hanna points to what he terms the present prosperous condition of labor as the result of trade combinations," was suggested.

"THEN THAT PROSPERITY IS FICTITIOUS. IF IT EXISTS IT CAN NOT CONTINUE. WHY, THE PROPOSITION IS ABSURD. TRUSTS ARE NOT FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF HELPING THE LABORER, BUT FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING LARGER PROFITS OUT OF INVESTMENT.

"Larger profits may be had most readily by controlling production, by reducing the cost of products, not necessarily by increasing the price of the manufactured article.

"It is the boast of the advocates of the trusts that the price of their products is reduced to the consumer. That lessening of price can only be brought about, if the profit is at the same time to be increased, by lowering the charges for turning the raw material in to the manufactured article and putting that article into the hands of the consumer.

Combines Kill Competition.

"When a trust gets control of a certain line of manufactures competition disappears, and just enough of the manufactured article is turned out to supply the demand. There is no excess on the market. If the means of manufacture exceed the necessary limit, the mills are shut down and men thrown out of employment. It may be that those who remain employed may receive the old wages for the purpose of making a good appearance; those still remaining employed may even be given slightly higher wages. But the result is a lessening of the amount paid in the total for the production of the article or commodity. Labor receives less of the total for the production of the article or commodity. Labor receives less of the total value of the product. It is impossible that labor should be benefited. On the contrary, the very purpose of the trust is to take to itself some portion of the amount paid for labor."

The senator stopped for a moment, tapped his desk nervously and said with some show of animation:

"I do not see why Senator Hanna should insist on coupling the necessity for protection and the growth of trusts. For myself, I believe that the law of protection, of which I always have been and am now an ardent advocate, should be used for the purpose of curbing the trusts. Possible combination of capital was not contemplated by the men who framed the protection laws. If protection has made trusts possible, then I believe protection should be withdrawn from the industries into which the trusts have entered. But the principle of protection is right. It is so far right that it may be invoked to destroy the trusts which it has possibly created. The steel trust, you say? Yes, the steel combination is a direct result of protection and the industry no longer needs protection. The protection was extended to the industry when it was really in the infant class. It was struggling in a vain effort to compete with foreign products. In a very few years, under protection, the various steel industries, the manufacture of steel rails, for instance, has so developed that we can now undersell the world, if necessary, in foreign markets. There has been such an enormous enhancement in the profits of steel manufactures that the industry is strong enough to stand alone, and protection should be withdrawn at once in order that the whole world may enter into the market and remove the possibility of American combinations.

"Protection is for the weak, not for the strong. It would be fair, humane, proper to protect the infant in its mother's arms, but no one wants to go to the extent of protecting the brawling giant who goes about preying on his neighbors.

No Handicaps Heretofore.

"Here is the theory that should be applied to the trusts. America is and has been the great developer of the individual, there have hitherto been no handicaps placed on individual possibilities. Every man, according to his capacity, has made out his own destiny. The great fortunes of today started from very small beginnings in almost every instance, but the man who attempted to carve out a fortune for himself today with little to begin on would have a long, hard row to hoe. When I was a young man there was no great centralization of wealth. At the time I came to Minneapolis there were no great fortunes and no great industries here. There were a lot of young men, most of them coming from the fields, as most of the energy and individuality of this country has, engaged in business in a small way. Competition between them was sharp and every man of the lot had his opportunity. He had to reckon only with men like himself. I was in the lumber business in a very modest way; so and so and so and so (mentioning a number of men well known in the great business interests of the northwest) were in exactly the same boat with me. We did not have to truckle to trusts or combinations of capital. Many of these men succeeded in life beyond their most sanguine expectations. But they did it in a fair, honorable way. Do you suppose that it would have been possible for any of those men to succeed, with the start they had, in the lumber or flour business if they had to contend with the conditions that now exist? I do not, and to speak of myself"—

The senator taped his finger tips together and smiled in remembrance perhaps of the famous remark of Ignatius Donnelly about the Washburns all coming into the world branded for the United States senate.

"But I believe that the development of the flouring business here would not have been possible if it had not been for the great chances that were open to individual effort.

Destruction of Workingmen.

"And that brings the matter of the trusts home to us," he continued. "It is my firm belief that combinations of capital, while they will certainly injure the workingmen of the country at once, will ultimately furnish the means of their own destruction. The concentrated and sustained effort that is essential to the welfare of any large business will be lacking in the conduct of a great trust. I believed this years ago when I opposed the effort to combine the flouring interests. I knew that nothing but the closest application, the most intelligent effort could keep a great manufacturing enterprise on a paying basis.

"Governor Pillsbury was as well aware of this fact as myself, and we opposed with might and main the attempt to buy up the flouring interests here in Minneapolis. Ultimately we were obliged to go into the British market and take up a great deal of our stock, but I believe that in doing so the industry was saved. Here is the proposition: A trust owns or controls mills in, let us say, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago and perhaps in the east. All these mills are directed from a point remote from any of them, the object of the directors being to get all the money possible out of the investment. Labor conditions may be essentially different in St. Louis and Minneapolis. It may cost more to make flour in St. Louis than in Minneapolis. The trust directors, in order to equalize the cost for their whole system, reduce wages at St. Louis. There is a strike. They have no local interests in St. Louis, the market only requires so much flour. Very well, they say, shut down the St. Louis mills. The mills close. Hundreds of men are thrown out of employment, but the trust has increased its revenues, and what redress is there for the St. Louis workmen who have been thrown out? None, for it is not to be contemplated that a universal strike would follow. The present so-called flour trust will wreck itself this way, the more readily from the fact that it has not been able to control all of the mills.

"SO THE TRUST IS NOT ONLY A MENACE TO THE WORKINGMAN, BUT TO THE SMALL CAPITALIST, WHO, LED AWAY BY THE PROMISE OF LARGE RETURNS, INVESTS IN TRUST STOCKS.

"That is where the great danger is to the commercial interests of the country. The trusts have been floated now when we are at the floodtide of a prosperity. Their stocks have been enormously watered, and great fortunes are made by the promoters.

"SOMETIME AND SOMEWHERE THERE HAS GOT TO BE A PROCESS OF LIQUIDATION. WHEN THAT TIME COMES THE WORKMEN UNDER THE TRUSTS WILL FIND THEIR APPARENT PROSPERITY DISAPPEAR. WAGES WILL BE CUT WITH UNSPARING HAND IN THE FIRST EFFORT TO MAKE A GOOD SHOWING ON THE TRUST BALANCE SHEET. STRIKES WILL ENSUE, THE TRUSTS WILL BE CRIPPLED, AND THE STOCKHOLDERS AND WORKINGMEN WILL BE ENGULFED IN THE SAME SEA OF DISTRESS."

"You take a desperate view of the situation."

"The situation itself is desperate. It is un-American. It is impossible that this people should allow to continue a condition which handicaps individual effort. I am not inclined to be a pessimist, but I am forced to view the situation with alarm."

"But the Republican press attacks you so sharply that it would seem you had attacked Republican doctrine in attacking the trusts."

Don't Represent the Party.

"Then those papers do not represent the Republican party any more than do some of the leaders who are identified with trust interests. They attack me because I said that protection should be taken off trust-made articles. I repeat it. The Republican party does not need the men who are in support of the trusts. They are serving their private interests, neither the interests of their party nor of their country. The people can not be made to believe that they need the trusts, and the people will prevail in the end in spite of party leaders or party press."

"How would you remedy the evils that have grown up with the trusts?"

"By legislation of the most drastic character. There should be no hesitancy in applying the ax to the root of the evil, and if protection of the trust industries is responsible for the trusts, then protection must go, and mind you, I am a firm believer in the theory and practice of protection. It has bred trusts in some degree.

"It must be so far repealed. And I insist that I am a Republican and a good one. State legislatures should take the matter up earnestly and in conjunction with the national government should enact laws making combinations of capital impossible. How is that to be done? I don't know. I am simply pointing out the evil. The lawmakers must find the remedy. And they will find it.

"INDIVIDUALISM, AS AGAINST COMBINATIONS, MUST SURVIVE OR THE REPUBLIC WILL HAVE LOST ITS MEANING AND ITS MISSION. NO MEN SHOULD BE PUT IN OFFICE WHO ARE IN SYMPATHY WITH TRUSTS OR TRUST-MAKERS. THE PEOPLE CAN EASILY IDENTIFY THESE MEN, AND IF THE VOTERS ARE PROPERLY AROUSED THERE WILL BE NO DOUBT OF WHAT THEY WILL DO."

"Do you believe that the question of the trusts will be the foremost in the next national campaign?"

Trust Issue to Be Obscured.

"I don't know," and he hesitated. "I believe that the Democrats could have made it the issue and the Republicans would have had to meet it. Now the trust press and the trust missionaries have so far done their work that the question of trusts may be made secondary to that other far less important matter of expansion.

"It looks to me," he continued, "as though the Republican party managers, having good political sense, will push the expansion question to the front and let the trusts take second place. That is good politics, if the party is dominated by men who are in sympathy with the trusts. I believe that the national temper is such that the administration will be indorsed on its foreign policy, whether you call it imperialism or expansion, if that policy is made the issue. And it looks as though it were to be made the issue. The Democrats will have to meet the issue if it is made that way, and the whole country will be with the administration on broad and not very carefully investigated lines. It will simply be a matter of stirring up patriotic feeling, and if they can keep the eyes of the people on the Philippines and off the trusts, so much the better for a party that is led, or dominated in any measure, by trust advocates. But those Republicans who have the real welfare of the country at heart will not suffer the odium of trusts and trust building to be thrust upon their party. The need of an indorsement for the foreign policy is in my estimation unfortunate, if it is to have the effect of delaying a fight to a finish on trusts. The Republican national convention of next year should deal with that question and deal with it conclusively.

"I do not believe that a party professing to represent the people could do anything but protest against the domination of trusts and the sooner the question is settled in convention the better."

"But suppose the Democrats take the initiative in convention. Will not the Republican party then be forced to take a position on the trust question?"

"Yes, if the Democrats should do that, but they won't. They will protest against imperialism. They may have something to say about trusts, but they will not put the question so far forward as to make it the real issue."

"But will not the people see that the question is being dodged?"

Missionary Work For Trusts.

"I don't know. You see these trust conventions are doing a good deal of missionary work for the trusts in the way of putting them before the public in the best possible light.

"IT MAY BE THAT THE FALLACIES THAT ARE BEING PREACHED BY SOME OF THE PARTY LEADERS TO THE EFFECT THAT LABOR WILL PROSPER BY REASON OF THE FORMATION OF TRUSTS WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF BLINDING THE PUBLIC TO THE DANGRR THAT MENACES THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THESE VAST ACCUMULATIONS OF ACTUAL AND FICTITIOUS CAPITAL.

"The men who are engineering the trusts are sharp beyond the average. They are generally men who rose from small beginnings, and who know what competition meant to them. They do not propose that the fortunes they have accumulated shall be jeopardized by further competition, and they are not going to give others the chance they had themselves. They are ready and willing to spend plenty of money to protect the interests they have built up, and it may be that the question of the menace of the trust will be begged by party leaders. But it will not be with my consent, and I shall endeavor to have congress pass anti-trust laws and repeal such portions of the tariff as give protection to trusts. But the fight should be taken up now in every state, and all other state issues should be made subservient to this one of the trusts and how they shall be disposed of."

Grain-O Brings Relief

To the coffee drinker. Coffee drinking is a habit that is universally indulged in and almost universally injurious. Have you tried Grain-O? It is almost like coffee but the effects are just the opposite. Coffee upsets the stomach, ruins the digestion, effects the heart and disturbs the whole nervous system. Grain-O tones up the stomach, aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. There is nothing but nourishment in Grain-O. It can't be otherwise; 15c and 25c per package.

HANNA'S GALL.

He Defends the Piratical Trusts In a Cleveland Speech.

Senator Hanna made a speech in Cleveland on the night of the 18th inst. He devoted a small portion of his remarks to "trusts." It is a subject on which he does not delight to dwell. He asserted, however, that the "trust" is a beneficent organization, and said: "The 'trust' is an evolution in business. They have been found to be necessary. The 'trusts have the best men in the country at their head. It is said that the 'trusts' are against your interests. That may be, but if they are you may depend on the Republican party to look after that."

Mr. Hanna has on tap the largest reservoir of gall of any man in Ohio, or elsewhere. The "trust" is an organization in which Mr. Hanna takes the largest pleasure. He is a ground-floor man, and takes his nibble at every one of them that comes within his reach. No man knows better than he that a "trust" is a good thing to those who share in the profits which arise from its operation. He also knows that it is injurious to every man who is a user or a consumer of the product of a "trust." He further knows that the aim of a "trust" is to manufacture an article at the lowest possible cost to the "trust." He further knows that a low cost price is secured by economies in labor and material used in the manufacture of the product. He also knows that there is but one way in which this economy can be made, and that is using less labor, and by getting cheaper raw material. He has the utmost faith in the "trust" being able to practice that kind of economy. By concentration the "trust" aims to save the cost attending the conducting of the business. It centralizes business. It does not need, proportionally, more than 60 per cent of the skilled labor formerly employed in the respective plants. The small plants are shut down. The capacity of the central plant is enlarged. In secretaries, cashiers, bookkeepers and traveling salesmen it is discovered that 45 to 50 per cent can be dispensed with. It is also discovered that the "trust" can, to a large degree, fix the price on labor and raw material. Being conscienceless, it is not capable of pity. It discharges employes without a thought of their necessities. It closes down a plant without giving the least consideration to those who, for a generation, have helped to build it up. And, further, it destroys competition—it takes the market to itself, and not only controls the cost of production, but the price of selling. Thus it has gained a power the exercise of which beggars a small community of the means of a livelihood. It does not lower the cost of the product to the public. It is stringent on that phase. It has the market. Purchasing from it is a necessity. The price is raised until the last penny is strained from the consumers.

Mr. Hanna thoroughly understands what a "trust" is. They have grown into power under Republican auspices—they are greedy to the last degree. Their appetite is never satiated. Notwithstanding the highest wisdom discussed, and the best patriotism enacted, the Sherman anti-trust bill, is it not notorious that the attorney general of the United States, member of the cabinet of William McKinley, has openly declared that there is no power under existing law to regulate or mulct the "trust" organization? In view of that fact does it not appear ridiculous for Mr. Hanna to say: "It is said that 'trusts' are against our interests? That may be. But if they are, you may depend upon the Republican party to look after that." Oh! the almost infinite gall of the Ohio junior senator!

GARB FOR GIRLS.

Styles For the First Fifteen Years of Feminine Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Today I was "away up town," at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, and there I met dozens of bright faced girls trudging to school, and they were wearing their new autumn clothes. It occurred to me then that I had neglected the pretty schoolgirls a little, and now I will try to make up for it by telling what they are showing for the little women in the big stores.

Beginning with the wee babies, there are more fine hand run tucks and delicate lace like chantilly and lierre. The dear little tots have white eider down or cashmere cloaks in Mother Hubbard shapes. Some cloaks for even babes in arms are pink, blue or gray, and all are daintily lined with fleeced cotton or quilted china silk and trimmed with ribbon bows on wrists and at the neck. Quite a number have capuchin hoods with drawing strings. When the weather is very cold or stormy, the hood can be drawn up over the thinner cap. One coat of this kind for a 2-year-old was of gray cashmere lined with pink silk. It was laid in deep plaits in the back from the neck, and in front it is cut sack fashion, closing invisibly to the waist, where there is a pink silk cord and tassels. The hood is lined with pink silk, and all edges are feather stitched in pink twist. It is lovely.

Many persons with more vain idolatry than common sense and fear of croup dress their little ones in low necked frocks and short socks which leave the legs bare. True, the babies have round, dimpled arms and pretty, plump legs, but that is no reason why they should be exposed to danger. One dainty frock has five rows of narrow tucks above a ruffle of fine valenciennes. Around the low neck was a band of insertion edged all around by a frill of lace. I noticed that wide sash ribbons were provided to wear with some frocks.

For a "nice" dress for a girl of 10 there was a little gray and pink striped taffeta silk. At the very bottom was a bias ruffle edged with inch wide real torchon lace. The ruffle was touched three times. Above the ruffle were six tucks with a row of very narrow black velvet ribbon between them. The sleeves were almost bishop shape, ending with the ruffle and lace. Across the whole waist, surplice fashion, there was a fichu also of silk and lace, which was tied behind like a sash.

A very bright little dress for school or play was of dark blue serge as to the waist and skirt. Around the bottom of the skirt was a band of dark red polka dotted surah, and the sleeves and yoke were of the same. The idea of a flat band or ruffle around the bottom of skirts for rapidly growing children is one that every mother will approve.

COSTUMES FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Every woman living must remember her mental agony over the necessity of wearing a dress where the tucks had been "let down." The telltale streaks of faded and unfaded material were harder to bear than prison stripes. Now, a facing can be set at the bottom and the flat band or ruffle put over it. In fact, the ruffle need have no lining at all.

A very dainty little frock for a girl up to 6 is of white dotted swiss, with ruffle, tucks and insertion around the bottom. There is a yoke of lace to match the rest and short sleeves with full lace caps, and ribbon over the shoulders forming into bows wherever one likes to see them best. Those on this dress were in front at the yoke, on top of the shoulders and in the back. Some of the small dresses have long floating ends to the bows in the back. Ribbon and lace belong to children by right.

One good move is that the smallest children even are now dressed in rainproof garments and let out of doors to defy the weather and grow strong. These cravanettes are produced in such a variety of colors and weaves that every one can find something. Cheviot, covert and a dozen other standard weaves are used for these garments. There is no difference in the appearance of the goods rendered rain repellent in this way with other stuffs not so treated, so mothers should insist on these when purchasing their daughter's clothes. They cost no more than the others, and they have a very pleasing feel and finish.

For schoolgirls require dark dresses which will not soil too soon, and yet the color should be becoming and the make faultless. Suits are sold ready made quite cheaply, and they always have a finish almost impossible to the amateur, mostly from the pressing. Tailors have heavy irons that press them heavily. Still a careful little mother will always do better for her family by making their frocks if economy is necessary.

I will describe three representative suits for girls just in their teens. One has a redingote of dark gray covert cravanette, double breasted with smoke pearl buttons. It is lined to the waist with a good quality of farmer satin. This is very durable. There is a separate cape of semimilitary style with buttons down the front and a capuchin hood lined with clan plaid.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE GREEDY CATFISH.

His Eating Capacity as Wonderful as His Hold on Life.

The catfish belongs to an ancient type not yet fully made into a fish, and hence those whose paired fins are all properly fastened to the head, as his are not, he'd him in well merited scorn. He has no scales and no bright colors. His fins are small and his head and mouth are large. Around his mouth are eight long "smellers," fleshy feelers, that he pushes out as he crawls along the bottom in search of anything that he may eat. As he may eat anything, he always finds it. His appetite is as impartial as that of a goat. Anything, from a dead lamprey or a bunch of sunfish eggs to a piece of tomato can, is grateful to him.

In each of the fins, which represent his arms, is a long, sharp bone, with a slimy surface and a serrated edge. These are fastened by a ball and socket joint, and whenever the fish is alarmed the bone is whirled over and set in place; then it sticks out stiffly on each side. There is another such bone in the fin on the back, and when all of these are set there is no fish that can swallow him.

When he takes the hook, which he surely will do if there is any hook to be taken, he will swallow it greedily. As he is drawn out of the water he sets his three spines and laughs to himself as the boy pricks his fingers trying to get the hook from his stomach. This the boy is sure to do, and because the boy of the Mississippi valley is always fishing for catfish is the reason why his fingers are always sore. The catfish is careless of the present and sure of the future. After he is strung on a birch branch and dried in the sun and sprinkled with dust and has had his stomach dug out to recover the hook, if he falls into the brook he will swim away. He holds no malice and is ready to bite again at the first thing in sight.—Popular Science Monthly.

CHINESE COURT HISTORIANS

They May Write the Truth, For Their Work Is Secret.

There are court historians in China, as there are in other countries, but there is one striking difference, and it lies in the fact that the work of the Chinese court historians does not see the light until the reigning dynasty comes to an end.

In this way these Celestial historians have an opportunity to describe most truthfully the virtues and vices of the valorous rulers and the real significance of the events which take place during their reglme. They can write what they please without fear of censure, for they know that their work will not be published as long as the reigning dynasty lasts.

This has been the rule for more than 2,000 years, the first court historian having been appointed by the imperial house of Han, which reigned from 206 B. C. until 25 A. D.

The duty of these historians is to write plain accounts of all the events that occur during their tenure of office. At regular intervals their completed work is taken from them and is locked up in an iron safe or vault. There it remains until the first member of a new dynasty ascends the throne.

It is then given with all the other histories in the vault to the court historian, who is then living, and from the mass of documents he is expected to prepare a truthful history of the dynasty which has just expired. The present dynasty has been reigning since 1640 and consequently no court history has been published since that date.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

DR. MARTEL'S BOOK,

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French Female Pills.

Praised by thousands of satisfied ladies as safe, always reliable and without an equal. Sold by all druggists in metal box, French flag on top in Blue, White and Red. Take no other. Lyons Drug Co., 281 & 283 Pearl St., New York City.

If you don't believe that grocers sell Fels-Naptha soap at 5c a bar, and return the 5c to those who ask for it—try one.

It washes with half the usual labor.

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Route as Pronounced.

There are numerous excuses for the pronunciation of the word route, and a man may hardly go amiss to choose his own style. Down south they say always rowt. In the north, among the educated classes, we hear root. Here also we hear, lower down, especially among the hyphenated Americans, rut. The Irish, even big folk, say rut. The original Webster gives the pronunciation as rowt, with an admission of root. We have adopted root because of a French leaning. The word rut, meaning a deep track in a roadway, cut by the rim of a wheel, is simply a contraction of route and rout. The Century dictionary says root or rowt, preference for root. We also say routine for routine; why not, therefore, root for route? Rowtine would sound funny.—New York Press.

THE BORE.

He talks and talks, then talks some more—
The bore.
He drons around six times a day
And always says the same old say.
He comes wound up, prepared to stay,
He talks you blind and deaf and gray
Until within your heart you pray
That he may die or go away.
He tells the same thing o'er and o'er.
Into your ears his grief he'll pour.
He talks about the weather, or
He tells how he would run the war.
Against the world he makes a roar.
He airs his lilliputian store
Of mildewed, mediocre lore.
He talks until your head is sore.
You want to sink down through the floor,
You long to rise and shed his gore,
You yearn to kick him through the door,
And then, as was remarked before,
He talks and talks and talks some more—
The bore.

Of nuisances he ranks the first—
The bore—
The smallest calibered, the worst,
The longest winded, most accurst,
At heart a loafer and a shirk,
The bane of all who want to work.
He is a fount of weariness,
Stale, tiresome, flat and profitless.
He is a leftover, misplaced,
Who makes of life a barren waste.
Within, God's grand economy
He serves no use unless it be,
Like the mosquito or the fly,
To buzz, to torture and annoy.
Of all the creatures in his plan
God made to bear the form of man
He is the worst that's dressed in pants.
The kicker's not a circumstance.
He talks and talks for such a spell
He has no time to think. So well
He likes to hear his wind works go
He never gives his brain a show.
He talks as soon as it is light,
He talks until it's late at night.
He talks at home and when he eats,
And then he talks upon the streets.
A dreary, everlasting song
Goes through his hat the whole day long.
In fact, so hard at it he keeps
He even grumbles when he sleeps.
If he should reach the heavenly shore,
He'd talk so much they'd bar the door
And drive him out forevermore—
The bore.

—Denver News.

A Genius.

The proprietor of the store told the new window trimmer that his salary would depend on his success in making women look in at the show window.

In an hour the sidewalk was so crowded that the proprietor could not get out.

"What in the world have you done?" he asked.

"Hung a piece of black velvet just back of the window glass," said the trimmer.

"Why should all those women crowd up to look at a piece of black velvet?"

"It makes a mirror."

The proprietor admitted that he could not pay such a man a suitable salary, so he took him into the firm.—New York World.

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Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
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$1 Columbus and Return

Via C., A. & C. R'y, Sunday, Oct. 29th. Train leaves 8:30 a.m. Returning leaves Columbus 7 p.m. and 12:35 midnight. This is positively the last excursion of the season.

UNIQUE INDUSTRIES.

MINNESOTA PRODUCES SIX MILLION FROGS A YEAR.

Raising Fur Producing Animals to Take the Place of Buffaloes and Seals—Catching Leeches to Supply the Demands of Doctors.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. PAUL, Oct. 24.—Minnesota raises and sells 6,000,000 frogs a year. The clear waters of our northern lakes give rare delicacy to the meat, and the industry has reached large proportions without special advertising or the systematic push of combined capital. The frog catchers live near the small lakes and ponds throughout the state, and it is estimated that there are over a hundred thousand natural breeding places. No attempt has yet been made at establishing hatcheries or increasing the supply by any sort of cultivation.

The heaviest catches are in the fall and spring, when the creatures go into the water for the winter or come from their nests for the summer concert season. Frogs breed very fast, and it requires only a couple of months for them to attain full size. The demand keeps up throughout the year, and hunters find it profitable to catch them during the winter, difficult as the task may be. In this climate the ice is often frozen to a depth of three feet, but the skillful hunter avoids the necessity of prospecting by watching the frogs when they go into winter quarters. Thus knowing exactly where they are, he cuts the ice directly over their nests and takes them out in great quantities. As many as 500 or 1,000 are often secured from a single colony. With the natural development of the national taste for frogs' legs the industry is a promising one.

With the annihilation of the buffalo and the ruthless slaughter of seals comes a demand for the culture of other fur producing animals. Galloway cattle supply a very good substitute for buffalo robes and are being introduced extensively on farms and ranches throughout the northwest. With the passing of the seal comes an increased demand for the fur of the mink, skunk and fox, and many efforts are made to cultivate these animals, but so far with very indifferent success. Skunks and minks are among the most prolific of animals, and in theory it is easy to figure out dazzling profits. In practice, however, the business has not thus far panned out. The animals refuse to multiply, and when huddled together are subject to contagious diseases. Many of the recorded failures have been too far south

FROG CATCHING AT NIGHT.

for the production of good fur, and a number of enterprising northern farmers propose to keep on experimenting until they win out. Skunk farming is referred to in the northwest as a "scent imental" business.

Several companies have been formed in various parts of the west for the cultivation of various kinds of rabbits and hares. Some of the enterprising projectors have overlooked the fact that it requires a northern climate to produce superior fur, but rabbit meat makes good food, and the experiments will be watched with interest. Rabbits are the most prolific of animals. It has been estimated that a single pair would in four years, if unmolested, become the progenitors of more than 1,250,000. The culture of these valuable little animals presents fascinating possibilities, and even moderate success would supply the demand for inexpensive furs.

While medical science has to a great extent outgrown bloodletting by means of the leech, there is still a considerable demand for these crawling creatures. They come in handy in the treatment of bad bruises where blood has collected beneath the skin. Many a black eye has been made less picturesque by this prosaic method. There are a few leech farms in marshy districts, but the chief supply comes from ponds where there is little effort at systematic cultivation. The method of harvest is for men to walk bare legged into infested waters. The exposed limbs are soon covered with the bloodthirsty things, but before they can much more than pierce the skin they are brushed off into pouches, from which they are packed in wet moss and carefully sealed. They may thus be shipped anywhere.

Raising silver foxes is another fascinating industry. The best of these animals are worth over $100 each. It is said that many more are born than reared, their mothers having a strong antipathy for them and killing them in infancy. Several ambitious fanciers are studying foxology with the view of increasing the number of silver beauties, but as yet little progress is reported.

GEORGE WARREN.

Two of a Kind.

"See that fellow on the corner?"

"That pale, lean looking man?"

"Yes, the one who looks as if he hadn't enjoyed a meal for at least nine years."

"I see him. Friend of yours?"

"No, but he reminds me very strongly of Emperor William."

"Doesn't resemble any of the emperor's pictures that I've ever looked at."

"I know it, but it's easy enough to see that his diet doesn't agree with him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

For more than four years Mrs. Bender has been using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as a family medicine. Mrs. E. A. Bender lives in Keene, Coshocton Co., Ohio, and from there she writes:

"As a cough remedy and blood purifier there is nothing better, and after having the grip is just the right medicine for a complete bracing up. Our boy has taken three bottles for St. Vitus's dance. He was very nervous and constantly jerking and twitching, but now is as steady as any one; in fact seems entirely cured."

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is a medicine that will help you no matter what ails you. This is true because it works directly at the roots of all disease—the digestive system, the blood, the nerves. Keep these in healthy condition and you cannot be sick.

Many of the cures of the "Golden Medical Discovery" seem almost miraculous. Its effect is almost immediate. It takes hold at once. It tones up the stomach, invigorates the liver, regulates the bowels.

It gets right into the blood and carries strength and comfort to every fiber of the body. It nourishes and invigorates the weakened, irritated nerves and puts the entire system in perfect tune.

It is a safe medicine. Safe for adults—safe for children. It contains no sugar, syrup, whisky, alcohol or dangerous opiates. Therefore, it does not create a craving for stimulants. It is distinctly a temperance medicine.

If a medicine dealer tries to substitute some other preparation when you ask for "Golden Medical Discovery"—look out for him. He is either ignorant or dishonest and you can't trust him.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

† Daily; all others daily except Sunday.
Central Standard Time.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.
Union Depot, Market St.

Going North.

No. 27†	Columbus express	6:05 am
No. 85	From Millersburg only	10:37 am
No. 3†	Columbus fast mail	4:15 pm

Going South.

No. 2†	Col.-Cin. fast mail	9:58 am
No. 38	To Millersburg only	4:45 pm
No. 28†	Col.-Cin. express (†)	9:07 pm

ERIE RAILROAD CO.
Erie Depot, Mill st.
Time Card: Dec. 11, 1898.

Going West.

No 1†	Express	8:26 pm
No 5†	Limited vestibule	7:06 am
No 15†	To Akron only	9:25 am
No 13	Huntington special (††)	12:22 pm
No 3†	Pacific express	6:52 pm
No 37	Accommodation	6:40 am

Going East.

No 8†	Limited vestibule	1:29 am
No 12†	Express	8:54 am
No 4†	New York special	12:50 pm
No 16†	Chautauqua express	4:25 pm
No 38	Accommodation	4:00 pm

(††) Except Monday and days after holidays.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.
Myron T. Herrick, Robert Blickensderfer, receivers. Time card: Nov. 17, 1898.

	No 1 am	No 9† pm	No 3
Toledo (Union depot)...Lv	7:15	1:20	
Spencer	10:15	4:25	
Lodi	10:31	4:40	
Creston	10:49	4:54	
Orrville	11:18	5:19	am
Massillon	11:50	5:48	5:50
Valley Junction	12:45	pm	6:40
Wheeling ...Ar	3:25		9:20
	No 4†		No 6
Wheeling ...Lv	5:20 am		10:00 am
Valley Junction	8:00		12:55 pm
Massillon	8:50		1:50
Orrville	9:20		2:22
Creston	9:45		2:49
Lodi	10:00		3:03
Spencer	10:15		3:18
Toledo (Union depot)...Ar	1:20 pm		6:30

H. L. Booth,
General Traffic Manager.
J. F. Townsend,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.

C., T. & V. R. R.

Going North.

	How. St. Depot.	Union Depot.	East Akron.
No 46†	6:45 am	6:25 am	6:08 am
No 4†	9:20 am	9:05 am	9:10 am
No 6	1:10 pm	1:00 pm	12:41 pm
No 10†	5:15 pm	4:55 pm	4:58 pm
No 8	8:25 pm	8:12 pm	8:17 pm

Going South.

No 7†	8:42 am	9:05 am	9:19 am
No 3	12:01 pm	12:18 pm	12:27 pm
No 9	4:20 pm	4:55 pm	5:07 pm
No 5†	10:54 pm	11:15 pm	11:26 pm
No 47†	7:35 pm	7:50 pm	8:00 pm

†Daily except Sunday from Union Depot.

PITTSBURG & WESTERN R. R.
Union Depot, Market street.

Leave for the East.

No. 6†	Vestibule limited	1:55 am
No. 46†	Pittsburg express	6:40 am
No. 4	Pittsburg mail	1:10 pm
No. 10*	Washington Express from C. T. & V. R. R. Howard st. station	4:20 pm

Arrive from the East.

No. 3	Western mail	11:53 am
No. 47†	Chicago express	7:25 pm
No. 5†	Vestibule limited	11:00 pm
No. 9*	Cleve. Express, ar. C. T. & V., R. Howard st. station	9:30 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Union Depot.

Depart West.

No. 5†	Vestibule limited	11:15 am
No. 7	Akron-Chicago fast mail	10:10 am
No. 47†	Chicago express	7:50 pm

Arrive from the west.

No. 6†	Vestibule limited	1:50 am
No. 46†	Pittsburg express	6:05 am
No. 8	Chicago-Akron fast mail	8:10 pm

THE NORTHERN OHIO RAILROAD.
Time Card. Dec. 19, 1898.
Depot North Main Street.

Depart—	No. 1	7:50 am
"	No. 11	5:00 pm
Arrive—	No. 2	4:20 pm
"	No. 12	12:15 am

THE NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION CO.
The A., B. & C. Route.
Waiting Room, North Howard St.
Time Card. May 27, 1899.

Cars leave Akron 5:30 a.m., every half hour; 6:30 a.m. until 7 p.m. and at 8, 9 and 10:30 p m.

Leave Cleveland 5 a.m., every half hour; 6 a.m. until 8 p.m and at 9, 10 and 11:10 p.m.

$1 Columbus and Return

Via C., A. & C. R'y, Sunday, Oct. 29th. Train leaves 8:30 a.m. Returning leaves Columbus 7 p.m. and 12:35 midnight. This is positively the last excursion of the season.