

WORTHINGTON ADVANCE

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So far as the cost of life insurance goes, virtue is no longer to be its own and only reward. Two of our large companies are now issuing policies to total abstainers in a separate class.

A petition was presented to one of the leading life companies a year ago, signed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Senator Frye, of Maine, and other men of note, protesting against what they considered the injustice of charging total abstainers the same rates as drinking men for life insurance.

This experiment, after a few years, should furnish excellent evidence on a much disputed point. There is one company in this country that issues policies only to total abstainers, and its claim is that its death rate is 26 per cent lower than that of companies that take "all sorts of condition of men."

Many of the large British life companies have long made differential rates between drinkers and teetotalers, and the records kept of their respective death rates seem to justify the conclusion that the teetotalers are the superior risk by about 20 to 25 per cent. It is a curious historical fact that the first British company to issue separate temperance risks was founded because one Robert Warner, who applied for a policy in 1840, was asked to pay extra premium because he was a total abstainer.—New York World.

The Tribune prints in this issue the views of nearly a score of Newspaper editors in the advisability of negotiating reciprocity treaties with foreign nations. The symposium is more or less representative of the republican and independent press of the whole country, but most notably of the Middle West. The utterances of these editors may safely be talked as voicing the sentiment of the majority of their readers.

The most striking feature of this collection of editorial opinions is the so almost complete unanimity in favor of reciprocity. Along with this sentiment goes a strong conviction that the problem is difficult and should be handled with caution. The writers express this feeling in cautiousness in a very general way, ranging from a mention of difficulties to an expression of a fear that the practical obstacles are too great to be surmounted.

Only one editor in the group suggests that it might be a mistake to broaden our policy of reciprocity at this time. Two or three say they cannot see a satisfactory solution of the problem. Three fourths of the whole number are more or less squarely in favor of the McKinley policy as outlined in the Buffalo speech, and most of these call for the ratification of the treaties now pending.

It is gratifying to note how generally these spokesmen of local public opinion insist that the reciprocity question should be treated solely with a view to benefiting the nation as a whole. One remarks that the senate must rid itself of the spirit of local selfishness which has been allowed to defeat the treaties thus far negotiated. Another says the country needs reciprocity where it is more beneficial than protection, and protection where it is more beneficial than reciprocity. A paper that always has been strongly protectionist is now in favor of a modification of the tariff, believing that the time has come when more

attention can be paid to revenue and less to fostering gigantic industries. The consensus of opinion, however, is most nearly represented by the editor who says: "We want a system of reciprocity that will encourage in international trade and enough tariff to protect American industries." This is supplemented admirably by the writer who says a tariff is a wall and reciprocity treaties are the gates in the wall. If the nation is to have a great and permanent foreign commerce it must see to having the necessary gates. Reciprocity gives the benefits of free trade without its disastrous effects on home industries.—Chicago Tribune.

At this moment there is greater promise of surplus abolition through wild extravagance than through a lightening of the tax load on the people. An aggressive public opinion, holding the Republican party responsible for such a measure of tax reduction as the present treasury situation seems to warrant, can alone prevent the success of a general treasury raid.—Springfield Republican.

The extreme sensitiveness of the southern people on the race question is not due to race hatred. In the South the two races get along together better than they do in the North, and the vast bulk of the negroes could not be induced to leave the South for any reason of social dissatisfaction. With the southern white exclusiveness is more of policy than sentiment. He regards it as vital to the welfare of his section.—Newark News.

Those of our excitable brethren who have been saying hard things about the Washington incident will discover, upon reflection that Mr. Roosevelt's offense—inviting Booker Washington to dine privately with him—has not done as much to upset the social fabrics his immediate predecessor did, by appointing negro paymaster to the army and assigning them to regiments composed of white southern soldiers. In the one case, the President had the negro all to himself; in the other, the President placed the negro in touch with the white men who were fighting for the country.—Charleston, (S. C.) News and Courier.

After examining 111 boys whose youthful blood and ambitions have prompted them to seek glory and dust on the gridiron, the medical inspectors of Chicago have declared the average high school boy to be sound and husky. Only eight of the number examined were found unfit for the vigorous exercise of football. This is an average of one for each school visited. Having thus determined that the average schoolboy is fit to take part in the most strenuous of games, the inspectors recommended that the board of education should not permit them to play football, which relieves the board from responsibility if they do play and harm comes to them. So much has been said about the school boy, especially in the high

schools, undermining his constitution with cigarettes, etc. that the conclusion of the medical inspectors will come as a pleasant surprise to those who have been disposed to accept the assertion that the rising generation of boys was not laying a good foundation for sound and rugged manhood.—Chicago Post.

The Kinbrae Chinook will deviate from the practice that prevailed by its predecessors, if it does not succeed the subscribers will not be out, by giving notice that no subscriptions will be collected in advance. This is a new departure in the news paper business.

Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor's trip over the Falls of Niagara is a better advertisement for a barrel maker than for her common sense, and prove only that one can make the perilous journey if he is properly packed.

Dr. Bradford, of Bayonne, N. J. is supporting the health commissioner of that town who would compel the ladies to wear skirts that do not come within three inches of the ground, under penalty of punishment by imprisonment. He contends that the trailing skirts sweep the microbes of the streets and thus become a menace to public health.

Carrots have been regarded as moderately useful, but not especially interesting product of nature, but suddenly they have acquired a prominence all their own. Eaten early in the morning, they are said to produce astonishing effect upon the skin, hair and eyes of the devotee. It is asserted that in six months the most faded "elderly complexion" will have become fresh and youthful. Science will yet be able to tell how many carrots fine complexion is.

The Pan American Exposition has proved a financial failure, with a net loss of over four million dollars. Expositions have been too frequent of late years, not enough time elapsing between them to permit of any remarkable and numerous inventions discoveries etc. to be of sufficient attraction to bring people enough to the exhibition gates to reimburse for the outlay of expense incurred. The St. Louis Fair, that is now under way, it is supposed, will excel all previous Expositions. The U. S. government having appropriated five million for this occasion, while Buffalo had no financial assistance from the government at all. This assistance ought to enable St. Louis to carry theirs through with out a loss although the arrangements are stupendous requiring almost unlimited amount of funds to construct the buildings and placing everything in shape for the reception of the people.

The prices of apples by the barrel are notably high for the season. They range from \$3.25 to \$5 for consignments sold at the commission house. Retailers add their usual profits to the high figure, which add to a shortness of the crop. In its report of October 19, the New England Homestead, which has become authority on the subject, states that the crop of commercial apple for 1901 is only 23,000,000 barrels, against 48,000,000 barrels in 1900, and nearly 70,000,000 in the great crop year of 1896. Very light yields are the rule in the commercial apple belt, but in the Southwest many apple sections are reporting large yields with the crop, naturally bringing high prices. In explaining the cause of the short crop, the Homestead says a fair to short set of fruit in the Middle and Eastern states was followed by trying weather and a heavy drop, and this disappointment was followed by another in September, when heavy gales caused losses in Michigan, New York, and other apple sections.

Of late years apples have always been high in prices, from the standpoint of the consumer, notwithstanding the volume of the crop, but the law of supply and demand operates as with all commercial products. A year ago today when, according to the figure above quoted the crop was more than twice as great as the crop harvested this season, the jobbing prices of apples in Milwaukee ranged from \$1.50 to \$3 a barrel. These figures are in proportion to the volume of the crop.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Geriga planters are taking steps to develop the rice industry of their state. They cite the remarkable growth of rice plantations in Louisiana and Texas and say that Georgia ought to make similar showing. All that Georgia requires is a little hustling such as has been done in the other states by Northern farmers and capitalists.

A steamer arrived at Philadelphia recently with 8200 tons of sugar from Java, upon which the duty would amount to more than \$300,000. This incident show the height of the barrier against outside sugar and also gives an idea of the way of sugar would pour in from all parts of the world, to swamp the beet sugar industry, if the tariff bars were lowered.

The recent success of wireless telegraph message sent out in a fog to ascertain the whereabouts of the steamer Lucania was an illustration of the manner in which ships could be protected by lightkeepers on dangerous points or reefs. A warning message could be sent automatically into the air from light-houses, and ships having receiving instruments notified of the proximity of danger.

It now seems the determination of leading Republicans and sound money Democrats in Congress to settle, once and forever at the next session, the currency question of the country upon a gold basis. The quicker this is done the better it will be. The matter is practically settled now, and only needs one more turn to eliminate the same for all time to come from the politics of the nation.—St. Louis Star.

The vertical style of penmanship, from which so much was expected in the way of greater ease in writing and greater legibility in reading, is not having all its own way. In Connecticut one of the country boards of education has been making extended investigation as to its merits. These inquiries were particularly directed to those who largely employ clerical labor, and the results have been so greatly in favor of the old slanting principal that recommendation has been made that the vertical be abolished and the former method be substituted in the schools under their control.—Philadelphia Times.

It is obvious to everybody now that when Admiral Schley asked for an investigation he felt a proud consciousness that he had no need to fear the closest scrutiny of the facts. Admiral Sampson's avoidance of the investigation, which may, as his friends assert, have been due solely to ill health, has been unfortunate, or it has put him, among those who do not admire him in the light of a man who runs away. Schley's rectitude and bravery and good judgement throughout the war have shone brighter and brighter as the investigation proceeded. The flagrant injustice and cruel insolence of the Maclay attack, which there is strong suspicion that Sampson might have prevented, are now apparent. Schley in consequence takes on in the public estimation the color of a martyr and the reaction of sentiment in his favor will make him, when the inquiry is over one of the most popular men in the United States.

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of Cod Liver Oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

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Rear Admiral Dewey thought it would be good policy to relinquish the presidency of the swell Metropolitan club of Washington before its critics reached the length of charging him with making a loop during the progress of the Schley inquiry.

At the beginning of the Boer war in South Africa the British government estimated that \$50,000,000 and 47,000 men would conquer the two republics in three months. The war has cost, up to date, \$700,000,000 and 18,000 lives. The price is staggering Great Britain. The prophecy of President Kruger has been fulfilled, and the end is not yet.—Indianapolis News.

This country has never been a source of intenser interest to the nations of the old world than it is today.

There is something portentous, something almost overwhelming to the imagination, in the principal demonstration of the power of the United States. It seems hardly too much to expect that the history of this world is to be determined for centuries by the potential energy of the republic, whose traditional policy for the first 100 years of its existence was to avoid all interference in international movements so long at least as they did not affect the rights and interests of the people of the western hemisphere.—New Orleans Picayune.

Articles advocating a reciprocity treaty with Canada are becoming quite frequent in the columns of American newspapers. These articles are intended to show the American people that it would be vastly to their interest to have easier trade relations with this country, and being based upon solid trade facts, they must be convincing. But they ought to have exactly the opposite effect upon the people of Canada, showing, as they do, that this country has an exceedingly good thing which Uncle Sam very much desires to share in the wonderful sources of this country, to the detriment of Canadian manufacturers and Canadian workmen.—Hamilton, Canada Spectator.

The disgraceful affair at the Platteville, Wis. normal school is said to have been the first of its kind at that institution. Now let the authorities of the school take measures which will make it last. There was a foot ball game between Platteville and Lancaster Wis. teams in which the Lancasters were victorious and a Platteville student who hailed from Lancaster joined in the cheering for his home team. Fifteen cowardly fellows of the Platteville school set upon the boy late that evening and dragged him toward the city fountain, intending to administer a ducking. Their rough handling frightened him into unconsciousness, and they left him lying in the park, where other student discovered and revived him. But the nervous shock had made him delirious, and he had not fully recovered at the end of forty-eight hours. "Boys will be boys" is a well worn proverb, but boys in institutions of higher learning need not be savages. When they are they should be dealt with as such, and not coddled. There are many good people who think they see relationship between the spirit and engendered by football and that which animates barbarians. The Platteville incident will hardly have the effect of making these old fogies change their views.

Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley has now paid the penalty of his crime, going to his death a pronounced anarchist, refusing to renounce the principles to the last, such conduct is only found in this class of people, and demonstrates that once a person is affected with these murderous ideas, there is no reforming. It also shows the determination of this class of people to carry out their doctrine, even at sacrifice of their own life. How to drive anarchy from a country is an unsolved problem, and as years go by it increases thus we are confronted with the fact that there is no telling when some distinguished person will be laid low by the anarchist assassin.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Nobles. DISTRICT COURT, 13 Judicial District. Bertha Bigsby Plaintiff against Frederick Bigsby defendant, Summons. The state of Minnesota to the above named defendant: You Frederick Bigsby are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is hereto annexed and herewith served upon you, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said district court, at the village of Worthington, county of Nobles, in said State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Worthington, in the said County of Nobles, within thirty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded herein, together with the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated Sept. 8th A. D. 1901. J. J. Parsons Attorney for Plaintiff. Oct 11 Nov. 15.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Worthington, Minn., for the week ending October, 28th 1901. Hammer A. C., McCollough Mrs. Frank, Nelson Mrs. Florence, Ollweiler Frank, Persson Nils Magnus (Foreign), Ritchie W. F., Schultz Frank.

Some Coffees are Glazed with a cheap coating. If glazing helps coffee why aren't the high-priced Mochas and Javas glazed also? Lion Coffee is not glazed. It is perfectly pure and has a delicious flavor. The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

If a Woman wants to put out a fire she doesn't heap on oil and wood. She throws on water knowing that water quenches fire. When a woman wants to get well from diseases peculiar to her sex, she should not add fuel to the fire already burning her life away. She should not take worthless drugs and poisons composed of harmful narcotics and opiates. They do not check the disease—they do not cure it—they simply add fuel to the fire. Bradfield's Female Regulator should be taken by every woman or girl who has the slightest suspicion of any of the ailments which afflict women. They will simply be wasting time until they take it. The Regulator is a pure flying, strength giving tonic, which gets at the roots of the disease and cures the cause. It does not drug the pain, it eradicates it. It stops falling of the womb, lessens the inflammation and periodical suffering, irregular, scanty or painful menstruation; and by doing all this drives away the hundred and one aches and pains which drain health and beauty, happiness and good temper from many a woman's life. It is the one remedy above all others which every woman should know about and use. \$1.00 per bottle at any drug store. Send for our free illustrated book. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.