

WORTHINGTON ADVANCE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
H. HAWLEY, EDITOR.
Published Every Friday at Worthington, Minn.

Louisville Courier Journal: Nothing at all comes out about crops nowadays that is not good. The wheat harvest has begun in the southwest and Nebraska will have the best yield in history. How promising the wheat and corn news is can be seen by watching the steady shrinkage of prices in the option markets notwithstanding the small stocks of grain on hand. As for cotton, it is making the best record so far for many years. If the signs of early summer count for anything, there will be bursting barns and warehouses and plenty of things to eat and wear after next fall.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: Mr. Bryan's refusal to accept the fusion candidacy for governor of Nebraska will be a disappointment to many persons, but it is doubtless wise policy for his side. His election as governor would, of course, increase his prestige and give him a chance to get the presidential candidacy in 1904. His defeat for the governorship, on the other hand, would be a bad blow to his popularity, and would injure his influence with his party. The re-organizers would be glad to see him accept the governorship candidacy because they believe he would be defeated at the polls, and would thus be eliminated as a political force. The republicans, too, believe he would be defeated, and probably he himself does. The chances are that Nebraska is back in the republican line for good. Bryan's acceptance of the governorship nomination, however, would give that state's canvass a national interest.

Should the tide of immigration continue to flow for the remainder of the year as has begun, all former records will be broken. The arrivals at Ellis Island are now beyond all precedent, and the absorbing capabilities of the country are being tried to the utmost. It is possible that before the end of the year is reached the population of the United States will have been increased by about 10,000,000 through the accessions from European and other eastern countries, although this number would be more than four times that of some recent previous years. In 1897, for example, the total number of new arrivals was but 142,400. There has been a steady increase since that year, however. In 1898 the number had risen to 200,962; in 1899 it reached 278,846; in 1900 it went to 367,440 and last year it amounted to 408,226.

During the month of April this year there arrived at New York 73,667 would be new American citizens. This broke any previous monthly record, and on May 36,213 more arrived, which was the largest number for any day on record. The monthly record made in April was more than 4,000 ahead of any previous month. The heaviest month previous to April this year was the corresponding one in 1892, when 69,000 immigrants were admitted, but May this year promised to throw April completely into the shade.

The most striking features of the present tide of immigration is the radical change it has undergone in character. Irish, Germans and Scandinavians no longer constitute the major portion of it. Indeed, the source of the flood is no longer confined to Europe. Asia is beginning to discharge its hordes upon us, and the Assyrian, Armenian and Asiatic Turk are beginning to be most conspicuous in the crowds clamoring for admission. With these Poles, Slovaks, Italians, and Greeks outnumber Irish, German and Scandinavian many times over.

The serious aspect of the whole is that the present arrivals belong to the non-agricultural class. They are not coming to occupy the still unsettled regions of the country and develop their resources. Their ambition is merely to augment the already overnumerous army of the unskilled who crowd the slums of our great cities and eke out a miserable existence by their day labor or as best they may. They are attracted by the wave of prosperity. But if lean years should come!—Chicago Evening Post.

Attention has been directed heretofore in these columns to the remarkable growth of the referendum. A few years ago the advocates of this "reform"—it is really an ancient and valuable American institution—were classed with the Populists and Socialists; to-day conservative Republican legislatures adopted referendum amendments as a matter of course, and Republican voters ratify them. To describe the referendum as paternalistic is silly and ignorant. So strong an individualist as the late E.L. Godkin favored it as a corrective and preventive of bad tendencies in our legislation, and Switzerland, the so-called home of the referendum, is less socialistic than any country in the old world and than many American states.

But to the text. The people of Oregon, who have just elected a legislature overwhelmingly Republican, two Republican congressmen and Republican state ticket (with the exception of the governor, the Republican candidate having been defeated by "bolters" from his own party), have adopted, practically without opposition, a radical referendum amendment to the Constitution. This amendment been approved by two Republican legislatures, and but one vote had been cast against it the second time.

The principle of the amendment is set forth in the preamble to the amendment, which recites that "the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly." The amendment itself provides that whenever 8 percent of the legal voters petition for specific legislation, the same shall be submitted to popular vote, and shall become law if approved by a majority voting thereon; that any enactment of the legislative assembly may be submitted to popular vote by such assembly, acting voluntarily, and must be when requested by 5 percent of the voters; and that the veto power of the governor shall not extend to enactment voted on with approval by the people.

We do not believe that any Populist legislature ever adopted a more radical initiative and referendum proposition. Here is a remarkable assertion of popular sovereignty as against legislative and executive power. It is easy to call it an "attack on representative government," but the people have a right to "attack" their agents and servants—that is, to deprive them of some of the power they have long been permitted to exercise—and abuse. The extension of the referendum is inevitable, for the simple and conclusive reason that legislatures are no longer trusted. There is nothing revolutionary or even astonishing in this development. We repeat, the referendum is an ancient and thoroughly American institution.

Rock-a-Bye Baby

These are sweet words, but how much pain and suffering they used to mean. It's different now. Since Mother's Friend has become known expectant mothers have been spared much of the anguish of childbirth. Mother's Friend is a liniment to be applied externally. It is rubbed thoroughly into the muscles of the abdomen. It gives elasticity and strength, and when the final great strain comes they respond quickly and easily without pain. Mother's Friend is never taken internally. Internal remedies at this time do more harm than good. If a



woman is supplied with this splendid liniment she need never fear rising or swelling breasts, morning sickness, or any of the discomforts which usually accompany pregnancy. The proprietor of a large hotel in Tampa, Fla., writes: "My wife had an awful time with her first child. During her second pregnancy, Mother's Friend was used and the baby was born easily before the doctor arrived. It's certainly great."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store. \$1 per bottle.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby Comes."

DEAD FOR FIVE YEARS.

W. H. Rae, of Fargo, Startles the Physicians of the World.

Comes to Life After Five years.

Fargo, N. D., March 12.—The most remarkable case ever brought before medical men is that of W. H. Rae, of this city, who was supposed to be dead to the world, but who is now sound mentally and as healthy as any man could be.

Mr. Rae suffered many years with stomach troubles. He suffered greatly from biliousness and habitual constipation. We visited many physicians and spent hundreds of dollars without any beneficial results. As time passed he grew weaker and lost so much in weight that his friends hardly knew him. He was slowly dying; in fact, he was then dead to the world and all his friends. As a last resort he went to a noted New York specialist who prescribed for him a remedy which is known for its famous cures of all stomach and bowel complaints. This remedy, which is Cascarine, cured Mr. Rae, and he is now a well man, after five years of horrible suffering.

"Cascarine," says Mr. Rae, "is wonderful. It cured me in a short time, when pills and those cheap and nasty tablets made me worse. I am ready at any time to tell anyone about my cure, if they will write me." If you write Mr. Rae inclose stamped envelope for reply.

Cascarine salaxative and does not gripe. It is easy to take and will not injure the most delicate stomach. Cascarine is not a new remedy, but has been prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the past ten years. Cascarine is you very best laxative. Every home should have a bottle near at hand, and every mother and father should see that the children are given no other laxative. Cascarine sells for 50 cents per bottle at all druggists. If your druggist hasn't it, tell him to get it for you.

Nearly 20,000 employees of the Continent Tobacco Company distributed among its ten or more factories in Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri have just been given a 10 per cent advance in wages by the voluntary act of the company. The justification for it is the increased cost of living, as explained by official of the corporation. This increase in pay will put in circulation, it is estimated, about \$30,000 a week more than formerly, or at least \$1,500,000 more for the ensuing year than for last year—and it means, of course, just that much less money to be applied to the dividend disbursements among the stockholders or to the surplus of the company. Voluntary action of that sort is especially noteworthy and commendable just at this time when a quarter of a million or more laborers in another industry are on strike because of serious differences with their employers in the matter of wages.

That there is an increase in the cost of most articles of necessity from that of half a dozen years ago must be admitted, but we venture the assertion that only in exceptional instances, comparatively rare, have wages in the United States been held down at the old levels. It is stated on the very best authority that present wages in the anthracite coal industry are the highest since the period of inflation following the close of the Civil war, and we are much inclined to question the correctness of the statement by a striking coal mine in the New York "World" that the cost of living has advanced 20 per cent with in the past five years without any corresponding advance in the miners pay.

"Congress could in a single day," is the "World's" editorial comment on that statement, "raise the wages—or raise the purchasing power of the wages, which is quite as well—of every workman in the United States by lowering the tariff wall behind which the Beef Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Coal Trust, the Steel Trust and the rest make their gains by charging 'what the traffic will bear.'" We don't believe that the wage earners in the cattle and meat industry want to see the door opened for the admission of cattle from Mexico and Argentina. As for coal, the price of it has been steadily advancing in Europe and we have actually been exporting American mined 'coals to Newcastles'—so, how could Congress help the coal miners as suggested? And is it not a matter of record that the United States Steel Corporation has persistently refused to advance prices in the face of an increased demand—declined to follow the old policy of 'changing all that the traffic will bear'?

God pity the American working-

man if that "tariff wall" ever comes down!—New York Commercial.

The plea of the Free Traders is that the necessity for protecting our industries has passed away. They claim that our industries have passed their "infancy" and are lusty enough to stand alone. They point out that the enormous trusts or consolidations are able to meet the world in any market on even terms, and that it is wicked to tax the people in order to give them larger profits. And on justice loving citizen could deny such a charge if the conditions were as the Free-Traders state them.

In the first place, the Free-Traders are mistaken in their claim that the industries of America have been absorbed by the trusts. There is no industry engaged in by any Tariff-Protected trust, which is monopolized by that trust. To-day, for example, more steel is being manufactured by the many small and independent companies than by the big trust. It is as necessary to protect these small concerns as it ever was—necessary not only as means of keeping them alive, but also as a means of continuing the better pay which American workmen receive in every Protected industry. This is a phase of the question which the Free-Traders seldom take into consideration. They are free enough with talk and opinions as to the effect of Free-Trade on the trusts and on price, but they dodge the question of what is to become of the American workman when he is put into direct competition with his underpaid European fellow. It is certain that one of two conditions will exist: we must preserve the markets of America for American made goods at prices which enable the manufacturers to pay good wages, so we must force these manufacturers, through opening the door to foreign competition, to put the wage down to the European Standard. We can think of nothing more unpleasant to contemplate than such a fall in the pay of American labor. And we can think of nothing more disinterested, and, at the same time, more suicidal than a laboring man voting to overthrow the policy of Protection.—Kansas City Journal.

Local News.

Chas Paine left Tuesday for Crookston on a land prospecting tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stitser returned home from Waverly Iowa Tuesday.

John Darby left Tuesday for Devil's Lake S. D. on a business deal.

August Segerstrom left Tuesday for Waseca on a business transaction.

Dwight Harden left Tuesday for Moose Jaw Canada to look over the land prospects.

Peter Grelson returned here from a trip at St. Paul, and North Dakota Tuesday morning.

A. G. Lindgren of Adrian was in town Tuesday headed for the reunion at St. James.

Mrs. C. H. Curtis gave her Sunday school a delightful picnic party at Round Lake Tuesday.

A. W. Hakes of the Omaha road masters office made a business trip to St. James Tuesday.

Nels Olson and wife left Tuesday for Fergus Falls Minn., for a few days visit with relatives and friends.

John Harden left on an excursion Tuesday for Crookston where he will examine the farming country around there for a few days.

G. W. Patterson and wife, and her two sisters, the Misses Tupper, Sam Porter, Chas Paine and Mr. DeWitt left Monday night for Millelacs county on an outing trip.

R. V. O. Bartlett's cigar factory was moved to the building owned by M. E. Fish next to the Arcade restaurant Tuesday, where Mr. Bartlett will open a retail cigar store in connection with his factory.

Walter Aagaard returned from Winnipeg Canada Tuesday morning where he sold three thousand acres of land to parties in Breswtr Esther ville and Worthington among those from here who bought were Peter Peterson, E. A. Tripp and W. C. Wyatt of Bigelow, each bought one half section near Glenwood and T. W. Keavy of this city bought more land there. Mr. Aagaard has another long list of persons who are going next Tuesday.

Mrs. Charley Deuel is visiting in the city this week.

Benj Woolecroft of Slayton was in the city Thursday.

L. S. Nelson of Slayton was in this city Tuesday on legal business.

Fred Mohl of Adrian was in town Tuesday on his way to Colorado.

Murdock and Hoover are busy taking their semi-annual invoice this week.

Mrs. Otis Bigelow Jr., is the guest of friends at Rushmore this week.

Mrs. Walter Paine left Thursday evening for Rushmore to visit friends.

C. E. Baker returned from a business trip in Dakota Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Svante Kall left Wednesday for a months or six weeks visit at Minneapolis.

Senator Miller of Luverne was in the city Thursday evening en-route to his home.

F. C. Turner sold his house on seventh avenue to St. Mary's church one day last week.

Mrs. Geo. Brant left Wednesday for St. James where she will enjoy the soldiers reunion.

Willie Ramage son of John Ramage was thrown from a horse and had his arm broken.

Madelia's Best, gives satisfaction can you ask for any thing more, for sale by W. W. Loveless. 18-4.

L. C. Long of Magnolia was in town Tuesday enroute to St. James to take in the soldiers reunion.

Frank Saxon put up a gasoline pump engine for Andrew Anderson on his farm in Indian Lake Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Poisol left Monday for her home at Red Wing after a visit with her brother W. Wamsley and wife.

Miss Cloe Darby left Wednesday morning for St. James where she will be the guest of friends for a few days.

Sixty tickets were sold to the Woodman's picnic at Sioux City, Wednesday morning at the Omaha depot.

Harvey Shepard was a passenger on the 1:55 p. m. Omaha train for St. James where he will take in the reunion.

Mrs. Scoville, state president of the W. C. T. U. is being entertained today at the home of Mrs. John Ramage.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Paine will be glad to learn that they are settled in their new home in Montana.

Mrs. R. Cummings of Storm Lake is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Baker this week, in this city.

J. P. Thurston writes to his family that all is well at Big Stone County, and that he will be home in about three weeks.

Miss Ellen McLean accepted a position as clerk in the postoffice news stand and began her duties Wednesday morning.

Miss Lulu Smith left Wednesday morning for St. James where she will be the guest of friends during the soldiers reunion.

N. L. Nelson representing Sturgeon and McCleary's land company of this city left Tuesday for Hadley Minn., on a business trip.

Miss Rae Leverich who has been the guest of her many friends in this city for a few days left Thursday for her home in Lakefield.

The Misses Katie and Gertrude Oliver left Tuesday for Minneapolis after a few days visit with their brother and friends in this city.

Frank Saxon and wife of this city are entertaining their cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Almed Carpenter, of Fulton Ill., this week. They arrived here Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Bowman who has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sundberg a few days returned to her home in Canton S. D., Wednesday.

A social dancing party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John James living opposite the park, Tuesday evening which proved to be an enjoyable affair.

The cherries advertised by T. L. Mitchell have begun to arrive and the quality is fine, all those who have not already ordered should do so at once as this week winds up the shipments.

INVESTIGATE the region around Devils Lake, North Dakota, and you will find there is no better place to invest your money; land or orange yields, land, cheap fuel, lumber, good markets; all in a country destined to be as rich as Iowa. Send for pamphlet "Minnesota" gives early history and description.
C. A. DODGE & CO.,
successors to Wm. H. Brown & Co.,
Devils Lake, North Dakota.

Mrs. John Wilson and family left Wednesday for Fulda where she will visit at the home of her parents for a few days.

Join the Union Sunday picnic to Spirit Lake on Tuesday June 24th. Tickets will be 60 cents for adults and children 30cents, for round trip.

Mrs. Murray returned to her home in Fairmont, Wednesday morning, after a pleasant visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Ventonier in this city.

W. A. Mosher and little son were passengers bound for St. James Wednesday where Mr. Mosher will meet some of his old army comrades at the reunion.

Mrs. O. W. Fish and Mrs. G. A. Fish returned to their home in Fulda Wednesday accompanied by Mrs. Norcott and daughter of Chicago. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson while in the city.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA County of Nobles, s. s. IN PROBATE COURT, Special Term, June 12 1902.

In The Matter of the Estate of Thomas Klasy Deceased:

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Ursula Klasy of said County.

IT IS ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the Village of Worthington, in said County, on the following day, viz: On Monday the 15th day of September, 1902, at one o'clock p. m.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That three months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

ORDERED FURTHER, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Worthington Advance a weekly newspaper printed and published at Worthington in said County.

Dated at Worthington, Minnesota, the 12th day of June A. D. 1902.

By the Court,
C. M. Cory,
Judge of Probate.

June 13—27.

\$3000.00

Wilmont, Minn., Sewer Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Village Council of the village of Wilmont, County of Nobles, and state of Minnesota, up to the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., July 1, 1902, at the office of the Village Recorder, for the sale of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3000.00) Sewer bonds bearing date the 1st day of July 1902, payable in ten years with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable annually at the First National Bank of Wilmont. The successful bidder is to furnish the necessary blank bonds, with coupons attached. The Council of said Village reserves the right to reject any bid. All bids should be addressed to the Recorder of said village.
Dated June 9, 1902.

S. L. Long,
Village Recorder.

June 13—27.

\$3000.00

Wilmont, Minn., Water Work Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Village Council of the village of Wilmont, county of Nobles, and state of Minnesota, up to the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. July 1, 1902 at the office of the Village Recorder, for the sale of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3000.00) Water work bonds, bearing date the first day of July 1902, payable in ten years with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable annually at the First National Bank of Wilmont. The successful bidder is to furnish the necessary blank bonds, with coupons attached. The Council of said Village reserves the right to reject any bid. All bids should be addressed to the Recorder of said village.
Dated June 9, 1902.

S. L. Long,
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