

OBERLIN CARTERS RELEASE ENDS THE CELEBRATED CASE

Greatest Boodler in National History Will Soon Walk Out a Free Man From Serving His Sentence

(Special Telegram to Evening Teller.)

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 26.—The doors of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth will swing upon tomorrow for ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter, who has completed his five-year sentence for robbing the government. Deducting the allowance for good conduct the actual time served by Carter has been three years and seven months. It is probable that he will proceed at once to Chicago where he has relatives who have looked after his business affairs during his imprisonment. Further than this his future movements are undecided.

When Carter was brought to the penitentiary he talked much of his anxiety for a civil trial. Recently he has not said much on this subject, but has paid more attention to a suit pending in the United States circuit court whereby the government was endeavoring to recover about \$723,000 alleged to be a part of the former captain's ill-gotten booty. Since his imprisonment the government has succeeded in making Carter turn over vast sums of money, but notwithstanding this he is believed to be still wealthy. He is possessed of valuable mining property, chiefly in Mexico, and it is thought likely that he may make that country his future home.

The case of Carter attracted such widespread attention at the time of his arrest, trial and conviction four years ago that the facts are still fresh in the public memory.

Grant sent him to West Point from Ohio in 1876. He was graduated at twenty-four, at the head of his class, and went to the engineer corps by right of his standing. He served first in the east, where he married a millionaire's daughter, who died before his downfall. It was in 1890 that Carter, then a lieutenant, presented to congress his plans for the improvement of Savannah harbor. He had thought it all out unaided, and Savannah went mad, almost, with joy when the news was brought to the town that nearly \$3,000,000 had been appropriated to carry into concrete effect the ideas that originated in the mind of the brilliant engineer.

Carter returned to Savannah to take up the work on the harbor. From that very moment, it was shown, the swindling began. He conspired with the contractors who were doing the work, realizing, with his accomplices, hundreds of thousands of dollars. After the work was fairly under way the young lieutenant fairly bloomed as an entertainer and a good fellow. He took parties of his friends down the bay in a government yacht, on which occasions the champagne flowed like water. Meanwhile his expenses grew at an amazing rate. It developed at the trial that he was in the habit of signing claims against the government that were totally false, and that the payrolls contained the names of innumerable laborers that did not exist.

In 1891 Lieutenant Carter became Captain Carter. He was later appointed military attaché to the American embassy at the court of St. James. He was occupying that post when informed that charges against him had been preferred by Captain C. E. Gillette, who was sent to Savannah to carry on the work. The papers made such direct accusations that Secretary Alger thought the matter should be thoroughly gone into, and therefore sent a commission to investigate. Its report led to the court-martial.

The court-martial was presided over by Gen. Elwell S. Otis. The court labored four months, and Carter was convicted. After long and patient examination of the record by distinguished jurists, President McKinley approved the sentence. On September 19, 1899, Carter was dismissed from the army, and the government advertised in the newspapers that he had ceased to be "an officer and a gentleman." The next day he was arrested and his imprisonment began. Afterward Messrs. Greene and Gaynor, prominent New York contractors, were indicted for complicity with Carter in the Savannah harbor frauds. They fled to Canada to escape arrest and are believed to be still in hiding there. Carter is said to be bitter against Greene and Gaynor and it is believed he would willingly appear against them if they were brought to trial.

ing example. It is the hereditary ownership of land that holds the English government together. Out of the soil proceed all intrinsic values. There will never be any more land on the globe than there is now. But there will be millions and millions more people to consume what land produces. This makes the upward tendency of land inevitable. There is no escape from that result. No investment judiciously made in realty behind the investment is imperishable.

The country has witnessed, again and again, and quite recently, the disastrous effects of yielding to the temptation of taking the chances on another man's game to obtain large profits. Thousands of people have lost their all by the collapse of such schemes as the captains of finance evolve to rob their victims. Had the men and women who have been impoverished by the "genius" of Mr. Morgan placed their money in land or urban real estate they would have something to show for it today and would not be stricken with the fear of dependence and poverty.

Land is the one thing in this world whose value is absolutely intrinsic, and its worth and desirability ought to be made apparent as it has never been made apparent before by the ruin that has overtaken those unfortunate persons who have been fleeced of their all by licensed stock robbers.

Getting Ready for Business

Castor Oil and Sulphur the Chief Stock of a Mountain Drug Store

He had come down from one of the mountain camps to get the goods to set up a drug store of his own, as he explained, and when asked if he had had any experience as a druggist, he replied:

"Not an hour, but I don't figger that I need any. I've run a saloon and a poker game, and the boys are willing to trust me to run a drug store. Any pointers you kin give me, however, will be dooly appreciated. The first thing is to stock up with castor ile. I'm posted on that, at least, and there's no fear of makin' a mistake."

"You ought to have some sulphur," suggested the druggist.

"Yes—gimme about ten pounds as a starter. There's been a good deal of talk about sulphur lately. It's good for the blood or something, ain't it?"

"Yes. Will you take any coppers?"

"Put me up the same quantity, I've got it down as one of the things I want, and if it's a slow sale I'll mix it with the castor ile and call it sunthin' else. Anything will go with our boys if you call it a tonic. I ought to have some camphor, I reckon?"

"Yes, of course."

"Put me up about five pounds. It'll be good to scent up the coppers if nuthin' else. Don't you think the camphor and sulphur and castor ile mixed up together would make a bully consumption cure?"

"I shouldn't hardly care to take it myself—not unless I was far gone," replied the druggist.

"Well, I'll chance it anyway. The boys will be expectin' sunthin' new and I musn't disappoint 'em. Let's see. They was tellin' me to be sure and not forget hartshorn. Gimme half a gallon of it and a lot of small bottles. If the boys don't want to snuff it up I'll mix it with sunthin' else and sell it as a catarrh cure."

"How about hair dye?" asked the druggist, who had an old stock on hand.

"Haven't heard of any calls, but I'll try half a dozen bottles. If it don't move along as hair dye I'll wash the labels off the bottles and recommend it for sprains and bruises. Wouldn't do any harm, I guess, if some of 'em took it for mountain fever. Well, I reckon that's about all I want."

"It won't make much of a display as a drug store, but I'll have a saloon on one side and a grocery on the other, and by the time I get home there will be twenty coffins to pile up in the back shed and start an undertaker's shop. It's purty nigh all right, old man, though I may drop in again before I go back and add to the sulphur and coppers to help out the winder display."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Record of Transactions in City and County—M. W. Barnett, Abstractor

Nez Perce county, Idaho, November 25, 1903:

Deeds
Wm. A. Black and wife to W. J. Denton, bond for deed, part of nw¼ of sec 4, section 5, township 37 N., range 2 W.; consideration \$400.

Chas. T. Ladd to Benjamin F. Webber, lot 17, block 17, town of Nezperce; consideration \$50.

Justin Delsol to Anna M. Webber, lot 12, block A, Delsol tract, city of Lewiston; consideration \$450.

Martin Christianson to Warren Cook, lots 3, 4, 5, 14, section 14, township 35 N., range 3 W.; consideration \$3,120.

George H. Wright and wife to Mark T. Phillips, lots 5 and 6, block 6, township of Mellen; consideration \$150.

Same to George Meacham, lot 16, block 9, town of Mellen; consideration \$75.

Joseph Rings to J. C. Doeing, sec 4, section 21, township 35 N., range 2 E.; consideration \$2,250.

Aaron J. Richardson to Crissie M. Burton, n¼ sec 4, s¼ nw¼ section 28,

township 36 N., range 1 W.; consideration \$2,250.

Electus M. Frost and wife to Frank Lincoln Smith, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, section 9, township 35 N., range 1 W.; consideration \$1.

Harris E. Kelly and Nathan H. Nichols and wife to J. A. Johnson and O. W. Click, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, block 4, town of Dublin; consideration \$7,000.

Mrs. Isabella Masters and husband to J. P. Carbery and M. A. Carbery, lots 15 and block 14, Clearwater addition to City of Lewiston; consideration \$250.

First National bank, Lewiston, to Wayne W. Morrison, 5 acres in ne¼ section 5, township 27 N., range 2 W.; consideration \$25.

Idaho Trust Co. to Lizzie Vicks, block 1, Clearwater addition to City of Lewiston; consideration \$650.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST ERWIN

Investigation Ends by Being Dismissed and His Accuser Rebuked by the Judge

(Special Telegram to Evening Teller.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Commissioner Peacock today discharged the case against Assistant Superintendent J. W. Erwin, for insufficient evidence. Erwin was indicted for postal device frauds. Superintendent Richardson was rebuked by the judge for his flimsy evidence. Richardson was deemed guilty of fraud, but not indicted.

Bert Ross, a telephone lineman, was electrocuted on a pole in the street today. The body was held by the wires and his death was watched by many in the streets who saw the clothes burned from the man's body.

Charles G. Kress

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MRS. McNAMARA

SHOULD A WOMAN PROPOSE? ELLA WHEELER WILCOX SAYS YES

Gives Her Ideas of Woman's Gentle Art of Proposing and Man's Utter Helplessness

The old question, should woman propose? is revived by no less a person than Ella Wheeler Wilcox. She takes her text from the statement of a groom-elect, who is quoted as saying:

"A man is utterly helpless when a woman makes up her mind to marry him. Though he fly from her to the world's end she will eventually make him her husband."

Mrs. Wilcox declares this man had been adroitly wooed without knowing it by a young woman who cultivated the books and sports and pleasures she knew interested him, and who managed to meet him frequently in consequence. She invited him to the house after church hours frequently for a bit of cold supper, and she overtook him occasionally, of course quite by accident, when he was walking and she was driving, and conveyed him to his destination. And one day the man found himself engaged to marry the young woman, and was wholly at a loss to explain how it came about.

This adroit wooing she deems not altogether out of place, although she repels the idea of woman making an effort to lead man into the matrimonial noose. It is to the woman of tact that she pays her tribute.

"It is only natural that marriage should seem a desirable and important event to a normal woman," says Mrs. Wilcox. "It means companionship, motherhood and home for her and the interest and respect of her fellow-men, sentiments which frequently are withheld from single women of greater worth and usefulness."

"There is an indefinable courtesy and attention bestowed upon the most uninteresting woman who prefixes Mrs. to her name, which is not accorded the spinster. The fact that some one man has found a woman pleasing enough to give her his name seems to lend her a pleasing attraction in all men's eyes, and to—at least awaken curiosity in the hearts of her sisters."

"The world has a persistent and stupid habit of assuming either directly or indirectly that a single woman of mature age has never been sought in marriage, and that a bachelor remains unwedded from choice."

"Therefore it is not strange that all conditions tend to make marriage seem

a more important event to a woman than to a man.

"That she carries the thought of marriage more constantly and persistently in mind than does man is unquestionably true; but the moment she allows her wish to assume visible form in her attitude toward mankind, in general or individually, she lessens her chance of winning a desirable husband and offers herself as a target for the world's ridicule and sneers."

"The woman born with the peculiar tact given to some members of the sex knows how to attract interest and encourage the attentions of a man without seeming to think of him. She even seems to fly from him, while in truth she is his prisoner. But such women are born with—not taught the art."

BACK TO THE LAND

Wise Investors Turn From Inflated Stocks to a Sure Thing

(Kansas City Star.)

Amid the crash of stocks and the wreck of inflated trusts, it will be observed that land and urban real estate are showing no tokens of panic or shrinkage. Into all of the states of the west the procession of farm buyers continues to move in an uninterrupted stream. None of the reverses of speculation has precipitated any lack of confidence in the soil. It remains, as it will for all time, the firm and unshaken basis of the country's wealth.

The man who is the possessor of a piece of land has the game in his own hands. There is no promoter or stock gambler who can jeopardize his investment. Where it is purchased with judgment land is always worth the money paid for it, and it is bound to increase in value. It can not be destroyed or carried away. It requires only industry to make it profitable and productive. It constitutes a source of independence in any condition of the money market and amid all of the mutations of speculative enterprises.

Real estate represents a tremendous proportion of the wealth of the country. The richest families in America, in England and in all of the countries on the globe are landholders. The Astors in New York afford a convinc-