

Tutt's Pills

Will drive the dyspeptic from many cases of indigestion, and enable him to eat and enjoy his food. They prevent SICK HEADACHE, cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, DEVELOP FLESH and build muscle. They gently expel the bowels. Take No Substitutes.

STATE CONVENTION OF ANTI HORSE THIEF ASSOCIATION.

Will be held here Wednesday and Thursday October 18 and 19. About 80 Delegates Will Attend.

The State Convention of the Anti Horse Thief Association will be held in this city Wednesday and Thursday October 18 and 19. About 80 delegates will be in attendance and a number of visitors are expected.

The committee on arrangements has secured the circuit court room at the court house in which to hold the business meetings, the amusement part of the program has not yet been completed.

The officers of the Audrain county Lodge are: D. L. Rogers, President, Valentine Erdel, Jr., Secy., and at meeting last month to arrange for the convention the following committees were appointed:

Committee on arrangements: Wm C Atkins, Chairman, D L Rogers, Earl Cunningham, Henry Kunkel, T F Dyer, Reception committee: Frank James, Chairman, Val Erdel, Jr., Elmer Cunningham, L O Walker, Jas B Weaver, Finance committee: Earl Cunningham, Chairman, Frank Erdel, B F Orump, C H Shoop, C H Darrin.

Mexico and Audrain county have always shown the warmest hospitality to visitors and delegates to the various conventions which have been held here, and it would be well to help up the reputation by arranging a programme of entertainment for the A. H. T. A's.

Some Seasonable Advice. It may be a piece of superfluous advice to urge people at this season of the year to buy a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is almost sure to be needed before winter is over, and much more prompt and satisfactory results are obtained when taken as soon as a cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system, which can only be done by keeping the remedy at hand. This remedy is so widely known and so altogether good that no one should hesitate about buying it in preference to any other. It is for sale by Buckner & Whitney.

Hon. W. H. Kennan.

Hon. W. H. Kennan, of Mexico, was by the Commander of the Missouri Division U. S. V., at the reunion at Kansas City appointed a trustee of the Confederate Memorial Association, from Missouri.

The Board of Trustees has in its keeping the sum of \$200,000, \$100,000 of which sum will be used in the erection of a "Battle Abbey" in Richmond, Virginia. The balance to be held as an endowment fund. He holds the position during life or on good behavior. The board of trustees meet annually at the reunions of the United Confederate Veterans. The next meeting of the U. C. V. will be held next spring in New Orleans, and in 1907 at Richmond, Virginia.

A Judicious Inquiry.

A well known traveling man who visits the drug trade says he has often heard drugists inquire of customers who asked for a cough medicine, whether it was wanted for a child or an adult, and if for a child they would invariably recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The reason for this is that they know there is no danger from it and that it always cures. There is not the least danger in giving it, and for coughs, colds and croup it is unsurpassed. For sale by Buckner & Whitney.

A Missouri Couple Eloped.

CENTRALIA, Mo., Oct. 3.—Lacy Garrison and Lulu Stewart were married here last night. The couple eloped and the parents of the bride knew nothing of the whereabouts of their daughter until she returned home today.

Ex-Circuit Clerk Ben C. Johnson has been appointed assistant notary of the Lincoln Trust Company, of St. Louis. Mr. Johnson is in every way well fitted for this important position.

Charlie Dudley, of Axtell, was in town a short time Friday.

ARTICLE BY RICHARD OLNEY.

As it appeared in "North American Review" Friday Morning, September 29th—Revised for Publication in Morning News—papers of That Date.

New York, September 28.—The reply of the conservative wing of the Democratic party to W. J. Bryan's recent open letter to the president on railroad rate legislation, is contained in an article by Richard Olney, in the October number of the North American Review, published to-morrow. In what is practically his first public utterance in two years, Cleveland's former Secretary of State presents his final judgment against the proposed legislation, in the form of a brief, covering not only the law but the public policy involved in the legislation.

In discussing the effects of government regulation upon the railroads, Mr. Olney says: "The situation to be anticipated, then, is that railroads—private properties and representing private investments aggregating billions of dollars—will find themselves controlled in the vital matter of their charges, not by their private owners, but by two public boards—one representative of local interests and the other of national interests, and both antagonistic to the interests of the private owner concerned. The two boards will aim at the lowest possible rates each in behalf of the particular business under its charge, and will therefore be in constant rivalry with each other in the endeavor to extort from the carrier the best service at the smallest cost. Under these conditions any stable like skillful, just, reasonable or equitable rate-making becomes impossible. A situation is created intolerable alike to the carriers and to the public, and the sure outcome—unless the whole scheme of government rate-making be abandoned—is government ownership."

"Government ownership of all railroads is obviously the goal toward which some of the government rate-makers are striving, while others, if not welcoming it and not working for it, profess not to fear it, and claim that it would at all events be an improvement upon the present status. Both point to existing instances of government ownership of railroads—the one claiming that the results to the public are distinctly favorable, the other that they are at least not so detrimental as is sometimes declared. But when government ownership of railroads of the country is seriously considered, our dual political system is at once seen to present problems of the gravest character. The few and comparatively unimportant railroads that are wholly intrastate may be properly managed. Every railroad, however, is engaged in both kinds of transportation—in transportation that begins and ends in a single state, and in transportation that passes beyond state lines. Hence, if government ownership of railroads be regarded as the inevitable sequence of government rate-making—the first question is, which government is it that is to own the railroads, the state or the United States?"

"The significance and importance of the inquiry," continues Mr. Olney, "is apparent if we remember that the railroad is only one species of highway, and that what is true of railroads must be true of ordinary highways. The jurisdiction of the national government must be the same in both cases. If it is competent for the national government under the commerce clause to own and operate all the great railroads of the country, it must be also competent for it to own or control and operate all the great highways of the country. "It is by any possibility true that the national government has been granted any such powers—that as respects every road or street in the country which is a link in interstate communication the national government may at its option take complete possession and control, may direct the mode of its construction, its grades, the sort of vehicles by which it may be used, may, in short, assume its entire management and operation in all the most minute details. Nothing could be more revolutionary in practice—nothing more contradictory to the views customarily held. It is necessary to consider most carefully, therefore, whether the powers in question are actually conferred on the national government—is being conceded, as it must be, that the power can be deduced, if at all, only from the commerce clause of the Constitution."

In pointing out the conflict of jurisdiction under a system of government control of railroad properties, Mr. Olney has this to say: "The rate-making power—the power to determine the charges for transportation—is the very essence of the ownership of the transportation business. Upon the exercise of this power depend the profits to get which the business is undertaken and expect for which it would not be undertaken at all. In this respect the transportation business is like any other, and

THE CHANGE OF LIFE

INTELLIGENT WOMEN PREPARE

Dangers and Pain of This Critical Period Avoided by the Use of Dr. E. F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



How many women realize that the most critical period in a woman's existence is the change of life, and that the anxiety felt by many women during this time does not arise from any real danger, but from a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy or congestion of any organ, it is at this time likely to become acute and, with the help of nervous irritations, make life a burden.

At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to begin their destructive work. Such warning symptoms as a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, dizziness, headache, drowsiness, and palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularity, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude are promptly met and relieved by Dr. E. F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is the world's greatest remedy for women at this trying period, and may be relied upon to overcome all distressing symptoms and carry them safely through to a healthy and happy old age.

Dr. E. F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism, and builds up the weakened nervous system as no other medicine can. Mrs. A. E. G. Hylard, of Chestertown, Md., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, says: "I have been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through a very painful period. I had a good deal of nervous, dizzy spells, headache, and was unable to do any work for advice and common treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have now recovered and all those distressing symptoms left me, and I have passed safely through the change of life as well."

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always helpful.

The severance of the ownership of a business from the power to determine the returns from it being impracticable in point of fact, is deemed also impossible in point of law.

"It is urged that, as congress is subject to the constitution of the United States, any national rate-making for carriers cannot be confiscatory, the answer is plain. Rate-making for railroads is a from-day-to-day affair. Their rates must vary with the varying conditions of business, which conditions are subject to rapid and wide fluctuations and may make rates which are wholly unreasonable today, wholly unreasonable to-morrow. It is entirely conceivable that rates reported by a committee to one or both houses of congress, and reasonable when so reported, may become unreasonable by the time they are acted upon by one or both houses, or if then reasonable, may be found unreasonable when a bill prescribing such rates is presented to the president for his signature."

In summing up the opposition of conservative Democrats to the proposed legislation, Mr. Olney reaches the following conclusions: "Ours is a government, in both state and nation, by political parties, and to political rate-making for railroads—rate-making by politicians animated by partisan motives and working for partisan ends—the objections of economic and business character and of the score of public policy generally, are as obvious as they should prove insuperable. The purpose of the present paper is to point out that, beside such objections, railroad rate-making by the national government presents legal and constitutional difficulties of the most serious character. It raises issues which concern the division of power between the several states and the United States, which have not been fully and finally passed upon by the national supreme court and which, if submitted to that tribunal half or even a quarter of a century ago, would in all human probability have been determined adversely to the jurisdiction of the general government."

A Talk With G. D. Ferris. Work! Work! We are freeing for work! Bring your tin and sheet iron work of all kinds. Roofing and gutters repaired, also all kinds of tinware, heating and cook stoves way down. If you are building a new house and want a No. 1 good job you will save big money by letting me bid on it. I have an overstock of three inch galvanized iron gutters which I will sell at two cents a foot, one half the cost. They are in ten foot pieces and I will solder them to fit any length of porches or small roofs and furnish strips to put them up with no extra charge. Fifty feet would come to \$1. This price will hold good as long as the gutters last. All other sizes sold and put up anywhere in the county cheaper than ever known before. Valley tin and sheet iron, on hand low low prices. Call on me for more than ever. I have seventy-five sheets of heating stoves all sizes slightly damaged in making but warranted to give satisfaction. Take one home and try it—like it, pay for it—price 1 to \$1. They are dirt cheap. Now listen, if you have coal buckets that need new bottoms bring them to me any time this month and I will put new ones in free of charge. Now don't drop dead—I mean just what I say. I want to get acquainted with all the farmers and offer the inducements and the wise ones will take advantage of it.

At the present time I am located in the building occupied by G. L. Ferris, where he keeps his large supplies of plumbing goods, such as bath tubs, sinks, basins, closet outfit, etc. Give me a call. West side of the square. 28-31 G. D. FERRIS.

Miss Baldwin Wins Contest.

In the Mexico Lumber contest for the most popular teacher in Mexico, Miss Carrie Baldwin received the prize—two boxes for the entertainment at the Opera House Friday. The contest was very close between Miss Baldwin, Shannon, Cauthorn, Johnson, White, McHenry, Koenig, Wright and Mrs. Houghland.

25, 20 and 10 Years Ago This Week.

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I would further suggest, that the trial of cases of this kind should be referred to a special tribunal created for that purpose, so that there would be none of the ordinary delays and procrastinations that would necessarily take place in the trial of criminal cases, if they were presented to the ordinary criminal court, where the dockets are full, to the end that the cases may be promptly tried and the law speedily enforced. And I would further suggest that the doctrine of reasonable doubt, as all lawyers know, grew up when the defendant was not allowed the benefit of counsel; when he was not allowed to subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses, when he was practically helpless in the presence of his accusers. This doctrine of a reasonable doubt grew up by reason of these conditions, but the reason no longer exists.

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If the state and the nation intend to control their public service corporations to the use of the public, it is necessary that they sharpen the spur and tighten the curb. Gentlemen, this movement to require the public service corporations, which are in one sense but hands of the state to minister to the convenience of the public, to treat all alike, is a movement back toward one of the central ideas on which our form of government was based, viz: the idea that it is the duty of government to furnish, so far as law can furnish it, an equal opportunity to every citizen to work out for himself the best that there is in him to work out.

We do not object to the accumulation or possession of wealth by any citizen, but we do object to the methods by which some men go into possession of the wealth. We would not tear down our neighbor's house because we have no house of our own, but we do demand that our government furnish us all with an equal opportunity, under the law, to build houses of our own. We are fortunate at this time in having at the head of the executive departments of our State and Nation men who have expressed themselves, and what is better, shown themselves to be in favor of enforcing the laws, and of doing every citizen a "square deal." All we ask is that the State and government require all to obey the law, and that the laws shall give us all an equal chance. No one is entitled to more than that, and none should accept anything less.

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The Toilers in Our Factories. No workmen in the world can do so much or use the same machinery and heavy machinery as the American workmen and women are capable of. That is why America is now the world's manufacturer. The brain and muscle of our Yankee men and women. Unfortunately where there is smoke, dirt and heat, there also can be found the germs of disease. Nature's great distributor is sunlight. It is the healthiest, most invigorating, and most beneficial of all things. It is the shop, the office, that men and women suffer from. Such disease as is caused by the heat and the dust in the factory, the mill, the mine, the street, the office, the shop, the office, that men and women suffer from. Such disease as is caused by the heat and the dust in the factory, the mill, the mine, the street, the office, the shop, the office, that men and women suffer from.

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I would further suggest, that the trial of cases of this kind should be referred to a special tribunal created for that purpose, so that there would be none of the ordinary delays and procrastinations that would necessarily take place in the trial of criminal cases, if they were presented to the ordinary criminal court, where the dockets are full, to the end that the cases may be promptly tried and the law speedily enforced. And I would further suggest that the doctrine of reasonable doubt, as all lawyers know, grew up when the defendant was not allowed the benefit of counsel; when he was not allowed to subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses, when he was practically helpless in the presence of his accusers. This doctrine of a reasonable doubt grew up by reason of these conditions, but the reason no longer exists.

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Origin of the Monocle. The proposal to permit the use of spectacles to British soldiers is a reminder that from their prohibition came the monocle. About a century ago an army officer was issued for his officers to wear eyeglasses of spectacles. But a short-sighted officer belonging to a crack regiment had no mind to rest his communication or stumble blindly, and he invented the single eyeglass. When called to account by the authorities he claimed that the monocle, being of the singular number, did not come under the prohibition. He was granted and glasses in the plural. Red tape accepted this liberal rendering of the law, and becoming popular in the British army the monocle was adopted by civilians here.

Dr. E. F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The proposal to permit the use of spectacles to British soldiers is a reminder that from their prohibition came the monocle. About a century ago an army officer was issued for his officers to wear eyeglasses of spectacles. But a short-sighted officer belonging to a crack regiment had no mind to rest his communication or stumble blindly, and he invented the single eyeglass. When called to account by the authorities he claimed that the monocle, being of the singular number, did not come under the prohibition. He was granted and glasses in the plural. Red tape accepted this liberal rendering of the law, and becoming popular in the British army the monocle was adopted by civilians here.

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Food to work on is food to live on.

A man works to live. He must live to work. He does both better on

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the soda cracker that contains in the most properly balanced proportions a greater amount of nutriment than any food made from flour.

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ROPING FOR A FROST.

Epidemic of Yellow Fever in New Orleans and South Expected to be Over by November 1.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—New cases of yellow fever were reported as follows: New Orleans, 1; Passaic, 1; Natchez, 1; Natchitoches, 1. Doctor White of the marine hospital service expects that by November 1 there will be first over a large portion of the state. As secondary yellow fever infection cannot appear inside of two weeks, there is no reason why bars to personal communication should not be removed fifteen days before frost.

INSOMNIA AND INDIGESTION CURED.

"Last year I had a very severe attack of indigestion. I could not sleep at night and suffered most excruciating pains for three hours after each meal. I was troubled this way for about three months when I used Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and received immediate relief," says John Dixon, Tullahoma, Ontario, Canada. For sale by Buckner & Whitney.

Gasoline Engine for Sale.

Will sell a Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine with pipe and tank. Cheap for cash—half price. d1-w2

James Tomlinson, Jay Lawder and Charles Mason attended the Montgomery City street fair Thursday.

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