

Legal Advertisements.

Order to Examine Accounts. STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss. In Probate Court, County of Brown, ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, October 7th, 1912.

Order for Hearing Proofs of Will. State of Minnesota, ss. In Probate Court, County of Brown, ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, September 27, 1912.

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BATTLE RAGING ALONG FRONTIER

Fighting is General on Turco-Montenegrin Border.

HOSPITALS ARE OVERFLOWING

Losses of Both Armies in Battle of Detchitch Mountain Placed at One Thousand.

London, Oct. 12.—The Turkish fish losses in the battle of Detchitch mountain were 600 and those of the Montenegrins 400, according to a dispatch to the Standard from Cetinje.

Montenegrin Headquarters, Podgoritzsa, Oct. 12.—The battle following the capture by the Montenegrin forces of the Turkish position on Detchitch mountain and the fort on Schipchink hill, dominating the town of Tushli, continues. The fighting is now general along almost the whole extent of the Turco-Montenegrin frontier.

General Martinovitch with the southern army is operating with success against the extremely strong Turkish fortress of Taraboch, which dominates Scutari from the south. The Montenegrins captured the Turkish Fort Rogame, near Tushli.

The hospitals here are overflowing with wounded men brought in from the battlefield. King Nicholas visited the hospitals and kissed upon their foreheads the dead and badly wounded men. Afterwards he addressed the wounded in tones of deep emotion, saying that he thanked all of his brave troops in the name of the fatherland.

More than 6,000 Malissori tribesmen have revolted from Turkish authority and are attacking from the rear of the Turkish army which is opposing the Montenegrins.

Russia to Mobilize Fleet. St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—Russia is preparing to mobilize her Black sea fleet in order to support representations made by Turkey to Russia regarding the restrictions of traffic in grain.

Austria Prepares for War. Vienna, Oct. 12.—Austria-Hungary is making military preparations in anticipation that the Balkan conflagration may involve the larger powers.

Turk Fleet Ordered Mobilized. Vienna, Oct. 12.—A telegram from Constantinople says that an imperial decree has been issued ordering the mobilization of the Turkish fleet.

LIEUTENANT BECKER GAVE ORDER TO KILL

Bald Jack Rose Tells of Rosenthal's Murder.

New York, Oct. 13.—Bald Jack Rose, who says he was Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's collector of graft from gambling houses, told his story on the witness stand at Becker's trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. He declared Becker told him he wanted Rosenthal "murdered, shot, croaked or dynamited."

"Becker told me," said Rose, "that Rosenthal meant to do what he had threatened after they had quarreled, to 'spueal' and 'break' him. 'We have got to put Rosenthal,' he said, 'where you nor I nor anybody else will ever have to worry about him again.'"

NICARAGUAN RUMPUS OVER

American Minister Reports Troops Are Being Paid Off. Washington, Oct. 11.—American Minister Wietzel reported to the state department that all organized resistance to the Nicaraguan government appears to have ended. Soldiers are being paid off and mustered out.

CHARLES P. TAFT. Brother of President Taft. Testifies in Campaign Probe.



TAFT GAVE \$250,000 IN 1908

President's Brother Says He Was Prepared to "Go the Limit." Washington, Oct. 10.—Charles P. Taft, the president's brother, told the Clapp committee he contributed \$250,000 to the national campaign in 1908 and that \$150,000 was returned. He also contributed \$40,000 to the Ohio campaign.

CLOSE CONTESTS IN WORLD'S SERIES

Results of Games Between New York and Boston.

New York, Oct. 9.—Boston won the first game in the world's championship baseball series by a score of 4 to 3. The score by innings:

Batteries—Wood and Cady; Tesreau and Myers.

Second Game Ends in a Tie. Boston, Oct. 10.—The second game of the world's championship series was called at the end of the eleventh inning with the score 6 to 6. The score by innings follows:

Batteries—Mathewson, Meyers and Wilson; Collins, Hall, Bedient and Carrigan.

New York Wins a Game. Boston, Oct. 11.—The New York Nationals won the second game of the world's series by a score of 2 to 1. The score by innings:

Batteries—Marquard and Meyers; O'Brien, Bedient and Carrigan.

Boston Wins the Fourth. New York, Oct. 12.—Boston won the fourth game of the world's series by a score of 3 to 1. Each team secured eight hits and had an error apiece charged against them. Score by innings:

Batteries—Wood and Cady; Tesreau and Meyers.

Boston Gets Another. Boston, Oct. 13.—Boston won the fifth game in the world's series by a score of 2 to 1. Mathewson pitched for New York and Bedient for Boston. Each made eight hits and one error. Score by innings:

Batteries—Wood and Cady; Tesreau and Meyers.

WAR MAY CLOSE STEEL MILLS

Workers Enlist to Assist Native Countries in Fighting Turkey. Gary, Ind., Oct. 10.—Several departments of the steel mills here may be compelled to close, it was reported, on account of the great number of men who are determined to return to their native countries to participate in the war against Turkey.

More than 1,600 men, it was said, refused to report for work. Provisional Colonel Louis Gerkovich announced that 2,739 men had enlisted in Gary.

WILSON FUND NOW \$425,000

Finance Committee Chairman Announces Amount. New York, Oct. 13.—Henry M. Morgenthau, chairman of the general finance committee, announced that contributions to date for the Wilson and Marshall campaign totaled \$425,000.

Mr. Morgenthau said he intended to make public next week another list of contributors and disbursements. There still remains in bank to the credit of the national committee a little more than \$20,000.

ARCHBOLD SAYS MONEY WAS PAID

Declares Standard Oil Gave \$100,000 to C. N. Bliss.

ADMITS DESTROYING RECEIPT

President of Oil Trust is Positive Amount Was Given to Republican Campaign Fund in 1904.

Washington, Oct. 11.—John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil company, was asked by the senate committee investigating campaign activities and expenditures to have the books of his company examined in an effort to find a record of the \$100,000 which he claims he gave to the Republican campaign fund of 1904.

Mr. Archbold had admitted the receipts given by Cornelius N. Bliss for the sum had been destroyed by himself and H. H. Rogers, now dead. He said he had not been able to find even a book entry of the amount on the books of the Standard Oil company.

"I repeat that the money was paid," said he, "and was not refunded; that it was paid by me to Mr. Bliss. I don't want any man to tell me it was not."

On the suggestion of Senator Pomeroy the committee finally asked Mr. Archbold to have expert accountants search the books of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and its former associates to try and find the record of the \$100,000 having been paid out.

Positive Money Was Paid. "May I raise the question of how important it is to find that entry?" asked Mr. Archbold. "There is no manner of question that the money was given."

"There is some question whether it was paid," returned Senator Pomeroy; "and there is a statement made that it was refunded. We want all the evidence we can get."

Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee, also a witness, was asked by Chairman Clapp if he gave out a statement in August that the primary fight for Colonel Roosevelt had "cost the harvester trust millions of dollars."

"I assume the responsibility of it," he answered. His explanation was given to the committee in the form of a letter he had just written to George W. Perkins, who, with Senator Dixon, demanded that Mr. Hilles be called to account for this statement. The letter expressed the opinion that Colonel Roosevelt's convention expenses undoubtedly amounted to not less than \$2,000,000.

BIG SUMS FOR CAMPAIGNS

Witnesses Tell of Contributions Collected. Washington, Oct. 12.—Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, banker and associate of J. P. Morgan, was the first witness of the day before the Clapp committee investigating campaign expenses. Other witnesses scheduled include William S. Edwards, Roosevelt leader in West Virginia; Fred W. Upham of Chicago and S. Aronowitz of New York.

Mr. Stotesbury testified he had collected \$165,795.50 in Pennsylvania in 1904 for the Republican national campaign, all the money going to the national committee.

In 1908, said Mr. Stotesbury, he collected \$101,057.67 in Pennsylvania for the Republican national campaign. Mr. Stotesbury said he gave \$25,000 this year to President Taft's campaign for renomination.

Fred W. Upham of Chicago said he knew nothing of 1904 campaign funds. In 1908 he was in charge of the Western campaign, with headquarters at Chicago, and collected \$548,320.59. In addition to that, he received \$50,000 from Charles P. Taft and returned it at the end of the campaign.

TRIAL WITNESS IS KILLED

Man Who Testified in Camorra Case Slain at Brooklyn. New York, Oct. 13.—Frank de Nico, a young Italian, declared by the police to have been a prominent witness in the Camorra trial, was shot and killed in Brooklyn.

He was talking with a woman acquaintance on a street corner when a man drove up in a taxicab, stepped out, and putting a revolver to De Nico's chest, fired one shot. The murderer, with the woman, jumped into the taxicab and drove away.

De Nico had \$600 in his pocket when the police searched him.

AUTO BANDITS STEAL \$3,000

Hold Off St. Louis Pursuers With Revolvers and Escapes. St. Louis, Oct. 11.—Bandits who used an automobile waylaid Thomas J. O'Meara, a saloon keeper, and took from him a grip containing \$3,000 in cash. They held off a crowd of pursuers with revolvers and escaped.

O'Meara had drawn the money from a bank to cash checks of workmen.

ALMOST SHIPWRECKED.

Trying Ordeal For the Sailor Who Wanted to Be a Master.

Joseph Conrad, who was a sailor before he turned author, has told of the examination that he underwent for his master's certificate. The examiner began by trying to make him talk nonsense.

"But I had been warned of that fenshish trait and contradicted him with great assurance. After awhile he left off. So far good. Placing me then in a ship of a certain size at sea under certain conditions of weather, season, and so forth, he ordered me to execute a certain maneuver. Before I was half through with it he did some material damage to the kblp. As soon as I had grappled with that difficulty he caused another to present itself, and when that, too, was met he stuck another ship before me, creating a very dangerous situation. I felt slightly outraged by this ingenuity in piling trouble upon a man.

"I wouldn't have got into that mess," I suggested mildly. "I could have seen that ship."

"No, you couldn't. The weather's thick."

"Oh!" I apologized blankly. "The examiner did not stop there. Difficulty followed difficulty in the imaginary homeward voyage until when just off a lee shore with outlying sand banks the examinee said desperately, 'I shall have to think a little, sir.'"

"Doesn't look as if there were much time to think," was the sardonic reply. "No, sir," the examinee responded, "not on board a ship; but then, I could see. As it is, so many accidents have happened that I really can't remember what there's left for me to work with. Have I two anchors at the bow, sir?"

"Yes. But there's only one cable. You've lost the other."

"Then I would back them if I could and tall the heaviest hawser on board on the end of the chain before letting go, and if she parted from that, which is quite likely, I would just do nothing."

"Nothing more to do, eh?" "No, sir. I could do no more."

"You could always say your prayers."

"But the exhausted captain of this vessel in multiform distress was not shipwrecked after all. He passed with credit."

An Art Critic.

An actor who is known as Lew is of German descent, and his father speaks broken English. Lew says the old gentleman went to a big art gallery recently and came home greatly enthused.

"Saw a fine painting, Louis," he said. "You did?"

"Yes, it was a fine one—hundreds of people looking at it. It must have been word a hundred dollars, sure."

"What was its name?" asked Lew. "Dot I can tell you not, but it was a fine picture."

"Describe it to me."

"Well," said the old gentleman, "there was three fellers. Von was playing the fife, von was playing the drum, and der other hat a headache."—New York Telegraph.

How Apes and Monkeys Differ.

What are the differences between apes, baboons and monkeys?

Apes are such as are destitute of tails; baboons have muscular bodies, elongated muzzles, and their tails are usually short; monkeys are those whose tails are in general long, some of them, the sapagos, having prehensile tails, which can at pleasure be twisted around any object, and thereby, in many instances, answer the purpose of an additional hand.—"Reason Why."

A Quaker Oath.

Two small boys in a family of Friends, writes a contributor, had a disagreement, during which the elder boy became very much incensed.

Finally, no longer able to control himself, he took his brother by the shoulder and shook him, with the exclamation, "Oh, thee little you, thee!"

Then as the enormity of his offense came over him he said, in a changed voice, "Don't tell mother I swore."—Youth's Companion.

Ingratiating.

"This is the fifth time you have been brought before me," said the judge severely.

"Yes, your honor," smiled the offender. "When I like a feller I like to give him all my business. You see?"

"Sixty days," roared the judge.—Harper's Weekly.

Fame.

Fame is the inheritance not of the dead, but of the living. It is we who look back with lofty pride to the great names of antiquity, who drink of that flood of glory as of a river and refresh our wings in it for future flight.—Hazlitt.

But for some trouble and sorrow we should never know half the good there is about us.—Dickens.

SPINNING EGGS.

Relation of Fluid Friction to the Solidity of the Earth.

An interesting experiment exhibits the phenomenon of fluid friction. Take two eggs, one raw, the other hard boiled, and suspend them by wires from an electric light fixture or other support, their long axes being vertical. Then if they be gently turned around once or twice it is found that while the boiled egg continues to revolve the raw one comes immediately to rest.

This difference is due to the fact that the boiled egg is a solid body, the whole egg turning, while the raw egg is a fluid contained in a shell, the shell alone being turned by the twisting of the wire and the fluid remaining stationary.

The investigator who devised this and the following experiments employed it as one of the proofs that the earth is a solid body and not a thin crust of rock surrounding a fluid or "pasty nucleus." In that case, he held, the observed swinging and away-lying motions of the earth's axis in procession and nutation would be impossible.

The same phenomenon is shown in the following experiment, though in a directly opposite way: If two eggs be spun rapidly on their sides on a mirror or other perfectly smooth surface the experimenter by gently placing his hand upon the boiled egg as it spins stops its movement permanently. But if the same experiment be made with the raw egg it will immediately begin to spin again when the hand is removed. Indeed, it is extraordinary how long one can hold his hand upon the raw egg without destroying its motion. The reason of this is apparent. The fluid within the shell continues to revolve, although the shell itself is stationary, while in the other case the whole egg is stopped.

If one attempt to spin the eggs on the mirror, after the manner of a top, he will find that the boiled egg will spin for a considerable time, but that the other will fall almost immediately on its side. It has been observed that this experiment furnishes a solution of Columbus' problem—how to make an egg stand on end. First boil the egg hard and then spin it.—Harper's Weekly.

BRIDES IN JAPAN.

First They Are Arrayed in White Silk. Then in Red.

Brides in Japan follow the same custom which prevails in the western world—that of wearing white at the wedding ceremony, at least during a part of it. But the significance attached to the choice of this color is quite different on the two sides of the world.

The Japanese bride is dressed first in resplendent garments of white silk, the sleeves of the costume usually being about three feet in length, while the sash, an important feature, measures about eleven feet in length.

But white is the mourning color in Japan, and the bride leaving her parents' house considers herself dead in the sense that she will never return alive, preferring death to divorce and in consequence wearing a white costume.

After the exchange of cups of sake with the bridegroom, which is the most important part of the wedding ceremony, the bride changes her costume to a red one. This is called iromoashi (changing color). Red is supposed to have a purifying power and perhaps clears the minds of the parties of all association of mourning.

This is the origin of the Japanese custom of using white costumes at weddings, but many people in modern Japan do not any longer have time to bother their heads with these questions of color and simply go ahead and marry according to the accepted custom, with no thought of what the colors signify.—Oriental Review.

Wanted to Be Sure.

A German farmer left his horses hitched in front of a hardware store in Gary. When he came out after an interval of a half hour they were gone. There had been no sound of a runaway, so the farmer surmised that they might have gone home. He phoned his wife, saying:

"Chulla, iss der horses dere?"

A negative came over the phone, for he added:

"Nor der vagon elder?"—Chicago Post.

Didna Look It.

A photographer who had taken Dr. Ian MacLaren's picture destroyed the negative. When there was a considerable demand for the picture the photographer's Scotch heart was disturbed, and he remarked aggrievedly: "That man might hae tellt' me he was famous and I would have keep't him. He didna look like it."—Christian Register.

The End of a Career.

"Why have you given up the idea of going in for a professional career?" asked her friend.

"Because I have met a perfectly splendid man who thinks I would be a lovely ornament to a bungalow that he has his eye on."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Interesting.

Ethel—Jack Huggard told me a long story last night. Kitty—Is he an interesting story teller? Ethel—I should say so. He held his audience from start to finish.—Boston Transcript.

Close.

She—Do you know I've induced my husband to give up cigars? He—is that so? Well, I've known him for seven years, and I never saw him give up one.—Illustrated Bits.