# HE TALKED RIGHT OUT

**PRESIDENT COWEN, OF B. & O., BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.**

## PIERCES MANY PROPOSITIONS

**Would Like to See the Pass Business Wiped Out, but Believes It Cannot Be Done—Says a Law on the Subject Would Not Be Effective—In New York, Where Passes Are Prohibited, They Are Numerous.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President John K. Cowen, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was before the industrial commission today. In the course of his testimony he expressed himself as opposed to state laws restricting the running of railway trains on Sunday.

"I don't think Sunday laws amount to anything or benefit anybody," he said.

He said that the tendency of companies was towards curtailing the Sunday business as much as possible, but there was some business that could not be stopped, such, for instance, as the through traffic. He said that his road traversed some states having laws prohibiting Sunday traffic, but there had been no prosecutions for violations of the law and no cessation of business on account of it.

Mr. Cowen said there were 25,000 employes on the Baltimore & Ohio proper, and that since the establishment of a relief fund, to which both the company and the employes contributed for the benefit of injured men there had been comparatively few suits for damages in case of accident.

Mr. Cowen said he did not believe the arbitration law of the last congress would have any effect, for the reason that no railroad would allow an outsider to fix the wage rate of its employes.

Referring to the pass system, Mr. Cowen said that it was greatly abused and that railroads would like to get rid of it, but it would be difficult. While he would like to see the pass system supplanted by pay business, the result would be a lowering of rates.

"I do not believe that a law on the subject would be effective," he said, "and, therefore, consider it unnecessary to burden the statutes with it."

He had been told by a New York railroad man that the prohibition law of that state had increased rather than diminished the number of passes used. He advocated the authorization of pooling contracts as the best means of preventing discriminations on the part of the railroads. He would be willing to vest the interstate commerce commission with power in a litigated case to say whether a rate was reasonable or not, giving appeal to the states, but he did not believe that railroad men generally would be willing to make this concession. They were generally reluctant to grant any further powers over their business. He said there was less discrimination now than formerly.

Speaking of the articles on which rebates were given a year ago, he said that all the products of the packing houses and of iron and steel manufactories were generally included in the list. No rebates were given these articles now, but on the contrary, the railroad companies were trying and expected to be able to effect an increase in the price of transportation of iron and steel products.

Mr. Cowen said that the average freight earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio last year amounted to only 3.9 mills per ton per mile, and that to reduce it more would soon bring it to the vanishing point. He thought the government ownership of railroads would be "sublime folly."

MR. FISH TALKS FREELY.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad company, was before the commission during the afternoon session. He made an argument for the shipment of products of the Mississippi valley states intended for export, via New Orleans, claiming the advantage of a descending grade. With equal tonnage, he said, freight would be carried more cheaply from Chicago to New Orleans than from Chicago to New York. Speaking of the competition of river transportation he said that railroad rates had become so low in recent years that it was no longer formidable. In three years not a bale of cotton had been carried into New Orleans by boat. He presented a table showing that there were six systems of railroads, representing over 19,000 miles, terminating in New Orleans.

He said that the capital stock of the Illinois Central did not represent the real value by $20,000,000, and declared that railroads generally instead of being overcapitalized were really under capitalized. The road had never failed to pay dividends, but during the recent dull times succeeding the panic of 1893, it had been necessary to reduce the force very materially. He thought it would have been more satisfactory to reduce wages than to curtail the force, but this had been found impracticable, because of the danger of a strike. He expressed the opinion that wages would always be controlled by the law of supply and demand, "except as its operation may be influenced by labor trusts seeking to prevent free men from selling their only capital in the best market." He hastened to say, after this remark, that by "labor trusts" he did not refer to such labor organizations as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or the Order of Railroad Conductors and others of the same kind, but to professional labor agitators.

Mr. Fish advocated the taxation of railroads by taking their gross receipts, the abolition of the ticket brokerage system and the giving of passes.

Senator Mallory asked if it was understood that value was to be received when passes were issued to members of congress, state legislatures, etc.

"I have been told that such was the case," the witness replied, "but I don't know."

He said that the interstate commerce law opened a loop hole for the granting of passes by making so many exceptions to the prohibition.

"I don't know," he said, "why a pass should be given to a minister rather than a shoemaker. Both do business in the community and both do good there—possibly the shoemaker does the best. It is a discrimination."

Mr. Fish said there was a commercial necessity for lower rates for export than for articles intended for domestic consumption, and that, if not permitted to make this difference, the export business could not be held. He did not believe in government ownership. It would be a bad day for the government and a good day for the railroads when the government should take charge of the roads, and he did not believe they could be managed as cheaply by the government as under the present system.

### OPPOSED TO MONEY ORDERS.

**Capt. Castle Will Declare Against Them in His Report.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The annual report of Capt. Castle, auditor for the postoffice department, will present some original propositions to members of congress.

One of them is the abolition of the money order system in large cities. Capt. Castle will advance the theory that the government has no business to engage in the transportation of money. That, he says, is the business of express companies and banks. They are corporations created for the purpose and the postal service was not created and has not been extended for the purpose of carrying or paying for the carriage of money for people.

Capt. Castle's idea is that the postal service is created for the purpose of carrying letters and newspapers. The latter assist in the education of the people in any country and for that reason he is heartily in favor of the extension of rural free delivery service. This service brings farmers and other residents of the country districts into direct touch with centers of information through a daily mail service.

Auditor Castle does not advance this theory in the hope that it will result in any immediate action by congress, but as something that the members will think over, with the possible ultimate result of limiting the money order system to towns where there are no banks nor express companies.

### HALL HOLDS ON.

**His Commission From the President Has Not Been Revoked.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Dar S. Hall, Chippewa commissioner to carry out the provisions of the Nelson act of 1899, has won the first round in the contest with the interior department for his summary removal. The Indian office, which is against Hall, has insisted all along that it had full authority to remove or suspend him, but that is not the case. Mr. Hall was appointed to his position by President McKinley. It is one of those appointments where confirmation by the senate is not required, the same as that of director of the bureau of American republics. Commissioner Hall is backed by nearly the entire Minnesota delegation, and it is, therefore, probable that he will be permitted to wind up the work of the commission, as he has already notified Commissioner Jones that he is ready to do it. The Indians have been asking to have the commission abolished for some time, and have withheld maps and memoranda from Hall, so that he has been unable to make Leech Lake allotments. As matters now stand, Commissioner Jones' order to turn the work over to Capt. Mercer will not become affective unless Hall's commission is revoked by President McKinley, which is hardly probable.

### HINT TO DAIRIES.

**Census Director Merriam Seeking Valuable Information.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The census office is sending out a large number of letters and circulars intended to perfect the work of making a complete census of dairy products. Hitherto the annual change of managers, owners and directors which takes places in so many cheese factories and creameries has rendered practically impossible the work of securing accurate dairy statistics. As this is the season during which factories and creameries close up the year's business, Director Merriam suggests that before doing so, they prepare a detailed statement of the quantity of milk or cream purchased and the amount paid for it; the amount of butter or cheese produced; the amount received from the sale of each; the amount of capital invested in plant and machinery, and the amount paid for wages, etc. The items should be varied properly to fit cases where factories or creameries are co-operative. As these statistics, which must cover the year 1899, will not be gathered by the enumerators until June 1, 1900, the director stated, in an interview, today, that he hoped factory managers or owners would preserve the statements he is asking for until the enumerators shall arrive to use them, next June.

### JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It is learned that owing to the temporary character of the settlement of the Alaska boundary question there will be no meeting of the Canadian joint high commission in the immediate future. The commission adjourned last spring because of the statement by the Canadian contingent that they could not undertake to adjust any of the other important questions before the commission until the Alaskan boundary issue was satisfactorily settled. With the boundary issue still open it is regarded as useless to attempt further meetings.

### LOCAL WAIFS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Director Merriam has received the first reports on examinations for census positions outside of Washington. Less than one-third of those examined are passing the test.

W. E. Campbell, attorney for the Chippewa Indians, said today that he was confident that his contract with that tribe would be renewed for another year.

Lieut. William Budy, of the St. Paul police force, is here.

Senator Nelson is expected in Washington next week.

The contract for heating apparatus for an addition to the St. Paul public building has been aawarded to the Davis Plumbing company, of St. Paul, at $15,700.

Tomorrow night Gen. Miles, accompanied by Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles and his aide, will leave for a tour of the West, returning to Washington about Nov. 15. They will visit St. Paul.

Cal E. Stone, of St. Paul, is here attending the Scottish rite conclave. He took the thirty-third degree in Masonry today. Mr. Stone has been attending the general pasenger agents' meeting in Boston.

**Succeeds Mr. Cleveland.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President McKinley was formally notified today of his election as a trustee of the Peabody Educational fund. The notice was brought to the White house by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the fund. President McKinley succeeds ex-President Cleveland as a member of the board.

**Gen. Miles Starts West.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Gen. Miles and party left tonight in the general's private car for an extended tour of inspection of the army posts of the West.

## ELEVATED ACCIDENT.

**Two Dead and Several Injured the Result.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Five men were seriously injured and a woman died from shock as a result of an accident on the Brooklyn elevated structure today. An east-bound elevated train, bound for the bridge, got stalled between Duffield and Bridge streets, on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. Several persons got off the train and attempted to walk over the structure to the nearest stations. The train moved suddenly and threw several persons to the pavement below, a distance of thirty-five feet. The following were seriously injured: William J. Moody, Frank and William Roynston, brothers; Charles Wright and Frank Snyder. The latter has since died. Lizzie Hill, colored, who was on the street, witnessed the accident and died from shock.


MILTON'S BIG BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Fancy Fresh Churned Creamery Butter 25c PER POUND.

BIGGEST SNAP IN TOWN

Better than other dealers' best that they charge 27c or 28c for. Packed in 3 and 5 pound jars.

DON'T MISS THIS BARGAIN.

MILTON DAIRY CO., 9th and Wabasha.


# WAR OVER TREASURE

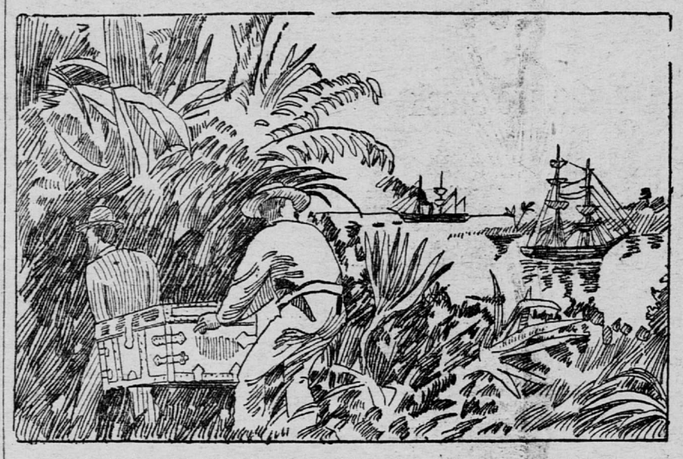
**FORTUNE STOWED ON AN ISLAND YEARS AGO BROUGHT INTO COURT**

## THE PLACE OF THE DEPOSIT

**Interesting Story of Sea Ventures Revealed in an Ohio Tribunal—Smuggler's Mate Recovers the Money After Long Years—Alleged Son of Captain Makes Claim for a Division.**

With treasure trove as the motive and with stage setting of exceptional interest and romance, two men have commenced a legal battle in the county court at Jackson, O. The suit recently commenced involves the ownership of a large amount of treasure found in one of the group of islands in the south Atlantic known as Tristan d'Acunha. The plaintiff to the action is Howard F. Summers, a young man who claims the treasure as the son and heir of Capt. William H. Summers, while the defendant is Capt. Charles A. Henderson, old, grizzled and determined.

Young Summers alleges that he is the only son and heir of Capt. William H Summers, who before the war was master of the clipper-built brig the Lark. At that time she was a smuggler, but during the war she turned privateersman and was so successful that her captain and crew grew rich.



HIDING THE TREASURE FROM THE BRIG LARK IN THE CAVE.

The captain was especially fortunate and succeeded in amassing a fortune of $175,000, all of which he kept in gold and notes in a heavy chest in his cabin. In 1864 the bark ran into a terrific hurricane and was blown away into the south Atlantic, near the Tristan d'Acunha islands, where she was sighted by a man-of-war and was run ashore and scuttled by her crew. All of the crew were taken prisoners with the exception of Capt. Summers and his first mate, Charles A. Henderson, who succeeded in getting the chest with the fortune in it ashore and concealing it.

THEY FINALLY ESCAPE.

After living the lives of Robinson Crusoes there for some time they finally managed to escape, but could not take their treasure with them. On the voyage home Capt. Summers caught the smallpox and died, leaving Henderson the sole possessor of the secret. Henderson finally reached home, but was unable to secure the money necessary to fit out a vessel to go after the treasure. For thirty-three years he labored to earn money, eating his heart out with the knowledge of the great fortune that lay beyond his grasp. After many failures it was not until last year that he finally started from New Orleans in the Rover. He reached the island in April without mishap and secured the money, amounting to $173,320. He got home safely and since that time has been living quietly, enjoying his fortune.

It was not until a few days ago that anyone aspired to dispute his ownership of the money. Then a man about forty years of age, who gave his name as Howard F. Summers, reached Jackson, and after a short investigation and a conference with Capt. Henderson, filed the suit noted above. He asks for the sum of $86,660, or one-half the amount secured by Henderson. He claims that Capt. Summers had a wife and son at Baltimore, and that the wife has since died and that he is the son.

His father sailed away on what was to be his last trip in 1863 and his family never heard anything more from him. It was known that the bark had been caught in a violent gale and it was supposed that she had foundered. Mrs. Summers knew that her husband was possessed of a large fortune, but supposed that it had gone down with him. She died in ignoranec of his fate and it was only recently that his son learned of what had become of the money and at once took steps to recover his share of it.

Capt. Henderson declares that Capt. Summers never mentioned his family and wants young Summers to prove his claims, which the latter alleges he can do without difficulty.

PLACE OF THE DEPOSIT.

The island where the treasure was so long secreted and but recently unearthed is situated about halfway between the coasts of Africa and South America, in latitude 38 degrees 71 minutes south, longitude 64 degrees 32 minutes east, and has been christened Summers island. Here was enacted several years before the Rebellion one of the most exciting dramas of the high seas.

While yet a mere boy Capt. Henderson ran away from home and shipped before the mast. In 1858 he had just returned to the United States after a cruise to the West Indies and in Philadelphia fell in with Capt. Summers. He said he was shipping a crew in his clipper-built brig, the Lark, engaged in the fruit and spice trade with the West Indias and South America, and offered Henderson a position as mate. Henderson accepted the offer.

Just about the time the Civil war was opening the Lark started homeward from a South American port and ran into a violent hurricane, which blew her out of her course eastward and southward for over a week. During this time there had been no opportunity of taking an observation, and Capt. Summers had no definite idea of his whereabouts. On the ninth day the weather cleared and an observation showed that the vessel was far out in the Atlantic, only about thirty miles south of the Tristan d'Acunha group. That same afternoon the lookout discovered an American cruiser steaming at full speed, apparently directly for them.

CHASED BY A CRUISER.

There were lively times on deck when Capt. Summers gave orders to put the ship about and try to run away. It was evident from the first that the brig was no match in speed for the cruiser and the captain and his crew were fast losing hope of escape when land was sighted straight ahead. As a last desperate effort to elude the cruiser the brig ran into a little cove sheltered by a long reef. The cruiser could not enter the cove, but hove to outside and prepared to lower her boats. The only refuge for the crew was on the island and there they were safely landed in a hurry. It was at this moment that Henderson learned the secret which had puzzled him. Capt. Summers took him down into the cabin and, closing the door, said:

"Henderson, I have here a chest containing nearly $175,000. I want you to help me take it ashore and hide it. If we succeed in getting away we will divide the money. If one of us dies the other shall have it. We can find a place on the island to conceal it."

Henderson agreed. After the crew had gone ashore he and the captain lowered the chest into the boat and rowed toward a part of the beach as remote as possible from where the crew had landed. Although all this had been done in less time than it takes to tell it, they were none too soon, for a moment later the boats of the cruiser dashed into the cove. Henderson and the captain jumped into the luxuriant underbrush, which grew down to the water's edge, dragging the heavy chest between them. After traveling a considerable distance they stumbled upon a natural cave, and, entering it as far as they dared, concealed the chest and lay down to rest, not, however, before hiding the entrance as well as they were able.

LIFE ON THE ISLAND.

They remained there the rest of that day and all the following night, and it was not until the afternoon of the next day that they ventured out. Creeping cautiously down to the beach, they discovered that the cruiser had disappeared. They also saw that the Lark had been scuttled and sunk in the waters of the cove. Soon afterward almost all the members of the crew joined them and it was evident that the crew of the cruiser had made only a superficial search for them. That night the captain and Henderson carefully prepared two accurate charts of the location of the cave, each taking one.

An exploration of the island, which was made the next day, showed how small it was, and Capt. Summers determined to try to reach the Tristan da Cunha group, which he calculated were only about thirty-five miles to the north. So the captain and the mate set sail in the small boat and the crew in the larger one. The treasure was left behind, as the officers did not dare to let the crew suspect its existence. The boats were separated during the night and the larger one was never heard of again, but on the morning of the second day the captain and Henderson sighted land and finally reached the largest of the Tristan da Cunha group. Here Summers caught the smallpox and died after several months' delay. Henderson was picked up by a passing vessel and landed at New Orleans.

Henderson returned to Jackson and managed to save enough to buy the Louisa B. at New Orleans last January. He overhauled her and rechristened her the Rover. Claude Thompson, of Jackson, was taken along as mate, being a man upon whose courage and honesty Henderson could rely.

Feb. 22 last the Rover started from New Orleans. Her departure and the purpose of it were noted at length in the New Orleans papers. The Louisa B. had formerly been the Frolic, one of the fleet of the Southern Yacht club, and was a stanch little vessel. On April 12 the Tristan da Cunha group was reached. On April 14 Capt. Henderson landed on the treasure island, and with but little trouble discovered by the aid of his charts the cove and the treasure chest. The latter had not been touched, and scarcely showed a trace of the years it had passed in the depths of the cove. Its contents were found intact. The wreck of the Lark still lay undisturbed at the bottom of the cove.

One thousand dollars of the treasure was distributed among the members of the crew. The return trip was almost without incident, save for the fact that the Rover met baffling head winds and was over four months getting back to the United States, narrowly escaping capture by a Spanish cruiser on the way.

Capt. Henderson landed at Philadelphia, where he deposited $150,000 of the treasure, bringing the remainder home with him. This $22,000 he has shown to many people in proof of his remarkable story, which is confirmed in every detail by Mr. Thompson. He also has his certificate of deposit in the Philadelphia bank, and the most persistent doubters have finally had to admit the truth of the story.

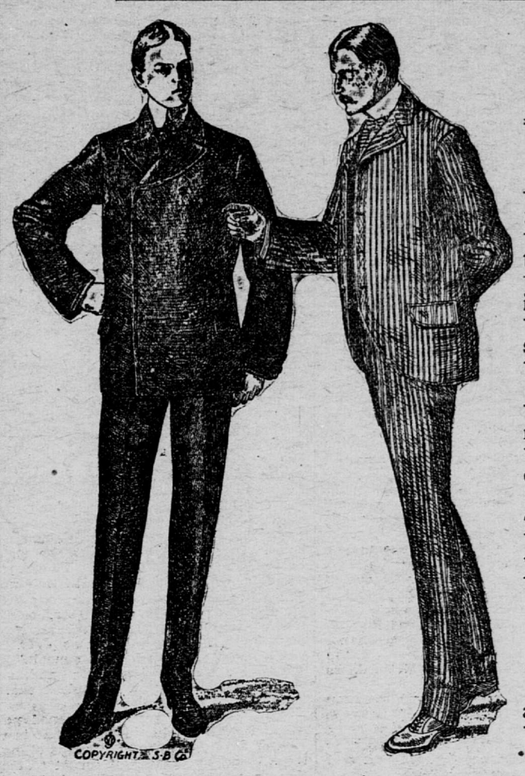
**Yellow Fever Record.**

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The board of health reports two more new cases of yellow fever today and no deaths.


Telephone 875 for Carpet Cleaning. Schroeder & Dickinson, 16 E. Sixth street.



Monday's Special Offering



$15 for $10.75

Two hundred Gentlemen's Blue Serge Suits, made from 22-oz. goods; **guaranteed absolutely fast color;** fit and finish equal to merchant tailoring; either single or double-breast coats or vests. This is one of our regular **$15.00** Suits reduced to **$10.75.** To appreciate this offering you should see the Suits. Don't come Tuesday, but Monday, and you won't be disappointed.

Hand-Made Shoes, $5.00; others ask $7.00.

Sole Agents Knox Hats.

The Boston St. Paul.

Bowlby & Co., Sixth & Robert.


# MORMONISM GROWING

**DISCIPLES OF JOSEPH SMITH SAID TO BE INCREASING IN NUMBERS**

## MISSIONARIES GO ABROAD

**Dominant Among the Religions of Five Western States—Nearly a Quarter of a Million Adherents Are Claimed—Missionaries Said to Be Proselyting in All Parts of the World.**

The spread of Mormonism in the sixty-odd years of its history is astounding. Its growth in this time has been phenomenal. Springing from a small handful of men, it has in the short space of time elapsed since its inception developed a following of 230,000 believers and today is the predominating religion in five of our Western states. Though popularly supposed to be confined fairly closely within the borders of Utah, it has extended beyond and been embraced by the larger part of the population of Idaho, of Nevada, of Wyoming, of Colorado and of Arizona, while its colonies have penetrated Mexico and are exercising today a considerable political power within the border of President Diaz's republic, says the Baltimore American.

That one man could lay the foundation of a religion to be embraced by such a vast concourse of people within so short a period of time is astonishing, yet this is the history of Mormonism in the United States today. Whether or not its principles were laid down by Joseph Smith is disputed, but certainly its acceptance as a religious doctrine is due solely to him and to the few men who gathered about him sixty years ago to proclaim him the divine prophet, the medium through which God chose to make further revelations to the sons of men.

To the latter converts to the religion of Mormonism more than to the energy of Joseph Smith himself is due the growth and development of the sect. The spirit of progression, of active, energetic aggression instilled by these leaders has never abated. It is today responsible for the distribution of hundreds of missionaries of Mormonism throughout the world.

MISSIONARIES SENT ABROAD.

To England and continental Europe missionaries were early dispatched. To these have been largely due the great number of accessions to the ranks of the sect. Their aggressiveness carried them beyond the borders of the territory to which they were sent. The same spirit of expansion has led them to return from the new fields to which they went in order to carry their doctrines back to the very spot whence they sprung, to be plucked up and cast out in their early days by a ruthless hand.

There are in New York today a score of missionaries of the Mormon faith. They are to be found throughout New England, particularly in the state of Massachusetts. There are a few as well scattered about the West.

These are seeking constantly for converts. To those who oppose Mormonism as a device of unscrupulous men to hoodwink the unsophisticated, it is surprising that they are finding so many.

The doctrines they teach are primarily those originally advanced by Smith. Polygamy, which has been the signal feature which has attracted notoriety to the sect, is not prominently advanced. Nevertheless, it must be accepted by the new converts as a part of their belief though the church itself, in obedience to the laws of the United States, has prohibited its practice.

Polygamy, primarily, is the ground upon which Mormonism has been fought for half a century. It is the basis on which it will be opposed in the future. In striking at it opponents of the faith strike at the root of the original tree, for it was this factor more than any other which contributed most largely to the marvelous spread of the belief.

SMITH AND POLYGAMY.

Strangely enough, it was denounced by Joseph Smith in the original book of Mormon. It was advanced by him later, his enemies allege, to further his personal ends. It has since been an accepted creed with his followers, and was never discountenanced by the religion until six years ago, when the edict of President Wilford Woodruff forbade it within the Mormon church. Those who practice polygamy are not ordered to abandon it, but the further practice was absolutely forbidden.

The story of the inception of Mormonism is a surprising one. Smith, who was born at Sharon, Vt., in 1805, and who early removed with his parents to Ontario county, New York, saw various visions between the ages of 15 and 18, which predicted for him a peculiar work ordered of God. On Sept. 21, 1823, the Angel Moroni appeared three times in the night at his bedside and told him of a work of God graven upon golden plates, written by the prophets of the Lord and buried in a hill near Manchester, N. Y. The next night he appeared again and showed him two transparent stones rimmed in silver bowls, like spectacles, looking through which the plates would become intelligible. The same night he led him to the spot where they were hidden and delivered them into his hands, telling him to translate them for the guidance of the sons of men and spread them broadcast throughout the land.

The books, as translated by Smith, relate this history. They were inscribed, it is said, in a reformed Egyptian script. They told of the destruction of the Nephites. They told, too, of how an earthquake announced the crucifixion of Christ to the disciples in America; of how the Lord, after His resurrection, appeared to the Saints in America and remained with them forty days. They advocated the general beliefs of Christianity and advanced most of the theories of Biblical history. Among other things, they denounced infant baptism and condemned polygamy. They proclaimed a millennium near at hand and the foundation of a new Zion in America.

When published, in 1830, the doctrines of Mormonism created a sensation. The converts to the belief assembled first at Manchester, but the feeling against them became so strong that they migrated to Kirkland, O. Smith's most ardent lieutenant was one Sydney Rigdon. They later moved to Independence, Mo. Here Smith, Rigdon and Williams were created as the first presidency and twelve apostles were appointed—among them Brigham Young, who had joined the sect at Kirkland. The feeling against them broke out afresh at Independence, and the practices of Smith and Rigdon became so infamous that a mob attacked them in 1832 and coated them with tar and feathers. In 1836 they were driven out of Independence into Illinois, where they established, under a charter from the state, the city of Nauvoo. Here they thrived for nearly twenty years, building up a formidable organization.

PLURAL MARRIAGES ADVOCATED.

It was in 1845 that Smith first advanced the doctrine of polygamy. He claimed the right to take to himself a number of spiritual wives. The wife of Dr. Foster, one of the sect, was approached by him with such a proposition. She rejected it and her husband proclaimed Smith as an impostor and a rascal. Foster was driven out of Nauvoo in consequence, but obtained a warrant for Smith's arrest. This the latter ignored, but the militia were called upon and Smith and his brother arrested and thrown into prison at Carthage, Ill. Here a mob attacked the prison, and in attempting to escape both Smith and his brother were killed.

It was thought that this would mean death to Mormonism, but instead it seems to have stimulated it. Brigham Young became the apostle. The feeling against it did not abate and Nauvoo was cannonaded and the Mormons driven out. They removed to Council Bluffs, Io., and later Brigham Young led 138 followers through the wilderness of the plains to Salt Lake City. The march of the little band is one of the most remarkable feats of the pioneer days of the great West.

At Salt Lake City the present colony was founded. Converts from Europe were continually led to the new promised land, and the sect grew and prospered, developing remarkable wealth and prosperity.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S LEADERSHIP.

Under Young's leadership the power of the Mormons increased marvelously. While tacitly acknowledging the jurisdiction of the United States, they practically maintained an independent government. In the face of all opposition they carried this on until their defiance became so daring that the United States were compelled to force submission. In 1887 the church and the emigration company which it operated were disincorporated and its property in excess of $50,000 was confiscated. Though this edict was forcibly resisted, submission was compelled, and in 1888 was enforced.

Young has since been succeeded by but two presidents—John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff. Their authority still extends to temporal and spiritual things as thoroughly as before, though in temporal matters its exercise is rapidly falling into disuse. The outcry against polygamy finally forced President Woodruff to issue a pronunciamento against it. This has been enforced since 1890.

The recent election of Angus M. Cannon to the United States senate to represent Utah has again stimulated the opposition to the power of Mormonism. This battle is yet to be fought. The renunciation of polygamy is believed by many to mean the speedy downfall and disintegration of the church. Whether this comes or it continues to grow as rapidly as before remains for the future to develop, but its history will always arouse interest and wonder among men. It is the most remarkable today of all the religious sects and beliefs in America.

## FUNSTON ON FRIARS.

**Charges Them With Responsibility for Filipino Insurrection.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A special from Stanford University, Cal., says: Gen. Frederick Funston, of Kansas, lectured to the student body here last night on the Philippines. He blames the friars as being at the bottom of the insurrection. The general unmercifully attacked the church, not, as he insisted, because it was the Catholic denomination, but for the influence it maintained on that class of people.

"If congress would drive out the friars," he said, "and confiscate every inch of church property, the bottom would drop out of the insurrection within a week. Some people returning have spoken of the brutality of our soldiers in the Philippines. I say to them they are unmitigated liars. Our soldiers never touched the wounded enemy, except to drag them out of the fire into the shelter."

A WARNING.

The Big One—I know yer ain't said nothin' yit, but I know I'm wearin' a straw hat in October, an' warns youse kids dat if youse guy it a bit I'll push yer faces in so fur youse'll hafter take soundings to locate 'em.


SEND 97 CENTS

Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send this Roberts' Fanning Mill by freight, C. O. D subject to examination. Examine it at the freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to Fanning Mills that retail at $20.00 to $25.00, pay the freight agent **Our Special Price, $9.87,** less the 97 cts. or **$8.90** and freight charges. The mill weighs 120 lbs. **Every Mill is covered by a binding guarantee;** more wind, more shake, carries more screen and will do more and better work than any mill you can buy for $20.00. Will separate wild seed from wheat in one operation, will separate the foul seeds, such as mustard, pigeon grass, etc., from flax on once going through the mill. It is a perfect cleaner of clover and timothy. Made of the very best material. We furnish with it one wire wheat hurdle, three sieves, wheat screen, wheat grader, corn and oat sieve and barley sieve. Capacity, 80 bushels per hour. **$9.87** is our special offer price. Order at once. Write for free Agricultural Implement Catalogue.

T. M. Roberts' Supply House, Minneapolis, Minn.



A PETERSON $1 TRIAL ELECTRIC BELT

Peterson Improved Electric Belt, 60-cell strength.

Gives more curative electricity than electric belts sold by others for $5 and more, and it restores Health and Vigor by nature's own remedy—Electricity. No expense for drugs, nor injury by its use. A home treatment. Will be sent prepaid to any address on receipt of **ONE DOLLAR** and this advertisement cut out and sent us.

**A Great Bargain.** We are testing the advertising value of the GLOBE. Use the belt two weeks and if not satisfactory return it and **we will return your dollar;** or, use it all you wish and return it at any time, if you so desire, as part payment in exchange for a **PETERSON IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELT,** which is **the best Electric Belt made, guaranteed for ten years, and will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Nervousness, Kidney Diseases, Impure Blood, Backache, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Piles, Catarrh, Lost Strength and Energy, Varicocele, Female Weakness** and many other ailments. Consult our doctor, it costs you nothing. All letters answered. Illustrated booklet free. Agents wanted. Address

PETERSON IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELT CO., 47 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS! All persons that have been defrauded by parties who have sold worthless Electric Belts under names similar to ours will favor us by sending us their names and address. The inventor and patentee of the original and genuine Peterson Electric Belt is president of this company and lives in Minneapolis.

PETERSON IMPROVED TRADE MARK ELECTRIC BELT CO.

See that our trademark is on the belt you buy.