The Cowardly Guard

[Original.]

When I was in Colorado away back in the sixties I one morning left Denver for the south. It was the day of road agents, and I confess I felt somewhat nervous. I was told by the Wells-Fargo people that the coach would be guarded by one of their men, Dick Steele, whom they considered worth half a dozen ordinary men. This satisfied me, for from the time I entered the state I had heard of the brave deeds of this same Dick Steele.

When we were about to start and Steele was pointed out to me I was surprised. He was a little fellow about five feet five inches, and I couldn't see how he could terrify even a single robber, and there were often several in the parties who robbed coaches. However, he had an eye which, like his name, was steel, and a cold looking steel at that, and I put him down for one of those men in whom nerve takes the place of muscle.

I made the trip out and back with Steele, and there was no occasion for the Wells-Fargo man to show his mettle. When I left Denver for Cheyenne to take the Union Pacific railroad for the east Steele was again the guard. This time when we were midway on our journey we heard the cry ahead, "Hold up your hands!" and the coach came to a stop. A man came and stood on one side of the coach, holding us all covered with a brace of revolvers, while two others on the other side opened the stage door, threw down the steps and called to us to alight. Steele was in the middle seat and next person to the open door. We all expected him to suddenly bristle with weapons and kill the two men before they knew what hurt them. Instead of that he tumbled out with his hands in the air as nimbly as a young fawn.

Seeing that we had no protection from this vaunted hero, we all got out and stood in line while the road agents relieved us of everything about us of any value. Evidently they had never seen Steele before, for they treated him just like the rest of us. I thought perhaps he might stoop and pull a pair of revolvers from his boots; but, although he had no especial watching, he did not make the slightest movement. When the robbers were through with us they ordered us back into the coach and told the driver to move on.

As soon as we were free from the robbers there was a great outburst against Steele. "You're a pretty guard!" "Where did you get your reputation for bravery?" "The biggest coward in the coach!" These were some of the protests that were hurled against the man of much reputation. His conduct in bearing them convinced every one that he was not only not brave, but unusually cowardly. He did not resent a single one of these insulting reproaches. Indeed, he did not seem to hear them, keeping his eye out the window looking at the ground we passed over and watching for something.

Presently the road made a turn, and the coach passed around it and behind a clump of trees. Steele flung open the coach door, jumped out, unstrapped a Winchester from under the boot and started back, stooping among some bushes so as not to be seen.

I am not a brave man, but I am a very curious one. Seized with a desire to see the rest of the story for myself, I alighted and went after the guard. We had gone about half a mile from the spot where we had been robbed, and a third of this distance was a depression in the ground. Taking position in this depression, I could see all I wanted to see. I saw Steele dodging along a short distance ahead of me, and about the same distance beyond him were the robbers dividing the swag they had taken from us. Then from out a clump of sagebrush I saw a puff of smoke, heard the crack of Steele's Winchester, and a robber fell. Before I could have counted five there were another puff and crack, and another robber fell. The third man had only time to look wildly about him when he, too, went down.

Then Steele advanced cautiously. As he approached one of the robbers raised himself on his elbow and was about to fire at Steele when the guard dropped him, this time for good. Steele went to the place where the bodies lay, gathered up their spoil, turned and came slowly back. When he came up to me I remarked to him that he had been very lucky to find the robbers engaged, and he replied that they usually divided the plunder at once, so that each man could shift for himself without losing his share.

I went back with the little man to the coach, which was standing where we had left it, and Steele asked each person to pick out his belongings, which he was not slow in doing.

Then followed an apology from every one who had rated the guard for his cowardice. Some of those who had been most abusive looked a bit terror stricken, thinking that they might be called to account. But Steele paid no more attention to the apologies than he had paid to the abuse, merely remarking that a man who blustered up against another man's gun when the muzzle was toward him was a fool.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays Itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50c and $1.00. Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by C. H. Kendrick & Co., Barre, Vt.

BROWN GAVE HER AN AUTO

Says Edna Wallace Hopper of A. O. Brown

NOT MUCH OF A GIFT EITHER

She Doesn't Think That It Is Anybody's Business What He Gives Her, and They Are to Be Married, Anyhow.

New York, Sept. 30.—"It's nobody's business what present Mr. Brown gives me," says Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, in speaking of the $7,000 auto which was presented her by her fiance, A. O. Brown, head of the brokerage firm whose financial methods are now the subject of a searching probe by Receiver Littlefield and the federal bankruptcy commission.

Brown and the other four members of the firm are now under criminal charge of larceny, preferred by Mrs. Ellen S. Abernethy. They have been "mugged" and measured for the "Rogues' Gallery," and are awaiting trial under the larceny charge, in addition to having their bankruptcy case handled by the federal courts.

Admission was wrung from A. O. Brown the senior partner, yesterday, that he had given the automobile to Miss Hopper.

"What became of the $7,000 auto you bought last March?" asked Receiver Littlefield.

"I gave it away last March."

"To whom?"

"Miss Hopper."

The "Miss Hopper" evasively alluded to by Brown is Miss Edna Wallace Hopper. The actress admits it herself. She is engaged to Brown.

"The failure of Mr. Brown's firm will not affect our wedding plans," she says. "I am engaged to marry Mr. Brown, but the wedding date has noe been set yet. I did get a $7,000 auto from him. I still have it. And it is nobody's business what presents Mr. Brown makes me."

"I do not see anything remarkable in a gentleman giving a lady a motor-car. It was perfectly natural for him to do so."

The creditors of the defunct brokerage firm and its receiver who are trying to find out what became of the firm's cash can take the declaration of Miss Hopper that she "still has the auto" for what comfort they can extract from it.

The hearing also brought out further auto-giving habits that the members of the firm had. Edward F. Buchanan of the firm admitted he had given a car to George R. Hunt, jr.

This was brought out during questions from the receiver about a $5,000 note of Hunt's that Buchanan had. The receiver was trying to find out if that note couldn't be collected, so that the creditors of the firm could benefit by it.

"Mr. Hunt declares," said the receiver "That he does not owe you anything that you told him the note was satisfied and that you gave him an automobile the next day."

"No," said Buchanan, "the note was never paid."

"Never satisfied by services rendered?" asked Receiver Littlefield.

"No."

"How about the automobile?" asked the receiver.

"Oh," replied Buchanan carelessly, "I had an automobile and Hunt liked it and I said to him: 'Just take it along.'"

Lewis Ginter Young, the youngest members of the firm, was trying to explain about $120,000 worth of American Tobacco bonds which his mother lent Brown the day of the failure of the firm. Young's answers did not satisfy Attorney Hays, the receiver's counsel, and Hays remarked that he thought the witness was prevaricating.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the defense, didn't like Hays' words, and said:

"I object to this sort of comment. The prisoner——"

Then he stopped in some confusion in having alluded to his client in such tactless manner, while every one in the room laughed, except the four defendants present.

KIMBALL ACADEMY GETS $50,000.

Will of John F. Kilton, Boston Lawyer, Makes Liberal Provision.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Eventually the sum of $50,000 will go to the Kimball Union academy of Meriden, N. H., through the operation of John F. Kilton, who died on August 9.

By the terms of his will the income of his $50,000 estate is given to the deceased's sister, Mrs. Charles D. White, during her lifetime. She is now eighty years of age. At her death the entire estate goes to the academy. In the will provision was made for giving the fund to Dartmouth college in case the school ceased to exist before the testator's death.

Dr. Kilton was a lawyer in Boston for more than forty ears. The Kimball Union academy is one of the oldest institutions of learning in New England. Hon. Henry Wardwell of Salem is named as executor and trustee under the will.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Ohio State Committee Can't Locate a Certain Mr. Haskell.

Columbus, O., Sept. 30.—There is every indication that Charles N. Haskell, governor of Oklahoma, erstwhile treasurer of the Democratic national committee, will not make that long heralded and much talked of trip to Ohio to stump the state in the interests of William Jennings Bryan. Democratic state headquarters in Columbus "doesn't know" whether Mr. Haskell is to speak in Ohio or not.

In short, Mr. Haskell is lost, lost somewhere between the Democratic national committee and the Democratic state committee of Ohio and state headquarters say they are not making any effort to find him.

A SURPRISED MINISTER.

Hyomei Cured Bronchial Catarrh After He Had Given Up in Despair.

"For many years I have been a sufferer from bronchial catarrh, and had despair of anything like a cure. Judge of my pleasant surprise when I first used Hyomei, which brought complete relief. Hyomei has been a veritable godsend."—Rev. Charles Hartley, Sardinia, Ohio.

There are many readers of the Times who are suffering from catarrh, either nasal or bronchial. Many of these despair of ever being cured. They have soaked their stomachs with nostrums until they are disgusted with all medicines, and are now traveling their miserable way, allowing the devilish germs of catarrh to sap them of their health, energy and vitality.

But let us reason together. Rickert & Wells, the druggists, have a guaranteed remedy for catarrh, colds, coughs, bronchitis, croup, and all inflammatory diseases of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes. The name of this remarkable remedy is Hyomei and if it doesn't cure the Red Cross Pharmacy will give you your money back.

Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me) is medicated air; you just breathe it through the inhaler over the inflamed and germ ridden membrane, and its soothing antiseptic properties will allay the inflammation, destroy the germs and restore the entire respiratory tract to its normal conditions.

A complete Hyomei outfit, including a hard rubber inhaler, costs but $1.00, and an extra bottle of Hyomei, if afterwards needed, costs but 50 cents. See the Red Cross Pharmacy about it today.

VERMONT LEADS.

In Production of Marble, with 58.65 Per Cent.

The marble output of the United States in 1907, including building and monumental stone, marble for interior work, and rough stone used for other purposes, was valued at $7,837,685, as against $7,582,938 in 1906, a gain for the letter year of $254,747. The various uses of this output in the last two years are shown in the following table:

Value and Distribution of Marble Product, 1906-7.

Use.	1906.	1907.
Sold by producers in rough state	$1,795,169	$1,697,891
Dressed for building	1,559,925	1,905,145
Ornamental purposes	44,523	25,050
Dressed for monumental work	2,214,872	2,044,000
Interior decoration in buildings	1,722,445	1,900,952
Other uses	246,004	264,647
	7,582,938	7,837,685

Rank of the Producing States.

The commercial output of marble in the United States comes from Vermont, New York, Georgia, Tennessee, Massachusetts, California, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, Alska, Oklahoma, Kentucky, New Mexico, Uth, Washington, and Idaho, named in order of value of output.

Vermont, in 1907, produced 58.65 per cent. of the marble output of the country. The production in this state was valued at $4,596,724, representing about 1,450,000 cubic feet; in 1906 the value of the production was $4,576,913, or 60.36 per cent. of the total, and represented an output of 1,400,000 cubic feet. Vermont marble is used largely not only for outside building and monumental work, but also for interior decorations, for electric work, mosaic work, etc., and is sold by the producers principally as dressed stone.

Georgia, which ranked second in 1906, ranked third in 1907, with an output valued at $864,757, as against $919,356 in 1906—a decrease in value in the latter year of $54,599. In 1906 the product was about 875,000 cubic feet and in 1907 about 807,000 cubic feet. Most of the marble from this state is sold rough by the quarrymen to the manufacturers. The demand for building marble was reported as very light after the first of September, and the output remained practically the same as in 1906.

New York became second in 1907, with an output valued at $911,951, as compared with $557,954 in 1906—an increase of $353,997 in the latter year.

Of the other marble-producing states, Alabama, Alaska, California, New Mexico, Tennesee and Utah, increased the value of their output; Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, Pennsylvania and Wyoming showed a decrease.

Alabama marble, which has recently entered the market, has found favor both as a building and monumental stone. The Kentucky output was "onyx" marble from Cave City, Baren county. The Idaho output was very small, and was used only locally for building and for burning into lime.

Development work and installation of machinery was reported on marble and onyx property in Gunnison county, Colo., but no commercial output has resulted. Development work was also done on deposits of marble in Nevada, and production will probably be reported in 1908.

A statistical report on the stone industry in the United States in 1907, prepared by A. T. Coons, of the United States geological survey, is being published by the survey as an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1907." Copies of this report, which will soon be ready for distribution, may be obtained by applying to the director of the survey at Washington, D. C.

A Confession.

Oft has I felt the pangs of Cupid's dart
When Gwen's sweet accents thrilled me to the core,
Or when with Aileen I have lingered o'er
Some fond farewell until a rather tart
Reminder from her mother scared my heart.
What vows of constancy to Dot I swore!
And yet in those dear memories of yore,
Elsa, thou hast a place, distinct, apart.
Was it, you ask, a case of "loved and lost"?
Did she, so delicately gowned and gloved,
Spurn my rough hand and curtly bid me go?
Is that the explanation? Heavens, no;
'Tis this: of all my flames thou, Elsa, wast
The only girl I never really loved!

—Punch.

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Pork Prices Are Holding Firm To-day

EGGS ARE IN GOOD DEMAND

Butter Prices Remain Firm—The Drouth Has Apparently Affected the Produce Market in Boston.

Barre, Vt., Sept. 30, 1908.

Pork prices hold firm. Eggs are in good demand. Butter prices firm. Wholesaleq uotations are:

Dressed pork—9½@10c.
Dressed veals—8½@9c.
Lambs—10½@11½c.
Fowls—14c.
Chickens—17c.
Fresh eggs—25@26c.
Butter—Creamery firm at 27c; fancy dairy, 26@27c.
Potatoes—60@66c per bushel.
Winter squash—1@1½c per pound.

IN RICKER'S MARKET.

Quotations and Receipts for the Week Given To-day.

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 30.—Ricker's market reports the following receipts for the week ending September 28:

Poultry—3,000 pounds, 8@10c.
Lambs—800, 2@4½c.
Hogs—400, 5@6½c.
Cattle—200, 2@4c.
Calves—350, 2@6c.
Milch cows—$20@$40.

IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Drouth Has Had an Effect on the Produce Market.

Boston, Sept. 30.—The only important development since Saturday bearing on the market for dairy products is the facts that the drouth which has prevailed all over the country for the past four weeks has been relieved by fairly general rains. Whether the rains have come in time to do any good is a question that time alone will answer. The drouth is reported to have seriously reduced the production of cheese in northern New York, while an advance of a cent a pound in butter at Canton, N. Y., would seem to indicate that the dry weather has had a similar effect upon the make of butter in that section of the country. To add to the troubles of the manufacturers of butter and cheese arising from the protracted period of dry weather, grain and feeds have been very high, and even the present range of prices at distributing markets is not very profitable for the manufacturers. Poultry men, finding the cost of feeds increasing instead of declining, are inclined to reduce their flocks, with the result that the supply of eggs is much smaller than usual at this time of the year.

Locally there is no change in conditions. Fine table butter finds a ready sale, and in thel ack of supplies recent prices are easily maintained. There is a full supply of the lower grades, however, and as the demand for such stock is slow prices are only steady. There is a fairly good demand for cheese, with holders inclined to advance quotations in response to the advices from the producing sections. Fancy, fresh laid eggs keep closely sold up and firm.

Quotations follow:

Butter—Fancy northern creamery, tubs 27@28c, boxes and prints 28½@29c, western ash tubs 26@26½c, fair to good creamery 23@25c, fancy dairy 25c.

Cheese—New York twins, fancy 14c, fair to good 13¼@13½, Vermont twins, fancy 13½c, fair to good 12½@13c.

Eggs—Fancy hennery 34@35c, choice eastern 29@30c, fresh western 26@27c, storage, April extras 22½@23c, May 22½c.

Farm Notes.

The following synopsi of a pear spraying experiment of the Vermont experiment station is a testimonial to the use of the spraying-machine on pears: "All the sprayed trees (of the previous year) were easily recognized by the cleaner and brighter color of the bark. The buds started earlier and more vigorously. Trees were sprayed four or five times, with results as follows: Ninety-nine per cent. perfect scab-tree fruit; only one scabby pear in six barrels where trees were sprayed five times, and but four in two barrels where the trees were sprayed four times. Practically every pear on unsprayed trees was scabby, 19 per cent. worthless for marketing and 81 per cent. inferior to the sprayed fruit. The sprayed pears were valued in New York at $2.25, the best of the unsprayed fruit at $1.75 a barrel."

Strawberries should go into winter quarters entirely free from weeds, as cultivation should not be resumed till after fruit harvest the following season. Many strawberry plants are smothered through covering too early in the fall. A very high covering may be given them about October 25, but the main blanket, which should be from 10 to 12 inches thick, should not be placed until the ground is frozen hard enough to hold up a team. In locations where moisture conditions warrant, it is customary to set out strawberries in the fall, though this practice has not proved satisfactory in the Northwest. Ground that after manuring was devoted to some hoed crop should be designed for next year's strawberry field.

The co-operative farm associations which have proved so successful in Rhode Island and have gone into the business of buying fertilizers for the farmers and gardeners. The light soil of Rhode Island requires liberal use of fertilizers to produce crops, and many use from 1,800 to 3,000 pounds to the acre for the production of such crops as potatoes, asparagus, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts. Two of the co-operative societies buy about 6,000 tons of chemicals, which are mixed to order. A popular mixture is 5 per cent. nitrogen, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 8 per cent potash. They use nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, acid phosphate and sulphate of potash.

A dairyman who has had good results with home treatment of ailing cows recommends the following when a cow refuses to eat and shows some digestive troubles. It is in the nature of a purgative tonic. First, he gies a pint of raw linseed oil, then follows with two ounces of a mixture composed of tincture of opium, tincture of ginger, tincture of rhubarb, two ounces of each, and one ounce tincture of capsicon. This dose is given in a pint of lime water three times a day.

Energy is well-nourished muscles plus well-nourished nerves.

Uneeda Biscuit

are the greatest energy-makers of all the wheat foods.

5¢ *In dust tight, moisture proof packages. Never sold in bulk.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Assistant to Haskell Quits.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 30.—John B. Doelin, appointed assistant by Governor Haskell when the governor was made treasurer of the Democratic national committee, has resigned and returned from Chicago to his home in Oklahoma.

BRYAN'S COURTESY TO TAFT.

Nebraskan Has His Pictures Removed While His Opponent is in Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 30.—William J. Bryan has asked the Democrats of Lincoln to remove the lithographs of himself from store and residence windows during the visit of W. H. Taft to Lincoln Wednesday. The telegram follows:

C. W. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:

Please ask the Democrats of Lincoln to take my pictures down while Mr. Taft is in town. Have them show him every possible courtesy.

(Signed) W. J. Bryan.

SCENE FROM "THE WOLF," AT BARRE OPERA HOUSE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1908.

THE WELCOME RAIN.

New England Needs More, However, for Forest Fire Extinguishment.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Three quarters of an inch of rain on an average fell in New England up to eight a. m. yesterday, ranging from .28 of an inch at Nantucket to 1.70 inches in Greenville, Me. In many places it was the first moisture, with the exception of heavy dews, that had fallen for six weeks, but the relief will be scarcely more than temporary unless more follows soon. In southern New England the rain did scarcely more than lay the dust and very few of the brooks and none of the wells were effected. In the northern part, however, which was nearer the storm center, as the disturbance swept down the St. Lawrence valley, the fall was heavier and the moisture gave the undergrowth a good wetting, which stopped the forest fires, for a few days at least.

In this city the rainfall up to eight a. m. amounted to .60 of an inch, making .68 so far for the month. The deficiency taking in these figures amounted, according to the weather bureau, to 2.42 inches forth month and 8.88 inches since the first of the year. This deficiency, however, is not exceptional, especially at this time of the year, and with two months before the rivers and streams are closed, there will be a good chance to make up a part of it.

The rainfall at the weather bureau stations in New England at eight a. m. yesterday was as follows:

Greenville, Me., 1.70; Hartford, 1.10; Burlington, .64; Boston, .60; Portland, .58; Concord, .42; Northfield, Vt., .36; Nantucket .28.

COUNTING THE LOSS.

Effect of Fog on Canadian Transportation Lines.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 30.—The rain has either quenched or greatly subdued the forest fires in this section of the country, and yesterday for the first time in many days the atmosphere was entirely free from fog and smoke. Steamships and river boats on the St. Lawrence are running as usual, but they are far behind their schedules and agents are now figuring out how much the weather has cost them in freight and passenger traffic.

It is estimated that conditions on the St. Lawrence route have diverted at least a million bushels of grain from Montreal to Buffalo. This is but a small part of the total loss, irrespective of what the farmer and the lumber interests have suffered throughout Quebec.

THE PROPER GOLF COURSE.

English Champion Tells What Links Should Be.

One of the most interesting contributions on how to lay out a golf course is offered by James Braid, Great Britain's open champion. Braid contends that a course should have four sort, holes, two for an iron or mashie, one for a cleek, and one for a full drive; also two very long holes. The others should vary; two full-shot holes, predominating. He does not favor cross-bunkers to any great extent, but believes in the "bottle-neck" system of guarding the greens so as to make the approach narrow. In his opinion, the total length of a course should be between 6,000 and 6,400 yards.

The champion is also particular about the arrangement of the holes. The first two, in his opinion, should be of such a nature as to permit players to put quickly away without congestion and he also asks that the three last holes be a severe test. The logic of this contention has long been admitted by all thinking golfers. So many matches are settled at the latter end of the course that it is unquestionably preferable to have these holes of a character calculated to bring out the best golf the the player's command. Braid believes in variety of holes, ewll-guarded putting greens, alternative methods of playing a hole. He sets forth the length of the holes, the order of their arrangement, and the chief point, quality or character of each, something as follows:—

(1) 360 yards. Fairly long, not too difficult to get the players away quickly.

(2) 390 yards. Same object, though slightly more difficult, two good shots being necessary. Rolling ground is preferred.

(3) 380 yards. To complete the object of getting the players away. This hole should be extremely difficult, and the green well guarded.

(4) 190 yards. A rest after the hard work. Intended to be a full shot for a good player. eLngth may be increased up to 210 yards.

(5) 320 yards. Iron play and very difficult.

(6) 500 yards. Test of wooden club play.

(7) 120 yards. Rest after the long walk and change from hard hitting. Test of delicacy and accuracy.

(8) 400 yards. A good two-shot hole.

(9) 429 yards. Another good twe-shot hole to finish the outward journey. Length to turn, 3,080 yards.

(10) 340 yards. Within two shots. To be a difficult hole with a very trying second shot.

(11) 410 yards. Two fine shots. Three required to get home in case of the slightest mistake.

(12) 130 yards. Difficult mashie, or iron. Rest and change.

((13) yards. Two good shots, but not so very exacting.

(14) 520 yards. Long hole in. Counterpart of sixth; difficult near the green.

(15) 180 yards. A severely testing one-shot hole.

(16, 17 and 18) 390 yards, 420 yards, and 400 yards respectively. Hard finish, seconds to be difficult. Total length in, 3,160 yards. Total length, 6,240 yards.

Neither Qualified.

Bernard Robbins, head of the legal department of New York's court of tears—this charity helps the poor to adjust their marital troubles without going to the expense of lawsuits—said the other day:

Such work as mine makes you, if you are not careful, pessimistic about marriage, so that you find yourself telling over and over again the story about St. Peter and the widower.

"What? You don't know the story? Well, it seems that two souls approached St. Peter side by side, and the younger was repulsed sternly by the saint on the ground that since he had never been married he had never known suffering.

"The older man advanced with glad confidence. He stated that he had been married twice.

"But he, too, the saint repulsed, saying, 'This is no place for fools.'"—Kansas Cityq Journal.

Changing His Order.

"Has your order been taken?" asked one of the waiters.

"Yes," said Mr. Welbroke, "fifteen minutes ago. If it isn't too late, though, I'd like to change it."

"To change your order, sir?"

"Yes, if you don't mind, I'll change it to an entreaty."—Chicago Tribune.