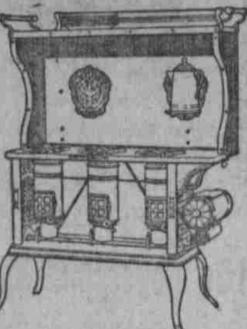


USE A NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

Because it's clean. Because it's economical. Because it saves time. Because it gives best cooking results. Because its flame can be regulated instantly. Because it will not over-heat your kitchen. Because it is better than the coal or wood stove. Because it's the only oil stove made with a useful Cabinet Top like the modern steel range.



For other reasons see stove at your dealer's, or write our nearest agency. Made in three sizes. Sold with or without Cabinet Top.



The Rayo Lamp cannot be equaled for its bright and steady light, simple construction and absolute safety. Equipped with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickelled. An ornament to any room, whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Write to our nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

A Veteran's Armor

By LAURENCE FOSTER CHURCH. (Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

Here is a story I rescued from some old family papers that had not been overhauled in half a century. I have reconstructed it from its original letter form, preserving the first person in which it was written:

I came to New Orleans in 1845 from France. I was sitting one evening, soon after my arrival, in a cafe when an elderly man, about fifty-five I think, stepped up to me and with a broad southern accent said, "You are M. Desmoules of Paris, I believe, sub."

"I am and at your service, monsieur." "I am a stranger in the city, sub. I am a planter from the interior of the state. I desire the services of some one familiar with the code duello and have been told that you have officiated on several occasions at meetings among gentlemen. If it would not be too much to ask, sub, I would like you to act for me in an affair of honor, sub."

"He was a typical Louisiana planter of the period, but without having a soldierly bearing, tall, erect and with grizzly gray hair. "I shall be happy to serve you, monsieur. But I should like to know something about the case."

"Certainly, sub. My opponent declared publicly that General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans used cotton bales for breastworks. I told him that he was mistaken. He persisted. I gave him the lie. He challenged me."

"I was surprised. I had not then learned of the various methods among gentlemen in vogue in the city of picking a quarrel which was based on another cause. "Were you right?" I asked.

"Certainly, sub! I was present at the battle, sub." "And who is your opponent?" "Camille Trudeau, sub."

"Camille Trudeau! Is he here? Why, my dear sir, he has been out twenty times and always killed or winged his man." "So I have heard, sub."

After a failure to induce Captain St. Leger—the name he gave me—to find a way out of the difficulty, I consented to act for him. His opponent's second informed me that his principal, who was twenty-five years younger than St. Leger, would not hit the captain if he could possibly help it. St. Leger, as the challenged party, selected pistols and a ground under the love a few miles north of the city. We proceeded thither at daybreak the next morning. I noticed that the captain stepped from his carriage gingerly and walked on to the ground with a slight limp. There also seemed to be something wrong with his left arm.

We placed the contestants thirty paces apart. The captain told me that he was a poor shot and named the distance himself. They fired at the drop of a hat. Trudeau was unharmed. St. Leger received a ball in the leg that nearly knocked him over. But he maintained his balance and awaited the signal for another round. Trudeau

looked surprised. He had aimed at the captain's leg just below the knee and knew that he had placed his bullet there. Such a stroke should be sufficient to put any man out of the fight. We endeavored to induce the old man to withdraw, but he would not hear of it.

Just before the next signal I saw Trudeau looking at his opponent's right arm, as if he intended to shatter it. I was not surprised that he changed his intention, for he could not carry it out without killing his man. When the shots rang out Trudeau was still unharmed. St. Leger's left arm swayed and then hung limp. He stood as steady as ever.

Trudeau turned pale. Was he to continue to put holes in his adversary's members without any perceptible injury? I confess I was puzzled. Trudeau appeared to be rattled. The captain's shots had been drawing closer to him, and this doubtless had an effect upon his nerve.

St. Leger insisted on another round. When their hands were raised for the next shot I thought I noticed a slight tremor at the muzzle of Trudeau's pistol. The captain's face was a study. It showed plainly that this time he was determined to kill his opponent and showed, further, great confidence in his ability to do so. I believe Trudeau considered that his own life depended on taking his opponent's. But his nerve had gone, and he looked anxious. The captain stood straight as a ramrod on his wounded leg, which he had not permitted the surgeon to examine and on which no blood was visible. I looked to see it oozing from under his pantaloons where they were strapped over his boot, but looked in vain.

At the next fire Trudeau's bullet knocked St. Leger's pistol out of his hand, glanced and buried itself in a tree. Trudeau fell with a ho! in the center of his forehead. The others present, except myself, ran to Trudeau, I started for St. Leger, but was surprised to see him walk to the carriage with no more impetuosity than his usual limp. He told me to get in, and we drove away.

"Your leg, captain, and your arm!" I exclaimed. "What about them?" "The wounds." "I lost my right leg and my left arm at the battle of New Orleans, sub." Trudeau had been firing into wood. It cost him his life. I learned afterward that when Trudeau had first come from Paris he had selected Captain St. Leger's only son for a target on which to make a display of his skill.

A Wonder. "They say Plubdub's youngest boy is quite a prodigy." "Yes; he can name all the vice-presidents of the United States."—Puck.

Same Old Advice. Already told the doctor man 'O'erhaul the medic annals. He says it is too soon to plan To sild your winter flannels. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Sad Dog. Bull Terrier—Dad's dead, eh? Leave you anything? Fat Pug—Yes; I inherited his pants. —New York Life.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience—a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is returned as secretly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce, and they would shrink from telling their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them. Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases. It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some suspicious medicinal dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.



STAND PATTERS DISTURBED

Many Are Hearing from Their Constituents

SOME ARE THREATENED

With Defeat for Renomination—House Committee Strong for High Protection—Real Test Will Come on Report from Conference.

Washington, May 8.—The stand-patters are somewhat concerned over reports coming to them that the Republican membership of the House is restless under what may be called the "back fire" on the tariff. The House membership of the conference committee will be a body of men on which the high protectionists can depend, for with the exception of Representative McCall of Massachusetts there will not be a downward revisionist on the committee. It is to the final vote in the House—the vote on concurring in a conference committee bill—that the stand-patters are looking with some anxiety. Republican representatives who went home after the Payne bill had passed the House are returning to town much distressed over the situation. Some of them are threatened with defeat for renomination if they support the Aldrich programme. So far no organized effort to pledge Republican votes against such a bill as the Senate is demanding has been made, but there are plenty of manifestations indicative of such an effort in the near future.

UNVEIL LONGFELLOW STATUE.

Nations of The Earth Join in The Exercises.

Washington, May 8.—The nations of the earth through their diplomatic representatives yesterday joined with America in paying tribute to the memory of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, when a statue to "America's most popular poet" was unveiled with imposing ceremonies at the national capitol.

Assembled to honor the memory of the poet in addition to the members of the diplomatic corps were Attorney General Wickersham, the personal representative of President Taft; men distinguished in letters and man-of-the-people of Longfellow. Yesterday's dedicatory exercises were the culmination of years of arduous labor, and representing the contributions of thousands from all parts of the land. The initial steps towards securing the statue to Longfellow were taken about twenty years ago by the formation of the Longfellow National Memorial association.

The splendid bronze statue is located in a park at the intersection of Connecticut avenue and M street, Northwest. It represents the poet, with a book in hand, is placed upon a block of Rosendale granite, brought from Sweden and carved in Scotland. A feature of the exercises was that the youngest grandchild of the poet, Miss Erica Thorpe, of Cambridge, Mass., pulled the silken cord which unveiled the statue.

Absolute cleanliness and purity are two strong points in favor of "Salada" Tea. It is prepared entirely by machinery, and never touched by human hands save in the picking. Ask your grocer for a 10c trial packet.

JAILED AND FINED.

American Promoter Sentenced in Paris.

Paris, May 8.—Charles Woods Gammon was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

Gammon, who is from Sacramento, Cal., has been conducting for some time a bank at 4 Rue Sainte Anne and has been the leading spirit in the American Exploitation company. The company was supposed to own valuable mines in the western States of America and Mr. Gammon's chief occupation was selling stocks in them to Frenchmen, Spaniards and Portuguese. He was arrested on June 3 last on charges alleging swindles to the amount of \$200,000. He was released on bail pending trial and complained to the American Embassy in Paris and telegraphed to President Roosevelt that he was the victim of a conspiracy.

Be Prepared for Emergencies. When a cold comes to you—or in your family—or a sudden chill—if you let it alone you are making recovery hard. A teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Kidney and Bladder Remedy will do the trick to save later and greater trouble. This old reliable family remedy sells by millions of bottles annually. 50c. (the new size) and 30c.

UNCLE JOE IS 73.

Speaker Is Bright and Chipper on His Birthday.

Washington, May 8.—Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives, sometimes called "Uncle Joe" and by some of his colleagues known as the "Iron Duke of America," was 73 years old yesterday. The speaker's years do not bear heavily upon him, and he was as bright and chipper as ever today. He received many congratulations on his birthday. Joseph Garvey Cannon was born at Guilford, N. C., on May 7, 1836, but at a comparatively tender age he removed to Illinois, where he was duly admitted to the bar, and was elected state's attorney in Vermillion county, an office which he held from 1861 to 1865. He was elected to Congress in 1873, and has served continuously, except for a single term of two years, when he was defeated for re-election.

BALL PLAYER KILLED.

Struck by Lightning in the Midst of Game.

Ottawa, Ont., May 8.—At Woodstock, Ont., while playing football, James Merigold was struck by lightning and killed instantly. Edgar Knight was knocked unconscious and seriously injured, and others had narrow escapes.

TRUIE'S ELIXIR

Greatest family remedy for young and old—in use 58 years. It's the best intestinal antiseptic known. Relieves indigestion, Sour Stomach, Biliousness and Constipation. Expels worms.

ABDUL HAS A FORTUNE HERE

Big Deposits Made in United States Banks

BY THE DEPOSED SULTAN

Stocks Taking in Palace—Parliament's Investigators Learn He Has \$10,000,000 Also in German Banks—Government May Get It.

Constantinople, May 8.—The parliamentary commission which is taking an inventory of the contents of the imperial palace at Yildiz, the residence of the deposed sultan, has learned that Abdul Hamid deposited, during recent months, considerable sums of money in New York banks, through a confidential agent. The amounts thus sent to America and the names of the institutions holding them are, however, strictly withheld.

It appears that Abdul Hamid has in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 in German banks. An examination of the accounts of the deposed sultan indicates that his confidence in French banks diminished several years ago, then passed successively to Great Britain and Germany, and was recently beginning to be reposed in American houses. It is uncertain what steps, if any, the present government will take to possess itself of the foreign deposits of Abdul Hamid.

Mehemed V. drove yesterday to the Mosque of the Dolma-Baghate Palace for the customary ceremony of saying his prayers. After his devotion he drove to Mieslak, his summer residence, a mile outside the city.

Latakia, Asia Minor, Sunday, April 25, via Constantinople, May 8.—That the casualty list at Kessab was not greater is due to the fact that many women and children left the town the night before its destruction and found refuge in the surrounding mountains of the Caladran Valley. The men of Kessab remained behind to fight it out with the Turks, who were then gathering for the attack. The fighting began at daylight of April 22.

Farties of women, some of them carrying babies, were moving up the valley when they heard the first firing. Two or three hours later they could see the glow of the burning houses of Kessab. The Turkish assailants divided into two bands. One entered the town and the other pursued the women on toward the French armored car Victor Hugo, at Mersin, dated April 24, while fully confirming the horror of the recent massacre, says that the previous attitude of the Armenian population undoubtedly was provocative.

The writer declares that after the proclamation of the Turkish constitution in July of last year the Armenians became insolent and quarrelsome. They boasted openly of their separatist intentions and of their purpose of re-establishing the Armenian kingdom. At Armenian theatres plays were produced flouting the Turks.

DETECTIVE'S STORY UNTRUE.

Finching of The Wisconsin Senate Committee.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—"Untrue and without foundation" was the decision arrived at early yesterday by the Senate investigation committee sent here to look into the story testified to by Frank T. Wagner charging Assemblyman Farrell, Town and Ramsey with having been bribed by J. H. Pendergrew through M. J. Regan. Investigation of room 153 at the Plankinton hotel disclosed that there is no room between it and adjoining rooms, thus knocking the foundation out of Wagner's story that he peeped through the transom and saw Matt J. Regan of Milwaukee give the assemblymen packages of money.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouard's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Itch, Sore Throat, and every blemish on the face, neck, and throat. It is the best of all skin treatments. It is so simple you can use it yourself. It is so pure you can use it on the most sensitive skin. It is so cheap you can use it every day. It is so good you will use it every day. It is so simple you can use it yourself. It is so pure you can use it on the most sensitive skin. It is so cheap you can use it every day. It is so good you will use it every day.



Get your "Gouard's Cream" on the lowest terms. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Write to Dr. T. Felix Gouard, 27 Grand Street, New York.

Doctor's Daughters Talk on the Stomach

The stomach and digestive organs are many times the cause of some disease which might have been prevented if these organs had performed their natural functions, and the great variety of symptoms which arise from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, cause many people to think that they have some awful disease. The consequence of which is, that they do nothing for their stomach, but doctor for some other trouble. A poor, empty stomach and liver will cause headache, backache, nervous troubles, distress after eating, bloating, sour stomach, heart pressure, insomnia, loss of flesh, constipation and many other disagreeable feelings. If you are a sufferer of any trouble and your stomach or liver is out of order correct these troubles first, get the benefit of the food you eat, and your other troubles will many times correct themselves. Stomach-Rite, the combined stomach and liver remedy has an unequalled record of many remarkable cures to its credit, and when you get a stomach remedy, get the best, a remedy that gives results, not promises, that's Stomach-Rite. One 50 cent box will quickly convince you of the true worth of this medicine. There is nothing just as good, insist on Stomach-Rite.

Very truly yours, Doctor's Daughters

For Sale by Red Cross Pharmacy, Barre, Vt.

"BREX RABBIT."

Indians, Not Negroes, Originated This Famous Beastie.

Chicago, May 8.—The tales of "O' Brex Rabbit" and "O' Brex Fox" and other folklore yarns made famous by Joel Chandler Harris, and supposed to have originated with the negroes of the South, in reality were handed down from the stories told by the Indians, according to George A. Dorsey, curator of anthropology at the Field museum.

Dr. Dorsey made public his theories regarding folklore stories at a meeting of the Illinois Woman's Press association in Fullerton hall, Art institute. He was down on the program to speak on "The Indian as a Reporter and Publisher." Never having been acquainted with any Indian reporters or publishers, Dr. Dorsey announced that he would speak about the literature of the Indians.

In the first place, he said, he wished to explode the idea that most of Joel Chandler Harris's stories originated with the negroes. Many of the stories told in the negro dialect, he declared, should in reality be accredited to the American Indian. "As a matter of fact," asserted Dr. Dorsey, "the oldest and best known of our folklore tales can be traced back directly to the Indian. 'O' Brex Rabbit' and 'O' Brex Fox' were essentially stories typical of the negro of the South, but the same stories, ethnologists know, were told by the Indians many years before the negro came to this country or heard of the English language."

INDICTED FOR SUGAR FRAUD.

The Superintendent of The Docks in New York.

New York, May 8.—Indictments for conspiracy were found by the federal grand jury here yesterday against Oliver Spitzer, who was superintendent of the docks of the American Sugar Refining company in Brooklyn, and six other employees of the company, alleged to have been implicated in the sugar underweighing fraud, charged by the government in its recent suit against the sugar company.

The indictments charge that the men conspired to commit an offense against the United States by securing underweighing of imported sugar. Besides Spitzer, the men indicted are Thomas Kehoe, the company's checker, also under indictment on another charge in connection with the case; Jean M. Volker, Edward A. Joyce, J. R. Coyle, J. M. Halligan and Paul J. Bannock. All of these men were employees on the company's docks where the underweighing was alleged to have been accomplished by means of fraudulent devices attached to the scales. All the indicted men appeared before Judge Holt in the United States circuit court, and pleaded not guilty. Spitzer furnished the bail of \$5,000 demanded, and the others \$2,500 each, pending the calling of other cases for trial on May 12.

CHALLENGES WIFE.

Don Juan Grows Weary of Her Reproaches.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 8.—Because his wife reproached him for wasting his time, Juan Rivert has published a challenge to her to fight a duel. He spends his time, it is said, reading romantic novels, and has challenged several persons to duels on the slightest pretext.

E Pluribus Unum.

Her fingers toyed with the fringe of her mantle. "No," she answered, "I fear I cannot center my affections upon any one man." A smile played about his thin lips. "In the light of modern progress," he exclaimed, "I cannot ask it. I now have the honor to inform you that a syndicate is backing me."—Independent.

WAR ON WITH GOVERNMENT

Postal Employes Form a Syndicate

FRENCH LABOR TROUBLES

Public Sympathy and the Law Seem to Be Against Them—Report That Federation of Labor Is Concerned.

Paris, May 8.—The Congress of Railroad Men at a secret session held yesterday decided to submit the question of a general strike to a referendum, and appointed a permanent strike committee.

Despatches received here from Harve, Lyons, and other cities say that the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone Employes' association has voted in principle for a general strike.

The postman's syndicate yesterday refused to give any further communications to the press. Like the government they have decided to keep their plans secret. Seven of the suspended post men will be summoned before the council of discipline tomorrow and charged with attacking the government and parliament as public meetings and advocating an anti-patriotic propaganda of affiliation with the general federation of labor.

Both public sympathy and the law seem to be clearly against the Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Employes' association, which yesterday threw down the gauntlet to the government by transforming itself into a syndicate, or union, under the laws of 1884. This action was calculated to give the association the right to strike against its employer, the state.

Evidence accumulates today that the formation of this union yesterday was only the first step in a far-reaching plan of the general federation of labor to place the entire machinery of the government at its mercy.

The law of 1884 limits unions to professions and trades engaged in "competitive industry."

NO TERROR TO BATTLESHIPS.

Aerial Warships Can Be Shot to Pieces.

New Orleans, May 8.—Capt. John C. Fremont of the U. S. battleship Mississippi, now in New Orleans harbor, is not a believer in the theory that the battleship will be relegated to the rear by the adoption of aerial navigation. In discussing the matter he said: "Did you ever try to drop a marble from the second story of a building into a hat on the ground? Well, that is just about as easy to do as it is to drop a lyddite shell from an airship upon a battleship or a dreadnaught. The current of the air will cause the shell to fall in some other place than designated, invariably."

"There is nothing of sufficient carrying power yet to bring about the navigation of the air by any sort of a ship that will carry a gun or instrument which would direct the fire accurately of downward projectile. "It will be many years before aerial navigation becomes a source of extreme danger to the navies of the world, and it will never be until there is some better propelling power than a gas engine. Instead of a force which generates one-horse power to the pound, there must be something which will be able to generate a horse-power to an ounce of combustible gas."

"Then there must be something which will sustain weight in the air and which cannot be found and shot to pieces by guns from the earth. At present from recent experiments, it has been shown that an aerial vessel is helpless and can be shot to pieces at an altitude of several thousand feet, more than two miles, before it can reach a position anything like directly over the object it seeks to attack."

Weather Bureau Attacked.

The current number of Everybody's Magazine contains, from the pen of a well known writer of fiction, a severe arraignment of the federal weather bureau. With its failure to foresee the inauguration day storm as his point of departure, Mr. Emerson Hough proceeds to tell that the bureau is extravagantly conducted and unprogressive; that its attitude is apologetic and its predictions intentionally ambiguous. It has long had critics. But most of the adverse comment on its predictions are occasioned by the errors in little things—such as the existence of a day when fair weather was predicted that actually showed some small rainfall. The theory of the beautiful is to be little concerned over trifling differences between prediction and realization, but to throw most of its emphasis on foretelling the big things, such as those storms which should keep the coastwise mariner in port, and the sudden depressions of temperature that greatly affect the value of the ripening crops. It is in ringing the alarm against the great dangers that the bureau can be of a hundred fold the value that it could be in making those predictions on which midsummer picnics depend. It is in these larger aspects that the bureau has made its best showing. Mr. Moore, its present chief, was selected for that post by practical tests, devised for Secretary Morton, and has been continued in office by Morton's Republican successors. Mr. Moore is a man of originality and initiative. His service, somewhat like that of the public schools, is constantly in the public eye, and so subject to the shafts of public criticism; but by the substantial tests it is performing its work well. This was the conclusion of the Century Magazine's study of the question several years ago from the pen of Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, and of other investigators of its work.—Boston Transcript.

Getting Rich.

"Found a dollar yesterday." "Lucky boy!" "Not so lucky. I stooping to pick it up I dropped and broke my eyeglasses." —Kansas City Journal.

THE MOTHER'S PROBLEM

Of Raising Strong, Healthy Girls. A serious problem which presents itself to every mother with girls to raise, in these days. The exigencies of school life, the hurry and routine of every-day duties, the artificial environment of modern civilization, make it more difficult to raise strong, healthy girls than ever in the history of the world.

Boys raise themselves. Give them room, give them liberty, and they will grow up healthy at least, without much worrying. But the girls present a serious problem. How many mothers there are who are worrying about their daughters. Nervous, puny girls, with poor, capricious appetites, bloodless, listless, a constant anxiety to the mother. How shall she solve her problem? To whom shall she turn for help? Each case is more or less a study by itself, and cannot be solved by any general rule.

This is the way one mother solved the problem. Mrs. Schopfer, 6929 Proscott Ave., St. Louis, Mo., in a letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "My daughter Alice, four years of age, was a puny, stinky, ailing child since she was born. I was always doctoring her. When we commenced to use Peruna she grew strong and well."

Another mother, Mrs. Martha Moss, R. F. D. 5, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, says: "Our little eight-year-old girl had a bad cough, and was in a general run-down condition." She had several doctors, who could give the child no relief, and the mother no encouragement.

Finally, she got a bottle of Peruna and commenced giving it to the child, and it proved to be just what she needed. When she commenced taking Peruna the child had to be carried.

Now the mother says she is playing around all the time. Her closing words were: "You have done a great deal for her. She is the only girl we have, and it means lots to us to have her cured."

These are samples of many letters which Dr. Hartman is receiving, coming straight from the hearts of loving mothers. While the different schools of medicine are bickering and differing as to theories and remedies, Peruna goes right steadily on giving permanent relief. After all, it is cured that the people want. Theories are of little account.

BREWER ON PEACE.

Justice Says We Do Not Want Big Navy to Insure It.

Washington, May 8.—The speech of Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court at the peace dinner given in honor of Secretary of State Knox last night is causing a good deal of comment on account of his "reactionary" declaration on the subject of the navy. It was late in the evening when Justice Brewer rose to speak. "We don't need the army and navy to insure us peace," said Justice Brewer, "for we are separated by 3,000 miles from any European country, and that distance, backed by our tremendous wealth, would give us peace."

Justice Brewer declared that domestic peace was the aim of all nations. "If the United States since the Spanish-American war," he said, "had diverted the enormous amounts expended to build up a great navy and maintain a large army for liquidating our national debt no nation in the world would think of attacking us. Without a national debt, and with our enormous resources at command, the world would respect us and fear to attack. Billions of dollars have been spent in the last ten years in building the navy and maintaining the army. Just think of this amount being utilized to pay off the national debt, and it is easy to conceive that there would be more likelihood of international peace, so far as we are concerned. The future of this country will be better and brighter when we say goodby to the large army and navy."

NIGHT RIDER TRIALS.

The Defense Starts to Call Many Witnesses.

Waverly, Tenn., May 8.—The introduction of testimony in behalf of the defendants in the night rider trial began yesterday, 131 witnesses having been summoned.

The first of these, Walter Gordon, denied that he had participated in the whipping of Squire J. M. Reese. Most of the evidence given at the morning session tended to establish an alibi for the defendants, fifteen of whom are on trial with thirty-one to follow when the present case has been disposed of. The attendance yesterday was quite large, many relatives and friends of the prisoners being present in the court room.

The first of these, Walter Gordon, denied that he had participated in the whipping of Squire J. M. Reese. Most of the evidence given at the morning session tended to establish an alibi for the defendants, fifteen of whom are on trial with thirty-one to follow when the present case has been disposed of. The attendance yesterday was quite large, many relatives and friends of the prisoners being present in the court room.



Meal time is pleasure time where the Bread is made of Ceresota Flour