

## A WINNING DISTINCT PRONUNCIATION

is a continuous charm that always delights those whom it reaches. Good teeth are one of the essential elements to produce it. It is often remarkable how several replaced teeth will improve articulation.

of the noticeable changes and advantages of good teeth.

### THIS IS ONLY ONE

One reason my work makes pleased patients—they have no desire to induce friends to go to another dentist. You will learn a few facts about your teeth if you make an early call.

DR. HORTON

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

### Brief Items of Interest to City and Country Readers.

Come out and hear "Tom" Marshall at the opera house to-night.

Marshal Steele of Poplar, Mont., left yesterday for his home after a few days visit with his brother, Cyril Steele of Barkley, Mont.

Henry Loveridge of Hammond, nephew of Mrs. Frank Phillipi of near Remington, came down Saturday and spent Sunday with the latter.

The republicans of Milroy, Mont., at a convention held last Thursday night, nominated G. L. Parks for trustee and Ed Johnson for assessor.

Ed S. Rhoads' delivery wagon was almost a complete wreck after the pair of run-aways he had last Friday in Rabbit town. The entire top will have to be replaced by a new one.

J. L. Ames, father-in-law of Frank Hill, is confined to his bed from an attack of stomach trouble from which he has been suffering at times for many years. It is thought he will be out again in a few days.

John A. Gray of Carpenter, Mont., was in the city on business a few hours Monday. Mr. Gray and Charles Scarlet, also of Carpenter, have each rented quarter section farms near Norman, Okla., and expect to move to that state early in January.

The Powers-Hardman-Porter company that went fishing last week at the Kankakee, caught a total of 99 fish in two days and three nights. Hardman caught a three pound bass and Powers a four pound pickerel. Porter just caught fish.

Marion I. Adams is putting in cement walks and a cistern, also an addition to the house on the Michael property near the old fair ground, which he purchased recently. He wants to get this in as good shape as the home place he is leaving before moving in this fall.

There is a report that John G. Shedd of Chicago, a brother of Shedd Bros., east of town, will be elected to the directory of the Illinois Central railroad. Mr. Shedd is now manager of the large Marshall Field estate, which includes the management of the large retail and wholesale stores in Chicago.

Marshall P. Warren has retired from work for Roth Bros. after a service of four years and eight months. In this time he has lost only three days and is one of the most faithful helpers in this town. Mrs. Warren's mind has been affected somewhat of late and he could not be away from the house as long hours as he was required to be at the meat market.

Uncle Wallace Shedd returned Saturday afternoon from an extended trip east. While he was absent he visited his birthplace at Langdon, N. H., for a couple of weeks, New York a week, Boston three days, and Pittsburg one day. This visit seems to have done him good, as he looks better than he has for a long time, and he's a good looker when in proper shape.

Abbreviated quotations of William A. Quale: "He is a Genius," "His word paintings are wonderful," "A leader among men," "Intense, earnest and fearless," "The multitudes throng to hear him," "His voice, his personality, his gestures, are peculiar to himself," "An unsurpassed power of description." At Christian church, Monday evening, Oct. 26.

Frank Haskell, who has been laid up a part of the time for the past two weeks from an old injury to one of his limbs, said to us the other morning that he wished some one would tell him something to do that would cure his leg. We suggested that he have those Hallett, (Okla.) town lot boomers come out and pull it again, but he did not take favorably to the suggestion.

An afternoon birthday party was given Saturday by Mrs. N. Littlefield for her son Herald, 8 years old, which was attended by 35 little guests, friends of the latter. Prizes were awarded for working a very comic puzzle, and the first was won by Master Brooks Moore and the second by Miss Lena Parkinson. Refreshments were served and a splendid time had by those present.

## CHOICE MISCELLANY

Sea Smoke.  
On the roof garden the breeze blow chill.

"This makes me think of Peary and the arctic," said the explorer as he turned up the collar of his dinner jacket. "It makes me think of sea smoke."

"At 15 or 20 degrees below," he explained, "the sea steams like boiling water. The cold at once freezes this steam, which falls unceasingly in a fine powder. In the wind this powder strikes the ice with a silken clash. Sea smoke the strange phenomenon is called.

"When Peary strikes a temperature of 50 degrees below the snow and even his own body will smoke. All things will smoke, and this smoke, too, will freeze into ice fluff and whirl through the air with silken rustlings."

"Then trees will burst with a loud report. Rocks will split. The earth, opening, will discharge fountains of steaming water. Knives will break in cutting butter. Cigars will be extinguished by the ice on the beard."

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### The Lincoln Way.

From the White House to Gettysburg Abraham Lincoln journeyed to deliver a speech which will be recited by schoolboys a thousand years from now and which will stand as a classic as long as the English language is spoken.

A broad and splendid highway, the best in the world, from the grounds of the White House to the battlefield of Gettysburg, to be called "the Lincoln road" or "the Lincoln way," will, in the judgment of the writer, stand the test as the most appropriate memorial that could be constructed to show our respect and affection for Abraham Lincoln.—James T. McCleary in American Review of Reviews.

### Deaths of Presidents.

Washington's death was due to acute laryngitis, Adams, Madison and Monroe practically to old age, Jefferson chronic diarrhea, John Quincy Adams paralysis, Jackson dropsy, Van Buren catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs, William Henry Harrison pleurisy, Tyler (cause of death not given by biographers), Polk cholera, Taylor cholera morbus combined with a severe cold, Fillmore paralysis, Pierce dropsy, Buchanan rheumatic gout, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley assassinated, Johnson paralysis, Grant cancer at the root of the tongue, Hayes neuralgia of the heart, Arthur heart trouble and Benjamin Harrison pneumonia.

### A Little Girl's Fest.

Little Miss Evelyn Albee of Alma Center may deservedly be called a heroine. A few days ago, while playing near an open well, she accidentally stepped in. The well was eighteen feet deep, with six feet of water. Her playmate heard the splash, but was too frightened to call for assistance. Miss Evelyn, who is not six years old yet, was equal to the occasion and clambered to the top unaided and unharmed. "How did she do it?" is the general question asked, but no one but the lady herself knows, and she wishes to forget it. That she wasn't hurt in some way was truly remarkable.—Kennebec Journal.

### Made Rich by Rainstorm.

Jacob L. Thomason of San Bernardino, Cal., has filed on placer claims revealed to him by a miniature flood on the side of Mount San Bernardino. Thomason was prospecting among the old Mexican placers near Hesperia when he was overtaken by a furious storm which forced him to seek shelter. After a quarter of an inch of rain had fallen in less than one hour throwing the canyons into roaring torrents, Thomason returned to his work. When the water subsided he says he found scores of rich placer pockets and within a few hours panned out nearly \$10,000 in gold.—San Francisco Call.

### The Fight With the Fly.

"The fight with the fly will be a stiff one," said Sir James Crichton-Browne in an address to the sanitary inspectors' congress in Liverpool recently. "One fly, it has been calculated, will lay 1,000 eggs and must, on the snowball principle, leave 25,000,000 descendants in a season. It is only by systematic attack on the breeding places that we can hope to rout this multitudinous disease carrier. Tubercular diseases are steadily diminishing throughout Great Britain, and we have good reason to hope they will be altogether abolished in another thirty years."

### Medest Baltimore.

Baltimore has fewer murders, fewer accidents and fewer scandals than other cities.

It is the home of beautiful women, of unequalled eating, of magnificent suburbs, of unsurpassed natural advantages and of safe business methods.

People who once visit it hate to leave, and it is in a fair way to become the convention city of the nation. It hurts our native modesty dreadfully to have to acknowledge all this, but truth is mighty and must be told.—Baltimore American-Star.

### India's Hidden Wealth.

All the world knows that gold, silver and gems are constantly disappearing in India to swell the hidden stores of the people. What no one knows is the accumulated amount. The late Duncan McLeod estimated that there might be \$1,500,000,000 in hidden gold alone. Of silver there may be even more in proportion, as the silver rupee has long been the common money current of India. Of hidden gems no one has ever been bold enough to estimate the value.—Argonaut.

## ELIOT ON THE TARIFF

Voters Hoodwinked With a Word, "Protection."

## UNJUST MONOPOLIES CREATED

Harvard University's Distinguished President Says the Protective Tariff is Bad Business and Bad Ethics. Its Worst Result is Legal Violation of Fundamental Equity.

The high tariff which has prevailed in the United States since the civil war has done a little good in the way of building up new industries, just as patents and other monopolies may, but it has done immeasurable harm to American industries and commerce and is likely to do more and more harm as time goes on. In the first place, it has postponed and obstructed the effective entrance of American products into the markets of the world. Many American industries, including the fundamental industry of agriculture, produce much more salable material than can possibly be sold in the United States, and all these industries must sell their surplus products outside the United States at a great disadvantage because the products have paid high duties on the raw or partially manufactured materials which enter into them, on the implements or machinery which were used in producing them and on the structures which sheltered and distributed them. As a country which produces in normal years much more grain, meat and cotton and many more manufactured goods than it can consume, it is the interest of the United States to develop for itself world markets under the most favorable conditions possible. The tariff prevents or obstructs the attainment of those favorable conditions.

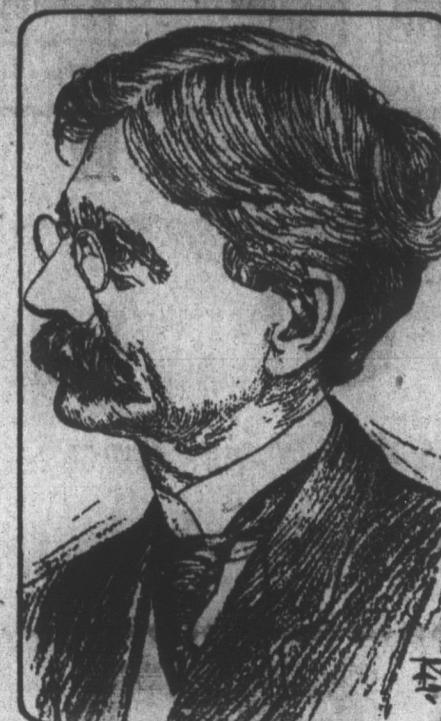
Again, the high tariff is the accepted democratic way of conferring privileges by law on individual men or small classes of men. Sometimes the privileged men are really few in number. At other times the privileged class may be fairly numerous and yet an insignificant proportion of the total population. Despotic and aristocratic governments have long practiced the creation by law of privileged or favored men or classes. The American democracy has abolished, or had not the power to do with, the ancient privileges of nobles, court favorites, sinecure holders and commercial adventurers by royal monopoly charter, but has been more than ready to create privileged manufacturers by tariff legislation, in spite of the fact that equality before the law has been theoretically the very foundation of American government and society.

The enrichment of a few individuals or of a small class at the expense of the bulk of the community and with no benefit to the state is, however, not the worst result of the protective policy. The worst result is the legal violation by the republic itself of fundamental equity, and this result is aggravated by the falsely altruistic arguments used in support of the tariff. The man who acts unjustly for reasons which seem to him benevolent or benevolent is more dangerously poisoned than the man who is unjust for straight selfish reasons and admits to himself just what he is doing and why. The fallacies of protection are all the worse because they are covered with the nauseous slime of a pretended altruism. In short, the chief objection to protective legislation is a moral one—namely, that it diminishes the enterprise, self reliance and sense of justice of the population as a whole. That legislation is a serious mental and moral evil which has been for fifty years working injustice at home and contracting American exchanges abroad, because two generations of voters have been hoodwinked with a word—"protection." No revision of schedules can dig up this evil by the roots. It will only be cured when the national legislature makes the tariff nothing but one means among many of raising needed revenue.

It is constantly asserted and very generally believed that the object of the tariff is to protect American workmen against the lower paid workmen of other countries, but that is obviously neither the purpose nor the effect of the high tariff. It is not its purpose because the tariff rates on almost all products are many fold the differences in labor cost. This fact has been demonstrated over and over again in governmental and private inquiries and reports on numerous industries. That the tariff is not necessary to the maintenance of American wages or American standards of living appears clearly from the common practice of selling American goods in foreign countries at much lower prices than they are sold in the United States and yet at a profit. The high American wages have been paid by the manufacturer who finds it to be his interest to sell his goods abroad at much lower prices than he sells them at home.

What a high tariff really protects is some sorts of invested capital. It protects capital by excluding the competition of other capital elsewhere invested. The tariff establishes a tax paid by the great body of consumers, not to the government for its support, but to the capitalists who have invested their money in those plants which produce protected articles. The protection has two conspicuous effects—first, it enables some capital to earn at home a larger profit; secondly, it exempts the manufacturer from studying and adopting improvements of organization or method. He is relieved of foreign competition and has no adequate motive to seize on every opportunity to improve his organization and his manufac-

## Hon. Thos. R. Marshall



THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

## ELLIS OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday Eve., Oct. 21

This will be the only opportunity our people will have to hear Mr. Marshall during the campaign, and voters of all political parties, also the ladies, are cordially invited to come out and hear him.

Music by Healy Orchestra and the Marshall Glee Club of Rensselaer.

ery and increase his skill. Monopolies are always unprogressive because they are relieved of competition. If the American people mean to maintain their individual liberty in industries, trades, commerce and politics, they must steadily defend themselves against monopolies, whether created and maintained by tariffs, unlimited franchises or associations of either workmen or capitalists.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

A "Roast" All Around. The minister had just finished a little opening talk to the children preparatory to the morning service when Mrs. Berkeley suddenly realized, with all the agony of a careful housewife, that she had forgotten to turn the gas off from the oven in which she had left a nicely cooked roast all ready for the final reheating. Visions of a ruined dinner and a smoky kitchen roused her to immediate effort, and, borrowing a pencil from the young man in front, she scribbled a note. Just then her husband, an usher in the church, passed her pew. With a murmured "Hurry!" she thrust the note into his hand, and he, with an understanding nod, turned, passed up the aisle and handed the note to the minister. Mrs. Berkeley saw the act in speechless horror and shuddered as she saw the minister smilingly open the note and begin to read. But her expression of dismay was fully equalled by the look of amazement and wrath on the good man's face as he read the words, "Go home and turn off the gas!"—Lippincott's Magazine.



Della—How do you like my new hat? Bella—It's charming, dear. Why, it makes you look twenty years younger!—Cleveland Leader.

Her Case.

"Yes," said Henpeck, "I married her because I thought her the most even tempered woman I had ever met."

"And now you know that she isn't?" queried his friend.

"Well—er—not exactly. She's very even tempered—always mad about something."—Pittsburg Post.

"NOT THE CASE AT ALL," SAYS WATSON.

In a speech at Hammond on Oct. 3, Mr. Watson, one of the Republican candidates for governor—Mr. Hanly not being present—had the following to say on the county option bill:

"My fellow citizens, the baby has been born and it is named. Now, some parties are saying that we propose to put all saloons out of business right off. That is not the case at all. The law simply provides that the people of Lake county, if they want to have local option, they can have it; but before they can get it 20 per cent of the entire voting population of the county, which at this time would be more than 5,000 voters, must first sign a petition to the county commissioners asking for a special election."

From the above extract it will be seen that Mr. Watson wanted the people of Hammond to understand just how difficult it is going to be to apply the county option law in their county. He was particularly anxious that the Hammond saloon keepers should know that they were not to be "put out of business." Such a thing, he declared, was "not the case at all." But just listen to Jeems in a different locality!

Labor Saving.

"Oh, say, I've got Burbank beaten to a frazzle."

"New turnip."

"Better than that. You know the cricket sings by the aid of a small toothed instrument. Well, I am going to train and develop him so he can saw wood."

Bound to Be Previous.

"Sir, I have come to see why you don't pay that bill."

"Sir, I haven't got the money."

"When do you expect to get it?"

"Well, before you do."

Notice of Collection of Assessments Wuerthner Ditch.

Notice is hereby given to the owners of property assessed for the construction of the ditch in Newton Township petitioned for by Mary Wuerthner, et al., that the assessments for the construction of said ditch will be due and payable at the residence of the undersigned Superintendent in Newton Township, as follows:

One tenth of said assessments on the first day of December, 1908, and one-tenth of said assessments on the first day of each succeeding month until the total amount assessed for such construction is paid. WM. AUGSPURGER, Superintendent.