prominently connected with the presi- senators. als country than have the majority of

left the public service in the evening any venal standpoint. of life because he would not consent Championed "Missouri Compromise." to vote for the extension of slavery | Benton's career of constructive

His education, that is the school the University of North Carolina. in DONTS.

Henton's high moral character was blemished by his puguacious dispoattion. In his early days he was involved in many "affairs of honor" as duels were termed then. He had not been in St. Louis long when the most warmest and strongest supporter. unfortunate event in his career occurred. In the trial of a law suit him, but Benton never forgave him to move westward. melf, and the shadow of this tragedy Renton looked into the future fur-went with him through the years to ther than any other statesman of his his grave. The code-duello was re- time. In answer to the taunts that the sorted to in those days often for in western country, particularly Oregon. significant things, and every public would never be anything more than such an affair either as principal or sec- the time would come when there and. This duel was fought the year would be more people west of the didates for senator against Henton.

Hickory, moved to Tennessee when a first speeches he prophesied that the youth just entering upon manhood's Pacific coast would soon become the estate. He became Jackson's friend door of Asia and advised sending minwhile they both fived in Nashville and Isters to China and Japan-a proposal co-operated with Jackson in raising at that time considered extremely huthe brigade of militis which became morous. the nucleus of the army that was to | Brought About Specie Payments. lations were, however, interrupted his speeches often referred to himself senate, January 16, 1837." Jackson He was defeated for re-election to by a disgraceful brawl. Jesse Ben- by that term. He was at first inclined | deeply appreciated the value of Ben- the house in 1854, and in 1856 became ton, a brother of Thomas Henton, to favor a protective tariff system, but ton's support and years later, on his the candidate of the Union Democrats had fought a duel and Jackson had later strongly opposed protection deathbed, said to a friend: "Tell Col. for governor, and ran third in the them ran high after this episode, prosperity we enjoy." While he op- In 1848 the anti-Bentonites carried a lic misunderstanding that had wreck-

His Fight With "Old Hickory."

TSIDE of Missouri the | was to bring them together again, one ome of Thomas H. Ben- a senator from another state, and the ton, United States sena- other as a candidate for the presior from 1821 to 1851, is dency of the United States. A year known only to the stu- or so after the fight Benton moved dent of history. Web- to St. Louis, where he opened a law ster. Clay and Calboun office in connection with a newspaper familiar words of which he became editor. He beverywhere, yet Henton came prominent at once in the discuserved in the United sion of public questions, and took a States senate longer leading part in securing the admisthan any of these, and sion of Missouri into the union. Aftwas responsible for er a five years' residence in Missouri more sound legislation than all of he was elected by the legislature one them together. His name was never of the state's first two United States

HOW BENTON WONE

femry, get he accomplished more for Declined Money Profit from Public Service.

Immediately upon his election, with This remarkable man came into the scrupulous regard for his official inworld in 1752, six years after the sign- tegrity, Benton called all of his clients ing of the Declaration of Independ- to his office and told them that he ence, and departed in 1858, three years could not further serve them, as there sefore the Civil war. Thus his life cov- might be a conflict between their inered the ferrative epoch of a govern-terest and the public welfare. For ment by the people in the making and some of his clients he had litigation ended just before the outbreak that over land grants, and as senator he shock the foundations of the republic was in a position, through the enactand bathed the mation in blood. For ment of laws, to make them and himmany years he ignored the mutterings self wealthy in the settlement of disin the political sky and preferred to puted titles. He refused even to recbelieve the talk of war between the emmend an attorney to them, lest this states over the question of sinvery might embarrass him in his public mere idle chatter. When he realized duty. His idea of public office that the sentiment of discusion was was that an official had no more right real he took an uncompromising stand to use his public functions to aid perin favor of the union and refused to sonal friends or to advance his own after his position or trim his sails to fortune than he would have to put his meet the breezes from Missouri that hand into the public treasury and take were blowing the other way. Though money therefrom to pay a private entering public life as an advocate of debt. Through all his official career the admission of Missouri into the Penton was true to this ideal and was enton enrestricted as to slavery, he incorruptible and above repreach from

into territory that had before been statesmanship was the greatest Misfree He was a firm believer in the souri or the west has produced. He ductrine of state rights, which was, as came upon the stage of public activity he understood it, the right of the with the enactment of the Missouri states to govern themselves as to all compromise, which was largely his untiers except those delegated to the work. He left public life coincident federal government. His theory of the with the repeal of that measure reputdic was an indissoluble union of Under this compromise Missouri was self-governing states"-a federated re- admitted into the Union (though it was some years later before the state was formally recognized) as a slave part of it, was limited to the state, with the provision that no state created out of the Louisiana purchase. the Christian of the South of t intil the day of his death, and was slavery. It hushed slavery agitation one of the best informed men of his for a decade, and any attack upon it for a time was resisted by south as that period among public men, he devoted his spare moments to investigation and study, and his knowledge of him. Monroe was just beginning his secretary of war, Henry Clay was speaker of the house of representatives. In the next presidential contest Benton supported Clay against Jackson, but ever after that he was

Father of Homestead Law.

To Benton more than any other man | selves. some trivial dispute arose between is due the fact that there is no fronhim and a young attorney named ther in the United States today. What Charles Lucas, a highly estremed and was a wilderness west of the Rocky most estimable young man. Lucas mountains fifty years ago is now setwon the case and Benton challenged tied by happy and prosperous men him. Locas declined the challenge and women by reason of his effort in at first, but Benton persisted and securing the enactment of the homeoffered deliberate insults. Lucas then accepted. They fought a first duel icy of selling public land at a maxiand no one being injured a second mum of \$1.25 an acre, giving prefermeeting was insisted upon by both ence to actual settlers and securing to parties. In the second duel Lucas settlers the right of preemption. This fell, mortally wounded. Before dving made settlement easy and streams of he took Henton's hand and forgave sturdy men and women began at once

man of consequence had figured in a bunting ground, he prophesied that after Benton arrived in St. Louis. Rockies than east. He advocated the Four years later the father of the construction of a military road to New lamented victim of the duelling cus. Mexico, and was so earnest in his suptom was one of the unsuccessful can- part of the idea of a transcontinental railroad that his enemies charged him with being mentally unbalanced on the Benton, like Andrew Jackson, was Subject, and even his friends feared of North Carolina birth, and, like Old he was too enthusiastic. In one of his

Jackson's staff. Their friendly re- which he became very proud, and in the words: "Expunged by order of the half of the last century. seconded the antagenist. An angry merely for the sake of protection. He | Benton I am grateful." dispute arose, Benton espousing his stated his position thus: "The fine ef- Benton was the supporter of Jack- vigorous and robust as ever. Without brother's cause. Jackson struck Ben- fects of the tariff upon the prosperity son's successors to the presidency, lamenting his fate or the people's inton with a horsewhip, and in return of the west have been celebrated on particularly of Van Euren and Polk, gratitude, he cheerfully took up the was shot in the shoulder by Benton, this floor. With how much reason let but after Andrew Jackson, the presi- completion of his "Thirty Years' Jackson carried Benton's bullet in his facts respond and people judge. I do dents up to the Civil war wielded lit- View," giving a mental picture of the shoulder until the close of his prest not think we are indebted to the high the influence compared with those bedential term, and the wound gave him tariff for our fertile lands and navi- fore, and were largely engaged in a country with which he had been consome physical distress to the end of gable rivers, and I am certain we are game of hide-and-seek on the slavery nected. In 1858 he died in Washinghis days. The feeling between indebted to those blessings for the question. not to subside until the hand of fate posed the protective system he voted majority of the Missouri legislature, ed his political life. He looked into a hammock.

for a protective duty on lead, which been made by so many senators and tection on the products of their own states, thereby placing themselves in the position of not being able to suc-Clay's political enemy and Jackson's cessfully question the justice of the

After the election of Andrew Jackson to the chief magistracy Benton became the right arm of that great presi-In the atttempted nullification of the tariff laws by South Carolina, Benton made effective Jackson's ultimatum to that state demanding submission to the law, by engineering the passage of a compromise tariff bill which stopped everybody from talking of fighting, but satisfied nobody.

Fought United States Bank. Jackson's greatest battle was

against the United States bank, which business or it would run the governre-charter the bank. The war against the bank raged fiercely for years. It later by investigation, through what amounted to brazen bribery in the

ing that slavery be permitted to exist coming generations whose views in territory north of the Missouri com- would not be obscured by the passions promise boundary and instructing the and excitement of the moment. When senators to vote accordingly. Benton the news of his death reached Missouri denounced this resolution as treason- there was an entire change of sentiwas largely produced in Missourt. In it did not represent the sentiment of honor to his memory. They then realthe people of the state and he appealed | ized that the mightiest man of Misfrom the Missouri legislature to the souri was dead, the man who towered congressmen of this day, who say they Missouri people. The struggle was bit- above friends and foes. All the state ter and intense. As Benton was up was in mourning and his funeral at for re-election, it being the close of St. Louis was attended by more than his fifth term as senator, the effort forty thousand people. was to control the legislature which demand of those in other states for a lowing term. Neither side obtained a enabled others, when the war came, was to elect the senator for the folmajority of the members and a dead- to keep Missouri in the Union. If Mislock resulted to be broken by the anti-souri had seceded there probably Benton Democrats combining with the would have been a different story to Whigs and bringing about Benton's tell than that which came from Appo-

THOMAS H.

The old warrior was not dismayed and kept up the fight. In 1852 he was | ple honesty, by perseverance, by havsent to the lower house of congress | ing ideals and remaining true to them from St. Louis as a Union Democrat. in sunshine and in shadow. His influ-For thirty years he had been absolute ence will be felt for good as long as dictator in the politics of Missouri. this republic lasts, and the failure to His word was final, and his wishes secure political preferment at the end law, but the tide had turned, and for of his life by giving up the fight acthe remaining years of his life set centuates the grandeur of his characsteadily against him. Yet at no time ter. He lost for the moment, but in in his career does Benton present a declared must either be put out of in his career does Benton present a there was victory in defeat. The leshis back to the wall, crowded on every son of his life is-it is not essential ment. Benton led this fight in the side by foes, he continued to battle for senate. He brought up the question the principles he believed in. By comin 1831 by submitting a resolution to the principles ne believed in. By comprehent of the public continent of his state he could lic sentiment of his state he could have regained his seat in the senate, had many powerful adherents and obtained the support of a number of admiration due the brave man who the editor of a French provincial

way of favoritism on loans. In the and did not tend to make him popular milist of the fight the presidential elec- with the masses. He seemed egotistion of 1832 took place and Jackson tical to the point of absurdity, yet in was triumphantly re-elected. Shortly him it was merely exaggerated selfafter this Jackson made an order withdrawing the public funds from the and pompous, he was gentle and tenbank. This precipitated a tremendous der-hearted to those who knew him public uproar and the senate adopted, well. His public and private life were a resolution censuring Jackson for above reproach. His high sense of the act. Benton immediately began a honor as a public servant, his incorfight to expunge this resolution from ruptible integrity, his unwavering adannihilate the British at New Orleans It was through Benton's effort that the record, and finally, in the last days herence at whatever cost to the prinand make January 8, 1815, a red letter specie payments were established and of the Jackson administration, the moday in American annuls. It was on that all our money became based on tion prevailed amidst great excitement tellect and his aggressive energy com. Benion's advice that the brigade was gold and silver. So earnest was he in and the resolution of censure was exformed and offered to the government the demand for a specie basis that he punged by having a black border qualified to lead and represent the by Jackson, and for a time he was on was nicknamed "Old Buillion," of drawn around it and across its face mil-int people of the West in the first

> race. He was now 74 years old, but as ton, undismayed by the storm of pub- stand for it?

and a resolution was passed demand- | the future and saw the approval of

Saved Missouri to Union.

It was the fight Benton made that mattox.

So Benton won life's battle by simlosing he gained for all time. For him always to win, but it is essential to

The Mystery of a Duel.

Having fought his duel and saved his honor by firing a shot in the air. members of congress, as was shown prefers defeat with the right to vic- newspaper went back to his desk and tory with what he considers wrong. | the incident had quite left his mind Benton's mannerisms were marked when he felt something strange in his thigh. He looked and found that he was bleeding profusely.

A doctor was called, who discovered that a bullet was embedded in was this not taken notice of on the spot where the duel took place?" he asked. The editor was as much the slightest harm on either side. The editor felt nothing as he left the field and had shaken hands with his antagonist as a sign of reconciliation. How a bullet came to be lodged in his thigh was simply one of the mysteries of dueling.

Another Boom for the Crops. "Not many delegates appeared at the Esperantist congress that met in

"No. Most of them stopped off and hired out as harvest hands."

Strategy. Bessie-But didn't you say if George, tried to kiss you, why, you wouldn't Peggy-I didn't I-I sat down in

AT LAST ARRESTED STARTLING LOSS OF LIFE AND

LONG PURSUIT BY SECRET SERV-ICE MEN ENDS IN SEIZURE OF TELLER FITZGERALD.

CASH WAS \$173,000 SHORT

After Vast Sum Disappeared From Chicago Subtreasury Prisoner Is dustries Requiring Large Capital

Chicago. - George W. Fitzgerald, federal court, which charges Fitzger ald with stealing \$173,000, which van ished as if by the wave of a magician's wand, from his cage in the in the woods around the towns of subtreasury February 20, 1907. Since Beaudette, Pitt, Roosevelt and Gracethen the secret service agents have never lost sight of Fitzgerald.

embezzlement and the fourth charges imum sentence of ten years in federal prison or a fine equal to the sum embezzled is the penalty on convic The federal statute of limitations

protected Fitzgerald after the three years which expired February 20 last But the warrant on which his arrest was made was issued early last Febru ary, before the statute of limitations could throw a shield over him. When confronted with the warrant, when he read its date, like a flash he recog niced the persistent watchfulness with which the secret service had sought to entrap him.

What new evidence the secret serv ice agents have discovered, whether he has changed one of the \$10,000 bills that vanished or has been speculating or investing heavily, was not

Fitzgerald had been employed in the subtreasury for seven years in 1907; his reputation was the best. As | river, and the inhabitants had barely teller he handled \$1,000,000 a day in | time to reach the special train which an establishment which carried \$60, was waiting before both towns were 000,000 from day to day in its im- on fire at all points. Then were enactpenetrable vaults. The teller's steelone but he could unlock it. When parently by the score, appeared and he went to luncheon on that raw February day he locked the cage.

told his superior, William Boldenweck, that \$173,000 was missing. An examination showed quickly that the missing money was of the largest denomi-



Fitzgerald and His Home.

nations; ten \$10,000 bills, ten \$5,000 notes, the others \$1,000, in all 40 bills, that, folded tightly, could be carried in a man's vest pocket without bul-

Fitzgerald's reputation and assurance carried him easily through the repeated rigid examinations to which he was subjected; he suggested that workmen temporarily employed in the subtreasury had contrived to reach the money piled in his teller's cage. He was dismissed from the treasury's service. The secret service men went to work.

Two years ago it became known that Fitzgerald had bought a home in Rogers Park, a suburb, and gone in the poultry and egg business. He asserted he got the \$9,000 needed from his brother-in-law and his wife. The state authorities arrested Fitz-

gerald and accused him of the theft. The secret service resented this meddling. Subtreasurer Boldenweck took the witness stand and-knew, absolutely nothing. Judge Chetlane discharged Fitzgerald.

As if to emphasize that the mystery of the crime could never be penetrated. Mr. Boldenweck appealed to congress to relieve him and his bondsmen of the loss. A bill in his favor was passed at the last session.

JEALOUS PARROT ENDS LIFE After a Canary Came Into the House

Former Pet Even Swore at Minister.

Youngstown, O .- John Smeltz's parrot is dead. It is said to have committed suicide owing to jealousy. For years the parrot was the great attraction at the Smeltz home. Recently a canary in a gilded cage was brought into the house and the attention of the children was directed to the new arrival. The parrot became morose and ugly. At night it hanged Itself between the bars of its cage. It is said the bird swore during the visit of a preacher the day before its death, the first time it had been known to use offensive language.

Getting Even. He-So you insist on breaking off the engagement? She-Most decidedly. What do you

take me for? He-O, about forty. Better think it over; it may be your last chance. -Stray Stories.

The Rounder's Explanation. "I hear you went home drunk the other night. Is that true?" "Oh, a fellow is liable to go anywhere when he is drunk."

MONEY CLERK IS FORESTS TAKE FIRE

ESTIMATED DEAD OVER 200

John Tulley and Family of Fullerton, Nebr., Among the Victims of the Disaster.

Warroad, Minn - The greatest cata Said to Have Organized Big In strophe that Minnesota has experienced since the Hinckley horror fifteen years ago, occurred Friday night and Haturday, when the whole Minneformerly teller in the United States | sota-Manitoba boundary country was subtreasury here, was arrested on a swept by fire and as details become warrant issued by Judge Landis of the | known, the disaster assumes appalling proportions. The number of deaths Sunday night is estimated at from 100 to 200 almost entirely among settlers ton, very few of the settlers are known to have escaped and this esti The indictment as read in court | mate may fall considerably short of specifies four counts. Three charge the actual number. Scenes of horror are reported from every point. Peo larceny. Under these charges a max | ple lost their heads completely and ran almlessly about bewailing their loss. Streets of towns were strewn with personal belongings which were thrown away in their flight.

Crowds of able-bodied men, mostly workingmen with no persons to care for, ran pell-mell to board the waiting train at Beaudette to the exclusion of women and children, and refused positively to assist in saving property. An east-bound freight went through a burned culvert near Pitt and blocked

The towns of Pitt, Spooner and leaudette were burned Friday night. A hurricane was blowing at the time and within ten minutes after the appearance of the fire the inhabitants of the towns were forced to flee for their lives, being unable to save any of their property. The fire was heralded by a shower of sparks and burning brands which swept across the Beaudette ed scenes which will never be forgotwired cage was impenetrable, too; no ten by those present. Sick people, ap were carried or assisted to points of safety. There were five patients in Soon after his return Fitzgerald Carrigan's hospital, which was burned. One woman, who had given birth to a child at 5 o'clock the same evening, had to be carried to the of fice of the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber company, in which building many people took refuge.

The bulk of the population of the towns of Beaudette and Spooner are housed in Rainy River and a special train is waiting to take the people to some other point east in case the fire should get a fresh start, and the town is not yet entirely free from danger

Among the dead are:

John Tulley and five members of his family, recently arrived from Fullerton, Neb., burned to death west of Spooner.

Four land buyers from Davennort. Ia., recent arrivals at Beaudette, caught by flames while out for homesteads on south side of Beaudette

John Simmons, of Red Oak, Ia., timber ranger, caught by flames on railroad track while trying to escape to Rainy River.

The property loss in Rainy River, Beaudette and Spooner alone, including the Rat Portage Lumber company's plant and yard at Rainy River and the yard of the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber company at Spooner, will total about \$1,500,000.

RED CROSS WILL ASSIST.

Call For Ald to Fire Sufferers Brings Response.

St. Paul. Minn.-Governor Eberhart, as president of the state Red Cross society, called upon the citizens of the state for contributions of money, provisions and clothing for the fire sufferers. Mayors of cities and towns are authorized to receive contributions as well as Kenneth Clark of St. Paul, treasurer of the state Red Cross society.

ANOTHER CHOLERA CASE.

It Appears in a Ship Detained at Quarantine.

New York .- A case of cholera developed Sunday in the steerage of the Hamburg-American liner Moltke, which has been detained at quarantine as a possible cholera carrier since Monday last. Dr. A. H. Doty, health officer of the port, reported the case with the additional information that another cholera patient from the Moltke is under treatment at Swinburne island. This makes three cholera cases in this port.

Big Fire at Oskaloosa. Oskaloosa, Ia.-A five-story flour mill, a large grain elevator, a flour warehouse and several stables and outbuildings were destroyed by fire due to spontaneous combustion. The loss is more than \$50,000.

Killed by His Automobile. Vineland, Va.-C. W. Reinoehl, of

Steelton, Pa., a prominent official of the Pennsylvania Steel company, was instantly killed when his automobile turned turtle at Buena Vista, a short distance from here.

Labor Questions to Decide.

Washington.-Labor questions confront the supreme court of the United

States at the beginning of its eight months' work in number and degree of importance perhaps unprecedented. With the momentous industrial consequences hanging upon the decisions in the Standard Oil, tobacco trust and corporation tax cases, these involved in the pending labor litigation will serve to give a marked economic color to the work of the court in the session which opens its sessions at noon on Monday.

No man can get either success or satisfaction out of existence unless he begins early to develop his mind. for the good of the minds with which calendar blotter. How often when wri- blotter. & comes into contact.

Mind Must Be Developed.

For Warning to Mariners.

Blotter Is Neat Calendar

One of the most useful things a girl | piece. Both of these little troubles are to make it work for its own good and can possibly have for her desk is a done away with by having a calendar

ting a letter does one have to stop and The blotter can be made with either think what day of the month it is, and, 12 sneets of blotting paper or six, acalthough there may be a calendar in cording to whether its owner writes A Swedish inventor plans a method the desk there are surely many times much or little, and also whether she by which lighthours may call out when it cannot be found at the mo- uses up blotting paper quickly or not. beir names in stentorian tones in ment it is needed. And the blotting There is a very great difference be ed is a pad calendar, and the right great of ming the harriculate boat of paper is often old and nearly worn out tween people on this question. The quantity of blotting paper. Choose the

large enough to nearly cover the desk, your room and the calendar size by sheet torn off when wanted.

To make the blotter all that is needbefore the remembers to get a new sheets of paper may also either in latter by the color of the decoration of cations to recuperate.

or there may be small pieces that are whether your blotter is to be large or picked up and laid over the writing to small. If there are to be 12 sheets of blot it. If the large sheets are used the paper paste one page of the calenthey must be kept in a drawer of the dar on the upper left-hand corner of desk at one end and one taken out as each piece of paper. If there are to be it is needed; but the small ones can be only six pieces of paper paste the Janfastened together at one end, the uary pages of the calendar in the upwhole pad kept on the desk and one per left-hand corner and the February page in the upper right-hand corner, and so on through the years.

Many are returning from their va-