



Secretary of State Root, speaking before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Kansas City, emphasized the importance of increasing our commerce with the South American republics. He said that the means of communication must be advanced and that he favored the ship subsidy as the method to bring about the desired result.

Thomas F. Ryan, who controls a majority of the Equitable Life Assurance society, has made a public statement announcing that he has severed official connections with big railroad and industrial corporations. He does not, however, specify the corporations affected by his decision.

M. J. Vilas and J. M. Robinson, treasurer and secretary of the Standard Oil Co., of Ohio, who were indicted with John D. Rockefeller and H. P. McIntosh appeared in court at Findlay, Ohio. Each gave a bond for \$1,000. John D. Rockefeller was permitted to enter a plea and give bond through his attorney. They are all to appear December 6.

Washington dispatches say that Frederick I. Allen, commissioner of patents, will soon resign. Patent attorneys have repeatedly complained that the work at the patent office was being neglected.

William E. Borah of Boise will be elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Dubois of Idaho.

A movement is on foot to secure a permanent memorial to the late Carl Schurz.

Paris cablegrams say that Madam Emma Calve, the prima donna, is engaged to a blind American millionaire.

District Attorney Jerome of New York has reported to the governor that, while he finds indications of insurance frauds, he can not discover who committed them. He says that the responsibility in matters pertaining to insurance rests upon the insurance department.

Mrs. Harriett L. Bailey, mother of Senator Bailey of Texas, died at her home at Crystal Springs, Miss. She was sixty-six years of age.

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Bankers' associations held in Omaha, Dr. P. L. Hall, cashier of the Columbia National bank of Lincoln, was elected president.

A Richmond, Ind., dispatch carried by the Associated Press follows: "At a meeting today of representatives of Young Men's Christian associations of Indiana and Ohio, Senator Albert J. Beveridge stated that upon the opening day of the coming session of congress he intended to introduce a bill prohibiting the employment of children throughout the country and a bill to make more rigid the present meat inspection law. He said the child labor bill will provide that no railroad, steamship, steambot, or other carrier of interstate commerce shall transport or accept for transportation the product of any mine or factory that employs children under 14 years of age. The bill, he said, would provide that every carrier of interstate commerce shall require an affidavit from every factory or mine owner

shipping its produce that it does not employ children under 14 years of age, that form of the affidavit to be prescribed by the department of commerce and labor or the interstate commerce commission with heavy penalties, both civil and criminal, for violation of the law."

An Associated Press cablegram from Cherbourg, France, says: "Two big liners, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Orinoco, collided in the English channel November 22 at 9 o'clock p. m. As a result thirteen steerage passengers and sailors were killed, each vessel was seriously damaged and the two steamers have returned to port for repairs. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse belongs to the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. She carried 258 first class passengers, 389 in the second cabin and 697 in the steerage. She left Southampton and Cherbourg November 22 for New York. The Orinoco, which belongs to the British Royal Mail Steamship company, had cleared from Southampton for West Indian ports and New York. The passengers of the German vessel were trans-shipped and left France November 24. The Orinoco's passengers were sent forward from Southampton November 28.

Two persons were killed and seventeen injured in a wreck on the Great Northern.

An order dismissing from service the negro regiment that was implicated in the Brownville, Texas, riot was held up temporarily by Secretary Taft. Negro citizens all over the country protested against the dismissal of the troops, but President Roosevelt refused to yield to the appeals and decreed that the dismissal order be carried into effect.

An Associated Press dispatch from Salt Lake City, follows: "Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, this afternoon appeared in the district court before Judge Ritchie and pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful cohabitation and a fine of \$300 was imposed. The charge under which the Mormon prophet was arrested and fined was based on the recent birth of President Smith's forty-third child, born to his fifth wife. Earlier in the day counsel for President Smith secured a transfer of the case from the criminal division of the court, where Judge Armstrong presided, to Judge Ritchie's division. After the noon recess, when the court room was practically deserted, President Smith went before Judge Ritchie, entered his plea and the fine was imposed. President Smith addressed the court. He stated that his last marriage was in 1884. All his marriages, he said, were entered into with the sanction of his church and, as they believed, with the approval of the Lord. According to his faith and the law of the church they were eternal in duration. He continued: "In the tacit general understanding that was had in 1890 and the years subsequent thereto regarding what were classed as the old cases of cohabitation I have appreciated the magnanimity of the American people in not enforcing a policy that in their minds was unnecessarily harsh, but which assigned the settlement of this difficult problem to the onward progress of time. Since the year 1890 a very large percentage of the polygamous families

have ceased to exist, until now the number within the jurisdiction of this court is very small, and marriages in violation of the law have been and now are prohibited. In view of this situation, which has fixed with certainty a result that can be easily measured up, the family relations in the old cases of that time have been generally left undisturbed. So far as my own case is concerned, I, like others who had entered into solemn religious obligations, sought to the best of my ability to comply with all the requirements pertaining to the trying position in which we were placed. I have felt secure in the protection of that magnanimous sentiment which was extended as an olive branch in 1890 and subsequent years to those old cases of plural family relationships which came within its purview as did mine. When I accepted the manifesto issued by President Wilford Woodruff I did not understand that I would be expected to abandon and discard my wives. Knowing the sacred covenants and obligations which I had assumed by reason of these marriages, I have conscientiously tried to discharge the responsibilities attending them without being offensive to anyone. I have never flaunted my family relations before the public, nor have I felt a spirit of defiance against the law, but on the contrary, I have always desired to be a law-abiding citizen. In considering the trying position in which I have been placed, I trust that your honor will exercise such leniency in your sentence as law and justice will permit." Judge Ritchie imposed the maximum fine, but omitted the jail sentence of from one day to six months, which he might have imposed under the Utah statute.

Hadn't Decided Definitely

Charlie—Are you a visitor down here?

Violet—Oh, no, I'm one of the natives.

Jack—Indeed, then I think the town council ought to put you down on the list of the attractions of the place, with your photograph, don't you know.—Ex.

Not Enduring

"He used to say," she sobbed, "before we were married that his love would be more enduring than everlasting granite."

"And hasn't it been?" asked the dear friend.

"No," she replied between the sobs. "It didn't even last as long as a wood pavement."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Not Yet Hopeless

Edith—I showed father one of your poems and he was delighted.

Egbert—Indeed!
"Yes; he said it was so bad he thought you'd probably be able to earn a living at something else."—Cassell's Journal.

As the Wheels Go Round

"Queer thing, isn't it?" remarked the thoughtful thinker.

"What's queer?" asked the other party to the dialogue.

"That the second hand on a watch is in reality the third," explained the t. t.—Chicago Daily News.

Exception

Mrs. Nages—Everything the Brokeleighs have is borrowed.

Mr. Nages—Oh, I don't know! They seem to have troubles of their own.—Chicago Daily News.

He Knew It

Yeast—I suppose it would be safe to say that you have a du'ful wife?

Crimsonbeak—It wouldn't be safe to say anything else.—Yonkers States-

Piano 1 Month FREE



You cannot buy a piano equal to this one, for less than \$350 in any retail store. It is superb in action, tone and finish. Our price cash with order, either Mahogany or Walnut case, is \$165. Or you can pay a little each month instead of paying cash, if you wish.

We will ship this piano to any responsible person for thirty days' trial, free. If it pleases you, keep it; if not return it at our expense.

Guaranteed For Five Years.

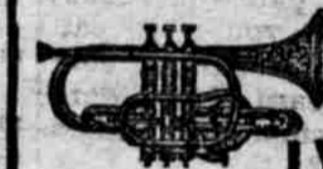
No piano for less money can be safely guaranteed for so long a time. We have sold pianos forty-one years, and our guarantee makes every purchase absolutely safe.

We sell this piano at a wholesale price—because direct from our factory. Your bank can ascertain our responsibility for you. Write for large illustrated piano book. It explains how our mail order method enables you to buy a better piano for less money than can be obtained otherwise.

If you mention the paper in which you saw this advertisement, we will send in addition, the "Piano Buyer's Guide," which contains much useful information about pianos in general—not about any particular make of piano. You will find it interesting and useful. Agents wanted.

C. J. HEPPE & SON, Dept. 27,
6th and Thompson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—CORNET PLAYERS



TO WRITE for photographs of our expert artist selected

LYON & HEALY

"OWN-MAKE" CORNETS

Trumpet and Duplex Models. Also a special offer in regard to terms. Bandmasters and Teachers particularly requested to write. Old instruments taken in exchange.

Dept. 8, LYON & HEALY, Chicago

THE COST OF A PIANO

should not be reckoned entirely upon what you pay to get it. A very important factor, as the years pass, is what you pay to keep it in order, and more important still is the length of service and the degree of satisfaction it gives you.

GABLER PIANOS

while neither the highest nor the lowest prices are unsurpassed by any instrument made in America or Europe in the service and satisfaction they give for each dollar expended. The "GABLER TONE" is famous, and the no-less-famous "GABLER WORKMANSHIP" makes that tone permanent through generation after generation of use. A Gabler is cheapest BECAUSE BEST. Investigate

ERNEST GABLER & BRO.

ESTABLISHED 1854

500 Whitlock Ave., Bronx Borough, N. Y. City

RICHARD OLNEY

In the December INTER-NATION on

"LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICS"

See also "Practical Side of Tariff Reform," by J. M. W. Hall; "The Yellow Peril," by Frederic J. Whiting; "The Newfoundland Crisis," by Hon. A. B. Morine; "The Progress of Tariff Revision," by Eugene N. Foss; "An Ambassador of Culture," "Our Dangerous Currency Laws," "The Municipal Ownership Fight in Seattle," "The Growth of the Telephone," "Notes on the Elections," etc.

All Newsdealers 10 cts. Board of Trade Building, Boston.