

Tribute to the Phonograph

Even John Philip Sousa, the great bandmaster, who has no use for Phonographs, has been forced to recognize the Phonograph as a formidable competitor. The two-step king says that people will no longer go to concerts if they can have music in their own homes so easily and so cheaply as they can with the Phonograph. This is an unwilling tribute, but it is nevertheless a tribute. The man who has a Phonograph has a concert in his own house. Even a king could not have more. At our store you can hear them any time.

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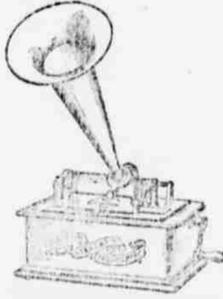
The Victor Junior.....	\$14.20
The Victor Z.....	21.20
The Victor No. 1.....	26.20
The Victor No. 2.....	34.20
The Victor No. 3.....	44.20
The Victor No. 4.....	54.20
The Victor No. 5.....	64.20
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The above prices include 12 8-in. records with each machine

The Edison Phonograph.

The Edison Gem Phonograph.....	\$10.00
The Edison Standard Phonograph.....	20.00
The Edison Home Phonograph.....	30.00
The Edison Triumph Phonograph.....	50.00

Records, 35c each; \$4.20 per dozen.



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PRESIDENT MAKES DENIAL

ROOSEVELT PUTS HARRIMAN IN LIGHT OF LIAR.

DICTATES STATEMENT TO PRESS

Railway Magnate's Assertion That on Chief Executive's Urging He Raised Fund to Save New York in 1904 Emphatically Denied at White House.

Washington, April 3.—President Roosevelt emphatically denied the statements contained in a letter purporting to have been written by E. H. Harriman to Sidney Webster of New York, in the latter part of December, 1905. In Mr. Harriman's letter the statement is made that at the request of President Roosevelt he (Harriman) assisted in raising a fund of \$250,000 to be used in carrying New York for the Republican party at the election of 1904. The statement the president characterizes as a "deliberate and willful untruth—by right it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the presidential campaign of 1904."

The president's denial was contained in a brief statement and copies of letters written to Representative Sherman of New York. The letters are dated Oct. 8 and Oct. 12, 1906.

Statement Dictated.

The president, after furnishing the letters to the press, dictated the following statement:

"After writing these letters to Congressman Sherman the president was assured that Mr. Harriman had not made the statements which Mr. Sherman credited him with making. Inasmuch as the same statements appear in the major part, in the letter of Mr. Harriman, now published, the president deems it proper that the letters he sent Congressman Sherman last October shall now themselves be made public."

In the first letter reference is made to a conversation between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Sherman, which was repeated to the president, in which Mr. Harriman is said to have given as a

reason for his personal dislike of the president, partly the latter's determination to have the railroads supervised and partly the alleged fact that after promising Mr. Harriman to appoint Senator Depew ambassador to France, he, the president, failed to do it. It appears from the conversation repeated to the president that Mr. Sherman had gone to Mr. Harriman to ask him for a contribution for the campaign.

Harriman Asked Favor.

The president says that Harriman also urged him to promise to make Mr. Depew ambassador because this would help Governor Odell by pleasing certain big financial interests. The president said he informed Mr. Harriman that he did not believe it would be possible to appoint Mr. Depew and furthermore expressed his surprise at his (Harriman) saying that the men representing the financial interests of New York wished the appointment made, inasmuch as a number of them had written, asking that the place be given to Mr. Hyde. Mr. Harriman on learning Mr. Hyde was a candidate, hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing him.

The president, it appears, was unwilling to appoint either Depew or Hyde as ambassador, and also left unchanged his recommendations to congress concerning the interstate commerce law, notwithstanding suggestions and criticisms by Mr. Harriman of the president's course in that regard, as expressed in certain letters which Mr. Harriman wrote to the president.

"I feel particularly fortunate that I have been attacked within the last few days by both ex-Senator Barton and Mr. Harriman," said the president in a conversation with representatives of the press, following the giving out of the letters to Representative Sherman regarding statements made in Mr. Harriman's letters to Mr. Webster.

HARRIMAN STANDS PAT

Gives Out Statement in Reply to President Roosevelt.

New York, April 3.—E. H. Harriman gave out the following statement in response to the statement made public by President Roosevelt at Washington:

"For many years I have maintained an intimate confidential correspondence with my friend, Mr. Sidney Webster. What I wrote him and what he wrote me was, of course, intended for our eyes alone. In the course of a letter which he wrote me in December, 1905, he warned me against being drawn into politics, and questioned whether I had any political or party instinct. This drew from me the reply to Mr. Webster's inquiry, which, in a substantially correct form, has been stolen and published. This letter was written on Jan. 2, 1906, at a time when no one could doubt the cordiality of my relations with the president.

"About ten days ago I was told that a discharged stenographer was trying to sell to some newspaper a reproduction from his notes of one of my private letters. I could hardly believe that any matter so obtained would be accepted or published, yet I made every effort to prevent it. When I learned that a New York newspaper had a transcript of these notes, I notified the publisher at once of the facts, and urged upon his attention the gross outrage that the publication of it under such circumstances would involve. While deploring, of course, that the sacredness of a private correspondence should thus be violated, I cannot withdraw anything in the letter.

"I have read the president's statement. I am most anxious to treat him and his other utterances with consideration due to the high office which he holds. Nevertheless I feel bound to call attention to certain things in regard to which he does me injustice.

"The president dwells at length on the assertion that he did not ask me to contribute for the presidential campaign nor for his personal benefit. I don't deny this statement, nor is it at all consistent with the assertions I made in the Webster letter respecting the interview. Therein I distinctly said: 'The president sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I would help him in raising the necessary funds, as the national committee, under Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them and there

was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee.'

"If that means anything whatever, it must be that he was urging me to help the New York state committee and not the national committee or the presidential campaign, except so far as the success of the state ticket in New York would contribute to the national ticket.

"What the condition of the finances of the New York state committee and of the national Republican committee at that time was is well known to every one. That the national committee did owe the state committee, and that the state committee was in financial straits, is notorious. I was asked to go to Washington by the president in the interests of the state ticket. I could help to raise money. That I did help in this regard, that I did raise funds immediately upon my return from the interview with the president is undeniable and to this fund I contributed \$50,000."

RAINEY SEES SCANDAL IN ISTHMUS

Illinois Congressman Unfavorably Impressed With Commissariat.

New York, April 3.—Congressman H. T. Rainey of Illinois, after spending eight days in the Panama canal zone, returned here enthusiastic over the progress made, but most unfavorably impressed with the management of the commissariat department. A careful investigation of the commissariat would, Mr. Rainey believes, bring to light a scandal, "second only to the bum meat scandal of the Spanish-American war."

The chief trouble, he thought, lay in the fact that meat arriving at the isthmus well preserved, was not met at the dock, as was supposed, by refrigerator cars, but instead was leisurely transferred in a temperature of between 80 and 90 degrees, with the result that unless served with a strong garlic dressing or gravy it was unpalatable.

Mr. Rainey said that he would prove that the lunch served to the congressional party that recently visited the isthmus and which was supposed to consist of the same menu served daily to canal workers at a cost of 20 cents a man, was in reality ordered five days in advance, and cost \$1.65 a plate. While the commissariat was supposed to serve food at cost, the stewards, he said, were ordered to make a profit of at least \$50 to \$60 a week.

MRS. EDDY NAMES TRUSTEES

Transfers Her Entire Estate to Baker, McLellan and Fernald.

Concord, N. H., April 3.—A motion for leave to intervene, involving the substitution of duly appointed trustees as plaintiffs in place of the "next friends," was the answer of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science religion, made through their counsel, in the suit brought to compel an accounting of her property.

By a deed of trust Mrs. Eddy transferred practically her entire estate to three trustees, Henry M. Baker, Archibald McLellan and Josiah E. Fernald.

It is now claimed Mrs. Eddy cannot be compelled to appear in court in connection with the pending litigation. The trustees are empowered to prosecute and defend, for the benefit of the estate of Mrs. Eddy, any suits at law or equity, whether now pending or that may afterwards be brought with reference to any matter in which she may personally be interested. With the exception of Mr. McLellan, the trustees are not believers in the Christian Science doctrine.

The next step in the litigation will come when counsel for both parties to the suit will agree upon a date for a hearing on the motion.

Thousands Have Kidney

Trouble and Never Suspect It.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

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