

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.

The Victor Gramophone.

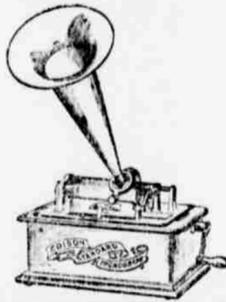


- The Victor Junior.....\$14.20
- The Victor Z.....21.20
- The Victor No. 1.....26.20
- The Victor No. 2.....34.20
- The Victor No. 3.....44.20
- The Victor No. 4.....54.20
- The Victor No. 5.....64.20
- The Victor No. 6.....104.20

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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Jewelers and Opticians. Burlington Watch Inspectors.

JUSTICE IS HIS AIM

ROOSEVELT STATES POSITION ON MOYER AND HAYWOOD.

In a Communication to New York Labor Union Chief Executive Incloses Paragraph From Note Written to Attorney General a Year Ago.

New York, May 6.—In a letter read before the Central Federated union, President Roosevelt states that if evidence is submitted to him showing that there has been a miscarriage of justice for or against Moyer and Haywood, awaiting trial at Boise, Ida., charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, he will bring such evidence to the attention of the attorney general, for such action, if any, as it may be in the power of the federal authorities to take.

The communication was the formal reply of the president to the union committee which recently called on the president and requested him to set forth in general his attitude toward the accused men and specifically why he had referred to Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable citizens."

The president's letter follows: "My Dear Mr. Henry—When you, in company with Messrs. Coakley and Brown, called upon me I read you the letter I had written to the attorney general on March 25, 1906. At your request I gladly send you the following extract from the letter:

"Our duty is (if it should ever happen that we had any power in the matter) to see that exact justice is done these men. There must be no condonation of lawlessness on our part, even if the lawlessness takes the form of an effort to avenge the wrongs committed by the lawlessness of others. The sole question as regards Haywood and Moyer must be the question whether or not they can be shown to be guilty of this particular act and their legal rights must be as carefully safeguarded as those of any other man. It is alleged that they were extradited from Colorado in a manner that amounted to a betrayal of their legal rights. I should like to have the district attorney of Colorado, and, if necessary, the district attorney of Idaho, give me such information as

they can on this point. I should like to get from the district attorney of Idaho any information that he can obtain as to whether or not there has been the slightest disposition shown by the authorities in Idaho to act toward these men in an unfair or improper manner, or to deny them their legal rights.

"On the other hand I should like to know whether there is any symptom of a miscarriage of justice in their favor. The intemperate violence with which the socialistic or labor papers, like that of Debs and, I am sorry to say, some labor organizations, have insisted without any knowledge of the facts upon treating these men as martyrs to the cause of labor has unquestionably resulted in tremendous pressure being brought to bear upon the authorities of Idaho to discharge or acquit them, whether guilty or innocent. So far as the unions are anxious only to see that exact justice is done these men; that they are given their full legal rights and not condemned unless proved guilty of this specific act, they are entitled to the cordial co-operation of all just and fair-minded citizens. So far as by any action, or by murderous and treasonable language, such as that quoted above from Debs and others, they tend to bring pressure to bear upon the state authorities and the courts, to obstruct the course of justice and to render it difficult to convict the men if guilty, is without stint to be condemned, and anything that the federal authorities can do, in either event, to further the cause of justice, is to be done."

"In response to your question, it is, I trust, needless for me to say that if at any time you or any one else can submit to me any evidence showing that there has been a miscarriage of justice for or against Messrs. Moyer or Haywood, which you believe it is in my power to remedy, I will at once bring such evidence to the attention of the attorney general to have him give it the fullest consideration and to take thereon such action, if any, there may be in the power of the federal authorities to take."

FRUIT IS NOT ALL KILLED.

Secretary of Horticultural Society Believes Some of the Buds Survive. Des Moines, May 6.—Notwithstanding

the succession of freezes since the fruit has been in blossom, Wesley Greene, secretary of the State Horticultural society, believes that there is a little fruit left. This is based on the fact that similar freezes in 1901 failed to kill all the fruit. Secretary Greene said that all the freezes and snows of April did less damage than the cold weather of Saturday morning. It was 26 degrees above at Des Moines, 21 at Albia, 18 at Carroll, 21 at Boone, 18 at Iowa Falls and 20 at Marshalltown. He believes that there will not be more than enough cherries for the birds, but there will be a little more apples and other fruit. After all the cold weather Mr. Greene was able to find a few blossoms that were still alive.

Injures Sheriff in Fight.

Albia, Ia., May 2.—After a hunt lasting thirty-six hours, Frank Ralston, who is charged with having assaulted his sister, was captured after he had seriously hurt Sheriff W. B. Griffin. When discovered Ralston slashed the sheriff with a razor, severing a large artery in his left arm. He was caught by others of the posse.

STAKED HIS VIOLIN.

The Incident That Cured the Great Paganini of Gambling.

When Nicolo Paganini was only fifteen years of age, it is said, he left his father's house and plunged into a reckless life of dissipation and gambling. At times his losses at the gaming table even compelled him to part with his violin. This occurred at Leghorn, where he was billed for a concert. A resident French merchant and amateur M. Livron, hearing of his dilemma, loaned him a Joseph Guarnerius. When Paganini went to return it after the concert the enthusiastic Frenchman exclaimed: "Never shall my hands profane the instrument which yours have touched!" and presented the violin to the virtuoso. This became Paganini's favorite violin and is the one he left to the city of Genoa, where it is exhibited in the municipal palace. The threatened loss of this instrument cured him of gambling. According to Paganini himself, his means had been reduced at the gaming table to a few francs, and he felt that he would be obliged to accept a standing offer for his much prized Guarnerius, made to

IRISH BILL INTRODUCED

GOVERNMENT MEASURE PRESENTED IN COMMONS.

RADICALS ARE DISAPPOINTED

Bill Confers Little Self-Government Upon Ireland, but Unionists Regard It as Step Toward Home Rule. Redmond Leads in Fight.

London, May 8.—The Irish council bill, the object of which is to provide for the establishment and functions of an administrative council at Dublin, was introduced in the house of commons by the chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Birrell, before an audience which crowded every corner of the house.

The measure confers little self-government upon Ireland, merely giving to the council the control of the eight departments now managed by government boards. The council is to be appointed by the crown and while the lord lieutenant of Ireland is given power to nullify its measures, the crown retains control of five of the eight departments, including the constabulary. The control of this branch always has been a thorn in the flesh of the Irish people.

This half-way measure is wholly pleasing to no political party. The unionists regard it as a step toward home rule. They object to giving Ireland the management of many departments of local affairs while the Irish members of commons retain the right to legislate in similar affairs for England and Scotland. They criticize also the plan of government as complicated and cumbersome. The radicals are disappointed that the measure falls so short of actual home rule.

The Irish leaders, however, are maintaining a diplomatic attitude until they have time to study the provisions of the bill and learn the sentiment of the people.

A nationalist convention will be held in Dublin soon to decide upon the Irish party policy. The laborites will support the measure, because they are all home rulers.

The bill passed its first reading by 416 votes to 121.

After the bill had been presented and explained by Mr. Birrell it was ridiculed by A. J. Balfour on behalf of the opposition.

John E. Redmond then delivered a brilliant speech, giving a dignified and forceful exposition of Ireland's claims for complete home rule.

The Blue Jay.

There is a belief current among the negroes in the south that the blue jay visits the infernal regions every Friday. This belief varies somewhat in different parts of the south. For instance, in South Carolina it is supposed to be carrying sticks for the devil's fires, while in Mississippi and Louisiana the bird is supposed to report to his satanic majesty the status of his affairs on earth.—New York Tribune.

He Probably Spoke.

"I say, Mr. Johnston," said little Tommy, "are you fond of speaking?" "Not very, Tommy," replied Mr. Johnston, with a smile. "You don't speak much?" "Well, not a great deal." "I thought so," said little Tommy, "because I heard Sister Agnes say to mamma today that she had been waiting six months for you to speak."

Thousands Have Kidney Troubles 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.

What To Do. 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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