

GREAT CRUSADE AGAINST ILICIT OLEO TRAFFIC

Magnificent Results of Governor Stone's Administration Under the New Law.

IMITATION BUTTER TRADE OBLITERATED

Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton and Dairy and Food Commissioner Cope Have Jailed Many Violators of the Law, and Have Hundreds More on the Road to Prison, While the Sales of Oleomargarine Have Fallen From Nearly Eleven and a Half Millions of Pounds Under the Hastings Administration to Less Than Half a Million at Present, and Now It Is Sold as "Oleo."

Harrisburg, Oct. 16.—Since the successful raids against the violators of the pure food laws in Philadelphia and Pittsburg Governor Stone and the officials of the department of agriculture have received many complimentary letters from farmers and dairymen who appreciate the fact that the illicit traffic in oleomargarine has practically been broken up.

Governor Stone is determined to drive from the state or into state's prison all who violate the law which was framed to protect the makers of butter and the consumers as well against the dishonest dealers who sell oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter as the genuine product of the dairy.

Never in the history of any state in the Union has there been as determined and as successful a campaign waged against the frauds in the butter or oleomargarine business as that conducted under Governor Stone's administration.

Before Governor Stone was inaugurated the official records showed that in one year there were sold in Pennsylvania the enormous quantity of 11,433,341 pounds of oleomargarine. It is a fact that cannot be successfully refuted that during the last year the sales of oleomargarine in this state fell below 500,000 pounds and the great bulk of this was sold legitimately as oleo without deception.

It is a fact that there have been some dishonest dealers who have sold oleo colored in imitation of butter, but since the aggressive measures taken by Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton and Dairy and Food Commissioner "Farmer" Cope the violators of the law have reached the conclusion that Pennsylvania is not a healthy place for them, and they have fled to parts unknown.

Many who violated the law have gone to jail, others have been fined, and many hundreds of cases are being pushed in all sections of the state, as the result of the energetic and satisfactory work of the detectives and special agents under the direction of the state officials.

PURELY POLITICAL ATTACKS. The department has come in for its share of partisan criticisms and attacks, which have been visited upon all branches of the state government since the breaking out of the political factional warfare in the Republican party, with certain disgruntled politicians joining hands with the Democrats to vilify and endeavor to destroy the usefulness of every man identified with the administration of Governor Stone, who stands for the stalwart Republican sentiment of the state, and who has given one of the most satisfactory and many administrations on record in the governor's office.

The people, recognizing the honesty and efficiency of the heads of the department of agriculture, and knowing the great work that they have performed since the inauguration of Governor Stone, appreciate the partisan nature and character of the attacks of newspapers controlled by advertising patronage of interests inimical to the present Republican organization. They know that the facts to be ascertained from the official records of the criminal and civil courts, will show that the violators of the pure butter law have been arrested and made to suffer the consequences of their crime, and that all the sensational partisan and debauched newspapers in the commonwealth cannot refute the facts which they have from time to time given in their own news columns, the raids by the agents of the department of agriculture and the trials in the civil and criminal courts.

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION. The history of oleo legislation in Pennsylvania shows that it was only until recently that those who colored oleo in imitation of butter could be successfully prosecuted.

By the act of May 5, 1899, the sale of oleomargarine or butterine is permitted in Pennsylvania provided it be "free from coloration or ingredients that cause it to look like butter," and that those who manufacture or sell "shall first obtain a license and pay a license fee" and "shall stamp each package with the words 'oleomargarine' or 'butterine,'" and shall exhibit a "sign or signs, clearly setting forth that he, she or they are engaged in the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine or butterine, or any similar substance, as the case may be, which said sign or signs shall be hung up in a conspicuous place or places on the walls of the room or store in which the oleomargarine or butterine or other similar substance is manufactured or sold."

made during the administration of Governor Hastings and before the passage of the act under which Governor Stone's officials are operating with such vigor and magnificent results. The sales of 11,433,341 pounds of oleo in Pennsylvania referred to above were made during the last year of Governor Hastings' administration, and yet some of the most persistent critics of Governor Stone today are men associated politically with Governor Hastings.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED. Some yellow journals charge that the present law was prepared by the department of agriculture and was purposely left defective in order to protect oleomargarine dealers against punishment. This is wholly and absolutely false.

The license law of May 5, 1899, was prepared by the Dairymen's union and the State Grange of Pennsylvania at their meeting held in Williamsport in December, 1898. It was brought to Harrisburg by the secretary of the Dairymen's union at the opening of the legislative session in January, 1899, and was submitted to the legislature by the Dairymen's union and the legislative committee of the State Grange, and its passage was urged by these bodies until it became a law. The department of agriculture had nothing to do with its preparation or subsequent passage by the legislature. What- ever virtues or defects may attach to the new law are due to the organizations that prepared it and urged its passage. The charge, therefore, made by the yellow journals that the law was prepared by the department of agriculture and passed by its influence for the purpose of protecting dealers is without foundation and utterly false.

Immediately after the passage of the present law agents of the department were then instructed to collect samples and to submit them to the chemists for analysis.

TEST OF THE COLOR CLAUSE. On the first of August, 1899, a sample of colored oleomargarine was taken from J. K. Van Dyle, of Philadelphia, who represented the Oakdale Manufacturing company, of Providence, R. I. The defendant was fined \$100 and costs. An appeal was taken from this decision to the court of common pleas, but was not substantiated by Judge Arnold. An appeal was then taken by the defendant to the superior court of Pennsylvania and the decision of the lower court was affirmed by the superior court in an opinion filed April 30, 1900.

This was a case to test the constitutionality of the color clause in its relation to the interstate commerce law. The day after the decision was rendered a letter was issued by the secretary of agriculture, directed to the dairy and food commissioner, and a copy of the same sent to every agent of the department, in which the decision of the court was noted after explaining the provisions of the act and calling for the immediate gathering of additional evidence.

THE GREAT CRUSADE. From that day there has been no let up by the department on the oleomargarine traffic in this state. Thousands of samples have been taken and analyzed, and every dealer whose goods were shown to be adulterated was prosecuted criminally, there being almost 700 prosecutions, every one on criminal charge. The allegation, therefore, that the department has been inactive is utterly false, as shown by the facts.

The facts set forth in the report of the dairy and food commissioner of 1899 show that the activity of the officers and agents of the department was not due to the sensational publications of yellow journals or their adherents. In the year 1899, under the disadvantages of the change from the old prohibitory law to the new license law, 1,169 samples were taken by agents of the department; 341 of these were found to be pure, 685 adulterated and 143 were tested by the agents and found to be pure, and so were not sent to the chemists.

Two hundred and fifty-six prosecutions were brought against parties for illegally selling oleomargarine, 97 for selling impure food, 43 for adulterated vinegar, 9 for not complying with the cheese law, 13 for illegally selling renovated butter and 10 for selling impure milk.

One hundred oleomargarine cases were brought to a successful termination, penalties were imposed in many cases, and some were discharged upon payment of costs, and others were dismissed, and in some cases the bills were ignored by grand juries; 76 cases were dismissed for the above reasons, and 86 cases were pending Jan. 1, 1900.

WORK SINCE JAN. 1. From Jan. 1, 1900, to Oct. 10, 1900, the department has brought over 935 suits and prosecutions, and taken over 3,000 samples. The charge, therefore, that the department is doing nothing to suppress the sale of oleomargarine in this state is thus shown to be utterly and maliciously false.

The fact of the great number of samples shown to have been taken and suits brought is evidence conclusive of the competence of the agents of the department, and yet in the face of these facts yellow journals continue to assail the work of the dairy and food division and belittle that which has been accomplished, and continue to cast reflections upon the competency of the agents.

Activity at the mines, factories and furnaces is best shown by the following exhibit of pig iron production of the United States—thus:

GROSVENOR TENDED BABY.

Ohio's Congressman Permits a Woman to See the Nation's Stage in Action.

The other day a timid little woman with a baby in her arms was about to enter the gallery of the house of representatives, but was stopped by the doorkeeper, who informed her that infants were not admitted. She appeared very much disappointed, says a Washington paper, and was turning dejectedly away when a patriarchal-looking gentleman, with a wealth of white hair and whiskers, who was passing and had overheard the conversation, apparently attracted by the disappointment in the voice of the woman, stopped.

"Let me hold the little one a moment, madam," he said, "while you go in and look over the great men."

The mother was visibly embarrassed, but yielded. For two or three minutes she the baby, who seemed to be entirely content with the new guardian, ran its chubby little hands through the elderly gentleman's whiskers and gave vent to a series of delighted "goo-goo's."

Then the mother reappeared and thanked the unknown for his kindness. The next day when she again visited the house the patriarchal-looking gentleman who had held her baby was summoned by Speaker Henderson to the chair to preside in committee of the whole.

"Who in the world is that white-haired man?" she asked, in great surprise.

"That," replied her neighbor, who happened to be a Washington woman, in tone of pity of the other's ignorance, "is Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio."

CHINESE DUEL IN PARIS.

It Was Fought with Tongues as the Only Weapons. But They Answered.

A duel in the native fashion between two Chinese occurred in the exhibition grounds recently, says the Paris correspondent of the London Post. Pe-Ki-Lo-Sang and Long-Si-Thuong had come to Paris partners in a little business in the Chinese section. Both fell victims to the charms of a Japanese beauty employed in a neighboring palace, and the duel was decided on. Having found a secluded spot, the two adversaries—one big, strong and stupid, the other small, voluble and nervous—placed themselves three paces apart. Then, in accordance with Chinese custom, they began to call each other the hardest names they could think of. The big, stupid combatant repeated the same thing over and over again; but the other, Long-Si-Thuong, invented many remarkable expressions of contempt: Son of a dog, son of a sow, low-cast, backwooden baton of the lowest of unlettered men, uncharitably and filthy rat, pig's flesh, and so forth. Finally, after half an hour's uninterrupted vociferation, Long-Si-Thuong "went up" that he had an attack of congeal ion. When he was found in an unconscious condition, the police thought Pe-Ki had murdered him. An interpreter explained matters, however, and Long having been revived, the adversaries shook hands. The little business in the Chinese section will be carried on as before.

TURKEY'S RESOURCES.

According to This Account It Is One of the Richest Countries in the World.

The Ottoman empire is, in potential resources, probably the richest country in the world next to the United States. For years American and Turkish statesmen have been endeavoring with all their power to foster what little trade their countries have, says Collier's Weekly, and to create new trade channels to commercially connect the republic and the empire. These endeavors have already borne good fruit and the future possibilities in that direction are infinite. The mutual relations of commerce amount already to millions, and it would be most unfortunate that an untoward event should disturb in their growth these promising shoots of trade and bring about a distrust which would cause the originating of new branches of trade to be made impossible for many years to come.

The feeling of fellowship among nations is to a large extent sentimental, especially when there is no special point of hostile contact. The Turks have been educated to know that there is a great, free nation far in the west, foremost in all the endeavors of commerce, industry and technical inventions—a nation to whom they could without any fear intrust the development of their magnificent resources.

Wisconsin's Deep Well.

The well on the grounds of the Good Shepherd, in the town of Wauwatosa, Wis., has been bored to the depth of 2,330 feet, one of the deepest wells in the world. The contractor has concluded that he cannot obtain a flowing well and therefore stops. The water rises within 80 feet of the surface, and is soft, limpid, of excellent quality for drinking, for washing or culinary purposes, and is in such abundance as to furnish water sufficient for the needs of 4,600 or 5,000 persons. The water will have to be pumped up by an engine, which will cost \$500, and then the institution will have all the water it requires for a century to come.

The Loss of a Letter.

A Philadelphia restaurant proprietor hung out a large blackboard sign, the other day, with the announcement: "You can't beat our 15-cent diners." A young man of humorous turn of mind came along, stopped and smiled. He waited until none of the employees was watching, and, taking out his handkerchief, he erased the letter "b" from the word "beat."

Through Fire and Water.

"I will yet win you, lass," said he, "though it be through fire and water." And he went his way.

A few years—some short and some long—had passed, and lo! his prediction was fulfilled, even to the stipulations.

Gentle reader, why not? What girl of good sense and mature years would hesitate at casting her lot with one of the best coal and ice dealers in the business?—Indianapolis Press.

A Burlesque Show.

She was sitting there thinking what his future might have been if she had not married him.

"George," she said, "what in the world would you do if you were a Mormon and had a dozen wives?"

He puffed his pipe in thought.

"Well, Ella," he said, finally, "to tell the truth, if they were all pretty enough I should take them on the road as a burlesque show."—Chicago Daily News.

On the Safe Side.

Don't say that Belinda's business schemes have not an iota of reason or rhyme. When I tell you she always burns her receipts. Let the bills be presented a second time. —Judge.

BREAKING IT GENTLY.



Fanny—Now, when I'm asked to sing, I never say: "O, I can't!" I always sit down at the piano—Annie—And let the audience find it out for themselves?—Cigarette.

Not Appreciated. "I've lost my heart," the milkmaid sang. And the farmhand said: "If you're so fond of milk, I'll give you a quart of cream and let you have the rest of the milk."—Chicago Daily News.

Science to the Rescue. Housekeeper—Has any way been discovered to kill the pests that destroy carpets? Great Scientist—Yes, madam. Take up the carpets, hang them on a line, and beat them with a heavy stick.

"Will that kill the insects?" "Yes, madam, if you hit them."—N. Y. Weekly.

Happy Kid. "Why is Mrs. Billus' little boy so happy?" "Why, he's the only kid in the neighborhood, and everybody's been borrowing him as an excuse to go to the circus. He's been to every performance, and is booked for the entire engagement!"—N. Y. World.

No Trouble. Mistress—I think you will prove satisfactory. But I cannot engage you until I have consulted with my husband.

Maid—Oh, that's all right. I always get on perfectly with the men.—N. Y. World.

Confirmatory. Old Friend—Lucilla, do you remember you used to say all the nice men were married?

Young Wife (of about a year's standing)—Yes, and I have found out now that they were.—Chicago Tribune.

His Favorite. First Boarder—Jimson is going to sing his favorite song after supper: "It makes no difference what you were; it's what you are to-day."

Second Boarder—Great Scott! doesn't he get enough hash here without singing about it?—Judge.

Plenty of Elbow Room. Ranchman's Wife—Drive over and bring our daughter in. You'll have to hurry, because supper will be ready in an hour.

Ranchman—Where is she? Ranchman's Wife—She's swinging on the front gate.—N. Y. Weekly.

Same Old Story. First Deaf Mute—We all have our troubles.

Second Deaf Mute—That's so; I have to tie my wife's hands so she won't talk in her sleep.—Harper's Bazar.

The Latest Requirement. Cobwigger—I'm not quite sure I understand what you mean by an ideal climate.

De Links—Why, a place where one can play golf all the year round.—Judge.

Not Involuntary. Mrs. Brown—Did everybody in your society have to contribute to that fund?

Mrs. Malaprop—O! no, it was made up altogether of vulnerable contributions.—Philadelphia Press.

Retort Courteous. "My dear," said Grosvels, "you are simply talking nonsense." "I know it," replied his better half, "but it's because I want you to understand what I say."—Chicago Daily News.

A Matter of Spelling. There is a poet, here in town, Whose flowing hair is red. But of his verses, 'tis not true. One ever hears that said. —Radford Review.

MRS. PINKHAM says that irritability indicates disease. Women who are nervous and snappish are to be pitied. Their homes are uncomfortable; their dispositions grow constantly worse. Such women need the counsel and treatment of a woman who understands the peculiar troubles of her sex.

EVERY-DAY TALKS WITH WOMEN

your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It has helped me more than anything else. I suffered for a long time with nervousness, pains in back and limbs and falling of the womb; also had neuralgia in my head and could not sleep. I told my husband that something must be done, for I was nearly frantic with pain. Having read of the wonderful cures Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had performed, I determined to try it. I have taken it and am happy to say I am cured. I recommend it to all my friends and never tire of telling the benefit I have derived from its use. I have you alone to thank for my recovery.

MRS. ANNA E. HALL, of Milldale, Conn., was all run down in health and had completely lost control of her nerves. She wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Now she writes: "I wish to thank you for what

your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It has helped me more than anything else. I suffered for a long time with nervousness, pains in back and limbs and falling of the womb; also had neuralgia in my head and could not sleep. I told my husband that something must be done, for I was nearly frantic with pain. Having read of the wonderful cures Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had performed, I determined to try it. I have taken it and am happy to say I am cured. I recommend it to all my friends and never tire of telling the benefit I have derived from its use. I have you alone to thank for my recovery.



MRS. ELLEN FLANAGAN, 1810 Mountain St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Three years ago I was a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, was irritable and cross, and can say that after taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was entirely cured. I take great pleasure in writing this to you and would be pleased to be interviewed by any one who is afflicted with that distressing complaint. I am very grateful to you."

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