

**A Bet Made with a Reporter Which Was Promptly Paid.**

Some years ago a despatch was received by a New York editor from the editor of a Chicago newspaper which had not a reputation for spotlessness, but which frequently published some startling truths. The despatch gave the outlines of a reported Wall Street scheme in which the Armour were deeply concerned, and it asked the cooperation of the New York editor in ascertaining the facts. A reporter was assigned to this work and he called upon the late H. O. Armour, who was in charge of the Armour interests in this city.

When the reporter's errand was stated Mr. Armour was furious. He denounced the story of the receipt of such a despatch from Chicago as a lie, and the reporter's errand as part of some malicious stock-jobber's scheme to affect the Armour properties. The reporter replied that when he said that such a despatch had been received at his office, he meant exactly what his words indicated; and he requested Mr. Armour again to tell him something about the story the despatch contained, or to say whether that story was false.

But Mr. Armour wouldn't do it. He only inveighed against the reporter's chief and repeated that that gentleman had not received any such telegram.

"I'll bet you \$1000," Mr. Armour exclaimed, "that your editor cannot show me such a despatch, and you tell him so!"

"Mr. Armour," was the reply, "I do not carry \$1000 or a check book, but if you will hold that bet open 15 minutes I will go out into the street and come back here and take it up with cash. It will only be necessary for me to see one of my nearby friends."

Mr. Armour mellowed somewhat after looking intently at the reporter for a moment. Then he said:

"Your word for it. The bet is good."

The reporter went back to the square of the printing houses and recited his experience. He also made a strong request to be permitted to teach Mr. Armour a lesson, as he put it, not by printing anything about his experience, but by showing him the telegram and forcing him to pay the bet. The request was granted, and when Mr. Armour saw the despatch he turned and wrote a check for \$1000 forthwith and handed it to the reporter. Then he said that the despatch lied. And at any rate the reported scheme did not materialize in Wall Street.

From that day Mr. Armour was a constant friend of the reporter, and in turn had a friend in him; but no fiery denial of the genuineness of his errands ever again met the newspaper man in Mr. Armour's office, and he had often to go there.—Sun.

**NEWSY CLEANINGS.**

Two of Chicago's aldermen are blind. Co-education on American lines is growing in popularity in England.

An unnamed Philadelphia has given \$1000 to the library at Freeport, Me.

Governor Otero, of New Mexico, pleads for statehood in his annual report.

The Oriental Hotel, in Yokohama, the handsomest in Japan, has been destroyed by fire.

A Russian officer is at Kieff seeking \$4,000,000 reported buried there in the monastery.

Officials in the Chinese Court are said to be more rapacious than ever, demanding fees for every courtesy.

Some of the Missourians and many Southerners urge that Missouri should no longer be classed as a Southern State.

Peru is sadly in need of a new coinage system. According to a lately published report, eggs are the only circulating medium in one province.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad has surveyed a new route across Maine, which will provide a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Germany sent only 555,152 immigrants to the United States in the years 1890-1900, whereas in the preceding decade the number was 1,452,070.

In the list of diseases reported as accountable for deaths among the soldiers in the Philippines, it is shown that more men succumbed to dysentery than to any other malady.

It is officially estimated that if the waters in our Western States now unused were utilized for irrigation purposes, a population of 80,000,000 more could be sustained in those States.

Philadelphia has in its treasury more than \$75,000 belonging to persons who never called for it when their bonds matured and became payable, or who left uncollected coupons on their bonds.

**LABOR WORLD.**

The Steel Trust has instituted a civil service system for its 2000 lake employees.

An increase in the number of unions in New York State for the past year is reported.

Electric car service in Paris has proved a failure. It is said the loss so far is \$900,000.

Organized labor at Cripple Creek, Col., has declared against the admission of all Asiatics.

The American Federation of Labor convention adopted resolutions urging the exclusion of Chinese.

The Protective Order of Street Railway Employees of America was incorporated at Columbus, Ohio.

Owing to a scarcity of workmen, two of the Glass Trust factories at Muncie, Ind., will be consolidated.

In the large cities thousands of unemployed persons found temporary work on account of the holiday rush.

Striking silk weavers at South Manchester, Conn., found they were under a misapprehension and returned to work.

Organization of department store clerks is being talked about in New York City. It is not, however, considered in a favorable light.

A number of increases in wages, affecting in the aggregate nearly 500,000 workers, beginning with the New Year, have been announced.

One of the large express companies gave a Christmas present of \$10 in gold to every one of its employees of more than a year's standing.

Shipping clerks in New York City desire to form a union, but so far they have not been able to agree upon the objects for which they should organize.

There are more than 1,000,000 men employed on the railroads of this country, receiving over \$57,000,000 per year in wages, or an average of \$57 each.

**Best For the Bowels.**

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

When a man is dropped for non-payment of dues he is generally broke.

**A Good Way to Begin 1909.**  
Cleanse the system, purify the blood and regulate the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels with the Herb medicine, **Gardol Tea**, insuring health and happiness for the New Year.

The feminine surplus in Massachusetts is 70,398.

**FIT'S** permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are three telephone circuits between New York City and Atlanta.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

It takes a wise man to get others financially interested in a fool scheme.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Hara, 322 Third Avenue, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1909.

The man who knows the least shows it the most.

**A Union Soldiers' Home.**  
A remarkable soldiers' home will be that now building at Johnson City, Tenn., where both Union and Confederate soldiers in the Civil war and volunteers in the war with Spain are to be harbored. This home will comprise 35 buildings, among them a memorial hall, a mess hall, a chapel and a canteen. They will occupy a site a mile and three-quarters long, and three-quarters of a mile wide in the heart of the mountains. The grounds will be laid out by a landscape gardener.

Sugar exists not only in the cane, beet-root and maple, but in the sap of 187 other plants and trees.

**The Beet Sugar Industry.**

A most important article giving Messrs. Oxnard's and Cutting's views on the beet sugar industry in this country appeared on the editorial page of the New York Evening Post of December 12 last, and as every household in the land is interested in sugar the article will be of universal interest.

**THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.**

The Evening Post bids the heartiest welcome to every American industry that can stand on its own bottom and make its way without leaning on the poor rates. Among these self-supporting industries we are glad to know, is the production of beet sugar. At all events, it was such two years ago. We publish elsewhere a letter written in 1890, and signed by Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Cutting, the chiefs of this industry on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, showing that this was the happy condition of the trade at that time. If parties masquerading as beet sugar producers are besieging the President and Congress at this moment, and pretending that they will be ruined if Cuban sugar is admitted for six months at half the present rates of duty their false pretences ought to be exposed.

The letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting was probably written for the purpose of inducing the farmers of the Mississippi Valley to go more largely into the cultivation of beets for the sugar factories. This was a laudable motive for telling the truth and showing the large profits which awaited both the beet grower and the manufacturer if the industry were perseveringly and intelligently prosecuted. To this end it was pointed out that farmers could clear \$95 per acre by cultivating beets, and might even make \$100. But in order to assure the cultivator that he would not be exposed to reverses by possible changes in the tariff, they proceeded to show that the industry stood in no need of protection.

The beet sugar industry, these gentlemen say, "stands on its feet as a business as any business in the country." They point out the fact—a very important one—that their product comes out as a finished article, refined and granulated. It is not, like cane sugar grown in the West India Islands, a black and offensive paste, which must be carried in wagons to the seaboard and thence by ships to the United States, where, after another handling, it is put through a costly refinery, and then shipped by rail to the consumer, who may possibly be in Nebraska, alongside a beet sugar factory, which turns out the refined and granulated article at one fell swoop. Indeed, the advantages of the producer of beet sugar for supplying the domestic consumption are very great. We have no doubt that Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting are within bounds when they say that "sugar can be produced here cheaper than it can be in Europe." The reasons for this are that—

"The sugar industry is, after all, merely an agricultural one. We can undersell Europe in all of our crops, and sugar is no exception."

It follows as naturally as the making of flour from wheat. If we can produce wheat cheaper than Europe, then naturally we can produce flour cheaper, or as we do.

But the writers of the letter do not depend upon a priori reasoning to prove that they can make sugar at a profit without tariff protection. They point to the fact that under the McKinley tariff of 1890, when sugar was free of duty, the price of the article was four cents per pound. Yet a net profit of \$3 per ton was made by the beet sugar factories under those conditions, notwithstanding any bounty on the home production of sugar. They boast that they made this profit while working under absolute free trade, and they have a right to be proud of this result of their skill and industry. Many beet sugar factories had been started in bygone years, back in the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century, and had failed, because the projectors did not understand the business. Since then great progress has been made, both here and abroad, in the cultivation and manipulation of the beet. What was impossible thirty years ago is now entirely feasible. The industry is already on a solid and enduring basis. There are factories in the United States, these gentlemen tell us in their letter, capable of using 350,000 tons of beets per annum at a profit of \$3 per ton, and this would make a profit of \$1,050,000 as the income to be earned under absolute free trade.

It must be plain to readers of this letter, signed by the captains of the beet sugar industry, that the people in Washington who are declaiming against the temporary measure which the President of the United States urges for the relief of the Cuban people, are either grossly ignorant of the subject, or are practising gross deception. The tenable ground for them is to say: "Other people are having protection that they do not need, and therefore we ought to have more than we need." This would be consistent with the letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting, but nothing else is so.

**PROMINENT PEOPLE.**

General Baden-Powell has returned to South Africa.

Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, is said to have paid \$300,000 for the Preyer collection of pictures in Vienna.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, intends to make a three months' visit to Europe shortly.

Edwin Charles Madden, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, is a native of Michigan. It is said that his great-great-uncle was Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar.

Among the title bearers not destitute of other honors is Lord Kinnaird, of England, who is not only an authority on football, but a duly ordained preacher of the Established Church.

Professor Alexander Agassiz is in charge of an expedition to the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean, which has recently been sent from the Agassiz Museum at Harvard University.

Professor F. F. Merrens, of Russia, who has just returned home from a visit to America, says the thing that impressed him most in this country was the National Library at Washington.

Former Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has prepared a topical index of all the debates in Congress up to 1861, and proposes to make the work complete to the present time, and will try to sell to Congress the result of his labors.

Miss Lisi Carlotta Cipriani, the first woman to take the doctor's degree at the University of Paris, has been selected to take charge of the new course in medieval literature at the University of Chicago. She is a Florentine.

Mrs. C. N. Whitman owns the largest ranch of any woman in the world. It is located near Tascosa, Texas, and is called the "L. S." ranch, from Lucien Scott, its first owner. The ranch is thirty miles square and hundreds of cowboys are employed upon it.

Hungarian vineyard owners are rejoiced at the routing of the phylloxera, and they expected soon to be shipping their fiery wines to all parts of the world again.

**SPORTING BREVITIES.**

The Yale football team earned \$28,000 over expenses.

The University of California crew has been invited to compete at Henley.

The Queens County Jockey Club has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$400,000.

Tasker and Janowski have played a drawn chess battle at Manchester, England.

A world's championship pool tournament will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., during the early part of February.

Robert P. Keran, of Alder Creek, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Harvard football eleven for next year.

Schaeffer, the swimming champion of America, may go to England and try for world's records against British swimmers.

Marksmen met at a banquet in New York City for the purpose of devising some plan to revive the civilian interest in long range shooting.

Peter Golden, the Irish champion, won the six-day go as you please walking match, at Rochester, N. Y., with a record of 352 miles and ten laps.

It is charged that some of the American athletes who recently competed abroad asked for and obtained expenses for their appearance at games.

Jacob Schaefer won the international billiard championship by defeating George Slosson by a score of 400 to 355, in a tournament at New York City, at eighteen-inch balk line, one shot in.

It is reported that Henry Spencer, until recently regarded as one of the greatest jockeys in America, will have to abandon the saddle and go to Arizona to fight a bad case of incipient phthisis.

New York race-goers paid the enormous sum of \$2,571,630 to see the races last year. Consequently the six racing associations paid a five per cent. tax, or \$128,581.50, to the State. Agricultural societies benefit by this tax.

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**Bronchitis**

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."  
J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, do so as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. Ayer & Lowell, Mass.

P. N. U. 52, '01

**Capsicum Vaseline**

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A substitute for ointment or Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

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**Syrup of Figs**  
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Its component parts are all wholesome.  
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.  
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It contains the laxative principles of plants.  
It contains the carminative principles of plants.  
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All are pure.  
All are delicately blended.  
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Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

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FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

It is pure.  
It is gentle.  
It is pleasant.  
It is efficacious.  
It is not expensive.  
It is good for children.  
It is excellent for ladies.  
It is convenient for business men.  
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.  
It is used by millions of families the world over.  
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.  
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

**A Novelty in Carpet Cleaning.**

The American Ambassador remarked at a banquet the other night that many good ideas which had benefited mankind had their origin on the other side of the water, and if cleaning carpets without either taking them up or filling the surrounding atmosphere with dust comes under the same category, our American cousins have benefited the human race once more. A machine which deals with carpets in this manner was used at the Empire Theatre of Varieties. Compressed air is used to blow the dust out of the carpet, and the machine is so contrived as to imprison all the dust in a bag. When the carpets are thoroughly cleaned the compressed air current is charged with disinfectants, which thoroughly impregnate the whole floor. The machine was afterward used for the purpose of cleaning the chairs and lounges of the theatre.—London Chronicle.

The Queen of Roumania is a successful lecturer, as learned as eloquent.

**DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS**  
Washington, D. C.  
Successfully prosecutes Claims,  
Late Provisional Examines U. S. Patent Bureau.

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY** gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S HOME, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

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