

GOOD TRUSTS AND BAD ONES

Synopsis of a Speech Delivered at the County Fair at Elbow Lake, Minn.

The following speech was delivered by Jas. J. Hill at Elbow Lake, Minn.:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to assure you this afternoon that it is a matter of unusual pleasure to meet you here. I am glad to see the farmers here with their wives. It is a privilege that I enjoy to meet the people who have come into this part of the country and made it what we see it today.

"It is a few months more than thirty years since I first passed through this part of the state. At that time the outpost was a little store on the hill by the old—what we may call the old church at Elbow Lake. After leaving Evansville we stopped all night at Mrs. Burns's, and the next night we stopped on the prairie all night and walked to keep warm. It was on the 10th of March, and I assure you it was very cold. Now, to me this is an unusual pleasure, and there is no place where I could meet with more pleasure than in your county. The change that has occurred is gratifying, and it must be gratifying to you in that you have been able to do it.

"To Work the Change. It is always gratifying to know that I have been able in some way to aid in bringing about this change. The country looks beautiful today, and I see within and without the town not only the cause of the change, but the fruit of it as well. I see good crops, I see nice cattle, and just as good sheep as you will find in any part of the country. Years ago, back in 1833, we had a very dry season after the grain was planted. Until July 2 not a drop of rain fell in the northern part of the state, particularly in the Red river valley, but notwithstanding the long drought, after the rain fell they got a three-quarter crop. I felt then that the farmers should not make all the eggs in one basket. I thought they should have a greater diversity of things on their farms. If a man lost his wheat crop and he had half a dozen good fat steers to sell he could get some money and bridge over for another year.

"I decided to raise cattle on my farm at Lake Minnetonka. I had to buy my experience. I bought some fancy cattle at very extravagant prices. My fences were let down. With little regard to the men I could find the cattle. Sometimes they would come after I had rewarded them a few times and offer to tell me where the cattle were, and said they would find them for so much. I presume it was the ferocious stare of the bull that tore down the fences, but I made up my mind that I could not in my lifetime succeed as I wanted, and I sent men to the country and bought up a large number of bulls for three or four years, and today I saw as handsome cattle in your own county as a man would wish to see. It did me good as I saw before me proof that my endeavor

had not been in vain.

"Now, I can say to you that no one in the state or the country has a greater interest in the people of the state and the people who are cultivating the land as myself. No man has a greater interest—put it all on selfish gain if you want—in the welfare of the producers than I have, because if your labor is wasted what becomes of me? If you are poor, I am poor. I am glad to see the evidence of your prosperity, for we must share your prosperity with you. It can be no other way.

"All that we have been doing, all that I have tried to do in the way of building up the success of the country, is on the ground that the man who cultivates the soil must make the most of his own land, and in that we have the foundation of our own prosperity, and our company has been prosperous. All the transcontinental lines that have been built across the continent either in Canada or the United States have been subsidized, with the exception of our own. All of those of this country have failed from one to three times, except our own, and the only credit we can take to ourselves for being able to stand is that we are that we have tried to bring the Ordinary Principles of Business to apply to railroad enterprise—never to undertake to do more than we could afford to do and not to run ahead in a wild speculative career, but going ahead cautiously. If the point where the road is good to be patient and encourage the people. When you have these ideas fixed in your mind you have the key that must solve the difficulty. We have now come to the point where the road has been extended to the Pacific ocean. We have there the largest forests of pine timber growing on this continent and the finest I have seen in the world. The lumber trees in Minnesota are practically all cut over.

"A few years ago the country east of Detroit north of the Chesapeake and south of the Great Lakes drew its supply of lumber from Michigan and later from Wisconsin. During that time the Michigan lumber was worth 50 to 60 cents a thousand, but today it is worth \$12 a thousand in the tree. Fortunes were made in Wisconsin pine lands. The foundation for Cornell university was laid through an investment in Wisconsin timber lands. We have on the Pacific coast

MAN OF WIDE FORCE.

George F. Baer, Magnate of the Anthracite Combine.

Never Misses Church and Believes That Duty Specially Guards Capital—Rose from the Case to Millionaire Class.

George F. Baer, keen, persevering and intensely earnest, holds at this time the most commanding position in the country. It is he who can stay or refuse to stay the coal war and decide how much or how little anthracite the people of the United States may burn this winter.

Mr. Baer is president of the Reading company and acknowledged leader of the Pennsylvania operators, and thus has it in his power to settle the prolonged dispute which for nearly six months has tied up the companies of the east. Yet, occupying the position he does, he is one of the least known men in the country, and a man, too, who has no desire to be known.

W. F. Clark, a photographer of Wilkesbarre, recently addressed a letter to President Baer, appealing to him as a Christian to settle the miners' strike. The writer said if Christ was taken more into our business affairs there would be less trouble in the world, and that if Mr. Baer granted the strikers a slight concession they would gladly return to work, and the president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway company would have the blessing of God and the respect of the nation.

President Baer replied as follows:

"I see you are evidently biased in your religious views in favor of the right of the workingman to control a business in which he has no other interest than to secure fair wages for the work he does. I beg of you not to be discouraged. The right and interests of the laboring men will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country. Pray earnestly that the right may triumph all ways, remembering that the Lord God

omnipotent still reigns and that his reign is one of law and order, and not of violence and crime.

When J. Pierpont Morgan the other day refused to interfere in the strike those who knew Mr. Baer smiled.

"Well, that may be Mr. Morgan's decision," they said, "but he couldn't do otherwise when Mr. Baer presented the case to him."

And that goes far to explain the character of the man. He is dominated by determination, by bulldog tenacity, and has a way of impressing his views upon others which in this case, it is believed, even the mighty Morgan could not resist.

George F. Baer is a Pennsylvanian by birth and is 60 years old. He does not look it. There are few gray hairs in his head and he is as erect as a man half his years. A dignity which is so pronounced that it almost seems to be deliberate marks his bearing.

For all that he is, so far from being an aristocrat, a self-made man. At the age of 13 he entered the office of the Somerset Democrat, in Somerset, Pa., his birthplace, and studied the trade at the case for two years.

In 1861 he and his brother Henry bought the Democrat, which was only a country weekly, and when the brother went to the war George edited and printed the paper by day and studied law by night.

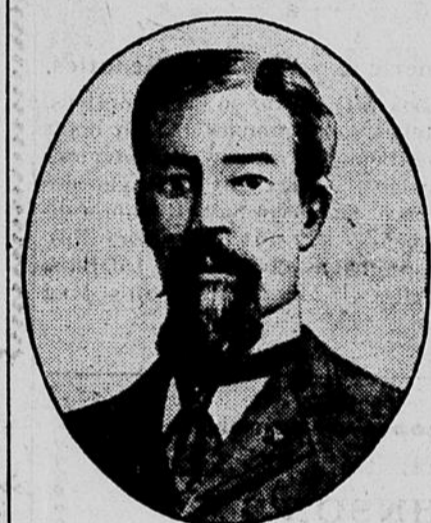
Eventually he, too, decided to see service, and in 1862 he gave up the paper and raised a company of volunteers, of which he was made captain. He served in the army of the Potomac and became adjutant general of the second brigade. Then, when his term of service had expired, he went back to Somerset and resumed the study of law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and went to Reading four years later. It was in those early days that he won a victory in a damage suit against the Reading, proving the possession of such ability that those in control of the railroad say: "This man is too dangerous as an enemy. We must have him on our side."

He was employed as counsel for the company, and in that way became a corporation man. His talents as a lawyer proved quite as valuable as had been anticipated and it was largely as a result of his skill in steering the Reading over many difficult shoals that he was at last elevated to the presidency.

In his tastes Mr. Baer is domestic. His home, Hawthorne, in the suburbs of Reading, is beautiful. He also has a large town house in Spruce street, Philadelphia, which he occupies during periods of the winter.

He is a deep student and has a comprehensive library. The family consists of himself, his wife and five daughters, two of whom are married.



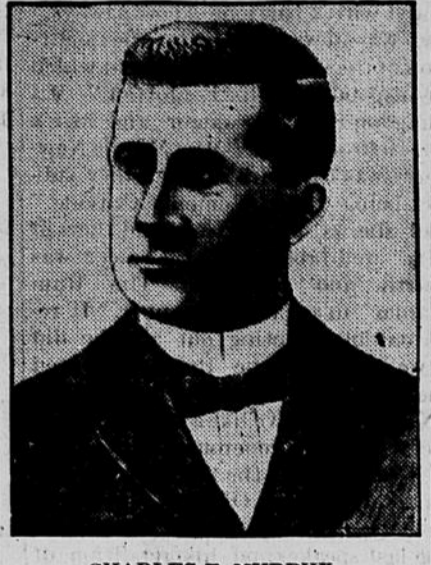
GEORGE F. BAER. (President of the Reading Company and Anthracite Trust.)

CHARLES F. MURPHY.

Man Just Elected to Leadership of Tammany Hall is a Forceful Politician.

Charles F. Murphy is one of the youngest and yet one of the best trained leaders in Tammany hall. Born on the East side 41 years ago, he worked as a car driver for several years, and then became interested in the liquor business, which he quit three years ago after he had amassed a considerable fortune.

Early in life he became interested in politics, and joined the County democracy and followed that faction into Tammany Hall. With the death



CHARLES F. MURPHY. (The New Leader of Tammany Hall Democracy, New York.)

of Senator "Eddie" Hagan he succeeded to the leadership of the Eighteenth district, where he has developed an organization as compact as any—even the far-famed Twenty-eighth—in the city. He never held office except in the Van Wyck administration, when he was a dock commissioner.

In appearance Mr. Murphy is youthful far below his years. His voice is mild and his manner quiet and he has a pronounced habit of never talking until he has something to say and then not telling more than he wants one to know. He was recently married and lives in unpretentious style in East Seventeenth street, facing Stuyvesant square.

The new leader might be taken for a priest at first glance. His smooth-shaven face, the high, straight collar he wears, the black necktie, the dark clothing help along the idea.

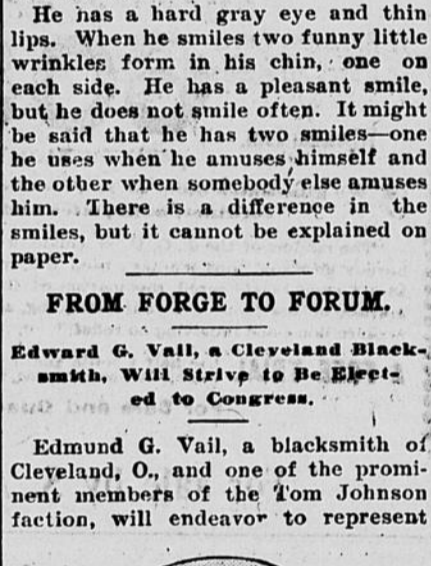
But inspection shows that his face lacks something that is apparent in the faces of all priests—the expression that comes from submission. There is nothing in the face of Charles F. Murphy to indicate that he would submit to anybody. It is a fearless face, the face of a commander of men.

He has a hard gray eye and thin lips. When he smiles his little wrinkles form in his chin, one on each side. He has a pleasant smile, but he does not smile often. It might be said that he has two smiles—one he uses when he amuses himself and the other when somebody else amuses him. There is a difference in the smiles, but it cannot be explained on paper.

FROM FORGE TO FORUM.

Edward G. Vail, a Cleveland Blacksmith, Will Strive to Be Elected to Congress.

Edmund G. Vail, a blacksmith of Cleveland, O., and one of the prominent members of the Tom Johnson faction, will endeavor to represent



EDMUND G. VAIL. (Cleveland's Popular Blacksmith Candidate for Congress.)

The Twenty-first Ohio district in congress next term. He has announced himself as a candidate and will make the race. The district comprises the county of Cuyahoga and 27 wards of the city of Cleveland. He is a blacksmith employed in the shops of the American Shipbuilding company in Cleveland, but is well known for his liberal and even radical views in politics and economics. Mr. Vail many years ago was a congressional candidate on the nationalist ticket. He has written and lectured freely in the interest of the workmen.

The present congressman, Theodore H. Burton, was elected over Sylvester V. Macmahon, democrat, the former receiving 28,605 votes and the latter 21,947. George H. Lytle, union reform, received 145 votes; Albert L. Talcott, prohibitionist, received 325 votes; Paul Dinger, socialist, received 344 votes, and Max Hayes, socialist democrat, received 579 votes. Vail is popular with the laboring element and is backed by Tom Johnson, the new and growing power in Cleveland politics.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

A Narrow Escape.
Franklin Garrison, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Garrison, of Fairview, had an experience a few days ago that he will not soon forget. The little fellow was visiting at James G. Fair's place, and seeing, as he supposed, a half barrel turned upside down, jumped on it with all his might. The bottom gave way and the child was precipitated into a well 65 feet deep. Jimmy Fair, who was standing near, heard the boy scream and immediately ran to the house to tell Mr. Fair. Hastening to the well, Mr. Fair saw the child clinging to a piece of timber at the top of the water. A rope was soon procured and with rare presence of mind in so young a child, the little fellow clung with main force to the rope until he had over 40 feet of water in it, and that the boy was only 6 years old, his escape is almost miraculous. The half barrel, it is needless to say, was placed over an old well to prevent accidents. It had been there about two years, and the bottom had become loosened by the elements.

Bold Robbery.
Michael Neva, a farmer residing near Courtenay, was robbed of \$1,200 in the night by two masked men. Neva and his wife and son, Peter, were at home when the men called. They covered the occupants of the house with revolvers and ordered them to give up all the cash in the house under penalty of being murdered upon refusal. Mrs. Neva handed up the money, amounting to about \$1,200 and gave it to the men. They left at once.

As it was after dark it would be a hard matter to identify the robbers, but two men who were discharged from a threshing crew shortly before are missing and are suspected of having committed the crime.

A Sad Mistake.
Allan Mann, of Bathgate, threshed and then set fire to the straw stack, after proving a fire break on one side. About 10 o'clock at night it was discovered that the fire from the stack had spread into the stubble, burned across his own farm and was into the shocks on Paddy Ryan's—a neighbor's field. It destroyed grain on about 20 acres and the loss is estimated at between four and five hundred bushels.

In Jail.
John Burns is in the Wells county jail, charged with shooting Even Williams in Harvey. The men were in a box car with several others and had been talking about holdups. Burns said he would shoot any man for \$10, and Williams went down in his pocket and produced a \$10 bill. Burns pulled his gun and demanded the money. Upon being refused, he fired the bullet taking effect in Williams' abdomen. A freight crew assisted in the capture of Burns. Williams is resting easily and will recover.

News in Brief.
Mrs. Thomas Holliday was instantly killed while walking on the railroad track east of Sanborn. She did not hear a west bound freight train approach and was ground to pieces. She was over 70 years of age and a widow, her husband having died two weeks ago.

The residence of I. C. Johnson at Kensal was entered by thieves, who took \$300.

A threshing crew in Pembina county made a blind pigger believe that they were government agents and took his beer.

Professor Teneycke, of the North Dakota agricultural college, has been chosen as professor in the Kansas agricultural college, the largest institution of the kind in the world.

John Corbett's barn near Crystal was burned with all its contents, including three horses, several hundred bushels of oats and a lot of hay.

G. W. Morrow, a South Dakota real estate man who is interested in the townsite of Linton, has furnished funds for the erection of a stone church for the Episcopal society at that place.

The gold bearing rock at Hungry Gulch, Williams county, is said to assay from \$4 to \$15 per ton. The soil in the agricultural portions of the state may not show quite so much wealth under the assayer's inspection but the stuff is there; it is very uniform and it is inexhaustible.

A car of beef cattle was burned on the track three miles east of Dickinson. The side doors were thrown open but the animals could not be induced to jump out into the darkness. The fire caught in the top of the car.

John W. Hodgson, formerly a member of the legislature from Sargent county, died at Fargo of typhoid fever. He was 45 years of age.

Ed Cole, the genial hotel man of Fargo, was nominated by the democrats of the Ninth district as their candidate for the legislature.

Sixty men who have been employed laying steel on the main line of the Northern Pacific quit recently. They were offered big wages to go to work on the Bowdon branch, but would not go. They also stated that they did not want work, with threshing machines.

At the meeting of the N. E. A. at Minneapolis, the state of North Dakota gained 14 to active membership in the association—only eight states did better. The active members accredited to North Dakota now number 25—12 states are higher.

A farmer named Nogsack was drowned in Spiritwood lake. He and some friends were talking in the boat house. Nogsack stepped out a moment, and presently his friends heard him splashing in the water and crying for help. They were unable to find him in the darkness. His dead body was washed ashore in the morning.

Mrs. Fred Bentley, of Fargo, suicided by taking laudanum. She made an unsuccessful attempt on her life last winter.

Stock shipments, from the ranges, are now going east, and the cattle are in all cases in excellent condition.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Oct. 4.
Fire at Tooluame, Cal., destroyed the business section of the town.
Rhode Island democrats have nominated Dr. L. F. Garvin for governor.
Since July 15 there have been 36,639 cases of cholera in Egypt and 30,958 deaths.
The Ohio legislature rejected the home rule bill projected by Tom L. Johnson.
Joseph M. Terrill (dem.) has been elected governor of Georgia without opposition.
Gen. Chaffee and Vice Gov. Wright, of the Philippines, sailed from Manila for San Francisco.
John Whittaker died at Eugene, Ore., aged 82 years. He was the first governor of the state.
The Pennsylvania railroad, it is said, will build the finest depot in Chicago at Canal and Adams streets.
John M. Burke has given \$4,000,000 as an endowment for a hospital for convalescents at Marshall, Minn.
Seventy-three Chicago schools depending on furnace heat will be closed December 1 unless the coal strike ends.
Naval estimates for 1904 show a total of over \$82,000,000, and make liberal allowances for all departments.
The government receipts in September were \$48,580,381, leaving a surplus for the month of \$11,000,000.
Gen. Beta M. Hughes, one of the most noted characters in the history of the west, died at his home in Denver.
The ship combine, with an authorized capital of \$120,000,000, has filed incorporation papers at Trenton, N. J.
Weekly reviews of trade report continued satisfactory conditions and bright outlook, particularly in the west.
Frank Jones, millionaire brewer and democratic congressman from 1875 to 1879, died at Portsmouth, N. H., aged 70 years.
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at a Chicago conference decided to request a ten per cent. wage increase.
In an elevator accident at a shoe factory in Lynn, Mass., two persons were killed and 11 others injured, some fatally.
The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency says that the total national bank circulation outstanding amounts to \$366,993,598.
Two judges, sitting en banc in Chicago, rendered a decision adverse to former Banker C. W. Spalding and remanded him to the penitentiary.
Fred and Charles Johnson, 28 and 27 years respectively, and sons of one of the best known residents of Woodville, Ind., were asphyxiated by gas.
The government has awarded the contract for building the battleship Louisiana to the Newport News Shipbuilding company at its bid of \$3,990,000.
Leading men of all classes everywhere express regret at the failure of the conference. Many advocate government receivership for coal properties.
Over 4,000 children under 14 years old are employed in Chicago factories, sweatshops, and stores, in violation of the state law, according to compulsory education department figures.
William A. Pinkerton, discussing crime in Chicago, favors the whipping post, and says the intelligent criminals have been driven to Europe, their places being taken by desperate "hoboes."
Independent cigar manufacturers will organize a Cigar Manufacturing Supply company, with \$3,000,000 capital, to fight the trust. Leaf tobacco is to be bought from growers instead of middlemen.
The viceroys of Chi-Li issued a proclamation, in which he warns all people of his province against conniving with Boxers, threatening fanatics and their followers with rigorous punishment.
Massachusetts republicans nominated Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates for governor, pledged the state to President Roosevelt's renomination, and endorsed the president's Cuban, trust and tariff policies.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 4.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$4.00 @ 6.40
Sheep	2.50 @ 3.80
FLOUR—Buckwheat	2.25 @ 2.50
WHEAT—September	74 1/2 @ 75
December	74 1/2 @ 74 1/2
RYE—No. 2 Western	59 1/2 @ 59
CORN—December	61 @ 64
May	47 @ 47 1/2
OATS—December	28 @ 28 1/2
BUTTER	17 @ 22 1/2
CHEESE	18 @ 12
EGGS	19 @ 24
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Beefsteers	\$3.20 @ 8.00
Texas Steers	2.25 @ 4.00
Common to Rough	4.00 @ 4.50
Plain to Medium	5.00 @ 5.80
May	47 @ 47 1/2
HOGS—Light	7.20 @ 7.65
Heavy Mixed	7.00 @ 7.00
SHEEP	3.25 @ 4.10
BUTTER—Creamery	16 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Dairy	16 @ 20
EGGS	18 @ 20 1/2
POTATOES (per sack)	27 @ 32
MESS PORK—January	15.25 @ 15.00
LARD—January	8.75 @ 8.50
1888—January	117 1/2 @ 8 1/2
GRAIN—Wheat, December	69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
Corn, December	60 1/2 @ 62 1/2
Oats, December	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Barley, Feed	40 @ 41
Rye, No. 2	45 1/2 @ 50
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, December	\$6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Corn, December	45 1/2 @ 49
Oats, Standards	23 @ 25
Barley, No. 2	72 @ 72 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, December	\$6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Corn, December	28 1/2 @ 30
Oats, No. 2 White	24 @ 26 1/2
Barley, No. 2	38 @ 39 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$4.25 @ 7.25
Texas Steers	2.50 @ 4.40
HOGS—Packers	7.00 @ 7.50
Butchers	7.25 @ 7.50
SHEEP	3.25 @ 6.50
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4.00 @ 8.20
Cows and Heifers	3.75 @ 4.00
Stockers and Feeders	2.50 @ 5.00
HOGS—Heavy	7.00 @ 8.25
SHEEP—Yearlings	\$5.00 @ 5.50

WORTH A PASSING THOUGHT.

When the doctor comes, he always laughs at you.

Britain's daily cup of tea consumes 600,000 pounds of the leaf.

To put a premium on brains and honesty is the only way to level things up.

There may come a time when the state will put a limit upon a man's fortune.

Any restriction of the rights of capital would work incalculable injury to the workingman.

Label, originally meant a small book or pamphlet.

Tobacco is now grown in 45 counties of Wisconsin.

Polite originally referred to anything smooth, with a shining surface.

Americans are estimated to spend at least \$400,000,000 a year in vacations.

A few years ago nearly one-twentieth of the inhabitants of Gloucester, England, had smallpox. Out of a population of 42,000, 36,000 were then vaccinated, and the disease promptly disappeared.