GETTING A WOMAN'S NAME.

surprise met Woor a remarkable re-

50, one way or nonther, we get the

conce his hat while he pardon, madam. The And in her confusion almost sure to stumme

"In the case of a woman this is

Factors In the Development of the Rocky Mountains Region Locomotive Comes First and Then The Telegraph and Telephone.

Few Persons Realize The Enormous Cost of Maintenance and Obstacles That Must Be Met and Overcome.

Throwing the locumoitre out Throwing the locamonity out of consideration, no agent has takim a more prominent place in the material development of the flocky Mountain region than the telephone and the telegraph. Improvements in | overland transportation furthched by steam rouds and in randi com man tration made possible by the use of the who for delivery of measures have gone hand in hand in making the great were thor muchly accessible and in hastoning development.

10

A person settion realizes the important past which the telephone and telegraph play in his daily life, and few know the coormous amount of capital invested and material that is required to construct and maintain the extensive lines.

Thirty million poles are used in the United States on \$00,000 miles of telephone and telegraph lines. This does not include the large number of poles which are required by the slectrie lighting and transportation companies. Most of the poles in use are cedar, but throughout this Rocky Mountain region this is not available, and Doughs fir is substituted. Douglas fir, while not so durable as cedar is so much more lasting than the other available timber, that is use has been widely extended.

HOW TIMBER FIGURES.

As the telephone and telegraph lines increased to meet the domands of husiness brought about by the growth of railroads and towns, it became necessary to cut large areas of timber mode to supply the poles holding the wires. For a long time timber was so plentiful that suitable her was so plentiful that suitable poles could be easily obtained with-out going fur from the lines under construction. Now, however, the considerable distance that the poles must be transported in many cases and the general scarcity of timber has tended to raise the cost. Consequent-by, pole users have been compelled to find some cheaper, more abundant timber to replace the expensive Doug-bas far or discover some inexpensive. as fir or discover some inexpensive way of making it hast longer by fighthas fir or

ing off doc. Ing off decay of wood is caused by the action of low forms of plant life, called fungi and bacteria. These live upon the wood and in time complete-ly destroy it. In order to grow, they require a sufficient amount of heat, air, moisture, and food. All of these requirements are mot in most parts of the United States. When the pole is set, however, air and moisture gen" of the United States. When the pole is set, however, air and moisture gen' enally exist in requisite amounts only in that portion of the pole near the surface of the ground. The portion of the pole buried several feet under-ground does not furnish them with the necessary air, while that part above the ground, in most cases, con-tains insufficient moisture for their development. If the part near the ground line can be protected from at-tack, the life of the pole can be ma-terially increased. terially increased.

ACTION OF THE FUNGI.

Many methods have been tried at various times to protect this vital part of the pole. Most of these consisted in applying cills or paint or similar substances with a brush to the butt. With a few exceptions, the have been brushed as not achieve With a few exceptions, the have been largely abandoned as not giving the desired prospection. The substance applied remained almost entirely upon

the surface of the wood and as a re-sult, seasoning checks and wind shak, raptured the couting and exposed the uniferial wood to attack by Yangk, which such destroyed the pole. The forest service of the United Slates denorthent of agriculture hus spent considerable time in developing a method by which the butts of poles can be successfully and coonomically

can be successfully and seconomical proserved against decay, with a cons-quent increase in the life of the who puls. This consists in immersio iem in alternate baths of hot and

them in alternate baths of hot and cild preservative, such as creasets or zinc chloride. The poles are placed in a tank of hot preservative to a depth of one foot above the ground line when set, and kept there for a few hours, depending upon the apa-cies and condition of the timber. The pole is then placed in a bath of cold preservative for a short period, which completes the treatment. When the wood is heated in the first bath, the air and molature in the wood cells and intercellular apaces is ex-panded, and some of it is driven out. Upon immersion in the cold preserva-tive, the difference in temperature cruses the expanded air and molature to contracel, thus forming a partial vacuum, which causes the oil to pene-trate the wood to the desired depth. The wood to be treated should be air measoned. warened.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TIMBERS.

Douglas fir is a dense timber, and the heartwood is very difficult to pene-irale successfully with preservative, but usually a pole has a zone of sap-wood which is thick enogh and can be wood which is thick enough and can be to greatly increase the natural life of the pole.

However, in the Rocky mountain re-^c However, in the Rocky mountain re-gion it is not necessary to confine at-tention to Douglas fit. Large supplies of lodgepole pine are available. This is called an "Interior" timber, Incause it is not as durable when pinced in the ground as the more resinous Douglas fit. Lodgepole pine is cheaper than Douglas ür, is lighter, and therefore easier to transport, and embodies all of the requisities of an ideal pole timber, with the one exception of susceptibility. the requisites of an ideal pole timber with the one exception of susceptibility to rapid decay. This, however, can be easily evercome by a proper preserva-tive treatment. The poroug nature of the wood makes it easy, to treat By the injection of a proper amount of preservative, a lodgepole pine pole can be made to last 20 years or more, at a small cost. small cost.

There are large areas of lodgepole pine in which the trees have been fire or insect killed. A great deal of tim-her has been standing in this condition for a long time. It is for the most part sound and exceptionally well seasured, and consequently in excellent condition for preservative treatment. It can be se-cured at a lower price than green tim-ber of the same species, and for pole purposes, is just as good if not better. When properly treated with wood pre-servative it can be employed for poles in lessening the drain upon the more expansive species, such as Douglas fir. expansive species, such as Douglas fir. GOVERNMENT IS EXPERIMENT-

The government considers the inves-tigation in the preservative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of once branch of a bureau in the department of arriculture—the "af-fice of wood preservation" in the for-est service—1s given over entirely ic the work of experiments in co-operation with railroad companies, mining cor-porations and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and trans-mission poles. Advice and practical as-sistance is furnished all who request this advice of the forester. The length-ening of life of timber means the sav-ing of the same of dollars annually through doing away with the heavy ex-ponse of labor and cost of material for renewals. The government considers the inves

A Frank Confession Which Throws Much Light Upon One of The Most Unique as Well as One of the Most Despised

Callings in America.

ET it he distinctly understood that the "spotter" of this arriefe is not a figment of the writer's imagination but a man who while this is under your oye is plying his trade-"shorting cons." he would put it-somewhers between the two

The Railroad "Spotter"

NISOTAN. I first met him in the extremels of small Mexican town. He had his kodak lens glued to a glass door which arred him from closer approach to double file of minamics and sound to happy in the thought of the compliing picture that I did not collighten his ignorance on the subject of double refraction. A week burr 1 stumbled on him at the inauguration of Prosi-dent Diaz in the Chysical Maximum and again we were statist touction for in hours in a train wrech out a builthern. line: A seasoned travelet, he was

provided against just such a passible is the sum of the sense is handed, the sense is handed to be supervised in the sense is handed over to a content acquaits and a fellowing upon that fate threw us for a work into the same botel and as we sat one evening cut on the porties a particularly fine clear moved him to confidences. "I tell you this," he suid, after content of the sense of the obving summer fallow, a top besize driven by a prosperious gentleman in a white waistcoat turns into the sense is nearlied to be sumer of the sense is handed to be sumer of the sense of the innorant prejudics which the public holds against a class of men that contributes so much to its confort and safety. The average man imagines a spotter as a person employed by a tribute the lawyer opens his business. provided against just such a possible

tessing his yocation, "because of the ignorant prejudice which the public holds signing a class of mon that con-tributes so much to its comfort and suffety. The average man imagines a spotter is a person employed by a railroad to count farce collected by conductors—an opinion that is only half true of street and altogether un-true of steam reads. "Besides 'Reeping tab' on the fares on a street railroad, he notes the con-ductor's memor and if he is brosque or discourteous to his passengers he quickly received a hint from the sup-crintendent that is in the fares ness will be ilitely to lengthen his item of service with the company. Or it may be that he is too familiar. Every system has its 'masher,' the fool who mistakes a pleasant word for an invitation to begin a filtration and who touches every pretty woman's hand in making change. I know one such, a motorman, who whenever he saw an attractive girl on the sidewalk would jangle his beli till he caught her attention, then how and grin. His shrift was short after I caught him at it, and across his discharge a sar-castic superintendent wrete: "'A good railroad man, but too amorous for this company.' "Then if the cars are dirity, if the conductor neglects to go shead at

fellow.

so much.

"Then if the cars are dirty, if the conductor neglects to go shead at seam railroad crossings, or the motorsteam railroad crossings, or the motor-man runs by street crossings on wet days and so forces the passengers to wade in mud: if there is failure to observe any one of the hundred small things which make for the public comfort or safety, it goes down in the spotter's report. "You may have noticed for in-stance, on the trip down here, that the towels in the lavatory were dirty; that the washstands lacked soap, and that footstools were not brought out with Mr. Jones and that the latter paid hom so much. "Maybe Hiram balks—is certain to if he has paid full fare. The lawyer winks. Yes, yes. He knows. They all do it, but this affidavit goes to the judge, the case is dismissed, and there s an end of it. Now of Mr. Jones will kindly step into the busy he can have \$3 for his time and the lawyer will send him home in a livery rig. "It is easy money, and when the grafting conductor steps 'on the cur-pet' he is handed an affidavit which sets forth, among other things, that his old friend, Hiram Jones of Keokuk, did on the day and date above men-tioned pay to him, the conductor, such or such a sum, same not having b.25, pald in to the company's treasurer." PRECENTAGE OF GRAFT.

that the washstands lacked soap, and that footstools were not brought out at our station; the women had to stride from the high step to the ground. It all went down in my re-port. And if the windows are divity, the cars are not cleaned, the ventila-tion bad or the steam heat not prop-erly adjusted. I make note of the fact, for some one is paid to see to this part of the company's service.

CATCHING THE "CON."

"Of course 'knocking down,' that is, fare-stealing, receives most of a spot-ter's attention. On congested city lines there is always more or less of thievery, and some men follow h up as a business. This is the way they work it. 'Breaking in' on a country line, the 'knocker down' trades a faithful year's service for an honorable discharge, he drifts to another town and works, say for additional six

send out his spotter, who would dis-cover me craning my neck at the Ma-sonic building. "How high do you call that there?"

"How high do you call that there I'd take occasion to ask him, and then I would inquire if he know where these was a beer sarden. And when I re-turned for the ticket I always asked for 'a map of the road to show the And Some Things He Spots

"Yee, I generally got my man. In St. Louis, some time back, our company lined up 50 spotters against eight ticket scalpers, and convicted them on 200 separate charges. It was a great kill-ing, each man being fined the full \$500."

SUPERVISION OF CONDUCT.

test are often mistaken for attempts test are often mistaken for attempts t flrition and sometimes meet with t flrition and sometimes meet with i chilly reception or whom gallantry is wasted. Yet we are solder foiled. With a woman or the last kind one of our men would arrange for a col-fision in the afsie, when off would liston in the afsie, when off would liston in the afsie, when off would noe his hat while he exclaimed. Beg urion, madam, The anne, pleasel' and in her confusion she would be most sure to stanamer her hame. "Or one can work the 'mistaken suffy' dodge, finistic up to her, hat hand. 'Way have are you. Mrs. Mes.' How well can look. Is John it's smoking car'. Not Mrs. Jones?" Madam, you

good girl and I want you to leave her "It is a sad case. A fine young fel-low has been accused of the S-murder, that infamous crime which has just startled the world. Mr. Jones hasn't heard of it? The lawyer's as-

"Oh, of course, if you know her!" he answered, blinking, and he didn't go near her again [1] she got off at her station. But that didn't save him. I had him fired at the end of his trip.

ANOTHER CASE.

hasn't heard of it? The lawyer's as-tonishment passes belief. Why, what paper does he take? oh, the Sentinel' A weekly! The full account will be in the next number. Well, this fine young obap, whom the lawyer has known from birth, has been accused of it, but he claims that on the day and hour of the nurder he was talking to Hiram Jones of Keokuk in a smoking car on the R. R. road. Follows a detail of the conversation, and Hiram's glasses be-gin to glear. It is not often that fame in the form of connection with a cele-brated murder comes to an inhabitant ANOTHER CASE. "And that recalls a case of another kind, An old lady boarded the train on a granger line that I happened to be working in Arkansus. She had just taken two little girls, her grandchil-dren, to an orphanage and in the grief and excitement of parting she had left her ticket and pocketbook behind. She was a fine looking old lady, silver haired, the acme of respectability in appenrance, and she told the conductor the station and pay her fare. But he, a bullish looking man, insisted that she must get off at the next station. He had her in teams when I took a hand in the game. brated murder comes to an inhabitant of Keokuk. "Of course he remembers the young fellow. Tall, wasn't he, and sandy "Smelled?"

the game, 'Madam.' I sald, leaning forward, she was sitting just in front of me, ay right where you are. He daren't

completed? "Sure! the lawyer also enthuses. It is a shame that suspicion should have tarnish his name, but with Mr. Jones' help they will soon remove the stain. By the way, among other things the lawyer's client claims that the conduc-tor came along while he was talking with Mr. Jones and that the latter paid how so much

"At that he turned on me, blutsering "At that he turned on me, blutsering like a big red turkey. 'Who's going to pay her fare?' "Her busband,' I answared, 'at her station. And if he isn't shere, TII pay it and the lady can remit to me by mail. "You'll take the responsibility?" "Yee, and it isn't going to kill me carrying it around. Her husband will be at the station.' And he was, a pleasant looking old gentleman, the perfect match of his wife. He paid the fare, the hast that conductor ever collected, for he didn't turn it in to the company."

collected, for he didn't turn it in to the company." "You must have enjoyed taking that particular scalp," I commented. "I did, and the gratitude of that old couple was worth having. Yet if they had known that I was a spotter they would probably have shunned me as though I had the plague. Strange, isn't it, that people who regard a detective as a sort of hero detest a spotter, who is nothing more or less. "Exactly," he went on, when I sug-gested that the spotter had incked his Coman Doyle. "We are not romantio, or the public tunks we are not. In reality, a ccuple of years of the aver-age spotter's experience would supply material for half a dozen romances. HAZARDOUS LIFE.

HAZARDOUS LIFE.

"I wish I could hear the boys yarning when a few of them come to-gether. One of our men was thrown off a train, between stations, in a howl-

the hands of the management. I was shown a \$30,000 hotel which commemo-rates the stealings of a certain peon brakesman in those polmy days of graft. Now, thanks to the spotter, the companies involved may perform the companies involved may perform their useful services without these erious drains on their efficiency. Yet, though wholesale piracy has gone, petty thievary remains. If the flood is lammed at the source there are enough and to spare of small leaks, and I did not leave the spotter that night till he had suggested a system of plugs. "It will be stopped," he said, "when the companies do their full duty in the promises; when they criminally prose-cate instead of discharging the thioyes we catch on their truins. The remedy les in their own hands,"—San Francis-co Call.

Is now located at 161-163 North ard West, a block and a hair north of the O. S. L. passenges depot, the home of HUSLER'S FLOUR. Eloth 'phones 128/

THE INTER-MOUNTAIN

MILLING COMPANY



NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

OCTOBER 13.

54—Claudius, Roman emperor, poisoned by Agrippina to make way for her son Nero,
1812—Battle of Queenstown, Ont.
1815—Jonchim Murat, one of Bona-parte's brilliant marshals and Bonapartist king of Naples, exe-cuted for treason at Cabria, Italy; here 1774

mn 1771.

born 1771.
1875—Jean Baptiste Capeaux, sculptor, died at Paris.
1890—Gen. W. W. Belkaap died in Washington; born 1831. James E. Tharoid Rogers, famous writer on political economy, died at Oxford, Washington; born born at Oxford.

England. 1899

2. Vice Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, British naval officer, in-ventor and writer, died in Lon-don; born 1831.

OCTOBER 14.

1066—Battle of Hastings: death of King Harold and end of Saxon rule in England.
1644—William Penn, courtier and al-leged conspirator in England and founder of Pennsylvania, born in Landon; died there 1718 ounder of Pennsylvania, a Landon; died there 1718

in London: died there 1718. 1660-Paul Scarron, hum rous writer and poet, born at Paris. 1758-Field Marshal James Keith. Scotch robel of 1715 and then exite and soldier of fortune in Europe, was killed at Hochidr-chen fighting for Frederick the Great. Great

Great.
1870 — Hurricane devasinied Cuba: 2,000 deaths: Alsaster added to the horrors of the flerce civil war then raging on the island.
1836 — Exclusive States Senator Thomas W Forry died at Grand Haven. Mich.; born 1857.
1899 — First day of fighting at Mafekins. South Africa.
1996 — Treaty of peace signed by the com-perns of Russia and Japan. Clow of the Lewis and Chark exposition at Portland. Or., altendance for the entire fails period. 2,845.503.
OCTOPEER 15.

OCTOBER 15.

1608—Evangalista Toiricelli, inventor of the harometer, born in Italy, died 1647

Thuddous Kosciusko. Polish pu Triot, died in Soloihurn, switzer-latid; born 1746, Koscinsko was horn of a noble family in Editoania. He was educated to the profession of arms at Versailles and entered the service of the American colonies as military confiner. His gentus

service of the American colorities as military engineer. His genius planned the line at Bernus Heights, suratega, where the patchats won a decisive victory, and also the forti-fications at Wegi Polot. At the class of the revolution he returned to Puland and foughts bravely, but in vain, to preserve the libertice of his people.

1528-Letitia Elizabeth (Landon) Maclean, wife of the governor of South Africa and famous in literature un-der the name "L. E. L.," died at Cape Coast eastle, bern in London 1802.

OCTOBER 16.

1555 - Rishbare Nicholus Ridley and Hugh Latimer, burned at the stake at Ox-ford for hereag.
 1709 - Dr. Albert von Haller, eminent physiologist, been at Bern.

1774-Robert Ferguson, Scottish post 1793-Marie Antoinette.queen of France,

Barre Antometic queen of France, guilletined at Paris.
1806-William Pitt Fessenden horn at Bascowen, N. H.: died 1869.
1888-John Wentworth, western ploneer and political leader familiarly called "Long John," died in Chicago, bora 1818.

1818.
1899—Edward Orton, Ph. D., LL. D., distinguished American geologist, died at Columbus, O.: born 1829.
1904—General William Scott Worth, U. 8. A., retired, son of the Mexican war here and himself a veteran of the Civil war and the Spanish-American war, died in New York City; born 1840.

OCTOBER 17.

1586—Sir Philip Sidney, English hero, courtier and poet, was killed at Zutphen, Holland.
 1705—Ninon de l'Enclos, famous wit and beauty. 'The Aspaisia of France.'' died at the age of 30, retaining her attractiveness almost to the last.
 1777—Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army to Gen. Horatio Gates at Sarston a declaive event in the war.

army to Gen. Horatio Gates at Sar-atoga, a decisive event in the war of the Bevolution. 1849-Fredörick thoptn, musical com-poser, died in Puris. 1891-James Parton, noted American skatch writer, biographer and his-torian, died in Newburyport. Mass.; born in Cacterbury. England, 1822. 1883-MacMahon, due de Magenta, mar-shal of France and ex-president of the republic, died in Paris; bern 1895. Lucy Stone Blackweil, one of the original and most noted woman suffrage advocates, died at Dorches-ner, Mass.; born 1818. DOES NOT COUNT FARES.
DOES NOT COUNT FARES.
DOES NOT COUNT FARES.
DOES NOT COUNT FARES.
Does not count fares on a stemp read?" - No. that would be impossible on a train that carries all classes of passeners. through it is to station, to station, and the states of passeners. Incurs stant on to station, and the states of passeners. Incurs state on the original and most noted woman suffrage advocates, died at Dorchest tr. Mass.; born 1818.
1595 - Edward Winslow, famous gow, active Workester, Englandi died at seen one of Plymouth colony, hori activ Workester, Englandi died at seen state. The last destroy at the low of the output the olony, hori activ Workester, Englandi died at seen shell.
1596 - Edward Winslow, famous gow, active Workester, Englandi died at seen shell.
1596 - Edward Winslow, famous gow, active Workester, Englandi died at seen the Duchess of Maribar ded.
1574 - Sarah Jonnings (Churchill), long famous as the Duchess of Maribar ded.
1584 - Helen Maria chieffy by the pan at marie. Masse, died 1885.
1683 - Helen Hum and chieffy by the pan at mark mass.; died 1885.
1690 - A wondoon to fama destroyed 50.
1691 - Count and chieffy by the pan at mark mass.; died 1885.
1692 - Sarah Jonnings (Churchill), long famous as the Duches of Maribar died at state.
1693 - Helen Hum and chieffy by the pan at mark mass.; died 1885.
1694 - Helen Hum and chieffy by the pan at mark of the officient set and the set of the officient set at a famous set at a different set of the set of a nother set the officient.
1694 - Sarah Jonnings (Churchill), long famous as the Duches officient set officient set officient set officient.
1695 - Helen Maria chieffy by the pan at anther the set officient.
1696 - Sarah Jonnings (Churchill), long famous as the Duches officient set officient.
1696 - Sarah Jonnings (Churchill), long famous as the Duches officient set o

son). American author known as Helen Hunt and chiefly by the new norme "H. H.," barn at Amherst. Mass.; died 1885. 62-A typhcan in Janun destroyed 50. 600 houses and killed of Injured 2,000 people.

OCTOBER 19.

Jacob Harmen, ar Jacobus Ar-minius, Dutch theologius, died.
 1081-Lord Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown.

Va. 1784 James Henry Leigh Hunt, ad-thor, was born in Southgate, Middle-sex; died 1883. 1825 Franceis Joseph Taima, noted French tragediao. died in Paris: horn there 1763. 1895 Harold Frederic, American Jours-nalist and nevelist, died in London; bara 1866. 1901 Rear Admiral Francois M. Bunce

bara 1856.
1961.-Rear Admiral Francols M. Bunes, U. S. N. retured, died at Hartford, Conn., aged 85.
1960.-The Danish court announced the willingness of Prince Charles of Denmark to accept the crown of Nars ay.

eady for business. Superintendents ove a farmer; he's such an honest fellove a farmer; he's such an honest fel-low. So when our friend applies for a job in Chicago he is assigned to the busiest line. It may be one month thereafter, it may be six, before the spotter gets him; but in any case he has 'knocked down' from \$10 to \$30 a day and can afford to quit. On his discharge the superinfendent writes: "He heft us nothing but the rails?"

works, say for additional six

discharge the superintendent writes: 'He left us nothing but the rails?' "But the 'knocker down' doesn't mind that. He has two honorable dis-charges up his sleeve, and when these become impaired by age or investiga-tion he charges his name and 'breaks in' on another line. And so, a bird of prey, he flits from town to town, pecking at the dividends of a hundred companies."

"But why." I asked, "don't the com-panies prosecute the thief""

panies prosecute the thief?" The spotter shrugged. "They aught ta, but it is cheaper to let him go. Law is expensive, conviction uncer-tain, and the spotter would have to appear in evidence, which would ne-cessitate his retirement from the service of that particular road. At one time the companies did insist on us time the companies did insist on us inpearing—not the court, but in their offices—against the me" we had caught: now, however, spotting for-almost every road on the American continent is done by one or other of three "spotter" containles, no one of which will permit live men to be so given away. The transportation peo-ple act at ones upon their reports."

DOES NOT COUNT FARES.

"Can you form any estimate of the percentage of 'knocking' down' of American roads?" I asked, after mem-tioning a report that a conductor on a Mexican line had stolen over a thou-sand dollars a month. "It does seem incredible." he thought-fully replied. "But it might be tree. Coming down here I talked with the superintendent of a New Yark insur-ance company and he told me that a certain conductor was paying \$500 a month on an endowment policy with bis company. I got that man on his next trip. But as regards the percen-tage of graft I cannot say. You see, to a doctor this world must seem to be pretty well made up of sick people, a lawyer is not to look on it as a con-gregation of sharps and rogues, and in the same way a potter is likely to see nothing but 'graft' on the roads There are numbers of homest conductors: hun-dreds who have grown gray to the service, and their record is a could not dreds who have grown gray in the service, and their record is a cedit to human natue, for their days are spent in the midst of bribes. No, I could not give you the percentage of 'graff' on any particular road, but we might gat at it in another way. All transporta-tion lines on this continent are now policed by some half dozen spoits; companies. My company employs so men, and allowing the same number to each of the others, we have a total of nearly 500 men at work on the dif-ferent roads." "Five hundred men!" I exclaimed. "Strely that postulates an enormous amount of thievery?" "They are not all engaged in 'shad-owing' conductors." he answered "Some men go out as tramps and count the ties as they slouch down the right of way. For the leprosy of graft sparses neither roadmaster mar superintendent, and the company likes to make sure that it does not pay for more they ties then it mays.

PRECENTAGE OF GRAFT.

"Can you form any estimate of the

that it does not pay for more new ties than it uses. Other bobs sputters ksen tab on construction work to guad against stuffed payrolls. More than one contractor has drawn pay for 366 men when he was only working 200, man I know built three houses of

campany's time and with its material and men. "Still other spotters do 'excess buggage,' for the baggage man is not al-ways above taking a brib. From the drummer with a score of trutks, and others again kees an eye on 'ticket scalpers.

SCALPER'S SPOTTERS.

"I, myself, was ones engaged in that class of work, and I found it inighty interesting. The scalpors, you know, have their own spatters, so it is a case of Greek most Greek. The scalpors spatter is always on the lookout for the relevant shorter.

off a train, between stations, in a howl-ing bilizzard, on a northern line. An-other pulled his run and thinned out a train crew that fried to drop him into a 500 foot ravine. I have been clubbed in vestibules, invited to jump the train when it was crossing a high trestle, have had 'bad men' sicked on me in western towns, and here in Mexico a dollar will hire a peon to slip a knife into your back,

western towns, and here in Mexico a dollar will hire a peon to slip a knife into your back. "In time of strikes also the spatter is called out to guard railroad prop-erty. He faces furious mobs and often has to contend with the open as well as the secret hostilities of the police. I could recite a dozen instances where the latter have tried to disarm and loave us to the mercy of a mob. Vio-lence, intimidation, scorn, the spatter has to face all of these, there is no place in the ranks for a coward. Nerve and courage are required in the busi-bases the cowards are soon weeded out. "I remember one such. He worked with me procuring evidence against a powerful scalper company and just be-formed that the man who went on the witness stand would be surely killed. If was no bluff. The men who made the threat would not scruple to keep if and my man weakened and left me to so on the stand alone. Of course, that ended his days with us and the bays were so disgusted with his cow-aritics that they chipped in and bought bins the trial time to get him out of sight. "Besides neive and courage a man-requires other qualities to hold a sort-

of sucht. Resides nerve and courage a man

Benides noive and courage a man quires other qualities to hold a spot-r's job. He must be shrewd, a good date of other people's nature and apt in masking his own, otherwise he anot do his work. Also he must be a an of stoady habits. Our company is teral with its men, many of whom we never seen as much money at once comes in a single remittance. So if a baginner drinks or has other bad beginner drinks or has other had ballits he is sure to make a quick habits he is sure to make a quick habits. Taking spotiers as a whole, i viaim that they are as intelligent, sober and homerable a body of men as you will find in the United States.

DESPISED OF THE PUBLIC.

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EXCURSION TO OCDEN OCTOBER 20th.

FARE \$1.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Trains leave Salt Lake 9.45 a. m., 100 p. m. Returning leave Ogden 5.45 p. m.

Last chance of the season to see Beautiful Ogden Canyon in the splendor of autumn lgaf.

Four Diseases That Wreck Men Cured

We have arranged a system of payment that will allow every man to advantage of our services. You deposit your money eitner in small payment in a lump sum, and it is not ours until after you receive a cure. We do accept incurable cases, our prices are remonable, our results are apody are lasting. No other specialist offers you what we do, for we have the certain cure known for all curable cures.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

the man you once were? Do you the not the man you once were? Do you teadly exhaunted? Is your back the sponr memory failing? The your memory failing? The your nemory failing? The your suffer from any or all of you suffer from any or all of the above symptoms you every table of the show you while a loss of ambition? We curke the wind the to remain the your which is to be made while the metal wind the streng and your there are the show the terrible symptoms, and hear and show the streng and significant to the metal wind the streng and significant to the metal wind the streng and significant to the metal wind the streng the streng and significant to the metal wind the streng and significant to the strength of th

by

VARICOCELE

This is an enlarged condition of the veins (usually more noticeable on the left side), caused by homps, bicycle riding, efc. In time It saps a man's physical and mental strength if neg-lected. d. WE CURE IT IN & DAYS. Absorption, without pain.

wrunesta, such as sounds. WE CURE IT IN 16 DAYS. by absorption. No pair, so operat

OBSTRUCTION

of the Urethral passage causes a Day and or complete closure of the canal due to the disease improper) strains and the injudicious

BLOOD POISON

OUR PEES FOR SERVICES.

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scharges, from mereres	Kidney Allments, from
ostate Aflinents, from	to BL

Prestate Anneae, from
 WE WILL NOT GIVE ABOVE PRICES AFTER OCTOBER 1ST. MEDICINES FROM 11.80 TO 56.50 A COURSE.
 Call to See Us if Possible. Write for Question List if You Cannet Call. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Evenings, 7 to \$:20; Sundays, 5 a. m. to II noon

