NEW NEWS of YESTERDAY

By E. J. EDWARDS

Helped Expose Standard Oil

Samuel Andrews, Once Indispensable to the Company, Had Been Discarded, So He Told Many of The Trust's Secrets.

I told recently the story of the reception I received at the offices of the Standard Oil company at Cleveland in 1878 at a time when I had been instructed by the late Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, to make a thorough investigation of the origin, growth and methods of the Standard Oil company. That was in 1878, and the report which I then made was the first of any length that was ever printed on the oil trust.

I had met a perfect Chinese wall, at the offices of the Standard Oil company, the sentry of which was one of the blandest and politest young men whom I had ever met. I told him that as I could not get my information at first hand I would undertake to secure it at second hand. So I turned to Samuel Andrews. I had received an intimation that if I would call upon Mr Andrews at his home in the suburbs of Cleveland I would probably find him ready to talk.

Mr. Andrews was the practical man of the first Standard Oil combination. He was an experienced, in fact, a very able, refiner. He was of English birth and had, I believe, learned his trade in that country. He was the man who made it possible for the Rockefeller brothers to manufacture and market a very high grade of kerosene oil. As he was at first indispensable, he was carried along in the various promotions out of which the Standard Oil trust, so-called, was perfected.

In reply to a note, Mr. Andrews wrote me that if I would call at his house at a certain hour some morning he would be glad to see me. His home was a beautiful one perhaps two miles from the center of Cleveland. I found him in his library. Although of quiet manner, dressed in immaculate taste, and surrounded by luxurious furniture and adornments, yet it was apparent that Mr. Andrews had known hard labor, and labor with the hands. There was no vanity or false pride about the man, and I thought that he was enjoying the riches that had come to him in a most reasonable manner. If there were any ostentation it was not for his sake, but for the sake of his family.

"You know I am no longer connected with the Standard Oil company," Mr. Andrews said, by way of preface. "I am out of it. I have been used for all the value that is in me and I presume that I am no longer useful."

I thought I detected a hint of resentment or chagrin in Mr. Andrews' manner, and I told him frankly that I had heard that he had been recently frozen out of the Standard Oil company.

"Not exactly that," he replied. "No, it wasn't that; but I have been bought out. I don't suppose the Standard Oil company would have been any success at all if it hadn't been for the fact that I showed the company the way to refine oil economically and to market it in successful competition. I thought my ability of that kind was worthy of equal recognition with that of the men who looked after the financial end of the business. But the practical man, unless he has plenty of money, is the man who is of least consequence, and when others have been taught all he knows, then he is not of any more use and is let out. It is always so.

"I shall be very glad to tell you all I know about the organization and growth of the Standard Oil company." Mr. Andrews went on to say. "I don't know it all, but I know some things. But I must ask you to be careful not to suggest in any way that I feel that I have not been rightly used."

He then went on to give me much of the information which I had unsuccessfully tried to obtain direct from the Standard Oil company—information that subsequent investigations, conducted in the name of the law, proved to be absolutely correct. Occasionally, there crept into what he said some hint of the strong feeling of resentment which he apparently entertained that he had not been treated fairly by his old associates. Afterwards I learned that Mr. Andrews had received for his interest in the Standard Oil company something like $6,000,000, an imense fortune for that time. So it was apparent that the resentment he felt was not due to any sense of poverty, but rather irritation that, after the service which he had given to the Standard Oil company, there should have been, as he thought, a disposition to cast him aside. And because of this resentment many of the things that the public was anxious to find out about the organization and the methods of the oil trust were for the first time made known to it in the printed page.

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"I Don't" Blasted Expectations

How Governor Hoffman's Refusal to Prevent a Great Tweed Fraud Utterly Ruined Political Futures of Himself and Others.

One of the ablest Democrats of his time, a man, too, who possessed a personal magnetism that had gained for him great popularity, was John T. Hoffman. He was twice elected governor of New York state and before his election as governor was mayor of New York city.

Mr. Hoffman was first elected governor in 1868, and it was then said that this election would undoubtedly lead to his nomination for president in 1872. Governor Hoffman was fully aware all along that influential politicians of his party in the state were planning the capture of the Democratic national convention of that year, so that his nomination would be assured, and felt convinced that they could, with him, carry the state of New York even though General Grant was again candidate for president. These politicians of influence, who had already brought about the election of Mr. Hoffman as mayor of New York and as governor, were the leaders of the Tammany Hall of that day, and their leader was William M. ("Boss") Tweed.

In the senate in the state legislature of 1871, which was controlled by the Democracy, Mr. Tweed caused to be named a committee on cities whose members he himself selected. He was himself a member of that committee. That was the committee which had authority to report favorably or otherwise measures relating to the government of New York city. Shortly after the session began Tweed offered a resolution which authorized the commissioners who had authority over the construction of the new courthouse in New York city to audit bills without limitation of expenses incurred and to add the same to the tax levy, which was then made up in Albany. It was the measure which made the gigantic county courthouse frauds possible. All of the wise politicians realized that there was some important joker behind this resolution, and although some effort was made to limit the amount permissible for the county court house commission to audit, nevertheless Tweed forced the resolution through the committee by four votes out of five.

After that was done came the crucial and what proved to be the fatal moment for Gov. John T. Hoffman. A senator went to Mr. Hoffman and urged him to use his influence to have this measure defeated.

Governor Hoffman looked steadily and sternly at the senator for a few moments. He took the resolution up and read it over and over again. Then, turning to the senator, he asked:

"Do you mean to impute dishonesty to the county courthouse commissioners of New York, who are sworn public officers?"

The senator replied that it seemed to him unnecessary to impute any dishonesty since the measure on its face was a dangerous grant of financial power.

Again Governor Hoffman asked: "Do you mean to impute dishonesty to these public officers?"

The senator was silent.

"Well," said Governor Hoffman, rising from his chair, "I don't; and because I don't, I won't interfere in this measure."

How different his own history and that of the Tweed ring would have been had Governor Hoffman said: "I do impute dishonesty and I will interfere!" For by reason of this measure, which the legislature passed and Governor Hoffman signed, bills largely fraudulent to the amount of six million dollars passed the county courthouse commissioners, and it was the disclosure of these frauds that led to the overthrow of the Tweed ring in November, 1871.

Governor Hoffman's "I don't" cost him all his political future. It cost Tweed his leadership and his liberty and brought him to a prison cell. It cost Richard B. Connolly, the comptroller of the city, his residence in the United States—for he fled to Europe. And it cost A. Oakey Hall, who was mayor of New York when the Tweed looting was going on, the United States senatorship, which it had long been his ambition to secure.

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Thackeray's Window Light

It Was a Signal for James W. Wallack, the Actor, to Drop In After the Theater, When Both Were in New York.

In the same year—1853—that William Makepeace Thackeray came to the United States on his first lecture tour, James W. Wallack settled in this country and took control of the first theater known as Wallack's in New York city. This noted actor and theatrical manager had for one of his great admirers the novelist Thackeray. While Wallack was a favorite in London he and Thackeray became so well acquainted that the latter felt privileged at any time to visit the actor in his dressing room, where Thackeray always received a cordial welcome.

Some time after Thackeray had landed in America for the first time he called on James W. Wallack at the latter's theater. There Lester Wallack, who was stage manager for his father, was introduced by his parent to Thackeray.

"For a few minutes I took an instant dislike to the man," said Lester Wallack years after. "I thought he was about the most supercilious appearing man whom I had ever seen. But all of that first impression soon passed away and I speedily found myself in intimate companionship with the novelist. In turn, Thackeray seemed to take to me, and was delighted when he discovered that my lodgings were only a few doors distant from his.

"'Every night that I am home,' he said enthusiastically, 'I will put a lighted candle in the window of my sitting room. When you see it there on your way home from the theater you are to come in. That will be my signal to you that I shall be glad to see you every evening I am not away at a lecture or a dinner—that you are wanted within.'

"Perhaps two or three times a week I would discover the signal in the window, and whenever I entered Thackeray's sitting room he would bound from his seat and literally embrace me. There were always two or three other friends of Thackeray present, and we had good cigars. Thackeray was a great lover of a good cigar.

"Now, curiously enough, during all those sessions, which were prolonged some times until three o'clock in the morning—for Thackeray was the greatest night owl I ever saw—his guests had to do all the entertaining. Thackeray would lie curled up on the sofa, from the end of which his long legs hung over, and call upon one of us for a story, another for a song, still another for a song and dance. I remember one night singing a duet with George William Curtis, and the tears rolled down Thackeray's cheeks as he listened to our sentimental ballad. But, try as we would, we were never able to persuade him to sing a song or tell a story or do a dance. He entertained us with good cheer, and we were bound to entertain him with song and story and dance.

"Ah, those were rollicking nights with Thackeray. He seemed to me like a magnificent overgrown boy. And after his departure for his home in England, as I passed the lodgings every night I looked yearningly at the window, still hoping that I might see there the familiar light beckoning me to enter into his jovial company."

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Familiar Species.

"What is the name of that species I just shot?" inquired the amateur hunter.

"Says his name is Smith, sir," answered the guide, who had been investigating.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Set That Built a Lighthouse.

Dunston Pillar owes its foundation to a wager accepted by Sir Francis Dashwood that he could not raise a column of a given altitude on a base of narrow dimensions. He won his wager, and, by the addition of a beacon, the pillar served a useful purpose as a lighthouse. Subsequently the light was removed and a statue of King George III. was erected at the jubilee of that monarch. Toward the end of the eighteenth century the pillar was the scene of periodical gayety, drawing the rank and fashion of the country, and on great occasions the officers of regiments stationed at Lincoln came over with military bands and enlivened the proceedings.—Motor.

Worried.

"Say, come over here, old man, I want to ask you something in confidence. Is there anything peculiar looking about me?"

"No. Why?"

"That tall, handsome woman just beyond the punch bowl asked me a moment ago whether I fiddled or played chess."

One Way Out of the Hole

Golf Hazard Overcome by Player Especially Designed for the Occasion.

William W. Price is one of the biggest newspaper correspondents in Washington. His physique is equivalent to that of President Taft. The two frequently compare notes on avoirdupois, and whenever the president reduces a few pounds Price is spurred to emulation. The president is an expert golfer, while Price is somewhat of a novice at the game. A day or two ago some newspaper friends invited Price out to the Columbia County club links, and he proceeded to astonish them by getting away some terrific drives.

In driving from the 16th tee, however, Price landed his ball in a pool of mud and water, where it lay completely submerged. He viewed the situation with disgust.

"Throw it out, Bill," said one of his friends. "It's unplayable. You may as well lose a stroke."

"Never!" said Price.

He boldly straddled the puddle, took a mashie from his caddie and poised himself for a stroke. At that instant his feet slipped and Price sat down. With great composure he arose again and remarked:

"An unplayable ball, eh? Oh, I don't know."

There was Price's ball, balanced neatly on a little tee of mud. The puddle, under the impact of his presidential figure, had vanished in fine spray over the nearby landscape.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Not Soon, at Any Rate.

"With Marconi able to send a message 4,000 miles across the ocean and direct communication by wire to be established between New York and Tacoma, talking around the world will soon be a comparatively simple matter."

"No doubt. Still, I don't believe that sort of talk will ever be cheap."

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Cows like pumpkins.

Separate all indisposed turkeys.

Have a regular day for greasing the wagon.

The cow is a vital part of the dairy machine.

The olive trees date back to very early times.

Few horses can digest perfectly clear timothy hay.

There is no animal more unprofitable than a poor sheep.

Horses that have a light hay diet are seldom affected with heaves.

It does not make very much, if any, difference when a cow is fed grain.

Good horse blankets are savers of valuable horse flesh and high-priced feed.

You can hardly push pigs too fast, providing you use the right kind of food.

Dirty collars are probably as responsible for sore shoulders as ill-fitting ones.

You cannot fatten a brood sow and fatten a hog alike and make the best success of both.

From eight to ten hens to one tom is good mating with turkeys, and should produce 150 poults.

A good cow ought to produce on an average 25 pounds of four per cent. milk daily for 300 days in the year.

Close housing and bad ventilation in the cow stable are favorable conditions for starting tuberculosis in a herd.

Besides dry nesting quarters, the pigs should have a good-sized lot in which they may get plenty of exercise.

If dusty hay is fed, sprinkle with water, and it will save the horse much annoyance, but better not feed it at all.

As long as the breeding of a sow is profitable she should be bred. It is not advisable to sell off a good brood animal.

Groom the horses well after hard work. The skin is thus not only cleaned, but safeguarded against parasite diseases.

Brush the mud off the cow's udder and flank, then wipe off with damp cloth. You can't strain mud out of milk. Keep it out.

The cow your neighbor does not want to sell is the one you want to buy. Get around this dilemma by raising that kind yourself.

Three years of spraying, pruning and cultivation will bring an orchard that you are ashamed of into a condition that you will be proud of.

Scrape off loose, peeling bark from the trunks of trees before spraying them, because this serves as an excellent breeding place for insects.

To get the best eggs for hatching, the rations should be of good grains balanced by milk or meat food and must include green food in some form.

High prices should not tempt the wise dairyman to part with his good cows and heifers. Remember they are just as valuable to you as to anybody else.

In yarding sheep, don't forget a constant supply of good fresh water and rock-salt are a necessity; also, plenty of good fresh bedding, and always a dry lair.

After farrowing when the digestive system of the sow has reached a normal condition her ration should be gradually increased until she is getting all she can eat.

Ewes will suffer less and have fewer spoiled udders if they are confined to small lots or inclosures, with dry feed, for a few days after they have been robbed of their lambs.

It is considered better for a cow and her calf to give the cow a rest between her periods of lactation. From six to eight weeks is considered about right for a good dairy cow.

Before you begin to think about buying a new variety of small grain, think about getting a fanning mill. The fanning mill used regularly is better than getting a new variety every year.

Take time to get the cows from the pasture at milking time. It worries them to be hurried along, and hurried and worried cows do not do their best. They want to be good and comfortable.

In filling a silo attention must be given to the outer edges, for when the silage begins to settle there is always a draw away from the wall, leaving an air space that makes the silage spoil.

Set the eggs while fresh.

Keep dirt out of the dairy.

It always pays to treat the cow with gentleness.

It is an error to feed a horse once only in 24 hours.

Both horses and mules should be given daily exercise.

One of the most common mistakes is underfeeding the dairy cow.

The age for working colts varies, with size, strength and maturity.

The life of a standard separator depends upon its care to a great extent.

Rye hay, properly cured, makes an excellent hay for horses, mules and cows.

Going to the shop over icy roads with smooth shoes may ruin your best horse.

Shorthorns bred with good judgment today are the great all-purpose cattle.

The best time to cut the tails as well as castrate is when the lamb is a week old.

Perhaps a banking of the cow barn around the foundation would help keep out the cold.

Any man who strikes a horse in the head should never be allowed to touch one again.

The dairyman who puts a low value on his skim-milk admits his inability in his profession.

A regular time for salting the cows summer and winter will keep you from forgetting this chore.

The farmer who makes an effort to fill the corn crib and smokehouse each year generally succeeds.

A properly trained horse will stop as soon as anything goes wrong with the harness or his shoes.

Wild strawberries have the most delicious flavor. They are easily transplanted to the garden.

There is no better place for growing pigs intended either for breeding or fattening, than the pasture.

Clean up the yard and farmstead generally. Plan to set out a few more ornamentals next spring.

The development of the young horse requires the exercise of the best judgment in handling him.

The cheapest ration for the dairy cow is a combination of corn silage, alfalfa hay and cotton seed meal.

Oil-meal, properly fed, is considered by our best stockmen to be one of the most nourishing foods that can be fed.

A plump young turkey, dressing from eight to fifteen pounds, finds a market at almost any season of the year.

Good sheep require good care to maintain their excellence. Poor sheep are always a burden upon the rest of the flock.

Burnt or caustic lime is made by burning limestone, oyster shells and other such materials as are high in liming elements.

If you have never tried rape, raise a small field next spring. It is very popular with the hogs and does them a world of good.

Ewes that are broad and long will make good mothers and produce vigorous offsprings. In this way lambs of a better type will be produced.

Butter is often of inferior quality because churning is not done until a sufficient amount of cream accumulates to make churning worth while.

Do you feed pumpkins to your cows? They have never been known to increase the flow of milk, but what a color it gives to the cream and the butter!

Keep your calves in clean separate pens for about four weeks, and then if the weather permits, turn them out with the herd, and they will not suck the cows.

It is advisable to place a box of grit or coarse sand where the turkeys can find it, as not all farms have sufficient quantity for the purpose of good digestion.

The profit in a cow comes from the extra amount of milk she will yield over what she ordinarily gives on common pasture or the coarse feeds usually given her.

It takes considerable work to keep milk or cream in good condition in the summer time, but it takes even more care to keep milk or cream sweet in the winter.

It should be remembered that a hog's coat of hair is not heavy nor of the kind to keep out extreme cold. Consequently it feels the changes in temperature most keenly.

Mice are not apt to eat the bark from trees that are banked with earth, because they usually go around any obstruction as they search for food in the grass underneath the snow.

Give the cow a roomy stall so that she can lie down more comfortably and will not bring pressure upon the contents of the udder which must eventually ooze out when the weight of the body is brought to bear upon it.

If you are going to leave hay in the stock over winter it will be [illegible] plan to dress down the [illegible] rake and cover it with [illegible] These will pay for [illegible] single [illegible]

Swallowing Glory.

The little daughter of a well-known Baltimore clergyman recently startled the family while at breakfast by suddenly exclaiming:

"I'm full of glory!"

"What on earth do you mean, child?" the father hastened to ask.

"Why," exclaimed the youngster, "a sunbeam just got on my spoon, and I've swallowed it."

For HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPUDINE Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relief you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

Museum freaks are complaining about hard times; but as for that, the ossified man says things always have been hard with him.

Thousands of Consumptives die every year. Consumption results from a neglected cold on the lungs. Hamlins Wizard Oil will cure these colds. Just rub it into the chest and draw out the inflammation.

There are two kinds of suffragettes—the unhappily married and the unhappily unmarried.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

There's a difference between being useful and being used.

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It is the common lot of man not to get an uncommon lot.

ITCH, ITCH relieved in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. At Druggists.

The easiest thing in the world to make light of is a ton of coal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts directly and peculiarly on the blood; purifies, enriches and revitalizes it, and in this way builds up the whole system. Take it. Get it today.

In usual liquid form or chocolate coated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

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If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

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Headache

is but one of the many signs that tell of the poisons in your blood, clogging up your system, because of constipation. Many other symptoms are the direct result of this condition.

A lazy liver leaves in your system all sorts of lingering poisons, which it should have filtered out, so there is no use treating the symptoms, unless you first relieve the condition of constipation itself, which is largely the result of a lazy liver. For headache, backache, biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism, malaria, tired feeling, pimples, blotches, yellow complexion, etc., you are urged to try

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Pure, reliable, strictly vegetable, this popular liver remedy has been in successful use for more than 70 years.

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I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my sister, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience we know better than any doctor.

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