

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER

VOL. 7.

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1900.

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE BYSTANDER PUBLISHING COMPANY, FIFTH AND LOCUST. ROOM 408 MARQUAMET BLOCK. IOWA PHONE 599.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL UNITED GRAND LODGE OF IOWA, A. F. & M.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75
Three Months .35
All subscription payable in advance.

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J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

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Communications must be written on one side of the paper only and be of interest to the public. "Brevity is the soul of wit," remember.
We will not return rejected manuscript, unless accompanied by postage stamps.

IOWA'S LEADING COLORED PAPER.

CITY NEWS

Miss Mable Morton is among the sick this week.

Remember the Old Settlers picnic will be August 9.

Mrs. A. C. Fisher who has been sick for several weeks is improving.

Those who know says the wedding bells will ring soon.

Mr. J. Roberson has been confined to his room on account of sickness.

Mrs. Susan White who has been sick for some time is still quite poorly this week.

Mrs. A. Rivers who has been visiting in Cairo, Ill., is expected to return home today.

Mrs. C. H. Richardson is improving nicely. She was seen on the streets last Saturday.

Presiding Elder Bundy preached morning and evening at St. Paul's church last Sunday.

J. H. Mixon, Jeweler, No. 316 West Third street. Tunes Pianos and repairs Organs.

Mr. John A. Joiner, one of our successful farmers, was a caller at the Bystander office this week.

The H. B. S. R. C. society will meet August 2nd, with Mrs. Geo. I. Holt instead of the 9th, as announced in our last issue.

Miss Lula B. Fine returned home Wednesday evening, after a pleasant visit with Miss Blanche Winfield Renix.

Mr. N. E. Morton returned this week from Camp Douglass where he spent several weeks with a fishing party.

W. H. Warioks, porter at the Citizens bank, is taking his two weeks' vacation. He will leave tonight for Chicago on a business trip.

Mrs. Wm. Struther left Thursday for Lisbon, Mo., to visit her mother, Mrs. Mahalia Williams. She will be gone several weeks.

Mrs. Anna Renix left Thursday night for Leavenworth, Kansas, to visit relatives. She will also visit friends in Topeka before returning home.

Mr. Geo. E. Taylor of Oskaloosa was in our city this week on business pertaining to insurance. He addressed a literary society while here.

John L. Thompson has been selected as one of the secretaries of the State Republican Convention to be held here next Wednesday.

Miss Blanche Renix, a graduate of West Des Moines High school, has accepted a position with the Bystander Company as stenographer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tomlin entertained quite a number of little children Thursday in honor of their little daughter's birthday. All had a good time.

The members of the House Hold of Ruth are requested to meet at the hall on Sixth and Walnut, Monday July 30, at 8 o'clock. Matilda Holmes, Sec'y.

The Little Casino Restaurant 314 West Third street. Meals at all hours. Short orders a specialty. Give us a call.
M. POWELL, Prop.

Mrs. Alice Newton, clerk and bookkeeper for R. N. Hyde's Carpet Dyeing Company, has been detained in her room on account of sickness this week.

Mr. W. T. Jones of Minneapolis, a brother of Mr. Williams, is visiting here a few days. He is an old Des Moines man.

Miss Sarah Porter left last Saturday for her home in Greenfield, where she will spend her vacation.

Rev. Lena Mason has moved her campmeeting from Polk's grove to W. Fifth street, between Laurel and North streets, which will be more convenient for those who wish to attend.

Many of the early settlers are preparing to attend their annual picnic. Let every one go and spread their dinners together and enjoy an old fashioned picnic at Union park Aug. 9.

Miss Bessie Stewart and her little sister and brother, Ethel and Charley, will return the latter part of this week or the first of next. It is the first time that Ethel and Charley have been away from home so long, and they are getting home sick.

Mrs. M. J. Breckenridge who has been in very poor health for some time went to Norwalk, thinking that the change would benefit her. Her many friends hope that she may be restored to her former health.

Mrs. J. Frank Blagburn and her little daughter, Isadore, returned home the latter part of last week, from an extended visit of eight weeks in Lebanon, Wilberforce, Youngstown and Springfield, Ohio with relatives and friends. Mrs. Blagburn formerly lived in Lebanon and graduated from Wilberforce College.

The Annie Murray's Children's Aid Society will meet with Mrs. H. H. Lewis, 1112 Mulberry street, Friday afternoon, Aug. 3. The president wishes all members to come out as it is a business meeting.

If all of those wishing to attend the A. M. E. conference at St. Paul, which convenes on the 17th of September, will leave their names with Wm. Cogson, he will try to make arrangements for reduced rates, to leave here on the 15, and return on the 17, this will give two days and one night in St. Paul. After this week the Bystander will publish the name of each one who is going.

Mrs. Martha James of East Maple street is improving her home. She has put in new windows, added a porch and a fresh coat of paint, which has improved very much the appearance.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, Druggists, Newark, N. J., "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by all Druggists."

The Little Casino Restaurant 314 West Third street. Meals at all hours. Short orders a specialty. Give us a call.
M. POWELL, Prop.

DR. J. M. WILSON,
HEALER OF ALL DISEASES.
Office Hours from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.
MORGAN HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

A Des Moines man recently caught a 12 pound pickerel at Okoboji. "There are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught." For \$2.00 you may have the opportunity on July 28th. See advertisement of C. L. & St. P. excursions, or call at 410 Walnut street.

As we go to press we learn that E. T. Banks met with a serious accident while riding from home on an express wagon. He started to step off in the rear, his foot caught in a chain on the wagon and threw him backward, injuring him badly.

Just as we go to press today, the editor received word that Professor Jordon Hamm of Lineville, Iowa, who has been teaching in Lathrop, Mo. Public school was married last Sunday at Lathrop, to Miss Lula Hudson of Richmond, Mo. Full particulars will be given in our next issue.

The colored people of Bloomington, Ia. will celebrate the emancipation proclamation, Aug. 8th. John L. Thompson of Des Moines, is the principal orator. Full programme will appear next issue.

When in Muchaknock, Iowa, stop at MRS. ADDIE JOHNSON'S RESTAURANT for good meals or short orders; also Ice Cream. Prompt attention given to all orders.

CONGRESS OF BUSINESS MEN.

The Congress of Business Men which will convene in Boston August 23, under the call issued by Booker T. Washington, has been published by all the leading race papers, and is attracting much attention among the leading race men. We trust that our business men in all parts of the country will see that they are represented; start in time. We are willing to contribute to such a fund; who is next? A good beginning is essential to good success, it means much to the race.

CONCLAVE OF KNIGHT TEMPLERS.

The convocation of the Knight Templers and grand convocation of Royal Arch Masons of Illinois and jurisdiction, including the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, will convene in the city of Rock Island, August 14th, and continue in session until the 16th. The members of Eureka, commandery and their friends are preparing to give the Sir Knights a royal reception while in their city. The visiting commanderies are St. George, and Godfrey of Chicago; Ivanhoe of Springfield; St. John of Peoria; Coeus de Lione of Champaign; Holy Rood of Milwaukee. This promises to be one of the greatest gatherings in the West. Reduced rates have been secured on all railroads leading to Rock Island.

The Rev. M. C. B. Mason, who is decidedly black, was elected chief secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society by the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to succeed Rev. J. W. Hamilton, who was elected Bishop. At a recent meeting of the board, at Cincinnati, Rev. W. H. Rees, one of the assistant secretaries, resigned, rather than serve under Dr. Mason, and "many bitterly denounced the idea of the Negro minister having entire supervision of the office." But the board voted to sustain Dr. Mason and Dr. Rees was allowed to "slide from under." "We're er risin'."—The Age.

It may seem traditional for the colored voters to vote for the republican party, as yet there is no good reason for them to do otherwise. What has Mr. Bryan or his party done to induce a single colored man to vote for them?

Oregon still has its "black law" on its statute books. The constitution of that state forbids any mulatto or Negro owning property within its bounds. The time will surely come when all the "black laws" will be wiped off of its statutes. What the legislature fails to do the courts will find it necessary to do. The mandates of advancing civilization will demand its removal, or when tested by the constitution of the United States it must fall. God's law condemns such laws.

Nebraska republicans are preparing to redeem the state from the hands of Bryanites. A determined effort will be made to redeem the state from the vice of fusionism.

Mr. Hanna and his associates on the National committee have selected rooms next door to the auditorium annex in Chicago, for the headquarters of the National campaign committee, where they will bury Bryan and Stevenson and the host of red-handed rebels who follow them, so deep next fall that they will never be able to pull out the 16 to 1 plank.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The annual meeting of Knights of Pythias which was to be held in this city this week, has been postponed until the 2nd Tuesday in September, when they expect a large crowd in our city.

Mrs. Ruffin who was denied admission to National Federation of Women's Club at the Milwaukee biennial, has entered suit against the officers of the federation for refusing to recognize her club whose dues Mrs. Ruffin alleges the association had accepted.

Mr. Cleveland is disgusted with his party on the silver plank. He has not expressed himself of his former running mate trying to stand on the 16 to 1 plank.

Geo. E. Taylor and his associates who organized the National Democratic League at the Kansas city convention, will try to induce the colored voters of the North to vote for the party that has disfranchised a million of colored voters in the South. A vote for Bryan is a vote for all such rebels as Tillman, Jones and a host of others that agree with Bourke Cochran in the disfranchisement of the Negro.

Editor's Observations.

Again we are in the world of movement and will attempt to chronicle a few of our observations among the colored people in Central and East Central Iowa. Arriving in Marshalltown Thursday evening, we stop at Mr. R. K. Kirkland's boarding house and restaurant, which is the only restaurant owned by colored people in the city. Marshalltown is a city of about 15,000 people who seem to be very prosperous. It has a packing house and several manufacturing which sustain the city. The Soldiers' Home which is a beautiful modern building, is well worth your visit. Mr. R. J. Wright is one of the pioneer colored citizens. He has a beautiful two-story house where he lives on 2d avenue and his family is highly esteemed by all. He conducts a first-class barber shop and with his faithful assistant, Albert Walker, has made a success. His eldest son, Herbert, will re-enter the law department of the State University this fall where he will graduate. Prof. W. J. Arnold, a graduate from Clark University in Atlanta, Ga., is a music teacher of rare ability. A few years ago he organized and put on the road what was known as the Arnold Concert Co., of Chicago. He has been in Marshalltown nearly a year and has charge of the music for the Sunday school association of two churches. He is also leader of First M. E. church (white) choir and has several classes in music. He and his lovely wife are doing much to break the race prejudice. I. L. Brown, Calvin Wheeler, J. Williams, W. H. Flippings, E. M. Williamson, M. J. Jackson, C. P. Gilmore, are some of the substantial citizens. J. L. Woods, who is electrical engineer at the Soldiers' Home, has been very sick but will soon enter his duties again. We was in the Rapids Saturday morning and found things moving along in a flourishing condition. As we was only here a half a day we could get but little information as to the progress of the race. Mr. Marshall Perkins is still conducting his restaurant in an up-to-date first-class manner. Mr. W. H. Milligan is conducting his garden farm near the city. Mr. A. G. Glispie is running a bath shop. Their secret societies are in good condition. The M. E. church is presided over by Rev. Jesse Bass, who was transferred to this conference. In Clinton we found more successful colored men in business. Mr. Hancock is the oldest in the confectionary and restaurant business—about fifteen years, and he has some of the best trade of the city; but worst of all I was informed that he would not serve colored people meals. Mr. F. E. McNeal has a very swell ice cream parlor and confectionery store. He is an expert candy maker and has a large wholesale business in surrounding towns. Fred is jovial and courteous to all. He is doing an immense business. He sells from 90 to 120 gallons of ice cream per day. He has two delivery wagons. His help is about equally divided. Mr. W. M. Allen is doing an increasing business in restaurant and lunch counter trade; they are good cooks and serve good meals. Mr. M. O. Culbertson has a notion confectionery and ice cream store combined and from all appearances he is enjoying a large trade. He is a race man. In fact all these business places are first class and up-to-date and having successful trade. This city has special musical talent. Miss Carrie Estella Bush is one of the best zither and piano players in the city. She conducted a music store for a Chicago firm as long as they had an office in the city. She is busy teaching music on both instruments. Prof. A. M. Damon has one of the best orchestras in the city. They are all white except two. He has many calls. Mr. Schiller Emerson plays in the orchestra and is an excellent pianist. He is employed in a large music store and is well liked. Miss Myrtle Hampton, a graduate of the Lyons High school, is a musical and elocutionist of no mean ability. Miss Missouri Doyler and Fred

Akins are the Clinton High School graduates there last spring. The churches, the Methodist and both own their property, the brick church on a prominent lot all free of incumbrance. Rev. Holly is their pastor. R. D. write his autobiography and his history of the negro in slavery. The Miss Moreland are developing their voices in singing. While there are but few colored citizens here yet there are some old citizens who are highly respected and influential. From Clinton we ask you to wait till next week for our Devenport observations.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE.

Nearly one thousand people enjoyed an outing at High Bridge last Sunday. The popularity of this resort is growing. The management of the park is in communication with the Wallace's Famous Show. They expect to bring this entertainment to the Bridge Sunday July 29th. This will be in addition to the usual high grade entertainments. Kromers Orchestra will furnish music during the entire afternoon. If you will make the experiment, leaving Des Moines at 1:45 p. m., Sunday July 29th you will be convinced that this is not a fake. Fare for the round trip 36c. For further particulars call at 410 Walnut street.

Colored Jeweler at 316 West Third street; will buy old gold or exchange for new.

The Chinese Minister has promised to deliver Minister Conger on board our man-of-war Saturday July 28th. This is also the date of the Milwaukee's excursion to Okoboji and Spirit Lake. The "Queen" and "Okoboji," two new passenger steamers have just been put into service. Each boat carries 300 people. A four hours' tour of the Lake is made for 25c round trip. There will be a fine game of ball between the Marquette club of Chicago and Mitchell S. D., a semi-league club. Game called at 2:30 p. m. Admission free to holders of excursion tickets. You may take sleeping car in each direction for \$1.50 per berth which accommodates two persons. Rates for the round trip \$2.00. Train leaves Union Station 10:30 p. m. Call at 410 Walnut street for further particulars.

DAVENPORT REPORT.

Mrs. Kaues entertained the Ladies Sewing Circle Friday evening July 20. She made it very pleasant for all as she always does.

Clemie Brown who is visiting his father, Mr. Washington Brown, in Muchaknock is expected home August 10th. His brother Frank will accompany him to see his mother, Mrs. J. M. Bussey of North Harrison street.

The Third Baptist S. S. picnic was held the 19, at Prospect park, Moline, Ill. A large crowd was out and had a nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harrington entertained in honor of Mrs. J. F. Hammonds Saturday evening July 21, in their beautiful residence, on North Chestnut street. Quite a number were present. J. T. Mabry and Mrs. Shepard assisted and all were royally entertained.

Rev. D. E. Murff of Galesburg, Ill., was in the city July 18 and 19. He left the 19th, for St. Louis for a few weeks rest.

Mrs. H. M. Applewhite entertained the Married Ladies Violet club Wednesday afternoon the 18, at her beautiful residence, 196 Pleasant. Those from abroad were Rev. D. E. Murff and Mrs. J. F. Hammonds. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Applewhite was ably assisted by Mrs. E. J. Sanders.

J. L. Thompson, editor of the Bystander, was in our city the 24 and 25 in the interest of the paper.

J. T. Mabry is confined to his bed at this writing.

Mrs. B. Caloway entertained the Autumn Silver Leaf club Thursday afternoon the 19, at Schuetzen park. Too much credit could not be given Mrs. Caloway as she is no doubt one of the best entertainers in our city. Among the guest from out of the city was Mrs. Gordon of Muscatine.

SIOUX CITY.

Rev. T. A. Clark, returned from his two weeks visit in Des Moines, on last Thursday morning and reports a fine time.

Mrs. M. Thompson has gone to Atchison, Kansas, to visit relatives and friends. Frankie Bankston, of Cherokee, Iowa, is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Carter.

The Y. P. C. S. is doing nicely. Mrs. J. Norris, will lead the meeting on next Sunday afternoon.

Quite an interesting Mother's Meeting was held on last Sunday Evening with Mrs. Jas. Washington and H. Whiddon as leaders.

ACUTE SENSES OF THE SAVAGE

Scientific View of Their Alleged Superiority to Civilized Man.
In his last lecture on the "Senses of Primitive Man" W. H. R. Rivers discussed the acuteness of hearing in savages. In this respect none of the Torres Straits natives were superior to one of the Europeans composing the expedition, while the majority were inferior. No great weight, however, could be attached to the observations, because all the people were divers—an occupation that certainly damaged the ears to some extent. To investigate their range of hearing a Galton's whistle was used, and it was shown that they could hear very high notes. Their sense of smell was tested by means of a series of tubes containing solutions, of varying strength, of odorous substances like valerian and camphor, and the results, while not altogether satisfactory, tended to show they had no marked superiority in this respect over the members of the expedition. With regard to taste it was very difficult to get information, as the natives, naturally enough, did not like strange objects being put into their mouths. One fact, however, was noticed, which was interesting when it was remembered that sweet and bitter were probably our most definite sensations and that was the complete absence of any word for bitter. For the sense of temperature the data were very scanty, but it was found that the natives had points on their skin specially sensitive to cold exactly as was the case with Europeans. As to touch, when tested to see how close the points of a pair of compasses must be put on the skin before they ceased to be felt as two, their sensitiveness was in general better than Europeans, but there was always the doubt whether they were really able to bear pain with more fortitude. However, the conclusion that the Murray Islanders were distinctly less sensitive than the Europeans in the expedition was supported not only by their subjective statements, but also by objective tests depending on the conditions of the blood pressure. In the discrimination of weight it was curious that these natives, who had no abstract idea of weight and no word to express it, and who, moreover, could have had no practice, were more accurate than a practiced European. Finally Dr. Rivers, while commenting on the defective knowledge of some of the senses he had treated and on the absence of comparative data, concluded that in general the sense organs of the savage were not markedly superior to those of the normal of average European, and that the recorded instances of apparent extraordinary acuteness were to be explained by his habits of observation and specialized knowledge.

Subscribe for the Bystander.

AS TRUE AS GOSPEL

Speak well of your friend, of your enemy, say nothing.
He who says what he likes will hear what he does not like.
A man's manners are the mirror in which he shows his portrait.
If cheerfulness knocks for admission, we should open our hearts wide to receive it, for it never comes long.

LOST ON THE... VELDT

A STORY OF THE BOER CAMPAIGN IN NATAL

By H. B. Mackenzie

CHAPTER I.

It was evening—a glorious evening, such as only tropical countries know. The hot wind that had blown all day had now died down, and there was a great stillness; but a pleasant coolness in the air made it delightful after the sweltering heat.

There had been no rain for a long time, and the ground was parched and dry. Outside the pretty homestead the red sand of the veldt lay thick and fine in the dry grass which covered the wagon track. But inside the grass looked green enough. Perhaps it had received an artificial shower. All round the grassy lawn were flower beds, mostly of tropical flowers, among which the succulent blue lily raised its long, trumpet-shaped flowers; but there were a few English flowers, too—stately hollyhocks, sweet-scented roses, queenly dahlias.

Beyond the lawn an avenue of blue-gum and black nettle led to the veldt without. Behind the house, which was built of stone, and looked quaint and pretty with a veranda running round it, rose some of the highest peaks of the Drakensberg. A little to the left ran the river Klip.

On this evening the sun, too near its setting to be hot now, was shining right into the sleepy brown eyes of a girl who lay full length in the shade of a gum-tree, a book on the grass beside her. Her head was supported by a plump little brown hand, and she was smiling a very happy, contented smile, as if some happy thought passed through her mind.

It was a pretty face, too, with its warmth and healthiness of coloring, its smiling, half-open, red lips, its clear, open, childishly smooth forehead, over which little curls of the brown hair shot with ruddy gold came straying. The half-shut, smiling eyes were very soft and happy just now; but who could say whether they might not some day be filled with burning passion, with blinding tears, or with the cold, set expression of despair?

"Bluebell, Bluebell! where are you, child?"

The voice came across the little lawn, clear and distinct on the evening air; and the girl, rising up from her comfortable position, shook herself, very much as a wet spaniel might do after coming out of the water, and started at a quick run for the house.

A tall, angular, spinster lady stood upon the doorstep.

"What a head, child!" was the salutation. "Have you forgotten we are to have company tonight?"

"Well, I do believe I had," retorted the girl. "Don't be angry with me, you, auntie? Really I couldn't. I'll never, never do it again. Dad's going to bring some one from Maritzburg, is he? Who is it, auntie? Not anyone very great, I hope—Mr. Rhodes, for instance?"

"Don't talk nonsense, child!" returned Miss Elizabeth Leslie. "No, no! It's no one so great as that, only some very rich man, I believe, who has made his money at Kimberley or somewhere. But run away and dress yourself, child. I have a good supper ready, so I hope your father won't keep us waiting. He wished us to have dinner; but why should I? We don't call it dinner when we are alone, and why should we change our customs for strangers?"

"Quite right, auntie dear." Bluebell patted her aunt's bony shoulder with a gentle hand. "Besides, likely enough he's some coarse, horrid man! They are always the kind that become millionaires. Oh, auntie, I hope father won't make a great friend of him if he is!"

"We shall soon see him, dearie, so there's no use thinking beforehand what his ways are," said Miss Elizabeth—she was always called Miss Elizabeth—soothingly.

Bluebell ran upstairs to her own room. It was a pretty little room, not containing much furniture, but as dainty as feminine fingers could make it. Bluebell did not spend all her time lying dreamily under the gum-tree.

She had just donned her pretty white muslin frock, drawn in at the waist by a blue band—it was rather strange that Bluebell should smile and blush a little to herself as she fastened the blue band—when the sound of horses' hoofs galloping up the avenue drew her attention. She ran to the window, hiding behind the window curtains.

Presently two riders emerged from the avenue, and rode up the gravelled path to the house. Bluebell could see them distinctly.

The first was her father. Bluebell knew him well enough not to require to take a second look at him; yet she did take a second look.

Adam Leslie, Esq., of Tintaverstock, Scotland, who had emigrated to South Africa 10 years ago, was a man of middle age, heavily built, stout, and red-headed, with a heavy chin, a stubborn mouth, and a pair of rather cold gray eyes. But just now his face was redder than usual and there was a slight air of certainty in his gait as he came from his horse that Bluebell had never seen before.

His companion, the "millionaire," was not at all what Bluebell had pictured him. He was an old man; he was straight-backed and alert, and he rode his horse with an air of negligence that showed him a true horse-

man. For the rest, Bluebell could see that he was somewhat dark in complexion, wearing a short little peaked beard; but she could not see his face distinctly.

She went downstairs presently. Her sitting room was a pleasant apartment, with skins of springbok and other wild animals covering the floor. A lamp burned on the table, on which a sumptuous supper was spread. The two men stood by the fireplace talking.

As Bluebell entered her father turned.

"Well, my girl, I'm back again, you see. Come and kiss me, Bluebell."

The girl approached, and the other man on the hearthrug stared at the dainty white figure as Adam Leslie gave her a sounding kiss on the cheek.

"You see I've brought a friend with me, Bluebell. Mr. Moore—my daughter, Bluebell."

Mr. Moore bowed low, Bluebell did the same. She did not offer her hand, as her frank custom would naturally have led her to do; she hardly knew why.

"You will remember your native country every time you address Miss Leslie," said the millionaire, turning to his host.

Adam Leslie laughed uproariously. Bluebell felt now quite sure that he had been drinking. He was usually a reserved, even taciturn man, stern enough towards his household; but alcohol loosened his tongue and gave him a certain coarse frankness.

"Quite right, quite right, Mr. Moore! It was her mother gave her the name—a romantic freak; but it serves its purpose here, and makes us remember the poor old 'mither' country."

Miss Elizabeth came in presently, and they all sat down to the abundant supper. During the meal the two men talked. Mr. Moore quietly and gravely, in a somewhat rich, sonorous voice; Mr. Leslie with loud hilarity. Miss Elizabeth and Bluebell said very little, and the latter had a strange, uncomfortable consciousness during the meal that the dark, slow-moving eyes of the millionaire turned again and again to her face. She knew not why the look made her shiver suddenly every time she met it all through her warm, joyous heart and body.

The two men talked politics, discussing the likelihood of Kruger's yielding to Britain's demands.

"Give in? Not he!" cried Leslie loudly. "Well, the British know what to do next, that's one good thing. We'll sweep the whole race of them from the earth before we've done with them, or I'm mistaken, and it's what they deserve!"

"If it comes to war, of course there can be no doubt as to which side will win," said Mr. Moore, more quietly. "I suppose you have no friends among the Boers or Afrikaners, Mr. Leslie?"

"Friends among such people?" cried Mr. Leslie. "Not very likely! I would not admit one of them into my house!"

Bluebell spoke almost for the first time. Her voice was just a little unsteady, as if emotion of some kind was stirring it.

"You don't always speak like that, father. I am sure we have never received anything but kindness from any of the Dutch with whom we came in contact. And, besides, there's a good deal to be said for their desire to rule their own republic in their own way. How would we like over in the old country if foreigners came and settled down among us—Frenchmen or Germans—and compelled us to conform to their customs? They are only like their brave forefathers in the time of William the Silent."

Her father interrupted her with a loud laugh.

"Doctor Rhodes has provided you with quite a number of arguments, Bluebell. But politics are quite outside a woman's sphere, my girl, so I advise you not to take them up. Eh, Mr. Moore, isn't that so?"

"I think Miss Leslie would even make a convert of me," said the millionaire, bowing gallantly. Again Bluebell caught his eye, and the look gave her another shiver. "May I ask he went on quietly, discussing Miss Elizabeth's pie. 'Who Doctor Rhodes is?'"

"A young Englishman over at Ladysmith," replied Mr. Leslie carelessly. "We have him here sometimes. A very clever young fellow—quite exceptionally clever; but just a little quixotic, you know, as young fellows are apt to be."

"Just so; I understand," said Mr. Moore quietly. He glanced at Bluebell without appearing to do so, and saw that the healthy rose in her cheeks had deepened almost imperceptibly in tint, and that her long lashes drooped over and demurely hid her eyes.

The millionaire was to stay at New Kelso—thus Mr. Leslie had named his farm in memory of the Scottish town near which he had lived—all night. Bluebell did not feel nearly as hospitable as usual.

Now Kelso was a lonely enough place, being about twelve miles from Ladysmith, the nearest village, and the womenfolk sometimes saw no outsider for the space of many months; they were, therefore, all the more disposed to make the most of any stray one who did appear.

But Bluebell did not feel that Gerald Moore was going to be any acquisition

She had a vague, groundless dread of him, as if his presence denoted danger.

"I don't like him," she said to herself. "And yet why should I not? He has done nothing to make me dislike or distrust him."

Downstairs the two men were sitting together at the table, a decanter of Scotch whisky and two glasses between them.

They had been speaking in low tones; but now, as the whisky began to take effect, Leslie raised his.

"You are a generous man, Moore!" he cried. "And you are in earnest when you tell me that this is the sole return you ask for your extraordinary generosity?"

"The sole return," Moore replied. He raised his hands to his lips, and kept it there for a moment; then, dropping it to his glass, which had stood full beside him all the time, though Leslie had replenished his several times, he added slowly: "But I must have that return, Mr. Leslie—that and no other. I have set my mind upon it."

CHAPTER II.

It was a week later. Bluebell had gone to Ladysmith, riding across the dry, open veldt by the wagon-path on her sure-footed little horse Rover. She was a capital horse-woman, and nothing daunted her when in the saddle.

It was a very hot day, and there were signs of coming rain, which made Bluebell hurry. Her path lay across the dry veldt. Coarse, parched grass and withered shrubs made it look like a desert. The road was a bad and narrow one. It swelled and undulated like an ocean, now dipping down into a hollow, now rising to the height of a little green-covered kopje. Sometimes she rode close to the river, which seemed almost dry now, so long had been the drought; and always she kept in sight of the great frowning peaks of Drakensberg, above which eagles and vultures circled in their sky-piercing flight.

Bluebell had messages at Ladysmith, but it was not of her messages she was thinking as she neared her destination. She was close to it at last. She saw the little town nestling, as it seemed in the distance, almost at the bottom of Bulwaan, though in truth separated from it by wide stretches of meadow lands, with the Klip winding its course through them.

Now she passed numerous kopjes of red earth, interspersed with shrubs, between which grew abundance of flowers, white jasmine and climbing convolvulus, and the rich glory of red and yellow bloom clustered thickly on the low, dwarf shrubs which covered the kopjes.

Bluebell had acquaintances in Ladysmith. The Leslies were pretty well known in the country.

She was just turning into the town when some one emerging from behind a sudden curve came towards her. Bluebell started a little and stooped over Rover, a richer color than exercise had brought there coming into her cheeks.

In a few seconds the new comer was close to her, and lifting his big gray hat from his head, paused by her horse. He was a young man, perhaps nearing thirty, attired in gray khaki, and with a sunburnt face which showed that he was exposed to all weather. For the rest, he had been originally a fair-complexioned man, with good features and an open, frank expression. His dark gray eyes were clear and steady, but could look wonderingly soft and tender. They did so now, though his expression was one of much anxiety as he held out his hand, into which Bluebell put hers without a word.

(To be continued.)

Burmah's Amber Mines.

In Burmah amber is found in a region difficult of access and jealously guarded by those who have every interest in keeping their secret. It is situated in the Hukong valley, surrounded on three sides by almost impassable ranges of mountains, so that it is accessible only from the south across low hills forming the watershed between the Chindwin and the Irrawaddy. In one of these low hills ranges are the famous and mysterious mines of golden resin. It is obtained in a very primitive way. After the harvest the diggers go to the hills, and selecting a place where there are no pits dug by previous prospectors, shape with their swords a small pointed hoe, a wooden shovel, and a basket of split bamboo. With these they make a hole in the blue clay, removing the refuse by means of the basket, and gradually deepening the shaft. Three men work in company—one below (the shaft not being large enough for more than one at a time), while the others hand up the basket. The amber is found in "pockets," which are generally indicated by strings of coaly matter appearing in the clay.—Stray Stories.

First Class in Optics.

"In looking out of doors, do you notice how bright is the green of the grass and the leaves?" asked an elderly gentleman of a little girl, whose home he was visiting. "Yes, sir." "Why does it appear so much brighter at this time?" he next asked, looking down upon the bright, sweet face with tender interest. "Because ma has cleaned the window, and you can see out better," she said.—Stray Stories.

Tommy's Only Wish.

"What would you like best tomorrow, Tommy, on your birthday?" "I'd like to see the school burnt down," replied the lad.

THEY DID THE SAME.

DEMOCRATIC PRECEDENT FOR FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

War in New Mexico After Its Conquest by Direction of Democratic President Who Claimed "the Fullest Right of Sovereignty"—Official Records.

Little by little it becomes apparent that the Democratic criticism of the methods of the present Administration in regard to newly acquired territory is a criticism of the methods followed by its own leaders and Presidents. All of the vast territory added to the area of the original thirteen States was under Democratic control, and the leaders of the party, in and out of office, planned and plotted and schemed to add the islands of Cuba and Hawaii as long as a desire for more slave territory stimulated them to activity.

Driven from their former positions by these developments, they now undertake to criticize the fact that the President is using the army to put down the insurrection, notwithstanding the fact that the treaty with Spain was ratified by Democratic votes after that insurrection had been begun. It seems hardly credible that men could attack the President for carrying to a finish a war that was in existence when the purchase of the islands was authorized by their own party leaders. Yet such is the fact. The attack of the Filipino forces upon our troops in the Philippines, began on February 4, 1898, and on that same night Aguinaldo issued his proclamation declaring war against the United States. Yet it was not until February 6, two days after, that the treaty was ratified, and that by ten Democratic and three Populist votes. The statement has also been repeatedly made that some of these votes were cast for the treaty by the "advice and consent" of William Jennings Bryan.

By this action the leaders of the Democratic and Populist parties deliberately bought a fight already going on, agreeing that the United States should pay \$20,000,000 for it, and in so doing placed upon the shoulders of President McKinley the duty of carrying it on. He could not do otherwise. Yet they are criticizing his course, though, of course, it is well understood that the criticism is for political effect only.

But the leaders of the Democratic party did, in another similar case, just what President McKinley is now doing, and did it by the direction of a Democratic President. Papers compiled by the War Department show that, after the conquest of New Mexico by the military forces of the United States was accomplished by the campaign of 1848, General Kearney, the officer in command, organized a civil government for the occupied territory, and filled the executive and judicial offices by appointment. These civil functionaries entered upon the discharge of their duties in apparent unconsciousness of exposure to more than ordinary peril. In December, 1846, the native inhabitants organized a conspiracy to overthrow the United States authority in New Mexico. On the night of January 15, 1847, the governor, the sheriff, the circuit attorney, the prefect, and a number of others, citizens and officials of the United States, and Mexican supporters of United States authority, were assassinated in the town of San Fernando de Tayos. On the same night seven other Americans were killed at Arroyo Honda and two at Rio Grande. It was then apparent that the insurrection was general, and the purpose was to kill all the Americans and those Mexicans who had accepted office under the American Government.

Col. Sterling Price was then commander of the army of New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe. He earned of the uprising and attendant atrocities, January 20th, 1847, and that the army of insurrection was marching against Santa Fe. He took prompt and vigorous action and marched out to meet the insurgents with a force of about 400 men. There were many serious and sanguinary engagements, but the enemy was no sooner dislodged from one position than it took refuge in another, and maintained a determined resistance throughout. The losses were heavy on both sides. Owing to the mountainous character of the country, and the fact that the campaign took place in the winter time, the American forces suffered many hardships before reaching the town of San Fernando de Tayos, where the governor and party had been foully assassinated. A particularly severe engagement occurred at Pueblo de Tayos, which had been strongly fortified. The insurgents took position in a large church which they had pierced with embrasures for rifles. The Americans were compelled to retreat to Fernando.

The following day they returned and renewed the assault, but the artillery fire seemed to have no effect upon the church walls. Ladders were then made and holes cut in the walls with axes, through which the soldiers with their hands threw fire and lighted shells into the interior. Another assault was made on the church door, which again failed, with loss. The artillery was then brought up within 60 yards, and after 10 rounds had been fired, one of the holes which had been cut with the axes was widened to a practicable breach, through which a storming party entered, dislodged the enemy, and took possession of the church. The next morning the enemy surrendered. The loss sustained by them was about 150 killed. The num-

ber of wounded was not known. The American loss in killed and wounded was 52.

Under date of January 23rd, Captain Hendley, commanding at Vegas, N. Mex., reported to Colonel Price that every town and village, except Vegas and Tuculoti, had declared in favor of insurrection, and that the entire population seemed ripe for it. The insurrection in eastern New Mexico was inaugurated by the murder of eight Americans at Mora, January 20th, 1847, and was continued in force until the following July, having been marked with many atrocities on the part of the insurgents. Thereafter the insurrection dwindled into depredations committed by various bands of Indians instigated and led by Mexicans.

Hardly a party, large or small, traders or soldiers, crossed the plains of New Mexico without being attacked. Many men were killed and large numbers of horses, mules, and cattle driven off. In the latter part of 1847 comparative safety was secured by stationing the troops at various points. Of the insurgent prisoners, fifteen or twenty were executed by sentence of court-martial. The others were turned over to the civil authorities.

The events resulting from the insurrection did not escape the attention of Congress. That body on July 10th, 1848, passed a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the existence of civil government in New Mexico and California, their form and character, by whom instituted and by what authority and how they were maintained and supported; also whether any persons had been tried and condemned for "treason against the United States" in New Mexico. President Polk replied to said resolution in a message dated July 24th, 1848, in which he discussed the character of military government, taking the broad position that such a government may exercise "the fullest rights of sovereignty," thereby explaining the action of the military authorities in suppressing the insurrections.

The records show that a similar course of action was followed in suppressing the insurrection in California in 1848, and re-establishing the sovereignty of the United States.

TRADE BALANCES.

Nothing so perpetuates the debtor condition of the United States as its annual payment to foreign ship owners of some \$200,000,000 each year. When to that amount is added the sum paid for insurance, banking and exchange to foreigners because they control the means of transporting our exports and imports, the cash or its equivalent in our products annually drawn exceeds \$200,000,000. To so legislate as to foster an immense ship owning and ship building industry in the United States—sufficient to enable our own people to carry our imports and exports in American ships—would be equivalent to securing the retention at home of a minimum sum of \$200,000,000 each year that now goes out of the country to afford employment to aliens at our expense. To keep such a vast sum at home would rapidly transform the United States into a creditor nation.

During the last four years the apparent balance of trade in favor of the United States has closely approximated to two thousand millions of dollars. Were that an actual rather than an apparent favorable trade balance we would soon cease to be a debtor nation. But when we deduct about one-half of that trade balance because of the payments made to foreign ship owners, bankers and insurance companies, and again deduct the large but unknown amounts, consisting of interest due foreigners on investments in the United States, money spent abroad by Americans, and the sums remitted by immigrants, we find our favorable trade balance dwindles down to very small proportions. As a consequence, we are but slowly emerging from our condition of foreign indebtedness.

Free silver advocates must see, however, the golden opportunity our present enormous exports in excess of imports gives us to once and for all free ourselves from foreign indebtedness. Did our own people but earn the \$200,000,000 or more each year now paid to foreigners for charges incident to the carriage of our imports and exports, European gold would be forced into the United States at an enormous rate to meet the balances due us, or else Europeans would send back to us the American securities which they now hold in such enormous sums and which at present keep this country a debtor nation.

We have in the past forty years paid to foreigners easily four thousand millions of dollars for doing our foreign carrying, a sum that has gone out and stayed out of the country, to its permanent impoverishment. Our national wealth today is all of four thousand millions of dollars less than it would have been had American ships carried the same proportion of our foreign commerce during the past forty years that they did during the preceding seventy years. More than that, to keep on paying foreigners at the rate we are now doing for the carriage of our imports and exports will, during the next quarter of a century alone, take out of the United States fully five thousand millions of dollars additional.

Not only will the country be drained of this colossal amount, but American labor in the mines, the mills, the factories, the ship yards and on board the ships, will be denied the employment incident to the building of ships,

from the winning of the ore and the felling of the forests to the completed ships.

The passage of the shipping bill, which will quickly put an end to our present dangerous and impoverishing dependence upon foreign shipping for our foreign carrying should, for the few reasons outlined, if not for the many others unstated for lack of space, command the active support of not only every monometallist but of every bimetalist in the United States.

HOW WAGES INCREASED.

Factory Pay Rolls Have Doubled in Five Years.

Akron, O.,—"In the campaign of 1898 Mr. McKinley made one remark which went to the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other. It was, 'Open the Mills,'" said General Charles Dick, secretary of the Republican National Committee.

"Those three words met with a responsive chord from those tens of thousands who had been idle during the last Democratic administration and the empty dinner pail brigade went to the polls and voted for a full dinner pail, and for the opening of the mills.

"In order to gain some idea of the effect of restoring the home market to our own people, the Republican National committee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers, asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they employed in each year from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years.

"We have received 200 replies. These show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893 after which there was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894. But under President McKinley's administration the increase in the number of men employed by these same factories has been startling. In 1894 they employed 90,483, in 1897 they employed 109,600, in 1898 they employed 131,428 men, and last year they employed 174,645 men. In short, the number of wage earners employed by those same 200 factories has increased from 90,483 men in 1894 up to 174,645 last year, almost doubled in fact.

"But the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages paid, and the following table shows the returns received from the same 200 manufactories:

Year.	Wages Paid
1890	\$45,149,081
1891	49,875,351
1892	53,519,411
1893	48,966,251
1894	40,803,861
1895	52,351,311
1896	53,202,421
1897	64,412,771
1898	62,247,941
1899	78,835,061
Averages	
1890-92 Inclusive	\$49,548,111
1893-96 "	48,957,711
1897-99 "	65,165,261

"The amount of wages paid by these same 200 manufactories increased steadily from 1890 to 1892, then there was a drop in 1893 and another drop in 1894. During the next two years wages picked up, but it was not until 1897 that these same manufactories were paying out as much money in wages as they had paid in 1892. The increase of their pay rolls in 1898 and 1899 is as gratifying to me, as it must be to the men who are now busy at good wages.

"Between 1894 and 1899 the 200 manufactories of the National Association, who reported to us, had increased their payrolls by upwards of \$38,000,000, in fact the amount of wages which they distributed last year was almost double what they paid out in 1894.

"If this ratio of increase were applied to the whole country, without taking into account the numbers of new factories that have been started in the last few years, who can deny that general prosperity has visited the country. And what a depth of meaning those three words 'Open the Mills,' uttered by Mr. McKinley less than four years ago, has really conveyed."

AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION

Improves Conditions of People and

Towns in the Philippines.

Speaking of conditions in Manila, under American administration, the British consul in that city says "improvements are visible in every direction, and already the town has quite a different appearance from last year. The work of draining the filthy town ditches and stagnant pools may possibly entail an epidemic, but the advantage to posterity is inestimable. There are, no doubt, at present golden opportunities for the employment of capital and talent in many local trades. The Departments of the Postoffice and Telegraph, being now under American and British control, are admirably conducted."

The British vice-consul at Iloilo says: "The United States forces have now successfully occupied the better part of the island. The end of this year augurs well for a happier future, and, when once a peaceful rule is established, many important improvements will take place."

Not a True Democrat.

Congressman George B. McClellan has disqualified himself for the second place on the Kansas City ticket by voting to give the government a sufficient number of troops to suppress its foe. An offense of this sort cannot be condoned by the Democratic party.

MYSTERIES OF THE CHINESE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Nearly Every Chinaman Belongs to Some One of the Organizations.

It would be hard to find a Chinaman that did not belong to one secret society at least. Often he belongs to several "Hui," and is active in them all, whether he lives within or without the boundaries of the Flowery Kingdom. These societies are of all sorts, but the most influential of them have at heart the expulsion of the Tartar dynasty, to which the present Emperor belongs, and placing a Chinaman in his place. From the Chinese viewpoint the Emperor is a foreigner, though his family has ruled for 350 years. Such a period is only a moment in Chinese chronology.

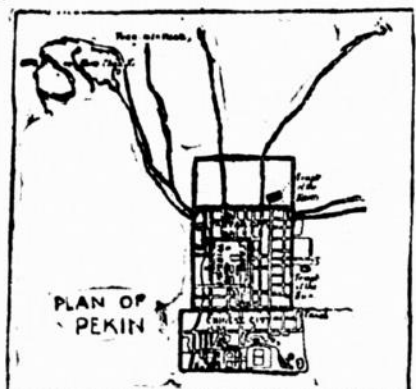
Of the societies so eager to be rid of Tartar rule some are of ancient origin, as old as Masonry. In fact, several learned Masons who have studied the Chinese societies have found striking similarities in organization, degrees, rites and methods of procedure. Dr. Gustave Schlegel and William Stanton, earnest sinologists, have written of the Thian Ti Hwui. Parker, Plouf, Huc, Dyer Bell, Boyle, Arthur Smyth and others have said much. The China Review and the Shanghai Daily Press, North China Daily News, China Mail, China Gazette, Hong Kong Telegraph, etc., give many references to the doings of these societies. As a writer in Blackwood's Magazine says, China offers a congenial soil for the growth of all sorts of illegal combinations. This is due to the general maladministration of the country. Under oppression and tyranny secret societies spring into life as weeds grow on a rubbish heap; and so iniquitous and cruel is the political system of China that it is only by combinations that the people can resist the most flagrant wrongs the mandarins seek to impose upon them.

In some provinces where large family clans exist the members band themselves together under the patriarchal head of the tribe, and succeed in resisting the illegal and sometimes even the legal exactions of the local authorities. In Tu-kuei, for example, the Chang clan numbers something like 10,000 persons and so well are they organized that the Emperor's writs run among them only by consent of the elders. Such a combination presents a difficulty in the government of the province, and the luckless mandarins, finding themselves powerless to enforce the usual exactions from the members of the clan, make up for this inability

F. H. Balfour, long a resident of Shanghai, said: "There is not the slightest doubt that if one of their old generals were to raise the standard of rebellion he might have 100,000 men about him in the time it took to spread the news from Nankin to Hankow." Frederick Boyle says of this "Kolao Hui" that it is a military conspiracy whose agents travel about as doctors, bearing news from one center to another, and seeking for new members as they go. It has broken out several times since General Tseng-Kuo-Fan organized it at the time of the siege of Nankin. In 1871 it had planned to blow up the powder magazine at Hukow, but a letter describing the plan reached the wrong person and many important members of the Kolao Hui lost their heads. Several times since then foreign papers have told of its doings, but the present Boxer disturbance exceeds previous outbreaks in importance.

Thorough Initiation.

There is a Mohammedan society called the Hui Hui Jin, which must have other enticements for persons to join than its initiation ceremonies.



Outside information as to the "H. H. J.'s" is meagre, but the first step is a sound thrashing, which purifies externally, and the second is a couple of gallons of soapuds which the victim must drink for purification internally.

Of another Hui, the Wei Keau, "White Lotus," the "Do Nothing" or "No Hypocrisy" society, Mr. Balfour says it is more religious than the others. There are many women members. Its members wear white clothing and are, therefore, conspicuous. They are strict vegetarians and hold all property in common, each member having the usufruct of what was his or her property before initiation, but enjoying this only so long as the Hui does not ask for it. Strange to say, most of

GREEN ENGLISHMAN

Astonished and Disgusted After Drinking a Glass of Soda Water.

Holding his handkerchief in his hand, choking and sputtering, T. Fisher Arms staggered up to the desk at the St. James Hotel. Clerk Dalley cast a compassionate eye upon him, and reached out a supporting hand, says the Denver Republican. It was a few seconds before the stranger could catch his breath, and when he did he sputtered again, this time with anger: "You—you—you!" then halted to gain energy for a second attempt at expressing his feelings. "You advised me to do it and I did it. I drank it before I knew it. Oh, my!" He pressed his handkerchief to his mouth and made suggestive sounds. Such a dose! Catch me trying drinks I don't know ever again on some one else's authority." Clerk Dalley's face bore an amazed look of innocence. "I only advised you to drink soda water," he said. "I did not force you to do it. I would not have advised you if I had known you were so unused to the drink." "Soda water!" ejaculated Mr. Arms, in a forcible and injured tone. "Soda water, that's what it was." The mysterious interior convulsions seized him again, and he felt called upon to use the handkerchief. "Look here," he said, turning to a person who was an interested spectator to the episode, "he's been playing a trick on me. I swear. He's taking advantage of me because I'm an Englishman, and not much used to the country. I had a mining deal on here, and I came straight as fast as I could from New York. I got the deal off my hands successfully a few days ago, and then when we fellows had a good time I told Dalley here this morning I was thirsty, and he advised me to take some soda water over here at the drug store. So I went. I wasn't paying much attention and I took a long swig at what the boy put before me. Oh! soap suds weren't in it. It was some pink, fuzzy stuff that tasted like hair oil and tar ointment mixed into one. I had a mouthful of it before I tasted it. I'll bet it is a game between Dalley and that boy," and with this expression of his opinion he subsided into a mumbling silence. "That's his first experience with real American soda water," said Dalley, after the man had disappeared into the bar. "They don't have it over in England, you know, and it gives them a little surprise when they

police and the hangers-on were ordered to clear the street and to keep all passers-by and curious urchins back, while the rival occupants of the residences were ordered to stay within doors. Then the constable put the box containing the hen at the point in the roadway midway between the two houses, and as the setting sun was tingling the clouds in the west with its last rays he removed the cover of the box and retired on tiptoe. Biddy jumped up on the side of the box, shook her feathers, hopped into the street, picked in the dust for a moment and then, calmly marched into the yard of one of the claimants, proceeded to fly up into a tree to go to roost. Calling the woman of that house to the door, Franklin told her that he had decided that the hen was hers, and, in turning to the other, who had come out, said: "And if you give me any more trouble about that hen I will assess you \$2.50 for costs." All the neighbors were well satisfied as to the justice of the decision, and Franklin's reputation as a judge was much enhanced thereby among the native population. He had very shrewdly thought that if no one else knew to whom the hen belonged probably Biddy herself would be "most certain witness in the case."

His Wound Is Dangerous.



"What's the matter, Willie?" "Boo-hoo; a big dog bit me on the leg about a hundred feet from the barn."

Prize Picked Up at Sea.

One of the richest prizes ever picked up at sea is now making her way across the Atlantic to Gibraltar in charge of six seamen from the British ship Senator. The vessel is the Norwegian iron ship Superb, with a rich cargo of ore, which was picked up in latitude 36 north, longitude 36 west, totally abandoned, but in first-class condition, vessel and cargo being valued at fully \$200,000. The prize was spoken on May 24 in latitude 36.04 north, longitude 20.04 west, by Capt. Jones of the British steamship Chiverstone, which arrived at this port yesterday from Carthagena. Despite the fact that the Superb, which is a full-rigged ship, was manned by only six men, there were no requests for assistance made to Capt. Jones, who stated that signals displayed showed that the vessel was proceeding for Gibraltar. When last seen he calculated she was proceeding at the rate of about four knots.—Philadelphia Record.

Where Cape Nome Is.

Cape Nome is situated on the shore of Behring sea at the south of Snake river, Seward peninsula, central western Alaska, U. S. A., sixty-five degrees north latitude, and 166 degrees west longitude, and, by ocean route, distant from its base of supply, Seattle, some 2,700 miles. In making the ocean trip from Seattle one steams westward for 1,900 miles across the North Pacific ocean to Dutch Harbor, on the Aleutian archipelago, and thence northward 800 miles to the land of gold, passing en route the government sea-rookeries on the Pribyloff islands.

No Wonder.

A good story is told of a madman who was confined in a Scottish lunatic asylum, and whose particular infirmity was an unmistakable belief that every day was Christmas day and that he was dining sumptuously on turkey and roast beef and a good slice of plum pudding. His real diet, however, was of the plainest, he being served twice daily with a dish of oatmeal porridge. After daily describing to his attendants the pleasures he had tasted in his cut of turkey or what not, he as regularly added: "Yet, somehow or other everything I eat tastes of porridge."

In a Roundabout Way.

The statement is made on the authority of one of our South American consultants that nearly all the hams imported into Brazil are of American origin, but were first exported to England and there packed by English dealers in accordance with Brazilian requirements and reshipped across the Atlantic to Brazil. This accounts for the fact that Brazil imported from this country directly only 33 packages of hams in 1897.

Emperor Disliked Ceremonies.

Among the letters advertised in a recent catalogue of a Berlin bookseller are several written by Emperor Friedrich during the ninety-nine days of his reign. One of them gives expression to his aversion to courtly ceremonies, and refers to various reasons why he should not be expected to attend the receptions given by the ambassadors.

DOOMS TOWNS BY THE SEA.

Russia to Shell Cities on the Chinese Coast.

SQUADRON WILL OPEN FIRE

When the Massacre Is Proved—The Day's News Covering the Situation in Various Parts of China—Battles and Movements of Troops.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—Admiral Skrydeloff, commanding the Russia squadron in Chinese waters, has received precise instruction to bombard the Chinese coast towns immediately on receipt of confirmation of the report of the massacre at Pekin.

Hong-Kong, July 27.—The Chinese governor of the island of Hai-Nen has served notice on the consuls that he is not able to protect the foreigners any longer. The American missions have appealed to Consul General Wildman to send a warship to take away the foreigners. It is believed that nine men, women and children belonging to the American Presbyterian board of mission on Hai-Nen have been murdered by Chinese troops. Hong-Kong is full of refugees. An outbreak is expected.

Eighty Russians Killed.

Yokohama, July 27.—Telegrams from Seoul and Chemulpo, report from Russian sources that eighty Russians have been killed by Chinese at Antong, twenty escaping across the Yalu river to Jiju (Wiju). Fifty Russians who had been defeated by Chinese arrived at Jiju Sunday en route from Port Arthur to Pyong-Yang. Russian officials have left Seoul for Pyong-Yang.

HOOTED BY SHENG.

Crafty Chinaman Has an Awful Debt to Pay the Angry World.

London, July 26.—All the world now believes that the foreign envoys at Pekin have been massacred, and that Christendom is being made the victim of a cruel hoax in the form of a daily message from Chinese sources, stating that they are alive.

With hopes raised to the highest pitch by the Conger message, only to be dashed when the dispatch was discredited, the whole civilized world has been kept in suspense by these official bulletins from China.

In spite of Sir Claude MacDonald's letter to the German consul at Tientsin, stating that the envoys were alive on July 4, the British government believes that all have been massacred.

Lord Salisbury says that the letter only tends to strengthen this conviction, and he has very little hope.

Each day since the alleged Conger dispatch was sent out a dispatch has been received at the capital of one of the great powers interested. Each has announced the safety of the ministers. Each dispatch was sent to a Chinese minister and by him communicated to the government.

Every one of these dispatches came from Sheng, the director general of the imperial telegraphs at Tao Tai of Shanghai.

Every one of these dispatches, the whole world now believes, was a lie to gain time. Sheng, probably at the orders of Prince Tuan and the dowager empress, is a man who is fooling Christendom.

KEMPF GIVES HIS REASONS

For Not Aiding the Assault on Taku Forts.

Washington, July 26.—The navy department today made public the mail reports of Rear Admiral Kempff explaining his reasons for refusing to join with the ships of the other powers in the attack on the Taku forts and giving an account of the attack which includes many details not heretofore published.

Admiral Kempff also incloses the report of Commander Wise of the Monocacy, giving a graphic account of the action. Rear Admiral Kempff's explanation for refusing to participate in the attack on the fortifications



ADMIRAL KEMPF.

of a power with which we were at peace is warmly commended by Secretary Long. Among other things it says:

United States Flagship Newark, Taku, China, June 17, 1900.—Sir: I would state what follows in regard to the happenings previous to the resolve yesterday by other senior foreign naval officers here to get possession of the Taku forts.

1. On Thursday, June 14, Rear Admiral Bruce called and asked what I thought of the matter, and I informed him that I was not authorized to initiate any act of war with a country with whom my country was at peace, that my limit was to protect American interests, both by regulations, and under recent instructions from both the department and from the commander-

in-chief of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station.

2. On the 15th, at a consultation of the other foreign naval officers, it was agreed that the railway station at Tong-Ku should be taken; the railway is under Chinese government control, and in case any Chinese government force acted against force of any foreign nation, all should be involved and act unitedly. Under my instructions I could not join in taking possession of Chinese government property, and did not care to become a party to such an agreement without special authority.

3. Yesterday, June 16, the same foreign naval officers signed a compact that it was necessary to take temporary possession of the Taku forts; and notice was served on the viceroy at Tientsin, and on the commandant of the forts. Consuls at Tientsin were informed of what was contemplated. I did not join in the attack on the forts.

Capt. Wise of the Monocacy had orders to protect American interests, based upon department's orders, but in case of attack by a Chinese government force he was to consider it as a declaration of war and act accordingly. Very respectfully,

LOUIS KEMPF.

Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

The admiral closes his report by telling the story of how the forts were taken. It in no wise differs from the telegraphic account already printed.

ANARCHY REIGNS IN PEKIN.

Chinese and Boxers Reported Killing Each Other in the Capital.

London, July 26.—Dispatches from Che Foo and Shanghai this morning say that Pekin is practically in a state of anarchy. The Imperial party, the dispatches say, are in as great danger as are the foreigners, and the regular Chinese troops are continually engaged in battles with the Boxers, who are gradually becoming masters of the situation.

The latest of these advices, up to July 14, is sent to the British officer in command at Tong Ku by the commander of the forts near Taku, General Li's report is that on July 14 the guards defending the British legation had become exhausted. Li also declares his source of information says the guards were using their small arms ammunition very sparingly. Many officers of the Chinese regular soldiery, General Li says, tried to protect the foreigners, but were unable to do so.

The foreign guards made a sortie and rushed the walls, silencing some of the Chinese guns, but the enemy were in overpowering numbers.

11,000 CHINESE KILLED.

Lower City of Tien-Tsin Is Strewn with Rotting Corpses.

Neutsin, July 26.—The slaughter of the past week is dreadful to behold. Among the residences charred corpses are everywhere. Dogs and pigs are feeding on them.

The allies are busy removing the dead. Owing to their great number, many have not yet been buried.

The Chinese, it is said, have lost altogether about 11,000 since the trouble started. Most of them have been killed by Boxers and soldiers.

The number is probably exaggerated. The streets throughout the city are strewn with all kinds of articles, and dozens of Chinese are digging in the ruins for money and other valuables.

Most of the things which are intact or little damaged display the flags of one or the other of the allied forces, the Japanese and French flags predominating.

There have been many attempts to imitate the flags, which under other circumstances would be laughable.

TROOPS OFF TO COAST.

Fifteenth Infantry to Embark for Taku—Cuban Soldiers Arrive.

New York, July 26.—Only a few sorrowful women and groups of grimy men from the shops, who waved their dinner pails, watched the third battalion of the Fifteenth infantry ride out from Communipaw in the Leigh Valley yards yesterday in three sections on their start west to embark with the rest of the regiment for China. There was little response from the soldiers aboard the cars.

Six companies of the Eighth infantry, just from Cuba, were landed this morning from the transport Crook.

The Fifteenth goes direct to San Francisco, where a transport will take it to Taku. The Eighth infantry's immediate destination is Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where it will recruit for foreign service and then proceed to the coast.

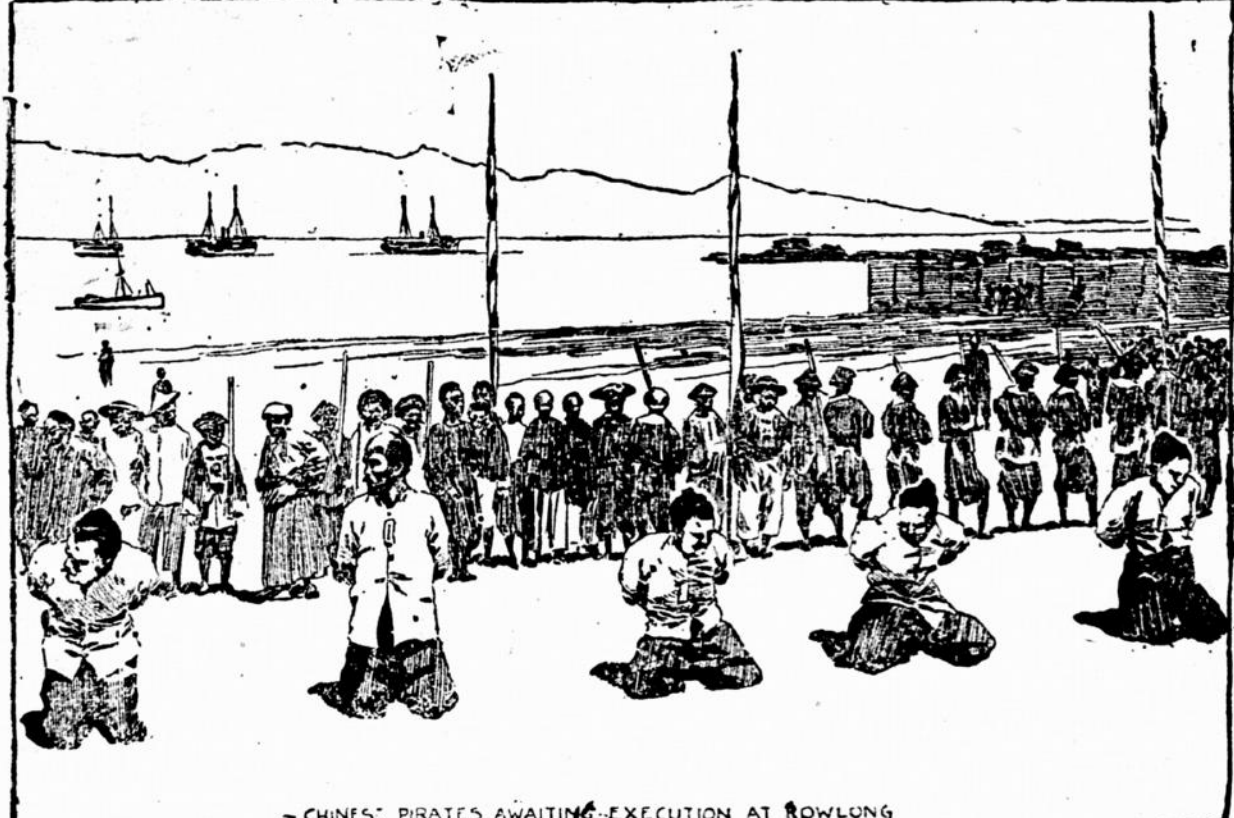
PARIS HOPES AROUSED.

Li at Shanghai, Agrees to Send Message to M. Pichon at Pekin.

Paris, July 26.—M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received a telegram from the French consul at Shanghai, dated July 23, which says: "Li Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pichon (French minister to China) is living, and he has agreed to transmit to him a message from me requesting a reply within five days."

Charles H. Hoyt Is Insane.

New York, July 27.—Charles Hale Hoyt, author, actor, manager, politician, has been declared insane. Still broken in health from grief over his wife's death a few years ago and unbalanced by the strain of overwork in his profession, he was taken to the Hartford Retreat for the Insane. After a consultation of experts his condition was declared critical.



CHINESE PIRATES, AWAITING EXECUTION AT ROWLING

by putting heavier burdens on those outside the protective influence of the powerful Chang tribe.

To some extent a Hui or secret society can protect its members from the mandarin, and thus give to them benefits such as the Chang clansmen enjoy. Often it does this by blackmail. It convinces the mandarin that so long as he does as the Hui wishes the Hui will be with him, otherwise it will be against him; it will create disturbances and see that reports of these disturbances reach the proper officials in Pekin. If the Hui is powerful, the mandarin is rather a manikin, to which strings attach, that parties with conflicting purposes pull in opposite directions.

The Oldest Secret Society. The Triad is one of the oldest, perhaps the very oldest, of the Hui. It has various names, some call it Tien-Ti-Ji, others Tien-Ti-Hwey or the Hung League, and in Canton and America Sam-Hap appears to be the designation. Its symbol is a triangle.

The Kolao Hui, one of the most powerful societies in China, sprang from his empire to crush the White Lotus the Tien-Ti-Ji. It has over 1,000,000 members. It dates from the Tai-Ping rebellion (1850-65), when Ward, the American, organized the Ever Victorious Army, with which Gordon won his sobriquet "Chinese." It is military in its organization, and forms a large part of the present horde of Boxers. Its headquarters are in Hunan and Honan. Writing of it ten years ago,

the Wei Keau come from the richer classes of society, and so the grand master of the organization has a vast sum at his disposal. "About 1810," says W. Boyle, "a certain Fang-Yung-Chen ruled the Wei Kaou. With his wife he formed a plot to blow up the palace at Pekin. For months it was incubating, and many thousands of persons, male and female, were engaged, but no hint reached the government until the conspirators were actually entering the palace. A great gust of wind suddenly extinguished their lights and a few members, seized with superstitious panic, cried out, thus alarming the guard. Kia King, the emperor, used the whole power of his empire to crush the White Lotus. Fang-Yung-Chen was captured. Nanking, the headquarters of the society fell, and thousands of the White Lotus fell into the hands of the imperialists, so many, in fact, that even a Chinese viceroy would be merciful, and offered to remit the death penalty of all who would eat flesh. Some ate, but the society boasts that every one that did so suffered death by slow torture afterward at the hands of their former brethren." "The Wei Keau's are genuine mystics," says Mr. Balfour. "They prefer death to breaking their vows of abstinence, and the members assume the rank and title of regularly appointed officials bound by a code of laws as rigidly enforced as that of any recognized community."

first lean up against a glass of it. They take to our cocktails all right, though."

TEXAS SOLOMON.

How the Ownership of a Hen Was Judicially Determined.

Texas has always been noted for the remarkable decisions of some of its minor judiciaries, which, while often showing ignorance of the letter of the law, contained a good deal of rude equity and appreciation of what was right between man and man, says the Mexican Herald. Some of Justice I. P. Franklin's decisions at Brownsville, would have done credit to the wise cadi in "The Arabian Nights." One case I recollect in particular. Two women came to him one morning claiming the ownership of a hen, valued perhaps at 25 cents. Each had a crowd of witnesses, who swore point blank up and down, one lot that the hen was the property of one of the women and the other gang that it was the property of the other. Here was a quandary. Franklin thought awhile and then ordered that the hen be left with the court, and said he would render his decision later. Just about sunset that afternoon "Jip," accompanied by the constable, who carried the hen in a soap box, a couple of policemen and two or three of the court hangers-on, appeared in front of the dwellings of the rival claimants who li' Just across the street from each other. The

Cigarette smoking is not permitted on the exposition grounds in Paris. Those who violate the rule are imprisoned and fined.

Millions for Baseball. A million dollars are spent every year for baseball, but large as this is, it cannot equal the amount spent in search of health. We urge those who have spent much and lost hope to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It strengthens the stomach, makes digestion easy, and cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and weak kidneys. It is always the bottom dollar that counts.

Insist on Having Maple City Soap. If you want the best. It is pure, and leaves the clothes sweet and wholesome.

Nothing but a good life can fit a man for a better one.

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.

The less we parade our misfortunes the more sympathy we command.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Notre Dame, Ind.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Notre Dame University, one of the great educational institutions of the West, which appears in another column of this paper. Those of our readers who may have occasion to look up a college for their sons during the coming year would do well to correspond with the president, who will send them a catalogue free of charge, as well as all particulars regarding terms, courses of studies, etc.

There is a thorough preparatory school in connection with the university, in which students of all grades will have every opportunity of preparing themselves for higher studies. The Commercial Course, intended for young men preparing for business, may be finished in one or two years according to the ability of the student. St. Edward's Hall, for boys under thirteen, is an unique department of the institution. The higher courses are thorough in every respect, and students will find every opportunity of perfecting themselves in any line of work they may choose to select. Thoroughness in class work, exactness in the care of students, and devotion to the best interests of all, are the distinguishing characteristics of Notre Dame University.

Fifty-six years of active work in the cause of education have made this institution famous all over the country. The greatest prayer is patience.—Buda.

Get Your Money's Worth. It is hard to appreciate the full worth of Morley's Wonderful Eight until you have used it in a score of the emergencies that come in every household. Dr. T. E. Barnhart, of Clairborne Parish, La., says: "Permit me to say I have tried Morley's Wonderful Eight and found it a good medicine in pleurisy and pneumonia. Nothing equals it in relieving pain." Price 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

You can scarcely blame a yacht for jumping up and down when it is put on another tack.

HEALTHY WOMEN.

Mary J. Kennedy, manager of Armour & Co.'s Exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb., writes the following of Peruna, as a cure for that common phase of summer catarrh, known as indigestion. Miss Kennedy says: "I found the continual change of diet incidental to eight years' traveling upset my digestive system. In consulting several physicians they decided I suffered with catarrh of the stomach. Their prescriptions did not seem to help me any, so, reading of the remarkable cures effected by the use of Peruna I decided to try it and soon found myself well repaid."

"I have now used Peruna for about three months and feel completely rejuvenated. I believe I am permanently cured, and do not hesitate to give unstinted praise to your great remedy, Peruna."

The causes of summer catarrh are first, chronic catarrh; second, derangements of the stomach and liver; third, indigestion. Each being the case anyone who knows anything whatever about the operations of Peruna can understand that this remedy is a permanent cure for summer catarrh. It eradicates chronic catarrh from the system, invigorates the stomach and liver, cleanses blood of all impurities, and there permanently cures by removing the cause—a host of maladies peculiar to summer. The cause being removed symptoms disappear of themselves. Summer Catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

PERUNA'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION.

Dies from a Mosquito Bite. Toronto, Ont., July 27.—P. G. Close, 62 years old, a prominent citizen here, died as the result of a mosquito bite. Blood-poisoning was contracted a few days ago and since then his condition slowly grew worse, ending in death.

WOMEN LEAP TO THEIR DEATH

Four Are Killed at a Chicago Fire.

NO FIRE ESCAPES PROVIDED.

Victims Find Themselves in a Veritable Trap—Smoke and Flame Drive Them from Upper Windows—Mrs. McLaughlin's Thrilling Fall.

Chicago, July 27.—Four women were killed and eleven persons injured, the result of a fire at 125 Dearborn street. The dead: Mrs. Ellen McLaughlin, 48 years old, 904 Armitage avenue, employee of Cobb Shirt company; Isabella Koehler, 17 years old, 284 Burling street, employee of the Windsor company; May Koehler, 16 years old, 284 Burling street, employee of the Windsor company; Grace Petersen, 17 years old, 467 Wells street, employee of the Windsor company. The injured: Albert Phelps, foreman for the Windsor company, face and arms badly burned; Myer Landsman, jeweler, face scratched; Marion Groat, employee of the Windsor company, badly singed; Adam Linck, 49 Pearson street, overcame by smoke; Etta Munsell, 390 Webster avenue, employed by the Cobb Shirt company on the fourth floor, burned about face and hands while escaping downstairs with her sister; Harry Thompson, burned about head and face, hair and eyebrows singed, employed by Windsor Shirt and Collar company on the third floor; J. E. Kirby, 913 Robey street, employee of Mason & Co., cut about face and body and left arm burned; William Whitehead, shirt cutter, face cut by falling glass; Albert Kennedy, 2910 Cottage Grove avenue, right hand badly burned; Catherine Brannigan, 933 W. 12th street, head cut and hair singed.

Caused by an Explosion. The muffled roar of an explosion, followed by showers of falling glass and clouds of yellow smoke from the upper floors of the building arrested the currents of humanity in the thoroughfares below till the intersection of Dearborn and Madison streets was congested with people looking up at the windows, where blanched-faced women, caught in a death-trap by sudden fire, looked in vain for rescue and shrieked for help while the crackling flames swept out above their heads. There were no fire escapes. A moment after the first explosion the roar of flames drowned the voices of the women at the windows, who, with the desperation of despair, crept upon the ledges that crossed the front of the building at each floor. Facing the street and clinging by finger-nails to the bare walls behind them a dozen girls, employees of the Windsor collar factory, edged their way along the narrow ledge toward the adjoining building at the north, where a bay window, open and within a step of the ledge, promised safety to those who might reach it.

In Perilous Quest of Safety. Men followed the adventurous girls. A stout woman with gray hair, trembling and weeping, joined the creeping frieze upon the smoke-covered ledge. An excited man followed her. Inch by inch they neared the window of Isaac Lichtern, the breathless crowd below watching them in helpless ecstasies till more than twenty disappeared in safety. Then the gray-haired woman shrieked till her voice was heard above the clang of the fireengines and the hiss of steam engines. Within a yard of the window where William Turnquist, a tailor, stood ready to seize her, she lost her footing, grabbed wildly at the walls and fell to the stone sidewalk fifty feet below. Thousands of men groaned as they turned their eyes away from the sight, while others watched the man who had followed the woman along the ledge as he leaped to safety as she might have done. Policemen and firemen rushed to the rescue, but the woman was dead when they lifted her crushed body from the sidewalk.

Girls Fall to Their Death. At the rear of the burning building scenes more terrible, but with few spectators to witness them, were enacted. Within five minutes after the first explosion three girls with clothing blazing, fell in helpless heaps into the narrow court at the rear of the structure.

Property Loss Only \$14,500. The financial damage by fire and water to the building and stocks will not exceed \$14,500, with insurance aggregating \$57,000. Chief Swenke did not regard it as a dangerous blaze at any time. The absence of fire escapes at the rear of the building is directly responsible for at least two of the deaths in the 6 by 10 area at that end of the structure.

Passengers Saved by Engineer. Chicago, July 27.—Hundreds of passengers on the Wabash vestibule limited train for St. Louis narrowly escaped death by drowning in the Kan-kakee river. The catastrophe was averted by the rare presence of mind of the engineer, Thomas Ingram, who is now lying on a cot in a ward at the Mercy hospital, this city, suffering from a fractured leg. A driving wheel of the engine broke, and Ingram reversed the lever and jumped. The passengers on the train did not realize their danger until all peril had passed.

There are 7,300,000 men in Prussia earning less than \$21 per year.

A clock of the year 1580, which belonged to Henry III., is exhibited at the Paris exposition.

More than a million slaves have been liberated in Madagascar during the last four years by the French government.

A leading Chicago physician says that one of the best remedies for insomnia—and certainly the cheapest—is to take a long trolley ride just before going to bed.

"Does your wife believe all you tell her?" asked McBride. "Does she?" repeated Darley. "Why, sir, my wife believes all the weather man says."

The oldest American naval officer alive is Captain Francis Martin of Detroit, who has just celebrated his 110th birthday. He was a second lieutenant before Admiral Dewey was born.

During the last thirty years 9,575 persons have lost their lives in Pennsylvania anthracite coal mines. The principal cause of accidents is said to be the carelessness of the employees.

An Arkansas woman and her seven children recently traveled to Minnesota on one ticket. The children were all within the prescribed age limit, there being two sets of twins.

England uses 30,000,000 birds every year for decorative purposes, and to provide all Europe, 150,000,000 are annually destroyed, and when we add America it brings the sum total up to 300,000,000.

A Berlin physician has written an article on the dangers resulting from what are considered insignificant wounds. For instance, in thirteen wounds to the thumb, permanent disability followed in 60 per cent of the cases.

Major Mewell, of the Rough Riders, was recently operated upon for appendicitis, and the surgeons discovered two big bullets while they were carving him. When he recovered from the anesthetic they showed them to their patient, who calmly observed: "There are two more in there somewhere; did you see anything of them?"

A small thermometer was placed in the mouth of Lee Chew a sick Chinaman, yb Dr. Pillsbury, a San Francisco physician, to test his temperature. He chewed the thermometer and swallowed the mercury, and Lee Chew will chew no more. The mercury killed him.

The French village of Amore ranks as the healthiest spot in the world. It contains only forty people, and twenty-eight of them are over 80 years of age, and three have passed a century. There are no graves in the place, and the oldest inhabitant cannot remember seeing a funeral.

Jeff Eddins, of Burlington, Ky., noticed an angle worm speedily emerging from a hole in the ground, and then traveling at a rate of speed unusual in a worm. He watched the movements attentively and presently observed a mole in pursuit. He slew the mole and saved the worm.

The freak of an insane man has caused the loss of a fortune. W. D. Bender, who died a short time ago, at the College Hill Sanitarium, near Cincinnati, accumulated considerable wealth and then became demented. To annoy his relatives he burned government bonds representing \$43,000. They were unregistered, and the relatives lose that amount.

A flock of crows comprising apparently a thousand in number attacked Lemuel Hinds, at Oshlomo, Mich., while he was at work on his farm. They viciously pounced upon him, pecking at his face, hands and arms and he tried to defend himself with a pitchfork. Although he killed several, he was almost overcome when his wife, summoned by his cries, scattered the flock with a shotgun, after she had slain a score of the birds.

Australian Army. The present establishment of the military forces of New South Wales consists of 9,774 officers and men; that of Queensland of 7,216; South Australia of 5,217; Victoria of 10,218, and western Australia of 4,220, making the total military force on the Australian continent 36,645 officers and men.

A Pointer. Do not buy land on which the trees are small, and not very thick growth. You will see that men who are experienced in buying farming land always go on this principle. Land thickly covered with timber indicates good land; where the trees are scattered and not very tall indicates poor land.

Queen Planted Trees. In the grounds at Inverary castle, the late Duke of Argyll had an extensive plantation of trees, planted by distinguished visitors, among them being the queen, who was twice—in 1847 and 1875—entertained there. Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Lansdowne and Dr. Livingstone.

Before the Strenuous Times. Election to the presidency in the early days appears to have been conducive to longevity. Adams reached the age of 90; Jefferson, 83; Madison, 85; Monroe, 73; John Quincy Adams, 80; Andrew Jackson, 78, and Martin Van Buren, 79.

Candidates' Names. The rival candidates for congress in the First district of Illinois are Mr. Mann and Mr. Organ. In the congressional election in Kentucky, two years ago, Mr. White was the republican and Mr. Black the democratic candidate in the Eleventh district of that state.

Stung by a Centipede. Mrs. Thos. Saunders, Bluffton, Tex., was stung by a centipede. A doctor was sent for, but before he arrived some sensible friend wet a piece of brown paper with Morley's Wonderful Eight and applied it to the wound. The doctor said his services were not needed, for the poison was neutralized or killed by the Wonderful Eight. Mrs. S. did not suffer from the wound. Sold by agent in every town.

Poverty is not a crime morally, but it is matrimonially.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle in every drug store.

A bird in the hand is vulgar. Use the knife and fork.

Did You Ever Run Across an old letter—ink all faded out? Couldn't have been Carter's Ink for it doesn't fade.

A signal failure has wrecked many a train of thought.

Happiness cannot be bought, but one of the great hindrances to its attainment can be removed by Adams' Pepsin Tonic Fruit.

More sailors are wrecked on land than at sea.

To Cure Dandruff Quickly use Coko Dandruff Cure. Money refunded if it fails, so why not try it?

The human race is but a contest for dollars.

The bluest blue makes the whitest white, that's Russ' Bleaching Blue. Refuse fraudulent imitations. Sold by all grocers.

The man who lives only to amuse himself has the hardest kind of a task to perform.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Life is full of checks and many of them are forgeries.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

The whole value of manner lies in its sincerity.

Zany Soaps Are Injurious And destroy the clothes. Maple City Self Washing Soap preserves them. All grocers.

For a merciless critic commend us to the unsuccessful author.

In China there are twenty times as much coal as in all Europe.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling.

Don't think the woman who poses as a man-hater can be induced to change her name.

COLORADO VS. SWITZERLAND.

A Comparison.

Switzerland, "The playground of Europe," is visited annually by over 15,000 American tourists and invalids. Why?

While the Alps have isolated peaks such as Mont Blanc (15,781 feet), and the Matterhorn (14,836 feet), the mean elevation of the highest Alpine chain is from only 8,000 to 9,000 feet. Colorado possesses more than 120 peaks over 13,500 feet in altitude, of which no fewer than thirty-five peaks range from 14,000 feet upward. In the whole of Europe, there are not over twelve mountain peaks of note.

The highest village in Europe is Avers Platz in Switzerland (7,500 feet), the highest inhabited point in Europe is the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland (8,200 feet). In Colorado the mining town of Leadville, with 15,000 inhabitants, is 10,200 feet above sea level; other mining camps are still higher and some gold and silver mines are worked at an altitude of over 12,000 feet.

The highest wagon road in Europe is said to be the Stelvio Road in Switzerland (9,170 feet). In Colorado the railroads cross the crest of the continent at Fremont Pass (11,328 feet), Marshall Pass (10,852 feet) and Tennessee Pass (10,433). Switzerland does not possess, even in the famous St. Gothard line, any railroad engineering surpassing, if equalling, these. There are wagon roads over numerous passes in Colorado ranging from 12,000 feet upwards, the highest being Mosquito Pass (13,700 feet).

In Switzerland the cog-railroad from Vitznau to the summit of the Rigi Kulm (5,900 feet) has a length of four and a half miles, in which the ascent is 4,072 feet. In Colorado the cog-railroad from Manitou to the summit of Pike's Peak (14,147 feet) has a length of eight and three-quarter miles, in which the ascent is 8,100 feet, or an average of 846 feet per mile, the maximum grade being 1,320 feet.

One class of Switzerland's finest scenery is along the Via Mala, the Schyn Pass and Urnerloch. In Colorado, the Canon of the Arkansas with the Royal Gorge, the Black Canon of the Gunnison, the Canon of the Rio de las Animas, the Canon of the Grand River and others, are all much longer, quite as grand as and more varied in character than the best passes in Switzerland. The walls of the Canons of the Grand River, the Gunnison and the Arkansas rise to a sheer height of more than 2,000 feet.

As Colorado can be reached by at least one railroad—the Burlington—in one night from either Chicago or St. Louis, it is hard to understand why more Americans do not travel West instead of East in search of health and pleasure.

Don't be too sure it's a compliment if told you sing like a bird. The schreech owl is a bird.

The regulation price of liberty is ten dollars for ten days.

Russ' Bleaching Blue makes clothes whiter than snow, dries the laundry. All grocers sell it in 5 and 10 cent packages.

The landlord has an easier job raising the rent than the tenant has.

All Good Housekeepers Testify to the purity of Maple City Self Washing Soap. It saves time and saves clothes. All grocers sell it.

The farther a man gets away from a dollar, the bigger it looks.

You can easily fill the public eye if you have sufficient dust.

The most important change made at the recent provincial chapter of the Congregation of the Holy Cross at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, was the transfer of Rev. James A. Burns from the head of the community house to the presidency of Holy Cross college, which is situated in Washington in affiliation with the Catholic University of America.

Father Burns, who has been professor of chemistry at Notre Dame after brilliant work at Harvard and Johns Hopkins, is one of the ablest as well as one of the youngest of the Catholic educators of America, and as head of the post graduate institution in Washington he has a great field for further progress.

Money talks—but it doesn't always speak when spoken to.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color. Hindenbrooks, the best cure for corns. 15c.

A man can't check his creditors unless his bank account is all right.

Eat What You Like.

When you take Morley's Liver and Kidney Cordial, for then dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, foul breath, dizziness, and the long train of similar troubles will disappear, and your cleansed and awakened system will demand food. Sound digestion and sound appetite go together, and both follow the use of this time tried remedy. Ask your druggist.

The man who is in love with himself has no fear of being jilted.

Marquette, on Lake Superior, is one of the most charming summer resorts reached by Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The eagle is but half as dear to the patriotic American as the double-eagle.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the trade-mark of "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample free to any one who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trademark and common law rights.

When luck furnishes the music the dancers are always numerous.

Even the change in a retail dry goods store comes to him who waits.

THE GREATEST HEALER ON EARTH. Will send you full system for \$1.00 postpaid. Every disease curable. Chronic diseases cured in 2 to 3 weeks. W. O. FREELAND, Cresco, Iowa.

6-MONTHS-\$1

A DEATH BLOW TO INJURIOUS PATENT MEDICINES AND FAKE SPECIALISTS.

To protect the people against injurious patent medicines and "Would Be" specialists, some of whom are trading on his reputation,

DR. W. H. COPELAND

the founder of the Copeland System and the greatest living specialist on diseases of Nose, Throat, Ears, Lungs and Stomach will treat you

CATARRH

and furnish you all the necessary medicines Six Months for \$1.

Send the \$1 with your application to

210 STATE STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE U. S. where DR. COPELAND can be Consulted Personally.

BOOKLETS FREE, BENNE PLANT

SAMPLE BOTTLES BY MAIL 20c.

J. & C. MAGUIRE'S EXTRACT

17 CURES Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. NEVER FAILS! In the market since 1841. Recommended by leading Physicians; Used by our Army and Navy. Sold by all Druggists. J. & C. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BUY A DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING \$15 SHOT GUN for \$7.77.

NEW WINCHESTER RIFLES \$3.97, NEW BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, \$4.47.

NEW WINCHESTER SHOT GUNS, \$15.97.

Winchester and U. S. G. Loaded Shells, \$1.17 per 100.

Wire Powder Loaded Shells, \$1.17 per 100.

Get Shot, Guns and Ammunition at wholesale prices to everybody.

We can save you big dollars on guns. Write at once. We sell more Sporting Goods than any OTHER HOUSE IN THE WORLD. Shot, Guns, Caps, Belts, Boots, Shell Boxes, Dog, Whip, Cattle, Paper, We can save you big dollars on guns. Write at once. We sell more Sporting Goods than any OTHER HOUSE IN THE WORLD. Shot, Guns, Caps, Belts, Boots, Shell Boxes, Dog, Whip, Cattle, Paper.

Some men's nautical experience is confined to hard-ships.

I do not believe Pilo's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1904.

The smaller a man's mind is the less he seems to know it.

OVARIAN TROUBLES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Cures Them—Two Letters from Women.

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