A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Lincoln County.

VOLUME I. CAPITAN, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, JULY 23, 1900. NO. 30

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Items of Interest to Residents of the Town and Neighborhood.

E. P. Peters was in from his Angus ranch last Thursday.

County Treasurer Lutz was over from Lincoln last week.

Charley Humphrey made a business trip to El Paso last week.

L. E. Lumbley has gone to Tularosa to take care of his fruit.

T. T. Payne was here from Ruidoso, and spent Sunday with us.

M. S. Graves, of Bonito, has been appointed deputy game and fish warden.

Frank Clark and wife, of Three Rivers, spent several days in Capitan last week.

There was a dance at the Red Men's Hall on Saturday night. All report a good time.

Clark Huss, the mining man from Nogal, transacted business in Capitan last week.

Wm. Hogan, handling the famous "Schilling's Best," called on customers here last week.

C. S. Frunkel, Blumenthal & Co.'s hustling representative, was a Capitan visitor last week.

William Henley was over from Nogal Saturday, taking in the sights of the coming metropolis.

John Ostic, of La Luz, was a Capitan visitor last Saturday, and incidentally took in the horse race.

John Shaw and wife returned Saturday from a pleasant visit of several days with relatives in El Paso.

County Surveyor Blanchard was over from Lincoln last Tuesday, on business connected with his office.

S. T. Gray, Emil Fritz, Wm. Riely and Attorney Matteson transacted business in White Oaks last week.

Mrs. J. W. Prude and children came over Saturday from their Ruidoso home, and are now visiting with Mrs. Wetmore.

J. T. Keogh made his regular trip to this point last week, in the interest of the Simmons hardware house, of St. Louis.

Marion Robertson and family have gone to the Capitan mountains for an outing. Watch for big bear stories next week!

There was a ball at Lincoln on Saturday night, at the court house. A large crowd was in attendance from Fort Stanton and the surrounding country. The affair was a success in every particular.

George E. Moffatt, of El Paso, has taken a bond on three or four copper prospects near Nogal, for $2,000. These claims were only recently located, but show up remarkably well for the amount of work done.

It is now stated on good authority that the Liberal extension of the Rock Island will connect with the El Paso & Northeastern at this point, instead of at or near Corrizosa, as was reported in last week's paper.

F. V. Daily left last Thursday for Denver to resume his old position with the Swift Packing company, which he resigned some time ago and came to Capitan for his health, which has been greatly benefitted.

President C. B. Eddy came up from Alamogordo Friday, and on Saturday went down near Three Rivers where the company is prospecting for coal. Superintendent Thompson, of the Fuel company, accompanied Mr. Eddy.

Mrs. Griffin O'Neil and children arrived here last week from San Antonio, Texas, and are located at their new home on Pittsburg Heights. Mr. O'Neil came here in March, and is interested in mining, having purchased a group of claims on the Bonito.

The Red Men of Capitan will give a ball and supper at Red Men's hall next Wednesday evening, July 25th, the proceeds of which will be used towards the completion of the hall. Arrangements have been made for good music for the occasion, and a good time is promised to all who attend. Patronize the dance and assist the Red Men to complete their home.

General R. S. Benson, of Carlsbad, returned home from Washington a few days ago, where he had been endeavoring to induce the Interior department to revoke or at least modify its recent order to the effect that all fecnes on government lands must be removed at once. The General's efforts were evidently of no avail, as he was notified by an official of the department that if he had any fences on government land not to stand upon the order of removing them, but to remove them at once, or the government by its employees would take a hand in the fence moving business. This ruling will work a hardship on many owners who have made improvements on government lands, in the way of windmills and lakes, thinking that the lands would eventually be put on the market either for sale or lease. The ruling will effect very seriously some of the large cattle firms of New Mexico.

## GOVERNOR OTERO HOME,

Well Pleased With Reception Given New Mexico Delegates.

Governor Otero has returned home from Philadelphia and Washington. Although considerably fatigued and suffering from a slight cold, he was hard at work clearing away the official business that had accumulated during his absence. He was also beseiged by callers, and was a very busy man indeed. Naturally, he was gratified with the reception tendered the New Mexico delegation, both at Washington and Philadelphia. They were the recipients of special attention upon several occasions, which is an indication that New Mexico is well thought of in political circles. Governor Otero feels convinced that the Republican national platform means just what it says when it pledges itself to admit New Mexico to statehood.

Governor Otero saw on every side in the east and in the middle west signs of unparalleled prosperity, and the enthusiasm over the nominations made at Philadelphia is so great that President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt will sweep the country without a doubt at the November election.—New Mexican.

### Bridge Carpenter Injured.

Stephen McComas, a bridge carpenter in the employ of the El Paso & Northeastern railway, met with a painful accident last Tuesday.

He was at work on a bridge about ten miles north of El Paso when a piece of timber fell from a passing train and struck him in the face, and foremost, with such force that his jaw bone was broken and several teeth knocked out, as well as inflicting several bad cuts and bruises about the head and face. He was conveyed to St. Luke's hospital in El Paso.

## The News in Brief.

El Paso is laying plans for holding a mid-winter carnival some time during the month of January.

The loss caused by the recent fire in Prescott, Arizona, is estimated to be between a million and a million and a half.

Telegraphic advices state that word was received from Minister Conger, dated at Pekin the 18th, stating that he was in the British legation, under fire of Chinese troops, and that quick relief only could prevent a general massacre.

Last Monday, at Santa Fe, Abram Valencia died of hydrophobia, after suffering great agony. Seven other persons were bitten, including Major Fred Muller, of the Rough Riders, and George Marsh, a newspaper man. Major Muller ordered that all dogs found on the streets be killed.

El Pasoans have been taken in by a sharper representing himself to be a captain in the U. S. army, and claiming to have been sent there to arrange for the mobilizing the third cavalry for service in China. As is usual with this class of sharps, he wanted to borrow money to go on until his funds arrived. Fortunately, he was exposed before he had caught many victims.

Dispatches from Austin and Temple, Texas, express great fears for the safety of campers along the upper courses of the Llano, Guadalupe, Nueces and Colorado rivers, severe water spouts having occurred in that region within the past few days. The bodies of eleven victims have been recovered at Temple, and four more are known to have been swept away. The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe lost fifteen bridges as a result of the floods. It is also stated that the fine steel bridge of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass, across the Guadalupe river, has been washed away.

The Navy department received the following cablegram from Captain Wilde, dated Kure, July 18: "The Oregon and Nashville arrived at Kure at 2 o'clock this afternoon. We expect to dock on the 19th. Shall I make permanent or tempofary repairs? I would suggest putting on steel patches, which can be done in a very short time and the ship go back to her duty at Taku. To make permanent repairs will require sixty days, probably more. Not a single man was injured in any way." Secretary Long replied as follows: "Universal rejoicing over the safety of the Oregon. She is the Constitution of this generation. If the safety of the Oregon permits, patch and go to Taku. I commend your preference for service there."

A Santa Fe freight train in charge of Conductor Mulford ran off the derailing switch at Wooten, N. M., last Tuesday morning, and mountain helper engine 972, which was attached to it, turned over, instantly killing the engineer, C. F. Davis, and the fireman, C. P. Williams.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by the failure of the air brakes. Engine 879, at the head end of the train also turned over, but the engineer and fireman escaped without injury.

Engineer Davis was sitting on his seat and was pinned between the side of the cab and the engineer's air brake guage. Fireman Williams was caught between the boiler head and tank; he was evidently jumping. Both men leave families.

## NEW MEXICO FAIR.

To be Held in Albuquerque From September 18 to 22.

To the People of the Southwest:

The twentieth annual fair of the New Mexico Territorial Fair association will be held in the city of Albuquerque from September 18 to 22, 1900, and like the exhibition given last fall, will be a grand free street fair and carnival.

There will be a base ball tournament, opened to amateur clubs of New Mexico, Arizona and El Paso, Texas, professionals barred, and first, second and third money prizes will be offered.

Besides this tournament, which ought to stir the baseball players and fans of the southwest into active practice, the Executive Committee has decided to give liberal money prizes for tug-of-war contests, rock-drilling contests, foot racing and numerous other athletic sports.

Arrangements have been made with a first-class eastern amusement company, who will handle the "Midway Plaisance" features; while contracts will be mailed to a first class aeronaut, who, with his lady partners, will give balloon ascensions every afternoon and evening during the fair. The ascensions at night will be with electrical effects, and on the race order, and while in the air the aeronauts will bombard each other with Roman candles and other firing devices.

One of the most interesting features of last fall's successful fair was the splendid fireworks, given under the skillful management of W. H. Wilson, a pyrotechnist of Los Angeles, Cal. He has been re-engaged for the forthcoming fair, and he writes that his designs will be entirely new and some of them will represent some of the great political questions now pending before the American people.

The platform features will be numerous, consisting in part of May-pole dances, serpentine dances, acrobatic and trapeze performances, and, if possible, the committee will reproduce the "American Flag," which was successfully given at the national encampment of the G. A. R. several years ago.

During the week a grand trades' display and parade, with numerous attractive and costly floats, will be given, and this feature has already been assured a success by the manifest interest of the merchants, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the C. Colombo society, and other organizations, who will be represented by appropriate floats. Each and every division of the parade will be headed by a brass band.

The merchants of Albuquerque—the solid contributors to these annual fairs—extend a cordial invitation to the people of the southwest to attend this fall's fair festivities, assuring all visitors that they will be royally emtertained, and that they will be well pleased and satisfied with their visit to Albuquerque.

The railroads will give greatly reduced rates to all fair visitors.

Yours truly,
W. T. McCREIGHT,
President.

### "Assistant Conductors."

Under the suggested regulations for the Colorado & Southern the name "brakeman" will be dropped, and the words "first assistant conductor" and "second assistant conductor," as the case may be, will appear upon the band encircling the employe's cap.


# CAPITAN, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

## The Future PITTSBURG

OF THE

## SOUTHWEST

### The Great Capitan Coal Fields

Have already become famous, although on railroad only since October 1st, 1899, and with its other great resources of iron, coke, timber, precious metals, farming, grazing, and its beautiful climate, recognized by establishing the U. S. Government Consumptive sanitarium at Fort Stanton, five miles distant, must make of Capitan one of the most important cities of the Southwest.

## The Alamogordo Improvement Co

S. T. GRAY, Local Agent.

## Henry Pfaff

Successor to R. F. Johnson & Co.

WHOLESALER OF

## Liquors, Brandies, Wines and Cigars.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
Manitou Mineral Water Company, Manitou, Colorado.
Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, Asti, Cal., Fine Wines.
G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims Champagnes.
P. A. Mumm, Frankfort, O. M., Rhine Wines.
Landau Fils, Bordaux Cognac.
Sergnouret Freres, Bordaux Clarets.
Dr. Alexander, Ciudad Juarez, Mex., Native Wines.

EL PASO, - -, TEXAS.

## Through Train Service Between El Paso and Capitan

El Paso & Northeastern Railway Co.

AND

Alamogordo & Sacramento Mountain Railway Company.

(MOUNTAIN TIME)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Train leaves El Paso | 10:30 a.m. | Train leaves Capitan | 8:45 a.m. |
| Arrives Alamogordo | 2:30 p.m. | Arrives Alamogordo | 2:00 p.m. |
| " Cloudcroft | 5:45 p.m. | " El Paso | 7:00 p.m. |
| " Capitan | 8:30 p.m. | | |

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY)

### STAGE CONNECTIONS:

At Tularosa:—For Mescalero Indian Agency and San Andreas Mining Region.
At Carrizosa:—For White Oaks, Jicarillas, Gallinas and surrounding country.
At Walnut:—For Nogal.
At Capitan:—For Fort Stanton Sanitarium, Gray, Lincoln, Richardson, Ruidoso and Bonito country.
At Cloudcroft:—For Pine Springs, Elk, Weed, Upper Penasco, Penasco and the entire Sacramento Mountain Region.

For information of any kind regarding the railroads or the country adjacent thereto, call on or write to

H. ALEXANDER, Asst. Gen'l F. & P. Agt., Alamogordo, N. M.
A. S. GREIG, Gen'l Supt. & Traffic Manager, Alamogordo, N. M.
Or T. E. Wilcox, Agent, Capitan.

D. H. LUERAS,
Notary Public,
No. 42, North Capitan

FRED JEWELL,
Leading Jeweler and Optician.
Repairing of all kinds promptly executed. All work guaranteed.
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO.

Separate rooms and the best of everything in the eating line at J. L. McCorkle's, Lincoln ave.

## Land Scrip

Patents secured on unoccupied nonmineral land, surveyed or unsurveyed, in tracts of 40 acres or upward. Immediate possession and reasonable price.

Write to or call on
W. M. CLUTE,
Capitan, N. M.

THE CAPITAN PRINTING COMPANY.

Some girls are tailor-made, but the one who seeks an offer of marriage is ready-maid.

The new pension legislation will add 20,000 pensioners to the rolls, and involves an expense of $2,500,000, according to the estimates of the pension commissioner.

A church bell cracked in ringing at the village of Schleitheim, near Schaffhausen, Germany, a few days ago. When taken down it was found to be of the year 1452.

Consular officers are expressly forbidden by regulations to report to private inquirers concerning the financial standing or commercial repute of business men or houses in their districts.

The rifle club movement is being taken up with great enthusiasm in Australia. In Victoria alone, according to the acting adjutant, between January 1, and March 31, 16,000 application forms were issued to prospective riflemen, and a large proportion of these were returned to headquarters filled up by men desirous of joining clubs.

Paris hotelkeepers are waxing fat over the exhibition. As an idea of the rush for apartments, one wealthy lady pays 500 francs a day for a small suite near the Arc de Triomphe; and a rich brewer has engaged a more pretentious suite in an hotel for 1,500 francs a day. The cost of seeing all the attractions within the exhibition grounds is 600 francs.

Henry Smith, aged 94 years and 7 months, died at South Deerfield recently of old age. Mr Smith was born in Palmer, Oct. 12, 1805. The family went to South Deerfield in 1819 and located in Mill River on a farm. Mr. Smith was married Jan. 1, 1828, to Pattie Clapp, who was killed by a fall from a wagon in August, 1890. He leaves, besides nine sons and daughters, 32 grandchildren, 66 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

A Sicilian woman, Madame Granata, has just given birth to five little girls, thus increasing her family to the extraordinary figure of forty-two children. Madame Granata, who is quite a young woman, was married at the age of sixteen, and in the first year of her marriage became the mother of a fine girl. This she followed up in a space of ten months by presenting her husband with five boys at a birth, and she has gone on increasing her family by threes and fours up to the present time.

The recently published diary of the Duchess of Fife contains this remarkable quotation from Queen Victoria, a signal flag for young and old: "God has been so good to me that now, in my old age, I want to confess that I have not any dislikes." One of the greatest generals of Victoria's whole reign, Charles Napier, once made a similar statement: "I never feel angry at any one—beyond wishing to break their bones with a broomstick!" Then, as if repenting of even his laughing exception, Napier added: "That was not my mind that spoke. I am a child in the hands of God."

"I named my son for Colonel Blank," said a father one day, "before certain chapters in his history were written, or I should not have done so." His was not an unusual experience. Not only is a man's record constantly changing while he lives, but the opinion of him in the early years after his death may vary much from the world's final estimate. Senator Hoar doubtless had this idea in mind when he said, on the occasion of the presentation of a statue for Statuary Hall, that the state giving it had done well to wait until its subject had been dead for fifty years. He wished it might be the rule with every state in selecting from among its distinguished sons those whom it would honor in this way. Real worth lasts.

One of the most romantic marriages that has occurred in Bowling Green, Ohio, for some time took place a few days ago, when Harrison Cheney, who is about 70 years of age, was married to Miss Agnes May, aged 18 years. The marriage was in the way of the fulfillment of a promise made many years ago. Cheney, when a young man, living in a Pennsylvania town and was a lover of one who married another. She took sick afterward, and upon her deathbed asked Cheney to look after a little daughter. This he did, and she in time grew up and was married. She was taken sick with consumption, and too, passed away, but not before she had pledged Cheney to look after her little girl, then 3 years old. His devotion to the little child culminated in the event above recorded.

A curious case has just been decided by the supreme court of New South Wales. A prisoner in that colony, while serving his sentence, had the sight of one of his eyes destroyed, through the bursting of the water-gauge glass of a steam engine in the gaol. On his release he brought an action against the Minister of Public Works, claiming £1,000 damages. On appeal the full court has held that on grounds of public policy the action was unmaintainable. But it is quite possible that an appeal to the Privy Council would foresee this decision.

The national campaign involves the creation of an executive organization quite as elaborate and complicated as that required to carry on the most extensive of modern enterprises, the collection and expenditure of a sum of money so large as to require seven figures for its expression, the selection and employment, directly and indirectly, of thousands of workers, the gathering and dissemination of special information on a scale not less extensive than that of a great telegraphic news association, and a hundred other things beside, none of which can safely be intrusted to anyone not an expert in his line. Until 1896 campaign headquarters were invariably established in the city of New York, and according to an unwritten rule they were almost always located in a four-story house on Fifth avenue. That year, however, both parties broke away from the old order of things and housed their chief headquarters in Chicago, though each committee perforce maintained a branch in the metropolis. In Chicago the forces of both committees were quartered in modern office buildings; in New York the Republicans took one whole floor in a handsome white marble structure on Union square, while the Democrats occupied rooms in a well-known hotel not a stone's throw away. The headquarters of a national campaign committee must of necessity be almost as extensive as a big railroad's executive offices, since room must be afforded for half a dozen different sets of employes, besides suites for the various committee officials.

In a sense, the "press bureau" is next in importance to the chairman's headquarters, since through it the reporters and correspondents are furnished with such news as the committee wishes to give out. This bureau, however, is only a small part of the committee's machinery for the distribution of correct political gospel. The bureau's relations are mainly with the country journals, but city papers are sometimes supplied with special information. The amount of plate matter sent out through the country weeklies during the heat of battle is appalling and costs an immense sum of money—in the millions.

It has commonly, though not always, been considered good committee practice to issue translations into almost every European language of nearly all the documents got out in English, and the troubles of the functionary who has to look after this job are simply indescribable. To begin with, he is generally and of necessity ignorant of the languages into which the documents are to be translated, and therefore quite incompetent to judge the ability of those whom he has to engage as translators or their work when it is finished. His only safety lies in engaging two persons familiar with each of the "unknown tongues" into which the matter is to be done. One of these he intrusts with the translation; the other examines it carefully when finished to see that no error has been committed.

Campaign committees are [illegible] extensive patrons of what might by a stretch be termed the arts and also of what its writers fondly believe to be poetry.

Under the head of the arts may be included the millions of candidates' portraits which are put out under committee auspices, also the cartoons, diagrams, maps, badges (pins and buttons), and the like. Opinions differ as to the value of such things in the getting of votes, but committees always spend thousands, sometimes hundreds of thousands in this direction.

Most committees buy campaign songs pretty freely, and it is agreed on all hands that a taking composition set to stirring music is a mighty good investment whether the poetry is very good or not. The poetry sent to the committee—and it arrives at headquarters in wholesale quantities daily—is generally in the form of songs. It need hardly be stated that most of it is written by persons who have never learned to scan their lines and have little idea of rhyme.

Leaving out the chairman and possibly the treasurer, the functionary in charge of the speakers' bureau sees more grief probably than any other committee official, and his department is one of the heavier committee expenses. There are always hundreds of real and alleged orators in touch with the committee. The more effective speakers generally give their services to the party from a sense of loyalty, and because they know that political promotion lies that way; but nearly all draw expense money and the majority, pretty poor speakers as a rule, draw salaries; not large individually, but sometimes almost treasury breaking in the aggregate.

All these departments employ typewriters and stenographers, and clerks and messengers in numbers. Many of the clerks are employed because of political pull, but the stenographers and typewriters get their jobs on their merits. Women typewriters are seldom in evidence at committee headquarters.

Of course money in wads and rolls and bags is needed to keep the committee departments mentioned and others, of which there is no room to speak, in operation, and the real storm center of every national campaign committee is the treasurer's office. How he gets his cash nobody but himself ever knows in full, and there is no doubt at all that he and his collectors—more often than not political stars of the first water—are driven to their wits' ends to gather the needful. Presidential candidates themselves have rarely made heavy contributions, for the reason, among others, that they have rarely been able to do so. It may be mentioned in passing that while presidential candidates seldom visit headquarters, vice-presidential candidates often do.

The friends of Mr. Jim Corbett think he has earned a seat in congress. He has certainly accomplished more than some of the gentlemen who are occupying such seats.

# Protecting the Birds

The League of American Sportsmen rejoices greatly at the passage of the Lacey bird bill, and well it may, for with its 3,000 members it has done yeoman service in the cause. It has written and caused to be written thousands of letters to members of congress in favor of the bill. The president of the league estimates that more than 10,000 letters have been received by members of congress in the last four months. In opposition were the millinery interests and the game trade interests. But as the president, Mr. Shields, says, there will be no more shipping of prairie chickens, labeled poultry, or of venison labeled veal, or of quails labeled eggs; or of bird skins labeled anything else than they are; no more contracting for the slaughter of 20,000 birds in Maryland, no more slaughtering of sea gulls, in violation of the laws, and shipping them, to use President Shield's language, "to millinery bird hogs in New York, no matter how labeled." The provisions of the bill authorize the secretary of agriculture to buy game birds and eggs for propagation in depleted areas. It is believed, for example, that prairie chickens imported from Nebraska, and liberated in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, will prosper. It prohibits the importation of foreign wild animals or birds, except under permit, there being a special prohibition of the mongoose and flying foxes, and of starlings and other birds, known to be injurious to agriculture and horticulture. If we had had such a law thirty years ago the English sparrow might not be here. The bill prohibits any common carrier from transporting the dead birds or animals, or parts of them, killed in violation of the law. The package containing them must be plainly and clearly marked, both as to the address and as to the nature of the contents. Another section regulates the traffic in foreign game, which is designed to prevent unscrupulous game dealers or hotel men "from maintaining a fence," as President Shields says, for the handling and selling of American game. All game, animals or birds, on arrival in any state or territory for sale or storage, shall be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of the locality, and shall not be exempt by reason of being introduced in original packages. President Shields thinks the passage of this bill with the enforcement that he believes will go with it means a gain of hundreds of millions of dollars to the agricultural interests of the country in the next twenty years. Coincident with work of this kind is that which our Audubon society and which this paper are doing in endeavoring to arouse interest in birds. It is all part of one great movement. It should be pushed in the schools. The pulpit has given it attention. Unquestionably we are coming on a better time, a time when we shall see not abuse our opportunities with reference to helpless animals and when we shall treat them all, domestic and wild, with greater mercy.

Concerning Dutch Annexation.

[illegible] John Henry de Villiers, chief justice of the Cape of Good Hope, who is now in London, says that all Dutch South Africa would bitterly resent the annexation of the republics. He adds: "This war was forced on President Kruger. What Mr. Chamberlain asked him to give up was the equivalent of Dutch independence. The story that Presidents Kruger and Steyn inspired to drive the British into the sea is [illegible]. All the Dutch leaders wished was to preserve the Dutch nationality. When the British flag [illegible], a brilliant general and a brave and good man, shall have flung his flag over the seat of government at Pretoria, we shall witness the conclusion of a dark chapter in the history of human greed."

Artificial Coffee Berries.

[illegible] coffee berries are often made from oat and rye flour and corn meal. The natural aroma of these [illegible] is destroyed by [illegible] and, after the proper amount of [illegible] is added the berries are [illegible] and roasted to maintain their shape.

We Want [illegible]

A certain artist [illegible] that a newly betrothed lover commissioned him to paint a secluded nook in the rocks on the shore, because there he had declared his passion. The picture was painted, but before it was done the lover said to the artist:

"Of course, I shall pay for that picture as agreed, but my engagement is off, and, of course, it would be painfully suggestive to me. If you can sell it to somebody else I will take another picture, and be extremely obliged besides."

The painter assented to the arrangement, but within a week his patron again presented himself.

"It is all right," he announced, joyously; "I'll take that picture."

"Am I to congratulate you on the renewal of your engagement?" the artist asked.

The other seemed a little confused, but quickly recovered his self-possession and grinned, as he said:

"Well, not exactly. It was the same place, but the girl was different."

THE DRUNK.

"What cussarndish idiot I am! Musht got yer' drunk—wake up and find myself behind th' bars—first time ever in jail m' life!"

A Later Ambition.

Elderly Adviser—My dear friend, I have read your book, "A Woman of Quality," with pain. It is strong, but so infinitely coarse and disgusting! Why did you write such a story?

Distinguished Authoress—I wanted to show the critics who said my "Little Lord Fondleigh Roy" was too soft and namby-pamby that I could do something entirely different if I felt like it. —Chicago Tribune.

Dangerous Machine.

"You know I ride a very old-fashioned bicycle. It's such a good and trusty machine that I hate to give it up, but I think I shall have to lay it aside now and get a modern one."

"What's the matter with it now?"

"An automobile took fright at it this morning and ran away."—Chicago Tribune.

Between the Lines.

He—I have been making a study of palmistry, and as a result have become quite a fortune-teller. Just let me have your hand, Miss Clara, and I—

She (interrupting) — Why—er—really, but this is so sudden. However, you have my permission to consult papa."—Chicago News.

His Limitations.

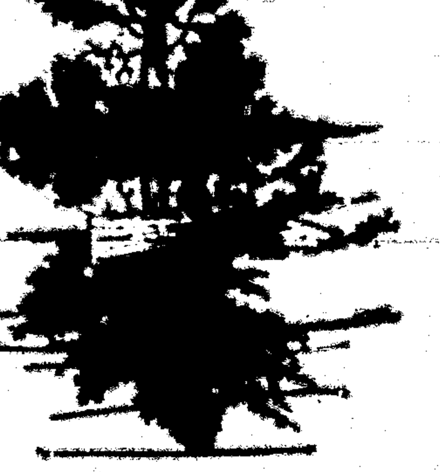
The Doctor—The census enumerators say they are finding the men more addicted to concealing their ages than the women are.

The Professor—I don't take any stock in that story. A man can't conceal his age half as well as a woman can.—Chicago Tribune.

Grew With the Country.

"I suppose," remarked the facetious boarder, "you have a cow that gives condensed milk." "No," replied the intelligent farmer. "I did have, but when this glorious expansion struck the country, it struck her, too."—Philadelphia Press.

HEAD OAR.



Bent—The doctor has taken to rowing.

Miss Yacht—What oars does he pull?

Bent—Stw sculls.

Compensation.

Maud—We are going to spend the summer at Hillside house, in the Monroe mountains.

Irene—I was there a month or two last year. It's a pleasant place, but I don't like the table. They serve such weak coffee.

Maud—Yes, I know the coffee's weak, but the mosquitoes are strong.—Chicago Tribune.

Why Are Not More Sheep Raised?

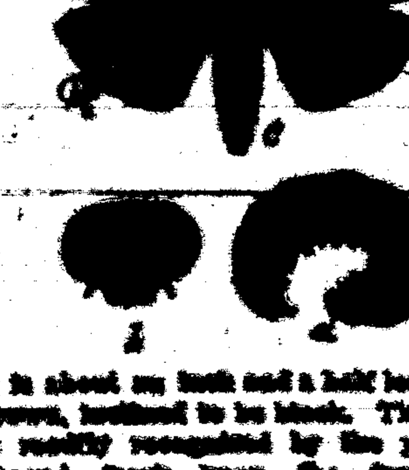
It really looks as if many of our farmers are unmindful of the benefits of sheep raising, on account of the small amount of capital represented in each animal; just as most of them ignore poultry for a like reason. We are certain that there are many farms with brush land and small growth that would be benefited by a flock of sheep. As we have traveled over the states we have noticed the numerous places where the land seemed to be given up to brush, briars, weeds and undergrowth. Ask the owners of these farms why they do not keep a few sheep and you are likely to get the answer that it would probably be a good thing to do so, but that they had been busy looking after other things and had not given sheep any attention. For the public good a few sheep should be kept on every farm. The average number of sheep on Illinois farms is today only a little over two. Think of it: two sheep to a farm. There are in the state about 252,000 farms and the number of sheep on the first day of January, 1897, was 601,500. On the first day of January, 1898, the number was 612,000. If American farmers would pay a little more attention to this question it would soon be unnecessary to import large quantities of wool and other products of the sheep, and instead the money would go into the pockets of sheep raisers and remain in circulation in their neighborhoods.

Teaching Meat Inspection.

We are glad to note that some of veterinary colleges are teaching meat inspection as a part of their regular courses. This kind of service for the public is as yet in its infancy, at least in this country. Hitherto most of the men that have graduated from all of our colleges have been poorly fitted or not fitted at all to determine the healthfulness of meat. The education of students in such branches is sure to have a good effect on the public appreciation of such work. All great reforms and great movements must be established in the favorable opinions of the people before being really effective. The effect of thousands of young men going out into the midst of the people will be to create opinions favorable to proper inspection. At the present time people know little as to how meat from diseased animals should look. They are utterly unable to tell when there is trichina in pork. Many a trichina-infested hog has been butchered, and the meat used in a neighborhood, the using being followed by disease and death. It was only a few years ago that several deaths occurred in a family near Milwaukee, Wis., caused by trichina in pork from a hog that had been raised on the place. We need more education along such lines, and the veterinary colleges are in the best position to give it.

The Greasy Cut-Worm.

The Latin name is agrotis ypsilon. This is one of our most abundant cutworms; it attacks all sorts of garden products and other low-growing plants. It is frequently quite destructive to the strawberry beds. When full grown



it is about an inch and a half long, dull brown, inclined to be black. The moth is readily recognized by the [illegible] shaped [illegible] upon the forewings, which are [illegible] with darker markings; the hind wings are almost white and [illegible], and [illegible] a [illegible].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### Asia's Great Sink-Holes.

While Asia has the loftiest mountains in the world, it also possesses the deepest and most extensive land depressions, several of them, as is well-known, sinking below sea-level, so that if the ocean could flow into them they would be filled to the brim. In the deepest parts of most of them water now stands, forming small seas. Others are destitute of water. Among these is the Lukchum depression in Central Asia, concerning which General Tillo writes, in the "Proceedings of the Russian Geographical Society," that in places it sinks as much as 400 feet below sea-level. This sink-hole in the middle of the largest of the continents is also remarkable for its meteorological features, the yearly amplitudes of the barometer being greater than are recorded anywhere else on earth. In summer the temperature rises to Saharan heat, a record of 118 degrees Fahrenheit having been obtained in July, while the air is of desert dryness.

### A Balloon for Polar Exploration.

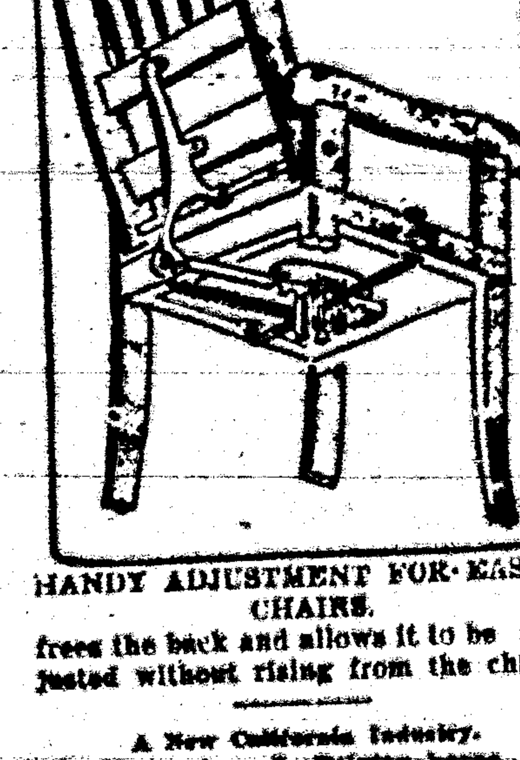
Among the equipments of the German Antarctic expedition, the details of which are now being worked out, will be a captive balloon to be employed for reconnaissance. It will have sufficient lifting power to raise an observer about 1,600 feet into the air. It is probable that the exploring ship, the building of which has been begun at Kiel, will carry a supply of compressed hydrogen for inflating the balloon, and it is intended that there shall be enough of the gas to enable the balloon to make ten ascensions. The expedition will endeavor to establish a station on the west side of Victoria Land, as it is thought that an extensive land surface exists there. A British expedition is simultaneously to attack Victoria Land from the east side.

### How Silk Equalizes Temperature.

It is known to everybody that silk is electrified by friction. Acting upon the suggestion thus furnished, a French savant, Monsieur Henry, has made experiments which show that the electrification of the air enclosed in a tissue of silk produces a circulation of its particles, which tends to equalize the temperature. A similar effect is observable in wool, and hence the superiority of silk and wool for garments intended to protect the body against the vicissitudes of climate.

## IMPROVED EASY CHAIR.

Among the many easy chairs on the market few approach in solid comfort the chair with the hinged back, which can be adjusted at various angles, to suit the lounger. In order to facilitate the movement of the back and adjust it readily in its several positions many devices have been tried, and the mechanism here shown is one of the newest inventions to accomplish this purpose. The back may be either hinged to the seat or pivoted on a rod to tilt freely, with the supporting brace pivoted in line with the hinges or on the rod. A coiled spring is attached to the chair seat, and to the forward end of the notched horizontal rod, serving to draw the rod toward the rear. A glance at the cut will show that this would tilt the back of the chair forward as soon as the person sitting in the chair leaned forward. The notched bar is held rigidly in place by a spring bar set at right angles to it, one end being hinged to the seat and the other end provided with a rod extending upward in position to be easily depressed by the hand, which action



HANDY ADJUSTMENT FOR EASY CHAIRS.

frees the back and allows it to be adjusted without rising from the chair.

### A New California Industry.

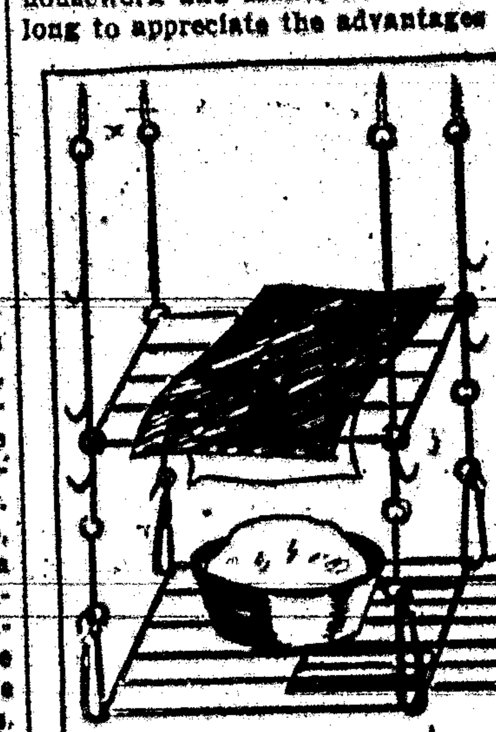
The growing of Belgian hares for the market in southern California is described by Mr. O. P. Wolcott in the Scientific American, as having recently become an extensive industry. The hares are imported for breeding purposes from England and Belgium. A high-bred buck or doe hare, Mr. Wolcott says, will bring $50 to $250. In the markets the price is about 25 cents per pound, live weight. From Los Angeles shipments are now made to all parts of the United States. A warm climate is not essential for the raising, and it is said they can be grown for the market in almost all parts of the Union.

### California's Treasures.

The California Miners' Association has recently published a treatise on the mineral wealth of that state which brings out some facts that are not generally known. Gold, of course, holds the lead, but it will probably surprise many to learn that the value of the quicksilver annually produced in California is fifty per cent greater than the value of the silver found there, and that even the petroleum output of the state exceeds the silver production in value. Copper and borax rank among the important minerals of California.

## DRIES CLOTHES, RAISES BREAD

It will not take a woman who does housework and makes her own bread long to appreciate the advantages and



A WOMAN'S INVENTION.

utility of the device shown in the picture, and it is almost needless to say that it is a woman's idea, the inventor being Annie Bennett of Maine. In families where the bread is made at home it is a common custom to set the dough to rise in a warm place at night, and it is difficult to find a place where the temperature is even on all sides, the sides nearest the fire receiving the greatest amount of heat and causing the loaf to rise unevenly. With this device suspended above the stove the heat rises and surrounds all sides of the tin with an equal temperature. The arrangement is constructed of a number of gratings suspended in a horizontal position over the range, with adjustable shelves which are adapted to be extended on either side, to increase the available space. The device is also well adapted for drying clothes, and has a sufficient number of rods to hold a fair-sized washing.

### Potsdam's Twin Telescope.

The new double telescope of the Potsdam Observatory was recently dedicated. It consists of two very large telescopes arranged side by side on one mounting. The larger, of thirty-two inches aperture and 39.4 feet focal length, is for photographic use; the other, of twenty inches aperture, and 41.2 feet focal length, is for visual observations. The primary object of this telescope is to measure, with all possible accuracy, the velocity of stars that are approaching or receding from the earth.

### Our Loftiest Mountain.

The records of the Geological Survey in Washington establish the fact that the loftiest known mountain in North America is Mount McKinley in Alaska, about 200 miles from the shore of Cook Inlet. The aboriginal name of the peak is Tralega. It is 20,464 feet high. This is not far from the elevation of Mount Chimborazo, the highest peak of the Andes, and is 2,440 feet greater than that of Mount St. Elias, which was at one time believed to be our loftiest mountain.

### Sugar vs. Starvation.

Experiments by Professor Mosso in the University of Genoa have shown that sugar administered after a period of starvation, or a long fast, restores vitality much more rapidly than bread does. The temperature of the body quickly increases with the administration of sugar.

### Recent Inventions.

For automatically throwing the rails of switches a new engine attachment has a beam extending out in front, with tackle for swinging the free end to either rail, with a small wheel at the outer end, which engages the switch rail and forces it into position as the engine moves forward.

For preventing hoisting engines from lifting the cage too far the derrick is provided with a tilting block set in line with one side of the cage, a rod running from the block to the cut-off on the engine, to stop the latter when the cage rises high enough to turn the block.

To indicate when the contents of a bottle have been partially removed and replaced with an adulterant a central rod is placed in the bottle, with a float mounted on the rod to fall as the contents are poured out, internal pawls engaging notches on the rod to hold the float down when the bottle is refilled.

Rainbows in the eyes indicate love in the heart.

[illegible] and Poultry.

### No Dairy Education in California.

Bulletin 34, of the Department of Agriculture, treating of dairy education in California says:

In striking contrast with California's characteristic energy in advancing the interests of many of her industries in every possible way, the one method of promoting dairying, which in other states is considered of the greatest importance, has thus far been neglected. The state is doing nothing in the line of special dairy instruction, and her dairy interests are suffering in consequence. The reason may be that this branch of agriculture has not until recently become one of the important industries of the state, and those having power to assist in its promotion have not yet realized its great possibilities. Efforts to establish a state dairy school have been made, but without success. It was a subject of discussion at the dairymen's convention, and its friends will continue to agitate it, hoping that a school will be opened in the near future. The necessity for such a school is readily seen. In the past few years there have been many improvements and changes in dairy operations, and the improvements and changes still continue. Butter and cheese makers who now follow comparatively recent but really out-of-date methods are working at a great disadvantage. New forms of machinery are constantly being introduced, methods of manufacture are being perfected, market requirements are becoming more strict, and competition is growing more keen.

Special instruction in dairying is offered at more or less well-equipped schools in thirty-one states. California is the only one in which the industry is at all prominent that is not on the list. The need of a dairy school in California is very apparent. The annual reports of the state board of trade show the importance of the dairy industry as compared to others. The value of California dairy products is equal to two-thirds the value of her gold output, and far exceeds the value of any other mineral product. The dairy products are worth almost half as much as the wheat crop and about half as much as the combined crops of all kinds of fruit. The receipts from sales of butter, cheese, cream, and milk amount to nearly double the annual expenditures for the support of the public schools. According to the last census California ranks in dairying with other states as follows: Seventeenth in total number of cows; seventeenth in total butter product; ninth in total cheese product. Yet thirty-one states are ahead of her in encouraging and promoting dairying by offering special dairy instruction. It is seen that the dairy interests of many of them are smaller than those of California, both in toto and in comparison with other industries.

### Horses for Europe.

The German trade does not require either an impossible or an ideal horse, suited to all purposes; but it does demand good horses of every kind, thoroughly prepared for their special work. A horse to bring a remunerative price, either for home or foreign service, must fill a distinct place, i. e., he must be a good one of his kind, whether he be a cavalry horse, a draft horse, a carriage horse, a trotter, a hunter, a polo pony or what kind soever. The standard by which good horses are judged is practically the same on both continents. A good horse in America is a good horse in Europe provided he fills a distinct want in the business of the country. In Europe horses pull carts, cabs, omnibuses, coaches, trams, plows, etc., and carry men on their backs. Thus they need horses of all breeds, for no one breed can possibly fill all of these requirements satisfactorily.

Great Britain—Ninety per cent of all horses shipped to this country are draft horses, about 7 per cent are high-class coachers, and 2 per cent trotting and light carriage horses.

Germany—Ninety-five per cent of all the horses shipped to Hamburg are draft horses, weighing 1,600 pounds or upward, the other 5 per cent being made up of high-class carriage, running, and trotting horses. Most of the latter are reshipped to Austria.

France—About 85 per cent of the horses exported to this country are what are termed cabbers. The other 15 per cent are about equally divided between draft horses and trotters.

Belgium—About 3 per cent of those sent to Antwerp are trotting or light buggy horses, 22 per cent street car horses, weighing 1,300 pounds, and 75 per cent draft horses, weighing 1,600 pounds and upward.

### Breeding a Dairy Herd.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Wisconsin Dairymen's Convention.)

G. P. Goodrich read a paper on breeding a dairy herd. He told of his attempts to get good cows by buying, but finally had to go to breeding and developing his own cows. He had obtained very good results from feeding grain to his cows when on pasture. The yield one year went up to 380 pounds per cow, although there were a number of two and three year old heifers in the herd. He also feeds silage.

Q.—Was your improvement in the herd due to breeding or feeding?

Mr. Goodrich—I think that it was due to both.

Q.—What feed do you give when your cows are on good grass?

[illegible] kind of surroundings she has had. If she has been owned by some progressive man that has kept her under ideal conditions she might not do well in her new quarters, but if she is taken from ordinary conditions into my place she will be so well satisfied in a few days that she will do her best.

Q.—Do you think that it is prudent to feed a breeding cow corn meal?

Mr. Goodrich—That depends on what the rest of the ration is. If she is getting timothy hay and corn stalks and silage I would say not, but if she is getting clover or alfalfa you can balance it by feeding some corn meal. I never feed clear corn meal.

Q.—How is oat meal?

Mr. Goodrich—Oat meal is a good feed.

Q.—What about gluten feed?

Mr. Goodrich—I think it is all right.

Q.—If you find that a cow is getting fat do you continue to give her corn meal?

Mr. Goodrich—I do not; I give her more of the protein feeds.

Q.—In feeding gluten feed, have you ever had trouble with the udder getting hard?

Mr. Goodrich—No, sir; and we have fed as high as five pounds of gluten feed per day.

Q.—How much wheat bran is it safe to feed?

Mr. Goodrich—I do not think that you are likely to feed enough bran to do any damage.

### Trichinosis.

The parasite that causes this disease is called trichina spiralis. It infests the flesh of several animals, especially the hog. From the hog it is sometimes transferred to man, causing severe sickness and not infrequently death. Trichina is found in pork both in America and Europe, and its presence has been made a pretext by which some foreign nations keep out American pork. Most of the pork inspection at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is due to the prominence of this question in the European mind. However, German pork is as much infested with trichina as our own, and it is believed a little more so.

Trichina inhabits the bodies of animals at all stages of its existence, and where swine are entirely unable to get anything but vegetable diet the danger that they will become infested with trichina is small. For this reason it is not safe to permit swine to feed on the offal of slaughter houses, carrion, rats, mice and the like. Hogs so fed become a menace to the health of the eaters of the pork they produce. The trichina is very small, and lives in minute cysts in the muscles. When these cysts are eaten by hogs the juices of the stomach set loose the imprisoned trichinae which escape into the intestines where they pair and the females bring forth a numerous brood of larvae, which find their way to the muscles, where they in turn become encysted. The hog himself does not appear to suffer from the presence of these parasites, and they can therefore be discovered only by a microscopic examination of the pork. It is said that no remedy has been discovered that will destroy the trichinae after they have become encysted in the muscles. When pork infested with trichinae is eaten by man the thousands of cysts are operated on by the juices of his stomach. The parasites are let loose and proceed to his intestines where they pair and breed. Their progeny begin a march through the walls of his intestines to his muscles, and induce symptoms similar to typhoid fever. If the man can endure the horrible pain of the migration of the parasites from his intestines to his muscles he will live. The trichinae will form cysts there and give no further trouble, but will remain with him through the rest of his life.

### Animal Husbandry in Tennessee.

The cost of feeding the dairy cow or the beef animal in Tennessee will vary from 10 to 20 cents per day. In one case we may expect two to three gallons of milk, worth 20 to 25 cents a gallon, and one and a half to two pounds of butter, worth 20 to 25 cents a pound; while in the other, from one and a half to two and a half pounds of beef will be an approximate gain. These figures should suffice to convince us of the money in these industries. A suitable ration for a dairy cow would be 30 pounds of silage, 10 pounds of cowpea or clover hay, 3 pounds of corn meal, 2 pounds of cotton seed meal, and 5 pounds of bran.

For young growing stock we may use silage, 20 to 30 pounds; cowpea or clover hay, 10 pounds; cotton seed meal, 1 pound; bran, 1 pound; corn meal, 2 pounds. Or if the farmer has oats, these may be substituted for cotton seed meal. It may be necessary to increase the meal ration to six pounds, depending on the amount of growth or fat desired and the age of the animal. Where silage can not be had, shredded corn fodder may be substituted.

For beef production the following ration will answer when the animals are to be put on the market within four months, and where winter feeding is pursued: Silage, 30 pounds; cowpea or clover hay, 10 to 15 pounds; corn meal, 6 to 9 pounds; cotton seed meal, 2 to 4 pounds. Oats and bran may be substituted for cotton seed meal, if these food stuffs are cheaper and are at hand. In place of silage shredded corn fodder may be used for beef production.—Andrew M. Soule, Tennessee Experiment Station.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CAPITAN, N. M., JULY 23, 1900.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

### THE FALSE PROPHET.

We have heard the remark that Bryan is a "power." Perhaps he is. His prophesy in 1896 makes a good subject for present reflection. Read it:

"If McKinley and the Republican party are successful and put in power for the next four years, wages will be decreased.. Hard times will come upon us and over the land. The price of wheat will go down and the price of gold will go up. Mortgages on our homes will be closed by the money lenders. Shops and factories will close. We will export no goods, and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use. Thus will ruin, want and misery be with us."—William Jennings Bryan in 1896.

Since the above statement was made, prosperity has come upon the people; more mortgages on Kansas homes have been lifted under the McKinley administration than ever before; the price of wheat and wool, and hogs and cattle has raised, and there has been an abundance of good money with which to do the increased business of the country; the exports of American goods have increased; wages have increased; and the great army of of the unemployed of 1896 is at work. In the county of Seward the price of everything has advanced. Real estate, especially city property, has advanced fully 50 per cent in the past two years. Liberal (Kans.) News.

### THE ICE TRUST AND THE TARIFF.

The effect of the Tariff in building up trusts is painfully and severely obvious in the case of the Tammany ice trust in New York city and way stations. While the native ice of Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rica is allowed to rot under the trees from which it drops when ripe, and cannot be profitably exported to this country, owing to the Tariff, the home combination between Tammany promoters and a few Maine men, who grow the American article, is enabled to put up prices and export in a single season fortunes for its officials, wrung from the people who must have ice at any price or go without! Were the native ice of the tropics allowed to flow in an unrestricted flood into this country, from our new possessions, Mayor Vanwyck would be unable to bulldoze the public any longer and even Mr. Bryan might now and then get a five-cent chunk to wear in his hat. This terrible Tariff must come down.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

WE UNDERSTAND that the "Minor" came out on a half sheet last week. We presume this was done to avoid printing all the advertisements twice, as has been their custom heretofore. We are glad that they adopted our suggestion in this line. They are on our exchange list, and our paper is sent to them regularly, but so far they have not reciprocated, hence we cannot say just what kind of a sheet they turned out. We think a half sheet is just their size.

department at the last session endeavored to have this restriction removed. Both Houses of Congress favored the removal, but the clause to that effect disappeared at the last moment through some jugglary in enrollment. Nobody seems to know who did it, and no one is to be punished for thus deliberately setting at naught the wishes of Congress and the Navy. According to the original design, the ships are to be covered with a coating of copper on a wooden base applied to the steel skin of the immersed hull, which gives the vessels 15,000 tons displacement. The sheathing is about five inches thick and displaces 400 tons. The unsheathed ships will each, therefore, be of 14,600 tons displacement, and, as the horsepower is the same in both instances, the unsheathed ships will be faster and will steam a greater distance with the same coal capacity.

THE funding operations of the United States under the gold law have been the most marvelous in history. The books to date show that almost exactly $300,000,000 worth of bonds bearing interest at three, four and five per cent have in three months been exchanged for on equal face value of bonds bonds bearing only two per cent. About $68,000,000 were three per cents, $185,000,000 four per cents, and $46,000,000 five per cents.

CROKER says that Bryan will surely be elected. Probably Croker hopes that the ice trust's contribution to the campaign fund may carry New York. He will learn better later on.

### Sam Jones Talks Politics.

This is the way the Rev. Sam Jones sizes up the political situation:

"When Mark Hanna opens his bar'l and hollers, 'McKinley,' and 'Prosperity,' the democrats will be no more in it than a pig pen in a Kansas cyclone.

"If they would drop some of their crazy ideas like free silver and government ownership, the democrats might stand a show. I've noticed that the men who are most anxious for government ownership are the men who have nothing. They would like to go in on shares with the government.

"The difference between Mark Hanna and Senator Jones is the difference between a race horse and a cow. Mark Hanna, you will see, will run 'round and and 'round in the race."

"You must be a republican," some one suggested. Sam Jones replied:

"I ha'n't any politics. I am not rascal enough to be a republican or a democrat, or fool enough to be a populist."

### The Horse Race.

Capitan is fast coming to the front as a horse racing center. Last Saturday there was a large crowd here to see the race between Gray's colt and a bay horse owned by a Mr. Hofferty, of Anson, Texas. The distance was 300 yards and the bay horse won by eighteen inches. It was a close race from start to finish, with the colt slightly in the lead, but about fifty yards from the outcome the colt flew the track and the race was given to the bay horse.

### No Cigarettes Allowed.

Several railway companies are about to follow the new rule of the Rock Island, which is that no one shall be employed by the company who is addicted to the use of cigarettes, which are thus placed on a par with whiskey.

We do the best job printing. Try us with your next order.

coming campaign. The president is becoming more democratic in his habits, and this is the first time since his occupancy of the White House that he has gone to a photographer, as they have always come to him. The president has had a great many pictures taken within the last few years, but as the campaign is coming on, and there will be a heavy demand for President McKinley's photographs, he preferred to have a later one used than was circulated in 1896.

A review of the United States foreign trade in agricultural products for the ten fiscal years 1890 to 1899, compiled by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign markets section of the Agricultural department, shows that the average annual agricultural imports for the last decade amounted to about $387,000,000, while the total imports of all kinds averaged about $750,000,000. In the first half of this decade the average of agricultural imports was $406,365,441, or over 51 per cent of all imports; of agricultural exports, $669,644,253, or 75.52 per cent. For the remaining five years the annual average of agricultural imports was $366,964,708, or over 51 per cent of the whole; of agricultural exports $694,874,000, or over 68 per cent of all domestic exports.

The Agricultural attache of the German embassy has given out a statement declaring that the new German meat bill will bar only about six or seven per cent of the meat exports of the United States. He says that the bill was not passed specially for the United States, but applies to all the world. Heretofore, each of the confederate states of the German Empire has had its own meat inspection laws, which have become more and more an impediment to trade, and to do away with much disagreeable friction, they resolved to abolish all these local laws and restrictions, and to create one law and a uniform system for the whole empire. The new law requires two separate inspections, first, an inspection of the live stock before slaughtering, then an inspection of the slaughtered meat. Foreign meats, of course, must also be inspected. It was felt that it would be impracticable to inspect canned meats, as the opening of the can would practically destroy the contents, and it was decided to exclude these.

American corn is enjoying a triumphal progress at the Paris Exposition, according to C. E. Carr, of Illinois, who went there to establish a corn kitchen, and has just returned and reported to the Secretary of agriculture. "From 400 to 700 persons are being served free with corn dishes every day," he says. "They are English, French, German, Russians, Italians, Chinese, Japanese, and, in fact, people of all nations. I left the kitchen in thorough working order, and with arrangements for it to be open every week day during the exposition. Most of the food,—corn meal, corn, flour, hulled corn, and grits are given by American manufacturers, the commission only paying the expense of getting the supplies to Paris. We have four cooks, white and black, and they serve delicious dishes of egg bread, batter cakes, and corn and hominy cooked in a variety of ways. Great interest is manifested in Paris in the corn food demonstrations. The newspapers are taking it up and advising the people to visit the unique exhibit."

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And England's dream [illegible]
Loftiest and last, by grace of Shakespeare's word,
Arose above their quiring spheres a third,
Arose and flashed and faltered, song's deep sky
Saw Shakespeare pass in light, in music die.
No light like his, no music, man might give
To bid the darkened sphere, left songless, live.
—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

## A CLEVER MAKE UP.

Story of a Fancy Dress Ball.

Henry Apps of Hoxton completed the fixing of the wires on the lawn of Hasleigh court. He looked up at the dim light in the dressing room and chuckled softly as he bent the last yard of wire.

"A trip in time," says Mr. Apps, "saves nine."

He threw the rope ladder gently in the air, and at the first effort it caught the projecting nail.

"Once on board the lugger," quoted Mr. Apps facetiously, as he mounted the rope ladder, "and the girl is mine."

He opened the window very gently and soon stood inside the dressing room. Near the table in the corner of the room was an iron safe.

"Well, I'm jiggered!" exclaimed Mr. Apps. He loosened the flaps of his fur cap and mopped his brow with the back of his hand. "Well, I'm jiggered! If they 'aven't been and left the key in it for me. I might have saved myself a lot of trouble if I'd a knowed."

Mr. Apps swung open the heavy door of the safe and listened to the music down stairs. Young Lady Staplehurst was giving, as Mr. Apps very well knew, a dance, a fancy dress dance, on her return from the continent after her term of widowhood.

"I'll just see first of all," he said, "that the coast is absolutely clear, and then—then for a bagful."

Henry Apps stepped out into the broad passage. He slouched, with his jimmy sticking out of his capacious side pocket, a few steps toward the stairs. Suddenly a girlish figure turned the corner.

"Bless my 'art!" cried Mr. Apps.

"Why, how do you do?" said the young lady, stepping forward. She gave a soft laugh that was very pleasant. "This is really delightful. Do you know, I recognized you in spite of the costume?"

She held the hand of Mr. Apps for a moment, causing that gentleman to gasp for breath, and called one of the maids.

"Just bring me a pencil and a card," she said, "I must arrange for a carriage to take Captain Norman back to his hotel in the morning. I wasn't sure that he would come."

"I can walk," remarked Mr. Apps, with restored self possession.

"I won't hear of it. When shall we say, now?"

"Say in an hour's time," said Mr. Apps. "I can go up stairs again alone, change my togs and do all I want to."

"And can't you stay longer?"

She gave the card to the maid and ordered it to be dispatched at once.

"I've got a busy night before me," urged Mr. Apps, excusingly. He thought of his dog waiting on the lawn and feared it might give an inopportune bark. Besides, the safe was still open, and the diamonds were waiting for him. He had noticed with satisfaction that Lady Staplehurst was wearing none.

"You were always an active man, captain."

"Always a-doing something," agreed Mr. Apps. "If it isn't one thing, it's another." He shook his head reflectively. "I often wonder I don't write a book about it all."

"I don't believe you will know anybody here, Captain Norman," she said, as they walked down stairs, "but I couldn't help sending you a card, seeing how friendly we were on the Peshawur. Do you remember those evenings on deck in the Red sea?"

She was really a very fine young woman, and in her costume she looked extremely well.

"Do I not?" said Mr. Apps, with much fervor. "Shall I ever forget 'em?"

"And then the journey from Brindisi, you know, and that funny little German—you remember him?"

"He was a knockout, that German was."

"And the girl who played the banjo, and"—

"It was great," agreed Mr. Apps—"great."

The large ballroom was very full. A small covey of brightly dressed young people flew toward the young hostess to complain of her temporary absence from the room, and a broad shouldered gondolier shook hands with her and took up her card with something of an air of proprietorship.

"I thought I had left the key in the—excuse me." The young hostess took back her card from the gondolier. "I am engaged to Captain Norman. You don't know him? Allow me."

"Pleased to meet you," said Henry Apps. "'Ow's the world using you?"

"That's an original costume of yours, Captain Norman," remarked the gondolier. "I don't know that I've ever seen anything so daringly neat before."

"Well, wot of it?" demanded Mr. Apps, with sudden aggressiveness. "Wot's the odds to you wot I like to wear? You needn't think you're"—

"Captain Norman," interposed the young hostess laughingly, "you must not overdo the part. Look here, I've put your name down for this waltz, but if you like we'll sit it out—that is, if you promise to keep up that diverting east end talk. I like it. Do you think you can manage to do so?"

"Rather," said Apps.

"And it is a capital make up, Captain Norman," she went on. "Do you know that at first, just for one moment, I thought you were a real burglar."

"Fancy that now!" said Apps. He was relieved at seeing an obvious way out of his difficulty. "There's nothing like doing the thing in a proper, striteforward w'y."

"And," said Lady Staplehurst, with her fan on his arm as they walked across the room, "you have got the east end accent capitally."

"'Tain't so dusty, is it?"

She beckoned to the gondolier.

"Captain Norman and I are great friends," she said in an explanatory way. "He has not been long home from abroad, and he knows scarcely any one."

"Not a blessed soul," echoed Mr. Apps.

"Isn't it capital?" asked Lady Staplehurst of the gondolier delightedly. "How much more interesting it would be if every one would only talk to me in their character!"

"Well, blow me," said Lady Staplehurst, screwing her pretty mouth in her effort to imitate the cockney's accent—"blow me if this ain't a fair take—I mean like dah!" she laughed. "It's no use, Captain Norman, I can't talk as you can."

"It's a gift," said Mr. Apps. "That's what it is."

"You don't want to be introduced to anybody here, I suppose?"

"Not me."

"You have heard of"—

She pointed in the direction of the gondolier.

"All I want to."

"He's really making a big name in the house, you know. I watch his career with great interest."

"Thinks a jolly lot of himself."

"Oh, I think a lot of him, too," remarked Lady Staplehurst pleasantly. "And is that a jimmy sticking out of your jacket pocket? This is indeed realism. You don't know how it works, I suppose?"

"Well, I've got a kind of idea," said Mr. Apps. "Look 'ere. You put this end in, and"—

Mr. Apps found himself getting quite excited in the explanations that he gave. It was a new sensation to meet one who showed an intelligent interest in his profession, and he could not help feeling flattered. Looking up, he saw the gondolier gazing at him.

"He don't look 'appy, that chap," said Mr. Apps.

"Will you excuse me for one moment?"

"Wot are you going up to?" he said apprehensively.

"I want to speak to him."

"Oh," with relief, "I don't mind that."

While Lady Staplehurst was making the gondolier resume his ordinary expression Mr. Apps thought and thought. The couple promenading after the waltz looked curiously at him.

"You are in the worst fix you were ever in, 'Enery," said Mr. Apps. "You're 'aving 'em on toast, you are, but you'll be glad to get up stairs agen. You want them diamonds, that's what you want. Thee means money to you, 'Enery."

Lady Staplehurst hurried toward the doorway. A murmur of amusement went through the room as the guests saw a new arrival in the costume of a police constable accompanied by a man in plain clothes. Mr. Apps, thinking over his exploits, gazing abstractedly at his boots, regretting their want of polish, did not see them until the plain clothes man tapped him on the shoulder.

"What, Apps again!" exclaimed the man.

"Yus," said the burglar discontentedly. "Yus, it is Apps agine, Mr. Walker. And surry glad you are to see him, I've no daht."

"Always a pleasure to meet a gentleman like you," said Mr. Walker cheerfully, as he conducted him to the doorway. "I've wanted to run up against you before."

Much commotion in the ballroom at the diverting little scene. General agreement that Lady Staplehurst was a perfect genius at entertaining.

"But, loveliest," said the gondolier confidently to Lady Staplehurst, "isn't this carrying a joke rather too far? That's a real detective."

"I know," said the loveliest girl, trembling now a little. "That's a real burglar too."

"A real"—

"Yes, yes. Don't make a fuss. I don't want the dance spoiled. Take me down to supper, like a good fellow."—Columbian.

### A Skater's Daring.

Few feats of skating have ever excelled the exploit of one of Napoleon's officers performed shortly after the fight at Jena in 1806. The emperor dispatched an officer to Marshal Mortier requiring him to seize certain important towns without delay. When the officer arrived at the mouth of the Elbe, where the river is 7½ miles wide, he was threatened with serious loss of time. The river was just covered with ice, therefore to row over was out of the question. He could not cross by the nearest bridge without going 29 miles out of his way on roads heavy with snow, and he grudged the time that would thus be wasted. So he resolved to skate across the thin, freshly formed ice. Had he tried walking he would have sunk at once, but by skimming along on his skates at the top of his speed he got over the river both dry and unharmed. By this daring if dangerous deed he saved six hours, did what Napoleon bade him do and won great credit for his bold and clever exploit.

### MANY SQUIRRELS HOMELESS

Colorado Forest, So Long Their Home, to Be Cut Down.

Thirty thousand gray squirrels will soon be homeless as a result of the action of the state land board in Denver the other day, says the New York World.

Up near Devil's Head mountain, in Douglass county, there is a timbered tract which has been the home of a squirrel colony since the advent of the white man. Settlers and cowboys have a sort of superstitious regard for the army of chatterers and have safely guarded them from the roving hunter. Not one has been killed for years. It is believed more squirrels were never gathered together in an equal space of forest.

Recently Christian Runge made application to the land board for the purchase of 250,000 feet of timber in this section, and it was recently sold for $300. Before many months the last tree will be carried off.

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