The National Tribune's 10th Contest

Closes Next Week.

This will be a short contest, and will not be "boomed" to any great extent. The season is unfavorable too—a great many will stay out on account of hot weather. But let us remind sagacious contestants of this: The fewer the contestants, the better the chances of winning.

In many respects this is the most favorable contest we have offered, and we hope the reader of these lines will have good luck. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

While The National Tribune Guessing Contests are not as large as some that are much advertised, the absolute fairness and openness that have characterized them have made them very popular. Fewer people engage in these contests, therefore the chances of winning are better than to engage in a contest in which many thousands take part.

This point is often overlooked.

Terms of this Contest.

Guess the receipts of the U. S. Treasury for **Monday, September 28, 1903.** Send in guesses to arrive in Washington on or before September 27, 1903.

The first prize will be won by the nearest guess. The second prize and up to the 100th by the next nearest guesses in the order named. If more than one guess makes the same winning the prize will be divided.

No owners or employees of The National Tribune, nor any of their relatives, are allowed to guess.

Regular Prizes.

1st prize	**$1,000**
2d prize	**500**
3d prize	**400**
4th prize	**200**
5th prize	**100**
6th prize	**100**
7th prize	**100**
8th prize	**100**
9th prize	**100**
10th prize	**100**
Next 10 prizes each $50	**500**
Next 10 prizes each $30	**300**
Next 10 prizes each $20	**200**
Next 60 prizes each $10	**600**

Bulls-Eye Prize, $5,000.

This prize of $5,000 will be awarded for the exact guess.

Consolation Prizes, $100, $50 and $50.

These prizes will be awarded to the three contestants who, failing to win regular prizes, have made the most guesses during the contest.

Price of Guesses.

All money and guesses sent will be duly acknowledged.

2 Guesses for	$1.00
8 " "	2.00
16 " "	3.00
32 " "	4.00
64 " "	5.00

(The purchaser of $5 worth of guesses pays less than 8c. a guess.)

For the money spent in the purchase of guesses the purchaser can have fullpaid subscription or advertising coupons, valid during the year 1903. The subscription coupons are good for new subscribers. The advertising coupons are good for new advertising, and are not transferable to advertising agents.

Special Feature.

The special feature of this contest is the liberal allowance of guesses. The guesses alone are worth the money; besides, the coupons provide a way of getting the money back, whether a prize is won or not.

Awarding the Prizes.

The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury will determine who are entitled to prizes. A list of the awards, giving the names of winners and the guesses they made, will be mailed to every contestant. Any contestant will have two weeks in which to claim a prize in case a mistake has been made against him. *By this plan the contestants themselves practically award the prizes.* At the end of two weeks the prizes will be paid, and no claim can then be considered.

"Close" Guessing.

Following were the Treasury Receipts for Mondays of September last year:

Monday, Sept. 8	$2,328,742.12
Monday, Sept. 15	2,360,503.02
Monday, Sept. 22	1,907,994.68
Monday, Sept. 29	2,373,122.84

Will they be greater, or less, or about the same, this year, for Monday, Sept. 28? You can guess it as close as anybody else. Having a number of guesses, you can make some higher, some lower, and some about the same, and thus feel confident of a prize.

During this year, from January to September, the Monthly Treasury Receipts have run about the same as last year. There seems to be no reason for anticipating any particular fluctuations in September. The latest Treasury Receipts may always be found on the Washington News page of The National Tribune, but there seems to be little or no advantage in consulting them; because, as we have said, they run this year about the same as last year.

A Good Investment.

The investment of $5, or even a much larger sum, for these guesses is regarded favorably by many shrewd business men. The coupons that go with the deal enable them to get their money back, so that the possibilities of the large gain presented by winning a big prize actually cost nothing. A contest that is absolutely fair and that is restricted to a comparatively few people like this one offers better chances of gain than investments in bonds, stocks and speculative ventures generally.

Answers to Questions.

The term of this contest being short, there will be little time for correspondence; therefore we will try to frame such questions as we think will be asked, and print the answers, as follows:

If I send $10, or $20, how many guesses would I get and how many coupons? For $10 you would get 128 guesses, and 10 coupons. For $20 you would get double—256 guesses and 20 coupons, and so on.

After making the first $5 deal, can I make as many such deals as I please, being allowed 64 guesses for each deal? Yes.

For the credit I have with you and some coupons I have on hand can I have guesses in this new contest? No. It would be an easy way for The National Tribune to settle; but if we did this the present contest would not be the absolutely fair contest that we all like so much. We must treat all alike. Cash deals are the only kind of deals that secure guesses.

Do the Cents of the Treasury Receipts have to be guessed? Cents will be counted in this contest, but guesses sent in without cents will be accepted.

Can I have books for a deal in this contest? No. Our book stock is low, and very soon we would disappoint many friends by being unable to fill orders—a good reason to leave out books in this contest. The feature of this contest is that so many guesses are allowed for $5 deals that the guesses alone are worth the money. Giving coupons that are good for subscriptions and advertising simply provides a way for those who will sell them of getting their money back—whether they win a prize or not.

Can I win without having my name and address printed in the paper? Yes; but we much prefer printing the winners' list in full.

Cut out and use this Blank Order. If cutting the Paper is objectionable, use letter paper, writing the order and guesses substantially in the form indicated.

Price of Guesses.
2 guesses for..... $1.
8 guesses for..... $2.
16 guesses for..... $3.
32 guesses for..... $4.
64 guesses for..... $5.
128 guesses for..... $10.
192 guesses for..... $15.
and so on.

Blank Order and Guesses.

Lead pencil writing, when plain, just as good as ink.

Treasury Receipts
For Mondays, Sept., 1902.
Sept. 8..... $2,328,742.12
Sept. 15..... 2,360,503.02
Sept. 22..... 1,907,994.68
Sept. 29..... 2,373,122.84
The above is a very fair guide for guessing.

.....1903.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.:

Inclosed find $_____, for which send me coupons that can be used for either new subscriptions or advertising.

Send money by P. O. Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. When bills are inclosed without register they generally come safely, but if lost cannot be recovered.

Name.....

P. O......, *State*.....

Following are my guesses at the receipts of the Treasury for Monday, September 28, 1903, made in accordance with the amount of money inclosed:

1. $.....	23. $.....	45. $.....
2. $.....	24. $.....	46. $.....
3. $.....	25. $.....	47. $.....
4. $.....	26. $.....	48. $.....
5. $.....	27. $.....	49. $.....
6. $.....	28. $.....	50. $.....
7. $.....	29. $.....	51. $.....
8. $.....	30. $.....	52. $.....
9. $.....	31. $.....	53. $.....
10. $.....	32. $.....	54. $.....
11. $.....	33. $.....	55. $.....
12. $.....	34. $.....	56. $.....
13. $.....	35. $.....	57. $.....
14. $.....	36. $.....	58. $.....
15. $.....	37. $.....	59. $.....
16. $.....	38. $.....	60. $.....
17. $.....	39. $.....	61. $.....
18. $.....	40. $.....	62. $.....
19. $.....	41. $.....	63. $.....
20. $.....	42. $.....	64. $.....
21. $.....	43. $.....	
22. $.....	44. $.....	

If you make a deal that entitles you to more than 64 guesses, write the additional guesses on letter paper, about 40 to 64 guesses on each page. Write on one side of paper only.

Name....., *P. O.*....., *State*.....

Short Method of Guessing.

Any one who lacks the time or patience for writing out the guesses according to above blank may use the following form, which, as a matter of fact, indicates the guesses just as clearly as if each was written out. This form can be used for any number of guesses, and to any one using this method there will be mailed a printed explanation, showing how, by a simple calculation, he can tell how near his nearest guess comes to the Bull's Eye.

.....1903.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.:

My deal entitles me to ..... *guesses at the Treasury Receipts for Monday, Sept. 28, 1903. I make the following as my central guess: $*..... *I wish to make* ..... *guesses above the central guess, and* ..... *guesses below the central guess, the difference between each guess to be $*.....

Lucky Buckeyes.

During the past four years The National Tribune has shared profits with its patrons, and those who become such, in the form of Guessing Contests. These contests have never degenerated, as have some others, into pure speculative ventures. They are actual awards for skill and good judgment, and no more harmful than guessing at the weather. They lend a little animation and excitement to the prosy work of doing something for the paper, and the prizes, we know, often contribute to the well being and happiness of our friends and patrons.

Prizes have been well distributed to every State and Territory. We print this week a partial list of prizes that have gone to Ohio. Perhaps the reader of these lines may know some of these winners:

OHIO WINNERS.

$5,025. Maude M. Miller, Lima.
$545. Wm. Ripley, Poland, Ohio.
$720. C. W. Armstrong, Armstrong's Mills, O.
$50. Lucy W. Huff, Gallipolis, O.
$75. Theobald Biehl, Whippie, O.
$50. Chas. M. Stands, Waynesburg, O.
$400. Charles A. Hartley, Pomeroy, O.
$50. C. D. Jones, Waldo, O.
$25. Mrs. John Yinger, Shreve, Ohio.
$50. T. C. Patterson, Xenia, O.
$50. J. W. Shaver, Pomeroy, O.
$25. Stewart McClay, Coopersville, O.
$187.50. Wm. Dilcher, Albany, O.
$25. Wilton Patterson, Pleasantville, O.
$18.75. John C. Magvett, Gallipolis, O.
$25. J. C. Griggs, Beverly, O.
$25. Jos. Gallagher, Nelsonville, O.
$50. Jacob W. Neighbor, Newcomerstown, O.
$40. A. Farnsworth, Hicksville, O.
$40. David Casey, Nelsonville, O.
$40. A. H. Miller, Crestline, O.
$20. Ezekiel Cast, Clarksville, O.
$30. A. R. Peyton, Blue Rock, O.
$40. L. F. Heskett, Senecaville, O.
$20. Morris Boyd, Wattsville, O.
$20. Chas. S. Lee, Mechanicsburg, O.
$20. E. C. Hollis, Christiansburg, O.
$20. J. R. Deardorff, Big Springs, O.
$40. George E. McEndree, Cumberland, O.
$45. J. T. Dailey, Albany, O.
$20. A. C. Randall, Cincinnati, O.
$30. Wm. Kirchner, Scioto, O.
$20. John Cope, Painesville, O.
$20. H. Dagues, Raymond, O.
$20. Mary Kemp, Bucyrus, O.
$150. D. F. St. John, Lebanon, O.
$20. James Gallagher, Nelsonville, O.
$20. A. R. Peyton, Blue Rock, O.
$60. C. H. Turner, Lebanon, O.
$20. R. D. McCarter, Columbus, O.
$20. Geo. M. Adams, Delphos, O.
$20. Lucinda T. Brown, Morgantown, O.
$40. E. A. Mullen, Marysville, O.
$30. Miller and Zimmerman, Gratis, O.
$20. J. H. Sabine and B. F. Keefe, Cincinnati, O.
$20. Joseph Bowen, Hardin, O.
$40. T. C. Patterson, Xenia, O.
$100. Charles C. Stover, Lowellville, O.
$100. A. L. O. Jonnson, Lima, O.
$50. Henry Rice, Dayton, O.
$150. Isaac Massie, Ironton, O.
$50. Geo. McKnight, Dayton, O.
$50. S. F. Smith, West Mecca, O.
$50. Russell Zebold, Shelby, O.
$50. Ira Kennedy, New Cumberland, O.
$20. Chas. W. Sanborn, Berea, O.
$20. Chas. M. Stands, Waynesboro, O.
$60. U. S. Huff, Newcomerstown, O.
$40. W. S. De Tray, McCutchensville, O.
$20. J. T. Bower, Mt. Sterling, O.
$20. W. T. Lindsey, Caledonia, O.
$20. S. N. Brown, Bloomingsburg, O.
$40. C. I. Shaw and D .N. Hopkins, Friendship, O.
$1,000. Charles Naylor, Lebanon, O.
$400. Z. M. Lane, Swan Creek, Gallia Co., Ohio.
$50. E. B. Helwig, Canal Dover, O.
$75. J. Campbell, Sherodsville, Ohio.
$50. Wm. Miller, Lima, O.
$25. J. B. Case, Plainfield, O.
$65. F. C. Rugg, Newark, O.
$25. J. A. Brown, Lebanon, O.
$15. James F. Shrider, Ada, O.
$25. W. T. Hayes, Jesse, O.
$600. R. H. Dresback, Pursell, O.
$100. Jeremiah Wildasinn, Leetonia, O.
$50. Andrew Wykle, Jackson, O.
$25. R. H. Askue, Dick, O.
$50. W. H. Sandel, Dresden, O.
$30. J. S. Spencer, Dennis, O.
$20. Chas. Burnett, Gratis, O.
$20. D. R. Holly, Waynesfield, O.
$25. E. C. Hill, 437 Prospect ave., Canton, O.
$15. Geo. Hedrick, Fort Recovery, O.
$15. A. Farnsworth, Hicksville, O.
$15. James F. Shrider, Herring, O.
$50. Mrs. Eva McConkey, Farmer, O.
$50. Jas. McCockran, Warsaw, O.
$75. W. A. Marts, Frederickstown, O.
$500. Walter Millar, 3718 Mead avenue, Cincinnati, O.
$25. W. R. Hildebrand, Nelsonville, O.
$50. Joseph P. Van Nest, Wooster, O.
$50. J. G. Walton, Bedford, O.
$25. L. D. House, Oxford, O.
$530. David P. Burd, Gallipolis, O.
$100. I. P. Schlabach, Akron, O.
$75. Henry M. Buell, Middlefield, O.
$30. S. V. Glick, Napoleon, O.
$25. John Boyd, Defiance, O.
$25. C. C. Townsend, Box 183, Cleveland, O.
$25. F. B. Dumbleton, Bayard, O.
$25. John Hondasheldt, Point Rock, O.
$15. H. E. Grove, Delaware, O.
$50. G. W. Nelson, Eaton, O.
$25. Wm. Holly, Waynesfield, O.
$10. Allen B. Smith, La Porte, O.
$100. James Yant, Canton, O.
$25. Geo. McIntosh, King's Creek, O.
$15. Noah Thomas, London, O.
$55. H. H. Chapman, Gratiot, O.
$60. S. F. Harvey, National Soldiers' Home, Ohio.
$25. E. P. Goodrich, Orwell, O.
$25. W. H. Bolster, Mineral, O.
$25. H. F. Oehler, Massillon, O.
$15. S. H. McCartney, Dayton, O.
$15. Isaac Marlow, Kennonsburg, O.
$25. T. R. Smith, Newark, O.
$50. S. B. Elder, Roscoe, O.
$50. H. H. Parmalee, Cygnet, O.
$50. M. E. Burke, LaRue, O.
$50 F. M. Russell, Cooperville, O.
$50. S. F. Smith, West Mecca, O.
$100. J. D. Patten, Toledo, O.
$50. B. Early, E. Palestine, O.

And more than 200 others, none of whom won prizes less than $20 each.

Treasury Receipts.

Following will be found the United States Treasury Receipts for Mondays, from August of last year to the present time. These are printed to aid the judgment of contestants in making guesses at what the Treasury receipts will be for Monday, Sept. 28, 1903:

YEAR 1902	
Monday, Aug. 4	$2,205,449.24
Monday, Aug. 11	1,869,893.86
Monday, Aug. 18	2,095,799.37
Monday, Aug. 25	2,341,816.05
Monday, Sept. 1, Labor Day, holiday.	
Monday, Sept. 8	2,328,742.12
Monday, Sept. 15	2,360,503.02
Monday, Sept. 22	1,907,994.68
Monday, Sept. 29	2,373,122.84
Monday, Oct. 6	1,803,604.22
Monday, Oct. 13	1,802,744.02
Monday, Oct. 20	2,340,684.53
Monday, Oct. 27	2,381,848.02
Monday, Nov. 3	2,410,324.65
Monday, Nov. 10	2,371,806.41
Monday, Nov. 17	2,012,237.13
Monday, Nov. 24	2,250,868.53
Monday, Dec. 1	2,284,649.05
Monday, Dec. 8	2,388,892.80
Monday, Dec. 15	2,277,657.48
Monday, Dec. 22	2,113,259.57
Monday, Dec. 29	1,639,945.73
YEAR 1903.	
Monday, Jan. 5	2,502,239.28
Monday, Jan. 12	1,782,219.46
Monday, Jan. 19	1,566,143.43
Monday, Jan. 26	2,013,498.34
*Monday, Feb. 2	4,998,626.03
Monday, Feb. 9	1,956,106.41
Monday, Feb. 16	2,568,210.96
Monday, Feb. 23, holiday.	
Monday, March 2	1,979,739.47
Monday, March 9	2,347,980.22
Monday, March 16	2,714,125.52
Monday, March 23	2,243,362.35
Monday, March 30	2,100,115.72
Monday, April 6	2,226,409.44
Monday, April 13	2,109,776.77
Monday, April 20	2,802,174.70
Monday, April 27	1,869,837.74
Monday, May 4	2,207,478.88
Monday, May 11	2,075,904.15
Monday, May 18	2,319,585.30
Monday, May 25	2,102,019.63
Monday, June 1	2,774,019.82
Monday, June 8	2,597,204.68
Monday, June 15	2,239,155.77
Monday, June 22	1,834,153.72
Monday, June 29	2,182,715.21
Monday, July 6	3,505,976.60
Monday, July 13	2,171,344.20
Monday, July 20	2,297,969.96
Monday, July 27	1,792,321.91
Monday, Aug. 3	2,161,167.43
Monday, Aug. 10	2,000,689.19
Monday, Aug. 17	1,995,719.15
Monday, Aug. 24	2,190,717.14
Monday, Aug. 31	2,158,837.81
Monday, Sept. 7, holiday.	
Monday, Sept. 14	2,236,360.20

*Receipts for Feb. 2 were abnormally large on account of $3,000,000 paid in by Central Pacific R. R.—not likely to occur again this year.

Missed a Train That Was a Day Late.

(Indianapolis News.)

The sale of the Indiana and Illinois Railroad to the Illinois Central last week recalls an amusing story. When the Switz City Division of the Illinois Central was built it was known as the Indiana and Illinois Southern. It was a narrow-gauge road, the roadbed was bad, the engines and cars were built on the miniature scale, and while there was a schedule, had a train been on time the fact would have been regarded as a miracle." The road was known as the "Try-Weakly."

About 20 years ago Josiah McConnell desired to go to Switz City from Sullivan, but missed the train by a minute or two. The clock at the station showed that the train had left Sullivan five minutes ahead of time, and McConnell sued the railroad company for $5,000 damages. On a trial of the case, it was proved beyond a doubt that the train McConnell missed should have gone the day before, and was really 23 hours and 55 minutes late.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Ohio Republicans will open their campaign, Sept. 19, with a big meeting at Chillicothe, at which Senators Hanna, Foraker, Col. Herrick, and other leading men will be present.

Now that it is settled that Mayor Low is to run again, Tammany is looking out for the best man to pit against him, and at present it looks like it would be Rudolph Guggenheimer.

Representative Gooch, of Kentucky, predicts that the Kentucky Democrats will have the largest victory this Fall in the history of the State. For President the Kentucky Democrats seem to be equally divided between Gorman and Parker.

In spite of their protest, the Democrats always dearly love to have a boss, and Tom L. Johnson suits them admirably, though there is much grumbling at present over his actions. He ruled the Ohio Convention with an iron rod, and though he had enough delegates to have carried his point, he determined to take no chances and make no mistakes. Without considering the merits of their cases, he threw out 145 delegates, so that there could be no question of his ascendency. Just now the delegates, who are all men of more or less influence in their communities, are threatening all manner of direful things, but it is hardly likely they will execute their threats. One of them says, "I am glad Mayor Johnson is the sole proprietor of the coming State campaign. His opponents can take a shot at the ticket without fear of hitting anything else, and the shooting is going to be fine this year." John R. McLean's Lieutenants in Cincinnati, who were ejected from the convention, say that the Republicans will carry the County by about 40,000, and Johnson will get about as many votes in Hamilton County as McLean did in Cleveland, when he was running for Governor. Still, we all know what Democratic fights mean.

The Republican leaders of Massachusetts are preparing to put forward Gov. W. H. Hunt, of Porto Rico, for the Vice-as an ideal nomination. They regard him as an ideal candidate. He is an exponent of the strenuous life, a lover of hard work and plenty of exercise, and has had a large public experience. He is a Southerner by birth and a Westerner by adoption.

Capt. Hobson has not yet announced his candidacy for Congress, but his friends in Alabama are said to be organizing his campaign.

Governor Montague, of Virginia, nips his little boom for the Vice-Presidential nomination by saying that nothing would induce him to consent to become a candidate.

The little boom for U. S. Grant, youngest son of the soldier President, is not dead by any means. Among the Californians it is thought to have very vigorous possibilities.

Some people in the State of Washington have an idea that Senator Foster is good Vice-Presidential timber, and his boom seems to be in a healthy condition.

An ex-stevedore is a possibility for the United States Senate. A wing of the Washington Republicans have decided to support State Senator Edward A. Hamilton, of Tacoma, for Senator to succeed Senator Foster. Hamilton was a stevedore 20 years ago, and became a boss stevedore. His firm now does the largest business of loading lumber and grain ships on the Puget Sound. Hamilton is an aggressive fighter, and was leader in the campaign which elected Foster, and last Winter led the fight of the railroads against the anti-railroad legislation.

The talk in New York now is strong that Tammany will put up Col. George B. McClellan, son of the General, now Representative in Congress, as the strongest opponent that can be produced against Seth Low, whom the Republicans and Reformers have nominated for Mayor.

Only His Watch So Far.

There is an old negro living in Carrollton who was taken ill several days ago and called in a physician of his race to prescribe for him. But the old man did not seem to be getting any better and finally a white-physician was called. Soon after arriving Dr. S.—— felt the darky's pulse for a moment and then examined his tongue. "Did your other doctor take your temperature?" he asked. "I don't know, sah," he answered feebly. "I hain't missed anything but my watch as yet, boss."

AFTER TIMBER THIEVES.

A Gigantic Suit Instituted Against Millionaire Robbers at the Instance of the Interior Department.

The Department of Justice has opened suit against the Amalgamated Copper Company of Montana to recover over $2,000,000 alleged to have been realized out of a gigantic timber robbing raid of the late Marcus Daly. In addition to the Amalgamated Copper Company, the other defendants named are the Bitter Root Development Company, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Margaret P. Daly, executrix of Marcus Daly; John R. Toole, William W. Dixon, William Scallon and Daniel J. Hennessey. In conjunction is a suit against Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, and William Cobban, who are accused of fraudulent entry on large tracts of timber. It is believed that the President is behind this revival of the suit, which was begun several years ago, but not pressed by Attorney Rogers, who was unduly influenced zy the Amalgamated Copper Company to keep the case from coming to trial. Special United States Attorney Fred A. Maynard has been detailed to conduct the suit, and some eminent counsel have been associated with him. The bill of complaint alleges that in 1890 Marcus Daly, in pursuance of the plan to steal timber from the Government domain in western Montana, organized the Bitter Root Development Company, with headquarters at Hamilton, and in a little while stripped the valley, which is from 50 to 75 miles long and from one to six miles wide, of its immensely-valuable forests of pine, fir and hardwood, realizing an immense profit from their robbery. They carried on their operations for many years, furnishing timber to the miners and other purchasers. They made contracts with a large number of men who depredated on other portions of the Government domain. Daly represented to them that he had authority from the Government to cut the timber. In order to throw the Government officials off the track Daly organized a number of corporations with various titles, but they all had the same purpose. Finally, all their property was transferred to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, which continued the work of timber destruction until Daly's death in New York, in 1900. He leaves an estate of $12,000,000, of which it is alleged a large part was realized out of the timber stolen in western Montana. The people of Montana are much interested in the prosecution of the suit, and are being assured both by the Interior Department and the Attorney General's Department that it will be pushed to a conclusion.

HARNESS HORSES' SPEED.

Fast Time for Present Records Owes Much to Mechanical Improvements.

(Century.)

In this long and interesting effort to produce the very best trotters Americans have become the most skillful developers of the speed of harness horses the world has known, and as drivers they are unequalled. This skill has been assisted by the ingenious inventors who have contrived wagons so light and frictionless that the weight a trotter now carries is not more than sufficient to keep him steady, and is virtually no handicap at all. Take two horses of equal speed and harness and shoe and harness one as the horses of 1850 were harnessed and shod and the other as those of this year are turned out, and the horse in the older rigging would be distanced, while the winner would scarcely have to extend himself.

The fast time in the present records owes much to mechanical improvements, and much more to more skillful development and driving than to better breeding, though I do not pretend to deny that certain individual horses have recently gone faster than any of the oldtimers would have gone, let the conditions have been what they might. But the Morgans, the Clays and the Goldusts were reproducing types, which the standard-bred trotters are not. That they were types was because they were rich in that primitive eastern blood without which no great type has ever been created or maintained.

Troublous Days in Arizona.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: We ought to pay our debts. And debts of gratitude are mostly paid in the currency of "words." But knowing that your sanctum, as a matter of course, is daily and hourly, flooded (not to say "soaked") with "grateful" contributions, I have hesitated to add mine to swell the deluge.

But the great and infinite pleasure I have been deriving—and still am enjoying, and trust to do so in the future—from the perusal of Capt. John A. Spring's Arizona tales compels this utterance—even though it adds to the trials of the editor.

Let me thank you, then, for vouchsafing us this pleasure. I say us; for the true local color that Comrade Spring—in this respect he is like unto Bret Harte respecting early California—so masterly conjures, has charmed and interested the generation that is passing (to which I belong), as well as that which spring from our loins—in those dear dry days of old—the days of desert and of alkali.

Dear John A. Spring—humorous and poetic, and because poetic, ever true!

Among the many various and thrillingly attractive and interesting articles which your old National Tribune (in this respect, however, perennially young) offers to us—"Comrades old" and "Comrades young"—John A. Spring's Arizona mosaics should be—and I trust, they are—hailed with a satisfaction as sincere as that of—MAX LIPOWITZ, San Francisco, Cal.

Between Friends.

(Chicago News.)

Edyth—When I refused Charlie night before last he threatened to blow his brains out.

Mayme—Well, he didn't. He proposed to me last night.

Edyth—Indeed! Then he must have got rid of them in some other way.

RECENT LITERATURE.

"CONSECRATED WOMANHOOD." By Frederic Rowland Marvin. Published by J. O. Wright & Co., New York.

This is a sermon preached in the First Congregational Church at Portland, Ore., and was so good as to deserve preservation in book form, with an introductory notice by Frances Power Cobbe.

Magazines and Notes.

The New England Magazine announces many new features during the coming volume, which begins with the September issue.

Floral Life for September verifies the axiom, "What is worth doing, is worth doing well." It fairly outshines itself in illustrations and gives an abundance of articles that are seasonable and timely.

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Selium, an Alleged New Metal.

German papers report the discovery by Mr. Edward Mollard, a Frenchman, of a new metal called "selium." According to the English Mechanic, the discoverer claims that selium costs but one-twelfth as much as aluminum, and is lighter and stronger. It does not rust, and is therefore suitable for use in shipbuilding, for the manufacture of pipes, and for railroad construction. On account of its cheapness—and as it is capable of a fine polish, resembling nickel—it would be desirable for manufacturing cooking utensils. Its density is 2.6 and its hardness not quite that of iron, but greater than lead or zinc. Its power of resistance is said to be greater than that of iron, but less than that of steel. The melting point is at 1,600 degrees centigrade. In melting, it contracts somewhat, but molding in forms is not impossible.

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