CITY NEWS

A Million-Dollar Socialist—H. Gaylord Wilshire, the million-dollar socialist, who challenegd Bryan to a $10,000 debate on "Let the Nation Own the Trusts," will be in the twin cities and give a talk on trusts at Century Music hall Friday, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

To Appraise Terminal Property—J. F. Conklin, W. H. Lee and O. M. Laraway have been named as commissioners to appraise the value of the Knoblauch property near the river in North Minneapolis wanted by the Omaha road for terminals. The commissioners will meet Aug. 1.

More Saturday Closers—The following dealers in stationery, office supplies and art goods have agreed to close their places of business at 1 p. m. Saturdays during July and August: John A. Schlener & Co., Beard Art and Stationery company, J. S. Todd & Co., E. R. Williams, Cushman & Plummer, Whitall & Siddall, Munson Stationery company, Minneapolis Stationery company.

The Roberts Action—Officials of the American Adjustment company, which represents many of the Roberts creditors, said Saturday that they regretted that the bankruptcy proceedings had been commenced; that the proceedings wer detrimental to the interests of the creditors, in view of the fact that custodians had been agreed on pending a fair investigation of the business. Others among the creditors regard the proceedings as premature.

Another Omaha Meeting — Vice President Clarke of the Omaha road has written Ernest F. Smith, chairman of the Commercial Club committee, stating that if agreeable the Omaha officials will meet with the club's committee in conference next Tuesday at 10 a. m. Mr. Smith says that the conference will be held at that time at the rooms of the Commercial Club. At this meeting it is expected that the members of the council committee on railroads will be present and the Omaha people will submit their written reply to the charges of discrimination made by the Commercial Club committee at a previous conference.

NECROLOGICAL

E. BACH of Aberdeen, S. D., died Friday at Lyndale, N. Y., aged 65 years. The body will be cremated there, as it was impractical to bring it west. Apoplexy was the immediate cause of death, though Mr. Bach had suffered from Bright's disease for many years. The deceased was well known among the grain men in Minneapolis. He was also prominent as a Spiritualist and was known personally by all the investigators along that line in the twin cities.

MRS. ELIZA McDONALD, 1516 Nicollet avenue, died Friday at the age of 82 years. She leaves a family of six children, two sons and four daughters. The sons are Matthew and Morris McDonald, of the firm of McDonald Brothers; her daughters are the Misses Etta and Gussie McDonald, who reside at 1616 Nicollet avenue; Miss Anna, who belongs to a religious order at St. Ann's convent, New Westminster, B. C., and Mrs. J. L. Cosey of Binghamton, N. Y. Funeral services were held Sunday at 3 p. m. at St. Stephen's church.

CHARLES VALENTINE, member of the G. A. R., and an old resident of this city, died at his residence, 400 Second street NE, early Saturday.

KENNETH B. BOWERS, aged 6 months and fifteen days, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Bowers, 2800 Sixth avenue S, Friday. The funeral took place from the residence Sunday at 2 p. m. Interment was at Lakewood.

MRS. MARY M. GREGG—The funeral of Mrs. Mary M. Gregg took place from the residence, 1938 Randall street, Merriam Park, to-day at 2:30 p. m.

COURT NEWS

MR. OSWALD DEFEATED

Judge Simpson Holds Special Park Assessments Legal.

The validity of the law providing for special assessement for park purposes is upheld in a decision rendered to-day by Judge Simpson in the case of the state against J. C. Oswald. The latter protested against the payment of special assessments aggregating a small sum, upon three lots owned by him. His contention was that there was a defect in the notice and that the law was not constitutional.

PAVING FURTHER DELAYED

City Can't Compete With Harvest Fields for Men.

City paving operations, slow enough at the best this season, are being further delayed by the inability of the city engineer to get and keep men. The city pays $1.75 per day for eight hours' work, but at that men are leaving every day for the harvest fields and men competent to take their places are not to be had.

City Engineer Sublette is getting discouraged over the paving outlook. Not a yard of brick or stone pavement has yet been laid on either North or South Washington avenue, where most of the work this year is to be done, and at the present rate of progress of the street railway company it will be several weeks before any will be. It is charged that the company is unnecessarily slow in doing its share of the work this year. The city's part must necessarily wait until the company is through.

Under the charter all paving is supposed to be finished by Sept. 1, and the outlook now is that much the larger share of it will hardly be begun at that time.

BLACK'S LITTLE CONUNDRUM

He Gives the Attorney General a Hard One.

State Treasurer Black has given Attorney General Douglas a hard nut to crack. He has asked for an opinion stating what state funds are entitled to the interest paid by banks where they are deposited.

The practice in the past has not been uniform. The four permanent funds may be invested and draw interest annually. They are the permanent school fund, the permanent university fund, the internal improvement land fund and the state institutions fund. The accrued interest goes into these funds, but the other funds are banked, and draw interest at 2 or 3 per cent. This interest has usually been turned into the revenue fund. The question is, should not each fund get the interest paid by banks?

CAN'T GET WATER

Prospect Park People Complain—May Get a Stand Pipe.

There will be a special meeting of the water works committee of the council Monday noon to consider the needs of the upper Prospect park community. Unless the reservoir is well filled there is not pressure enough to carry the water to certain houses in that section, except through the use of the East Side pumps. The best suggestion seems to be that for a standpipe. A standpipe has been ordered on at least two occasions in past years, but for some reason or other the order was never filled. The residents there now insist that they be given immediate and permanent relief.

FRANKLIN'S YEAR OFF

Escaped St. Cloud Prisoner to Be Brought Back.

Gov. Van Sant has applied to the governor of Michigan for the extradition of John Franklin, who escaped from the St. Cloud reformatory July 23, 1900. Franklin is just finishing a sentence at the Ionia prison, and when he comes out will be met by State Agent Whittier and escorted back to Minnesota.

He will probably be transferred to Stillwater.

Franklint was sentenced from Wrigh county, Dec. 10, 1899, for grand larceny in the second degree.

NURSES STRIKE

Soothers of the Sick Want Better Pay and Better Hours.

Winnipeg, Man., July 29.—The nurses of Fort Boniface hospital went out on strike to-day for shorter hours and better pay. The work is being attended to by the sisters of mercy from the convent. The directors are meeting this afternoon to consider the situation

WHY HAVE A COURT?

A Chance for the City to Save Some Money.

POLICE ARE FIXING BAIL NOW

It May Be to Their Credit, However, That They Have Acted Through Ignorance.

In municipal court circles it is being remarked that the officials at the Central police station have recently been usurping the functions of the court, though in extenuation it is pleaded that the officers in question violated the law through ignorance. Last evening Arthur MacDougall was arrested and taken to the Cenaral station, where he was charged with breaking into a freight car owned by the Omaha railway. At the Central station MacDougall was permitted to put up $25 bail and was turned loose with instructions to appear at court this morning.

The first knowledge of the case that came to the court was when MacDougall appeared before Judge Dickinson this morning and informed his honor that he was present to plead. The judge examined the tab and found no charge. After receiving this information MacDougall asked that the court return his $25, but the judge told him he had better seek for it where he left it last evening.

Explicit Orders Violated.

There was another similar case at the Central station Thursday evening. On the morning of that day a well-known crook was up in the municipal court and was sent back to jail while the court looked into the case. Explicit instructions were given that he was not to be permitted bail. Sergeant Dudley, in charge of the municipal court police detail, made a special note of the court's instructions and the prisoner was turned over to the officers at Central station. But notwithstanding the explicit order the man was permitted to furnish bail and was turned loose after depositing $25 with the jailor.

Cases of this kind have been so frequent of late that the municipal court is seriously considering how they can be stopped. Under the law there is no possible justification for such releases. The judges furnish the list of offenses for which persons arrested during the night can give bail and be allowed to go on condition that they will appear in court at the next session, but the offenses in these instances had no such provision by which the jailor can justify himself.

The excuse given by the police department is that the regular officers at the Central station are away on vacation and a new man has been placed in charge for the time being.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

Positions Which Require Technical Training to Be Filled.

Examinations for various positions in the classified civil service will be conducted in Minneapolis and other cities having a free delivery postal service, on Sept. 3. One examination will be for a lithographic map engraver for the geological survey. This position will pay from $2.50 to $3 per day. Another will be for the position of disciplinarian at the Indian school at Grand Junction, Col., which pays a salary of $720 per annum. An examination in mathematics, including geometry, trigonometry and logarithms will be conducted at the same time for applicants for the positions as computers who are paid $1,000 per year.

The civil service commission also desires a register of instrument makers. They will be needd in the coast and geodetic survey and will be paid $1,000 per year. No examination will be required, however.

ANOTHER BREWERY

The Imperial Company Will Brew Ale, Stout, Etc., Here.

The manufacture of ale, stout and kindred beverages in Minneapolis will be the purpose of the Imperial company, limited, which filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state today. The incorporators are Harry A. Hunter, Andrew E. Johnson, Douglas Mackaye and Andrew T. R. Blackwood.

The company is capitalized at $100,000, and has plenty of financial backing to insure a successful career. Plans are not yet matured, but it is likely that for the present quarters will be leased for manufacturing purposes and the business will be begun in a short time.

PROFITABLE PLAYING

Not the Races, but Fiddles and Pianos at Private Parties.

London, July 29.—Never before have musicians and operatic stars received such large sums for performing in private houses in London as they have done this season. Kubelik, the youthful violinist, is easily the lion of the lot. He never played at a private concert for less than 120 guineas, and generally got 200, and there was scarcely an evening that he was not found at the house of some millionaire. One well known woman gave a Kubelik party each week and, not satisfied with paying the maximum sum for his services, gave the virtuoso a Stradivarious worth £1,500. Mme. Melba's London agent asserts that she has received 500 guineas twice for appearing at private parties, which works out at about 125 guineas per song. Paderewiski got 1,000 guineas for two performances in houses on Carlton House Terrace. In many cases these large sums are paid by Americans.

SPOILED A PRIZE TOMATO

A Minnetonka Rabbit Has a Price Upon His Head.

An incinsiderate rabbit deprived C. H. Rowe of a state fair premium yesterday. Mr. Rowe resides at Solberg's Point, Lake Minnetonka, and for the past five weeks has been carefully nursing a record breaking tomato. The plant was set out May 12 and the blossom, from which the big tomato developed, opened five weeks ago. When Mr. Bunny took his nip at the fruit it measures seventeen inches in circumference and weighed nearly three pounds.

Inasmuch as it was still very green, the chances are that the tomato would have had a waist measure of nearly two feet by the time it began to blush. Mr. Rowe's garden seems to be peculiarly suited to tomatoes as two years ago it produced specimens which took blue ribbons at the state fair.

DROWNED AT WHITE BEAR.

Arthur Dungel, 17-year-old son of Joseph Dungel, 121 E Isabel street, St. Paul, was drowned yesterday while bathing in White Bear lake.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF COFFEE AT ONCE.

A dozen curious-looking sacks, each containing about two pounds of green coffee grown upon the Chama plantation, in Guatemala, reached Philadelphia several months ago, and after the berries were properly roasted, the sacks were presented to members of the Union League by an officer of the Chama company. The demand for more of these sacks induced the obliging official to send to the plantation for 100 of them. Through some misunderstanding, 100 regulation sacks, each containing over 100 pounds of green coffee, arrived the other day, and the draymen insisted upon unloading them at the residence of the club man, who was forced to have them piled up on his lawn until he could get them hauled away to a coffee roaster's establishment.—Philadelphia Record.

Nell—You surely don't think Jenkins' wife pretty.

Belle—Certainly not.

"But you told May Sowers she was just lovely."

"That was because May was an old flame of Jenkins'."

A COLORADO RECORD

Made by the Famous Geyser Silver Mine.

WORK IS NOW TO BE RESUMED

The Formation Is One in Which Practical Geologists Say Rich Ore Occurs.

Geologists and the mining world in general are deeply interested in the report that the famous Geyser silver mines at Silver Cliff, Col., is to be reopened. The prediction is made by mining men of experience and standing that the Geyser will become one of the richest silver producers in the world.

The Geyser mine is regarded by geologists and mining experts as one of the most remarkable discoveries from a scientific standpoint in the history of mining. The first discovery showed rich local deposits of nearly pure silver on or close to the surface from which $2,000,000 of silver values were marketed. After mining to the depth of 150 feet, no values were shown excepting those near the surface.

The remarkable nature of the deposits attracted the attention of several eminent geologists among them Professor W. O. Crosby, of the Massachusetts School of Technology. After thorough investigation he maintained that when the primary rock was reached, permanent ore values would be obtained. The sinking of the shaft resulted in the discovery of ore values in considerable quantities at various depths which made it clear that the ore in the Geyser mine was formed in accordance with what is known as the ascension theory; that is mineralizing liquids or gases coming from below, depositing their gases as they ascend. These liquids or gases could have no exit except through a fissure vein or chimney. The peculiar formation of ore at various depths does away with the chimney theory, and geologists are certain that when the fissure vein in the primary rock is explored, large ore bodies of great richness will be developed.

John H. Ladd, the New York financier who is in the city and who recently obtained control of the Geyser, is preparing to reopen it. The former owners of the mine lacked capital to complete the work after sinking the shaft to a depth of 2,600 feet and encountering the primary rock. Experts say that had they continued work another sixty days they would have been in the midst of large ore bodies which would have made the mine an unqualified success. Instead of going straight for the primary rock, they followed the local mineral formations right and left at various jdepths which work in the end absorbed all their funds. Mr. Ladd has associated with him capitalists of long experience in mining, among them George E. Ross-Lewin, vice president of the First National Bank of Denver, who will be one of the directors of the new company.

The Geyser is the largest mine in Colorado. The equipment is perfect with boilers, engines, compressors, drills, pumps, and all attachments valued at $250,000. The shaft is finely constructed and capable of use for many years to come. Everything is in perfect order and the mine can be put in operation in a short time. Mr. Ladd proposes to sink the shaft another 200 feet at which depth he is confident he will be in rich ore. The Geyser has already produced the richest ore ever taken from a silver mine, running as high as 25,000 ounces to the ton.

A MEAN REVENGE

A well-dressed young man was sitting in a carette trying to win a glance of approval from a patrician maiden who sat opposite. In climbed an elderly Frenchman bearing a "jag"—not enough to bother him, but just enough to bother others. He carried in his hand a copy of a magazine containing an installment of Captain Dreyfus' heartrending story, "Five Years of My Life," and he was just bursting to talk about it. He had hardly settled in his seat when he leaned forward impressively and, placing a hand upon the knee of the young man, exclaimed:

"Ah, zat Devil's Island! Terrible, was it not?"

The patrician maiden, observing the familiar action, thought the men must be acquainted, and, with tip-tilted nose, looked scornfully at the young man and his boozy friend. This made the young man angry. He was weary of the whole Dreyfus episode, anyway, and he determined on revenge. Gazing stolidly into the eyes of the Frenchman, he replied:

"What's the matter with the place? Cold climate?"

"No! No!" exclaimed the Frenchman in surprise. "It has the heat—the awful heat all the year! It almost burst his brain!"

"Why didn't he come away then?"

"How could he come away?"

"Doing time, was he? How many years did he get?"

"How many years?" almost shrieked the Frenchman, now thoroughly excited. "It was for all his life!"

"So bad as that, eh? What did he do?"

"What did he do?" and the Frenchman's eyes rolled in his head. "Have you not learn that he did nothing—nothing—nothing at all? He iss martyr of France!" and his voice rose even above the clatter of the pavement.

"Who is this you are talking about?" asked the young man, coldly.

"Dreyfus! Dreyfus, of course!" yelled the Frenchman.

"Who is Dreyfus?"

"What! You know not Dreyfus?"

"Never heard of him in all my life. Tell me about him," said the young man without the quiver of an eyelid.

But this was too much for the Frenchman. "Mon Dieu!" he muttered. "It iss incredible. This man is sacre nincompoop. He know nothings at all, and I have passed my corner talking to a zero. Let me out, driver, let me out!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Cheerful Brother.

Springtime finds me happy, summer makes me sing;
Falltime is so glorious, I hear the joybells ring!
Winter—I jest love it, with fires blazin' free;
Every blessed season is packed with sweets fer me!

Great old world, I tell you; don't care what they say,
With the frosts of winter, with the flowers of May.
Ain't it doin' splendid? Any one can see
Every cup is brimmin' with joy fer you an' me!

Great old world in darkness—great old world in day;
Reap its happy harvests, walk its happy way!
Lots more light than shadow—light a-fallin' free,
An' all the bloom an' beauty an' light fer you and me!

—Frank L. Stanton.

THE WRONG LITTLE PIGS.

The New Age tells the following yarn on an Augusta bachelor who had occasion to go to Boston on business. He went on the night Pullman, and took a berth. Just across the way was a handsome little woman and her 3-year-old boy. Just before arriving in Boston, early in the morning, the two were laughing and playing together, and the good-natured bachleor smiled to himself as he rose to dress. Suddenly a very small foot peeped out from the curtains of the opposite berth. With a twinkle in his eye the bachelor grabbed the plump toe and began:

"This little pig went to market, this little——"

"That is my foot, sir,' 'said the indignant voice of a woman.

The silence which followed could be heard above the roar of the train.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

IT TAKES TIME.

"Your wife," we said to the husband of the great authoress, "is the woman of the hour."

"Indeed she is," he responded, with a tinge of sadness in his voice; "she is the woman of the hour and a half when she is dressing for the theater."—Baltimore American.

LEVEES AT AN END

Handshakers Can No Longer See the Younger Brothers.

VAN SANT PUT HIS FOOT DOWN

The Receptions Had Already Been Stopped by the Prisoners' Voluntary Absence.

The Younger brothers will no longer be "at home" to callers. The receptions at the office of the Peterson Granite company in St. Paul have been discontinued for good.

Warden Wolfer came over from Stillwater this morning and called upon Mr. Peterson. Peterson promised that in the future there will be no receptions, and that the brothers would be kept out of sight. It is probable they will go to the Peterson branch factory in Stillwater.

The morbidly curious may as well stay away.

Warden Wolfer called later on Governor Van Sant and assured him that the notoriety would absolutely cease. The governor was stirred up over the matter, and sent to Stillwater for Wolfer. The governor was determined that the receptions must stop.

Later, Cole Younger came to the capitol and with Warden Wolfer and State Agent Whittier paid Attorney General Douglas a visit.

To the credit of the brothers, it should be said that they had already stopped the receptions. Jim Younger has kept away from the first. Yesterday Cole skipped the reception hour, and declared that he would see no more callers. The whole thing was very repugnant to them both.

GOING TO STILLWATER

Younger Brothers Will Be Withdrawn From St. Paul.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, July 29.—C. N. Peterson, of the Peterson Granite Works of St. Paul, while in the city this morning, said that Cole and James Younger were to be transferred to his branch works in Stillwater owing to the fact of the attention given them in St. Paul. He thinks that in this way they will attract less attention and be just as valuable. They will be kept here until ready to go out on the road.

Dr. Paul Burton, of Minneapolis, has been selected as resident physician at the prison. He will be here Aug. 1 to succeed Dr. Withrow.

The remains of Dr. E. H. Hefflin, of Minneapolis, who died yesterday at the prison will be sent to Austin, Minn., for interment.

Steamer Clyde arrived in port this morning with a tow of logs for William Kaiser. She will leave to-night for Gutenberg and Muscatine with a tow.

Twine orders are falling off and the capacity of the prison factory will be reduced for a time.

The Ellsworth, Wis., baseball team will play the Stillwater team to-morrow.

BUMPED HEADS WITH JEFF

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is among the recent arrivals at the Columbia, has before visited Portland. She spent the summer here with her husband in 1859, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis are remembered by a number of the older residents of the town. One well known Portland business man told the other day of his encounter with Mr. Davis at the store of Lowell & Senter. He said: "Lowell & Senter's jewelry store was a great meeting place in those days. Nearly everybody who lived here and all the visitors to the city were in the habit of dropping into the store once a day at least. At that time, there was a great curiosity in the store. It was a piece of glass on which was written the Lord's prayer in letters so small that the head of a pin would cover them. When the glass was put under a microscope, however, you could read the words readily enough. One day during that summer of 1859, Mr. Davis came into the store and asked to see the writing on the piece of glass. The proprietors were out at their dinners, but I knew where the glass was kept and offered to show it to the distinguished visitor. I had placed it under the microscope and was bending over, adjusting the instrument, when Mr. Davis also stooped to look at it. Then we straightened up at the same moment, as people will sometimes, and our heads came together with a crack that I recall to this day. I staggered back and clapped both hands to my head, while the southern visitor apologized, declaring that it was all due to his own carelessness and expressing his regret at the accident. I was a green country boy, and did not know enough to say anything in reply, so I just stood there with both hands holding my head, while the gentleman from Mississippi told me that he alone was to blame.

"I recall Mr. Davis very distinctly as he appeared that summer. He spent much time walking about the town and he always carried a cane, holding it with the end up as if it was a sword. He was spare and straight and wore spectacles. Mrs. Davis was often with him in his walks about the city."—Portland (Me.) Sunday Times.

WHAT TO DO WITH HAWAII.

It is again proposed to make Hawaii a part of the state of California, though for what especial advantage, either for California or for the Hawaiians, is not wholly clear. The time is hardly ripe for the admission of the islands to the rights and privileges of statehood, and it is not likely that the citizens of California will relish the acquisition of so much raw material at once as the annexation of the new territory would bring into fraternal relations with them. For the present matters are better as they are, and should be allowed to remain so until the state of Hawaii is ready to be proclaimed. California is rich enough and big enough, and intrinsically great enough, to get along without any such questionable enlargement of her territory or sphere of influence; and Hawaii is entitled to the hope of realization which her natural resources and peculiar strategic value so richly promise.—Harper's Weekly.

OUR NEED OF BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

We may learn in time that a city cannot afford ugly architecture any more than it can afford unsanitary conditions or inadequate transit facilities. It is not wise to underestimate the influence of material surroundings on our lives. Who has not felt the depressing effect of a mean and sordid environment, or the thrill of delight experienced on entering a noble building or standing amid the artistic splendors of a scene like that of the "White City" at Chicago in 1893? Architectural beauty is one of the chief sources of the popularity and prosperity of such cities as Paris, Berlin, Venice and Vienna; it is worth millions to them, as their citizens and rulers are well aware. Monuments and fountains, esplanades and embankments and arcades are there looked upon as a sound investment of the public funds. The experience of the Chicago and Omaha expositions proves that the same thing is true in this country. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of their visitors found their keenest pleasure and most vivid impressions to have come from the contemplation of the magnificent architecture of these fairs; is was this which drew and fascinated the crowds, far more than what was to be seen within the buildings.—Harper's Weekly.

TWO WILDCATS AND A GIRL IN A SCRAP.

Miss Mary Sumler, a pretty Bell county (Ky.) girl, had a thrilling fight for her life on Taggart's creeek this morning. While riding through a narrow part of the road, a wildcat dropped from an overhanging tree, knocking her from her horse. Its mate joined in the fight, and there was a terrible struggle until the girl's screams brought assistance from a farmhouse. Her right side, arm and shoulder were horribly lacerated. It is thought that she will survive, although very weak from loss of blood.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

OAK ST. FOLK AROUSED

THEY WANT CAR LINE EXTENDED

Street Railway Company Hasn't Complied With Order of the City Council.

The city council last November ordered that the Oak street car line be extended to Fulton street, three blocks beyond Washington avenue. The street car company hasn't done a stroke of work to comply with the order yet and the residents are pressing their aldermen to put the screws on. The aldermen are quite powerless in the matter at present, however, as the company is given one year to complete the extensions ordered.

It is said, though, that the company has no intention of doing anything this season with this extension. On the contrary, the railway officials even desire to abandon that part of the track located on Oak street and run their cars only as far as the engine-house. This proposition was presented to the board of directors of the Southeast Minneapolis Improvement association at a recent meeting and indignantly rejected. The directors then on their own part presented a list of demands on the company as follows: First—The immediate extension of the Oak street line as ordered. Second—That the grade crossing at Oak street be left undisturbed. Third—That the company give a better service on the present line.

They say that since the opening of the new East Side high school there is greater need than ever for a good service on the Oak street line.

MARYLAND'S NEW INDUSTRY

Secretary Badenhoop of the state bureau of immigration gives some additional facts relative to the large tract of land in southern Maryland to be occupied and improved by a new industry, reference to which was made in the Sun of Saturday.

Horace A. Field, who has already an Angora goat farm of 500 acres in northern Pennsylvania, after having read a newspaper article about the Maryland state bureau of immigration, about six months ago wrote a letter to Mr. Badenhoop asking for information as to price of lands, climate, etc., of this state, and also to connect him with some real estate agents in this city. These requests were cheerfully complied with, of course, and, seeing the many natural advantages Maryland has to offer, Mr. Field could not resist the desire of selecting this state for the purpose of raising and marketing on a large scale his Angora goats.

Consequently he succeeded in organizing a stock company, with James Sharp as president, George F. Thompson as secretary and himself as vice president and general superintendent, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey as the National Angora Goat and Cattle company, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Through Messrs. Kennard & Co., of this city, the company secured a tract of 1,569 acres in Prince George's and Charles counties, and Mr. Field is now abroad purchasing 4,000 head of Angora goats, which the company contemplates to have shipped here as soon as arrangements are completed.

The Angora goat was first imported into the United States in 1849 by Dr. James B. Davis of Columbia, S. C., to whom nine of the choicest specimens were presented by the sultan of Turkey as a token of appreciation for Dr. Davis, who supervised the first experiments in the culture of cotton in Turkey.

The ease with which they are kept, living as they do on weeds, briers, browse and other coarse herbage, fits them for many portions of the country where sheep cannot be sustained to advantage, while their ability to defend themselves against dogs constitutes a value peculiar to this race. They are free from all diseases to which sheep are liable, are hardy and prolific, and experience has proved that they readily adapt themselves to all portions of the United States. It is estimated that there are at present about 400,000 Angora goats in this country.

For clearing out thickets and undergrowth of all kinds there is nothing better than these goats. Their pasture will soon look as clear as a cleaned-up picnic ground as high as they can reach when standing on their hind legs.

The most important product of the Angora is the long, silky, wavy fleece, used either pure or in connection with wool, silk, linen or "calton," in a variety of fabrics for house furnishings and ladies' goods.—Baltimore Sun.

THE POPE'S NOBLE GUARD

To-day is what may really be called a great day at the vatican, as the papal noble guard, the most important of the military bodies of the vatican, is celebrating the centennial of its foundation. Much has been said about these young aristocrats, and many jokes have been cracked at their expense, but the fact remains that they are an important ornamental element in all the papal functions and are unique as the bodyguard of the pope. Their predecessors were a body of men constituted as a papal guard in 1484, in the time of Innocent VIII. They were, however, disbanded in 1798, when Pius VI. was carried off to France, whence he never returned. In 1801 an agitation was started in Rome among the aristocracy not to leave their temporal sovereign longer without a guard, which ended in an address to Pius VII., offering their services gratuitously if he would give his consent to the formation of the new corps, to which he replied by a dispatch, through his secretary of state, dated May 11, 1801, which may be called their act of foundation, and which established that they were to be sixty-two individuals, men and officers. The pope also accorded the new corps the important privilege of carrying the red zucchetta to those cardinals who cannot be present in Rome for the ceremony of their creation. For many years there was a double commandership, which was hereditary to the Barberini and Altieri families, but, the latter failing, it remained in the hands of the former until the Barberini also were without a prince old enough for such a function, when it was conferred on the house of Rospigliosi, with whom it still remains.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE CHARM WORKED

A young housewife recently complained to a friend that, being compelled to live in an old house, she was much annoyed with cockroaches. Said she: "I have used all sorts of patent insect-killing things, and have tried borax, but I am quite discouraged." The friends remarked: "You wouldn't be willing to try a charm, I suppose?" "I don't believe in them, of course," replied she, "but I've reached the point where I'm willing to try anything." "Well, then," said the friend, "catch one roach and put it, together with a penny, into a small pasteboard box. Tie it up neatly and throw it upon the pavement. Whoever picks it up will get all your roaches." The young housewife smiled, but for the joke of the thing tried the experiment. She inclosed a roach and a penny in a box, according to instructions, wrapped and tied it attractively with pink paper and string, and contrived to drop it on the pavement. A prim young man came along, glanced covertly around, picked up the box and strode off. That was three weeks ago, and the young housewife hasn't set eyes on a roach since. In the midst of her rejoicing she compassionates the household of the prim young man, where, presumably, the pests have betaken themselves.—Philadelphia Record.

Old Love.

Old love is best,
Tho' pale with love's disdain
Old love is best,
Tho' mixed of pride and pain.
Bid no new guest!
Old love is loveliest.

Old love is best,
Tho' new love promises more,
Old love is best,
Tho' flouted o'er and o'er,
Go back and rest!
Old love is tenderest.

—Post Wheeler.

THE COUNTY'S HEALTH

LOOKED AFTER BY A BOARD

Step Taken to Reduce Expenses Which Were Too Heavy Under Old System.

The law which throws upon the county the expense of caring for those suffering with contageous diseases promises to imposes a heavy burden upon the Hennepin county board. This became apparent from the number of bills received and at the last meeting of the board a county board of health was appointed consisting of Dr. Kistler, the county physician; Fred E. Barney and Andrew J. Smith. Under Dr. Kistler's direction arrangements will be made with the city whereby smallpox patients may be cared for at the quarantine hospital at St. Louis Park and patients with other diseases at the city hospital at $1 per day. This will obviate the necessity of keeping guards over quarantined houses and eliminate other expenses in caring for patients in their homes. Dr. Kistler will care for county cases for the rest of the year for $150. The appointment of a county board is the result of a suggestion by Dr. Bracken of the state board, who delegates the necessary powers to the Hennepin board. The state board will now send out a circular to all residents of the county notifying them that all cases of a contagious nature must be reported immediately to the county board of health.

FOR BRITISH IMMORTALS

Royal Society May Create an Academy of Letters.

London Letter.

The Royal society, that most ancient and conservative scientific body, is seriously considering the creation of an English Academy of Letters similar to that of the French Immortals. The matter was carefully debated at a private meeting of the society this week, where opinions seemed pretty evenly divided. The movement was started a few weeks ago, the immediate cause being the fact that the nonexistence of a literary department of the society prevented its proposed affiliation with similar societies on the continent and the formation of an international association.

It was argued by the promoters of the scheme that it was high time that England created an authorized body of literary men, which would be spontaneously recognized as mentors and which in a sense would be a court of the highest appeal in all matters of languages. It was urged that there were no official guardians of English pure and undefiled, and that the creation of such a section of the Royal society was an eminently fitting solution of the difficulty.

The point naturally rose that the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon community would not be represented in such a council. It appeared shortly that this was one of the motives of certain of the projectors for making the board strictly English or British. In fact, it has been distinctly hinted, against the danger of American innovations, that the British Immortals should stand as an unyielding bulwark of the language.

HID $113,000 IN HIS SAFE

Then Left His Home and Its "Contents" to His Wife.

New York Sun.

John Fenton, who died on Sept. 26, 1899, was supposed to be in moderate circumstances, but he left a little old safe in his home whose contents surprised persons interested in the estate. Whether in giving his second wife, Ellen, his home and its contents he meant to include what was in the safe, was the important point raised in a suit before Justice Chester, of the supreme court, for construction of his will and two codicils.

The will had been made before the second marriage of the testator, but he executed two codicils within a few days of his death. None of the testamentary papers gave any idea of his wealth.

In the little safe were savings bank account books showing thirty accounts in his name aggregating $80,000, and another bank account of $10,000. Within the safe were also $2,704 in cash, mortgages for $20,000 and a $1,000 government bond. All of these moneys and mortgages were claimed by the widow, Ellen M. Fenton, under the provision of a codicil which gave her his home, "furniture and contents."

After making a number of bequests the will provided that the residue of his estate should be held in trust during the lives of his neice, Julia Ahern, and his nephew, Michael Ahern, and that meanwhile the income was to be paid to the testator's sister-in-law, Besty Fenton, of Tenniscort, County Waterford, Ireland, and his sister, Mrs. Terence Ahern, of Lismore, in the same county. The remainder was to go to his nephew, Patrick Ahern. The will was executed in 1897. He remarried in 1898.

Mrs. Fenton urged that her husband had purposely accumulated his money and evidences of ownership of other funds in the safe, knowing that under his will she was to get the "contents" of the house.

TRAVELING IN PRIVATE CARS

Private railway cars have always been associated in the popular mind with great wealth, says the World's Work, but a plan has been developed which makes it possible for even a vaudeville actor or a business man in ordinary circumstances, or anybody else reasonably well-to-do, who wishes to make a display or to enjoy the luxury of travel, to own a private car built according to his own specifications. A car-refitting company in New York city buys old Pullman coaches, tears the inside furnishings out, and refits them according to the wishes of its customers. Whatever kind of private car a man may wish he may order—parlors, handsomely carpeted, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, sleeping compartments, smoking-rooms—all with equipment more or less perfect according to the price. And cars are refitted in this way and sold for prices varying from $1,500 to $15,000.

Very handsome and serviceable cars have been built from the old "castaways," and the man of modern means can travel privately and comfortably in a home of his own. It is an interesting evidence of American manufacturing thrift and of the growth of wealth.

THE NEW TARIFF POLICY

Unusual significance will attach to the filling of the vacancy of chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in the United States senate, caused by the death of Cuchman K. Davis of Minnesota, because on the tariff policy of the republican party, which promises to be the most interesting phase of the political procedure of the next session of congress. The first name on the list is that of Senator Frye of Maine; the second of Senator Cullom of Illinois; and the third, of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Senator Lodge is said to be ambitious to secure the chairmanship, while Mr. Frye is understood not to wish it. The question, therefore, would be between the Massachusetts senator and Mr. Cullom. The importance of the choice rests in the fact that Mr. Lodge has been one of the most earnest opponents of the reciprocity policy, while Mr. Cullom has become convinced that the commercial interests of the United States demand the ratification of such treaties. A sentiment is rapidly growing, among those actively engaged in industrial pursuits, that the time is at hand when the republican party must submit to an attack upon the protective policy. Senator Cullom declares that at least a modification of the policy is necessary, for the United States to hold the position of commercial supremacy into which it has leaped. Senator Lodge thinks otherwise. At any rate, this question will form one of the most interesting and important debates of many years, and its outcome next winter will have a vital effect in trade circles.—Success for August.

A GOOD ENOUGH WAY FOR HIM.

"I wouldn't cry like that, my little man." "Well, you can cry any way you want to; this is my way."—Brooklyn Life.

JAPAN'S CAMPHOR

It Comes From Formosa—Two Reasons for Its High Price.

New York Sun.

The large island of Formosa, off the east coast of China, fell to Japan a few years ago as one of the prizes of war. The tree-clad mountains of the east contain the largest camphor forests in the world. Most of the camphor kept in our drug stores comes from Formosa. Japan now produces only about 300,000 pounds a year; the yield in China never exceeded 220,000 pounds a year; but 7,000,000 pounds of camphor were taken from the forests of Formosa in 1895 and in the past four years the annual yield has averaged over 6,000,000 pounds. Formosa controls the camphor market of the world and will probably always be the great source of this valuable gum. For some time past the purchasers of camphor have been compelled to pay more for it than formerly. The two principal reasons for the increase in price will be mentioned here; one of them is specially interesting, for it illustrates the difficulties and dangers that environs the camphor industry.

The mountains of East Formosa are inhabited by savage tribes, who are the bane of the island. Explorers have not dared to venture into some parts of these mountains which are still among the least known portions of the world. The savages are full of cunning and treachery.

The men who collect most of the camphor of the world have to work among these treacherous devils. They are sent up into the mountains, pitch their camps in the camphor forests and depend upon their guns and their vigilance to protect themselves from savage enemies.

Though armed guards stand over the men while they are felling the trees and extracting the gum, they may be attacked at any moment unless the savages consider the force before them to be too strong for them to overcome. The work of getting the camphor down into the plains is even more dangerous than collecting it. The paths are narrow and the carriers, walking in long single file, can present no strong front to the natives concealed along the way.

When the Japanese became fairly settled in the island last year they determined to put an end, if possible, to the dangers that beset the camphor industry. As a preliminary step they detailed 1,500 soldiers to guard the camphor camps and convoy the parties that carry gum out of the forests. In these camphor camps, scattered north and south among the mountains for a distance of 140 miles, the men are working to-day, guarded by a part of the Japanese army. Thus war and industry are curiously combined in the island of Formosa. The Japanese government proposes to use any force that may be required to place the great camphor business on a safe basis; but the cost of protecting the camphor gatherers is added to the cost of the commodity.

This is the principal reason why the price of camphor has advanced. There is another reason for it, also, and it may be said that the price is likely to continue at a good figure. Japan, like France and Spain, is desirous to obtain a monopoly in one or more commodities that will bring a large revenue into the government treasury.

Anyone may collect camphor to-day who can secure a permit to do so and permits are not difficult to obtain. But not a pound of the product can be sold to anyone but the government, which fixes the price to be paid. The price is said to fully compensate the collectors; but a limitation upon the amount of the product will prevent too many collectors from crowding into the field. The government names the maximum amount to be produced, and will not buy a pound in excess of the limit. It was said a while ago that the amount to be produced this year would not exceed 40,000 piculs (5,320,000 pounds).

The world will profit at least by the efforts of Japan to preserve an industry which, a few years ago, seemed threatened with ultimate extinction. It is necessaryt to kill the tree in order to get the gum. Contrary to all previous practice a tree is now planted for every one that is killed. Japan requires this to be done, and, moreover, is establishing plantations of camphor trees so that Formosa, it is expected will in a few years yield both wild and cultivated camphor.

IT WOULD PAY SOME ONE.

The Washington Star.

"There is no doubt that this scheme will pay," said the promoter.

"Yes," answered the purchaser of stock, "I suppose so. But who is to get the money?"

NOT MENTIONED.

New York Marine Journal.

"I noticed," said one of the mermaids, "that there is a heated controversy in the navy department as to who wrote the order to Dewey to proceed to Manila and destroy the Spanish fleet."

"Just so," replied Neptune dryly. "Of course, the fact that Dewey went to Manila and destroyed the fleet is a little thing of secondary importance."

And Neptune, by the way of giving further ex-pression to his views, kicked a dogfish in the ribs until he ki-kied.

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