

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local; published every Friday, sent postage paid, to any address, for one year \$3; six months, \$1; three months, 75 cents.

The Weekly Tribune is the oldest paper in North Dakota and the aim is made to make it a perfect encyclopedia of Dakota affairs.

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CONGRESSMAN FORAN'S land mortgage bill is attracting considerable attention as a novel, and possibly a wholesome way in which to dispose of the public lands.

The bill provides for an immediate appropriation of \$35,000,000, which is to be loaned out in sums of \$500 to settlers on the public domain, and repaid by them to the government in the course of seven years, with interest at 3 per cent annually, the \$500 to be expended in improvements upon the land and nothing else.

No settler can borrow this sum of the government unless he produces a certificate from the judge of a court of record, in the vicinity of his home before going to the west, that his personal and real estate do not exceed \$800 in value.

As fast as settlers shall pay back to the government the money which they borrow, it is to go into a fund to be loaned again in the same way.

In case of default the United States district attorney is to foreclose upon the settler, and throw his land open to entry by some one else.

If at the end of the term of the loan he has paid his debt, the entryman receives a patent for his land. This bill would prevent a great deal of fraud unless new schemes for stealing from the government were devised after it was passed.

It would require the settler to stay upon his land. It would remove the excuse that he must pre-empt one claim in order to sell it, to get money enough to go upon another which is to be his homestead.

It would reduce probably by one-half the amount of land required annually for the number of settlers who go west from the eastern states. It would enable those who are now without means to settle upon wild land in the new country, to go there and make their homes safely and conveniently.

There are few men of able bodies, with not too large families, and ordinary intelligence and ambition, who can not, with 160 acres of land and \$500, provide themselves with a good home and become thrifty, capable farmers and citizens.

Before the Foran bill is dismissed, as a wild eulogium suggestion, it should be very thoroughly examined, for it possesses many features of good, sound philanthropy.

The county commissioners of Barnes county recently paid out over \$5,000 to holders of tax certificates, giving as an excuse the decision in the Traill county case.

The action of the board is severely criticised by the citizens generally, and it is pretty strongly hinted that corruption, more than ignorance, is the cause of this transaction. A special dispatch dated Saturday says:

A mass indignation meeting of the citizens of Barnes county was held at the courthouse this forenoon, to take action in the matter of county finances in general, and particularly in the matter of the county commissioners refunding money paid the county for tax deeds and tax certificates to Messrs. J. W. Scott and J. C. Evans.

About 500 citizens were in attendance, and the county commissioners were vigorously denounced. Resolutions were adopted asking four of the five county commissioners to resign, and in their failure to do so, suits for their impeachment were demanded at once.

An appeal from their action was ordered to be taken within the twenty days statutory limitation in order to determine the legality of the warrants issued. The people are determined that the propriety of the county demands a check on the systematic raids upon the treasury.

In this connection it may be proper to add that Charley Richardson, of the Times, who does not seem to have been half supported during the past two years, has been about right in his conclusions, after all. He has persistently denounced the county government during the past two years, and had he been sustained by the people the county would doubtless have been many thousand dollars better off.

The New York Nation, without prejudice, speaking of the Dakota question says: "The movement for the division of the present territory and the admission of the lower half as a state, is the most anomalous and unjustifiable performance in the history of the formation of states. In all previous cases a majority of the people of a territory have declared by popular vote in favor of the erection of the territory into a state. In this instance a scheme is pressed for the division of a territory and the admission of half of it without the submission to the people of the fundamental question, whether they favor a division.

The ambitious office seekers of southern Dakota who are pushing this project, claim that a majority of the people in the territory endorse their plan, but they have always

opposed anything looking toward a positive expression of the popular will in the only way recognized under our system of government, by a vote of all the people. All other considerations aside, the pending measure ought to be defeated because there is no evidence that a majority of the Dakota people favor it; and until such evidence is presented by a clear expression of opinion at the polls, it would be a violation of the principles of popular government for congress to assume to interpret their will."

The Washington Daily Critic has the following leading editorial on the Dakota question before congress:

The bill which Mr. Harrison engineered so successfully through the republican senate for the admission of South Dakota as a state, is foreordained to defeat in the democratic house, if party lines are drawn as closely on the measure at that end of the capitol as they were at the other. It is a costly question in its present shape, at least, it has resolved itself into such, and the proposed legislation will fall in consequence.

All legislation in regard to Dakota will fall at this session unless the two houses can be induced to compromise their difference through an enabling act applicable to the whole territory. The bill introduced by Mr. Frederick, of Iowa, suggests a fair and equitable way of settling the whole matter over the heads and irrespective of all factional influences or combinations to the contrary. It simply provides that at the next general election in November, delegates be chosen to form a constitutional convention, and that the members of the convention so elected shall meet in Bismarck on the first Tuesday of December next to frame such a form of government as may be deemed best to submit to the consideration of congress.

The acts of such a convention would be an expression of the popular will, against which there could be no reasonable clamor, and which ought to be conclusive. There would arise no necessity for long and partisan debate of the question thus presented, and the new state would be welcomed into the sisterhood without any preliminary quarrel over rights to admission. To an outsider, this seems to be the easiest and wisest solution of existing difficulties.

STOUX FALLS Press: President S. J. Conklin, of the Dakota Press association, has appointed E. W. Caldwell, of this paper, as delegate at large to attend and represent Dakota at the meeting of the International Editorial association, to be held in Cincinnati, the 23d, 24th and 25th of February. The gathering is for the purpose of devising methods for advancing the interests of the press, especially of the country press, of America, and making more efficient the state and provincial associations. Topics covering the whole of journalistic enterprise have been arranged for discussion, and it is intended that a speaker and one topic shall be provided from each commonwealth. At the close of the meeting there will be an excursion to Washington city. The Press is, of course, highly gratified that one of its publishers should have been chosen to represent the territory at large in such an important meeting, and it feels that it may promise that the duties of the position will not be slighted.

EX-GOVERNOR ORDWAY'S ghost appears to the Yankton Press and Dakotian in every move that does not happen to suit the fastidious tastes of the editor. The Press and Dakotian says: "The Springer bill is a measure concocted in the camp of the enemy, with the malignant Ordway as its chief sponsor. If such an insult is to be thrown in the teeth of Dakota, it is time for our people to organize their state under the provisions of the Sioux Falls constitution, and to say to congress, 'If this be revolution, make the most of it.' If Governor Ordway is one-half as powerful a man as his enemies give him credit for being, then congress may as well adjourn, for he will run things to suit himself, anyhow. The enemies of the ex-governor do him proud."

It now seems certain that the rulings made by Commissioner Sparks on April 3d last, so obnoxious to the settlers of the west, will shortly be revoked. The memorial drawn up by Hon. George S. Ingle, and signed by all Dakotians in Washington, as well as several prominent congressmen, is so convincing that the commissioner must see the error of his ruling and the hardships it would impose on the hundreds of honest settlers in order that one dishonest man may be punished. No doubt Mr. Sparks is honest in his endeavors to stop the imposition on the liberal land laws of the country, but the ruling in question was altogether too radical and unjust.

STOUX CITY is a fair sample of western push and enterprise. Scarcely a week passes that some new enterprise is not reported. Last week a 5 per cent tax was almost unanimously voted in aid of the Sioux City & Des Moines railroad project, and this week \$15,000 is being raised among the citizens, which insures the building of a \$200,000 hotel. You ask a resident of Sioux City what there is to build up the city, and he will tell you that "the way to build up a city is to build it up."

MANDAN people have been crying for division on the Missouri river, just to get rid of Bismarck. Several bills to divide on the river have been introduced in congress, but each of them leaves the river just below Bismarck and leaves the city in the west half. Mandan is in the position occupied by the fellow who had hold of the bear's tail and cried out, "somebody come and help me let go of this bear's tail."

THE Grand Forks Plaindealer claims to have a wonderful amount of patience, but it has all been exhausted on a couple of dentists who have done business with the paper during the past two or three

years without paying a cent. The Plaindealer says it has prepared a blacklist and hereafter its customers will have to "tote square" or take the consequences. The dentists in question are said to be dead beats on general principles and many business men endorse the Plaindealer in his effort to show up professionals in this line. It is one thing to owe and not be able to pay and quite another to owe and, being abundantly able, refuse to pay. The Plaindealer is after the latter class.

A MEMORIAL from members of congress and representative citizens was presented by George S. Engle, of Aberdeen, Dakota, some three weeks since, to Land Commissioner Sparks, setting forth the effect of his sweeping orders of April 3, 1885, suspending final action on certificates to patents of all lands in Dakota territory, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico and other states and territories. The matter is now pending before the department of the interior, and a decision is expected in a few days. It is claimed by the memorialists that the commissioner, in his endeavor to reach fraudulent parties by suspending final action upon all titles, the good with the bad, has thereby deprived the honest entryman of his property rights, and thrown his title into uncertainty for a long term of years, in order that a few, who have not complied with the law, may be properly dealt with. All land owners are thus deprived of any opportunity to obtain credit where no patents have been issued, and the whole country, they say, is put to a stand still.—Washington Critic.

In connection with the above the TRIBUNE has been advised by its Washington correspondent that the president has referred to the department of the interior a petition, signed by Hon. P. H. Kelly, Railroad Commissioner Griggs, and other representative democrats of the northwest, corroborating the memorial, thus setting at rest the charge that it is a party measure. Commissioner Sparks refused to pass upon his order, and Mr. Engle argued the case before Secretary Lamar, asking him to use his supervisory power to recall Sparks' order, and has been promised a decision in a few days.

THE educational bill, now before congress, to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools in the United States appropriates \$77,000,000, to be used among the states and territories pro rata to the percentage of illiteracy in each state. The bill appropriates \$7,000,000 the first year, \$10,000,000 the second year, \$15,000,000 the third year, \$13,000,000 the fourth year, and so on for eight years, diminishing \$2,000,000 each year. The census of 1880 is taken as a basis. Dakota then had but 135,177, and 4,821 who could not read or write. She will get, therefore, \$59,737.09 of the proposed appropriation. The percentage of illiteracy is the greatest in the southern states. In Georgia there are 520,416 who can not read or write, and she will be entitled to \$6,440,482.66. Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia come in next for over \$5,000,000 each.

DURING the war General Grant and General Hancock were great friends. Grant had a great deal of confidence in Hancock's nerve and fighting qualities, notwithstanding the reports of vanity which came to his ears from jealous military rivals. General Adam Badeau, Grant's confidant, relates the following incident:

At one moment in the battle of the Wilderness things looked very dark. Warren was driven back to the center, and a rush of stragglers came hurrying in toward Grant's headquarters with the news that Hancock was routed. Grant was seated on the ground whittling a stick; he simply turned his stick around and whittled the other end, and when it was reported that Hancock had been driven back, he said, grimly: "I don't believe it." In a few moments word came directly contrary to the earlier rumors. Instead of retreating, Hancock had rushed the enemy. Then Grant looked up and said with as much enthusiasm as I ever knew him to betray: "Hancock's a glorious soldier."

It is said that in New Jersey the law makes it obligatory upon the railroad companies to issue passes to the members and officers of the legislature, even down to the pages. This is decidedly as sensible as a law prohibiting members of a legislature from accepting passes.

SMITH D. FRY, the "John Smith" of several Dakota papers says he will have something to say about democratic appointments and confirmations. Fry has always posed as a republican. The egotism of Fry is only equalled by his lack of good sense.

THERE is such a total indifference on the question of division or admission of Dakota in Bismarck that it is likely no remonstrance would be made against the division on Fourth street, instead of a few miles east of the city as proposed in the division bill.

THE Yankton Herald hopes the Springer river division bill will pass, because it rides Yankton of both the Black Hills and Bismarck. Yankton ought not to kick about its associates. It is in as good company as they are.

A REPORT is going the rounds that Col. C. A. Lounsberry, with Colonel Burke, of the Jameson Capital, are arranging to start a weekly paper at Minneapolis in the interest of the Millers' association.

THE New York Sun and the World, both demand the removal of Attorney-General Garland as a natural sequel to President Cleveland's published ideas on civil service reform.

THE Grand Forks Herald, notwithstanding the impertinent remark of the Plaindealer, that "it never had a responsible editor," strikes right out from the

shoulder and pays the TRIBUNE the following compliment: "There is a journal published in Bismarck, the putative capital of Dakota, named the TRIBUNE, whose responsible editor is known to nobody, but whose utterances are supposed to represent the present mongrel territorial government, alternating between fulsome flattery of the republican governor one day, and the same sort of sickening sycophany to the democratic secretary and marshal upon other days. It is the recognized mouth piece of the capital, and hence its utterances are invested with an oracular liveliness, which might be taken as semi-official."

A GREAT deal of the fight would be taken out of the north if southern Dakota would consent to divide the name, substitute the seventh standard parallel for the forty-sixth, advocate division simply, and the admission of both Dakotas at the same and some future time. The north has rights that the south must respect.

AN EXCHANGE says fifty daily papers are taken at the white house. Wonder where the other forty-nine are published.

YANKTON fears another overflow of the Missouri river at that point in the spring. The wicked always feel insecure.

THINKS it a Good Scheme. EDITOR TRIBUNE: I most respectfully call your attention to the bill introduced in the house by Mr. Foran, of Ohio, to enable the intended settlers on the public domain to secure a loan of \$500, at 3 per cent, to be paid before he can receive his patent for the land. Now, I am of the opinion that this bill ought to receive the support of all broad-grained statesmen, and that the necessity of such a law is so obvious to everybody who is inclined to consider the difficulties of frontier life, and to take care of the homestead law by securing 160 acres of land, deserves the best attention of those who are elected to devise and frame laws that the country or times may require. This bill may seem a little too much at the first glance, but on studying it more carefully a calculation will show that the money can be repaid to the government in five years. There is no risk whatever in advancing the loan, for the land and all on it is mortgaged to the government. Now, suppose a homesteader is taken by a man without sufficient means to work it, but just enough to keep within the law, of what real value is that land to him? He can not produce any thing that will add to the wealth or taxes of the country, for we ought to consider that 160 acres of land properly worked would surely produce what will enable him to pay his mortgage that would add many millions to the wealth of the country, and all this extracted from the land, besides settling the country with a satisfied and prosperous people. It would also give a chance to the young people in the over crowded cities to get away from the many pitfalls that surround them, to breathe a purer atmosphere and become more independent citizens. This alone ought to secure the support of the thoughtful statesman, and it does not require a very penetrating eye to perceive the radical changes that are taking place in older countries, and I think it would be wise on the part of our statesmen to keep that matter in view, if such a movement should take place in this country, by forestalling it with laws that would reach out the helping hand to the industrious classes. It must be apparent to any observing statesman that this country contains a portion of all the revolutionary elements of the European countries, and it is not by closing our eyes to a possible danger that we can avoid it, but by introducing such a bill as Mr. Foran has introduced. I think that this bill ought to receive the hearty support of all the northwestern papers, and I trust you, Mr. Editor, will stand on it that matter. The people are the real bulwark of the country; forts and guns are of no avail without them. A. M.

THE CENTURY FOR 1885-86. The remarkable interest in the war papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial features published therein, the Century has given that magazine a regular circulation of more than 200,000 copies monthly. Among the features for the coming volume, which begins with the November number, are:

The war papers, by General Grant and others, will be continued (most of them illustrated) until the chief events of the civil war have been described by leading participants on both sides. General Grant's papers include descriptions of the battles of Chattanooga and the Wilderness. General McClellan will write of Antietam, General D. C. Buell of Shiloh, General Pope, Longstreet and others of the second Bull Run, etc., etc. Naval combats, including the fight between the Monitor and the Alabama, by officers of both ships, will be described.

"Reollections of a Private," and special war papers, are of a humorous character will be features of the year.

Social stories by W. D. Howells, Mary Hall's Poets, and George W. Cable. Mrs. Hall's articles will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs. Cable's is a story of mingling life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Academics of California. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on slave songs and dances, including negro sermons, etc.

By Mrs. E. S. Barton, Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.), Mrs. Mary Hall's Poets, Joel Chandler Harris, B. H. Robinson, T. A. Janvier, Julian Hawthorne, Richard M. Johnson, and others, will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." "Bona-Bona," etc., will be fully sustained.

The illustrations will be kept up to the standard which has made the Century engraving famous the world over.

Prices. A special offer. Regular subscription price \$4 per year. To enable new readers to get all the war papers, with contributions from General Grant, Beauregard, McClellan, Johnson, Lee, Wallace, Admiral Foxe and others, we will send the twelve back numbers, November, 1884, to October, 1885, with a year's subscription, beginning with November, 1885, for \$6 for the whole, and subscription, with the twelve numbers bound in two handsome volumes, \$1.50 for the whole. Back numbers only supplied at these prices with subscriptions.

A free specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper. All dealers and postmasters take subscriptions and supply numbers according to our special offer, or remittance may be made to THE CENTURY COMPANY, New York.

Note.—The Bismarck TRIBUNE and the Century will be sent to any address one year for \$5.00. Address THE TRIBUNE, Bismarck, Dak.

The "Tribune's" Seed Offer. All new weekly subscribers, or all old subscribers who renew, by paying \$2 for one year, will receive, if they desire, \$1 worth of flower or garden seeds FREE. Send to O. H. Will, Bismarck, for seed catalogue and select your own flower and garden seeds to the amount of twenty nickels, and five cents for each, and send the list and \$2 to the TRIBUNE, and the seeds and the WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent, postage paid, to any address.

LEAVES FROM A '49 LEDGER.

Some of the Curious Records of a California Store—Profits of Business.

It is evident that there was not a large or varied stock of clothing in the store to select from. Coats were rarely worn, and but three of them are mentioned. One frock coat must have been sold to a dude, for at the same time he bought another rare article: "One pair socks, \$3." The frock coat could not have been considered good stock. It was sold for \$13, which was considered very low. A duck coat was sold for \$30, and a linen coat for \$10. Most of the miners had come from cold countries, and did not feel the need of a coat in the warm climate of California. In the accounts there are very frequent charges for the blue woolen shirts that in our day have since become so much associated with the '40ers. They were sold for \$7 and \$8 apiece. Wool hats were worth \$12, and Panama hats \$10 apiece. Combs brought \$2.50 and \$3 apiece. So it is little wonder that the miners became noted for their slouch hats and shaggy heads. A pair of "corduroy pants" were sold for \$32, a pair of "duck pants" for \$20, and "common woolen pants" were worth from \$25 to \$30. Long leather boots that came about the same old ready for \$36 a pair. A pair of blankets was worth \$32.

There was very little specie in circulation in '49. Most of the articles brought in the store were paid for in gold dust. Sometimes the receipts for the day are given in the account-book. On July 7th \$1 in specie was taken in and \$424 in "dust." On July 26th, \$8 in specie was received. On other days the receipt of specie was larger and sometimes there was none.

As to the profits in the business, the old account-book tells us that 40 merchants expected to double their money on all transactions. A few bills of merchandise that they bought in San Francisco or Sacramento are recorded, and in almost every instance the prices afterward charged for different articles are twice as much as the prices paid for them.

The store was very near to the old Sutter saw-mill, and the mill company were very good customers. Considerable lumber must have been saved in '49, for from five to eight men were at work there all the time. As doubt they got an enormous price for the lumber, but it also cost them a great deal to get it out. The mill men boarded at the hotel department of the store, which cost \$5 a day to the men. Every week the company is charged with from \$175 to \$280 for board alone.

There are many odd names in the old account book. Then very few men are known by their right names. Often the Christian name alone is given. Accounts are charged to "Dick," "Tom," "Jack," "George," "Charley," "Emanuel," "Dutch Jake," "Uncle Jake," "Uncle Jimmy," "Kanaka Charley," "Yankee Jim," "Utica," and "Stranger." They also followed the original custom of naming men after their occupations. We find: "Teamster Jake," "Butcher Jack," "Sailor Boy," "Sailor Bill," "Farmer Jay," "Doctor," and "Texas Ranger & Co. (by partner)." Sometimes the name is given, and following it, in parenthesis, is the nickname by which the man was more generally known, as "Sweetman (Bricks)," "William Wilson (Mormon)," "Fuller (Uncle Jimmy)," "McVowels (Yankee Jim)." But in the last instance the surname McVowels was only added once; after that "Yankee Jim" alone is used. —San Francisco Argonaut.

A Half-Dozen Frontier Loafers. I can imagine no life more utterly blank than one of idleness in a little frontier settlement. Yet I have never ridden into a mining camp or cattle town without recognizing the lack-luster gaze and slouchy pose of the confirmed loafer. Once at Ash Forks, a collection of a dozen shabby wretches of flag-staff, the coalless ruffian who served me a mockery and every loafer seemed, as if he were in a little sort of wonder, for in that desert land the sun beats down with a tropical heat. Quite conscious of possible unpleasant consequences, I objected to my milk. The bearded waiter, arms akimbo, stared defiantly, then slouched to the door where sat the bulky landlord, and made known my complaint.

No less than four fillers followed the landlord to my table. The unfortunate glass of milk was passed in silence down the line. I felt the situation to be serious. "Blanked if it ain't sour," spoke at last the portly host, and every loafer echoed, "Blanked if it ain't!" "Blanked if we don't make that ranchman drink the milk!" was the verdict of Gentry, and the four murmured, "Blanked if we don't!" "An' ef he kicks, we'll bang him!" And echo answered, "Cuss us ef we do!" That deranged milk was the event of the day for six men. It furnished them material for thought and speech. Doubtless the matter is treasured now as a precious memory. —J. R. W. Hitchcock in Outing.

Plea for the Poor Reporters. Reporters have the lion's share of abuse. Their lot is often a hard one. Few people take into consideration the temptations that beset these gatherers of news and the difficulties they must encounter. Poorly paid, overworked night toilers, these beginners in journalism as a rule have to pass through a bitter apprenticeship. Boys of all work, the strain put on them is tremendous. Little recognition is vouchsafed them from without, however excellent their labor. When faulty, blame is not stinted. Their range reaches from the palace to the slums, and from hell to heaven; they are everywhere looked upon with suspicion.

It is strange, then, with so many obstacles in their way, that they sometimes make mistakes. It is wonderful that they commit so few. Despite all these disadvantages, despite all the condemnation that is heaped upon them, reporters are a band of talented, brightly-gemmed men of spirit, mostly straightforward, quick to resent insult, and grateful for kindness. No profession embraces so large a proportion of tyros with intellectual grasp. Many are the unowned heroes on the staff of our daily papers, youths burning with indignation, melting their candles at both ends, lacking the appreciation which is their due, often dying early, often sinking unknown in the quicksands of metropolitan life. —Chicago Tribune.

Cour d'Alene's Mine of Mica. The Mica Wonder is the name of a mica mine lately discovered and now being worked in the Cour d'Alene district. The vein is said to be from seven to ten feet thick, between well defined walls of shale and granite. The mineral lies in slanting veins, separated by layers of soft spar. It is a continuation of the Denver, is easy of access, and can be easily and economically worked. The owner has already declined an offer of \$40,000 for the Mica Grant for sixty days. It takes but a small cake of clear mica to be worth \$100, as the mineral now brings from \$14 to \$22 per pound, according to quality. —Cour d'Alene Record.

Air-Brake Companies in Competition. Five air-brake companies are struggling for the enormous railroad, um that is to drop this year. Each company will furnish fifty equipped cars, to run until the following April, when the contract for furnishing brakes will be given to the successful competitor. —Philadelphia Record.

NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The gullotine has just been used in France to behead Nicholas Gurnot, a murderer.

The proposed building for the congressional library will cost \$2,323,600. It will contain 3,000,000 volumes.

Several poor persons in the City of Mexico had died from exposure to the unusually cold weather prevailing in that quarter.

A statement is made by the London Economist that home rule would involve the addition of £2,000,000 per annum to Irish taxes.

General B. F. Butler thinks the boycott a poor weapon. The working man's proper weapon is his vote. United the working men could make the laws of the land.

An insane young man at Fern, Florida, cut off the top of his mother's head with an ax, and was acquitted by the coroner's jury. He became rational the instant the crime was committed.

Sitka Alaskan: We do not believe there is another city on the whole continent north of Washington, besides Sitka, that could furnish a warm April rain on the last day of January.

General Nelson A. Miles is the youngest man of his rank in the United States army, and the only one who has come from civil life. When the civil war began he was a dry goods clerk in Boston.

Omaha Herald: In Horace Greeley's "American Conflict" a Colonel Moody is spoken of as having skulked behind a log during the battle of Shiloh. Col. Moody is now "Senator" Moody, from Dakota, and a first class log roller.

The Northern railway of Russia is being put as fuel to a great extent, and saves half the cost of wood or coal by the operation. The peat is found chiefly near Moscow and is cut mostly by steam machinery, which can penetrate to a depth of twenty feet from the surface of the bog.

The apparently impossible feat of telephoning through a distance of 2,466 miles, was recently performed in Europe. The terminal points of the line were St. Petersburg and Boulogne. The conversation was continuous in spite of the fact of a rather high induction. It is thought possible to beat even this extraordinary achievement in the near future.

A young lady, in one of the South Dakota counties, in packing a barrel of eggs for New York, put her name and address upon one of the eggs, with the request that the finder, if eligible for matrimony, should write to her. As a sequel a young man named Frank Nolan will become a resident of Dakota, and the young lady will not teach school next summer.

Clara Bell: The silken hose encompassing the shapely limbs of the charming femininity that inhabit the garden city are now fastened just below the knee by bands of colored ribbons, tied with loops and rosettes. A darling little sourette, a pet with the profession and the public, is responsible for this deviation from the long limbed hosiery. One evening lately she advanced toward the footlights before a crowded house with her extremities enveloped in short black silk stockings, just reaching to the knee, and fastened there with hand and fluttering loops of bright orange ribbon. The two inches of fluffy dimpled anatomy between the short, white lace skirts and stocking tops were bare. Her audience, delighted with the exposure, sought by repeated encores to the local ditty she was firing with to keep her on the stage. This enthusiastic approbation, especially emphatic from the men folks, excited the consideration of non-professional stars. To be sure, the established long gown of polite society does not allow scrutiny or remark, but they are content to exchange exhibitions and comment with one another. The originator is lost sight of, but the popularity is increasing, and not a few devotees of fashion have sent in the order for their spring and summer wear to be of the abbreviated order.

Rev. Talmage delivered the sixth of his sermons on "The Marriage Ring" Sunday, the subject being "Costume and Money." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Talmage said: "My sermon shall be as appropriate for one end of the pew as the other. Men are as much the idolaters of fashion as women, but they sacrifice on a different part of the altar. With men the fashion goes to cigars, and club rooms, and yachting parties, and wine suppers. In the United States the men chew up and smoke \$100,000,000 worth of tobacco every year. That is their fashion. In London not long ago a man died who started in life with \$750,000. But he ate it all up in gluttonies, sending his agents to all parts of the earth for some rare delicacy for the palate, some times one plate of food costing him \$300 or \$400. He ate up his whole fortune and had only one guinea left. With that he bought a woodcock and had it dressed in the very best style, and it, gave two hours for digestion then walked out on Westminster bridge and threw himself into the Thames and died, doing in a large scale what you and I have often seen done on a small scale. * * * I declare here before God and this people that the effort to keep up expensive establishments in this country is sending more business men to temporal perdition than all other sources combined. It was this that sent prominent business men to the watering of stocks, and life insurance presidents to perjured statements about their assets, and some of them to the penitentiary, and has completely upset our American finances. But why should I go to these famous defaultings to show what men will do in order to keep up great home style and expensive wardrobe, when you and I know scores of men who are put to their wit's end and are lashed from January to December in the attempt? Our Washington politicians may theorize until the expiration of their terms of office as to the best way of improving our monetary condition in this country; it will be of no use, and things will be no better until we learn to put on our heads, backs, feet and hands no more than we can pay for.