

Red River Prospector.

RED RIVER, - - NEW MEXICO.

The jewels which the duchess of Cornwall takes with her to Australia are insured against all risks for £75,000. Those of the duke are insured for £2,000.

Nazareth has no telegraph office, where an American operator, in ordinary European dress, keeps the village community in touch with the great world.

A Roman chariot has been found near Philippopolis, Bulgaria, in a tumulus. All the metal parts of the chariot and the harness were found, as well as arms and human remains.

The largest tree in the state of New Jersey is a white oak, situated three miles north of Mickleton, Gloucester county. Its dimensions are: Height, 95 feet; diameter of trunk, three feet above the ground, 7 feet 10 inches; and spread of branches, 118 feet. This tree antedates the settlement of the colony.

Since the supply of brains is not equal to the demand, the price of brains has gone up. The president of the new steel corporation is reported to receive a million-dollar salary. Twenty years ago he began work for Mr. Carnegie at thirty dollars a month. Today, at the age of 39, he has outstripped every other wage-worker in the world.

Material from the excavations at Copan, in Honduras, is steadily accumulating at the Peabody museum, Cambridge, Mass. The museum has been able to complete in this prehistoric city its investigations of the great hieroglyphic stairway on the face of the pyramid. Molds have been made of all of the steps, with their carvings and inscriptions.

The German papers state that during the last year the exports from the United States to the Argentine Republic have increased 39 per cent, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This gives America second place among the countries which do export business into Argentine, while the German Empire has passed down to the fourth place. England stands first.

Cremation is becoming increasingly popular in Paris, and the crematorium erected at the cemetery of Pere La Chaise has already been found to be too small. Additions are being made, and a third furnace, a large hall, and a columbarium will soon be ready for use. The last-named will contain 10,000 receptacles for ashes. These niches are closed with slabs of marble, on which inscriptions may be cut.

It is said that a telephone system, using common barbed wire fences as a conductor of the voice of its patrons, has been placed in use in Pullman, Wash., conversation being held over this as easily as any long-distance telephone line. The line runs from a hotel in Pullman to a farm nine miles south of the town and it was placed in operation by several farmers for their private use. The entire line, nine miles in length, with four telephones, cost less than \$100.

The forestry division of the agricultural department is engaged in drafting a working plan looking to the conservation of the timber on a tract of 300,000 acres in the neighborhood of Millinocket, Me., belonging to a private paper corporation. It is a part of a general policy to be inaugurated by the department for the conservation of timber land throughout the United States to secure a perpetual crop of timber in the various areas under consideration. The private concern will pay all expenses of the work save the salaries of the government experts, who are directed by Prof. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the division.

An incident which reflects great credit on the labor organization of the country occurred at the late convention of the American Federation of Labor in Louisville, Ky. The National Liquor Dealers' association came before the convention with a formal proposal that the two bodies form an offensive and defensive alliance. The liquor dealers were ready to agree, in the event of this coalition, to employ only union bartenders and waiters, and to sell union-made beer. For a time it looked as if they might persuade the labor men, but a delegate from Illinois arose, and in a stirring speech recalled the influence of Miss Frances E. Willard on behalf of organized labor, and urged the convention in her name to reject the proposition. When the vote was taken it was almost unanimously against the alliance. The Knights of Labor have also taken the same ground—a course which will add more strength to the organization than would be a million dollars in its treasury.

To abate the advertising nuisance—advertisements which are in themselves obnoxious or which are displayed in unsuitable places—legislation is not always necessary. Such action as that recently taken by the Bill-Posters' association of England is quite as effective. A theatrical manager perpetrated a sensational and vulgar poster. The bill-posters refused to put it up. Here is foundation for the hope that one day all public-spirited citizens will decline to use paint-pot and brush to disgrace the beauties of nature.

FOUNDED FENIANS.

NOTED FIGURE OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

When a Full-Fledged Revolution Faced England—James Stephens in His Day Overshadowed O'Connell and Other Leaders of the Irish Cause.

(Special Letter.)

To those interested in the Nationalist movement in Ireland the name of James Stephens, who died in Dublin a few days ago, is little more than a memory. They have heard of him as a great Fenian leader of other days, but he is not remembered as, for instance, they remember O'Connell and Parnell. Nearly half a century ago, however, James Stephens was the most prominent Irishman in or out of Ireland. He believed in liberating his country by physical force, and at one time he was all but successful in launching a well-developed revolution.

Stephens as an Organizer.

Stephens was born not far from Dublin and was educated at Dublin University. He was a great linguist, a fluent speaker, and is said to have been the greatest organizer which the Irish Nationalists ever had. He had a peculiar faculty of convincing the masses that what he said was right and that what he promised would be fulfilled. He was in the Young Ireland rebellion of 1848, which began with a sputter and ended so ingloriously. Fired by his association with Irish patriots at that time, Stephens began almost as soon as the rebellion of '48 collapsed, to plan for another. In 10 years his plans had so far matured that drill classes were meeting nightly in Dublin and vicinity, and young Irishmen indulged high hopes of freeing their native land.

What the Irish patriots needed, though, was skilled military leaders. These they had not, but the civil war in the United States furnished a school for Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic in which to learn the art of war and the skill to command, which they hoped to be able to practice in Ireland when the civil war was over. Under Stephens' direction active enlistment in the various Fenian societies was undertaken in 1864, and secret drillings were carried on all over the island.

This activity had been preceded the year before by a convention in the United States, at which Stephens was proclaimed the practical head of the Irish nation, or, as he was called by the Fenians, the central organizer of the Irish republic. John O'Mahoney was



JAMES STEPHENS.

chosen head center for the United States.

Let the Opportunity Slip.

With the close of the civil war many Irishmen who had won fame in the Union army on southern battlefields returned to Ireland, having been led to believe through Stephens' representation that a good-sized army of Irish patriots had already been organized and equipped, and was only waiting for competent commanders. Among those who returned to Ireland at the time were Gen. Michael Kerwin, Gen. Dennis F. Burke, of the Irish Brigade; Gen. William Halpin, Col. Thomas J. Kelly, Capt. James Murphy and John Nolan. When these distinguished soldiers had been in Dublin for a time they became dissatisfied with Stephens' methods. When it was urged upon him that the time for action had arrived, Stephens insisted upon a delay, and he was openly accused of being a braggart, of being vain and altogether incompetent.

What might have happened had the revolution actually begun no one can state. The fact is that the British government got wind of Stephens' plans, found him in Fairfield House, Sandymount, a suburb of Dublin, through the skill of the famous detective, Dawson, and on the morning of Saturday, November 11, 1865, the agitator was arrested and lodged in Richmond Bridge-well prison. Three days later he was arraigned before Magistrate Stronge.

His After Career.

He was remanded for examination, but before he could be brought into court again he had escaped from prison, chiefly through the efforts of Capt. John Kerwin, who is now in New York. Stephens made his way to France and thence to the United States. He was received with great honor in New York by the Fenian brotherhood. In November, 1866, when it was reported that Stephens was to sail from this country to again place himself at the head of the movement in Ireland, the British government offered a reward of \$10,000 for his capture. Stephens, however, did not sail, and this in the face of the fact that all preparations had been made for his departure lost him many friends and admirers and earned for him, whether

deserved or not, the imputation of cowardice. The fact probably is that Stephens was not a coward; but while being a splendid organizer, he failed to rise to the full height of a leader when the situation was ripe for action. He was more a man for the council chamber than the field. Soon after this he sailed for France, where he remained until 1885. He then came to the United States, where he was presented with a purse of \$10,000. In 1891 he was unofficially informed that if he would give up all further Fenian agitation he might return to Ireland. He accepted the offer and the closing days of his life were spent in retirement in Dublin.

UNCLE SAM'S SALARY.

No Wonder Washington Never Experiences Hard Times.

According to the latest official list, there are 19,446 public functionaries of various kinds and degrees employed exclusively in the District of Columbia conducting the numerous departments and bureaus of the federal government. These are the civilian appointees in the executive departments and do not include senators and representatives and several hundred employes of the houses who vibrate between the capital and their homes in other parts of the country. Nor does this aggregate include 250 or 400 army and navy officers, active and retired, who form a large permanent colony. The monthly compensation of these 19,446 civilian employes amounts to \$1,635,708.81. Therefore the aggregate sum in salaries annually paid out in Washington by the government disbursing clerks reaches the enormous total of \$19,828,505.72. Besides, probably not less than \$3,000,000 additional goes to the senators and congressmen and their subordinates and perhaps \$1,250,000 more to the army and navy officials, most of whom are of high rank with large pay, there being constantly in Washington not less than sixty generals and admirals, active and retired. These totals form a grand aggregate of \$23,878,505.72 annually paid out in Washington in the single item of salaries.

It is a vast, unvarying, constant stream of cash flowing from the government coffers into the hands of the banks, business houses and professional men of Washington, the official personnel of the United States acting merely as middlemen, because this money is largely spent or permanently invested. In all the departments salaries are paid semi-monthly, and if desirable the office-holder can draw sums oftener, if the money is due him, but this is dependent wholly on the courtesy of the disbursing clerks. It is not singular, then, that there are never any hard times in Washington. The money for these vast salary disbursements is not squeezed out of Washington itself, except perhaps an infinitesimal portion of it toward defraying the expenses of the local government, but the great bulk of it comes from elsewhere, poured into the city's lap by the nation at large from internal revenue taxation, custom duties, etc., mainly levied elsewhere. This is a distinct feature not enjoyed in any other city in the union—similar disbursements in the great municipality of New York, for instance, are made from the moneys raised by local taxation. In other words, it is merely one hand paying the other; the community as a whole is no richer by the transaction, every month nearly \$2,000,000 of additional money, never previously available, is scattered broadcast, so to speak, among its citizens.

Peruvians Practiced Trephining.

Prof. W. J. McGee, of the bureau of ethnology in Washington, has received official permission to exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo his studies of trephining among the early Peruvians. He will show ancient skulls trephined by stone implements and in connection with this some animal skulls, showing experimental work done under Prof. McGee's direction, using the same flint implements which the aborigines were forced to employ. It is doubtful whether the ancient operation was performed for a distinctly surgical purpose or whether the operation was of some mystic significance. In some cases the freshness of the wounds in the bone showed that the patient did not long survive the operation, and in one or two instances it is plain that the ancient operator must have cut down upon a large blood vessel, causing almost instantaneous death, but in other cases the operation was more successful and the patient must have survived for some years at least.

The Bear May Abdicate.

The Emperor of Russia is tired of his job. His naturally delicate health has not been improved by the strain of domestic and foreign difficulties. He will wait only long enough to discover if his next child is a son. If his wife presents him with a male heir he will cling to the reins of government for the boy's sake. If the child is a girl, he will gladly lay aside his crown and live in retirement.

The Coming Century.

Australia is a great country to emigrate to. Two-thirds of the continent is a desert, and yet her productiveness is enormous. This land contains over 100,000,000 sheep, between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 head of cattle and horses. It has given the commerce of the world over \$2,000,000,000 in gold, copper, coal and tin. The two provinces of Ballarat and Bendigo alone have produced \$500,000,000 of gold, and as much more has come from the great Tamaroora and Lambing Flat, in New South Wales.

Experience is a fine teacher, but she sends in terrific bills.

A Mountain Maid

AND THE MOONSHINE WHISKY WHICH SHE SOLD.

When Ellen Hignite, a mountain girl from Clay county, Ky., was put on trial in Louisville before the United States District court recently on the charge of selling illicit whisky, she was not left alone in her trouble, says the Chicago Tribune. By the side of the shrinking little mountain maid sat Miss Alice Castleman, one of the proudest beauties of Kentucky, the belle of the New York horse show two years ago, and one of the handsomest women in the south. Miss Castleman and her mother had heard of the mountain girl's sad story and they went to her help because they believed that she was the victim of spite and persecution, and that while she had disobeyed the revenue laws and sold illicit whisky as charged, still, she had done it only to save her mother and baby sister from starving. So when the case of the "People vs. Hignite" was called the court room held a notable crowd. Around the mountain girl sat Miss Castleman and her mother, Mrs. Samuel A. Miller, Mrs. Basil Duke, and other society leaders of Louisville. Gen. John B. Castleman and Gen. Basil Duke, two of the most renowned soldiers of Kentucky, who during the long years of the rebellion wore with distinguished honor the uniforms of gray and who a quarter of a century later wore with no less honor the old army blue of the Union in the war of a reunited country against a foreign foe, had come into the court to testify in the little prisoner's behalf. The story began with the breaking out of a feud between the Hignite family and the moonshiners of Letcher county. The Hignites refused to make illicit whisky themselves or deal in it. Their neighbors declared that some of the Hignite boys were spies of the government. One night Gob Hignite was killed while going home to his cabin. Old man Hignite and his other two boys went out to avenge the murder and all were killed. The night after they were buried the little log cabin of the Hignites was burned to the ground and Mrs. Hignite and her baby and her 17-year-old daughter, Ellen, fled to the woods for refuge. The next morning when they returned to the ruins of their smoking cabin they found a notice tacked on a tree. The notice read:

"If you 'uns go an' don' mek no mo' fuss we 'uns won't do no mo' to yo' all."

The terrified mother took her children and fled through the mountains towards Clay county, where her people lived. For three weeks they wandered through the mountains. Then they sank down in the ruins of an old

but. They could go no further. All through the night the baby moaned for food. It was easy to see that its little life could not last much longer. In the morning Ellen staggered out of the hut door.

"Ellen," called her mother, "come back! We're a-starvin', but we're Hignites to th' end, and we ain't a-goin' to ask favors of anyone."

"I hain't a-goin' ter ask favors," said Ellen, "but I'm goin' to get you all suthin' to eat."

The girl went blindly down a trail that she recognized. It led her straight to Jim Clark's moonshine still. Then for weeks Ellen Hignite peddled moonshine whisky for Jim Clark. The story spread all around in the mountains and the people came for miles to buy whisky from old Bob Hignite's girl, the "prettiest gal in Kaintucky." Jim Clark's still couldn't keep up with the demand and Jim Clark fairly coined money and grew fat laughing at the bargain he'd made. A few days later a federal marshal started from Louisville for Clay county, and in his pocket was a warrant for the arrest of Ellen Hignite on the charge of selling liquor without a government license. The girl heard the marshal was coming, but she did not run away. "I sold licker," she said, "I sold it to save ma and the baby from a-starvin'. But I'm a Hignite, and I run from nobody." The next day she was arrested. Jim Clark got away.

Rapid Postal Service in Berlin.

That the postal service of Berlin has long been the model (as yet unattainable) for the rest of Europe is well known. But it is not equally matter of common knowledge that the excellence of the Berlin postal arrangements of yesterday no longer satisfies the postal authorities of today. The latest innovation has been a still more frequent clearing of the letter boxes and a more rapid delivery than ever. The letter boxes in the principal thoroughfares are now cleared every fifteen minutes during the busy hours of the day. The rapidity of delivery of letters recently resulted in the saving of a human life. A girl determined to commit suicide, wrote to her parents of her intention and posted the letter, which was delivered within an hour of being posted. This enabled the father to hurry off in a cab to the spot in the Thiergarten which his daughter had mentioned as that where her body would be found, to catch her alive, box her ears and take her home.—Harper's Magazine.

A fool at home will be none the wiser when abroad.

RUNNING DOWN WHALES

Collision Between Them and Ships of Frequent Occurrence.

Between the islands paralleling the coast of southern California and the mainland there extends a deep channel where several kinds of whales may be found feeding on the vast schools of jelly fishes which are nearly always present. The whale most common is the California gray, which goes every year to the shallows of the Gulf of California to give birth to its young, then moving north along the California coast in what is virtually a great procession. At this time the channel is the sporting ground for the huge animals, and nearly every steamer that crosses sights a school, the scenes forming one of the attractions of the trip, as the whales, far from being wild or timid, sometimes evince a playful mood, or, incited by curiosity, come near the steamer, affording the passengers a near view of the largest of living animals.

This social disposition has resulted in several encounters between the whales and vessels, in which the former have always come off second best. Some years ago a steamer on the trip from San Pedro to San Francisco struck some body, supposed at first to be a log. Several of the men were thrown to the deck; the wheel turned over so violently that the helmsman was also thrown down, and steamer for a moment came to a standstill. All hands were called, the pumps sounded, and as the mate ran aft he saw a large whale lashing the water astern. The vessel had struck it directly back of the right paddle and evidently crushed it down, rising over it. This whale drifted into San Cataline some days

later, and was towed into one of the little bays of the coast, where it was cut up by the fishermen.

During the summer of 1900 the steamer Hermosa killed a whale off San Pedro, which was at least 50 feet in length. The steamer was plowing along at a rate of 12 miles an hour when suddenly a large whale rose to spout directly in front of her, placing itself inadvertently across the bows, so that the blow was struck fairly. The shock created a sensation on board, and the blow was so violent that several people were thrown from their feet. It was supposed that the vessel had struck a rock; she stopped for a few seconds, trembled, then rose about three feet, heeling slightly, then resumed her course, passing through a mass of blood which colored the water, showing that she had plunged into some large animal. A dead whale was sighted two or three days later, and for several days, on account of its size, it drifted up and down the coast with the tide, defying the efforts of speculative fishermen to secure it. Finally a heavy sea tossed it on the coast at the resort of Redondo, where it was hauled in, at high tide and when the latter went out it left a remarkable spectacle in the remains of one of the largest of living animals. A long wound told the story of its contact with the steamer.

Doubtless if the records of shipping disasters were examined many instances would be found where vessels had crashed into whales with results fatal to the animals and more or less injurious to the vessels.

Why He Lost Faith in Wall Street.

Col. Edward C. James, the distinguished New York lawyer, who died recently, once had an experience with the firm of Grant & Ward which accounted for his occasional cynical remarks about Wall street methods, as he had found them. After 14 years of successful law practice in the northern part of this state, right after the war, Col. James collected all his funds, amounting to about \$300,000, and turned them over to the firm of Grant & Ward, then at the height of its popularity. When he decided to draw out his money Ferdinand Ward drew a check for \$400,000, payable to his order, with the remark that "the additional \$100,000 represented Col. James' profits. This was evidently too good an investment to break up, so the colonel said that he would gladly leave his money to pile up more profits at the

same rate. Two days later the firm failed with a crash that shook the country and Col. James found that he had lost his money, and that the offer of the \$400,000 check was simply a cool bluff to stave off his claim. Fortunately he had his law practice to fall back on.

A Novel Way to Bore Holes.

The versatility of man is pretty apt to overcome any difficulty which may arise. Recently a breakdown occurred on board a ship and it was necessary to bore a number of holes in a flat bar of iron in order to repair the break. The engineer was without the appliances required for the purpose, but he performed the work in a novel way. With a piece of chalk he marked the places where he wished the holes and then fired a 30-caliber bullet through each from a rifle.

"Why are you lobbying so earnestly for the anti-treating bill?" "Well, the fact is, I promised Jones if he would pay for the drinks all this year I would do the same next—and I don't see any other way of getting out of it."

If You Have Dyspepsia
Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Haines, Wis., Box 143, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay \$5.00—if not, 15¢ free.

A Chicago matrimonial agency charges only half commission on divorced people. It advertises them in a separate column as "maids."

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"Don't you know," said the barber, "since that dude got home from London he's spent half his time teaching his parrot to say 'Polly wants a biscuit.'"

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Rubber heels are extensively advertised but only the comic writers exploit the rubber heel.

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To have your napkins and table linen that delicate, clear white so desirable, use Russ' Bleaching Blue, the modern big blue.

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"Trust" is a good motto for a Christian and "trust not" is a good one for a tailor.



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