THE HERALD.

MEEKER, - - - COLORADO.

Evil always succumbs to constant hammering.

The wisest politician is the one that always tells the truth.

Of the making of books and Carnegie libraries there is no end.

Corruption of the ballot box is the first step toward revolution.

Never speak ill of your neighbor. It gives him license to talk about you.

No first-class housekeeper has less than a dozen ways of using breadcrusts.

The man who "would rather be right than be president" may never be either.

The coffee war is reported to have ended by the coffee firms taking sugar trust in theirs.

When a man gets into a peck of trouble he is quite content to hide his light under a bushel.

"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you" is as good advice today as it ever was.

Perhaps the crank who pulled the hair of Frank L. Stanton, the poet, was an unbalanced football player.

Recently the mining town of Mapimi, Durango, celebrated its 300th anniversary, having been founded in 1598.

A Chicago double tragedy is laid to reading sensational novels. The yellow-backed "thriller" never loses its gait.

Three boys undertook to find out what was in a fulminating cap. Later the surgeons explained the matter to them.

Lawmakers who would limit the height of flat buildings are encroaching on the aerial domain of his majesty the janitor.

French dragoons have been routed by strikers and driven out of St. Etienne. "Fin de siecle" evidently means the same as it did in 1799.

Abyssinia has a telephone line 300 miles long connecting the capital and the important city. It was constructed by a Franco-Russian company.

A Kansas minister's religious book has been dramatized by a London playwright and the former is highly indignant. Evidently the pastor had no ambition to elevate the stage.

It may be safely said that the one man who regards the present Transvaal war and the prospect of European complications with unflinching equanimity is Herr Krupp, the estimable German cannon-maker.

For 1899 the world's corn crop is 2,611,000,000 bushels, of which the United States furnishes 2,200,000,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary furnishes 98,000,000 bushels, a serious falling off from the 153,000,000 bushels of last year. Argentina comes next, with 72,000,000 bushels; then comes Italy with 68,000,000 bushels. The crop is about 111,000,000 bushels more than the average crop of the last four years.

Vienna's chief of police has ordered the cessation of all gambling, and will not even allow poker games in private clubs. It may be added that the order will be enforced and that no alderman or citizen with a gutta-percha pull will be allowed to have a "quiet little place just for the boys." Those European capitals are indeed slow, far behind the times and sadly at a discount as compared with real American municipal perfection as established in Chicago.

Four hundred British cavalry horses in South Africa, it is said, have already been shot, owing to the occurrence of glanders. The disease is likely to spread with much greater rapidity among the British horses than among the hardy Boer ponies, and this may mean a considerable prolongation of the campaign. Horse sickness in south Africa generally appears during the latter part of January and lasts three months. The present outbreak is unusually early.

Commissioner of Agriculture Welting of New York, who was unable to appear before the United States Industrial Committee to testify as to the farming conditions in that state, has written a letter to the commission in which he says that the agricultural pursuit in New York state is not as profitable as it was from 1860 to 1875, but that conditions are improving, and to him it looks as though the year 1899 will be more profitable for the farmers in this state than any preceding year.

Within the last eighteen years 8,670,120 square miles have been added to the colonial empires of the great colonizing powers. The total, not including Egypt nor the Sudan, is as follows: Great Britain, 3,9s7,313; France, 2,936,563; Germany, 1,020,070; Russia, 365,381; United States, 160,601; Netherlands, 123,677; Portugal, 96,605; Spain, 79,911.

The agricultural department is deeply interested in the raising of cranberries. Thanksgiving dinners are bound to have far-reaching effects.

COLORADO NOTES.

Leadville people are alarmed over the malicious explosion of giant powder in the city.

John Bowman, a former policeman, has been arrested at Leadville, charged with being responsible for the recent dynamite explosions. He had several sucks of giant powder in his pocket the night of the Hunter explosion, and told Officer Baird that he was the dynamiter. Bowman belonged to Torrey's Rough Riders. He was discharged from the police force for disorderly conduct, and it is believed that dynamiting was done for revenge.

Treasurer Bennett of Weld county was discharged from custody by United States Commissioner Hinsdale. Mr. Bennett had been arrested on complaint of Rev. J. R. Rader of New Windsor on the charge of sending a dun by postal card. In sending out his notification of personal taxes due the treasurer added "we must have this tax now." The words were taken by the minister and by the United States attorney as conveying a threat. Commissioner Hinsdale took another view, and dismissed the proceedings.

A dynamite explosion about 11 o'clock Wednesday night partially wrecked the handsome residence of A. V. Hunter, the well-known mining man and financier of Leadville. The dynamite was placed between his house and that of James Ritchey and almost shattered the walls of both buildings, causing a damage of several hundred dollars. As this is the third dynamite explosion within a week, the community is naturally very much worked up over the circumstance. The police have no theory as to who is responsible for the outrage. The last explosion occurred Tuesday night, when a bomb was thrown in the rear of the county jail, but no serious damage occurred. A heavy reward has already been offered for the perpetrator of the outrage.

At the recent session of the State Editorial Association a resolution was adopted making Wolfe Londoner's "Cyclone Cellar"—a proposed monthly publication in the interest of the profession—the official organ of the association. The idea, presented apparently as a joke, is to materialize into a fact and the initial number, an eight-page paper, profusely illustrated and filled with matter pertaining to the craft, will be published in season, to be distributed at the meeting of the National Editorial Association, to be held in New Orleans next month. Wolfe Londoner will be the publisher and W. E. Pabor, editor and manager. The editorial staff will be composed of the members of the state association, all of whom are expected to contribute a paragraph to the first number.

Washington dispatch says: Application for a writ of certiorari in the case of the Central Trust Company versus the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was denied by the United States Supreme Court. This decision practically means that the Midland must pay damages for deaths on the Rio Grande in a wreck for which the Midland was responsible. The particular wreck in point is that at Newcastle on September 9, 1897, when a score of persons were killed and many were badly injured in a collision between Rio Grande and Midland trains. The fatalities were among Rio Grande passengers, but that road made the claim that the Midland, being responsible for the wreck, was responsible for damages. This point they won in the lower courts and the decision in the Supreme Court was a practical victory also.

At two minutes after 8 o'clock Friday night a terrific explosion of giant powder occurred in the shaft house of the Pike's Peak No. 1 mine on Bull hill. Three minutes after the first explosion took place another heavy blast of a smaller quantity of giant powder completed the ruination of the shaft house. Engineer J. M. Manville, on duty in the shaft house when the first explosion occurred, was blown through the building onto the outside of the shaft house. He received terrible injuries about the head and his body and limbs were also badly bruised. He died in a short time. Two miners who were in the bottom of the shaft were at first thought to be fatally hurt, but later they were found to be uninjured. When the first explosion rent the shaft house, the latter at once took fire and burned fearfully. The heat was so intense that it burned the steel cable in two, allowing the bucket to fall into the shaft, where it dropped until it reached the incline section of the shaft, and plunged down to the bottom, where the two miners were at work. It did not injure them but the bucket was red hot, and the two men could not stand the intense heat in the narrow space where they were confined. They immediately began climbing and reached one of the upper levels in safety.

Warden Hoyt is preparing to farm this year on an extensive scale. To date he has taken leases on land aggregating 500 acres and is preparing to till a large acreage. He has secured a four-year lease on one 200-acre tract, which will in part be seeded to alfalfa, at the same time growing a crop of oats. The rest of the tract and all the smaller holdings will be devoted to growing corn and vegetables. No lease has been entered into for a shorter term than two years, the warden's policy being to secure the land for as long a period as possible. The large tract is virgin soil and a force of fifty convicts is engaged in freeing it from greasewood and preparing it for the plow, which will be started as soon as the land is in shape. Of the 540 convicts in the penitentiary to-day, 490 were employed at some sort of labor. Five were on the sick list, six were crippled, four are demented and five are females. Seventy-five are employed in widening the Canon City ditch, which will be enlarged and improved its entire length. Sixty-four were working in the sandstone quarries, twenty-eight at the lime kilns, thirty-two at stone cutting, thirty-three in the tailor, harness and shoe shops, thirty-four in the kitchens, twenty-nine at the stables, twenty-nine about the cell houses, twenty-nine in the soap making and washing departments, twenty-one on the ranches, twenty on the penitentiary grounds, seventeen in the blacksmith shop, twenty in the boiler and dynamo rooms, thirteen in the bakery, five at the south and west gates, five in the dispensary, five in the store room, eight as teamsters, twenty-seven at extra jobs, seven in the carpenter shop and the others in the offices and officers' quarters.

DOINGS AT DENVER.

Items of Interest From the City and the State Capitol.

Some of Denver's bakers are being fined for selling under-weight loaves of bread.

The various posts of the G. A. R. in this city are talking of putting up a building to be used by all of them.

The people in and around Henderson have taken steps to secure church privileges for poor farm people as well as for the community at large. They will ask the Board of County Commissioners of Arapahoe county for a site for a church building on the southeast corner of the poor farm, near the entrance. Having secured the site, they hope to secure such aid from the church and charitable organizations of Denver as to enable them to put up a building. The site selected is sufficiently close to permit the attendance of the poor farm inmates. It is to be a strictly non-sectarian organization.

Governor Thomas has received from Washington a telegram stating that Spanish war claims to the amount of $19,000 which are due the state have been settled and that the balance await further proof. "This money will of course go into the military fund," said General Overmyer. "The military board will make such use of it as it may decided upon, but there has been no discussion of this yet. The whole claim of the state is for $43,000, and I think that we will receive a considerable part of what has not yet been allowed, but not the whole of it. The claim is something like that put into an insurance company after a loss. The full value of everything is given, but there is no thought of getting it all."

Options on forty acres of land lying on the hill back of the paper mills, together with several blocks in the plat of Manchester, have been secured for the location of the works of the Denver Smelting Company. H. H. Joralman, who is at the head of the project, is in New York securing money and has reported progress that practically assures the success of the undertaking. This company some months ago secured an option on the old county poor farm at $120,000, and it was later reported that all negotiations in Denver were off and that a site in Grand Junction would be accepted. Jarmuth & Harrison have been carrying on the negotiations for the property at Manchester. The price of the site in South Denver will be something in the neighborhood of $50,000, and the company will have land not only for the works, but for the homes of the workmen.

The religious scruples of Attorney General D. M. Campbell are invulnerable to the demands of common duties of the position he holds in the state government. It has developed that he did not go to Rocky Ford last Sunday with the governor to inspect the land sought by the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, as instructed by the land board. The same scruples kept him at home last fall when several members of the board visited lands in the vicinity of Lamar, where the Great Plains Water Company wanted 40,000 acres of school property. Mr. Campbell will not travel on Sunday and positively refuses to perform any duties on the Lord's Day that can be accomplished at another time. These junkets to the barren lands he holds in the light of duties that can be performed on week days as well as on Sunday, and as long as the Sabbath is designated for them he will remain at home.

Denver's moral wave continues to reform this wicked city. Following the order which abolished the dance halls of Market street the police officials who patrol that district are to enforce the ordinance requiring the inmates of the small houses to conceal themselves from public view. Great latitude has been allowed the females of the disreputable section during the past six months. It has been no uncommon sight to see the half-clad creatures rush into the street and drag unwilling pedestrians into their dens. The shutters have been taken off many of the houses and the inmates sat behind the open curtains in attitudes calculated to attract attention from pedestrians. Yesterday they were notified that all houses would be closed up tight. The windows must be sanded, curtains drawn and the shutters closed. The shutters will be kept up by means of a chain attached to staples and a padlock. Chief Farley asserts that the order will be enforced permanently.

The location of the shops of the Colorado & Southern road has been officially announced from headquarters of the company. The shops will be on the east bank of the Platte river, near Seventh street. The plant will consist of three large buildings and half a dozen smaller structures, and the entire improvements will require an expenditure of $450,000. Six miles of track will be constructed to connect the lines of the railway with the new plant and it has been decided to build four miles of track in the freight yards between Third and Fourteenth streets. The Colorado & Southern shops will be the finest and most complete works of the sort west of Chicago. The shops will be entirely independent so far as heat, artificial light and power are concerned. An electrical plant will be maintained on the premises, and an immense traveling crane, capable of lifting the largest locomotive and placing it where desired, will be one of the curiosities of the plant. The designs were drawn after officers of the road had inspected the large shops in Chicago and vicinity. The principal buildings will be the round house, machine shop and car shop. The round house will be eighty feet deep and 800 feet long, and will be equipped with thirty-five stalls for engines. It will be lighted, ventilated and heated upon strictly modern methods. The machine shop will be 125x370 feet in floor area, and will be of brick and steel. The main part will be forty feet in height. The traveling derrick will run the entire length of the shop. The car shop will be 74x240 feet in floor area, and the engine house will be 60x60 feet in size. In addition may be named turn tables, coal shoots, sand house, oil house, paint shop, saw mill, office and store building, lavatories, drying kilns, etc. It will require all summer to complete the work now outlined. The work will begin in a month.

A very bad wreck on the Rio Grande near Gunnison, was caused by a burro.

GENERAL BULLER'S LOSSES.

Fear That They May Run Into the Thousands.

London, Jan. 30.—It begins to look as if the Spion kop fight was one of the greatest of modern times. According to the usual percentage of officers and men killed, General Warren must have lost several thousand men.

The names of the men are not here yet, only those of officers. There are forty-eight of these in the list signed by Warren. In the report of Clery are eleven officers, and the statement is made that 290 were killed and wounded on January 20th only.

This is the first London has heard of any fight that Clery was in.

This tardy news confirms the view that the war office is letting the news come out in driblets, holding it back when first received, and giving the public its bitter medicine in homeopathic doses.

The interest now centers in the number of men Warren lost on Spion kop. The Boer reports—at which England no longer sneers, having learned how horribly accurate they are—told of 2,700 killed and wounded.

ILLINOIS ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Judge C. C. Kohlsaat of the United States Circuit Court Says It is Unconstitutional.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court to-day decided the anti-trust act of the Illinois Legislature in 1893 void, on the ground that the statute contains both class and special legislation and is in contravention of the federal and state constitutions.

The Union Sewer Pipe Company brought suit to recover upon promissory notes given by defendants, who contended that the plaintiff was a trust or combination organized for the express purpose of creating and carrying out restrictions in trade.

Opinions differ widely as to whether Judge Kohlsaat's decision leaves the state without anti-trust laws. It is held by some lawyers that the act of 1893 did not supersede that of 1891, and that the latter statute is still in force. Judge Kohlsaat did not touch upon this point in his decision. The advance sheets of the last Illinois reports treat the laws as separate statutes. However that may be, the opinion is regarded as an extremely important one because of the nullifying clause nine of the law of 1893 (exempting farmers and cattle raisers from its provisions), affect nearly three-fourths of the people of the state.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Roberts Will Soon Have a Big Force at His Command.

London, Jan. 30.—History pauses for a time in South Africa. It is one of those unsatisfactory pauses that are nearly as trying to British nerves as a sequence of reverses, and apparently it will terminate only when Lord Roberts gives the word for the forward movement into the Free State, which, according to the most cheerful view, he will be unable to do for a fortnight.

Whether he will permit General Buller to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith is quite outside the knowledge even of those closely connected with the war office. With the troops due to arrive next month he may think himself strong enough to try two large operations. Combining the forces under Generals Methuen, French and Gatacre, and adding to them the arriving troops, Lord Roberts would have 70,000 for the invasion of the Free State, with 40,000 to 50,000 guarding communications and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith.

There are 20,222 men and 155 guns now at sea. Eleven thousand infantry and 9,000 cavalry, including 5,000 yeomen are practically ready to embark. Therefore the government, without doing more, can place at the disposal of Lord Roberts 40,000 additional men and 155 guns. The further purpose of the war office officials are supposed to embrace somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 more men. As the indication is that candidates will be rather scarce, the war office will issue orders for those reservists who were found unfit at the previous mobilization examinations to report for further examination. Applicants for cavalry service are still freely offering as yeomanry. General Bullers operations has cost 912 men so far officially reported within ten days.

Applying to the 206 Spion kop casualties reported to-day the rule of proportion, the losses of officers indicate 500 casualties yet to come. The total casualties of the war, compiled from official reports, are 9,523, nearly a division. Of these 2,486 are killed, 4,811 wounded and the rest are prisoners.

The aggregate British home troops in South Africa number 116,000, the Natalian 7,158 and Cape Colonials 21,000.

Lafe Pence Has a Big Case.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29.—Attorney Lafe Pence, former congressman from Colorado, now practicing law in this city, has been chosen by Mrs. Nettie Craven Fair to represent her in her contest to secure a portion of the estate of the late United States Senator Fair.

The Fair estate is now estimated to be worth no less than $16,000,000, and Mrs. Craven Fair's claim for a one-third share has been in the courts for years.

It is now reported that the heirs are seeking a compromise by which the contestant's claim will be settled by the payment of a large share of money—said to be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. If this compromise is effected, it is safe to assume that Lafe Pence's fee in itself will constitute no small fortune.

The heirs are two married daughters, Mrs. Herman Olerichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the latter formerly Miss Virginia Fair.

Peace Society Begs President to Mediate.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The board of directors of the American Peace Society today forwarded an appeal to President McKinley to offer the good offices and mediation of the United States in the South African war, basing the action on the fact that the whole civilized world has not forgotten that one of the most benign features of the scheme approved by all at The Hague conference was that entitled "good offices and mediation."

Small Enough.

A little fellow of four years went to a blacksmith shop in a neighboring town to see his father's horse shod and was watching closely the work of shoeing. The blacksmith began to pare the horses hoofs, and thinking this was wrong, the little fellow said, earnestly: "My pa don't want his horse made any smaller."—Ohio State Journal.

Artificial Sight.

An inventor has perfected an electrical appliance, which he claims will enable the blind to see. This will bring much happiness to those who have defective eyesight. Another great discovery which will bring happiness to those whose stomachs have become deranged is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a certain cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, malaria, fever and ague.

"Why do most men prefer a clever woman like Becky Sharp to take out to dinner?" "Because Becky would do all the talking and let the man eat."

HER SUCCESS.

She Started a Shopping Service for Out-of-Town Buyers.

A young woman in a southern city, some years ago, placed a modest little advertisement in the paper, to the effect that she would purchase on commission for out-of-town buyers. She paid for keeping her advertisement in the paper by writing short articles on topics with which she was familiar, such as the best way to do up a white muslin dress, the making of jelly, etc. A few small orders began to come in. Her commission was small, and in order to make it, to lay the money to the best advantage, and to satisfy her customers, she resorted to various expedients. If a hat was included in the order, instead of buying it ready trimmed, she would buy the hat and the trimming, thus getting a much better quality for the money, and trim it herself, charging nothing for her work. This, however, was only necessary with a very limited amount of money and a very long list. She received orders for farming tools, men's clothing and various things she would naturally know nothing about. She filled them all by calling on her brother-in-law for advice. Soon her name began to be known for the painstaking and thoroughly satisfactory way in which she filled her orders. All who had tried her recommended her to their friends. From the first she made enough to support herself, and as business improved she began to extend help to her friends. A young cousin, with a taste for dressmaking, was thoroughly taught and was given all the orders for dressmaking. Business continued to improve; another cousin was installed as bookkeeper, and a third as errand girl and general helper. Now at the end of about twenty years the young woman who started so modestly finds herself in middle life at the head of a large household, whom she has placed in comfort, and carrying on an excellent business, while the originator and head does little more than dispense the money and take her ease.—Albany Argus.

DAWSON CITY'S PROGRESS.

Conditions of Life Getting Easier in the Great Gold Camp.

Dawson City is getting to have many of the earmarks of civilization. It is connected now with the outside world by telegraph; it is making its own brick; it is preparing to have its own schools; it has stood up and been counted; it is getting fresh beef, mutton and pork, and everybody seems to be happy. Vice-Consul Morrison reports that the Canadian government telegraph line, from Bennett to Dawson, 600 miles, with a branch to Atlin from Bennett of 75 miles, is completed to Dawson, at a reported cost of less than $130,000. Connection is made at Bennett with the line of the White Pass railroad to Skaguay, 40 miles, messages being forwarded from Skaguay by first steamer to Vancouver, thence by Canadian Pacific wire to destination. Rates as now established for the United States range from $4.35 to $4.75 for ten words, and from 23 to 27 cents for each additional word. No arrangements have yet been made for the transfer of money by wire. The population of Dawson is set down as 4,445 (3,659 male and 786 female), and 163 children under 14 years of age. Of the inhabitants of Dawson, 3,205 are from the United States, 645 from Canada and 200 from England, the remainder scattering. It is estimated that 2,000 people left for Cape Nome district from August 26 to September 26. The question of food supplies no longer agitates the community. In addition to ample stocks of canned goods, there is an abundance of fresh beef, mutton and pork, and plenty of fresh vegetables. There are also in the market wild swan, geese, ducks, ptarmigan, grouse, Arctic hare, squirrels, beaver, bear, moose and caribou. Boots, shoes and clothing are much lower in price than last year.

Peace is a peculiar thing, inasmuch as men have to fight for it.

Block 8 of Grassy school section is being operated by a number of the Colorado Midland employes, and the prospects seem to be quite promising for a valuable find.