## PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

#### Document Opening to Settlement the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservations.

Following is the President's proclamation opening the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations to settlement:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION,

Whereas, By an agreement between the Wichita and amiliated bands of Indians on the one part, and certain commissioners of the United States of the United States on the other part, ratified by act of Congress approved March 2, 1885 (28 Stat., 876, 834), the said Indians ceded, conveyed, transferred and relinquished, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever unto the United States of America, all their claim, ittle and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country now in the territory of Okiahoma, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita river, where the 98th meridian of west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes due north to the mindle of the channet of the main Canadian river to the base of beginning.

And whereas all of the conditions required by law to be performed prior to the opening of said tracts of land to settlement and entry have been, as I here by declare, duly performed.

AUGUST 8 THE DAY.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of Americal and desired in their numerical order during the first day, and so on at that rate until all of said-lands subject to each number to the object the whole the same the evolope containing the two of the drawings of those drawings numbers 125 to 250, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order dur

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley President of the United States of Ameri President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands so as afore, said ceded by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, and the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes of Indians, respectively, saving and excepting sections sixteen, thirty-six, inirteen and thirty-three in each township, and all lands located or selected by the territory of Oklahoma as indemnity school or educational lands, and saving and excepting cational lands, and saving and excepting all lands allotted in severalty to individual Indians, and saving and excepting all lands allotted and confirmed to religious societies and other organizations, and saving and excepting the lands selected and set alide as grazing lands for the use in common for said Comanche, Klowa and Apache tribes of Indians, and saving and excepting the lands set aside and reserved at each of said county seats for disposition as town sites, and saving and excepting the lands now used, occupied, or set apart for military, agency, school school farm, religious, Indian cemetery, wood reserve, forest reserve, or other public uses, will, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the manner herein prescribed and not otherwise, be opened to entry and settlement and to disposition under the general provisions of the United States. cational lands, and saving and excepting

disposition under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

Commencing at 3 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, July 10, 1901, and ending at 6 o'clock p. m., Friday, July 26, 1901, a registration will be had at the United States land offices at El Reno and Lawton, in the territory of Okiahoma (the office at Lawton to occupy provisional quarters in the immediate vicinity of Fort Sill, Oklahoma territory, until suitable quarters can be provided at Lawton), for the purpose of ascertaining what persons desire to enter, settle upon, and acquire title to any of said lands under the homestead law, and of ascertaining their qualifications so to do. The registration at each office will be for both land districts, but at the time of registration each applicant will be required to elect and state in which district he desires to make entry. To obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registration officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation. protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation. Registration can not be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors entitled of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged solders and sailors entitled to the benefits of section 2304 of the revised statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat., 847), may present their applications for registration and due proofs of their qualifications through an agent of their own selection, but no person will be permitted to act as agent for more than one such soldier or sailor. No person will be permitted to register more than once or in any other than his true name. Each applicant who shows himself duly qualified will be registered and given a non-transferable certificate to that effect, which will entitle him to go upon and examine the lands to be opened hereunder in the land district in which he elects to make his entry; but the only purpose for which he may go upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, as herein provided, upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, as herein provided, to understandingly select the lands for which he will make entry. No one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of said lands in advance of the opening herein provided for, and during the first sixty days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands, and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers, or of a soldler's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers.

### BY DRAWINGS.

BY DRAWINGS.

The order in which, during the first sixty days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the lands opened hereunder, will be determined by drawings for both the El Reno and Lawton districts publicly held at the United States land office at El Reno, Okla, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 29, 1901, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to complete the same. The drawings will be had under the supervision and immediate observance of a committee of three persons whose intega committee of three persons whose integrity is such as to make their centrol of the drawing a guaranty of its fairness. The members of this committee will be appointed by the secretary of the interior. appointed by the secretary of the interior, who will prescribe suitable compensation for their services. Preparatory to these drawings the registering each applicant who shows himself duly qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the applicant, stating the land district in which he desires to make homestead entry, and giving such a description of the applicant as will enable the local land officers to thereafter identify him. This card will be at once sealed in a separation envelope, which will bear no other distinguishing label or mark than such as may be pecessary to show that it is to go into the drawing for the land district in which the applicant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be separated according to land districts and will be In which the applicant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be separated according to land districts and will be carefully preserved and remain sealed until opened in the course of the drawings as herein provided. When the registration is completed all of these sealed envelopes will be brought together at the place of drawing and turned over to the committee in charge of the drawing, who, in such manner as in their judgment will be attended with entire fairness and equality of opportunity, shall proceed to

### THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY.

Inopportune consolations increase a deep sorrow.-Rousseau.

Fortune does not change men; it unmasks them.-Mme. Necker. If you can not do what you like to

do, try to like what you have to do. Two good rules for life are: Never be discouraged; never be a discour-

ager.-Ariel. Shun idleness; it is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals.-Voltaire.

clusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said-lands subject to entry under the homestead law, and desired thereunder, have been entered. If any application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawing. To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry each applicant must personally present the certificate of registration theretofore issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs, and with the regular land office fees, but an honorably discharged soldier or saflor may file his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration. orably discharged solder of sample his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration. The production of the certificate of registration will be dispensed with only upon satisfactory proof of its loss or destruction. If at the time of considering his regular application for entry it appears that any applicant is disqualined from making homestead entry of these lands, his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hereunder, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate, he will thereby lose all the benefits of the registration and drawing herein provided for, and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during the first sixty days following said opening.

#### THE NEUTRAL STRIP.

Because of the provision of the said act of Congress, approved June 6, 1990;
"That the settlers who locate on that part of said lands called and known as the 'neutral strip' shall have preference right for thirty days on the lands upon which they have located and improved." the said lands in the "neutral strip" shall for the period of thirty days after said opening be subject to homestead entry and townsite entry only by those who have heretofore located upon and improved the same, and who are accorded a preference right of entry for thirty days as aforesaid. Persons entitled to make entry under this preference right will be permitted to do so at any time during said period of thirty days following the opening without previous register. during said period of thirty days follow-ing the opening without previous regis-tration, and without regard to the draw-ing herein provided for, and at the ex-piration of that period the lands in said "neutral strip" for which no entry shall have been made will come under the general provisions of this proclamation.

The intended beneficiaries of the provision in the said acts of Congress, approved, respectively, March 2, 1895, and June 6, 1900, which authorizes a qualified entryman having lands adjoining the ceded lands, whose original entry embraced less than 190 acres, to enter so much of the ceded lands as will make his homestead entry contain in the agregate not exceeding 160 acres, may obtain such an extension of his existing entry, without previous registration and without regard to the drawing herein provided for, only by making appropriate application, accompanied by the necessary proofs, at the proper new land office at some time prior to the opening herein provided for.

Any person or persons desiring to have been made will come under the

Any person or persons desiring to found, or to suggest establishing, a town-site upon any of said ceded lands at any point not in the near vicinity of either of the county seats therein heretofore selected and designated as aforesaid, may, time before the county in the county seats and designated as aforesaid, may, time before the county time seats and the county t of the county seats therein herstofore selected and designated as aforesaid, may, at any time before the opening hereir provided for, file in the proper local land office a written application to that effect describing by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at that place. The local officers will forthwith transmit said petition to the commissioner of the general land office with their recommendation in the premises. Such commissioner, if he believes the public interests will be subserved thereby, will, if the secretary of the interfor approve thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry and settlement, and directing that the same be held for the time being for townsite settlement, entry, and disposition only. In such event the lands so withheld from homestead entry and settlement will, at the time of said opening and not before, become subject to settlement, entry, and disposition under the ment will, at the time of said opening and not before, become subject to settle ment, entry, and disposition under the general townsite laws of the Unite, States. None of said ceded lands will subject to settlement, entry or dispositions. tion under such general townsite laws except in the manner herein prescribe until after the expiration of sixty day from the time of said opening.

### TOWNSITES.

Attention is hereby especially called to the fact that under the special provisions of the said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, the townsite selected and designated at the county seats of the new counties into which said lands have been formed can not be disposed of under the general townsite laws of the United States, and can only be disposed of in the special manner provided in said act of Congress, which declares:

"The lands so set apart and designated shall, in advance of the opening, be surveyed, subdivided and platted under the direction of the secretary of the interior, into appropriate lots, blocks, streets, alleys and sites for parks or public buildings, so as to make a townsite thereof: Provided, That no person shall purchase more than one business and one residence lot. Such town lots shall be offered and sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the secretary

### WISE OR OTHERWISE.

No philosopher can give a reason for half that he thinks.

A man without a conscience is man without principle. The high premium on honesty proves that it is the best policy.

Pride and folly cost some people more than their actual necessities. Spite enables the fool to believe he

A good business qualification is the ability to attend to one's own business.

is happy in his unhappiness.

of the interior, at sales to be had at the opening and subsequent thereto." opening and subsequent thereto.

All persons are especially admonished that under the said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy or enter any of said ceded lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry. After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy and entry had not been prescribed herein in obedience to law.

It appearing that there are fences

scribed herein in obedience to law.

It appearing that there are fences around the pastures into which, for convenience, portions of the ceded lands have heretofore been divided, and that these fences are of considerable value and are still the property of the Indian tribes ceding said lands to the United States, all persons going upon, examining, entering, or settling upon any of said lands are cautioned to respect such fences as the property of the Indians and not to destroy, appropriate or carry away the same, but to leave them undisturbed so that they may be seasonably removed and preserved for the benefit of the Indians.

The secretary of the interior shall pre-

The secretary of the interior shall pre-scribe all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into full effect the opening herein provided for.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1901, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

## IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Among the most popular flowers of

Many Groups Deserve Greater Attention Than They R scelve.

ried tints of rose, pale crimson and purple. The petals of some varieties are as large as saucers, and being of a satiny texture, and drooping in graceful folds, they attract a good deal of attention. It is pleasing to know that these tree peonies will grow in any good soil without much trouble, consequently the whole tribe should be found a place in every garden. They give a fine effect in beds on lawns, or may be grown in pots and taken into the conservatory at the present season when at their fullest beauty. Some of the newest kinds measure nine inches across the bloom. These peonles die down in autumn, and start growth with renewed vigor in spring. The gold-flowered Ethioplan lily is another beautiful thing that ladies procure as a fitting companion to the pure white variety. There is also quite a novel pink flowered form, but as yet quite rare; it was discovered recently in Rhodesia. Many dwelling houses are now adorned with the lovely climbing Wisteria sinesis, which is unequalled for the purpose when in flower. The fine pendulous racemes of a rich lavender color remind one of a bunch of grapes from the way they hang on the branches. They are produced so freely that at the present season there seem more blossoms than leaves. The Wisteria is quite hardy and its stems extend to a great can be bought very cheaply, and we may visit them before he returns. strongly recommend this elegant climber to those who do not know it. group of pretty flowering plants that deserve greater attention than they receive are the double-flowered ivy leaved geraniums. Few plants compare with them for balconies or so freely, right through the summer, are both bright and lasting. They look magnificent when trained along trellis work in sunny positions.

#### THE PRICE OF CHOCOLATE. Much Cheaper in America than in Countries Where Grown.

When, on drinking your cup of chocyou may feel sure that this insoluble stuff is the adulterant with which the chocolate is cheapened to such a dedoes in the place where it is produced. man, Ia. In South America the retail price for the better grades of chocolate averages about \$1 per pound, while in Italy, France. England and in the United States the better grades sell at a much lower price. In America the ordinary chocolate sells for about one-third of the price that is charged for it where it is produced. The cause of this, the producers say, is that the original product is adulterated greatly before reaching its final market, a cheaper article than the cocoa bean constituting the large proportion of 90 per cent of the chocolates of commerce. The cocoa bean from which chocolate is manufactured is produced in its finest form parts of Central and South America is in jail here, brought by a United grow and export large quantities. Two crops of the bean are gathered each year, and the manufacture consists simply in grinding up the beans into meal and then adding sugar and arrowroot, with the necessary flavor-usual ly vanilla or cinnamon. The mass is moistened until it is in a semi-fluid state, after which it is run into molds of the proper shape.-New York Press.

Maurice Barrymore's Witty Retort. The clever wit of the recently demented actor, Maurice Barrymore, is still the foremost subject in the circle of the unfortunate man's friends. On one occasion, when Barrymore was visited by a number of friends, one of them dropped a 50-cent piece on the floor, and, search high and low, the money could not be found. "Wonder where it went to!" one remarked. "Went to the devil, I guess," said the loser. "Trust you for making 50 cents go further than any one else," said Barrymore.-New York Times.

# NEBRASKA'S GAME LAW

Deputy Simpkins Outlines Plan for Its Enforcement.

#### NEW ENACTMENT NOW IN EFFECT

Looking Up a Desirable Site for Next Annual Encampment of the National Guard-Other Matters in Nebrasks of More or Less Interest.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10 .- Members of the Nebraska Fish commission met in the office of Deputy Warden Simpkins and outlined plans for enforcing the provisions of the new game law, which went into effect July 1. So far as known there will be no organized efforts on the part of the market hunters to violate the law, but all of the under deputies have been instructed to be on the lookout and if any one is found shooting or attempting to shoot for the market he will be promptly arrested and vigorously prosecuted.

Under the new law the deputy game warden is held responsible for the management of the state fish hatcheries. Several changes in the administration of this institution have been proposed and the commission will probably meet next week to give them consideration. Complaints against to-day are the lovely peonies in va- Superintendent O'Brien will also be given attention at the next meeting. Governor Savage and Deputy Game Warden Simpkins refuse to disclose the nature of these complaints until after the accused has had a hearing.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT

Adjutant General Colby Goes on a Tou

of Investigation. LINCOLN, Neb., July 10 .- Adjutant General Colby will make a trip in northwestern Nebraska for the purpose of visiting several sites that have been proposed as suitable and desirable for the next annual encampment of the Nebraska National guard. He will leave the railroad at Valentine and travel southward through the cluster of lakes near Evergreen creek, in the eastern section of Cherry county, and from there he will go westward along Snake river and other branches of the Niobrara river. This territory includes the wildest and most secluded scenery in the state. It is about midway between the main northwestern lines of the Elkhorn and Burlington railroads. Several wooded spots along Dismal creek, which flows through Blaine, Hooker and Thomas counties, have length each summer. Young plants also been suggested and General Colby

"We wish to locate the encampment where it will not benefit one railroad to the exclusion of all others," said General Colby. "The places suggested in Cherry county meet all requirements that cannot be found anywhere window boxes or to hang down from else. They are isolated and far from stagings in the conservatory or from the centers of habitation. There are baskets; the foliage alone is handsome, numerous lakes all along the creeks whilst the flowers which are produced in Cherry county and the water is always clear and cool and invigorating.

### Boy Falls Under a Train.

STANTON, Neb., July 10 .- As the regular freight train, No. 27, was pulling out of this place, Dean Thrapp, 19 years of age, fell from the train and was literally cut to pieces. He had been working in a brick yard at olate at breakfast, you find a sediment Fullerton, Neb., for the last month deposited in the bottom of the cup, and in company with another man was going to Sloux Falls. They rode from Fremont to this place on the gree that the beverage far from its brace rods under a car. His father source of production costs less than it is a carpenter and builder at Thur-

### Nearly a Thousand Dead.

NEW YORK, July 10 .- The official reports to the bureau of vital statistics of deaths from heat for the week ending July 6 show that the actual number in the five boroughs of Greater New York was 989. For the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the number was 699, for Richmond 12, for Queens 24, for Brooklyn 264.

A Defaulter in Limbe. DUBUQUE, Ia., July 10.-Thomas a Ward, accused of being a defaulter for in Venezuela, though various other \$30,000 as cashier of the Lemars bank, States marshal from New Jersey, where he was arrested.

> Utah Sends Many Cattle. SIDNEY, Neb., July 10 .- A big shipment of southern Utah cattle was delivered here via the Burlington railread for the St. George Cattle company.

### Accused of Foreing Note.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., July 10.-George W. Cox, who has been making his home in this city the past year, was arrested to answer the charge of forgery in the district court of Pawnee county. The arrest was on complaint of the Bank of Burchard, which cashed a \$250 note for Cox. The paper He knows nothing of the transaction, fining company was damaged.

#### THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omahi and Kansas City. BOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle-There was a fair run of cattle, but packers seemed to want the stuff, and as a result the market did not show much change from yesterday and everything was sold in good season. Good to choice beef steers were in active demand at just about steady prices. As high as \$5.70 was paid, which was the same as yesterday's best price. The lightweight cattle, however, were rather neglected, particularly if they were of common quality. There were very few cows and helfers in the yards, and as buyers all wanted a few the market on good stuff was active and steady to strong. It did not take long to clear the pens of all desirable grades. and even the commoner kinds moved quite freely at fully steady prices. There was not much change noticeable in the prices paid for bulls, caives and stags, but sellers found it easier to dispose of them than it was yesterday. There were not enough stockers and feeders in the yards to make a test of the market to-The few that were offered sold at

just about steady prices. Hogs-There was just a fair run of hogs, but the quality of the offerings was considerably better than yesterday. The market opened with packers bidding a little lower, \$5.80 being the popular price, but only a few loads changed hands that way. They soon raised their bids to \$5.82% and finally to \$5.83% and \$5.85, and that is the way the hogs changed hands. The general market today was just about steady with yesterday and the close was strong at yesterday's best prices. The bulk of all sales went at \$5.82% and \$5.85. and a few of the choicer bunches brought \$5,8714

Sheep-There was a light run of sheep, and as packers were all anxious for supplies the market ruled very active and all the way from 15c to 35c higher than yesterday. The lambs that sold yester-day for \$4.65 brought \$5.00 today, and wethers sold as high as \$3.85, while ewes reached \$3.00. It was evident that packers wanted the stuff, even at the advanced prices, and as a result the pens were soon cleared.

#### KANSAS CITY.

Cattle-The supply was too large maintain prices and the market ruled from 10c to 25c lower choice dressed beef steers, \$5.00@5.75; fair to good, \$4.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.50; western fed steers, \$4.2565.50; Texans and Indians, \$3.50@4.80; Texas grass steers, \$3.00@3.75; cows, \$2.85@4.00; heifers, \$3.90@4.75; bulls, \$2.50@4.25; calves, \$3.00@5.00.

Hogs-Heavy hogs, a shade lower; others, about 19c lower; top. \$5.971/2; bulk of sales, \$5.80@5.95; heavy, \$5.90@5.97% mixed packers, \$5.80@5.95; light, \$5.50% 5.80; pigs, \$5.40m5.65.

Sheep and Lambs-Market strong to 10c higher; lambs, \$4.500r5.10; wethers, \$3.2000 3.90; yearlings, \$3.85@4.40; ewes, \$3.00@3.75; culls, \$2.00@2.00; Texas grass sheep, \$3.25@

#### MANY WRECK VICTIMS.

Chicago & Alton Fatality List Length-

ens to Include Seventeen Names. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11 .- The full horror of the train wreck on the Chicago & Alton railroad near Horton. Mo., when a westbound passenger train collided with a fast live stock train, both going at good speed, was not realized until tonight, when a train loaded with bruised and scalded persons arrived here and transfered its sufferers to the hospitals.

First reports of the accident indicatd that four trainmen and two passengers were killed outright. Of the wounded who started for this city four were dead before the train arrived and seven passed away at the hospitals before midnight, making seventeen deaths up to the present time. In St. Joseph and University hospitals are thirty persons, at least two of whom are expected to die. The physicians will not give an opinion as to the condition of the sufferers. Most of them were scalded by the steam that issued from the locomotives, both of which were wrecked and piled up in a heap of wreckage with two of the passenger cars.

Identification of those of the dead who passed away without regaining consciousness was difficult, owing to the fact that clothing had been hastily stripped from the body in order to give relief to the tortured flesh.

### CONGRESSMAN MERCER ABROAD.

He and a Party of Fellow Republicans

Sail on McClellan For Maniia. NEW YORK, July 11.-The transport McClellan sailed from Brooklyn this afternoon for Manila in place of the Ingalls, which was wrecked at its dock. On board the McClellan were United States Senator Bacon of Georgia and Congressmen Dearmond of Missouri, Mercer of Nebraska, Gaines of Tennessee, Green of Pennsylvania, Weeks of Michigan, Joy of Missouri and Jack of Pennsylvania. Inspector J. C. Breckinridge of the United States army wired this afternoon that he would not sail for the Philippines on the transport McClellan today, but would leave by way of San Francisco in a week.

### Suicide at Marengo.

MARENGO, Ia., July 11.-The body of John Stoeder, a German laborer, was found below the bridge here on the river bank. He is supposed to have suicided.

Montana Is Storm Swept.

HELENA, Mont., July 11 .- A cloudburst occurred near Wickes, Mont., twenty-five miles from Helena, yesterday, doing immense damage. The Montana Central railway suffered

heavily, the railroad a short distance from that town being damaged about 600 feet. Bridges were destroyed and also contained the name of Alvin Cox, it will be several weeks before repairs a brother of the accused, who is a can be made. At Corbin the smelter responsible farmer near that place, of the Livingston Smelting and Re-

FATHERS ARE RESPONSIBLE Should Help the Mothers to Train the Children.

"The influence of a good, manly, upright man is great on his young daughters, who look up to him with reverence, in leading them to noble aims and teaching them to avoid petty scandal mongering and uncharitableness. May I suggest that the fathers should take their share in the writing of letters to their children at school? Fathers have no right to complain bit-terly that their grown-up daughters only come to talk to them when they want money if they have taken no interest and active part in their upbringing. Love creates love, and the parents must show their love if they wish to invoke response on the part of the children," says Ethelinda Hadwen in Chambers' Journal. "The parents must also curb their tempers in their intercourse with each other, for dspeace in the home plays havoc with children's nerves and tempers. If you wish children to be good tempered see that their nerves are not overstrained and over-excited. Children-especially little children-should live very calm and uneventful days, and the persons who surround them should be of quiet. sunshiny dispositions. The children's pleasures should be simple and inexpensive, no matter how wealthy the parents may be. They should be kept in the background when visitors are present, and in no way brought forward and shown off, else they become filled with self-importance. should be encouraged to make their own amusements, and should by no means be given everything for which they ask, whether reasonable or unreasonable. If the request be unreasonable the reason for the refusal should be given, and if the request be such as may be granted it is not always well to give the coveted article at once, as in later life we cannot have all we want, even though our wants seem very reasonable. The discipline of drudgery should not be forgotten. The modern tendency is to do away with drudgery almost entirely, but I think that a mistake. Certainly let the parents guide, help and direct their children, but do not make life too easy for them, let them take their fair share of trouble and responsibility."

How a Trust Leader Works.

There is a mistaken idea that the men who direct the great corporations are continually engaged in a vast amount of detail business. That is not the case. Modern business has made the position of the trust leader one requiring not only brains, but brains of the highest order. It may be that the president of a trust does not perform an official act once a day. It may be that his work is confined to initiating the papers that his subordinate heads of departments submit to him, but the fact remains that he is the brains of the concern, and that if he signs papers without knowing their contents he does so because he knows thoroughly the men who submit them. It has been said with truth that the most successful men in these businesses are those who do nothing when things are going smoo do everything when they are going ill. Instead of taking away from the free-dom of action of the men who direct these concerns, modern conditions have added to their responsibility. The whole system of trust organization depends upon making each man responsible for the work which he directs. So long as he achieves satisfactory results he is not interfered with. It is said, for example, that the president of the Standard Oil company never is-sued a positive order to his subordinates. Whether it is a matter of giving employment to a workman or carrying out a deal with a government he merely suggests. If the subordinate prefers to substitute his own judgment in the matter he is permitted to do so, but he is held strictly responsible for the consequences.-Leslie's.

#### A Setting Hen's Journey. Buckout & Co. of Tarrytown re-

ceived a carload of hay recently from Michigan. When Station Agent John H. See broke the seal on the car he was surprised to hear the cackling of a hen inside, and on investigation a large white Leghorn hen was found strutting up and down on the top of the hay, and in one corner of the car was a nest containing six eggs. The car was sealed up in Michigan twenty days before its arrival, and the hen lived in it all that time without any food or water. How the hen got in the car is a mystery, for it is loaded with heavy bales of hay. The hen was in a healthy condition after its 1,000-mile trip, and Mr. See turned it over to one of his men, who will now care for it. The eggs were disposed of without an inquest.

### Life Near the Equator.

Rev. Father Grison, of Stanley Falls, Africa, writes that Europeans have a very inaccurate idea of tropical temperatures. He passed eight years at the equator on the Pacific coast, he says, and never saw the mercury above 85 degrees, while at Stanley Falls the maximum is 90 degrees and the nights are deliciously cool. On the other hand, there are frequent tempests of indescribable violence, and Father Grison has counted 66 lightning flashes in one minute, the thunder being continuous, and has seen ten thunderbolts strike within a radius of a few hundred meters in the sspace of two hours .- Youth's Companion.

### A Brilliant Comet.

The brilliant comet visible in South Africa is an object of great interest to the soldiers. A private in the Buffs. writing from Balmoral, says: "When I first saw it I thought it was a veldt fire with a rocket ascending from it. A star of exceptional brilliancy was close to it,"