MISTER WOLF WAS HUNGRY.

A Man, a Cow and Several Sheep Formed His Dinner.

NOTES OF A SUMMER TRIP TO EUROPE.

Selections Taken from the Essay Work of Some of the Younger Pupils of the Public Schools.

Teachers agree that the advancement made by pupils is best marked by the efficiency shown in composition, necessitating to paper in sentences of their own making, the results of their studies.

The essay work is a feature of the public school training, and much of the work done is creditable in a marked degree. Selections have been made and are published herewith from the recent essays of pupils of the various schools of the city. They selections were not prepared for publication, and only furnish samples of the regular work being done by the pupils.

THE WOLF'S DINNER.

is the subject of a story which Jennie Glick, of the fifth B grade, Hartman school, told as follows:

One fine morning Mister Wolf came out of his den. "I will go and have my dinner at my sister's house," he said. So he put on his cap and coat and started on his journey. On his way he had to pass a pasture in which cows and sheep were grazing. "O, that is just what I want. Now as the shepherd is sleeping I will eat a few of them and take sister one of them."

He crept in the yard so slowly you could barely hear him, and had scarcely entered the yard when he hit upon a plan. "I'll cut the shepherd and then put on his cap and coat." He then took up the shepherd's whistle and blew it. All the sheep came running up to him. Then he took the fattest one and ate it up. When he had finished he thought it time to go home. So he put off the shepherd's cap and coat and started home. On his way home he said: "I'll come tomorrow."

He then went to bed and thought in the morning he would eat a few sheep again, but when he woke he saw it was raining. "Well, that won't keep me from eating," he said.

He then put on his waterproof and started out again on his journey. He again took his meals.

He then saw his sister come. He let her know that he was there.

They then gathered a few sheep. They then ate them up. "We'll come tomorrow." O, alas! As he was saying this he spied the owner of the sheep coming. He came right up to the wolves and shot them dead. And this was the end of the wolves' dinner.

WIESBADEN.

Ella C. Gruenig of Saratoga, contributes the following chapter of Wiesbaden, taken from my journal of a trip to Europe:"

About a year ago while I was in Germany, I had the pleasure of visiting many cities, among others Wiesbaden.

As we entered the city there was the street car as usual waiting for passengers, so we boarded it and rode as far as the colonnades and the cure-houses, where summer guests spent their time, for, as is well known, Wiesbaden is a watering place.

The colonnades are immense corridors, on one side small rooms, and on the other side held up by massive stone pillars, but not enclosed, therefore giving a free view over the beautiful garden, filled with flowers and lovely fountains.

On the side where the rooms are or small alcoves, there are rows of glass counters filled with the different things to sell, and thousands of souvenirs of Wiesbaden.

Among the many beautiful wonders and objects of interest none claimed my attention so much as the beautiful paintings. They had all been drawn by the free hand, and in delicate colors such as one seldom sees.

There were also two knives in glass cases, the first was about 8 inches long with 202 blades, in the other was a pearl handled pen knife about an inch and a half long with 60 blades in.

There was everything that one could imagine such as knives, forks, spoons, razors, cork-screws, files, etc.

Having viewed these things to our hearts content we took a stroll through the city which contains some very fine buildings, among others the great hotels built of fine stone.

From Wiesbaden we went to the little city of Castel which is like so many other little German cities.

We returned home by rail, and right here I must tell my readers how the cars are there. They are not like the ones we have, they are divided into very small apartments or sections containing two seats which face each other. About eight or ten can sit comfortably in the little section. The conductor walks outside of the car from room to room on a kind of platform, opens each door and gets the tickets. The cars do not move fast as they do here, but although the country is so old it is not too old to learn new styles, as the emperor has lately made up his mind to send a gentleman to America to see how the railroads are here.

CHIVALRY.

Bessie Dumont, aged thirteen years, of the Walnut Hill school, contributes the following on the subject of chivalry:

Chivalry sprang from feudalism and was its brightest star.

For a long time it exercised power over the manners, habits, thoughts and sentiments of a knight. It flourished all over western Europe, and was nourished by the crusaders. It reached its height in the eleventh century.

It was customary for the vassels of a lord to hold a kind of school in his court in which they were taught, along with his family, the rules of chivalry and feudal etiquette.

They were early taught to select some accomplished lady as their mistress, and she endeavored to teach them manners.

They thought at that time that if a knight loved God and his mistress he was sure of salvation.

A boy was called a page from the time he was seven until he was fourteen. It was his duty to wait upon a lady when she was hunting or hawking.

When he was fourteen he (reached) became a squire. As the page waited upon a lady so the squire waited upon a man.

When there was a tournament or a battle it was his duty to lead the war horse. When there was a battle he dressed his lord in full armor, and when he was fighting, handed him a new lance, brought him a horse if he was unhorsed, or helped him if he saw him hard pressed.

At the age of twenty-one he reached the goal of his ambition and became a knight. After fasting, the candidate spent a night in watching and praying; he bathed and dressed in the underskirtle, a silk or linen vest embroidered in gold, a leather collar and a full suit of armor.

Then he had to go through an examination to see if he was worthy of knighthood. He then made the promise to be a courteous, gentle and manly knight, to be gentle to women, and to defend the rights of orphans and widows.

The ceremony was then completed with a stroke with the flat side of the sword upon the back of his neck given by a prince.

THE SOUTH.

Harlean Curtis of the Fourth grade, Park school, was given a number of words by his teacher to be used in an essay on any subject. His efforts resulted in the following:

I went to the southern states, and there I saw the Blue Ridge mountains, which contains the highest peak of the whole Appalachain system.

The climate of this section is warmer than any other part of the union. I went out in the fields, and there was some negroes picking cotton, because it was so warm. I asked one of the negroes where the cotton went to, and he said it went a Manchesterin ships on the Atlantic ocean. They manufacture it into cloth there.

I saw the steam cars, too. And the iron machinery in the mills. It was lots of fun to see the water go over the big iron wheel. There are a great many rivers and coral islands in this section. Cotton, rice and oranges are the most important products.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

Jessie R. Weeks of the seventh grade, Walnut Hill school, tells the following story of "Blanche's Christmas Money:"

One day in the spring of the year as Blanche Jackman's father, who was a farmer, was planting potatoes, he asked her if she did not want to earn Christmas money by planting potatoes and looking after them until they were ready for market. Blanche waited to, of course, and went to work immediately.

She watched them through the whole summer, and when fall came she helped to dig them out of the ground and put them in sand and about Christmas time she and her father went to market with them.

When they came to the first store her father went in and sold the potatoes, for which he received $9, of which he promised to give Blanche $10, but just before they got out of town they passed a saloon where her father stopped, as he said to get a drink, but he must have had more than one, for he was very drunk when he at last came out of the saloon and he could not walk alone so two men had to help him into the wagon. Then Blanche started for home.

On the way they had to drive across the railroad track and as she went to cross it the horses became frightened and started to run, throwing her father out of the wagon so that he lay directly across the track. She tried her best to get him in the wagon again, but he was helpless and she was not strong enough to lift him and the express train would be due in five minutes, so she took off the red scarf she had about her neck, tied it on the horse whips and ran down the track to stop the train.

Finally the trainmen saw her and stopped the train and Blanche went up to the conductor and told him her story and he told the passengers and all went with Blanche and helped her father back into the wagon.

Then they made up a purse of $9 which they gave to her for being a brave little woman.

Blanche never received any money for taking care of the potatoes, but she bought many presents for her mother and some for herself with the Christmas money that she had given her.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Ellison, in speaking to the employes of the Ogden iron mines, at Dover, New Jersey, a few days ago, said: "Boys, wait until next winter and we shall have no snow to bother us upon this hill. During the year I shall invent electric and sunlight reflectors that will melt the snow as fast as it falls."

The police of Boston are to endeavor to stop the sale of cigars and tobacco on Sunday. The movement is inspired by an association of tobacco dealers who close on the Sabbath, and is directed principally against upstairs shops and stationery stores.

Fred Walker, aged 110 years, is undoubtedly the oldest man in west Tennessee. He lives in Savannah. Mr. Walker stated that he had voted for every president of the United States, from Thomas Jefferson down to the last presidential election. Mr. Walker makes his living by carrying for the county court clerk of McNairy county, which proves that his sight is good.

In handling any wire laying over any of the ordinary street wires, especially such as convey currents for electric lighting, use a dry hand line for the purpose, or grasp the wire with insulated pincers. An ordinary clothesline may become the conductor of a steady current.

Tradition has it that the last assemblage in the hall of Tara took place in the year A. D., 541. The great triennial council of the Irish nation was held there for several centuries previously, but because a criminal who had fled for safety to the monastery of St. Ruan had been dragged to the hall and executed, the holy abbot and the monks cried aloud against the sacrilege and pronounced a curse upon its wall. From that day no kings ever again sat at Tara.

A Georgia man has two of the best policemen in his service in the state. There is one peculiar trait about them, and that is that they never go to sleep and never get off their beats. They are two enormous geese. They march up and down a regular beat in front of his house at night, and whenever anything enters the yard at night they begin yelling like Comanche warriors.

In France there is a government tax of per cent levied on all bets or races.

John G. Whittier is quoted by the Danvers, Mass., correspondent of the New York Sun as saying: "My writing days are over."

The fastest mile a single man has travelled by various methods of locomotion is to date as follows: Swimming, 20m. 52s.; walking, 6m. 23s.; snow shoes, 5m. 39¾s.; rowing, 5m. 01s.; running, 4m. 19¾s.; tricycle, 1m. 48 2-5s.; bicycle, 2m. 20 4-5s.; skating, 2m. 12 3-5s.; trotting horse, 2m. 08¾s.; running horse, 1m. 35s.; railroad train, 40¾s.; balloon, pneumatic tube and electricity records are yet to be made.

Count von Moltke compels all the members of his household to spend at least an hour each day in the open air, even if the rain is pouring. He attributes his good health to regular outdoor exercise and moderation in all things. Although he is in his 91st year he often walks four miles a day.

In looming its candidate for mayor the Anniston (Ala. Hot Blast made the familiar, though always ludicrous, typographical blunder of declaring Colonel Miller to be a "battle-scared veteran." In its next issue it explained and apologized for the unfortunate error, but in the apology a loose compositor rounded out and aggravated the offense by making the colonel a "bottle-scarred veteran."

The inhabitants of the interior of the Fiji islands will not partake of food while a cloud is in sight, especially if the cloud lies in the west, fearing that the "Great Air Whale," whose bellowing (thunder) is often heard in that country, will pounce upon and utterly annihilate them for such irreverence.

People who have been in the habit of getting intoxicated by consuming brandy chocolates and epicurean confections of that sort will be interested in a petition that has just been sent into the Massachusetts legislature by the secretary of the law and order league. This petition calls for the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all kinds of confectionery containing alcohol or intoxicating liquors.

How We Have Grown.

One of the features of the present census exhibition is the remarkable growth during the past ten years of many of the cities of the country, says Bradstreets. This is not so much the case with the larger towns as with those of secondary rank. At the same time the increase of population shown by a number of cities having over 100,000 inhabitants since the census of 1880 is striking in its nature. In fact, the circumstance that there are now twenty-eight cities in the United States, as shown by the census, which contain over 100,000 people, against twenty in 1880 and fourteen in 1870, is of itself a notable circumstance. Among the largest towns Chicago takes a decided lead in point of growth, its 1,000,000 inhabitants representing an increase of 119 per cent, making it the second city of the country, and displacing from that position Philadelphia, which had occupied the post since the census of 1820. Brooklyn, too, with a gain of 43 per cent, stands out among the large eastern cities, though the phenomenal progress of Chicago crowds it from the third rank which it held in 1880 to the fourth position. Cleveland, now the tenth city in point of size, gained 63 per cent in its population in the decade, and Buffalo, the eleventh, has increased at almost the same rate, its percentage being 62 per cent. Pittsburg's rate of growth was 52 per cent, Washington's 55 per cent, Detroit's 76 per cent, and Milwaukee's 77 per cent. The greatest proportionate gains among towns of 100,000 or more inhabitants are, however, shown by a number of cities, particularly those in the west, which now for the first time appear in a national census as having attained those dimensions. There are eight towns coming under this head—Minneapolis, Omaha, Rochester, St. Paul, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Denver and Allegheny. The leader of these in point of its rate of increase is Omaha, which has gained no less than 360 per cent in numbers during the past ten years. Minneapolis comes next with 256 per cent, and is followed by St. Paul with 224 per cent. Denver's gain is at the rate of 203 per cent, and that of Kansas City at 140 per cent.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bld'g.

W. H. Wilson, the famous Kentucky breeder, is reported as saying he is convinced that Oregon will furnish the bone and lung power needed upon which to breed high-class eastern stallions. He is negotiating for the purchase of the extensive stock breeding farm—the Point Breeze farm—belonging to the Wisdoms near Baker City.

HOURS FOR RAILROAD MEN.

The Kansas Contingent Claims They Must be Greatly Reduced.

NEW INFLUENCES IN LABOR LEGISLATION.

Iowa Coal Miners Demand Better Wages for Their Work—News of Interest to the Bread Winners.

The Knights of Labor of Kansas, together with the railroad trainmen of the principal roads of the state, have stooped down upon the legislature of that state. They have succeeded in securing the passage of the anti-Pinkerton bill, which provides that all corporations and companies shall be prohibited from employing armed forces while a strike is pending at any point in the state. Not satisfied with this they succeeded in having the following bill introduced in the house:

Section 1. That the lawful days' work of conductors, dispatchers, engineers, firemen, brakemen and other employes concerned in the running of trains by steam on the railroads in this state shall be fixed by the state board of railroad commissioners, and shall not exceed ten hours.

Section 2. That no dispatcher, conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman or other employe concerned in any way, manner or capacity in the running of railroad trains, carrying persons or property in this state, shall be required or permitted to remain on duty more than sixteen hours in the twenty-four. And every such employe shall be required to lay off and rest at each eight consecutive hours in each lay of twenty-four hours, that he may be a safe and able custodian of life and property intrusted to his care.

Section 3. That any and each railroad employe violating the provisions of this act shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each and every offense, and be subject to removal from his position as employe on said road at the option of the state board of railroad commissioners.

Sec. 4. That any railroad company, railroad manager or other employing person, agent or party, violating the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each and every offense, counting each employe working more than sixteen hours in the twenty-four as a separate offense; and the said offending party shall be rendered accountable, under the law of this state, for all damages to persons and property that may occur by collisions or otherwise through the incapacity of the overworked employes, the same as if such damages to persons and property had been committed with malice aforethought and with evil intent.

Sec. 5. That the salaries and wages of all officers, agents, dispatchers, conductors, porters, engineers, firemen, brakemen, sectionmen, shopmen and others engaged, employed or concerned in the management and operation of the railroads in this state shall be fixed by the state board of railroad commissioners, and shall in all cases be reasonable and sufficient in amount to enable employes to support themselves and their families in decency and comfort, without being compelled through necessity to work more than ten hours in one day of twenty-four hours, nor more than six days in one week of seven days.

Sec. 6. That the salaries and wages of all officers, agents and employes concerned in the management and operation of railroads in this state shall be given the widest publicity, by publication monthly in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county traversed by the respective railroads, where there is published such newspaper, and tabulated and published in the annual reports of the state board of railroad commissioners.

Sec. 7. That each and every member of the state board of railroad commissioners, failing or refusing to perform the duties required by this act in a reasonable and equitable manner, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and of misconduct and negligence in office, and shall be punished for said offenses under the statutes of this state as made and provided. (Section 1,357.)

Sec. 8. That this act shall be in force and effect after its publication in the statutes of this state.

The Omaha trainmen feel a deep interest in the measure and state that they have positive assurance that the bill will become a law.

Coal Miners in Convention.

The annual convention of the coal miners of the United States, which was held at Columbus, O., last week, has adjourned. Three hundred delegates were in attendance and John B. Rae was re-elected president.

The most important business transacted was to adopt a scale of prices for mining in the several districts.

The scale is as follows:

District A, anthracite region, Pennsylvania, 50 cents a ton, net.

District 2, central Pennsylvania, 50 cents.

District 3, Monongahela river, 99 cents per ton for screened coal and 69 cents for run of mine; western Pennsylvania, 89 cents for screened coal, 69 cents for run of that mine.

The committee recommended the districts have power to make rates for local trade in a radius of forty miles from Pittsburg.

District 11, Indiana—85 cents for screened coal, 65 cents for run of mine and 80 cents for cannel coal.

District 12, Illinois—Braidwood, $1.05; Streator, 90 cents; La Salle, 81; Peoria, 85 cents; Staunton and Mount Olive, 65 cents; Belleville, 65½ cents; Harrisburg and Equality, 72½ cents; Wilmington, 90 cents additional for dead work.

District 13, Iowa, and District 14, Missouri and Kansas, 10 cents advance over present prices.

District 16, Maryland, 50 cents per net ton.

District 17, West Virginia—Kanawha River, 75 cents; Pomeroy, 57 cents; Moundsville, 80 cents; Flat Top, 40 cents, run of mine; Fairmount and Coal Valley, 50 cents, run of mine; Coal Valley, 62 cents, screened coal.

District 16, Kentucky, 65 cents, run of mine.

District 20, Alabama—Pratt and Wheeling mines, 50 cents; Blue Creek, 45 cents; Coalburgh, 50 to 60 cents; Warwick, 75 cents.

District 21, Indian Territory—Lehigh, Coalgate, Krebs, McAlister, Alderson and Hartshorn, 4 45 cents per bushel for screened coal and 3 9-10 cents for run of mine; Jenny Lind, Coalgate and Loysville, 99 cents a ton.

The committee recommended that the proper machine mining be fixed at 12½ cents below the price of rock mining. This scale is a general advance of about 10 cents in each district.

The question of a demand that coal be weighed before screening was discussed, but positive action was finally postponed until after a joint meeting of miners and operators to be held in Pittsburg within a few weeks.

The system of idle coal days is to be abolished, and the executive committee is instructed to provide means for the enforcement of the eight-hour per day system. The legislature of each state is requested to pass a law that all coal shall be weighed before screening. Resolutions were adopted that all miners in Pennsylvania be requested to forward petitions to the governor and legislative mining committee for an amendment to the mining laws, that hereafter safety may be secured to miners by legislative enactment.

Labor Notes.

Lyons, France, glass-workers have struck for more wages.

Reading railroad employes in the shops at Reading, Pa., are working ten hours a day.

The bricklayers of Chester, Pa., have resolved to demand 45 cents an hour on and after May 1.

Sandusky, O., passenger brakeman, who get $85 a month, want the wages paid on other roads.

Eight labor organizations of Australia contributed $70,000 to the strike fund of the dockers in England.

The London waterman's union will join the dockers' boycott against vessels loaded by non-unionists.

The strike of weavers at the Cornell mill in Fall River, Mass., has been settled. The weavers' demands were granted.

A report has it that 2,500 employes of the Nashua, N. H., manufacturing company received a 5 per cent advance in wages on Monday.

The representatives of the union potters at Trenton, N. J., have sent a statement of their views to the manufacturers, asking them the wage question be submitted to arbitration.

The Russian government has issued an order forbidding the employment of Austrian workmen either in agriculture or manufactures. Laborers of this nationality are conducted to the Austrian government every day by hundreds.

The unemployed in Toronto, Ont., made a parade and demonstration last week. They gathered in St. Andrew's market, and marched thence to the city hall, preceded by a drummer and a man bearing a flag with the motto, "Bread or Work."

An order has been issued at ex-Governor Beaver's mill works in Bellefonte, Pa., in effect that on and after Monday next boys under eighteen years of age will not be employed at the works. This notice has been given in order to give work to a greater number of men who have families dependent on them.

Eight different National labor conventions in Europe have, so far, voted for making on May 1 demonstrations in favor of the eight-hour day. These conventions took place at Lille and Calais, France; Hale, Germany; Bilbao, Spain; Brussels, Belgium; Bruenn, Austria; Lisbon, Portugal; Liverpool, England.

The statistics of the trade unions in Germany show that about 2,000,000 working men in that country have an annual income of less than $55, and that in the weaving districts of Saxon and Silesia there are thousands of men earning but $25 per year at their trade.

Last year 1,131 large strikes were reported by the authorities in Germany, involving 364,440 workmen; of these 264,407 were declared guilty of breach of contract, they having left work without giving legal notice. The men were successful in 187 strikes, while they were defeated in 420; partly successful were 485 strikes.

Although the average quantity of coal mined by the individual miner of Maryland at 785 tons per year is larger than the quantity mined by the man in Alabama, 500 tons, the Maryland man's pay is smaller than that of his brother in Alabama, the wages in the latter state being 94 cents per ton against 39 cents in Maryland. Isn't it an insane system producing such results?

The granite cutters' union at Milford, Mass., has notified the proprietors of the quarries that on and after April 1 it will expect the pay of all cutters and blacksmiths to be increased from $2.75 to $3 per day, fifty-three hours constituting a week's work, nine hours the first five days and eight hours Saturday, and that no cutter or blacksmith shall be discharged until the shop committee is consulted.

On Monday the contract labor bureau officer at New York made one of the most important captures ever effected. Catharina Zellinger, Marie Zellinger and Albertina Zellinger, Annadinal and Bertha Rohan are famous at their home in Switzerland for their expertness in making lace. The five girls arrived on the French steamship La Normandie. The contract labor officers detained the girls, and say that they were contracted for, and were to go to Wilkesbarre, Pa., to teach their industry to others.

The working population of Paris includes 287,000 men and 252,000 women. The distribution according to trades is as follows: Men—Building trade, 30,000; metal work, machinery, etc., 42,000; clothing, 30,000; furniture, 24,000; watch making, jewelry, art industry, 21,000; paper, printing, binding, 18,000; wheelwrights, wood-workers, 11,000; beverages and eatables, 10,000; textiles, ceramics, chemical and other industries, 21,000. Women—Dressmaking, 100,000; paper, printing, binding, 8,000; jewelry, watch making, art industry, 9,000; textile industry, 6,000; furniture, 4,000; various, 10,000.

LEND A HAND.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Help one another, boys,
And do it with a will.
Not all are given equal strength;
So help him up the hill.

Remember what you wish were done
If only 'twas your case.
So linger just a little while
To help another's pace.

Help one another, boys,
This earth to none was given,
Except by helping others, too,
To win a place in heaven.

No trait resembles God so much
As helping with a will.
So help one another, boys,
And be more God-like still.

Nebraska Editorial Courtesy.

Humphrey Democrat.

The man who presides over the "somewhat questionable existence" of a republican-democratic-alliance-anything-for-money-newspaper, printed in these parts, and known to only a few misguided mortals—who claim to belong to the alliance party—as the Argus came out in a recent issue of that mongrel sheet and called the editor of this paper a "superbilious ass," a "beautiful dude," and all these kind of people. Now we don't intend to say anything very bad about this poor fool, or call him hard names, quite the contrary, we intend to show him up to the public as he really is. We always had a great deal of sympathy for this being, simply because everybody was trying to give him a kick because he was down, but after this thing—we can't think of his other name—went down to Columbus, and like the glutton that he is, tried to steal the county plum from the mouths of all the newspaper men in the county, we couldn't stand it. We came to the conclusion that he was not a hog but a whole drove of them. Then again we have assisted this "blank" in several ways to get out his paper; we have loaned him ink, stereotype plates, a newspaper directory, and the Lord only knows what; and do you think he has ever returned them? Not by any means. He still retains them like he does everything else that he gets his vile hands on. The Democrat never refers to this "wolf in sheep's clothing," who claims to be the editor of the Argus, and does so now only because he shot that old rusty load at the crow. If the poor fool had even had horse sense he would have turned that "rusty load" into his own ugly carcass, and rid the county of one of the biggest leaches that ever crawled inside of its borders. With these few remarks we leave this "chromo" to his sorrow, and if the above doesn't satisfy him, if he will just meet us somewhere between this place and Platte Center, we will give him something that will and he can choose his own weapons.

The Culbertson Canal.

CULBERTSON, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of the citizens of Culbertson and vicinity, held in Keller's opera house today the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, Our representatives in the state legislature have been untiring in their efforts to promote the best interests of the people of western Nebraska, therefore be it

Resolved, That the citizens of Culbertson hereby extend their thanks to Hon. J. N. Koontz and Hon. R. G. Driggles for their efforts made in behalf of irrigation and the establishment of an experimental station at this place.

The citizens of this city are awake to the importance of the irrigation question and as early as last May they showed their faith by voting $18,000 in bonds to build the great Culbertson canal which is now nearly completed. The seventy-five miles of the canal will irrigate nearly one hundred thousand acres of as fertile lands as can be found in any county and no section of the state can present better claims for an experimental station than this. How to produce the best results with the different crops on irrigated land could be best ascertained by a station of this kind under the management of experienced men.

Irrigation in Chase County.

CHAMPION, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—This has been a grand day for Chase county and a grander one for Champion. It was the day set by the county commissioners for holding a special election in Champion precinct for the purpose of voting upon the question of bonding the precinct for the sum of $5,000 to aid the Champion Valley Water-power and Irrigation company in the construction of irrigation ditches in said precinct.

A great many people were here from this and adjoining counties. The weather was fine and a full vote was polled. The vote stood 95 for the bonds and 5 against them. The town is very lively tonight. The band is playing, bonfires are burning and everybody is happy.

De Witt's Little Early Risers; only pill to cure sick headache and regulate the bowels.

THE AMPUTATION OF A LIMB.

Manner in Which the Operation is Performed in a Hospital.

THE SISTERS AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Means Employed to Alleviate the Sufferings of Patients Whose Injuries Demand the Use of the Surgeon's Knife.

"There can be no question about this case, the leg must be amputated."

The speaker was the Union Pacific surgeon, and the patient was John Nelson, a laborer who had met with a serious accident on the railroad near South Omaha. The poor fellow was one of the sand train gang and a high bank where the men were loading the train had caved down, burying Nelson almost out of sight and breaking his right leg midway between the ankle and the knee. The injured man had been removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where a reporter for THE BEE called just as the stretcher upon which he lay was being carried into the operating room.

At the invitation of the physician the reporter remained to see the ghastly but interesting work of amputation performed.

Much has been written about the "sweet faced nuns," and many an orator has grown eloquent in speaking of the self sacrificing labor of the Sisters in war times, with the wounded in the field; but here was an opportunity for observing the actual efficiency of the Sisters in a difficult surgical operation and their tenderness in caring for a suffering mortal.

When the men who carried the unfortunate laborer into the surgeon's room had placed him on the long operating table they went out and Sister Morrow and Sister Astokium came in to take charge of the patient and assist the physician in the work of amputation. They were plainly dressed, their sleeves being short, leaving their arms bare half way to the elbow.

Their neat, black hoods were pushed back, permitting one to see their refined, thoughtful, patient faces as they moved rapidly and noiselessly about the little room making preparation for the important and delicate work before them. In the corner of the room stood a large case full of surgical instruments, and while the doctor was engaged in putting on his operating apron and in taking from the case the instruments he needed and washing them in carbolized water the sisters prepared the patient for the operation. They first placed a small pillow under the man's head and then took off his great, heavy shoes that were covered with yellow clay and sand. Sister Astokium then washed the man's feet, lifting the broken limb which lay limp and dead, with the greatest care and tenderness.

"I suppose you want his pants taken off?" said Sister Morrow, glancing at the doctor.

"Certainly, remove all the clothing from the waist down," replied the surgeon, and Sister Morrow lifted a small blanket from a table in the corner and spread it lightly over the injured man, covering him from the chin to the knees. The sister then took a small pair of scissors and putting her hands under the blanket at Nelson's waist, she began to cut his pantaloons and underclothing down the outside of the right leg. In half a minute the garments were split from top to bottom and then she passed to the other side of the table and did the same with the left leg. Then passing her right arm under the patient immediately above the waist and her left under his thighs she lifted gently until his weight was almost suspended in her arms, and Sister Astokium pulled the lower portion of the garments from beneath the patient.

It was an easy matter to remove the upper half of the garments. Sister Morrow held the blanket in position and gently raised it while Sister Astokium stripped the clothing out, and the work of undressing the lower limbs of the patient was completed.

It was then that the wound appeared at its worst. There lay the left leg in the perfection of muscular strength, while beside it was the mangled and broken right. The next step was to thoroughly cleanse the limbs, the table and all the surroundings. The feet and legs were washed in bichloride of mercury solution, which the sisters had prepared.

"Now let me have the rubber bandages," said the doctor, and they were immediately produced by one of the sisters.

These rubber bandages were wrapped about the leg above the knee to arrest hemorrhage. When this had been done the wound was washed with an antiseptic preparation to prevent it from being infected by any poisonous matter in the air, on the clothing or from any of the surroundings. The patient was anaesthetized and a towel wring out of hot, carbolized water was spread over his limbs and body, so that in case of contact with the instruments used or with hands of the operators, the limbs and body would be protected from the infection from septic matter.

They were now ready to cut.

Sister Astokium took a position to the right of the surgeon, while Sister Morrow stood on the opposite side of the table ready to lend assistance in anything that might be needed. Grasping the distal part of the broken limb gently, but firmly, Sister Astokium held it in the exact position desired by the surgeon. As the work of amputation proceeded the sister changed the position of the limb and her hold upon it, adapting her position and assistance to the movements of the surgeon, displaying the knowledge and judgment of an expert, without a word of dictation upon the part of the surgeon. She knew just when to elevate or lower the limb and in what position the parts should be held while the bones at the fracture were being separated.

When the bones had been severed the doctor and his assistants again washed their hands in a solution of carbolic acid, and then Sister Astokium took her position to the left of the surgeon.

As he prepared to cut and tie the arteries the sister watched every move he made, and handed him the forceps and other instruments needed in the work without his having to ask for them. When the hemorrhage had been gotten fully under control by the aid of the instruments, Sister Astokium had in her hands ligatures, made of cat-gut and prepared in an anti-septic solution and constantly kept on hand by the Sisters. Noting carefully the size of the artery the Sister had selected the exact size of ligature best suited for the case. When the ligatures had been applied and the bleeding permanently stopped, the bandages above the knee were removed and the surface of the wound was irrigated with a solution of carbolic acid and then wiped dry with by-chloride gauze. The wound was then packed with iodoform gauze which the Sisters had prepared and at hand.

This was done to arrest the oozing of blood from the muscles. After all bleeding had ceased and the surface of the wound became glazed, the hands of the surgeon and the assistants were again washed in a solution of carbolic acid, and the iodoform packing was removed.

The skin flaps were then brought into opposition and were neatly and carefully bound across the end of the amputated leg by means of several strong stitches. Sister Morrow had the needles threaded with catgut sutures and had them in the needle holder when the surgeon reached that point in the work where they were required. The flaps were held together first by several stitches taken with a large-sized suture and then smaller ones between, completely closing the wound, with the exception of very small apertures at the corners where draining tubes were inserted. The wound was then irrigated through these draining tubes with a solution of carbolic acid and the leg was again carefully washed and dried with anti-septic towels. Over the surface of the wound the surgeon then sprinkled iodoform and then a layer of iodoform gauze was spread over it. Another layer, of bichloride gauze, was put on and another of iodoform and so on until thirty thicknesses had been applied. Then all were covered with a sheet to absorbent in the form of anti-septic cotton. The surgical toilet was completed by the usual application of a rubber sheet and the roller bandages. Unless unfavorable symptoms manifest themselves such wounds are usually left in this dressement for ten days or two weeks, but it sometimes becomes necessary to take it off and redress the wound.

The doctor had completed his labors. The sisters brought in a clean night dress, removed the clothing from the upper portion of the patient's body, and with what little assistance the patient was able to give they slipped on the clean robe. He was then taken to a neat ward and gently laid in a clean and comfortable bed, where quiet and tender care might assist him in overcoming the terrible shock and the pain that had befallen him.

During the entire operation, which lasted about forty minutes, the most careful cleanliness and the most delicate gentleness and superb skill marked every step in the work.

"Do you feel comfortable now?" Sister Morrow asked gently, as she tucked the bed clothing about the form of the patient.

"Yes, ma'am," said Nelson, looking thankfully into the face that bent over him, and then, closing his eyes, he muttered: "God bless the sisters, God bless them."

From Hand to Mouth.

Ansonia.

"From hand to mouth," he gally said;
Then kissed her hand which quickly fed
From those white little finger tips
To one upon her rosy lips.
She blushed and turned extremely red.

She dropped her blonde and shapely head.
The first one was a kiss well bred;
The second put it in eclipse
From hand to mouth.

They married ere that year had fled,
For then the future had no dread;
For youth expects well laden ships
To make wealth-bringing homeward trips.
But dreams are gone; they live instead
From hand to mouth.

CATARRH.

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J. M. STAUBER, Druggist, St. Joseph.

I never sold a remedy that gave better satisfaction than Microbe Killer. I know that it is an excellent remedy for catarrh.
L. R. KNIGHT, Druggist, St. Joseph.

To my personal knowledge Microbe Killer cures catarrh.
JOS. S. BOWNE, Assistant Postmaster, St. Joseph.

I suffered from catarrh for eighteen years, and was treated by the most skilled physicians. I used Microbe Killer, and it has benefitted me more than thousands of dollars expended on doctors.
WM. WATSON, 115 Locust Street, St. Joseph.

Microbe Killer cured me of a bad case of catarrh.
H. J. BOWEN, St. Joseph.

I suffered for years from an aggravated case of catarrh. I could get no more than temporary relief from any source until I used Microbe Killer.
S. R. HUYETT, St. Joseph.

One gallon of Microbe Killer gave me quick relief for catarrh. I am now gaining in weight and strength.
ROBERT MEYERS, 1935 Warner Street, St. Louis.

I have had catarrh for eighteen years, and for the past five years I was not without a terrible headache. I am now able to do my work as I did when young, and all from the use of Microbe Killer.
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Microbe Killer has benefitted me very much for catarrh.
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