NEBRASKA CITY FACTORIES

Causes That Lead to a Rapid Growth in Population.

THE CONSUMERS OF NEBRASKA GRAIN

A Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Nebraska City-Great Increase in Wealth and Business Prosperity-The Stock Yards,

"To manufacturers looking for a location to start in business we hold out this inducement," said a prominent citizen of Nebraska City. "Our city is located within easy reach of the pest western markets for manufactured goods. It has Omaha on the north, Lincoln on the west, and St. Joseph and Kansas City to the south, and railroad connections and rates are such as to enable the Nebraska City manufacturer to place his goods in these markets with very little trouble or expense."

How well this and other inducements have been received by manufacturers is shown by tne number and extent of Nebraska City's manufacturing industries.

Nebraska City claims to rank next to Omaha as a manufacturing point, and they have figures to prove that they are consuming from ten to twelve tons of steam coal per day more than any other city in Nebraska, excepting Omaha.

The object of this article, however, is not to draw comparisons between the differ ent cities of Nebraska, but rather to call the attention of the people to the different industries located within the state, and in this way encourage the purchase of Nebraska goods in preference to others. At the same time it is essential that the people should keep in mind the fact that the growth and prosperity of any city in Neoraska is a direct benefit to every other city in the state and to the farming communities as well, for ressons that have communities as well, for reasons that have already been pointed out at length in these columns. The people of Omaha can learn a good lesson from Nebraska. City in one particular at least. Business at that point was dull, buildings were slow to rent, the population did not increase and the town was far from prosperous until the people turned their attention to manufacturing. As the factories increased in number and size business im-proved and the city grew rapidly in both vealth and population

wealth and population.

In 1880 Nebraska City's population was 4,183, without any manufacturing industries to speak of. In 1890 the growth of the manufacturing industries brought the population up to 11,494. The development of these industries have not only increased the population but have increased the value of real estate and have placed business of all kinds on a solid basis.

The Cereal Mills.

One of the industries which have contrib-One of the industries which have contributed much to the commercial importance of the city and of which the people are especially proud is the Nebraska City Cereal Mills. It is a difficult matter to convey in words an accurate idea of the extent of this establishment, but a few figures as to the size of the buildings may be of assistance. There is an elevator with a capacity of 125,000 bushels of grain; the mill is 70x90 feet and the feed mill 40x40, both four stories in height; warehouse 60x100 feet, two stories. All the buildings are of brick except the eleheight; warehouse 60x100 feet, two stories. All the buildings are of brick except the elevator, which is ironclad. The power is furnished by three engines of 310 horse-power combined. The mill has a capacity for handling 6.000 bushels of grain per day, including corn, bariey and oats, and ranks with the three largest establishments of the kind in the United States. About seventy people are given employment on an average.

are given employment on an average.

The products of the mill are rolled grits, pearl meal, cream meal, hominy, pearl barley and cracked wheat. They are making a spe-cialty of what they denominate qualed rolled oats, which are put up by a special process and which, though only recently placed on the market, have already met with heavy sales. Omaha is a large consumer of the products of this mill, especially of the rolled

The grain is transferred from the elevator ans of spouts and through the different courses of machinery, from floor to floor, comes out a finished pro-duct and is loaded into the cars or stored into the warehouse awaiting shipment. Pneumatic tubes collect the waste from all parts of the mill and convey it to the feed mill, where it is worked up into feed. By such means labor is reduced to the minimum, Nebraska Distillery Co.

Another Institution which has added materially to Nebraska City's wealth and prosperity in the distillery. They are consuming about 2,000 bushels of corn per day and have an output of 150 barrels of spirits and alcohol. The government tax amounts to nearly \$8,000 per day. The waste from the distillery feeds 1950 head of cattle which are kept in long sheds, the feed being run in trenches before them. These cattle are known on the market as still fed and always command a good price.

The distillery employs about 100 people and

has a weekly pay roll of \$780. In addition to this there are nine government men drawing \$5 per day each. The daily consumption of coal smounts to thirty-eight tons.

The product of this distillery is shipped to all parts of the country, both east and west. The Starch Works.

The Nebraska City Starch company is the latest institution to claim the public attention. They have only just completed their plant but expect to turn out their first lot of starch about March 1. The building is one of the finest factory buildings in the state. It is of brick 60x194 feet, four stories, with an ell 30x50 feet, three stories. Connected with the factory is an elevator 30x30 feet arranged for receiving the grain from farm wagons or from cars. The warehouse is not yet built but will be 20x120 feet, one story. The cattle sheds are close at hand in which there are aiready 450 head of cattle with

The factory is said to have a capacity of 1,700 bushels of corn per day. It is estimated that it cannot be operated with less than forty or fifty people to commence with which number will have to be increased as

the business grows.

The method of manufacturing starch briefly told is as follows: The corn is first placed in huge tanks, holding 500 bushels each, and thoroughly wet with water. From the tanks the corn is conveyed to the burrs, where it is ground, and being wet comes out in a pasty mass. In that form it is passed over the shakers, made of very fine sitk cloth. The motion of the shakers and the spray of water playing on to it washes the starch particles out of the mass and carries them through the silk into the vats under-neath. After the starch has been washed out the residue is pressed to remove the starchy water remaining and then goes back nto large tanks, where it is mixed up for

The water in the vats underneath the shakers which contains the starch in solu-tion, is then allowed the flow slowly along zinc lined trenches, which extend almost the whole length of the building. During this process the starch settles to the bottom and the water flows off at the lower end of the

At this stage of manufacture the starch is At this stage of manufacture the starch is about the consistency of mud, but it is hurried off to the drying rooms and as the moisture evaporates the starch crystalizes and breaks into the peculiar forms familiar to every consumer of the article. It is then ready to be boxed and placed upon the market.

Flour Mills. Paul Schminke orerates a flouring mill having a capacity of 150,000 bashels of wheat per year but which is being operated to only about one-half of its capacity. In connection with this mill Mr. Schminkie operates an elevator at Union and another at Burr, Neb. The product of the mill is shipped into Iowa as well as to Omaha and other Neoraska sounts. Fight men find employment in the mill.

The product is sold very targely at home and in the surrounding towns in the county.

If there is any farmer in the state who thinks that the development of the manufacturing industries will not be of any special benefit to the farming interests, he night to count up the number of bushels of grain consumed by the four

The Mattes Brewing Co. Employs ten men and consumes about 13,-100 bushels of mait per year. They have a good plant of the kind and it is the only brew-sry located between Omaha and Falls City. Yet still we loved her so.

factories just mentioned and then think of the many advantages of a home market for grain. Very little has been said to the farmers on the subject of patronizing Nebraska manufacturers, but at the zame time it is plainly evident that the farmers, who raise much of the raw material that is manufactured in the state, have as much or more to gain from the development of these industries than any other class.

The farmers are large consumers of many lines of goods that are made in the state and by giving the preference to the Nebraska article they will be furthering their own interests. factories just mentioned and then think

interests.

Cooperage Works.

The Nebraska City Cooperage works, L. W. Quinn manager, employs from twenty-five to thirty men with a pay roll averaging right around \$330 weekly. They do the cooperage work for the distillery and in the packing season turn out forty to fifty thousand apple barrels.

Novelty Manufacturers. The McElhiney Manufacturing company are turning out a line of specialties which have me: with very favorable reception from have mor with very favorable reception from consumers, and they are enlarging their plant. Their leading specialty is the reservoir flower pot, made of tin with a perforated bottom which allows the water to escape into the reservoir. The pots are finished in a highly artistic manner with metallic paint which is said to prevent rusting. These pots are warranted good for five years. Among their specialties are glass casters for chairs or other furniture. They will commence the manufacture of cobpies in the spring. This company employs during the busy season twenty hands, a good many of them boys and girls, and distributes in wages about \$120 a week. One Omaha house handles their goods in large amounts.

The Butter-Makers.

The Otoe Creamery company is a comparatively new institution, having been in existence only some eighteen months. They have a good plant for its size and could take care of about 20,000 pounds of milk per day. The farmers, however, have not supplied anywhere near that amount. It was such hard work to educate the farmers into sending their milk to a creamery that the creaming their milk to a creamery that the creamhard work to educate the farmers into sending their milk to a creamery that the creamery was forced to adopt the pian of sending
out wagons to collect the milk and bring it
in. While the farmer, as a rule, does not
receive to exceed 15 cents per pound for butter made at home, it is claimed that by selling his milk to the creamery be gets as high
as 21 cents per pound. There are two other
creameries in the county, which are located
at Talmage and Syracuse.

The Otoe Creamery company operates their
plant on the separator system, which is said

The Otoe Creamery company operates their plant on the separator system, which is said to turn out a first class article. The milk, after being weighed is placed into a large vat capable of holding 5,000 pounds. From the vat it goes into the separators, which are large round bowls and which revolve at the rate of 8,500 parallel on the separators. revolutions per minute separating the cream from the milk by means of the centrifugal force. The cream goes into vats and after standing twenty-four hours is churned and worked into butter.

The list of cigar manufacturers includes J. H. Pippert, J. H. Peters, J. H. Pfeifer, Lew Anderson and Richard Bone, who employ about ten men on an average. It is estimated that there are enough cigars smoked in Nebratxa City to keep fifty men employed but the great majority of smokers consume the product of eastern factories.

The Nebraska City Canning company has a capacity of about 20,000 cans per day and employs forty to fifty people during the busy season. They pay out in the course of the season \$1,500 to \$2,000 for labor and consume the product of between 200 and 300 acres of land. They put up corn and tomatoes, their specialty being the Otoe Chief solid packed

cleston, proprietors, is doing a good business in the south Platte country. They are turn-ing out architectural iron work and machine work. They employ from eight to ten men.
The Nebraska City planing mill, J. F.
Welsh proprietor, employs five men and as
the name would indicate does a general mill
business including the manufacture of sash,

doors, blinds, otc.

The Nebraska City foundry, Wale & Ec-

C. H. Kressen manufactures what are

J. G. Kees is manufacturing a very complete line of traveling bags and satchels, ranging from the cheapest oil cloth up to the finest leather covered bags. M. Seltzer employs two to three men in his

bottling works. George F. Kregel manufactures wind mills water tanks, etc. He has been turning out an iron mill but expects to change over to a steel mill this spring. During the busy season he gives employment to five or six

The Nebraska City Vitrified Paving Brick company has a plant costing \$40,000 and expects to employ a large force of men the coming season. They have the latest improved machinery and have succeeded in turning out first class paving brick.

At the Stock Yards.

The live stock interests of Nebraska City have contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of the city. The stock yards are, for their size, as well built and as complete as any in the country and are kept up in good shape. Care was taken in building the yards to provide for good draininge, and the result is that the company is able to keep the vards in a much cleaner and better condition than some larger yards. As to size they have a capacity of about 4,000 hogs per day. From November 1 to February 3 there were received at the yards 88,450 hogs.

There are two packing houses at the yard the Nebraska City Packing company and the Chicago Packing and Provision company. The former is shut down for the present and is used only for storage purposes, but the latter is running at full capacity. They have recently built on extensive additions to the house and are now putting in a second ice machine and also a plant for making ice to be used in the refrigerator cars. The plant occupies about five acres, with ample track facilities. About 250 men are steadily em-ployed by the Chicago Packing and Provision apany. They are buying and packing all the hogs received at the yards. It is a growing business and promises much for Nebras-ka City. It is expected to have the other house running before long.

Buy Nebraska Goods.

Omaha is already a large consumer of goods mane in Nebraska City, but she might buy more if the people will insist on being sup-plied with Nebraska goods. Omaha money sent to Nebraska City will find its way back in exchange for Omaha goods much sooner than money that is sent a thousand miles

The same thing is true on the other side. Nebraska City, by purchasing goods in Omaha which she does not make at home, will be contributing just so much to the prosperity of Omaha and will be placing this city in a posi-tion to consume still more of her goods. Omaha manufactures soap, bollers, boxes and packing cases, colored labels for fancy puckages, and many other lines of goods not made in Nebruska City. Nebraska City makes oatmeal, starch and other lines of merchandise. An exchange of these goods will benefit both cities.

> WE LOVED HER SO. Written for the Sunday Bee.

In years gone by we loved her so,
Ere age had dimmed her sight,
When her face was fair with no trace of care,
And her smile had a sunny light;
When her hair was brown, and her gentle

voice
In cadence soft and low.
Spoke words of wisdom and counsel, too,
We loved, oh, we loved her so.

We loved her so! When the winter's fros t

Had slivered the tresses brown, Vhen we saw old age creep on apace, Lake a mantle o'er her thrown. But the sunny light of love was there, And her heart was true, we know; Tho' furrowed the cheek and silvered the

We loved her so! when we stood beside The still form cold in death, For the busy hands were quiet now, With the pulseiess heart beneath We dropped a tear on the marole brow, On the bair like drifted snow, And looked our last, as the sad tears feel, And murmured, we loved her so. -ABBIE HURD KICHARDS

THE WICKED LURED TO DEATH

Perilous Hunt of the Rogue Elephant in India.

TREACHEROUS FOE

Thrilling Picture of the Chase and the Ambush-- A Night of Peace Amid War's Desolation in the Shenandoah Valley--M. Quad's Stories.

[Copyrighted, 1892, by C. B. Lewis.] I had read and heard a great deal of the famous "rogue" elephant of the district of Mysore, province of Madras, before I ever got within 200 miles of his stamping ground. He made his first appearance in 1868, and for years was a veritable terror to an area of country fifty miles long by thirty broad.

A "rogue" elephant, as has often been explained, is a male who has either voluntarily left the herd because of defeat or has been driven into exile by his companions for reasons not known to man. He no sooner takes up his solitary life than he becomes vindictive and reckless, and it goes without dispute that one of these "rogues" especially if past the age of 50, is more dangerous than a herd of a dozen ordinary elephants.

This fellow was called "The Wicked" by

all the natives in that territory, and some of the stories told of his doings were really wonderful, as well as strictly true. His territory was along the Suddar valley. On the eastern edge of this valley, which is from one to five miles wide, is a dense jungle fifty miles long, and this place was his retreat, He was probably hunted after more than any other "rogue" ever heard of in India, After a year or two the government offered a reward of £100 for his death, and before he was finally disposed of this reward had been increased to £300. He was hunted on several occasions by bands numbering 400 men, and at least fifty different white hunters journeyed into the district and had a try at

It was wonderful how "The Wicked" managed to escape death so long, but it used to be asserted that he was an elephant only in form. The natives fully believed that he was the evil one in disguise, and more than 1,000 people moved out of that productive valley on his account. The official records of his doings would make a big book. He began killing as soon as he appeared. One night about midnight he entered a native village containing about seventy buts, penetrated to the center and killed five people sleeping in a hut. Even the dogs knew nothing of his presence until he got to work. He put his tusks under the foundation poles of the hut and tipped the whole thing over, and then he trampled on the family sleeping in the middle of the mud floor.

Only three or four people caught sight of him as he moved away. A grand nunt was organized, but he was not even discovered. it was hoped that he had been frightened out of the district, but two or three days later, as a native was driving a bullock cart along a road at the edge of the forest, the elephant, who was in hiding behind a clump of bushes, picked the man off with his trunk and flung him twenty feet into the air. In the same minute he drove his tusks through the bulminute he drove his tusks through the bul-lock and then disappeared. The native was so badly hurt that he died three days later. This was on a Thursday, about 11 o'clock in the morning. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the elephant appeared at a point up the val-ley, exactly thirty-two miles away, and killed a ryot, or native farmer, who was at work in a field.

In three years, according to official returns made, "The Wicked" killed upwarus of 100 people, destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of crops and caused the death of hundreds of domestic animals. His aim was to kill and C. H. Kressen manufactures what are known as banner plows, harrows, etc., which have quite a sale in Nebraska. During the busy season he employs eight to fifteen men and expects to increase the number to fifteen or twenty men the coming season.

destroy, and he went about his work in such a queer and mysterious manner as to keep all the people afraid of him. Wild elephants never leave cover during daylight. This fellow stalked abroad by day as well as by night. He moved

as silently and swiftly as a tiger. On one occasion five natives who had been stacking some grain sat down to eat their luncheon It was high noon, and they were half a mile from the edge of the jungle. The elephant came upon them over hard and stony ground. where the footstep of a man would certainly have been heard, and the first known of his presence was when he struck two of the five The others escaped him by leaping into a ravine.

When I reached the vailey it was half depopulated, and all those remaining were in a state of continual terror. Not a day passed that the elephant did not kill or attempt kill some one. As one of the precautions against his visits after dark the villages had ides was that in breaking a way through or over, the animal would make noise enough to betray his presence. On two occasions he had removed enough brush to make an opening, and done it so carefully that people sleeping ten feet away had heard no noise. When discovered and shouted at "The Wicked" always made off for the jungle without attempting further mischief, but he generally managed to kill some one before an alarm was raised. At the time I reached his stamping ground there were two British army officers hunting him at the other end of the jungle, but no one had seen the elephant for about a week. He hadn't left the district, however, and neither bad he been killed.



HE TOSSED IT SKY HIGH. I took possession of an abandoned village at the lower end of the valley. Here the ele-phant had first appeared, and here he had killed over a dozen people. The villagers had at length become so terror stricken that they had abandoned the fertile spot and they had abandoned the fertile spot and moved thirty miles away. There were about forty huts still standing, but instead of occupying any one of them, I took up my position for the night in a ravine at the northern edge of the town. I had two nativo hunters with me, and to lead the elephant to believe that the villagers had returned, we tied five or six dogs to as many doorposts. It was locked upon as doubtful if "The Wicked" would show up, and after watching until would show up, and after watching until midnight, I turned in for a nap, leaving both natives on guard. It appeared that they dozed off after an hour or so, but an hour be-fore daylight one of them awoke and found the eleubant standing on the bank and look

ing down upon us.

This bank was twelve feet bigh and very steep. The man plucked at my sleeve, but the instant I moved the elephant vanished. I would not believe that he had been there, but daylight proved to the contrary. It was soft ground, and the prints of his feet were so deep that both natives declared he had stood in one spot for many minutes—perhaps hal an hour. We further found that "The Wicked" had traversed a good part of the village, and that so quietly that not a dog had given the alarm.

The natives of this valley had long be-

The natives of this valley had long before resorted to pitfall traps and other practices in vogue, but all to no purpose. The white hunters had set spring guns and even poisoned some of the pools where he was supposed to drink, but "The Wicked" had ontwitted every move. I determined to take up his track and follow it until he was found. One of the natives refused to enter

the jungle for any price I could pay, but the other had more bluck and agreed to stay with me. We found the elephant had gone straight able the jungle from the ravine, and, as the soil was moist from a recent atorm the tracker had no difficulty in following him for about five miles. Then all evidences of the trail were lost on rocky ground. A wild elephant moving through a jungle generally leaves a plain path by breaking and trampling. If in retreat it looks, as if a troop of cavalry had forced its way along. This fellow had moved as cautiously as a deer, and no white man could have followed him half a mile.

At the spot where the trail was lost there

At the spot where the trail was lost there was an immense outerop of rock, and after looking around for three hours without finding trace of footprints, I became heated and exhausted and sat down for a pull at the water bottle and a bite to eat. The tracker also refrer heat himself, and then, while I had a smoke, he started off to search ance on his own account. He had not been out of sight own account. He had not been out of sight more than five minutes when I heard him shriek. After running a distance of 400 feet shriek. After running a distance of 400 feet I came to a small dell or giade in the jungle. About the center of this lay the dead body of my tracker. It could hardly be called a body it was tather a mass of pulp. There was no living rhing in sight, but there were footprints to prove that the elephant had been there. "The Wicked" had been in anough behind a large mass of rock. He had only aftern feet large mass of rock. He had only fifteen feet to go to seize the unfortunate tracker, and he had made short work of him by trampling on him. I ran through the forest in several directions, perfectly reckless of the probability that the elephant was in ambush again, but I got no track or trace of him. He had vanished as silently and swiftly as a startled

I returned to my quarters fairly beaten and to learn, two days later, that the elephant had killed one of the British officers the day had killed one of the British officers the day after killing my tracker. He had ambushed him in the same fashion and torn him limb from limb. It had now become utterly impossible to hire native assistance. At least no one would consent to beat up the jungle with me and I saw that I must depend entirely upon my own resources or leave the field. In this emergency I determined to meet "The "Yelviced" with sources or leave the field. In this emergency I determined to meet "The Wicked" with his own weapon—trickery. For several nights he had not molested any of the villages, but during each day he had committed some depredations. His last victim was a woman and she was killed within two miles of where I was stopping. She was working in a field with a heavy fringe of bushes along the north side. The elephant rushed out of cover and killed her with a blow of his trunk and was gone before the husband, who was and was gone before the husband, who was working 200 feet away, got the alarm.

That right was dark and rainy and I hired some of the natives to go with me and prepare the plot. We dressed up a lay figure to represent a ryot's wife in the act of reaping grain. We placed this about forty feet from the bushes. Then at the edge of the bushes and thirty feet away from a straight line to the "dummy" we dug a rifle pit deep enough to hide me. Every care was taken to leave nothing by which the elephant's suspicions might be aroused, and as soon as the natives retired I went to sleep. I neither hoped nor looked for "The Wicked" to appear during the night. If he did then I should miss having a shot, and he might even find me as I sleet and pull me out of the hole.

The night passed without an alarm, and I was awake when daylight came. I had an English elephant gun carrying a two ounce explosive ball, and I knew that elephant was my meat if he appeared. I was well covered in with busnes and branches, but had peepholes through which I could clearly survey the fact. holes through which I could clearly survey the field. It was 9 o'clock in the morning before anything moved, and had I not been watching "The Wicked" would have played me a sharp trick. He came out of the edge of the jungle just where I had hoped he would, but so quietly that but for seeing him I could not have credited his presence. He covered the ground between the jungle and the lay figure at a swift pace, and it was not until he seized the dummy that he suspected anything. He tassed it sky high and wheeled to go back, and I stood up and gave nim a ball behind the shoulder. As he received it he wheeled and started across the grain field, but I rolled him over before he had

gone ten yards, ;
The tricky old beast was dead at last, and he had been luxed to destruction by one of the simplest plots ever put in practice against him. I had to walk around him three or four times before I could realize that the had actually been downed. Indeed, until he had actually been downed. Indeed, until the natives began to gather and rejoice over his death I was afraid that I had missed the 'rogue" and trapped some beast from a near-by herd. He was soon fully identified, lowever, as he carried several marks by which he was well known. For instance, he had a deep scar across his forehead where a bullet had furrowed the hide; there was another on the trunk, where a native had once stashed him with a big knife; peculiar spot on his side, and, in brief, there was no possibility of mistake. The govern-ment paid the reward without hesitation, and it no sooner became known that the dreaded scourge of the valley had met his fate than the people began to return to has for years been celebrated in the district

The Night of Peace.

It was a bright moonlight night in Octo ber. The persimmon trees along the roadside were heavy with fruit, just being touched by the first frosts, and now and then we caught the pattering footsteps of coon or 'possum on the dry leaves under the forest trees.

There was war in the beautiful Senandoah valley—bitter war, with rough riders scout-ing the country to burn and pillage and add still further burdens to the old men and the women left at home. We knew this, and yet as we rode softly along the highway growing up to grass, and heard the songs of the crickets and the cries of the whippoor will, there was no bitterness in any man heart. It was a night so calm and gentle e forgot his enemies and remembered only his friends. There was only a corporal's guard of u-

ane scort for the mail rider. As we came to the east and west road and halted a moment to fisten to the barking of a watch dog afar off, there suddenly came to our ears the clat ter of a horse's feet coming west at a gallop. We drew bask into the shadow, dressed our line and every man unslung his carbine.
"Fire at his horse if he refuses to halt,"

whispered the corporal, and the next minute he had cried 'Halt!" to the stranger. The unknown pulled up so suddenly that his horse reared, wheeled about and fell down. Three of us were off our horses in a trice, and white two advanced upon the stranger the third caught his steed as it struggle i up.
"It's a woman" exclaimed one of the men

who had placed his hand upon her shoulder before he detected her sex. So it was. She moved out of the shadow cast by the branches of a roadside tree and stood fuil in the moonlight. We drew nearer and looked upon her with wonder and adtion. She was not a woman, but a girl handsome of face and trim of figure. and she looked from man to man and uttered never a word. She had been within our lines; she was riding toward those of Fitzhugh Lee. A courier anyhow-a spy, almost with

And for what seemed five long minutes no one speke. The soft, white moonlight seemed to compel silence; the songs of the crickets were songs of peace; in the thickets the whippoowill swelled light breast and lovingly called her mate. At length the corporal slow swung himself out of his saddle. He was bronzed faced old sighter of many battles. He motioned to the man holding her horse and the animal was led nearer. Then he knelt and held out his big, sunburned hand for her dainty footb She placed it there and vaulted to her seat — we drew back and uncovered our heads, and with a nod of her head she was off to the west—to find a clear

road to the enemy's lines.
"What made yan'do it, corporal?" I whis-pered, as we rode on in silence.
"Twas the will! of heaven!" he replied, as he uncovered his head. "Today we had war; tonight God sends us peace!"

Spoopendyke's Troubles.

Have I got a cough! Do you think I'm an omittus and can't cough! Well, of all the dodgasted women I ever saw—hore I've coughed for seventy days and you want to know if I've got a cough. Now Mrs. Spoopendyke, I want that bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Medicine—you hear!

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CONFECTIONERS.

CONNUBIALITIES

Girls need all their charms to make mar-

The wedding of Miss Catherwood of San Francisco and Ernest C. Montague of New

York, February 4, was the fashionable social event of the Golden Gate.

After they are married a man's idea of comfort seems to be the privilege of sitting around in his shirt sleeves, and a woman's is going without her corset.

"Typewriters' stub finger" is the latest ailment on the market, and the prettier the

girl who is the victim of it the greater prob-

ability that an engagement ring will be the

Hupple! Madge-Yes. Cora-Why.not long ago you said you would not marry him if he were the last man in the world. Madge—

Five applications for licenses by Chinamen

who want to marry white women were made to county clerks in California since January 1. None of the licenses were

granted, but two couples were married by

107 years old, and his wife, Mrs. Sarah John son, only nice years younger than her hus-band, celebrated the seventy-tifth anniver-

sary of their wedding day in Richmond, Va., February 1.

Miss Jean Ingelow says she does not ap-

prove of the women's rights theory and adds.

'We cannot have rights and privileges, and prefer privileges." This is a very modest and frank conclusion, and if married ladies

could only be persuaded to endorse it it would rub a great many thorns from the rose

No marriage contracted between an Ameri-

can girl and a foreigner, says the Chicago News, is likely to be happier than a marriage

most cases such "international marriages' are, on the contrary, decidedly less success

ful than would be the marital relations she

Old Goldbags—So you want to marry my daughter? Dedbroke—That's what I said. Old Goldbags—Well, of all the impudence!

She is rich, and you are poor; she is young and handsome, and you are neither. Ded-broke—I admit that in money and age and

looks she has the advantage of me; but just think what her people are!

The engagement is announced of Count von Sterstortt and Miss May Knowlton, the

pretty Brooklyn girl who won so much success at Newport last summer. It is said that the

Miss Mattie, daughter of Senator Mitcheli of Oregon, was married in Paris last Thurs-day to Duke de la Rochefoucauld. The bridal

dress was of ivory satin, perfectly plain, edged with orange plessoms around the hot-tom of the skirt. The corsage was made of

narrow pleats with an empire sash of white orange blossoms; the sleeves close fitting to

the elbows. The neck was covered with old point d'Alencon lace, which is an heirloom in the La Rochefoucauld family, and which

fell over the corsage to the waist. A long failte veil covered the entire dress, being fastened at the top of the head by a Henry

IV. coronet of orange blossoms. The wed-ding presents included a fine sable fur from

Baron Hirsch, an ivory card case from Miss McLane, a gold-handled parasol marked with ducai coronet and "Mattie" from Count

Sala, a lace fan from Admiral Greer, a large silver-mounted toilet mirror with the La Rochefoucauld arms from the countess de

Rohan, and a lover's knot in diamonds with a spray of diamonds for the hair from the counters de la Rochefcucauld, sister in-law

SOME NOTED WOMEN.

About 26,000 women in Great Britain and

reland earn their living as hospital nurses.

Max O'iteli's wife is an English woman and was a very protty specimen of the Dov-

Mrs. Potter Palmer is considered by many

of her admirers to be the handsomest woman in the United States.

Annie Besant devotes her spare time to collecting parcels of warm clothing for the

Type-waiter girls are complaining that the

constant hummering of the keys gives them stub fingers. Let them taper off from the

Sir. Morell Mackenzie's daughter, Ethel

Piorence Nightingale, the venerable herone of the Cruman war, is so exhausted by

writer of co respondence from London

enshire dumpling.

working women's clubs.

with one of her countrymen would be.

might form with an American.

Well, I've kept my word. He isn't.

contract.

of matrimony.

Cora-What! you going to marry Fred

iage a success and should preserve them.

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badiy burned that the process of skin-graft-ing became necessary. Since then her phy-sicians have successfully grafted 1,000 pieces of skin on her, taken from other patients in the hospital, one of the physicians and her husband. She is now discharged cured, a live ing illustration of the patriotic motto, "E Mrs. Lew Wallace says that Florence

reported as extremely critic 1. She is about

There is a girl in Buffalo with a mania for killing cats, who has slaughtered as many as 200 felines in three days. At least so the Buffalo papers say, but it sounds like a clever device for attracting settlers to the town.

Buffaio is blessed with a "lady under-taker," who takes charge of every detail of a funeral, embalming the body, draping the funeral apartments, furnishing the shroud

and casket, chairs and carciages, arranging

the flowers, and purchasing the mourning outfit for the entire family.

The ladies' annex of the Los Angeles cham-ber of commerce has applied for 40,000 square feet of out door space at the Chicago fair and

proposes to erect thereon an adope building. The New York Society of Decorative Arts

bas also made application for space for an ex-

hibit of embroideries in the women's depart

some of the difficult tongues of Easter

cepted in a patriotic letter.

72 years old.

Nightingale was a slender woman of graceful figure and great dignity of manner. She ex-hibited remarkable fortitude at all times, and especially when present at surgical opera-tions. Once when the agonies of a patient in the hands of the surgeons put to flight his attendants Miss Nightingale turned and re-buked them, saying: "Come back! Shame on you as Christians! Shame on you as

Kute Field's Washington: "The Woman's Christian Temperance union are making claims of large gains all through New York

at Newport last summer. It is said that the young couple have been engaged for a year past. The engagement is also announced of Dr. Thomas L. Kane, a nephew of Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer, and Miss Virginia Wright of Lake City, Mich.; also of Edward M. Townsend, jr., brother of Mrs. Auguste Montant, and Miss Alice Greenough of New York City, and of T. W. Piersall, jr., and Miss E. D. Robinson, both of New York. "They say that none of the sheriffs have touched a 'drop' sluce the electrocution law went into general effect."



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