Entertaining Talk with Mrs. Kate Chase, Daughter of the Chief Justice.

HER FATHER'S PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS

He Was Ambilious to Secure the Office but Only to Administer it for the Good of the People Some Great States. men She Knew.

Washisoron, Oct. 12.-(Special Corre spondence of Tug Hgg. | -- I spent a morning this week with Mrs. Kate Chase at Edgewood, her home near Washington. It lies on the outskirts of the city on a high hill overlooking the basin in which Washington is built. The estate now comprises thirty six acres, and it includes the old brick mansion in which Salmon P. Chase lived while he was chief justice of the United States This is a great two-story brick containing many large rooms and covered by a ridge roof, out of which the little windows of the attic poke their heads and gaze at the magnificent views about them. A wide hall rans through the center of the house. Rare old furniture which Mrs. Chase picked up in Europe fills many of the rooms, and the Horary, where the chief justice was wont, as his daughter tells me, to translate Latin poetry into English verse for amusement, is

Driving up a winding road through great trees, which hid from me the October sun, I was met at the front door of the house by Mrs. Chase berself. She was dressed in black, with an old-fashioned broad brimmed hat coming well down over her eyes, and she had been paying attention to her farming. She has managed averything connected with the estate for years and has turned it from a farm into a park. She is a good farmer and the same brains which made her so powerful in the days of 4800 come to her service now in making the ends meet off of this thirty-six acres of clay soil. As we walked up the steps Mrs. Chase removed her hat and I could see that she still possesses some of the beauty which mane her so famous in the days gone by. She is straight as an arrow. Her form is rounded but not fat. Her face has but few wrinkles and her hair as yet shows no signs of gray. As she talks her eyes brighten and the magnetism for which she was so noted again comes to the surface. She must be now nearly 50, but she does not look more than 40, and in my conversation with her no word of complaining or faultfluding dropped from her lips. The day upon which I called was a pleasant one and we chatted in the open air, surrounded by one of the fluest views in the United States.

From the wide veranda on which we sat we could see the golden dome of the new li brary, view the many columned capitol, with its flags flying over the houses of congress. and off in the distance fill our eyes with the snowy spire of the Washington monument, which pierced the blue sky about three miles away. We could see the Potomac, and look down as it were upon the great red brick city packed with its wealth and misery, its vices and its virtue, its shoddy and its shams. About our feet stretched acres of velvety tawn, on which Jersey cattle tied by long ropes to stakes here and there sleepily Above us the enormous branches of natural oaks waved their many colored leaves in the autumn sun and all of our surroundings were those of peace casting their shadow upon the great city of discord below. The famous woman who sat beside me seemed also at peace. She has tasted to the full all of the pomps and vanities of political and social-life and sne is now apparently happy here on the edge of it, though not in it. A generation ago there was no woman in Washington more powerful, more courted and more admired than Mrs. Kate Chase. She played the game of politic in our history has ever played it, and her pawns were men. As I looked over the capitol, where the senate was wrangling just as they did when Salmon P. Chase sat there early in the '50s, and where Chief Justice Fuller was presiding over the doings of the court as Chief Justice Chase did a little more than two decades ago, I could not help thinking of the wonderful history of the woman at my side. I pointed to the city and asked her to give me her first memories of it. A Girl's Recollections of Clay and Webster.

Said Mrs. Chase: "it is now more than forty years since I first came to Washington. I was a little girl then, and my father had been elected to the United States senate. He brought me east with him and placed me in a celebrated school in New York. I spent most of my time at school, but now and then I had a vacation, in which I came over here to visit father, and at those times I saw something of the great men of the day. Father often took me on the floor and introduced me to his brother senators. I remember it well. I knew Clay, Webster and Calhoun. Henry Clay made a strong impression upon me. My father was a tail man, but Clay was much tailer. He towered above me, but he was pleasant in his manners and fond of chil-dren. He made much of me and I liked him. to me at that time to be my iteal of how a statesman ought to look. He was very sober and impressive in his manner. He seldom laughed, but he was very kind, and he used to send me his speeches. I don't suppose he thought I would read them, but he wanted to compliment me and show that he remen. bered me, and I know that I felt very proud when I saw Daniel Werster's frank pieces of mail which came to me at the New York school. Another great man who was my friend up to the time of his death was Charles Sumner. He was a noble man, warm, kind and great. I knew him when he was a bachelor, and I saw much of him after his marriage and the trouble which for

lowed."
"How did Sumner happen to marry!"

Charles Sumner's Unhappy Marriage. "He was not married until late in life," replied Mrs. Chase. "He spent most of his existence in bachelorhood, and he was married to his studies and his profession. He was a great friend of Congressman Hooper was a great friend of Congressman Hooper of Massachusetts, and it was at Hooper's house that he met the young widow whom he married. She had married Hooper's son and he had died. I used to see Mr. Summer nearly every day at this time. He was father's friend and shent much of his time at our house. Father joked him about his approaching marriage and in a jesting way cited the examples of prominent men who cited the examples of prominent men who cited the examples of prominent men who had married young wives. Charles Summer was happy, however, in the approaching marriage, and it was not until his wedding day had for some time gone by that he appreciated the mistake he had made. He found that instead of a helpmeet and a companion he had married a butterfly, who cared more for the german and for the social festivities of the capital than for her husband and his studies. For a time he went with her to parties and receptions. husband and his studies. For a time ho went with her to parties and receptions. I have sat beside him on some such occasions, when I could see that he was miserable. He had work to do and he felt that he should be at it and the result was the separation. He felt the blow terribly and it was this, I believe, that hastened his death."
"What kind of a man was Sumner, so-

"He was charming," was the reply. "He was full of anecdotes and was a brilliant talker. He was warm hearted and sensitive. He was a man of a wide range of thought and of a thorough appreciation of the good, the true and the beautiful."

Kate Chase in 1860. I here spoke to Mrs. Chase of her famous social reign and asked her if she had a pic-

ture of herself which was taken at the time of the war. "You speak of my social reign," Mrs. Chase replied. "I did not go into society. I venture to say, as much as half as many women in Washington today. I never cared for society much. My friendships were

CHAT WITH A FAMOUS WOMAN strong, and I knew all of the great men of I that it was your ambition that made your my time. My social life was made up of father most desire to enter the white dinners, and with the associations of such men. rather than the comme and calls. As to entertaining I was thrown upon my own resources at a very early age. I was only 14 when I took charge of my father's household, and I continued at the head of it from that time until his death." Mis. Class then said that she had no photograph or daguerrotype of that time, but that she could give me a steel engraving which was said to be a very good likeness. She thereupon went into the house and re-

urned with this engraving and a photograph f her daughter, Ethel. After speaking of Miss Ethal's success on the stage and her delight that she had been able to carre out a place for herself, she showed me the engraving. It was the picture of a beautiful woman in the full dress of about 1860. It lies before me as I write. The hoop skirt is lies before me as I write. The hoop skirt is very large, but the low-cut gown shows a beautiful neck and shoulders and the symmetrical features are full of beauty, much of which still may be seen on the face of Mrs. Chase. As she handed it out to me she said: "That picture has a curious history. It was made when my father was secretary of the treasury. Some of my friends wanted to put my picture on one of the bank notes, and they took one of my photographs without my knowledge and sent it to the without my knowledge and sent it to the American Bank Note company of New York and had this engraving made. As soon as I heard of it I positively forbade them using it in connection with the bank notes. My father's face was on the bills and J did not care to have missing it. care to have mine there as well. It seemed to me very bold that they took the picture and had the engraving made without my provided.

knowledge." She Taiks of Her Father.

Your father's face was printed on the \$1 bills, was it not? "Yes, they wanted him to allow it to go on the \$1,000 bonds, but he said he preferred the dollar notes, and said that it was his sole ambition to give the United States such a currency that the dollar of the laboring man and the dollar of the capitalist would be an honest dollar from Maine to Georgia. He succeeded in doing this and his success as secretary of the treasury will be one of the wonders of history. When he had borrowed his first \$50,000,000 of the New York banks the London Times said he would not fare so well across the water. Nevertheless he raised millions in London, and he was bound that there should be money enough to carry on the war. He succeeded in getting it in all sorts of ways. At one time when the New York bankers refused to give him money on his own terms he threatened to return to Washington and issue notes. He said at this time that the war must go until the rebellion was put down if we had to put out paper to such an extent that it would take \$1,000 to buy a breakfast."

Salmon P. Chase's blary and Papers. I asked Mrs. Chase as to her father's lography which she was writing. She re-

Tean't tell how soon it will be done in just what way it will be published. My father left a mass of valuable material. He was one of the most methodical men I have ever known and he kept everything. His letters are full of unwritten history and they cover more than a generation of important events and of famous men. He kept full memoranda of everything connected with his work and he understood how to make his secretaries keep things for him. Every night just before he went to bed he jotted down the occurrences of the day and he thus kept a record of the important conferences that he had while in public life. All the cabinet meetings that he attended while he was secretary of the treasury are thus re-corded, and his diary gives in a nutshell the history of his time. It will have to be edited carefully, as will indeed all of the papers. I had a call not long ago from an old friend of my father's who lives in Offic and he told me that he had a manuscript autobiography which my father had given him in trust to be published after his death. This he said he would send to me. I don't know just what it is, but I should think it might be of great value. In what condition are these papers of Chief Justice Chase?"

"They are carefully stored away," replied Mrs. Chase. "The most important of them keep in a fireproof vault, and a large impount of them have been sent to Boston. There is a man connected with Harvard college, a Prof. Hart, who is writing a bio-graphy of my father for the statesmen's series. This will necessarily be short, and it cannot go into detail like the work that I

Chief Justice Chase in History. "What do you think of your father's place in history! Does the world of today know him as he was?"

"It does not," replied Mrs. Chase. ."I be lieve the time will come when his work will be appreciated. He was one of the noblest and greatest of men, and he sacrificed him self to a large extent to his country. He has been called selfish and has been accused of aspiring to the presidency as a matter o personal ambition and self aggrandizement. There was never a greater mistake. The only desire he had to be president lay in the thought that he could serve his country best in that place. He had a policy and ideas of his own as to the administration of affairs, and had he been nominated he would have been elected. He was, as you know, a dem ocrat, but he was a union man, and his policy would have healed the troubles between the north and south. He would have escaped the troubles of reconstruction and the kuklux would have never been known. I am safe in saying he would have been elected had he been nominated. He stood out as the great civil leader of the country, and his record in this respect was a match for General Grant's military service. His financial theories had been a great success. He was strong in all branches of the democratic party and among the republicans as well, and the contest would have been an

The Convention of 1868.

"You were in New York at the time the onvention nominated Horatio Seymour.' "Yes, I went there and stopped with friends next the Manhattan club, which was a great democratic headquarters in those days. I knew that the men who were managing my father's interests were not as well organized as they should be, and I wanted to be present to prevent any trouble and to take advantage of any situation that might come up. At first there seemed to be little doubt but that father would be nominated. The night before the convention General Van Buren. Governor Seymour's secretary, came in and told me that Mr. Seymour would not be a candidate, and that he would only accept a complimentary vote, and would then withdraw in favor of Salmon P. Chase. He told me that Governor Seymour would come in shortly himself and tell me that he intended to do this, but he never came. I did not think he would at the time, as I feared he would not have the courage to carry out his resolution. He had recovered to descript his resolution. He had promised to do some-thing of the kind when he ran for governor, but when the time came he proved too weak to carry out his promise. It was the same in this convention. He was, you know, the presiding officer. When his name was pro-posed he said nothing, and he remained in posed he said nothing, and he remained in the race until he secured the nomination." Befored the Somination for Her Father.

"Was your father near being nominated?"

I asked.
Yes; at noon that day the situation was such that he would have been nominated had the convention not adjourned. A California delegate and announced his vote for Chase. This was unexpected and it created a sensation. The convention was in an uproar and a stampede to my father's support was imminent. His enemies prevented this by moving a recess for dinner and during this recess the combination was made that nominated Seymour. The chief reason that my father was not nominated was the doubt as to whether he would accept the platform. I am sure he would not have done so. A I am sure he would not have done so. A delegation came to me while the convention was sitting and told me that if I would authorize them to assure the convention that father would accept the platform they would announce this and it would surely secure the Lomination. I refused to do this. I told them that I knew the platform was not in accordance with his views and that I did not think he would consent to carry out its policy. He will do, said I, what he understands to be his duty to his country and his party, but I do not think his ideas of the right are embodied in that platform. You can telegraph him concerning it. As for me I cannot youch for it. Father afterwards told me that he could not have accepted the platform. He had written a letter stating his views before the convention was held and his position on all questions was well known."

She Did Not Cure for the White House. "How about yourself, Mrs. Chase? It is said

house?"
"I do not think that is so," replied Mrs. Chase. "If you will reason a little you will see how unfounded it is. I was anxious that my father might be president in order that he might carry out his ideas. As to social amoition I had been in society all of my life. I was forced into it very young. At the age of 14 I was the social head of my father's establishment at Columbus, where he was the governor of the state, and I had at this time three children that I had to care for time three children that I had to care for When I came to Washington my father was secretary of the treasury, and as the wife of Governor Sprague my social duties were equally great. The mere name of being mis-tress of the white house had never been a great attraction to me, and my father's health was such that I did not want to see health was such that I did not want to see him become president and undergo all of the worries and cares which are associated with the chief executive of the country. He nearly broke himself down while he was secretary of the treasury and he had just begun to recover. From his earliest youth the supreme bench had been the goal of his ambition, and he felt, as I did, that to be chief justice of the supreme court was an chief justice of the supreme court was an honor fully equal to that of the presidency. He liked his life and work as chief justice, and he was especially fitted for the posi-

Why Mrs. Lincoln Hated Kate Chase. "How about your father as secretary of You speak of the wear and

the treasury! You tear of the office." 'It was terrible; he did not want the postion and it was against his inclination that he accepted it. President Lincoln offered it to him while he was still at Columbus He sent for father to come to Springfield, I think. I do not remember whether he went or not, but Lincoln afterward came to visit him at Columbus. It was just at the time of him at Columbus. It was just at the time of the celebration of the anniversary of the Perry victory at Cleyeland and I had gone to Cleveland to be present at this. It was at this time that I met Governor Sprague for the first time, my fate. Mrs. Lincoln came with the president to Columbus and they were entertained by Governor Denison. Mrs. Lincoln was piqued that I did not re-main at Columbus to see her, and I have al-ways felt that this was the chief reason why she did not like me at Washington. why she did not like me at Wasnington. How Chase Refused the Treasury.

"Weil, President Lincoln offered father the secretaryship of the treasury, but my father refused it. He had just been elected to the United States senate and he felt that he could do more there than in the treasury He felt the same when he came down Washington and was sworn in as United States senator. Pressure, however, from all parts of the country and among his friends at Washington led him to finally resolve to take the place. He realized the enormity of the undertaking when he accepted the portfolio. The raising of money to carry on the war was as great an undertaking as the raising and equipment of men for the field. We had no foreign credit and the making of greenbacks without inter est a legal tender when the country had never been on anything but a gold basis was a success as great as the surrender of the confederate army four years later. The world will never know the strain that the secretary of the treasury had to undergo at that time. My father lived at the department and he slept with his ear at the telegraph. An order would come that millions must be had at once, and it was his business to raise the money. How he did it, how he organized the national banking system, how he placed hundreds of millions abroad, these are matters of history."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

WHOM THE GODS LOVE.

Edgar Fawcett in Lippincott's You say that being so old
"Twas time for him to die?
Rings not your comment cold
And even inhuman? Why
Should tender tears be shed
When death lays young lives low,
Spared years of sorrow and fret,
Spared age's overthrow?

When young we are called away, We shirk untold regret: For austere Time will slay, Not merely ourselves, but yet Brand with authentic sign His despotisms elsewhere.

His despotisms elsewhere— Drape wisps of silvering hair O'er eyes beloved—plough line And furrow on treasured cheeks. 'Whom the gods love die young.' Ah, me! there wisdom's tongue An, me! there wisdom speaks! With sovereign accent speaks!

Pity the old who die; The young behind them leave such bounteous grief whereby Fate bids they should not grieve. Heart-racked with many a sigh, Wounded with many a scar. Pity the old who die: The young are happier far!

INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING.

The Susquehanna Rolling mill of Columbia, Pa., resumed work last week after a stoppage of some weeks.

The railroad shops of the Reading system and the Lehigh Vailey road have been put on full time with full forces. After an idieness of three months the Shi nango Valley Steel mill of New Castle, Pa.

has resumed operations on double turn, with The furnaces in the Republican Iron Works at Rankin, Pa., were fired up last week and things prepared for starting up in all departments today. About 400 men will be given

All the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company at Shenan-doah, Pa., have resumed operations under or-

ders to work six days each week for two Signs point to a revival in the jewelry business at Attleboro, Mass. H. H. Curtis & Co. have begun running on ten-hour time,

and expect to keep it up until Christmas. Other shops are increasing the number of hands and hours of work. The United States Stamped Envelope works in Hartford, Conn., which have been running seven hours a day during the past two months, has resumed the ten-hour schedule, and will hereafter run on full time, averaging A product of 1,000,000 envelopes a

The National Fibre Board company, having large works at various places throughout New England, with headquarters in Boston. has secured possession of the teather board manufactory at Morrisville, Vt. It is mov-ing machinery and outfit from Lynn and Salem, and is to increase the works for its

The nail factory of the Mahoning Valley (Pa.) Iron company, which has been shut down for several months, resumed operations last week. After being idle all summer the Oxford Iron and Nail company at Belvidere, N. J. has resumed operations in its nail mill at Oxford, and is preparing to start up the realing and in the resumed operations. up the rolling mill. The Merchants' Woolen mill at East Ded-

ham, Mass, which has been idle for the last three months, will run three days a week. beginning October 9. The Columbian Manu-facturing company's mills at Greenville, N. H., which have been shut down since July, began operations last week, to run three days a week until further notice.

The New York World publishes a list of over 200 industrial establishments which reover 200 industrial establishments which resumed work in Septembor, after weeks or months of idleness. The New England mills make an encouraging showing, and the great iron industries of Pennsylvania have likewise made a similarly energetic effort to resume operations in the face of the depression of the continuous conditions which have encountered to the continuous conditions which have encountered to the continuous conditions which have encountered to the continuous conditions when have encountered to the continuous conditions when have encountered to the continuous conditions when the continuous conditions are continuous conditions. netary conditions which have en-

vironed them.

There is a pronounced brightening of the industrial situation at Scranton, Pa. There were two resumptions on Monday—at the north mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company, employing 500 hands, and at the Scranton lace curtain factory, giving work to 400 more. The announcement is made that the South Side mills, all of which have been idle for several months, will resume been idle for several months. been idle for several months, will resume operations on November 1, employing over 1,000 hands of both sexes.

Several Pittsburg mills that were idle all summer started up has week. The plant of H. Lloyd's Sons company resumed in full with the exception of the sheet mill. The with the exception of the sheet mill. The puddlers and guide mill are on double and the bar mill on single turn. After several months on half-time the Pennsylvania company's Aliegheny shops resumed in full. The shops are crowded with orders for repair work. The sheds are full of freight cars and engines crowd the machine shops.

DeWitt's L ttle Early Risers. Small pills safe pill, best pill.

A Methodist bishop out west who uses a chapel car speaks of it as the "Holy Roamin' church."

THE GOLD RUN "SUCKER'S" WARNING NOTE

Vivid Portrayat of the Excitements and Dangers Incident to the Search After the Sellow King or Metals.

DENVER, Oct. 6 - [Correspondence of THE Ber |-In the latter part of the 50's gold was first discovered in Clear creek canon There was intense excitement caused by the golden evidence of the vast wealth hid in the bed of the creek and its jutting bars, from Golden City, Colo., westward. At that time hundreds and thousands of men were using stuice box and pan. This canon has possessed a particular attraction for the eastern tourist, who looks with expectant eve for some evidences of the stories told of sudden riches.

As a general thing the tourist has been disappointed. The opening and development of the suver mines in different parts of the state engrossed the miners' attention especially after Clear creek was declared

especially after Clear creek was declared practically worked out. The depression in Colorado this year and the slump in sliver that shutdown its mines, throwing thousands of miners out of employment, has turned their attention once more to the crock, and at the present time Clear creek possesses a most animated ap-pearance. The tourist who looks on the towering crass, under which the Colorado Central railroad winds its way to the famous Central railroad winds its way to the famous loop, can gratify his curiosity for once. Hundreds of men are using "sluice box" and "paa" seeking a "color." This in itself is a novel scene, and one that is rarely seen these days, especially from a car window.

The most of these men expect to make wages only, though occasionally a "pocket" is found that will yield several dollars.

Method of Placer Mining. The general plan adopted is for a couple of men to form a partnership, "chip in" a few dollars apiece to rig up a "sluice box," buy provisions, and after flading a suitable piace in the creek proceed to work and divide the "cleanup." There are many, however, who simply use a gold pan, not having sufficient money to outfit themselves with a sluice box. This sluice box is generally from twenty to This since box is generally from twenty to 100 feet long, and is a square trough of rough light boards through which a constant stream of water is made to run. Near the lower end of the box, is the "riffles," little cleats nailed across the bottom of the trough to each the rold, as it washes through. The to catch the gold as it washes through. The objective point in digging is bedrock, where most of the gold is supposed to be.

The sluice box arranged, the water turned in, the expectant miner stations himself at the head of the box and slovels in sand, gravel, dirt and boulders, which the rapidly flowing stream rolls and washes. A "cleanup is generally made once a week, and the result practically demonstrates in gold the judgment of the miner or the extent of his

Making a Location.

Making a Location.

Before making a location a few panfuls are washed out and if the indications are good, up goes the sluice box. Information regarding the success, of these miners is hard to obtain. For if luck attends them it is kept to themselves, and if at the end of a week's hard labor, standing in water all day, lifting boulders, shoveling sand and gravel, the cleanup shows only a dollar or two, there certainly is nothing to be hilarious about, or even mention, in fact five cents in gold per pan is considered excellent pay dirt, and one can readily see that with such dirt and a well rigged slince box a weekly cleanup would yield quite handsome returns. These places are rew and far bet ween and a week's toil more often ends in bitter disappointment, and the disgusted miner leaves for some other locality, his place being filled by others who, perchance, carry a "rabbit's foot" or "lucky stone" which inspires them for a time with hope and confidence.

The work possesses a fascination that is simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited was a simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the means a limited to the simply irresisting and the simply in the simply

The work possesses a fascination that is simply irresistible and the mere exhibition of a few grains of gold with the statemen that this is the result of one pan of dirt from such and such a bar produces a sensation and a rush to the locality in question.

The Gold Run Fake. Quite a gold excitement was started last month in the neighborhood of the bead-waters of the Grand river in Middle Park, sixty miles from the railroad. A great run took place and for a time the interest taken in "Gold Run" was intense. It proved to be

a fake, however. On a piece of cardboard, scrawled in pencil and tacked on the side of an abandoned log house on the stage road, was the following, which may at least have eased the mind of a disgusted prospector:

Aug., 4, 1893, "Friend: Heres wot Gold Run is in one pan." Senery fine: fishing Pore!! No feed!!! No gold, bad roads and worse whiskey." And if your d- hig enough fool not to believe it, go see for yourself. Yours truly.

Some have invested quite heavily in placer mining in Clear Creek, and have spent thou-sands of dollars sinking shafts to bed rock and tunnelling wider the creek, whose waters are utilized to run the wheel which brings the sand and gravel to the surface and also pump the water out of the shaft. Danger in Mining.

These mines are extremely dangerous to work in, on account of the hability of "cave ins," and many a man has had his life crushed out by the boulders crushing the timbers that support shaft and tunnel. Cloudbursts in the mountains are the great enemy of the gulch miser and often a wall of water will come rushing down the canon with resistless force, carrying away bridges, aqueducts and thousands of feet of sluice boxes, many of which contain the gold, repre-senting several days of toil. While the general output of gold the present summer has not been large it has been the means of furnishing employment to many who might otherwise have been forced to accept F. W. P.

A Favored Man.

Detroit Tribune. Thieves broke in and stole his best suit of clothes and his gold watch. "I am fortunate above other men," he

murmured. A cyclone blew his house away. Still he smiled complacently. A street car ran over him and he had o have a doctor every day for six weeks.

"I have no kick coming, "he persisted, He was nominated for congress on the populist ticket when he was away from

"I am lucky," he declared, "in spite

A few people understood him.

They were present when, years before, he had found an oyster in soup served at a church social. They knew why he never complained

An Expensive Acquaintance. Kate Field's Washington: There is a

certain young swell in Washington society who wishes he had not made such public display of pride in his father's military position, since he, in common with the rest of the gay world, now knows that the officer's name ranked more prominently in the card rooms of the various posts where he had been stationed than it ever has done or the Army Register. It happened in this wise. The young man, being in an especially beastful mood, turned to a young foreigner in the company of a gilded youth, saying: "You should know

my father."
"I do know your father." was the startling reply: "it cost me just \$1,800 to know him. He taught me to play

America is fast forging ahead in every thing. Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Cham-pagne is excelled by no foreign article.

GOLD MINING IN COLORADO THE Precious Metal is Extracted from THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

THIS WEEK---All the Week, GRAND SPECIAL SALE

BLANKETS & UNDERWEAR

Blankets!

Listen to our little story! We are overstocked in blankets, We bought largely. The continued warm weather for turned from eastern markets the past 6 weeks was not con- found many manufacturers with ducive to Blanket selling. Cold large quantities of rejected weather is here, and for this goods on their hands, cancelled week we propose to take advantage of it to cut down our

We have put the Knife into our BLANKET stock.

Come and see for yourself. Every blanket in our stock is We came along and snapped up Everybody knows what we fully mean when we say this. Get your blankets now and SAVE

NOTE SOME of the BARGAINS

5 cases of 10-4 Gray Blankets, 55c, reduced from 85c. See them in window. 10-4 grey and white, 4 pound,

98c, reduced from \$1.25. See them in window. LOT 3.
10-4 brown blankets, \$1.15, reduced from \$1.50, See them

10-4 tan blankets, **81.39**,

in window. LOT 5. 11-4 white 5-pound gray ar bird of

reduced from \$1.75. See them

white, \$1.49, reduced from \$2.00. See them in window.

11-4 extra heavy white, \$1.85, reduced from \$2.50 See them in window.

10-4 scarlet wool, \$2.00, reduced from \$2.75. See them in window.

10-4 white, \$2.25, reduced from \$2.75. See them in window. 11-4 all wool 5-pound \$3,

reduced from \$4. See them,

in window. 11-4 white, extra size, \$3.50, reduced from \$4.50. See them in window.

50 pairs of fine California blankets, 11-4, \$5, reduced from \$6.50. See them in

12-4 extra fine fleece wool California blankets, \$6.50, reduced from \$8,50. See them in window.

All of our 12-4 best blankets. marked \$10, \$11, \$12; all go at one price, choice of them for \$8.50. Look around on blankets. If you can beat our prices we shall not complain

OURS WILL GO WITH A RUSH AT ABOVE PRICES.

We hold our great underwear sale of ladies' and children's en Union Suits, in natural which we will sell goods at this sale sale will be out of the ordinary -for these reasons: Our buyer, who recently re-

orders of timid buyers, who had bought early, but who became alarmed over the business out-

The manufacturers had to sell. price clipped for this week. large quantities of underwear at

> under cost of production. We offer these goods for sale at corresponding reductions, and are in a position to undersell any-

body. Come and see our underwear stock, the largest and best in the city. Everything is in stock complete.

Our Great Leader.

Blankets reduced to \$3.79. The bargain of the season.

Don't miss it.

Note the Specials

FOR THIS WEEK.

Ladies extra heavy natural gray and ecru vests and pants, a hummer, made to sell for 50c, like cut,



At 49c Ladies' fleece lined jersey ribbed vests and pants, silk finished, At 50c

Ladies' non-shrinking natural gray white wool, regular made, At 75c Ladies jersey ribbed woolen non-shrink-ing vests and pants, tinished with En-glish be.t, good value at \$1.50.

For 90c

Ladies' nonshrinking woorgoods this week. The prices at gray, good value at \$3, for this

\$2.00.

Ladies' extra fine black and jersey ribbed vest and pants, guaranteed fast black, worth

At \$1.35.

Ladies fine jersey ribbed black wool Union Suits, guaranteed fast black,

At\$3.00.

For Children and Misses-Importer's sample line of English merino shirts and drawers, worth as high as \$1.25, At 25c.

Come early for these; they will go with a rush, Children's nonshrinking na-

tural wool Union Suits that are

worth \$1.50 At \$1.00.

Children's extra heavy cotton stockings with double knee,

At 25c.

A good, heavy stocking for children, fast black, regular

15c.

Children's extra heavy woolen school stocking with double knee, heel and toe, regular value 35c,

At 25c.

Ladies' heavy cotton hose, double heel and toe,

At 19c.

ribbed top, double heel and toe. 25c.

Ladies' heavy woolen hose,

Ladies' ingrain hose, white foot, fast black, 3 for \$1.00.

Ladies' English cashmere hose, double sole, high spliced

At 50c.

heel and toe, plain and ribbed.

We sell hosiery and underwear lower than any house in town. Reliable goods only. Buy your hosiery and underwear at this sale. You will save money.

It Pays to trade with

MORSE DRY

16th and Farnam.