

### OFTEN THE CASE.

Women Struggle Hopelessly Along, Suffering Backache, Dizzy Spells, Langour, Etc.

Women have so much to go through in life that it's a pity there is so much suffering from backache and other common curable kidney ills. If you suffer so, profit by this woman's example: Mrs. Martin Douglass, 52 Cedar St., Kingston, N. Y., says: "I had a lame, aching back, dizzy spells, headaches, and a feeling of languor. Part of the time I could not attend to my work and irregularity of the kidney secretions was annoying. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me prompt relief."

Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

### HIS FATE.

Mr. Dude—I was thinking how much I resemble your carpet—always at your feet, you know.

Miss Sly—Yes, very much like my carpet. I'm going to shake it soon.

### SKIN ERUPTION CURED.

Was So Sore, Irritating and Painful That Little Scratching Could Not Sleep—Scratched Constantly.

### Cuticura's Efficacy Clearly Proven.

"When about two and a half years old my daughter broke out on her hips and the upper parts of her legs with a very irritating and painful eruption. It began in October; the first I noticed was a little red surface and a constant desire on her part to scratch her limbs. She could not sleep and the eruptions got sore, and yellow water came out of them. I had two doctors treat her, but she grew worse under their treatment. Then I bought the Cuticura Remedies and only used them two weeks when she was entirely well. This was in February. She has never had another rough place on her skin, and she is now fourteen years old."

Mrs. R. R. Whitaker, Winchester, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1905.

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

### Too Much for His Mind.

"My first impulses," wailed the Sad-Eyed Individual, "are invariably good. In fact, I think that I may venture, without fear of undue exaggeration, to say that they are very good. But I never act on them! I always act on second thoughts. This trait in my character has ruined my career, because my second thoughts are always bad! In fact, I think I may say, without fear of misrepresentation, that they're punk."

"Well," suggested he who was listening, "why don't you wait until third thoughts, and act on them?"

### Mournfully, despondently, the Sad-Eyed Individual shook his head.

"My dear sir," he groaned, "I never had three successive thoughts about anything in my life!"

### Ready Theme.

"Archibald," called the wife of the special writer, in excited tones.

"Don't bother me, Lucy," shouted her husband from his den.

"Archibald," she persisted.

"Please keep quiet. Didn't I tell you not to bother me when I am busy?"

### But I must, dear.

The children have taken those six bottles of gold paint you bought for the gas fixtures and smeared it on the walls from garret to cellar."

"That so, Lucy? Well, don't let that worry you. I'll just call it an inspiration and use it in an article entitled 'How Children Brighten Up the House.'"

### Uncertainty in Pittsburgh.

It was Christmas eve in Pittsburgh. The snow sparkled in the tin roofs. Far away could be seen the rubicund glow of the coke ovens.

All was quiet in the home of the Pittsburgh official.

Suddenly a low tap resounded on the outer door.

"Hark, George!" said the official's wife. "Did you hear that? It may be Santa Claus."

"It may be Santa Claus," said the official, gloomily, "but I'll bet \$4 it's a deputy sheriff!"

And he arose and put on his shoes.

### JOY WORK

And the Other Kind.

Did you ever stand on a prominent corner at an early morning hour and watch the throngs of people on their way to work? Noting the number who were forcing themselves along because it meant their daily bread, and the others cheerfully and eagerly pursuing their way because of love of their work.

It is a fact that one's food has much to do with it. As an example: If an engine has poor oil, or a boiler is fired with poor coal, a bad result is certain, isn't it?

Treating your stomach right is the keystone that sustains the arch of health's temple and you will find "Grape-Nuts" as a daily food is the most nourishing and beneficial you can use.

We have thousands of testimonials, real genuine little heart throbs, from people who simply tried Grape-Nuts out of curiosity—as a last resort—with the result that prompted the testimonial.

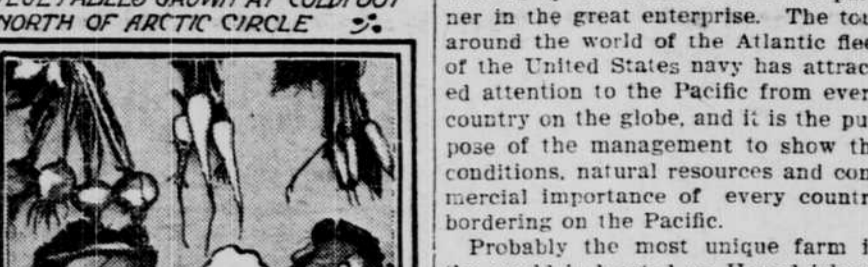
If you have never tried Grape-Nuts it's worth while to give it a fair impartial trial. Remember there are millions eating Grape-Nuts every day—they know, and we know if you will use Grape-Nuts every morning your work is more likely to be joy-work, because you can keep well, and with the brain well nourished work is a joy. Read the "Road to Wellville" in every package—There's a Reason."

# ALASKA'S GREAT EXPOSITION



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE

### VEGETABLES GROWN AT COLDFOOT NORTH OF ARCTIC CIRCLE



VEGETABLES GROWN AT LORING

### When Alaska years ago conceived the idea of an exposition in order that it might more perfectly reveal to the world in general and the United States in particular the wonderful resources and development of that far northern territory she realized the impracticability of holding such exposition upon her own soil.

It was then that Seattle, Wash., stepped forward with the cordial invitation to make that city the scene of such a great fair. The invitation was accepted, plans have grown and developed and now the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exhibition is desperately busy erecting the splendid buildings and preparing the places where the extensive exhibits are to be placed. The cordial attitude of the Canadian government and the fact that South American republics will be splendidly represented make the international success of the fair certain. The way for the far northwest people do things to a finish is well illustrated in the work on the exhibition grounds. Everything connected with this Pacific world's fair will be ready ahead of time. The first visitor on the ground will see the completed buildings—something never before accomplished in any pretentious national fair.

Alaska's work on this proposition will be tremendous in showing the enormous possibilities of this virgin country. To the following from an information bureau's pamphlet: Alaska will exhibit \$1,000,000 in virgin gold, dust, nuggets and brick at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exhibition.

The greatest salmon fisheries in the world are on Puget sound. The value of the gold output of Alaska since the northern country was purchased by the United States is 15 times the amount of the purchase price.

A copper nugget weighing three tons will be exhibited by Alaska.

"The fishing and fur industries have produced 25 times as much as was originally paid to Russia for the northern country."

More than 1,000,000 plants are now growing in the nursery gardens of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exhibition.

The first exhibit to be received on the grounds is 3,000 boxes of red apples, which will form a part of the Oregon state exhibit.

Fox farming for skins is the latest industry to be developed in Alaska.

There are as many churches in Alaska, according to population, as in any section of the United States.

All of the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean are now actively engaged in preparing exhibits, and the reports that have been received by the management are highly satisfactory. Fine sites have been held for the use of Japan and China, and the Oriental display will be one of the big features of the 1909 world's fair. The Japanese government has shown a very friendly interest, and assurances have been received by the Seattle-Japanese association from high officials of the government that Japan will be well represented.

The association recently sent a request to the government of Japan that some of the ships of the Japanese navy be stationed in Seattle harbor during the exhibition period. Assurances have been received that this will be done, and it is expected that at least two of the battleships will be ordered to Seattle early in June to anchor in the harbor with the Pacific fleet of the United States navy, which will be stationed at Seattle during the entire time of the fair.

### SASH HAS BECOME POPULAR.

Is Now Seen on Dresses of Every Material and Character.

The next striking feature in the new dress is the sash, which appears on dresses of every material and character. It is like the dress, or it is jet black soft satin or crepe. It swatches the waist or drapes the corsage; forms bretelles and cincture, or cross-waist draperies, drooping at the side of the front; or it hangs to the foot of the dress at the back in long tasseled or fringed ends. Momentarily, at least, the black sash is considered a little more striking than those that match the costume; but flowered sashes and belts are preferred for the evening or reception gown. The newest idea is the adapting of the bayadere tying of plain or flowered crepe or silk sashes. They are caught up at the waist line in the back, and brought to the front, where they are loosely knotted, as low as the knot of an eastern dancer's sash.—Harper's Bazar.

### With Festoons of Baby Ribbon.

A very dainty debutante frock, shown in the window of an authori-

ties of the Pacific ocean, and every country whose shores are washed by the Pacific ocean is a partner in the great enterprise. The tour around the world of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy has attracted attention to the Pacific from every country on the globe, and it is the purpose of the management to show the conditions, natural resources and commercial importance of every country bordering on the Pacific.

Probably the most unique farm in the world is located on Hound Island, Alaska, where Harry Pride, a well-known Alaskan, is engaged in the cultivation of foxes. Mr. Pride has established his fox farm on scientific lines and breeds only the variety of fox that produces the most valuable fur. Most of the stock on his farm now is of the silver tip and silver gray varieties.

"A fox skin depends largely upon its shade and coloring," says Mr. Pride, "and by scientific breeding I expect to produce only the very best furs. An ordinary fox-skin is frequently worth no more than 50 cents, while the silver gray variety frequently sells for \$600 to \$800 per skin, and has been known to bring as high as \$1,000."

"The fox is a very intelligent animal, and is easily tamed. They can be even taught to perform, but this takes considerable time and patience. Some of the animals on Hound Island have become so tame that they will eat out of a plate held in the hand."

"It is very rarely that hunters and trappers have ever taken any large number of foxes alive, and I propose to have a fine exhibit from my farm at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. I believe it will be the first exhibit of live foxes of the silver tip and silver gray species ever shown."

"As my experiments advance I am more than ever convinced that fox breeding will become one of the most valuable industries of the north. The animals breed very rapidly and with proper care a fox farm should pay large returns."

"It will unquestionably be the most beautiful exposition ever held in the world, and the remarkable progress you have made so far ahead of the opening date amazes me," said Charles Dana Gibson, the creator of the "Gibson Girl," after a trip over the grounds where the west is building the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held in Seattle from June 1 to October 16, 1909.

"I have made no particular hobby of exhibitions," continued Mr. Gibson, "but I have been to all those held in recent years, and from what you have already here, combined with the lavish manner in which nature has done her share for you, I think I am safe in saying that this will be the most attractive one ever held. I had no intention when I left New York of coming to this country again for some years, but I will be back here next June to see your fair. I wouldn't miss the completed picture for anything."

### Curiosity of Men.

"Before I got this job," said the drug clerk, "I shared with the rest of the human race the belief that woman's curiosity is to man's curiosity as 100 is to one. Now I have reversed the ratio. The behavior of the sexes when telephoning has convinced me of my former injustice. Very often a man accompanied by a woman stops here to telephone, or maybe it is the woman who wishes to talk over the wire. If it is the man who talks, the woman, apparently unconcerned as to what he has to say, sits quietly at the far end of the store and lets him talk as long as he pleases; but if the woman talks, the man hangs around the booth, holding the door half open and popping his head inside the booth every few seconds. Now, I call that a complete refutation of popular opinion. You can explain the situation any way you like. I don't know anything about the cause of the phenomenon; it is the phenomenon itself that interests me."

### Grammar.

Heine—"Und you svam to der intake crib? Dot was a great foot!"

Jimmie—Ha, ha! You mean a great fea, Dutch.

Heine—A great fea? So you did it more as voice?

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## PRESIDENT SENDS STRONG MESSAGE

### ACCOMPANYING REPORTS OF THE CONSERVATION CONGRESS

### URGES NEEDED LEGISLATION

### Document in a Measure is a Defense of the Retiring Administration

—Duty of the Present Generation to Its Descendants Pointed Out—Obligations of Citizenship—Urgent Need for the Development of the Country's Water Power.

Washington.—With the transmission of the report of the national conservation commission and accompanying papers, President Roosevelt also sent a message to congress. The following is a comprehensive synopsis of the document: The president declares his entire concurrence with the statements and conclusions of the report and proceeds: It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress, and calls attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety and welfare of this nation now rest and must always continue to rest.

"The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we,

neglecting for a time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective and united attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress and prosperity."

"The first of all considerations is the permanent welfare of our people, and true moral welfare, the highest form of welfare, can not permanently exist save on a firm and lasting foundation of material well-being. In this respect our situation is far from satisfactory, and every possible allowance has been made, and every hopeful indication still gives reason for grave concern. It is unworthy of our history and our intelligence, and disastrous to our future, to shut our eyes to these facts or attempt to laugh them out of countenance. We should and will rightly demand that the great fundamental questions which bear perpetually upon our representative life be do not advisory or considered action on disputed points, but I do urge, where the facts are known, that the public interest, clear, and neither indifference nor inertia, nor mere private interests, shall be allowed to stand in the way of the public good."

"The great facts are already well known. We know that our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in ten years, and that by the middle of the present century perhaps 150,000,000 Americans will live in our country. Millions more, must be fed and clothed from the products of our soil."

"We know now that our rivers can and should be made to do more work for us effectively in transportation, but the vast expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, the national interest. Therefore, let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for inland navigation for the public interest, giving the people the benefits for which they have paid but which they have not yet received. We know now that our forests are being rapidly depleted, and that no good purpose can be met by failing to provide the relatively small means necessary to protect, use, and improve of all forest lands owned by the government, and to enact laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private hands."

"We know now that our mineral resources once exhausted are gone forever, and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$200,000,000 a year. Therefore, let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position, through state action or otherwise, to conserve their natural resources and to put their loss and waste, and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth."

"The administration has achieved some things; it has sought, but had not been able to achieve, others; it has doubtless made mistakes; but all it has done or attempted to do in the single, consistent effort to secure and enlarge the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United States. We are trying to conserve what is good in our social system, and we are striving toward this end when we endeavor to do away with what is bad. Success may be made too hard for some; but it is made too hard for others. The rewards of common industry and thrift may be too small if the rewards for others, and on the other hand, the penalties of idleness may be made too large, and especially if the rewards for qualities which are really, from the public standpoint, undesirable are made too large. Our aim is so far as possible to provide such conditions that there shall be equality of opportunity where there is equality of ability, and intelligence; when there is a reason-

able equality of opportunity the distribution of rewards will take care of itself.

"The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great monopolies is to secure equality of opportunity. We are fighting against privilege. It was made unlawful for corporations to contribute money for election purposes in order to change the power of special privilege at the polls. Railroad rate control is an attempt to secure an equality of opportunity for all men affected by rail transportation; and that means all of us. The great anthracite coal strike was settled, and the pressing danger of a coal famine averted by the government, recognized that the control of a public necessity involves a duty to the people, and that public intervention in the affairs of a monopoly is not a privilege but a right to be resented as an usurpation not permitted as a privilege by the corporations, but on the contrary to be accepted as a duty of government, as a right by the government in the interest of all the people. The efficiency of the army and the navy has been increased so that our people may follow in peace the better work of making this country a better place for Americans to live in, and our navy has been built to meet the needs of our ultimate purpose. All the acts taken by the government during the last seven years, and all the policies now being pursued by the government, fit in as parts of a consistent whole."

"The enactment of a pure food law was a recognition of the fact that the public welfare outweighs the right to private gain, and that no man may poison the people for his private profit. The employers' liability bill recognizing the fact that while the employer usually has at stake no more than his profit, the stake of the employe is a living for himself and his family."

"We are building the Panama canal; and this means that we are engaged in the giant engineering feat of all time. We are striving to add in all ways to the habitability and beauty of our country. We are striving to hold in the public lands the remaining supply of unappropriated coal, for the common benefit of all the people. We have taken the first steps toward the conservation of our natural resources, and the betterment of our country and the improvement of our waterways. We stand for the right of every child to a childhood free from grinding toil, and to an education; for the right of every citizen to the enjoyment of every citizen; for prudent foresight in public matters, and for fair play in every relation of our national and economic life, and for the equality of our citizens, now and hereafter, and to set the ultimate interest of all of us above the temporary interest of any individual class or group."

"The nation, its government, and its resources exist, first of all, for the American citizen, whatever his creed, race, or birthplace, whether he be rich or poor, educated or ignorant, provided only that he is a good citizen, recognizing his obligations to the nation for the rights and opportunities which he owes to the nation."

"The obligations, and not the rights, of citizenship increase in proportion to the increase of a man's wealth or power. The time is coming when a man will be judged, not by what he has succeeded in getting for himself from the common store, but by how well he has done as a citizen, and by what the ordinary citizen has gained in freedom of opportunity because of the actions of the citizen who has succeeded. The highest value we know is that of the individual citizen, and the highest justice is to give him fair play in the effort to realize the best there is in him."

"The tasks this nation has to do are great tasks. They can only be done at all by our citizens acting together, and they can only be done best if all by the direct and simple application of common sense. The application of common sense to common problems for the common good, under the guidance of the principles upon which this republic was based, and by virtue of which it exists, spells prosperity for the nation, and industrial liberty for its citizens, and freedom of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness for the plain American, or whom this nation was founded, in whom it was preserved, and through whom alone it can be perpetuated. Upon this platform—larger than any party doctrine, higher than any class prejudice, broader than any question of profit and loss—there is room for every American who realizes that the common good stands first and foremost."

Accompanying the message are explanations and recommendations of work to be done for the future good of the country. The president says: "It is especially important to the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the national government and by the states in order to protect the stability and the upgrowth of monopoly and to insure to them a fair share in the benefit which will follow the development of this great asset which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them."

"I urge that provision be made for the protection and more rapid development of the national forests. Other wise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked, or their protection must be most dangerously weakened. If we compare the actual fire damage on similar areas on private and national forest lands during the past year, the government fire patrol saved commercial timber worth as much as the total cost of caring for all national forests at the present rate for about ten years."

"I especially commend to congress the facts presented by the commission as to the relation between forest and stream flow, and the importance of the forest lands in national ownership. Without an understanding of this ultimate relation the conservation of both these natural resources must largely fail."

"The time has fully arrived for recognizing in the law the responsibility of the community for the stability of the nation which rests upon the private ownership of private lands. The ownership of forest land is a public trust. The men who would have his forest as to cause erosion and to injure stream flow must be not only educated, but he must be controlled."

"In conclusion, the president urges upon congress the stability of maintaining a national commission on the conservation of the resources of the country. He advises that "I would also advise that an appropriation of at least \$50,000 be made to cover the expenses of the national conservation commission for necessary rent, assistance and traveling expenses. This is a very small sum. I know of no other way in which the appropriation of so small a sum would result in so large a benefit to the whole nation."

### Worker Must Love Vocation

First Requisite for the Attainment of Success in Any Line.

A prime qualification for success in any art, trade or profession is the love of it, though love alone will by no means bring success in it. The love must be reciprocal; that is, the vocation must desire its follower, for reasons which must remain as much a mystery to him as to any of his witness. "She was love-worthy," says Heine, in treating of a more passionate case, "and he loved her; but he was not love-worthy; and she loved him not." The fond youth, university-bred or self-made, may have ever so great a desire for journalism, but journalism will have no desire for him, unless he has the peculiar charm for it which commands affection in all cases. He can only prove the fact by trying

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and by longing to try with a longing that excludes the hope of every other reward besides the favor of the art he wishes to espouse. Riches, fame, power may be in the quest, but they are not to be the goal. The wish to succeed in it for its own sake must be his first motive, and the sense of success in it must be left to add themselves, without his striving for them. So far as he strives for them, they will alloy and dilute his journalistic success.—W. D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine.

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## HAS UNWELCOME JOB

### "BOB" MELDRUM TO CLEAN OUT WYOMING CATTLE RUSTLERS.

### Typical Gun Fighter Will Be Pitted Against Unknown Number of Desperadoes — Men Who Know Say He Will Win.

Denver, Col.—"Bob" Meldrum, a typical gun-fighter of frontier days, has been given the job of "cleaning out" the cattle rustlers who have been making life miserable for the cattlemen in one of their last western strongholds—the Little Snake river country, on the Colorado-Wyoming line, near Utah.

Pitting one man against a band of outlaws who would just as soon kill a human being as a steer, does not look like the accepted idea of "fair play," but those who know "Bob" Meldrum have no fears as to the outcome. The cattlemen of the Little Snake river country are backing the sinewy, keen-eyed deputy sheriff against all the "bad men" who infest that part of the country.

For years the country adjoining the Little Snake river has been the haunt of characters more or less undesirable. It is a wild and unfrequented country, remote from railroads. On the vast ranges run countless thousands of cattle and sheep. There have been bloody conflicts between the cattle and sheep men, but finally their differences were adjusted through the recognition of a "dead line." The sheep are kept north of the Colorado-Wyoming line, and the cattle range south of that line, except when being driven to the railroad for shipping purposes.

Before this "dead line" was established clashes were frequent between herders and cowboys, and many parties of the sheep and cattle barons lost their lives in duels with rifles. Cattle rustling used to be a flourishing industry in this locality also, and some of the old log cabins along the Little Snake river have been the gathering places of bands of desperate outlaws, ready for any mischief, from cattle rustling to robbing trains.

"Bob" Meldrum has his reputation as deputy at Bargs, where he broke up the rustler army and drove the last one out of the country. Meldrum's fame as a gun fighter spread and he was in active demand wherever there was trouble. He was for some time employed by the mine owners of Cripple Creek and Telluride, during Colorado's bloody war of mining interests. Later he appeared at Boise during the Haywood-Moyer trial. Always his appearance on the scene resulted in a sudden quieting of boisterous spirits. Men who had announced that they