

# THE NEW LAND LAW.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE PASSED BY CONGRESS.

**Repeal of the Timber Culture Act—The Rights of all Existing Entries Saved—Repeal of the Pre-emption Laws With Modification of the Homestead Law—Final Action on Entries—What is Said of Ditches and Reservoirs—The Preservation of Timber, Etc., Etc.**

**Text of the Land Law Passed by Congress March 3d.**

Be it enacted, etc., That an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies,'" approved June 14, 1878, and all laws supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, That this repeal shall not affect any valid rights heretofore accrued or accruing under said laws, but all bona fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of this act may be perfected upon due compliance with law, in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures and contests as if this act had never been passed: And provided further, That the following words of the last clause of section 2 of said act, namely, "That not less than twenty-seven hundred trees were planted on each acre," are hereby repealed: And provided further, That, in computing the period of cultivation, the time shall run from the date of the entry if the necessary acts of cultivation were performed within the proper time: And provided further, That the preparation of the land and the planting of trees shall be construed as acts of cultivation, and the time authorized to be so employed and actually employed shall be computed as a part of the eight years of cultivation required by statute: Provided, That any person who has made entry of any public lands of the United States under the timber-culture laws, and who has for a period of four years in good faith complied with the provisions of said laws and who is an actual bona fide resident of the state or territory in which said land is located, shall be entitled to make final proof thereof, and acquire title to the same, by the payment of \$1.25 per acre for such tract, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the interior; and registers and receivers shall be allowed the same fees and compensation for final proofs in timber culture entries as is now allowed by law in homestead entries: And provided further, That no land acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the final certificate therefor.

Sec. 2. That an act to provide for the sale of deserted lands in certain states and territories, approved March 3, 1877, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:

"Sec. 4. That at the time of filing the declaration hereinbefore required the party shall also file a map of said land, which shall exhibit a plan of showing the mode of contemplated irrigation, and which plan shall be sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim said land, and prepare it to raise ordinary agricultural crops, and shall also show the source of the water to be used for irrigation and reclamation. Persons entering or proposing to enter separate sections, or fractional parts of sections, of desert lands may associate together in the construction of canals and ditches for irrigating and reclaiming all of said tracts, and may file a joint map or maps showing their plan of internal improvements.

"Sec. 5. That no land shall be patented to any person under this act unless he or his assignors shall have expended in the necessary irrigation, reclamation and cultivation thereof, by means of main canals and branch ditches, and in permanent improvements upon the land, and in the purchase of water rights for the irrigation of the same, at least \$3 per acre of whole tract reclaimed and patented in the manner following: Within one year after making entry for such tract of desert land as aforesaid, the party so entering shall expend not less than \$1 per acre for the purposes aforesaid; and he shall in like manner expend the sum of \$1 per acre during the second and also during the third year thereafter, until the sum of \$3 per acre is expended. Said party shall file during each year with the register proof, by the affidavits of two or more credible witnesses, that the full sum of \$1 per acre has been expended in such necessary improvements during such year, and the manner in which expended, and at the expiration of the third year a map or plan showing the character and extent of such improvements. If any party who has made such application shall fail during any year to file the testimony aforesaid, the lands shall revert to the United States and the 25 cents advanced payment shall be forfeited to the United States, and the entry shall be canceled. Nothing herein contained shall prevent a claimant from making his final entry and receiving his patent at an earlier date than hereinbefore prescribed, provided that he then makes the required proof of reclamation to the aggregate extent of \$3 per acre: Provided, That proof be further required of the cultivation of one-eighth of the land.

"Sec. 5. That this act shall not affect any valid rights heretofore accrued under said act of March 3, 1877, but all bona fide claims heretofore lawfully initiated may be perfected, upon due compliance with the provisions of said act, in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures, and contests as if this act had

not been passed; or said claims, at the option of the claimant, may be perfected and patented under the provisions of said act, as amended by this act, so far as applicable; and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 7. That any time after filing the declaration, and within the period of four years thereafter, upon making satisfactory proof to the register and the receiver of the reclamation and cultivation of said land to the extent and cost and in the manner aforesaid, and substantially in accordance with the plans herein provided for, and that he or she is a citizen of the United States, and upon payment to the receiver of the additional sum of \$1 per acre of said land, a patent shall issue therefor to the applicant or his assigns; but no person or association of persons shall hold by assignment or otherwise, prior to the issue of patent, more than 320 acres of such arid or desert lands, but this section shall not apply to entries made or initiated prior to the approval of this act: Provided, however, That additional proofs may be required at any time within the period prescribed by law, and that the claims or entries made under this or any preceding act shall be subject to contests, as provided by the law relating to homestead cases, for illegal inception, abandonment, or failure to comply with the requirements of law, and upon satisfactory proof thereof shall be canceled, and the lands, and moneys paid therefor shall be forfeited to the United States.

"Sec. 8. That the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, and the amendments thereto shall apply to and be in force in the State of Colorado, as well as the states named in the original act; and no person shall be entitled to make entry of desert land except he be a resident citizen of the state or territory in which the land sought to be entered is located."

Sec. 3. That section 2288 of the Revised statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2288. Any bona fide settler under the pre-emption, homestead, or other settlement law shall have the right to transfer, by warranty against his own acts, any portion of his claim for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or for the right of way of railroads, canals, reservoirs, or ditches for irrigation or drainage across it; and the transfer for such public purposes shall in no way vitiate the right to complete and perfect the title of his claim.

Sec. 4. That chapter 4 of title XXXII, excepting sections 2275, 2276, 2386 of the revised statutes of the United States, and all other laws allowing pre-emption of the public lands of the United States, are hereby repealed, but all bona fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of this act, under any of said provisions of law so repealed, may be perfected upon due compliance with law in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures, and contests, as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 5. That sections 2289 and 2290, in said chapter numbered 5 of the revised statutes, be and the same are hereby, amended, so that they shall read as follows:

"Sec. 2289. Every person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws, shall be entitled to enter one quarter-section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, to be located in a body in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands; but no person who is the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory shall acquire any right under the homestead law. And every person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this section, enter other land lying contiguous to his land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

"Sec. 2290. That any person applying to enter land under the preceding section shall first make and subscribe before the proper officer and file in the proper land office an affidavit that he or she is the head of a family, or is over twenty-one years of age, and that such application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation, and that he or she will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law as to settlement, residence, and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that he or she is not acting as agent of any person, corporation, or syndicate in making such entry, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon; that he or she does not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for himself or herself, and that he or she has not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any manner, with any person or persons, corporation, or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person, except himself or herself; and upon filing such affidavit with the register or receiver on payment of \$5 when the entry is not more than 80 acres, and on payment of \$10 when the entry is for more than 80 acres, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified."

Sec. 6. That section 2301 of the revised statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2301. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent any person who shall hereafter avail himself of the benefits of section 2289

from paying the minimum price for the quantity of land so entered at any time after the expiration of fourteen calendar months from the date of such entry, and obtaining a patent therefor, upon making proof of settlement and of residence and of cultivation for such period of fourteen months, and the provision of this section shall apply to lands on the ceded portion of the Sioux reservation, by act approved March 2, 1889, in South Dakota, but shall not relieve settlers from any payments now required by law."

Sec. 7. That whenever it shall appear to the commissioner of the general land office that a clerical error has been committed in the entry of any of the public lands, such entry may be suspended upon proper notification to the claimant, through the local land office, until the error has been corrected; and all entries made under the pre-emption, homestead, desert-land, or timber culture laws, in which final proof and payment may have been made and certificates issued, and to which there are no adverse claims originating prior to final entry, and which have been encumbered or sold prior to the first day of March, 1888, and after final entry, to bona fide purchasers or encumbrancers, for a valuable consideration, shall, unless upon investigation by a government agent fraud on the part of the purchaser has been found, be confirmed, and patented upon presentation of satisfactory proof to the land office of such sale or encumbrance: Provided, that after the lapse of two years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry of any tract of land under the homestead, timber-culture, desert land, or pre-emption laws, or under this act, and when there shall be no pending contest or protest against the validity of such entry, the entryman shall be entitled to a patent conveying the land by him entered, and the same shall be issued to him; but this proviso shall not be construed to require the delay of two years from the date of said entry before the issuing of a patent therefor.

Sec. 8. That suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patent heretofore issued shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this act, and suits to vacate and annul patents heretofore issued shall only be brought within six years after the date of the issuance of such patents. And in the states of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota and South Dakota, Wyoming, and in the District of Alaska and the gold and silver regions of Nevada, and the territory of Utah, in any criminal prosecution or civil action by the United States for a trespass on such public timber lands or to recover lumber or timber cut thereon, it shall be a defense if the defendant shall show that the said timber was so cut or removed from the timber lands for use in such state or territory by a resident thereof for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or domestic purposes, and has not been transported out of the same; but nothing herein contained shall apply to operate to enlarge the rights of any railway company to cut timber on the public domain; Provided, That the secretary of the interior may make suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 9. That hereafter no public lands of the United States, except abandoned military or other reservations, isolated and disconnected fractional tracts authorized to be sold by section 2455 of the revised statutes, and mineral and other lands the sale of which at public auction has been authorized by acts of congress of a special nature having local application, shall be sold at public sale.

Sec. 10. That nothing in this act shall change, repeal, or modify any agreements or treaties made with any Indian tribes for the disposal of their lands, or of land ceded to the United States to be disposed of for the benefit of such tribes, and the proceeds thereof to be placed in the treasury of the United States; and the disposition of such lands shall continue in accordance with the provisions of such treaties and agreements, except as provided in section 5 of this act.

Sec. 11. That until otherwise ordered by congress lands in Alaska may be entered for townsite purposes, for the several use and benefit of the occupants of such townsites, by such trustee or trustees as may be named by the secretary of the interior for that purpose, such entries to be made under the provisions of section 2387 of the revised statutes as near as may be; and when such entries shall have been made the secretary of the interior shall provide by regulation for the proper execution of the trust in favor of the inhabitants of the townsite, including the survey of the land into lots, according to the spirit and intent of said section 2387 of the revised statutes, whereby the same results would be reached as though the entry had been made by a county judge and the disposal of the lots into such townsite, and the proceeds of the sale thereof had been prescribed by the legislative authority of a state or territory; Provided, That no more than 640 acres shall be embraced in one townsite entry.

Sec. 12. That any citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, and any association of such citizens, and any corporation, incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state or territory of the United States now authorized by law to hold lands in the territories now or heretofore in possession of and occupying public lands in Alaska for the purpose of trade or manufactures, may purchase not exceeding 160 acres to be taken as near as practicable in a square form of such land at \$2.50 per acre: Provided, That in case more than one person, association, or corporation shall claim the same tract of land the person, association, or corporation having the prior claim by reason of possession and continued occupation shall be en-

abled to purchase the same; but the entry of no person, association, or corporation shall include improvements made by or in possession of another prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of any person, association, or corporation entitled to purchase land under this act to make an application to the United States marshal, ex officio surveyor general of Alaska, for an estimate of the cost of making a survey of the lands occupied by such person, association, or corporation, and the cost of the clerical work necessary to be done in the office of the said United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general; and on the receipt of such estimate from the United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general, the said person, association, or corporation shall deposit the amount in a United States depository, as he is required by section numbered 2401, revised statutes, relating to deposits for surveys.

That on the receipt by the United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general, of the said certificates of deposit, shall employ a competent person to make such survey, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the secretary of the interior, who shall make his return of his field notes and maps to the office of the said United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general; and the said United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general, shall cause the said field notes and plats of such survey to be examined, and, if correct, approve the same, and shall transmit certified copies of such maps and plats to the office of commissioner of the general land office.

That when the said field notes and plats of said survey shall have been approved by the said commissioner of the general land office, he shall notify such person, association, or corporation, who shall then, within six months after such notice, pay to the United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general, for such land, and patent shall issue for the same.

Sec. 14. That none of the provisions of the last two preceding sections of this act shall be so construed as to warrant the sale of any lands belonging to the United States which shall contain coal or the precious metals, or any townsite, or which shall be occupied by the United States for public purposes, or which shall be reserved for such purposes, or to which the natives of Alaska have prior rights by virtue of actual occupation, or which shall be selected by the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries for the purpose of establishing fish culture stations. And all tracts of land not exceeding 640 acres in any one tract now occupied as missionary stations in the said district of Alaska are hereby excepted from the operation of the last three preceding sections of this act. No portion of the islands of the Primorye Group or the seal islands of Alaska shall be subject to sale under this act; and the United States reserves, and there shall be reserved in all patents issued under the provisions of the last two preceding sections, the right of the United States to regulate the taking of salmon and to do all things necessary to protect and prevent the destruction of salmon in all the waters of the land granted frequented by salmon.

Sec. 15. That until otherwise provided by law the body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in Alexander Archipelago in Southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakathla Indians, and those people known as Metlakathlans who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations and subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed from time to time by the secretary of the interior.

Sec. 16. That townsite entries may be made by incorporated towns and cities on the mineral lands of the United States, but no title shall be acquired by any such towns or cities to any vein of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper, or lead, or to any valid mining claim or possession held under existing law. When mineral veins are possessed within the limits of an incorporated town or city, and such possession is recognized by local authority or by the laws of the United States, the title to town lots shall be subject to such recognized possession and the necessary use thereof, and when entry has been made or patent issued for such town sites to such incorporated town or city, the possessor of such mineral vein and the surface ground appertaining thereto: Provided, That no entry shall be made by such mineral vein claimant for surface ground where the owner or occupier of the surface ground shall have had possession of the same before the inception of the title of the mineral vein applicant.

Sec. 17. That reservoir sites located or selected and to be located and selected under the provisions of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," and amendments thereto, shall be restricted to and shall contain only so much land as is actually necessary for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs, excluding so far as practicable lands occupied by actual settlers at the date of the location of said reservoirs, and that the provision of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," which reads as follows, namely: "No person who shall, after the passage of this act, enter upon any of the public lands with a view to occupation, entry, or settlement under any of the land laws, shall be permitted to acquire title to more than 320 acres in the aggregate under all said laws, shall be construed to include in the maximum amount of lands the title to

which is permitted to be acquired by one person only agricultural lands, and not to include lands entered or sought to be entered under mineral land laws.

Sec. 18. That the right of way through the public lands and reservations of the United States is hereby granted to any canal or ditch company formed for the purpose of irrigation and duly organized under the laws of any state or territory, which shall have filed, or may hereafter file, with the secretary of the interior a copy of its articles of incorporation, and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the reservoir, and of the canal and its laterals, and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof; also the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of the canal or ditch, material, earth, and stone necessary for the construction of such canal or ditch: Provided, That no such right of way shall be so located as to interfere with the proper occupation by the government of any such reservation; and all maps of location shall be subject to the approval of the department of the government having jurisdiction of such reservation, and the privilege herein granted shall not be construed to interfere with the control of water for irrigation and other purposes under authority of the respective states or territories.

Sec. 19. That any canal or ditch company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall, within twelve months after the location of ten miles of its canal, if the same be upon surveyed lands, and if upon unsurveyed lands, within twelve months after the survey thereof by the United States, file with the register of the land office for the district where such land is located a map of its canal or ditch and reservoir; and upon the approval thereof by the secretary of the interior the same shall be noted upon the plats in said office, and thereafter all such lands over which such rights of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way. Whenever any person or corporation, in the construction of any canal, ditch or reservoir, injures or damages the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

Sec. 20. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all canals, ditches, or reservoirs, heretofore or hereafter constructed, whether constructed by corporations, individuals or associations of individuals, on the filing of the certificates and maps herein provided for. If such ditch, canal or reservoir has been or shall be constructed by an individual or association of individuals, it shall be sufficient for such individual or association of individuals to file with the secretary of the interior, and with the register of the land office where said land is located, a map of the line of such canal, ditch or reservoir, as in case of a corporation, with the name of the individual owner or owners thereof, together with the articles of association, if any there be. Plats heretofore filed shall have the benefits of this act from the date of their filing, as though filed under it: Provided, That if any section of said canal or ditch shall not be completed within five years after the location of said section, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any uncompleted section of said canal, ditch or reservoir, to the extent that the same is not completed at the date of the forfeiture.

Sec. 21. That nothing in this act shall authorize such canal or ditch company to occupy such right of way except for the purpose of said canal or ditch, and then only so far as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and care of said canal or ditch.

Sec. 22. That the section of land reserved for the benefit of the Dakota Central railroad company on the west bank of the Missouri river at the mouth of Bad river, as provided by section 16 of "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1889, shall be subject to entry under the townsite law only.

Sec. 23. That in all cases where second entries of land on the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas, to which at the time there were no adverse claims, have been made, and the law complied with as to residence and improvement, said entries be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, and in all cases where persons were actual settlers and residing upon their claims upon said Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in the state of Kansas on the 9th day of May, 1872, and who have made subsequent pre-emption entries either upon public or upon said Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands, upon which there were no legal prior adverse claims at the time, and the law complied with as to settlement, said subsequent entries be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Sec. 24. That the president of the United States may from time to time set apart and reserve, in any state or territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations; and the president shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof.

William H. Herndon, Abraham Lincoln's law partner and owner of "A Life of Lincoln," died in Springfield, Ill., on the 18th, aged seventy-two. His youngest son, Will, died six hours before.

The house bill to remove the county court from Watson to Dumas in Desha county was passed.

## A PRICELESS WIFE.

How She Saved Her Husband From Impending Disaster.

"My Dear, you look worried," said Mrs. Fosdick to her husband, when he came home on a recent evening.

"Do I?"

"Yes; and you have hardly eaten anything. What has gone wrong?"

"I didn't intend to betray any anxiety, my dear," and Mr. Fosdick tried to look cheerful.

"But I can tell from your manner that something has gone wrong. You must tell me all about it."

Mrs. Fosdick went over to her husband and entwined her arm about his neck cooingly.

"Oh, it's nothing."

"You can't put me off like that, Harry. Tell me what is on your mind, love."

"Well, I have met with losses."

"Never mind, cheer up."

"But I have lost all I possessed."

"Not all, dear," replied the sweet woman, "you have me yet."

"Yes, bless your loving little heart, I have."

"And you have your health."

"Yes."

"Then don't worry."

"But, my dear, we shall have to leave our home that you are so fond of. That slump in stocks took every-

thing."

"Harry, dear, come up stairs."

Mr. Fosdick followed his wife into her dainty boudoir and watched her as she opened a drawer in her escritoire.

She took therefrom a large envelope and bade him open it.

He did so, and to his surprise found that it contained \$500 in bank notes.

"Whose is this?" he managed to ask.

Instead of answering his question his wife handed him another envelope and told him to examine its contents.

He did so.

Like the first, it contained just \$500 in large bills.

"But whose money is this, love?" he asked again.

For reply the little woman handed him a third envelope.

"This, too, contained \$500."

"Are you acting as banker for anybody?" Mr. Fosdick asked.

"Yes," replied his wife, smilingly, and she handed to her husband another envelope, similarly filled.

"Who is the depositor?"

Another envelope was handed to Mr. Fosdick, and it, too, held \$500.

"That's all," said the happy little woman; "that is \$2,500. And that's what you have to begin life again with, Harry."

Mr. Fosdick's eyes opened widely.

"Is it yours? Where did you get it?"

"It was mine, but I have given it to you to begin life again, love."

"But where did you get it?"

"Why, I have made my own bonnets for the last two years,"—Munsey's Weekly.

Francis Wilson's Reminiscence of Hading.

Two theatrical stories were heard at a recent dinner. The first was by Francis Wilson. During the repast he was so modest and unassuming that everyone was surprised at his egotistical manner when he began to relate a story about Jane Hading. Someone asked him if he had ever seen her.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Wilson, with a self-satisfied air. "She came to see me when I was playing in Chicago. I gave her a box. She was absolutely enraptured with my playing. She asked the privilege of coming in to see me on the stage after the performance. I was delighted to receive her. We exchanged compliments, Mr. Wilson speaks French with fluency and correctness, and after we had finished the round of the most charming things we could think of about each other I asked her if she would give me some souvenir of her pleasant call. Would she give me a lock of her hair? She replied that such a gift in France would be a compromising thing, but in America perhaps it was different. The next I received a lock of the great artist's hair tied with a dainty ribbon and enclosed in a note that only a French woman could write."

"This story thus far was told with such a swaggering all-conquering air that every one thought that Mr. Wilson had unconsciously stepped outside of himself for a few moments. But his next words corrected this impression. Now he was Francis Wilson, as he said:

"A few weeks afterward I had the pleasure of reading in a New York newspaper an interview with Jane Hading. She was asked whom she had seen on the American stage worthy of admiration. Madam Hading according to the reporter, exclaimed with great animation: 'Oh, I saw a most amusing little fellow at Chicago who made me laugh so hard. I think his name was Williams.—New York Tribune.

Burdette's Considerate Proposal.

Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, says he no longer does any newspaper work, but gives all his time to the lecture platform. He says he made a newspaper publisher an offer lately, but he didn't seem to see the advantage of it. "I told him," said Mr. Burdette, "that if he would hire me to write an article and then publish it over and over every day, and pay me the price of a lecture every time he published it, I would give up the platform altogether. He was inconsiderate enough to say that he was afraid it might grow stale in the course of a year or so, but that is just the difference between lecturing and grinding out newspaper copy. The dear public will stand almost anything from the platform, but when they unfold their paper they expect to find everything fresh every morning. And they generally get it."