SUPPRESSED GAPITAL NEWS

(In New Time.) Six months ago, or even three months ago, for that matter, congress have favorably entertained a deal for the purchase of Cuban independence by guaranteeing the payment of any reasonable amount which the insurgents would have been willing to name as a just consideration. Now the thing can-not easily be done, because any propoeffion looking to that end will have the taint of corruption. Six months ago the United States could have guaranteed bonds to enable the patriots to buy their freedom, and it would have The matter was broached been clean. to the president that long ago, but the president's policy then was to stave off. ection, and he did not give it a friendly hearing. Since then the McKinley kitchen cabinet has become interested in the scheme, and now it is being urged and may eventually be adopted as the "administration plan" for liberating Cuba.

J. J. McCook, of New York, one of the family of "fighting McCooks," father of the scheme, and he has been bombarding the White House for a long time in the interest of the project. He did not make headway until he enlisted the services of Senator "Steve" Elkins and a Wall street combination composed of gentlemen who had contributed largely to the \$16,000,000 Hanna campaign fund. Since then the scheme has been booming and the president thinks well of it. He is said to be willing to give it the weight of his indorse-

Congress looks with suspicion upon any money deal that Elkins has a finger in and evinces a desire to ask for a bill of particulars. It is not a difficult matter to get at the salient features of this job. It has its origin in Paris, Berlin and London, where the bulk of the \$400,000,000 of Cuban war bonds isaued by Spain is held. The financiers who underwrote these Spanish bonds have been "stuck" with them, and as the public would not take the chromos off their hands they conceived the idea of sawing off the "paper" on the United States. James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald, who lives in Paris hobnobs with royalty in politics and finance, is said to have been selected to "work" the American press on a promise of a large contingent interest in the profits of the deal. Confirmation of this story is found in the fact that the Herald about three months ago jumped out of the jingo column and has since taken the Spanish end, so far as it dared, on all questions that came up, counseling peace and suggesting a commercial solution of the trouble.

There is \$40 profit on every \$100 bond that the United States can be induced to put its indorsement on. If congress should authorize such indorsement \$100,000,000 of such bonds the profits would be \$40,000,000. If the amount could be swelled to \$400,000,000 schemers would rake in \$160,000,000. No Klondike ever held out such prospects There is a pot of money so huge as to be almost beyond comprehension, yet it is "in sight" for the ambitious schemers who are behind the deal, and they are making a desperate and well organized raid on congress to secure its approal.

The Credit Mobilier could only put up corruption fund of a few paltry millions, yet it controlled congress and commanded the services of many of our leading statesmen. Here is a scheme which could easily promise in contingent fees \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000 and still have enough left to buy a kingdom; in fact, two or three kingdoms as this kind of property goes now. At the present writing there would be small prospect of securing congressionapproval of this monumental job, but there is no telling what money will not do, and it is too early to say that the bond deal will fall to the ground, although, as remarked at the begincome tainted with corruption, and the brand of either the bribe-taker or the dupe will be stamped on every congressman who votes aye to the steal.

In its present temper congress would Spain or the Spanish bondholders at the bottom of the sea before it would consent to pay a dollar for what it proposes to take. Money has been known, however, to produce some remarkable changes of sentiment at the national capital, and the country may have an exhibition of that sort in store.

The fellows who are engineering this colossal bond deal will not give up as long as there is a chance. Even though the United States should find it necessary to send an army of occupation Cuba and take the island, they would not give up. Under such circumstances they would come weeping to the front with a plea that having vanquished Spain, it would now be in order to do the grand thing and voluntarily offer Spain a couple of hundred million dollars to show that we harbored no ill feeling. It would be shown that such a good-will offering would at once establish this glorious nation in the graces of the whole world and be an awful nice thing. If this government escapes being skinned by the Spanish bondholders it will be in great luck

There is another side to this Cuban business. There are holders of Cuban bonds prowling about Washington, and there is a Cuban bond scheme in progress of incubation. The details of this tob and the identity of the manipulators are difficult to obtain, but it is well known that several million dollars of the bonds of the so-called Cuban republic have found lodgment in the hands of rich and unscrupulous con-gressmen and powerful men on Wall street whose attorneys hold seats the senate and house of representa-tives in Washington. These bonds cost the holders not more than 10 cents on the dollar and in the shake-up over Cuba the United States is also expected to play the part of paymaster or indorser in behalf of the patriots.

So, look which way you may. Uncle Sam stands to be robbed before he gets through playing with Cuba. The Gem of the Antilles will be a costly decora-tion for the old gentleman.

A ROTTEN ADMINISTRATION.

Our president is unquestionably man of high personal honesty, and that he is a patriot of the purest ray serene is also admitted, yet he is unfortunate in having about him a number of very queer characters in whom the public refuses to place confidence, and of whom it is becoming weary. The president is a man of intense loyalty to his friends, and he is very grateful everybody who contributed to his nom. ination and election to the presidency. whole lot of people are taking advan. tage of this trait in his character to im. pose on him, and they are doing their best to bring him and his administration into disrepute. They betray a lack of delicacy and a disregard for the proprieties which is shocking. The president hates to gives these obtrusive fellows offense, and so he submits to their mpositions without outward signs of displeasure. The public is callous the disreputable incidents connected with the payment of political debts, as Mustrated by the distribution of fat effices in return for delegates to the St. Louis convention, but it is opening its eyes to graver offenses in other direc-

I mean the lending of the administra-

tion to the stock jobbers of Wall street, That is something which has become a notorious scandal and against which the people have a right to protest. It is a species of infamy of which every administration from Grant's time down to the second term of Grover Cleveland been guiltless. Henedict and a select few of Grover's rich chums used to make money on stocks on advance information about administration doings but nothing that occurved during Cleveland's corrupt second term was ever quite so shameless as the things which have lately taken place in Wall street. And in all these shady dealings it must be said in fairness to the president that he was probably in entire ignorance that his administration was being used in the interest of the stock lobbers. There is nothing to connect him personally in the remotest degree with anything of a questionable character in these affairs.

The acute turn to the Cuban ques-tion about the first of the year caught the Vanderbilts and the J. Pierpont Morgans and all their great connec-tions, as well as the Rockefellers and the Havemeyers, and in fact all the rich men of Gotham heavily "long" of stocks. They had ravished their check "long" books to elect McKinley, and they had faith in the McKinley boom. So they loaded up with stocks, and when the market began to slump in consequence of a threatened war they were caught, Down, down went prices, and finally the decline turned into a panic, A Macedonian cry for help went up. Marcus Aurelius Hanna flew to New York and hung around the money quarter of the for several days assuring everybody that he met that all danger of war was past and that the country need feel no further alarm, as his friend Mc-Kinley was at the helm and would keep the nation out of difficulties at any Marcus Aurelius had represented McKinley when he passed the hat eighteen months before, and the New Yorkers supposed he still spoke by au thority. His false and purposely mis-leading prophecies and statements carried weight, especially as they were not depled from Washington.

Prices started up, and on the boom which resulted from Hanna's visit the millionaire contributors to the McKincampaign fund who had been caught long of stocks on the break sold out on an unsuspecting and buncoed public and stood from under. The confidenced tens of thousands of small investors who got the stocks which Mr. Hanna's friends sold have been victim ized to the extent of a great many million dollars for the market took a tumble after the Hanna coup and the peo ple who bought have suffered awful punishment. They have never once seen daylight. They lost money from the hour they invested.

The chance remark which was dropped by poor old Mr. Long, secretary of the navy, over which so much ado has been made and which served the stock jobbers a good turn for a day, really does that gentleman an injustice. Secretary Long was as innocent of any in-tention to work the stock market as an angel of light. He knows next to nothing about stocks and is entirely guileless in that regard. His casual observation got twisted around and was the cause of much sensational speculation in the newspapers-far more than it deserved. In point of fact, the remark was dropped in confidence, and should never have been repeated; and it never would have been repeated if hear it.

Some day President McKinley will wake up to the consciousness that he has paid his campaign obligations often enough and that he now owes more to the public than he does to the schemers. who engineered him into the presiden-His contract with the gold bugs was to prevent free silver legislation by It was for that and that alone they contributed to the \$16,000,000 election ranges from a penny to 3 pence So long as he occupies the White House the men who made up that fund know that McKinley will religiously comply with his part of the agreement. That is as far as he need ever go in recognition of the millionaires as a political element or as a material interest demanding his protection. Anyexactions.

CZAR REED IN DANGER. Speaker Reed is becoming intolerable. Time was when he was personally popular among his fellow members. That has long since passed. He is domineering, bullying and unaccommodating. He takes pleasure in hurting the feelings of representatives, who should be his equals in the privileges of the house and who should be free from annoyance and persecution at hands of a speaker of their own official creation. If it is as easy to do a mem-ber an ill turn as a good turn he invariably does the former, except a very few members who happen to stand well with him and to be important parts of the house machinery, for even the Czar must have a machine to preserve himself in power. If a really strong man should come to the front and make a stand-up fight against Speaker Reed the big czar would be knocked out. Such a man could head a successful revolt against him in the house as it is now constituted, and then, if the next congress should be republican, could beat him from the speakership. Czar Reed is a changed man. From being tovial and companionable he has become grumpy and bitter. The humiliating collapse of his presidential as-pirations was too much for him. Very few even among those who were classed as his personal friends regret the failure of his ambition. The disposition tyrannize, which is so strongly marked in him as speaker, would have thoroughly brutalized him as a presi-Grover Cleveland would be considered a saint by comparison-a model of gentleness and good nature.

The democrats are already looking forward to the day when they can demand an accounting of that \$50,000,000 war fund. They see great boomerang properties in this extraordinary appropriation and will inquire critically as to where every cent of the money goes. They are already in ecstasies over the discoveries which they expect to be able to make and are gloating over the material which a congressional investigation will reveal that will be useful in a political campaign. They confidently anticipate that the accounts will show that a large part of the money will find its way into the pockets of administration favorites. If there should be war these foreshadowed revelations not have much force, but if the \$50,000,000, with nothing to show for it-

whew, what a time there would be! Congress has passed a law cutting telephone charges in the district of Columbia in two in the middle. will be a good thing for the telephone companies in the end because it will assure them more than twice the number of subscribers they now have, but just at present the stockholders are making a loud outery and putting up the claim that they are the victims of honest resistance to the machinations of blackmailers. Their story is that one of the "parliamentary attorneys" who infest Washington demanded employment from the company at a salary of \$5,000 a year "to look after their | The question now is, shall we sink to

interests before congress," and upon being met with refusal he made the threat that he would cost the concern a quarter of a million dollars. Whereupon he organized a campaign among the telephone subscribers, which sulted in the legis at on mentioned. attorney or lobbyist accused does not deny the truth of the story. In fact, glories in it and says that he be much obliged to the company for widely circulating "the squeat," as it insure him employment for the will

next District corporation he tackles. The war furore is filling the coffers of the great companies that manufacfacture guns, shells, armor plate, ships and other materials of war, but notwithstanding the harvest of dollars there is disappointment in certain favored quarters because the returns are not greater. The Cramps of Philadelphia, for instance, are in a rage because this government is going abroad to buy battleships, instead of giving contracts to American ship builders. It makes no difference to the Cramps that they could not have warships finished within two years, and that the war with Spain, if we have one, may be over in two months. It makes these voracious contractors, who milked the government out of millions, sore to see good money going out of the country, and they are getting even with the world by charging that the whole excitement is artificial and is the result of a shrewd manipulation popular sentiment by a combination of knavish promoters who have a corner on the battleship market, having so cured options on all the desirable craft of that description available at this time. The existence of this corner is extremely doubtful, but if there should be one the indignation of the Cramps is greatly intensified by the fact that they are not in the combination. Any wholesale raids against the treasury in which the Cramps do not figure must necessarily be iniquitous, in their eyes,

SOCIALISM IN NEW ZEALAND. No Tramps -- No Strikes -- Govern-

ment Owns the Monopolies.

The problem of providing for the unemployed in New Zealand is about soived, as they are now very scarce, and the same may be said of tramps, tho' six years ago they were as numerous as in the United States. The few remaining are incorrigibles, and when they die off the tramp will be known no more in New Zealand. These are but two of a great many remarkable changes wrought in this country in a few years by a socialistic policy, now far advanced, approved by an enormous majority at the polls last fall; common people of New Zealand are far in advance of the same class in the United States, because the eight-hour system has been rigorously observed, and it has provided time for reading and thought. Strikes have been done away with by substituting boards of conciliation and arbitration; law makes it obligatory in all disputes between employers and employes that the subject of dispute shall be submitted to the board of conciliation, composed of 5 men, two chosen by each party and a supreme judge is the fifth man. If It either party is dissatisfied with the decision an appeal may be taken to the board of arbitration, consisting of three members, one chosen by each party and the third is a supreme judge; their decision is final and must be obeyed; some hangers on, for whose ears it was heavy penalties are provided for violanot intended, had not chanced to overtions and enforced; the defeated party must pay costs; these boards are practically courts of law, summon witnesses, punish contempt, and their moral effect has been most wholesome, disputes having been reduced to a minimum; workingmen are particularly detry is very prosperous in comparison congress during his four years term, tributed to the land tax (approaching the single tax scheme in the U. S.). It pound with an extra penny added for absentees; this has reduced alien ownership; European landlords soon got tired of paying heavy taxes and willingly sell small parcels at low figures, giving actual settlers an opportunity to pay for their homes. In a very few years large estates will cease to exist. thing beyond that will be in the nature Actual settlers can own land worth of a gift or weak surrender to usurious \$2,500 exempt from taxes. Our graduated income tax is as follows: \$1,500, exempt; from that up to \$5,000. 21/2 per cent; over that amount, 5 per cent tax; all corporations and absentees pay the full 5 per cent tax; these two taxes take the place of the old property tax. The government rents large tracts of land to actual deserving settlers for 999 years, and lends them \$100 worth of material for a house, allows a certain sum per acre for clearing the land, and provides him three eight-hour days work per week on roads or other improvements, to support his family till he can raise a crop; the government is reimbursed by taxes on increased value the land. The government borrows European money at 3 per cent and loans it to farmers at 6 per cent, their inter-

est cancelling the debt in 73 years; rates of interest were formerly very high.
The government owns the telegraph. telephone, railroads and manages press business in New Zealand; in country districts railways carry school children to and from school free, and under government ownership are beginning to pay well. The post bank has become so popular that a limit of \$2,500 on the amount one might deposit had to be placed to protect private banks. Women vote in New Zealand, and local option requires that the license question be submitted every three years to the referendum. The government does more life insurance than all private companies combined. There are a few experimental government farms for un-

Manufacturers must provide dining ooms apart from work rooms for employed and eight hours is a day for No child under fifteen years is work, permitted to work in a factory and the law applies on the farm. In cities, stores must be closed Sundays and half a holiday during the week, but the full week's work must be paid for. All these laws are rigidly enforced.

Government works on an enormous is eliminated entirely. The government deals directly with the men who do the work. And they find it a very easy matter to get along with this contrac-tor. To sum it all up, every one in New Zealand is very much pleased with snowbanks."—Detroit Free Press.

the new departure. In the United States there is plenty of land, and bankers say there is plenty of money lying idle for borrowers; any state or community can borrow money at a very low rate of in-terest for building material, farm implements, etc., loaning it in small sums for these necessaries at a higher rate of interest, the whole being mortgaged secure the loan; this is a better plan for the government than that of grants to railroad companies. The state that first does this will enter upon a rapid advance toward greatness. Money deosited in postal savings banks could e used in this way, thus turning the people's savings to the needs of unemplayed and developing the country. No coverty need exist in this country except by our lack of wise management.

the industrial level of Europe? predict we must; that means wages and a lower standard of living; our "army of unemployed" is the greatest danger in our country; we have to support them, for they must live and do live, and they reduce wages by competing for all employment in sight; they are different from the standing armies of Europe, in that the latter do not compete for employment, and are patrons of producers through governmental purchase of produce for sup-plies; so that if we do not care for our unemployed, our industrial classes are in danger of sinking below those of Europe; this danger can easily be avoided, and our national wealth greatly increased by giving unemployed an op-portunity to build homes for themselves and make a living from the land; we have frequently been paternal to large corporations by granting land, money and valuable privileges freely; now let us be paternal to men seeking employment and give them an opportunity to build homes and make a living. It will pay much better to give them a chance to become thrifty. home-owning citizens, than to make tramps and vagabonds of them. P. ALLSOP.

Carlyle's American Friend

Since the death of Charles Butler of New York, some very interesting facts for the bad crops, concerning his life have come to the Common laborers in Argentine are ears of his friends, which show that, although in his ninety-five years of active life, for he was active even in early boyhood, there were experiences he kept entirely to himself as were some of the other incidents of which the public knew.

His correspondence, carried on for more than seventy years with almost all of the influential men of the English-speaking world, would, if his heirs were to permit it to be published, furnish a volume as attractive as any romance. An examination of his papers makes it possible to explain a mystery which gave the literary men of Great Britain and of the United States cause they work. for much comment during the life of Thomas Carlyle.

ateurs, having planned for a summer excursion to Great Britain, was asked by Mr. Butler if he would not like to take a letter to Carlyle from him. The writer, of course, was rejoiced at the opportunity to meet Carlyle, although he was surprised to know that Mr. Butler was on such terms of intimacy with Carlyle as to justify him in giv-ing a letter of introduction to a friend. The morning after this writer arrived in Lendon he called at Carlyle's house, Carlyle was not at home and the letter left for him. Next day before breakfast the American was surprised and delighted to receive word at his hotel that Mr. Carlyle was below and desired to see him. He went immedi-

with Carlyle and afterward called upon him and was received very cordially He wondered why Carlyle, who had the reputation of being indifferent to most visitors and intolerant of some. should have taken the trouble to call upon him so soon and afterward should be so agreeable when the call was re-

ately and spent a pleasant half hour

turned. He afterward learned that Carlyle with most Americans was as cordial as he was full of a sort of rough geniality and sardonic humor of which he was the master. He said sharp things, but he did not say them to the Americans or of their famous men. He spoke rather, when speaking caustically, of American political institutions

This was a mystery which no Eng lishman ever was able to fathom, and it is not until today that a possible exlighted with the system and the coun- planation of it has been offered. That explanation is this: In Mr. Carlyle's with what it was a few years ago at- younger days, when he was desperately poor, almost pinched with poverty, just after he went to London, he unexpectedly received tokens of friendship and admiration which were something more than mere words of sympathy. They were substantial; they were of such a nature as to relieve his necessities.

Money came to him from an American, and that American was Charles Butler. Carlyle for that act of kindness seems always to have regarded Americans as in some manner associated with Mr. Butler.

Later in his life, in fact, not long before his death, some allusion was made to Mr. Butler of that early sympathy which he had for Carlyle, and he de clined to speak of the subject, declined in such a manner as to lead to the inference that he did not care, at least while alive, to have it known that it was his purse which had carried Carlyle over a time of great desperation.

Didn't Want Another.

The young man with the swell suit and gold-headed cane was trying to flirt with the girl opposite, when the old man on his left nudged him with his elbow and hoarsely whispered: 'Young man, pause and reflect.'

"Are you speaking to me, sir?" de-manded the young man. "Yes, right to you, but I've got such a hard cold that I cannot say much. Let me repeat that you should pause and reflect

What for?" "You are trying to fiirt with that

young gal, sir." 'And is it any of your business?" "It is, sir. Excuse my hoarseness, I kicked the bedclothes off the other night and got cold. I want to say to

gal's attention?" 'Well, what of it?" "She might be flattered and flirt back, though I don't think she's very flirtatious. It might lead to a case of

love, and love to marriage." 'You'd better attend to your own business, sir," said the young man. "That's what I'm a-doin', sir. 'Scuse me while I blow my nose. Yes sir, I'm attendin' right to my business."

"Then let mine alone."
"Then you let mine alone! I'm that

"Oh! you are!"
"Yes, I am, and I don't want no more scale have been undertaken on the co-operative plan; that is, the contractor law just about your shape, and am supporting the hull gang of them, and beore you saddle me with a fifth you'd better pause and reflect. It might

> A certain western cowboy, who was a stranger to mirrors, and who had walked into the cabin of an ocean steamer, stopped in front of a large pier glass, which he took for a door, and said: "I say, mister, when does this here boat start?" Getting no reply from the dumb reflection before him, he again repeated the question. Incensed at the still silent figure, he broke 'Go home: you sassafras colored, out: shock-headed bull calf! You don't look as if you knew much anyhow!

During the long engagements of Miss Ellen Terry, her girl friends take turns n reading to her every afternoon. Miss Terry cannot sleep spontaneously, and has to be hypnotized into rest by

voice of some one reading aloud.

Many FROM THE LAND OF MANY BUGS A Bugologist in the Argentine -- Not a Wheat Country.

Professor Bruner of the State University of Nebraska, has just returned from Buenos Ayres, where he has been studying locust plagues and devising means to end them. The following facts concerning Argentine have been elicited from the Professor since his return:

ARGENTINE SHORT ON WHEAT.

The information brought back by the professor pretty thoroughly disposes of the buggless of the buggless of the professor of chean Argentine wheat

the bugaboo of cheap Argentine wheat, that has served the turn of professional farmer politicians here during the last two years. It seems that comparatively a small part of the country is devoted to wheat raising, and that the crop is the country can never be a strong competitor in the markets of the world. A good crop there only means a yield of ten bushels to the acre. In the last two years Aregntine has been compelled great favor."

"My dear sir, I want to ask you a question, and your answer will be a to import some wheat, and the ship "Who are you, sir?" demanded the that carried the professor from New old man, as he straightened up and York to Buenos Ayres last year had part of a cargo of wheat that was being shipped to Argentine. The rayages of the grasshoppers is given as the in Boston, Don't you?" cause for the crop failures, but Prof. "Suppose I do or I

paid \$1 a day in paper money. The average worth of a paper dollar there is gration in Boston, and I was in hopes you could tell me." \$5 gold piece will exchange for \$13.75 quite as romantic and interesting which in Argentine greenbacks, and the value indignantly protested the old man. he kept entirely to himself as were is constantly fluctuating. Silver dol- "Do you think I've nothing to do but among the people, in the inland towns, Mexican silver dollars being worth a up. By what right did you do it?" trifle more than United States dollars. "I thought you might remember," The man who can work and earn a \$5 humbly replied Mr. Hopewell. "I've got gold piece in five days must be a an idea that it was in 1872, but am tradesman and an expert in his line. not sure of it. Do you think it was in gold piece in five days must be The people are very lazy, however, and 1872? Prof. Bruner thinks the pay they re-"D ceive is plenty, considering the way track of conflagrations? I may or may

What would be a good healthy task ton. The idea of you coming along for one Nebraska laborer employs the here and tapping me on the shoulder Some twenty years ago one of the united work of five or six Argentinians, and asking questions! Why, sir, I bestance, at the railroad station of a town of 2,000 inhabitants in the southern republic, the station agent has six assistare delivered and no notice is given trace her of the receipt of one. The man to "What delivered trace her whom a telegram is sent is supposed to have been notified by letter or otherwise that he might expect a message. EXTENSIVE TRAIN CREWS.

The railroads of the country are manned in the same extravagant way, each car having the brakeman, the conductor having a ticket inspector who goes ahead to see if the tickets are all right, and there being still another inspector whose duty it is to watch and direct the other employes. On the engines each fireman has a helper whose duty it is to pass the coal to him. The and hair-the same"trains are very slow, twenty miles an hour being considered a very high rate of speed. There are fourteen railroads there belonging to individuals or corporations, while the government owns several lines. Prof. Bruner was given passes on all lines but the government lines, and the companies rendered him much other service by keeping him informed of the flight of the locusts in different parts of the country. Most of the roads are owned by English or other foreign capital, which explains the courtesies and services extended by them, the native capitalists and laborers being too lazy to think of assisting in any enterprise.

The water in all parts of Argentine is bad, containing a solution of salt, saltpetre and other disagreeable things. Jones before she was married, then I'm mistaken; but I felt almost sure the tained is from cisterns. The houses, long-missing bride had been found. tained is from cisterns. The houses, long-missing bride had been found, even among the well-to-do people, are devoid of stoves and many other ordidied knowing that I loved her, and I'll nary comforts. During the cool season of the year the people shiver about and | pursue my quest." put on heavy coats or blankets while the house. In an attempt to keep warm. The hotels are also cheerless and uncomfortable, and an extra charge is made for every little convenience or service

Another disagreeable feature of the country is the unreliability of the mail Letters containing anything of value are seldom allowed to reach their destination, while the postoffice clerks make it a pretty general practice to steal valuable stamps from envel-opes, at the same time destroying the Many letters written home by Prof. Bruner failed to reach there, and decided to beard the lion in his den. as some of them contained valuable articles, they were undoubtedly stolen.

Buenos Ayres is the largest city in South America, having about 750,000 inhabitants. It is quite a busy commerpopulation. While there Prof. Bruner oldest educational institutions in the drawer, slipped the money in. During the last century it has suffered students.

BRINGS HOME A COLLECTION. During his stay in Argentine Prof. Bruner made a large collection of insects, birds, animals and other interesting things, having employed an assistant to pursue this part of the work. He brings to the University of Nebraska about 25,000 insects, 200 birds and a large number of reptiles, most of them of strange species to this country. He ou, sir, that it is my business, sir. Sup- also brought a number of blankets, bose that you succeed in attracting that scarfs, lariats, weapons and implements of a manufacture peculiar to the southern country. In Paraguay he secured a collection of lace handkerchiefs and other fancy articles of such delicate workmanship as to excite the wonder and admiration of every one here at home. One handkerchief cost him \$100 in money of that country, and is the finest lace article that has been manufactured there in the last eight years. It was made by a woman worked on it for nine months, and was intended to be exhibited at the Trans-

> being given that he would see that it is exhibited at the big show. One important result of the professor's work in Argentine is that an entomological department is to be created by the government of the country, Bruner having been offered the professor-ship of the new department. He declined the offer, however, preferring to come back to Nebraska, where he has labored so long and attained so much distinction in his profession.

Mississippi exposition, and was obtain-

ed by Prof. Bruner only on promise

He says that the people there feel very badly toward the United States on account of the passage of the Dingley bill, which put a duty on Argentine wool. They think it was a great damage to them, in spite of the fact that previous to the passage of the bill they got exactly the same price for wool shipped to the United States as for that shipped to Europe and European countries have not adopted the Dingley bill. so that wool can be shipped there on

the old terms. The people of Argentine are pretty well posted on the quarrel between this country and Spain, and as they are mostly Spanish descendants their sympathies are not with the United States. One of the prominent men, in talking chinery is driven by water.

with Prof. Bruner about the probabilatty of war, said that very likely Argentine would go to the aid of Spain and that an army of 50,000 from there might land in the states and cause a great deal of trouble. He wanted to know what the people of the United States would do in the face of such an invading army. The professor answered that in case the people of the states found out that such an army was tramping around on their soil they would make complaint to the police force of the nearest town and have the invaders arrested.

He Was in For a Lark.

He came through the passenger car with a note book and pencil in hand and an anxious look on his face, and so uncertain that in wheat production stopping beside a bald-headed man who was nodding with drowsiness, he said:

cause for the crop failures, but Prot. "Suppose I do or I don't. I don't Bruner says the drouth is responsible like your way of coming along here and waking me up."

"I'm sorry if I have disturbed you. I

"Do you think I've nothing to do but lars down there are taken only at their impress the date of conflagrations on buillion value when they are circulated my mind? I was just failing asleep when you came along and roused me

"Didn't I tell you that I didn't keep not have heard of a big fire in Bos-

"It is on account of a poor girl I ask you," said Mr. Hopewell as he heaved a tremendous sigh ants in addition to the day and night named Mary Jones disappeared the telegraph operators. And in spite of hight the fire broke out and has never this large corps of helpers no telegrams been heard of since. I was trying to

What do you want to trace her

sir. I left her that night with a kiss on her ruby lips, and have never, never seen her again. If she is dead I shall continue to sorrow; if living, I want to fulfill my promise. "She's probably dead," said the old

man, with less show of temper. "She may be, but I've been looking at that woman two seats ahead, and she reminds me of Mary. She's got the same eyes and nose-the same mouth "Why, sir-why, you scoundrel, that's my wife!" shouted the baldhead, as he

tried to spring up and fell back again. "And was her name Mary Jones? "Never-never!" "And she never mentioned Abadiah

Hopewell to you? Then I must be mis-taken; but it's hard to believe-hard to believe it. Sure she wasn't Mary Jones before she was married?" The old man reached his feet, his eyes bulging out and his face almost black. He tried to speak, but he could

only point for the other to go on. "Sorry," said Mr. Hopewell as he turned away-"very sorry. I think the big fire in Boston was in 1872, but no one on this trains seems to know. If that's your wife and she wasn't Mary saunter along into the next car and

Wanted to Work the Judge.

A few lawyers were sitting in one of the city restaurants a few days ago eating lunch and discussing different subjects, when one of them told the following story:

This occurred a few years ago in the office of a former justice of the peace. An attorney, who has since left Sioux City, had been engaged to defend a man for the crime of petty larceny. The lawyer knew that the case against his client was a pretty strong one, and he As he entered the room he told the justice of the case, the name of his client, and added that he did not think there was any evidence to convict. At the same time he slipped a \$20 gold cial city, and contains a large foreign piece into the hand of the justice and gave him a knowing wink. The court visited a college which is one of the said nothing, but, pulling open the cash western hemisphere, having been in a went to trial, and after all the eviflourishing condition 150 years ago, dence had been introduced there appeared to be no question of the guilt a decline, and now has only about fifty of the defendant. But his counsel was students.

Confident, thinking the gold piece had done the work. The court then summed up the case, and, to the astonishment of the defendant's counsel, said:

"The court finds the defendant guilty as charged in the information and fines him \$100, of which \$20 has been paid. The defendant will be committed to the county jail until the remainder is paid into this court.'

Nothing more was said, and the jus tice settled back into his chair, satis that the laws of the state had been upheld and a dishonest attorney had been left in the lurch .- Sloux City Journal.

So long as parsley can be had, a vege table merchant says, people should not show the slightest hesitation in eating even the most odorous onion. The merchant says that parsley eaten after an onion will prevent even the slightest suspicion of onions. "I ate several on-ions at dinner the other evening," he said, "and then got a hurry up invitation to go out and play cards. My breath was strong enough to stop a clock, but I nibbled a little parsley and five minutes later no one would have known that I had had onlons for

"But you must have given him encouragement, Nell." "Why, my dear, how foolish! course, I used to take walks with him almost every afternoon, and often go to the theater and skating rink with him, and have him for dinner at the house, and go to church with him, and most always danced with him at the class, but really never gave him any

encouragement.

William Bouler, a deaf mute, aged 28 years, was married in Atchison by Probate Judge Snyder, to Mrs. M. E. Bryant, age 29 years. Bouler had long cherished a tender regard for Mra. Bryant, and once made an unsuccessful attempt to take his life on her account.

Tasmania has one of the most won derful tin mines in the world, cal 4 the Mount Bischoff mine. The tin ore produced from this mine up to date is 31,000 tons. The whole of the ma-