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Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1897.

THE New York Journal of Commerce is not a republican organ. But it cheerfully acknowledges that "the business conditions of the last week were, on the whole, quite favorable. There is no backward movement, and there are many signs of cheerfulness." It is about time for people interested in business to stop the mouths of the blatant croakers whose stock in trade is continued calamity.

THE provision in the tariff bill for a stamp tax upon stocks and upon speculations in stocks and bonds is generally commended. This amendment, which has been adopted and made part of the bill, amount of the liabilities involved book from his inner breast pocket. Then places a stamp tax upon all bonds are below those of the same period and stocks aside from those of in 18%. This is the testimony of building associations and other organizations of this character, and is an encouraging indication. The on the quickness of the cattleman's pisalso places a tax upon each transac- bank clearances and railroad earntion in those bonds. This will ing show that the volume of gencompel the stock speculators of the great cities to contribute from 12 to is on the increase, while the figures 15 million dollars a year to the sup- of commercial morality indicate port of the government and will that trade is on a solider basis than thus insure that the new bill will it was last year. When the normal meet running expenses of the gov- conditions in the business world ernment after the enormons supply are completely restored a long perof foreign goods now in hand shall iod of financial prosperity may have been absorbed.

CALLS for the fusion state convenfor the populist state convention to States may day. It calls attention the aisle, you can bet. At the door a their lovely eyes. According to Pliny, the wheelbarrow man keeps his few bebe held in Lincoln, September 1 at to the fact that there are about brakeman handed him the pocketbook, every 200 votes cast for Nels O. two good harbors on the island, in 18%. The call provides for a fore the United States could interconvention of 766 delegates. As fere, and re-enforced by the Japanmany "free silver republican" votes United States. any fusion elector received there is much merriment even in populistic ranks over the nerve displayed by the state central committee in basing the representation on the vote cast for Mr. Albers. The Bryan democratic state convention will be held at the same time and place. It will have about 813 delegates, making a total of over 2,700 fusion delegates entitled to seats in the but it is really not related to the mouse three conventions.-Journal.

A WRITER in an eastern paper says: "Prior to the enactment of the Wilson law, the eastern cities and manufacturing establishments were supplied with coal largely from the Virginia and West Virginia mines. When the Wilson law was enacted, however, coal from Nova Scotia in aded the eastern market, driving out the Virginia and West Virginia product, and compelled the mines of that section to find a market elsewhere. The result was that their coal went west instead of east as it formerly had done, and with reduced railroad rates was laid down in the markets of Cincinnati, Chicago, and other western cities at such low rates that a coal war followed by a railroad rate war was precipitated. The natural result of this and the reductions in prices which followed was a reduction in the wages of coal miners, all of which is thus clearly traceable to the Wilson law and its reduction in duties on coal. Happily the new tariff bill now pending restores practically the McKinley law rates, and there is reason to believe that the miners as well as other laboring men will soon feel the affects of restored will kind known was that of Queen Aus- firm. He received the lionizing of the protection and restored prosperity. trigilda, consort of King Goutram of other passengers modestly, acknowledg-The Wilson law reduced the rates of duty on coal from 75 cents per ton to 40 cents per ton. This is just about the amount of reduction in miner's wages of which complaint is now being made and emphasized by the strike now in progress. President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers Association, in a communication to the New York Herald, indicates that the wages of miners have been reduced since 1893 an average of 30 cents per ton, which is just about the amount of reduction in duties made by the Wilson law. Curiously this reduction in wages is thus coincident as to time and amount with the reduction in tariff. That the reduction in wages was a direct result of the decreased tariff is thus accurately shown in the above striking series of facts.

In Switzerland parents are fined who do not send their children to school for a period of at least six years and years."-Detroit Free Press. and the helmet 85 pounds.

years. When a parent proves that he is too poor to educate his children, the various cantons aid. Thus each year about 40,000 children are placed in school by aid from the

General Gomez, has, according to Spanish authorities, been "killed" five different times and as many times "seriously wounded." And yet Weyler is now hunting for him with the flower of the spanish army and trying to bribe the Cubans to desert his standard and come to the loving embrace of the Spaniards.

Bryan agreed to deliver a popular oration at Los Angeles July 5th and avoid politics, provided the natives would give 50 cents each to get in. The report says: "He kept his promise for the first fifteen minutes, and then launched out in one of his political harangues that offended the people." They ought, however, to remember that Bryan dosn't know how to do anything followed him to the train and aboard a

Globe-Democrat: The number of business failures for the first half of the calendar year 1897 and the commercial agencies' tables. Here train, but they hadn't reckoned rightly eral trade throughout the country reasonably be looked for.

A Japanese paper explains how tion were sent out Saturday. Japan may capture and control Chairman Edmisten issued a call Hawaii, in spite of all the United 2 p. m. The representation is 25,000 Japanese in Hawaii, about which the thief had dropped when he wore on her hands, arms, neck, head rows are occasionally seen with a sail based on one delegate for every 100 | 18,000 of whom are trained to arms; votes cast for Holcomb in 1896. that Japan has at liberty many This calls for a convention of 1,170 war vessels and more transports delegates. The "free silver repub- that can put arms in Hawaii before lican" convention is called to meet | the United States can take any at the same place and hour. Each action; that these Japanese with county will be entitled to two dele- arms in their hands and with Japgates at large and one delegate for anese war vessels holding the only ated him for the killing, and his case, if Albers, fusion presidential elector | could overrun the whole country bethere is no way of ascertaining how | ese army and navy, could defy the

## THE SHREW MOUSE.

Some Queer Superstitions About a Harm

less Little Animal. commonly called, is found in nearly all parts of the world. It is distinguished by an elongated, pointed muzzle, small eyes, plantigrade, six toed feet and glands that secrete a musky fluid. Altogether it closely resembles a mouse, family.

When at home, it is either under a pile of rubbish or in a hole which it has burrowed in the carth. It is noctornal in its habits, but perfectly harmless, yet at one time it was much disliked and persecuted because it was thought to be a dangerous, mischievous animal. Among the Italians the notice was prevalent that the bite of a shrew was extremely poisonous. The French and the English believed that if a shrew ran over an animal's foot the animal felt great pain and eventually became paralyzed. Hence if a horse, a cow or a goat became a little stiff in its limbs the foolish people at once declared it "shrew struck," and the poor shrews had to suffer in consequence.

Of course the "shrew struck" animal had to have something to cure it, so an ash tree was selected and a deep hole was bored into its trunk. Then a shrew was captured, put alive into the hole, the hole was securely plugged and the innocent little animal was left to die of

The ignorant believed that, after such "shrew struck" animals, and whenever | window. an animal became inactive or a little numb in its limbs its owner hurried to the "shrew ash," cut a switch from it and switched the "shrew struck" beast. The smarting caused by the switching naturally made the helpless animal move about as much as it possibly could. and in a short time it was pronounced cured. - Philadelphia Times.

Bergundy. The dying princess enjoined upca her husband to slay and bury in the same grave with her the physicians | gle stick."-New York Sun. who had attended her. Another will was that of a husband who forbade his wife's marrying on pain of his returning to haunt her. This is quite different from that of a woman who instructed her executors to seek out "some nice, good, pretty girl," who would make an affectionate second wife to her spouse. It is a fact interesting in this connection that the first Napoleon actually bequeathed 10,000 francs to a fellow named Cantillon, who had been tried for attempting the assassination of the Duke of Wellington.-Pittsburg Dis-

Not In Her Class. "I understand their engagement has

been broken." "Yes. She says she was deceived. He had only 6 century runs to his credit instead of 16, and as she had 14 herself he was clearly out of her class."-Chicago Post.

Hub News. "In Boston the monkeys can ride the

ONE KIND OF BAD MEN

THOSE WHO ARE DANGEROUS TO ROWDIES AND ROBBERS.

Myoming Cattleman Who Checked the Little Game of Two Chicago Thieves How a Millinery Salesman Cowed a Tough That Wanted to Shoot at Everything.

"What is known as a bad man in the position evil at all. He may be uniformhave met many varieties of the species

"I was in the train in which it happened, although I did not see the occur- | saying: rence, when two thieves came to grief station in Chicago, or, rather, just beyond the station. The thieves evidently had planned the robbery beforehand. knowing that the cattleman had a large sum of money with him, and they had coach. He had seated himself near the middle of the car. After the train had started and got under good headway one of the thieves suddenly grabbed him from behind, pinioning his arms to his side, while the other drew his pocketthe thieves ran in opposite ways toward the car doors with the intention, of course, of jumping from the moving tol. Drawing his revolver, he brought down one of the thieves half way to the door, mortally wounded, with a bullet through his back. Turning, he fired at the other, just dashing out at the door, shooting him through the heart so that he fell dead on the platform.

"The whole thing was done so quickly that few of the passengers in the coach were aware that anything unusual was going on until the pistol shots rang out. Then naturally there were jumping up and confusion and hysterics. The cattleman, pistol in hand, went at once to the first thief he had shot, searched him and, not finding his pocketbook, went back through the car to where the other thief lay dead on the platform. The crowd gave him free passage along contents, satisfied himself that they were all right, then went back to his seat, where he remained quietly until the next station was reached. Here he got out, asked the telegraph operator to notify the police that he was waiting for them to arrest him and staid until they came. The coroner's jury exonerever it came before a court, was quickly est of fair maids and matrons. dismissed. I met him afterward in Wyoming, a quiet, everyday sort of man of no particular reputation as a shot, who had got along with little trouble in a fighting way before and after his exploit at Cihcago, but he showed himself great at this one time when nerve and promptness and good marksmanship

were needed. "I saw a rough fellow taken down by a man who was not a bit rough to look at once on a passenger train of the Southern Pacific road, west of Deming. It was in a parlor car, and the tough had arrived at the stage of drunkenness where he felt it necessary to get out his pistol and shoot at telegraph poles along the side of the track. He got ugly when the conductor spoke to him and allowed he'd do pretty much as he pleased and that the man who interfered with him wouldn't turn up for his victuals next day or at any time after. It is probable that the trainhands eventually would have brought him to rights, but a passenger, a slim, quiet, refined looking man, took the business in hand and

saved them the trouble. "The fun began when the tough's pistol went off in the car, by accident quite likely. At this the slim man got up and walked back to him, carrying a slender walking stick in his hand.

"'There has been enough of this business,' he said. 'Put that pistol up.' "The tough jumped up from his seat, "'Damn you!' be shouted. 'Do you

know who you're talking to? You git! "He started to cock his pistol as he spoke, but the hammer didn't get half way up. The thing was done too suddenly for my eye to follow, but the pistol clanged down on the floor between them, knocked from the fellow's hand by a blow with the stick The tough swore and clutched with the other hand at his hand that had been so smartly rapped. The slim man stooped, picked an act, the ash tree had power to cure up the pistol and threw it out of the

"'Now, will you behave yourself?' he asked, looking the fellow in the eye with the expression of a wild beast tamer and holding the stick as a fencing master holds his foil at 'ready.'

" 'You bet,' was the prompt answer, and the tough man sat meekly down. He was very much on his good behavior all the rest of the trip. He even tried to make friends with the slim man. The slim man's name, by the way, was E. T. One of the oddest documents of the Hallam, an agent for a millinery goods ing, however, that he fenced and sparred some and could play a little at sin-

The Letter A.

The letter A is in Hebrew called aleph, an ox, and the Phœnician character which represents this sound was originally a picture of an ox head; hence the name. The right hand stroke of the A represented the top of the head, the other down stroke the left side and a line, since fallen out of use, represented the right side of the head, while in very old Phœnician manuscripts two dots above for eyes and two below for nostrils rendered the resemblance complete.

Of Course. Professor (a little distracted)-I'm glad to see you. How's your wife?" "I regret it, professor, but I'm not

"Ah, yes. Then of course your wife's still single."-Fliegende Blatter.

The dress of a fully equipped diver weighs 1691/2 pounds and costs about \$500. The thick underclothing weighs 81/4 pounds, the dress itself 14 pounds, "That's nothing. Boston parrots have the huge boots, with leaden soles, 32 been quoting Emerson for years and pounds, the breast and back 80 pounds | dies and of those who in their own | velvet ribbon forming an aigret on one

MRS. BLACK'S CHURCH.

der Coachman Thought It Too Humble For a Cabinet Lady.

During Mrs. Jeremiah Black's life in Washington, when her distinguished husband was in the cabinet, she was one of the most efficient helpers in the early struggles of the Vermont Avenue Christian church. With the little handful of that faith who "broke bread" in some private house or obscure hall, far west is not necessarily a man of an she went regularly. A well rememberunvaryingly evil disposition or of dis- ed anecdote of that time illustrates her fidelity and at the same time her genly and cussedly bad or bad only in the | tle, kindly nature. The church was sense of being dangerous to those who | meeting in Temperance hall. Judge offer him unjustifiable provocation. I Black's driver, Peter, sensitive for the honor of the family, or more so for his in my 20 years of travel west of the carriage, felt it to be something of a Mississippi," said a former commercial | disgrance to stand before such a building on Sunday. One day he touched upon the subject as gently as he could by

"Mrs. Black, that ain't a very fine in trying to rob a cattleman. It was in church you and the judge go to."
the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy "No, Peter," said the lady, "it is not a very grand one."

"Mrs. Black, do you 'spec' to 'tend that church every Sunday?" "Yes, Peter, until they get a better

"Well, Mrs. Black, I wanted to ax you somethin, though I don't much like

to say it, marm.'

"What is it, Peter?" "Well, marm, I wanted to tell you de drivers of de other members of de cabinet kinder makes fun of me 'bout standin 'fore dat meetin house, and I wanted to ax you if you hadn't no objection to let me drive down to dat fine Presbyterian church where de other big men go and stand dere wid my carriage until your meetin is out, an den drive back for you and de judge.

"All right, Peter, if you'll be on time," said Mrs. Black, and Peter satisfied his mind that he saved the credit of the family and of his horses and carriage afterward by standing regularly with the fine turnouts of the other cabinet officers. - Washington Post.

WOMEN AND JEWELS.

Not a New Fad.

The critic who finds much to blame in modern women in the number of jewels they wear on both this and the other side of the Atlantic will find that | barrows. Immediately behind the wheelhistory had set the fashion long before | barrow, between the shafts, there is a the fair creatures of today had opened long, oblong shaped basket, in which Lollia Paulina, the wife of Caligula, longings. On the Great plain wheelbarfell. The cattleman ran his eye over the and waist pearls and diamonds to the set, when a fair wind proves a great help value of \$1,680,000. Faustina had a to the trendling of the barrow over a ring worth \$200,000, Domitia possessed level way. one worth \$300,000, and Cæsonia had a bracelet worth \$400,000. Seneca cried out that one pearl would no longer do for a lady, but she must insist on at least three for each shell-like ear. The weight of these, it is hard to believe, could ever be endured by even the vain-

There were women in ancient Rome whose sole occupation was healing the torn ears of ladies whose ornaments had proved too heavy for the pretty lobes. Poppæa's earrings were worth \$750,000, and Calpurnia, the wife of

pearls and 3,000 diamonds. parel in the middle ages, and Philip the Good of Burgundy frequently wore jewels valued at \$200,000. When he walked along the streets, people climbed over each other to get a peep at him. The Duke of Buckingham once wore at the court of St. James a costume costing \$400,000. The dress of the nobles

A Good Sally Lunn. A good Sally Lunn, made according to the original Sarah Lunn's recipe, without yeast, is this: Mix 3 cups of flour, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls melted butter, a cup of milk 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder and a eggs together and bake in a loaf. If a "raised" bread is desired, nothing is better than this often tested recipe. Add 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter to a large pint of warmed milk, then 2 well beaten eggs and half a yeast cake dissolved in 3 tablespoonfuls cold water. Pour gradually over a quart of flour and beat to a smooth batter. Add a teaspoonful salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Set to rise for 2 hours in a warm place and bake. To those who like the hop taste a whole yeast cake may be used with these proportions and will, of course, accelerate considerably the rising process.-New

A Fearful Duel. The most terrible duel fought at any time in Paris was the one between Colonel D-, an old Bonapartist officer, and M. de G- of the Gardes du Corps, a mere youth, but of herculean strength. The two men, lashed together so as to leave their right arms free, were armed with short knives, placed Concorde. They were taken out of the coach dead. The colonel had 18 stabs, the youth only 4, but one of these had pierced his heart .- San Francisco Ar-

Lady Dufferin, in her amusing book, "Viceregal Life In India," gives some good examples of "baboo" English. One of the natives was told to write an essay on the horse in an examination, and this was the result: "The horse is a very noble animal, but when irritated ceases to do so."

The nest and eggs of Pallas' gray shrike (Lanius major) are said to be still unknown to science.

Properly Situated. "They may say what they like against him," said the convicted one's defender, "but his heart is in the right place." "Yes," assented the other, "and so is the rest of him for a few years."-Indianapolis Journal.

Genteel. The Nation says that in England at the present day the expression genteel is mainly a peculium of the underbred -of those with whom wives are lasphere are known as gents and the like. | side. - New York Tribune.

THE WHEELBARROW

JSED EXTENSIVELY IN CHINA AS MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

They Each Carry Six Passengers or 600 Pounds of Merchandise-Liceused and Regulated-Hard on the Streets-How They Differ From Our Wheelbarrows.

The wheelbarrow affords one of the shief means of travel and transport in China, especially in the northern part of the empire and throughout the Great plain. The Chinese form is a decided improvement on the types used in western countries, for it is so constructed that the load, which sometimes is very great in bulk and weight, is carried over the wheel, and not between it and the man who propels it. The high cost of timber and the bad roads throughout the country necessitate the wheelbarrows being both rude and strong, with axles and wheels able to bear the strains which they experience. The wheelbarrow is generally constructed of oak, at a cost of about 16 shillings. Its weight is 120 pounds; extreme length, 6 feet 6 inches (including shafts); extreme breadth, 8 feet 2 inches, and height, 3 feet 6 inches. The wheel is 3 feet in diameter and has an iron tire 11/4 inches wide by a quarter inch thick.

To aid in steadying and propelling the vehicle the wheelbarrow man wears a strap across his shoulders, which is attached to the shafts on each side. Boxes, bales of goods, or whatever the loads may consist of, are secured to the wheelbarrow by ropes. The charge for carrying an average load is about 1s. 5d. per mile, but varies according to the load and the state of the road to be traveled over. The wheelbarrow has seating accommodation for four people, two on each side, and the fare for four people is 21/4d. per mile.

Passenger fares are lower than those for merchandise on account of the avoidance of labor in loading and unloading. A cushioned seat is provided for the passenger, who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other hanging over the side in a rope loop, which serves as a foot rest. Thus a native is wheeled for miles over the rough roads of the country, with severe jolting, accompanied by a peculiar squeak of the axle in the case of most

Since the institution of cotton mills at Shanghai (foreign settlements) the wheelbarrow has been extensively used as a passenger vehicle, especially for carrying workwomen to and from the mills. One man can wheel six women for a distance of about three miles, morning and evening, the charge being 1s. 5d. per month. The average earnings of a wheelbarrow man are about 81/4 d. per day. About 4,000 licenses are issued monthly to the same number of wheelbarrows plying for hire in the streets of the foreign settlements at the mighty Julius Cæsar, had a pair | Shanghai, where, being under the muvalued at twice that sum. Later on the nicipal regulations, they are perhaps extravagance had not seemed to have the best in China. The fee for a license died out. Marie de' Medici had a dress is 111/d. a month, and no wheelbarrow prepared for the baptism of her chil- is allowed, according to the regulations, dren, and when she attempted to wear to carry more than 61/2 chests of tea or for I couldn't sell one article for \$50, the marvelous creation she found that 816 boxes of kerosene oil or 2016 boxes and we laughed and chatted awhile it was so heavy that she could not stand of soap (30 pounds each) or 10 boxes of about it, Mr. Harter insisting that he in it. It was trimmed with 32,000 soap (52 pounds each) or 2 bales of wasn't a writer for money, but for the American piece goods. The width of sake of presenting his views to the Men, however, excelled in costly ap- | the packages must not exceed four feet | world. -that is, two feet on each side of the barrow-and no wheelbarrow is allowed under any circumstances to carry more than 600 pounds of dead weight.

These regulations are, however, not strictly adhered to. Sometimes in the streets of the foreign settlements at Shanghai about 50 wheelbarrows may of the middle ages was literally covered be seen traveling one behind the other, with gold and precious stones. - Chica- each carrying two barrels of English portland cement and pushed by one man. Very frequently, however, a load is carried on one side of the barrow only, so that the edge of the 11/4 inch tire cuts into the macadam roadway like a | is having a very hard time to get along knife. The bales sometimes project and keep body and soul together, askthree feet on each side, the man pushing the barrow being almost invisible from the front. The municipal roads are chiefly of macadam, and the damage they sustain from this traffic is very great. It has been found, after repeated experiments, that granite broken pass through a three-quarter inch ring and rolled in the usual manner is the only kind of macadam roadway azine thought when he found that check that will stand this severe traffic. It is extraordinary to see a Chinaman skillfully balancing and propelling a heavy load on one side of a barrow, and, considering that there are about 4,000 of these vehicles traveling through the streets of the settlements, in addition to a large traffic of other kinds, the upsets and accidents are remarkably few .-

probably contained as much artistic labor as any man has ever been able to crowd in the same number of years. He was born in 1797 and died in 1828. His artistic career extended over about 20 years, during which time he produced in a backney coach, and driven at a more than 1,200 songs, to say nothing to provide all these comforts for your tearing gallop around the Place de la of symphonies, pianoforte sonatas and employees," said the friend who had concerted music.

> The Doncet Skirt, The doucet skirt shirred on fine cords

around the waist, the shirring extending below the hips, is a popular feature of summer frocks. In organdie this fashion is particularly adaptable, A pretty "summer girl," who looked as if she had stepped out of a picture at a an organdie with a white ground, powdered with tiny pink rosebuds, the skirt taffeta slip. The waist had a little fullness gathered on the right shoulder and under the arm, the folds being brought rose, of France the lily, of Scotland the across the breast diagonally and fastened with a ruffle on the left side, forming a curve around the collarless neck, which was left a little bare, the organdie forming a sort of bolero, which was drawn tightly across the figure and the waist defined by a high draped belt. gathered and drawn tightly around the arms, except at the top, where a smart looking puff accentuated the shoulders, With this pretty frock was worn a leghorn hat tilted over on the side by a cluster of pink roses. Roses also formed a garniture on top, with loops of black Price 50 cents.

HAD NO FAITH IN PHYSIC.

Queen Elizabeth Might Have Lived Longer Had She Taken Medicine

Of the efficacy of physic Queen Elizabeth had always been skeptical. Now, 10 or 12 physicians came to the palace, each promising, "with all manner of asseveration," "her perfect and easy recovery" if she would follow a simple course of treatment. But they spoke in vain. Nor could the protests of councilors, divines and waiting women induce her to accept medical assistance. Her melancholy was "settled and irremovable," and she had no wish to prolong it by lengthening out her life. She only broke silence to murmur, "I am not sick, I feel no pain and yet I pine away." She was asked whether she had any secret cause of grief. She replied that she knew of nothing in the world worthy of troubling her. At length by force (it is said) she was lifted from the cushions and put to bed. Her condition underwent no change. Gradually those about her realized that "she might live if she would use means," but that she would not be persuaded, and princes, as they tearfully acknowledged, cannot be coerced. Nevertheless, until the third week they looked forward to a renewal of her old vivacity and the dispersal of her lethargy. But during the week it is permanent. There is no "something was perceived that the ground she had else" just as good. was perceived that the ground she had lost could only be recovered by miracle.

On Wednesday, March 23, her councilors entered her bedchamber to receive her last instructions. She had none to give. The archbishop and bishops offered up prayer at her bedside and she derived some comfort from their ministrations. In the evening she sank into a quiet sleep, such as she had sought without avail for nearly a month. She never woke again. "About 3 o'clock in the morning of March 24 she departed this life, mildly like a lamb, easily like a ripe apple from the tree." When she was examined after death, her physicians reported that "she had a body of firm and perfect constitution, likely to have lived many years." Death was, in fact, prepared to the last to bargain with her for a few more years of life, but his terms implied an enfeeblement of those faculties on whose unrestricted exercise her queenly fame seemed to her to depend. By refusing to be party to the truce she invited her overthrow. but she never acknowledged herself vanquished. She made no will, she bestowed no gift on any of the faithful attendants who wept beside her deathbed, and she declined to guide her council in of a successor. - Cornhill

A PLACE FOR FIFTY.

Statesman Who Found a Use For Earnings of His Pen.

"I recall a pleasant incident in the life of the late Representative Harter of Ohio," said an Ohio man the other day. "I was at his apartments one evening at the hotel where he lived during his first term in congress and was in the reception room with several friends while he was working in his office at the far end of the suit of rooms. Presently he came out among us laughing and helding in his hand a check.

as well as you are, and here's a check to-day. We solicit your trade. for \$50 I have just got from a magazine for an article that I wasn't expecting to get anything for.'

"I told him I was not that literary,

"'I don't know what to do with the check,' he said and turned to his wife. 'Do you need it?' he asked her.

"She told him she did not, though most women would have had use for it quick enough, and he stood irresolute for a moment with the check in his hand, then he smiled radiantly.

"'I know somebody who does want it,' he said, nodding at his wife as if she never would see it again. 'I received a letter from the pastor of a little Lutheran church-Mr. H. was a zealous Lutheran-away out in Missouri, who ing me if I couldn't do something. I can send him this check.' And he danced away with it as joyously as a schoolboy with a plaything, and in a minute or two the check, duly indorsed and accompanied by a letter, was waiting for the postman to start it on its mission of charity, and I have often wondered what the business manager of that magto the order of M. D. Harter coming back to New York from a little country bank in Missouri."-Washington Star.

Gay Wall Papers.

The shors of the decorators show a decided return to gay effects in wall papers and seem to indicate that the reign of negative backgrounds for rooms is seriously interfered with if not finished. A yellow figured paper, that is almost an orange tint, hangs next to one The short life of Franz Schubert of deep red, which, in its turn, gives place to a rich and vivifying green. These are, any of them, to be used fashlonably with white woodwork.

> Worked Both Ways. "It must have cost you a great deal been looking through the reading rooms and gymnasinm attached to the factory. "It does cost a little," admitted the manager, "but, you see, we pay 'em such low wages that the factory is really a better place than home. That makes

A miner in Staffordshire recently dispovered a petrified arm imbedded in the wedding in the country recently, had solid stone or ore. The peculiarity of the arm lies in the fact that the elbow joint can be made to move to and fro as made in this way and worn over a white | though it consisted of flesh and blood.

'em contented to stay."-Exchange.

The national flower of England is the thistle and of Ireland the shamrock.

Relieved of Terrible Pains.

R. E. Merse, Traveling Salesman. Galveston, Texas, says Ballard's Snow Liniment cured me of rheumatism of The sleeves were made without being | three months standing after use of two bottles. J. S. Doan, Danville, Ill., says I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment for years and would not be without it. J. R. Crouch, Rio, Ills., says Ballard's Snow Liniment cured terrible pains in back of head and neck when nothing else would. Every bottle guaranteed Sold by The North Platte Pharmacy, J. E. Bush, Mgr.

was slain by savages, "for want of a His saddle. girth broke; the strap vas rotten. Life depends on little things. Some little weakness, some little thing or health is lost, or fortune is lost. People seldom realize from what apparently trivial causes their prospects

stipation may spoil a man's chances in life. It makes his head heavy and his mind sluggish. He can't do nuch work. He can't do good work. He is left behind in the scramble for existence. clogged up with impure poisonous matter that he has all sorts of bad

feelings all the time, sour stomach, dizziness, heart-burn, palpitation and everything else that unfits him for work. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets change all this. They are the one perfect scientific cure for constipa-tion and all the ailments that it causes. They are prompt, yet mild and natural in effect. They are purely vegetable. They can never do harm and the cure they make

If you want to keep in health and condition you ought to have Dr. Pierce's great free book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It gives reliable pre-scriptions for the cure of all sorts of common diseases. It explains the principles of anatomy and physiology and the origin of life. It has over

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