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Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice

second-class matter.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1897.

THE railroads are sharing in the general prosperity which has come to the country since the election of McKinley. The July earnings of 118 railroads operating 90,000 miles of road average 41/2 per cent higher than July 1895, and 81/2 per cent higher than in in 1894. Thousands of railroad men through the country who stood by McKinley as the representative of sound principles in finance are now receiving their reward in the improved earnings of causes, together with excessive imthe organizations which employ migration, which has provided a them, and which are thus able to surplus of labor, and to the imgive more employment and a better recognition to their employees.

ORATOR BRYAN is not so busy these days as he was at this time last year, says an exchange. The New York democrats bought his silence and absence with a "lick and promise;" the Ohio democrats have given him notice that his presence will harm their cause in that state; the Maryland democrats have no place for him in view of their straddling platform, and his own managers have warned him that he is endangering their own cause by keeping up his talk upon a subject which everybody knows is becoming every day more unpopu-

among the most satisfactory yet more effect upon its prosperity than recorded by that reliable publica- the price of the production of tion. The Review says: "Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade and nearly all bright prospects. The great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country and by the heavy purchases they make, The strong raise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings and the heavy speculations in many products, and most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the uprush in 1879."

THE Omaha Bee last Saturday devoted over a page to a comprehensive report of Nebraska's preswere gathered by correspondents in each county, and are probably as accurate as it is possible to obtain. The Bee sums up the crop as follows: It is reasonably certain that the principal crops of Nebraska farms for the year of grace, 1897, will be: Wheat, 30,000,000 bushels; corn, 300,000,000 bushels; oats 35,-000,000 bushels; rye 2,000,000 bushels; hay 5,000,000 tons. The aggregate value of this tremendous yield, calculated at the prices for which the commodities actually sold in open market on Saturday August 14, 1897, is \$95,869,500. If this same crop had been marketed on Saturday, August 13, 1896, it would have sold for only \$77,031,000; a gain for the Nebraska farmer in one year of \$18,838,500.

IT is quite bracing to see the way the Era jumps on the democrats who are presumptious enough to demand recognition in the division of the spoils at the hands of their populistic allies. In view of the fact that it was only by the aid of democratic votes that any populist was ever elected to office in this county, it is refreshing to see the democrats flouted by their allies. The Era says, referring to the presumption of the democrats in asking for a division of the spoils; "Therefore, again, we are led to conclude that the people's party of Lincoln county, even in a political ocratic cotorie of North Platte for any victories it has won." And again: "And to these misguided democrats (many of whom could not tell you why they are democrats) we say go ahead and do your worst." The democratic voter is all right so long as he votes pops some of the fruits of the alliance then he is only fit to have heaped upon him the contamely of the pop organ.

BURNS ABOUT SILVER.

Mr. Curtis now in London as corasked Mr. Burns, the leader of the English workingmen, whom he represents in parliament, whether the workingmen of England were much interested in the silver question. He answered;

"No. There is nothing in it for them. They are satisfied with a discovered that he was dead. is the best system of finance that ploy of the road 13 years. - New York

can be provided. They do not want any change, nor would your working classes secure any permanent improvement by the adoption of a silver standard. It would be better for your congress to let your finances alone, and permit capital and labor, and the value of commodities, and the various kinds of currency to adjust themselves. value to value, by natural laws, rather than to attempt to create values by legislation. That is impossible. You cannot create any thing by an act of congress. The cost of living and the price of labor will adjust themselves to the demand and abundance or the scarcity of the necessaries of life Your trouble in the states has been due to the enormous increase of cheap labor and the multiplication of your capacity for production. You charge your financial depression to the repeal of your silver law. when it is the result of natural

provement of your machinery." "Then you don't take much stock in the silver agitation?"

"None at all. Both gold and silver have been to much exalted. The gold men attribute to gold what is due to world-wide revival of trade, just as the silver men attribute all their distress to the repeal of the coinage law. Both are following the will-o'-the-wisp, and will be landed in a bog if they don't look out. The education of the working classes, the development of their taste and skill, manual training, shorter hours, the rising of the age limit, the exclusion of married women and children from the factories, the abolition of overtime and recognition of the right of labor to organize for its own pro-THE latest report from Dun's Re- tection, are more important quesyour silver mines,

FIRST GOLD IN ALASKA.

fatives Used It to Ransom Captive Friends

Captain Harry Meiggs, U. S. A. (retired), who is said to be a relative of the man who built Meiggs wharf, San Francisco, away back in the fifties, tells a wonderful tale of the discovery of gold in Alaska in the latter part of the sixties. He was on duty in that country at that time at a point near Jancau, and says that even in these carly days great lumps of gold were exhibited by

"Often natives from the interior would come down wearing necklaces made of nuggets picked up from the creeks in the interior." he said the other day. "At one time there was a tribe which had been conquered by another and a penalty was exacted. Some of the conquered tribe came over the ent crop. The statistics presented | Chilkat pass with a certain amount of gold, which on being weighed was found to be short of the price demanded by the conquerors. Several chiefs were held as hostages while the remainder of the tribe was directed to cross the mountains and procure a sum sufficient to liberate the others. They were gone several mouths, and when they came back an amount more than needed to pay the ransom was brought in. No one could ascertain whence the money came, but from the direction is which they went and the length of time occupied in making the trip it was believed that

they went many miles inland. "I believe that these men went into the passes of the Kloudike country and picked up by the crude means at their command enough gold to secure the amount needed to complete the ransom. It was a topic of discussion among those who were detailed on duty at that time, and many plans were laid to secure information relating to the location of the claims, but these Indians kept the matter secret and would never disclose where they derived their treasure. I believe that even so far back as 30 years ago they went into the country which is now exciting the attention of the whole world and obtained the mency necessary to release their relatives. "-San Francisco Chronicle.

DIED AT HIS POST.

Dead Engineer's Hand on the Throt-

With his hand on the throttle of his engine and flying over the road at the rate of between 40 and 50 miles an hour, Charles Torrey, an engineer on the Kausas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluff's railroad, was stricken with paralysis the other day and died without speaking a word. Even after be died the body of the engineer still remained in his seat at the side of the cab.

James McDonald, the fireman, sat on sense, is not indebted to this dem- the other side of the engine, looking ence it will exert depends mainly on He calls the Forrid and unclean animals down the glistening lines of rail and for a time did not know that there was anything wrong with the engineer.

> He glanced in that direction, but only saw the body of the engineer still in the seat and did not think of him being | the adjacent British territory are pos-

The train was increasing in speed. when McDouald noticed that Torrey did not whistle for the crossing. He rang into office, but when he asks for the bell vigorously, and just then the train thundered by a station at which it should have stopped.

Then McDonald crossed over to the engineer's side of the cab and saw that Torrey's head had fallen on his breast. The rocking motion of the engine caused it to roll from side to side. The fireman thought him asleep, called to him, then pulled him by the arm, and respondent of the Chicago Record | Torrey fell to the floor of the cab a

The fireman stopped the train and told the other trainmen what had hap-

pened. When Torrey died, he was leaving back in his seat in the cab, looking ahead at the track. His eyes did not close when death struck him, but were wide open and staring when the fireman

single gold standard, and believe it | Engineer Torrey had been in the em-

GOLD OF THE WORLD.

WHAT THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT AT WASHINGTON SAYS ABOUT IT.

The Estimated Product of the Metal For 1897-The Influence of the Addition Will Be to Still Further Depreciate the Value

That gold exists in large quantities in the newly discovered Klondike district is sufficiently proved by the large amount recently brought out by the steamship companies and miners returning to the states who went into the district within the last eighteen months. So far \$1,500,000 in gold from the Klondike district has been deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States, and from information now at hand there are substantial reasons for believing that from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 additional will be brought out by the steamers and returning miners sailing from St. Michael's the last of September or early October next. One of the steamship companies states that it expects to bring out about \$2,000,000 on its steamer sailing from St. Michael's Sept. 30 and has asked the government to have a revenue cutter act as a convoy through the Bering sea. In view of the facts above stated I am justified in estimating that the Klondike district will augment the world's gold supply in 1897 nearly

\$6,000,000. The gold product of the Dominion of Canada for 1896, as estimated by Dr. G. M. Dawson, director of the geological survey of that country, was \$2,810, 000. Of this sum the Yukon placers, within British territory, were credited with a production of \$355,000. The total product of that country for 1897 has, therefore, been estimated at \$10, 000,000, an increase over 1896 of \$7. 200,000. From this the richness of the newly discovered goldfields of the Klondike is evident.

In this connection it is important to know what will be the probable increase in the several countries of the world, and fer the purpose of comperison, based upon information received, the following table of the gold product of the United States, Australia, Africa, Mexico, the Dominion of Canada, Rusview as to improving business are tion to your country, and will have sia and British India for 1896 and the estimated product of these countries for 1897 is here given:

> United States. \$53,001,000 \$50,000,000 \$7,000,000 Australia. . . . 46,250,000 41,905,000 Africa.... 7,000,000 2,810,000 10,000,000 7,330,000 handa..... 25,000,000 3,000,000 Russia... 22,000,000 British India. 5,825,000 7,000,000 1,175,000\$189,885,000 \$219,000,000 \$38,125,000

The world's gold product for 1896 i estimated to have been \$205,000,000. In justification of the above estimate of the increase in the countries mentioned I may remark that of the United States is based upon the deposits at the mints and assay offices for the first six mouths of the year, which clearly indicate a largely increased production, and that the increase for the year will aggregate \$7,000,006. The gold product of Africa for 1896 is estimated to have been \$44,-000,000. For the first six months of 1897 the output of the Witwatersrandt mines, as shown by official returns, was 1,338,431 onnces, an increase of 333,928 ounces, as compared with the first six months of 1896. There is no doubt that the rate of production in the Witwatersrandt mines will be maintained for the remainder of the year, and their output of gold for 1897 will be fully \$12,000,-000 greater than that of 1896

The deposits of gold at the Australian mints for the first five months of the year clearly indicate a substantial gain in 1897 over 1896. Upon the basis of the deposits for the first five months at the mints the Australian Insurance and Banking Record for the mouth of June estimates that the gold product for 1897 of the several colonies will aggregate 2,700,000 ounces, of the value of \$52, 550,000. This would be an increase of

\$5,750,000 over the product of 1896. The gold product of Mexico for 1896 is estimated to have been \$7,000,000. The information received indicates that the product for 1897 will approximate \$9,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000. The Russian product for 1896 was

\$22,000,000; for 1897 it is estimated at \$25,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000. The gold product of British India for 1896, from official information received, is estimated at \$5,825,000. The re turns of the mines for the first six months of 1897 indicate an increased

production over 1896 of \$1,200,000.

From the data above given it is safe to estimate that the seven countries above named will show an increase in their gold output for 1897 over 1896 of \$38,700,000, and that the world's prodnet for 1897 can therefore be estimated at not less than \$240,000,000. There is no doubt that the world's product of gold will continue to increase for a number of years to come, as new mines will be opened up in all parts of the world, and, with improved appliances for mining and methods of extracting grammar and a reading took for him. the gold contained in the ores, I believe that by the close of the present century the world's gold product will closely approximate if not exceed \$300,000,000.

Now as to the influence of such addition to the world's gold. The influhow many years the Klondike district after persons and potentates whom he shall continue a producer and how large | hates, and when he is out of humor after its annual increment to the world's ex- | a cabinet council he makes the wretched isting stock of gold shall be. There is animals pay for their namesakes. every reason to believe that Alaska and sibly as rich in gold as was California or Australia when first discovered. I have estimated that the Klondike district will in 1897 produce \$6,000,000 worth of gold. It will add to this prodget from year to year, probably, for a whether the gold somes from American or British territory is a matter of indifference, except to the owners and to

some exent to the countries producing it. The effect of the increase on the economic condition of mankind, on the rate of discount, the rate of interest, the and a prominent citizen of this enterprisrate of wages, on prices and on mone- ing town, says: "I sell some forty diftary policies, of a newly discovered ferent kinds of cough medicines, but goldfield of wonderful richness is the have never in my experience sold so

addition to the world's existing stock of gold will have will be felt by silver. In fact, it has already been felt by it. Gold is the natural competitor-we relieve a cough in one minute. Contains might almost say antagonist—of silver no opiates. Price 25 and 50 cents, as a monetary medium, and every onnee Sold by The North Platte Pharmacy of gold newly placed on the market de- J. E. Bush, Mgr.

prives from 17 % to 85 onnces of silver of a possible employment as money that

it might have. The new additions to the world's stock of gold, whether they come from the Klondike, Cripple Creek or the Transvaal, from India, Australia or Russia, will render bimetallism by the United States alone more difficult and more improbable than ever and will even seriously imperil the slender chances that international bimetallism now has.

There is, in fact, at the present time. no limit to the demand for gold. The tendency of nations is toward the single gold standard. Apart from the United States, there is not, I believe, a country on the face of the earth that would not adopt gold monometallism if it had the ability to do so, with silver as a subsidiary or token coinage. There is not a country in Europe with any full legal tender silver coins but would replace them by gold coins if it could do so without too great a sacrifice. Germany would gladly put \$100,000,000 in circulation instead of its silver thalers. France and all the countries of the Lat in union would replace their full legal tender 5 franc pieces by gold could they easily get it. Russia's demand for gold is unbounded. Austria-Hungary cannot get enough, and so of every other country in Europe. Japan wants gold now that it has adopted the gold standard. Even China shows an inclination to follow the example of its conqueror, but that, of course, is out of the question. All South America is crying for gold. Chile wants it, Colombia wants it, Pern wants it. Venezuela has some, but wants more. Central America wants it. Even Mexico, the last stronghold of silver, is feeling the burdensomeness of its present system in the height of its rate of exchange. - R. E Preston in New York Herald.

WATER POWER PLANT.

St. Lawrence River Cur

The greatest water power plant in the world is to be in operation within a few mouths, if the plans of the corpora tion controlling it meet with no obstruction. It is jutended to take power from the St. Lawrence river and by means of turbines of 5,000 horsepower each operate an electric plant of almost incalculable strength. John Bogart, the engineer, of New York city has prepared dollars, is in the hands of Stewart & in Davis, newly awakened, has called 52,602,600 5,75,000 Co., investment brokers. Mr. Stewart out many stories of his deed, and some has everything in proper shape now and of them contradict previous conceptions the work is already going on.

The plant is to be in an immense building near Massena, N. Y., on the United States side of the St. Lawrence. There are 15 turbines, which, with 5,000 horsepower each, aggregate 75,000

The St. Lawrence in the neighborhood of Massena has a fall of 56 feet in a distance of about seven miles, and the Grass river at Massena is 50 feet lower than the St. Lawrence. Engineers have examined every foot of him the secret information regarding the territory for many miles above Massena, and after weighing every consideration and taking advantage of every natural advantage, have come to the conclusion that Massena is the ideal

A canal connects the St. Lawrence with Grass river at a point which makes available much greater power than could be obtained in any other way. The proposal is to cut this canal 31/4 miles long, 220 feet broad and 26 feet deep. Then, with a working head of 40 feet, it will be able to send enough water into the Grass river to develop 15,000 horsepower.

As showing the general confidence in the enterprise, \$3,000,000 worth of bonds have been underwritten by an English company to build the plant.

Manufacturing of all kinds is to be established at Massena as soon as the electric power is in operation, because that can be required for the ponderous machinery. - Kansas City Times.

Co-operative Societies' Congress.

The co-operative societies in Great Britain and Ireland recently held their twenty-ninth annual co-operative congress in Perth, Scotland. The reports showed a distinct gain for the cause of co-operation. The Earl of Winchelsea, in the course of his address, stated that the number of co-operative societies in Great Britain has increased in 30 years from 850 to 1;750, and the membership from 150,000 to 1,000,000. The societies hold shares to the value of \$85,000, 000 and carry on a business represented by sales of approximately \$300,000,000 a year, upon which profits were made and divided of about \$31,000,000, while commodities were sold to the consumer at reduced prices. - Public Opinion.

THRONE LIGHTS.

The queen regent of Spain devotes an hour each dry to teaching her young son what is in reality his mother tongue-Ger-The kine of Siam has an income of about \$2,000,000 a year. His royal palace is populated by about 5,000 people and is little city in itself. The ornamental grounds comprise 25 acres and are sur rounded by a wall 12 feet high.

The extreme of luxury has perhaps been reached by the sultan of Marocco. He has a parrow gauge railway running through all the rooms of his palace and travels about on a sort of sleigh propelled by a little motor. The line ends at his bedroom. After the death of Prince Albert the queen went to the highlands, and one of her first visits was to a widowed peasant. minimum of our pr two decades. And | The two cried together, and when the old woman begged pardon for not controlling per feelings the queen said she was thankful to cry with somebody who knew exactly how she felt.

Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. A. L. Armstrong, an old druggist American, British or Chinese territory. Ballard's Horehound Syrup. All who Now, the first influence that the new use it say it is the most perfect remedy

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



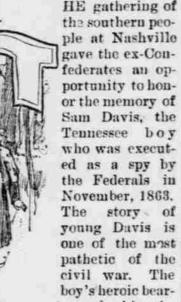
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

DAVIS, THE BOY SPY

A TENNESSEE HERO'S MEMORY HON-ORED AT THE NASHVILLE REUNION.

Daring Deed of a Young Confederate Scout. Entered the Federal Lines and Secured Valuable Documents-Captured While Making His Way to Chattanooga. [Copyright, 1897, by American Press Ass.

ciation. Book rights reserved.]



boy's heroic bearing at the last moment won for him the admiration of enemies.

A bust of Davis is among the notable pieces of sculpture in the Nashville parthe plans, and the contracts are ready to thenon. For some time back contribube let. The financial part of the busi- tions have been pouring in to swell a ness, which means the forming of a fund for a monument upon the scene of company with a capital of millions of | his execution at Pulaski. The interest of the affair. An attempt is made in some quarters to make a martyr of Davis as well as a hero. To this end it is asserted that when taken he was in the full uniform of a Confederate soldier and therefore not a spy.

During the war and long afterward the memory of Davis was honored on both sides of the lines, partly because of the firm bearing of the heroic youth, but chiefly because he refused to save his life by betraving those who gave affairs in the Federal camps, the possession of which constituted the essence of his crime. He was urged by his executioners to save his own life at the expense of another or others. This temptation he put aside in manly fashion and with words fitting the sublime and aw-

Recent contributions to the Davis literature have cleared up what remains to many a mystery, the facts of his life preceding the dangerous trip into the enemy's lines, which was his undoing Sam Davis was a Tennessee boy, him as a handsome, manly youth. He

reared upon a farm which constituted part of the battlefield of Stone river. He is described by those who remember enlisted at the age of 14 as a private in the First Tennessee infantry. After serving with the regiment for some time and displaying dauntless courage under the most desperate circumstances there will be actually all the power for one so young he was placed in a company of scouts organized by one Captain Coleman.

The life of a scout in Tennessee at the time when Davis entered upon that career was one filled with stirring episodes. The current story is that General Bregg, while his army was lying at Chattanooga, sent Davis into middle Tennessee to get information regarding the position and strength of the Federal forces. One story is to the effect that Bragg saggested that he go in disguise, but that the boy rejected it and started dressed and armed as a Confederate seldier. An ex-Confederate veteran, who claims to have been in middle Tennessee . t the same time upon a similar errand, with others of Coleman's scoats, and to have met Davis before and after the capture of the latter, states positively that Davis, while a prisoner in the Fed eral camp, was crested in a Federal overcoat which had once been blue, but had been dyed brown. He thinks that he also had on a gray jacket underneath the coat, but is not certain as to that. The author of the story that Davis refased to go in disguise says that he dared his captors to execute him, because he was taken in the full uniform of a Confederate soldier and therefore not a spy.

The current stories of young Davis adventures up to the time when he was captured are plausible and may be accepted as correct. He made his way to Nashville, and by some means secured a drawing and data relating to the troops, which would have been very valuable if placed in the hands of the Confederate leader at Chattanooga.

It is asserted on the one hand that he obtained the information from a Federal officer whose confidence he gained. This tradition runs that the Federal exacted a solemn promise from the boy that he would never divulge the name of his informer. This last leads one to think that the whole story is pure guesswork. Federal officers having such information at command were not making confidants of vagrant boys like Pavis, no matter what the color of their garb, and it goes without saying that a most solemn promise of secrecy would have been exacted - not only that, but some guarantee. This account also said that General Bragg had inthat Bragg sent the boy to some person. perhaps in the Federal military service, who it was known was ready to betray

session of Davis when he was captured | mation, call on would have prepared them and retained

them in the shape in which they were found upon Davis' person. He would have used a cipher, and would not have allowed the messenger intrusted with them to dispose of them in a loose manner. Some of the documents were in his coat, others in one of his boots, and the most important of all in his saddle

The most reasonable explanation is that the papers were bastily caught up and disposed of while he was making an effort to get away without discovery. While on his way south from Nashville with the documents in his possession Davis passed through the region occupied by troops under command of General G. M. Dodge. He made himself known to Tennesseeans who were zealous Confederates. The last night of his freedom was passed at the house of a man who had two sons in the Confederate army. It is said that a negro belonging to the household carried to General Dodge's headquarters word that there was a suspicious character secreted on the place by his master. The house was surrounded by Federal troops. Davis attempted to escape, but ran right into the arms of his enemies.

When taken to Federal headquarters. the hidden documents were discovered, and the general tried to persuade the boy to tell how he obtained them and to enlighten him as to his position. He told him that he was charged with being a spy, and that it would help his cause if he would reveal the source of his information.

The scene between the general and the spy captive was characteristic for such an occasion.

"I took him to my private office," said General Dodge, "and I told him it was a very serious charge brought against him; that he was a spy, and from what I found upon his person he had accurate information in regard to my army, and I must know where he obtained it. I told him he was a young man and did not seem to realize the danger he was in. Up to that time he had said nothing, but then he replied in a most respectful and dignified man-

"General Dodge, I know the danger of my situation, and I am willing to take the consequences.

"I asked him then to give the name of the person from whom he got the information. I said I knew it must be some one near headquarters who had given him the plans of the Federal army. He replied:

"'I know that I will have to die, but tion, and there is no power on earth that can make me tell. You are doing your duty as a soldier, and I am doing mine. If I have to die, I do so feeling that I am doing my duty to God and my country.

"I pleaded with and urged him with all the power I possessed to give me some chance to save his life, for I discovered that he was a most admirable young fellow, with the highest character and strictest integrity. He then said: 'It is useless to talk to me. I do not intend to do it. You can court martial me, but I will not betray the trust

"He thanked me for the interest I had taken in him, and I sent him back to prison. I immediately called a court martial to try him."

Various accounts of Davis' last moments are given. All of them agree that he was several times offered a chauce to save his life by betraying his con-



CLAD AS A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER. ederate. The day before his death he wrote a letter to his mother, simply stating that he was to be executed by the Federals and that he did not fear to die. There was not a word of his martyrdom, and the mass of the evidence relating to this period shows that he was one who had accepted the fate accorded him by the laws of war and that he had determined to face it in a worthy manner. While he stood upon the scaffold a last message arrived from General Dodge, promising him that the sentence of the court martial, that he be hanged, should be revoked providing he would reveal the name of the one who had furnished the documents found upon his person. His answer was in keeping with his bearing all through the ordeal. Said he: "If I had a thousand lives, I would

lose them all here before I would betray my friends or the confidence of my informer." He then said, "I am ready." The most remarkable of the stories recently brought to light, yet one which seems the most reasonable of all, is to the effect that Davis' confederate was a negro boy attached to General Dodge's headquarters. This view of it lifts his deed into the very heights of sublimity. It is hardly credible that General Bragg | Then before you know it, your lungs are would have sent such a messenger as affected. Davis to treat with an emissary in the Federal camps. He would have been more likely to place the matter in the hands of a trained spy, preferably a woman, or else have had the telltale documents ferwarded by some of the civilians who enjoyed great privileges inside the Federal lines. The whole affair shows that while Davis was very brave, he lacked the cunning of age and experience. At any rate, his stoical silence was marvelous, and his name

NEW ROUTE.

Commencing Sunday, June 13th, the UNION PACIFIC will inaugurate structed Davis not to reveal the name through, tourist car service to Portland, of his informer, even to save his own Oregon and Washington points via same, whether the field be located in much of any one article as I have of life. If this last were true, it is evident Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Ry's, thereby giving pa sengers the benefit of two tourist routes via Ogden to Port-

officer with safficient intelligence to the Shasta Route, from Sacremento. N. B. OLDS. HIS SON SAM.

ddecashun Had Ruined Him and Caused

Wee to His Sire. There was a man about 40 years old scated on the fence in front of the house and swinging his legs as he smoked, and as I halted and saluted him and

inquired about the road ahead he asked: "Stranger, be you what is called an eddecated man?" "I have something of an education,"

I replied, as I noticed how grim he "Then I don't want nuthin to say to

you," he continued as he settled back. "Perhaps you are down on educa-"Perhaps I am, sah. Yes, sah, I don't

want nuthin to do with them kind o'

"Have you suffered any injury at

their hands?" "Hev I? Waal, now, you climb up ere and take a look over that field. It's bekase of eddecashun that I've broken my back and bain't got no mo' ambi-

I climbed up beside him and saw that the field had been dug up in a hundred different places, as if some one had been digging graves.

"That's what I've bin at fur the last y'ar," growled the man as he kicked the fence with his heels to prove his feelings. "Yes, sah, I've put in ten hours a day right yere with pick and shovel fur the last 12 months, and mebbe you don't wonder that I'm down on eddecashun."

"What have you been doing?"

"Diggin fur gold, sah." "And you haven't found any?"

"How could I when it wasn't thar to be found? I jest feel myself gettin dangerous when I think o' it. Better pass on, stranger, befo' I break loose." "But tell me why you dog all those holes in this field," I persisted. "Who

told you there was gold here?" "Waal, sah, it's all a-owin to my son Sam. He wanted eddecashun and could not be denied, and I finally sent him down to Rosedale to skule. Jest as soon as he could read he cum home and told me about Captain Kidd, the pirate, and we kinder figgered that the ole critter buried his treasure right yere. I went to diggin fur it and kept at it till last

week. "But Captain Kidd was an occan

"And he couldn't have buried any

treasure hundreds of miles inland?" told me as he cum along last week. He made it so mighty plain that I quit diggin and went to waitin.

"You-you are waiting for some one,

"I ar', sah-waitin fur my son Sam, who'll be home this day. He'll find me right yere as he cums along He'll ax how the diggin cums on and if I've found the gold yit, and then suuthin will utter a warwhoop and light down on him. That sunthin will be me, and befo' I am through with that varmint of an offspring the cause of eddecashun in this state will git so tangled up and pulverized and tied into knots that it will take 20 y'ars for it to go ahead again and deceive an honest man.

M QUAD.

A Tender Spot. They were spinning side by side down

the cycle path in The gloaming He seemed to be absentminded and dreaming. "How time flies!" he exclaimed at

last, with a deep sigh. "When is the next installment due?" she asked, with a significant glance. And the next night he was wheeling down the same einder road, but with a girl who didn't know so much. - New

York Truth.

Misunderstood. "Say," asked the porcupine, with irritation, "did you say nobody could place me, and that I was a sticker for

"Oh, my, no!" said the prairie dog bastily "I have always insisted that there were lots of fine points about

you!"-New York Press

An Enterprising Poet. A bailiff had just levied on the poet's first book. But did the poet weaken? No! He borrowed \$100, started the presses again and placarded the book stores: "Second edition! Marvelous success! First edition exhausted in one day!"-Pittsburg Dispatch

His Standing Army,

King of Timbuktu - Where's my standing army? Prime Minister-Lying on its arms, your majesty

King of Timbuktu-Tell it to stand

up. What do I pay it for?-Disease is like a quicasand; you sink into it a little at a time. It seems a small matter at first: you don't think there is

anything serious about it until it weakness and easional headaches or backaches, you don't feel quite

Don't wait for that, As soon as you feel that you are not quite up to the "correct pitch" put yourself into condition again with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There is nothing like it to build up the constitution and quickly restore energy and good, hard, healthy flesh. It makes new blood rapidly. It clears the unhealthy blood

out of the circulation. It makes fresh tissue. There's no blood disease it won't help. Taken in time it even cures consumption J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., will go down to posterity—not as a Confederate spy, but as an American boy hero.

George L. Kilmer.

Writes: "About two and a half years ago when I was at Flat Lick, Ky., I was taken with severe pains in chest, after which I began to spit up blood and was also troubled with night-sweats,

blood and was also troubled with night-sweats, I was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile at once, and if I got the least bit warried I would have an attack of phthisic (asthma) and almost die. I couchqued to try Dr. R. V. Pierce, and I related my case to him. He wrote me that I should take his 'tolkien Medical Discovery.' I did so and I have improved both in strength and in weight. I have not had the phthisic, nor spit any blood since last spring."

... FOR CONSTIPATION,

no remedy in the world is equal to Dr. This route will take them up through Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which act natthe beauuiful Sacremento Valley, dis- urally and mildly, but never fail to effect It is extremely improbable that any closing all the notable features along a complete and permanent cure. There is no substitute for these "Pellets," no prepare the documents found in the pos- For rates, time tables and full infor- matter what any druggist may say. They Agent Liver and Bowels.