SOME STATISTICS FROM THE LABOR BUREAU.

He .- A Comparison of Male and Female Employes for Ten Years-Wages Pa d to the Seres - A Good Word for Women Workers-Their Adaptation for Certain Callings.

Some Labor Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .-- The eleventh annual report of the bureau of labor, just transmitted to Congress by Commissioner Wright, was prepared, in obedience to a joint resolution of Congress directing an investigation relative to the employment of men, women and children, and is confined strictly to a comparison of the extent of em-ployment and wages of 1895-96, or "present period" with the conditions in what is termed "former period" ante-dating the present period by at least ten years.

The agents of the department secured information from 1,067 establishments of various kinds, located in thirty different states and employing 148,367 persons—a number large enough to insure that the data collected were thoroughly representative. The complete data sought for, how-ever, were obtained from 931 establishments employing 64,560 persons in the former and 108,648 in the present period. Of this number in the first period 26,749 were males of 18 years of age or over, as against 43,195 in the second, 4,175 males under 18 years of age, as against 7,540 in the second, 27,163 females, 18 years of age or over and 6,743 females under 18 years of age, as against 45,182 and 12,751, reage, as against 45,182 and 12,751, respectively, in the present period. The male employes 13 years of age or over increased in the present period over the former period 63.1 per cent, while femile employes of the same age period increased 66.3 per cent. Male employes under 18 years of age increased 80.6 per cent, while female employes under 18 years of age increased 80.1 per cent.

creased 89.1 per cont.

The proportion of females 10 years of age and over employed in all occupations in the United States rose in its pations in the United States rose in its relation to the whole number employed from 14.68 per cent in 1870 to 17.22 per cent in 1800, while males decreased in proportion from 85.32 per cent in 1870 to 82.78 per cent in 1890. For the present period, out of an aggregate of 79,987 women, 70,921, or 88.7 per cent were single, 6,755, or 8.5 per cent married, 2,411 or 2.5 per cent dispressed and were single, 0,755, or 8.5 per cent married, 2,411 or 2.5 per cent divorced and 244, or 3-10 of 1 per cent unknown. Of the 3,014,571 females 10 years of age or over engaged in gainful pursuits in the United States in 1890, 60.84 per cent were single or their conjugal condition unknown, 13.16 per cent married, 16.10 per cent widowed,4nd 90 per cant divorced. Of 782 instances in which men and women work at the same occupation and perform their work with the same degree of officiency, men receive greater pay of officiency, men receive greater pay in 595 or 76.1 per cent of the instances. in 595 or 76.1 per cent of the instances. and women receiving greater pay in 129 of 16.9 per cent while in 58 instances or 7.4 per cent the men receive 50.1 per cent greater pay than the women in the 595 instances in which they are given greater pay, while the women receive but 10.3 per cent greater pay in the 129 instances in which they are paid higher wages.

Out of the 228 instances in which men and children (persons under 18 years of age) work at the same occupation with a like degree of efficiency, men receive greater pay in 182, or 79.8 per cent of the instances, and children receive greater pay in 24 or 10.5 per cent while in 22 instances or 9.7 per cent they receive the same pay for the

cent analysis in 22 instances or 9.7 per cent they receive the same pay for the same work performed with the same degree of efficiency. The men receive 57.7 per cent greater pay than the children in the 182 instances in which they are paid more, while the children receive but 8.6 per cent greater pay in the 24 instances in which they are paid the higher wages.

The main reason for the employment of women and girls is that they are better adapted for the work at which they are employed. Other reasons given are that they are more reliable, more easily controlled, cheaper, more temperate, more easily procurable, noater, more rapid, more industrious less liable to strike and learn more rapidly.

State Sank Examination.

State Bank Examination

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—The House passed Mr. Avery's bill, repealing the act requiring the examination of banks and incorporated fund companies and substituting a new act, with an emergency clause. This new act makes it the duty of the secretary of state, either personally or by agent. act makes it the duty of the secretary of state, either personally or by agent, to visit and examine each year every bank and fund company doing busi-ness in the state.

Seven Months' Exports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. - According to tables of the bureau of statistics the total exports of domestic products during the seven months ending Janpary 31 last amounted to \$422,986,802, against \$334.849.611 for the correspondagainst \$334,849.611 for the correspond ing period in the preceeding year Breadatuffs amounted to \$121,938,245, cotton \$169,456,003, mineral oils \$37, 228,377 and provisions \$75,806,903.

le Warship to Carry Grain to India. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. - Secretary Herbert has refused a request of a number of Californians for a man-ofwar to carry grain to Indian famine sufferers. A similar request was denied during the recent Russian famine. Modern warships cannot carry cargoes, nor could they carry enough coal for a voyage from California to India.

Lexpox, Feb. 13.—One hundred and fifty persons assembled last evening at the dinner which the Royal Societies club gave the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, upon his retirement from the court of St.

se a Candidate for Mayor New York, Feb. 13. - John C. Shee han, the acting leader of Tammany Hall, admitted to-day that, if Richard Croker would accept, he would be named as the Tammany candidate for maybe of firester, Key York.

FINANCIAL DEBATE.

Gold Clause Knocked Out in the House

After a Hot Debate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-The House spent the major portion of the day in a political debate on the financial question, which was precipitated by an innocent provision in a bill providing for funding the territorial debt. The bill aroused the opposition of Mr. McMillan because it provided for gold bonds and the payment of interest in

gold or its equivalent. Mr. Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts, Mr. Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, declared it was as notorious as that the sun shines that there were certain states of the union whose monetary system was beyond the reach of congressional legislation. There were seven states where all transactions were in gold, and yet it was curious that the Representatives from those states on this floor sought to compel the rest of the union to take 50 cents on the dollar. He urged the House to vote down an amendment that had been submitted by Mr. McMillan, hich was as follows: "Provided, that the principal and interest of the bonds whose monetary system was beyond

was as follows: "Provided, that the principal and interest of the bonds funded under this act shall be payable in any lawful money of the United States, except the Arizona bonns above described, heretofore issued."

Mr. Bartlett (Dem.) of New York warned the House that the adoption of this amendment was equivalent to a declaration in favor of soft money.

Mr. Lacy, Republican, of Iowa deplored the fact that a financial debate had been precipitated by the bill, and expressed the hope that the bill would not be run ashore and wrecked on a silver coast. silver coast.
Mr. McMillin's amendment was

agreed to-194 to 7-after which the bill was passed. The House then went into commit-

tee of the whole and took up the postoffice appropriation bill.

ARBITRATION DEBATE.

Senator Turple Argues for Ratification -An Early Vote Improbable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The Senate spent the greater part of the day in executive session debating the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The en-tire time was consumed by Senators Turpie and Morgan, the former in advocacy of and the latter in opposition to ratification. No action was taken on any amendment or on any part of the treaty, and but little appreciable

the treaty, and but little appreciable progress was made.

Senator Sherman took no part in the discussion, but he told several Senators that he was exceedingly anxious to have the question disposed of as speedily as possible. He said that he was contemplating asking the Senate soon to fix a day, by unanimous consent, for a vote. It is the general opinion that the request will not now be acceded to.

NO EARLY ACTION.

The Arbitration Agreement Not Likely to Be Ratified This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. -The refusal of the Senate to fix a date upon which vote shall be taken upon the arbitraion treaty makes it apparent that there is little chance for ratification during the present session of Congress. It is not at all certain that the treaty will be defeated, but it is reasonably sure that a final vote cannot be had before March 4

The executive session of the Senate The executive session of the Senate to-day opened with a notice by Mr. Blackburn that he probably would soon move the postponement of further consideration of the treaty until the next session of Congress. He said that he thought there should be an early understanding on this point of view of the fact that the present of view of the fact that the present session was rapidly drawing to a sleep to the fact that the present of the fact that the fact that the present of the fact that the fact that the fact that the present of the fact that the fac sion was rapidly drawing to a close, but he did not wish to take the respon-sibility for such a motion until there could be a somewhat general expres-sion of opinion as to its advisability.

SHERMAN TALKS CABINET.

The Senator Says the Report That He May Back Out Is Ridiculous.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.-The Commercial-Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs the following inerview with Senator Sherman:

"Senator. the report has again been published that, owing to certain complications, you would not enter the cabinet. Will you authorize the Commercial-Tribune to authoritatively deny these reports?"

"They are not true; I do not consider them worth denying.

"You may say for me, however, that I have never cansidered such a thing as not accepting the state portfolio aince my accepting the state portfolio aince my acceptance of it. That would not be in accordance with my way of doing, and all reports to the contrary are so ridiculous that they are not worth denying."

New Five Tribes Behe WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-The Senate committee on appropriations practically decided to amend the Indian appropriation bill by adding a provision prepared by Senator Pettigrew, in lieu prepared by Senator Pettigrew, in lieu of the action of the committee on Indian affairs some days ago, providing for reforms in the Indian Territory. The amendment authorizes the Dawes commission to segregate the lands occu-pied by existing towns and by church and school buildings, and which are operated for minerals, and to allot the remaining territory equally among the members of each of the five civilized members of each of the five civilized tribes, taking into consideration area and value. They are also to put the allottees in possession of the land allotted to them. The amendment also provides for two additional federal judges and gives the United States jurisdiction over all persons and all things in the territory.

Kerens to Move to Washington.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Colonel R. C.
Kerens of Missouri has rented a big house near Dupont circle. It is said that his family will be socially conspicuous during the new administration, and it is certain that Republican patronage for Missouri will be dispensed from this city the next four years.

Tripoli's Synagogue Despoiled. TRIPOLI, Feb. 13.—The Turkish offi-

ON IOWA RAIL RATES.

PASSENGER SERVICE AND RATES COMPARED.

Steply of the State Railroad Commission to Inquiries by Agriculturists Regard- part of the people. ing Average Receipts and Expenses.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Correspondence Chicago Times-Herald.—W. W. Field of Odebolt, president of the State Agricultural society, anxious to enlighten its members on the merits of the railroad question, sought for information from the state board of railroad commissioners on the following points: What is the average rate of fare in lowa? What does it cost the railroads to carry a parsenger a mile? How are we (the agriculturists) to ascertain what rate would be fair on both sides? What is the opinion of the commissioners on the question? In reply an open letter has been written by W. W. Ainsworth, secretary of the commission, saying in part: "The questions suggested by you have recently been considered by the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners of Illinois in response to an inquiry made by the state grange of that state. Its conclusion was that it 'would be unwise, unwarranted and unjust to the railroad interests of the state to comply with this request. The regular report says: Some of the great trunk lines in Illinois might be able to stand such a reduction, yet the smaller roads and those which do almost wholly a local business, and which are now and have been for the last two years struggling for existence, would be most seriously affected by it. Such action on our part would simply increase the heavy burdens under which they are struggling now.

Decrease in Passenger Business

Decrease in Passenger Business.

"It is a well-known fact to those who have taken the trouble to investigate the amount of passenger business done by the railroads in Illinois during the last two years that there has been a large decrease in the number of passengers carried. This is due, in our judgment, not to the amount charged for such service, but to the general depression in all lines of business, the low prices of farm products and the unsettled financial conditions which have had their effect on the passenger as well as the freight business. This question was before us when we revised the freight schedule in 1895 and the whole question was thoroughly considered. We did not think then, and neither do we feel now that in justice to both the public and the railroads this reduction should be made at this time. If the country was prosperous our conclusions might be different. The statistics in our office show that for the last three years, 1894, 1895 and 1894, the average amount charged by the railroads per passenger per mile is a fraction above 2 cents, although the maximum allowed them was 3 cents. For the reasons above stated we do not feel that this reduction should be made by us at this time. We are also asked to recommend this reduction to the legislature. In view of our conclusion we do not feel that it would be consistent for us to do so.

Receipts and Cost Per Mile.

Receipts and Cost Per Mile.

Receipts and Cost Per Mile.

"From the statistics given in the report of this commission for 1895 it appears the average amount received by the railroads doing business in Iowa for carrying one passenger one mile during the year was 2.27 cents. The returns from which these results are obtained de not include any passengers carried free. The large number of passengers who have traveled upon reductions of rates as permitted by our statutes—ministers of the gospel, organizations of our military, excursions on holidays, special rates to meetings of many organizations, state and county fairs—are factors that reduce the average fare to the amount above stated. It is obvious, therefore, that the average must always be lower than the rate fixed by law. The character of the business renders it impossible to make any rate that will be absolutely uniform. The lowa report for 1895 shows only ten roads which returned the average cost of carrying one passenger one mile. The average cost of these companies was 2.14 cents. This result is less reliable than if it were founded upon returns made by all the roads, which would probably increase it. In arriving at the cost of carrying one passenger one mile, as above given, nothing is charged on account of the expenses of the railroads for interest, rents, taxes and miscellaneous fixed charges, and, of course, nothing for dividends on stock. The passenger traffic should, of course, bear its proportion of these expenses, which constitute part of the cost of doing the business. From statistics compiled by the interstate commerce commission it appears that to charge the passenger business of the railroads with its proportion in tappears that to charge the passenger business of the railroads with its proportion in the passenger on the actual cost 2.57 cents.

Figures on Reduced Traffic.

Figures on Reduced Traffic. Figures on Reduced Trame.

"The statement of the Illinois commission that there has been a general reduction of passenger business is undoubtedly confirme by the statistics. For the whole United State the number of passengers carried one mil for each mile of railroad in 1896 was 75,751 in 1895 it was 68,722. Though the number of passengers carried was less, the passenge car mileage was greater in 1895 than in 1896 which, of course, increased the cost per passenger. In 1890 the total number of mile run by passenger trains in the United State which, of course, increased the cost per passenger. In 1890 the total number of miles run by passenger trains in the United States was 285,575,804; in 1895 it was 317,565,615. In 1895 the revenues from passenger service in the United States decreased \$33,103,378 as compared with 1894, though the figures for 1895 include 2,055.29 miles of road more than in 1894. The foregoing statements, which are based upon the most accurate statistics obtainable, at this time indicate: 1. That at the present time the average fare charged in lowa is less than the actual cost of trainporting the passenger. 2. That within the last three or four years passenger earnings have decreased without a corresponding decrease in the cost of doing the business. Unless changes have been recently made that have not come to the notice of the commission the following are the rates prevailing in the countries named: England—First class, 4.2 cents; second, 3.2 cents; third, 2 cents. Hard—First class, 3.6 cents; second, 2.6 cents; third, 1.6 cents. Helgium—First class, 2.4 cents; second, 1.8 cents; third, 1.2 cents. Except in England no baggage is carried free.

Density of Population & Factor.

Density of Population a Factor.

Density of Population also affects the volume of passenger traffic. Where the population is dense there will be more travel than in sparsely settled districts. In lowe the population per aquare mile is about 38; in England, 541; Belgium, 514; Holland, 350; Italy, 268; France, 187; New York, 138; Ohlo 39; New England, 83; Illinois, 75; Missouri, 43; Wisconsin, 34; Nebraska, 15; Kansas, 19; South Dakota, 5. The population per mile of railroad in Iowa is about 297, in Illinois it is about 385; New York, 813; New England, 719; Missouri, 447; Wisconsin, 306; Nebraska, 208; Kansas, 108; South Dakota, 129. The average passenger earnings per mile, as shown by the last reports to this commission, of the roadsoperating in Iowa are 8996. The Kansas report for 1895 shows 1844, the Illinois report 31,582, and, as shown by the report of the interstate commerce commission, they are 34,422 in New England, 34,513 in New York and in Ohio \$1,951."

Quicker in the Old Days. The Chicago Shade was in a confidential mood and put his feet over the arms of his throne.

"I am a man with a history. When I was on earth I spent my life and my fortune fighting four divorce cases," he said tentatively to the bulky shade on his right.

"And yet they say the world progresses," mused the shade of Henry VIII., as he took a retrospective glance at the pages devoted to his term in the history books.-Pittsburg News.

Hermit of Hemlock Beach Dead. Ebenezer Chichester, better known as the "Hermit of Hemlock Beach." died last week at Amityville, L. I. He had previously lived for forty years in a cave dug in a sand dune on Hemlock Beach. He was 85 years of age.

Valuable Paint Fields.

The largest mineral paint fields in the country have been discovered in cials having withdrawn the guard from the Jewish quarter here, a mob of Mussulmans invaded it, pillaged the synagogue and destroyed the serolls of the law.

LOOKS WARLIKE.

Greece Sends War Ships to Crete In Con mand of Prince George.

ATHENS, Feb. 12.-The torpedo flotilla, commanded by Prince George of Greece, has started for Crete. Great enthusiasm is being manifested on the

Prince George admitted that his orders were to prevent by every means possible the landing of any Turkish troops on the island of Crete. Prince George , had a very affecting interview with his family before leaving for Canea. The queen spent a consider-

Canea. The queen spent a considerable portion of, the day distributing relief to the Cretan refugees.

Just previous to his departure Prince George visited the king for the purpose of receiving the royal commands. He then proceeded to the departments of marine and foreign affairs. An immense crowd repeatedly cheered the incident, the news of the departing of the prince with the torpedo flotilla spreading like wildfire throughout the city and creating a profound impression.

HISTORIC LETTERS STOLEN

Two Employes of the Congressional Library Charged With Robberies.

WASHIGGTON, Feb. 12 -Philip McElnone, son of the late J. J. McElhone, for years official reporter of the house of representatives, and Lewis W. Turner, both employes of the congressional library, have been arrested by secret service officers, charged with the larceny of autograph letters from the library. Both men asserted their innocence and were held by the United States commissioner under \$3,000 bonds for examination.

The arrests were the result of a letter of inquiry from a New York auto-graph dealer, who stated that he had bought certain historical autograph letters and was offered more, but had become suspicious lest they might become suspicious lest they might have been abstracted from government files. An investigation by Librarian Spofford disclosed that many letters were missing from the diary of George Washington for 1787, the year of the constitutional convention, and letters of John Hancock and Benjamin Arnold.

SLOWLY PASSING AWAY.

General Shelby Showing Less Vitality-

Complications Puzzle Physicians. MERWIN, Mo., Feb. 12.-General Shelby shows less vitality each day, and, while the tenacity of his constitution enables him to make a remarkable fight against what seems to be the inevitable, his physicians do not believe that he can survive much longer. He is still unconscious, and little nourishment can be administered while his fever hovers near the criti-cal point all the time. He lies scarce-ly breathing, murmuring incoherently. His ailment presents increasing com-plications, and his doctors admit that they do not know exactly what his

More Fights in Prospect.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.-"Parson" Davies arrived here last evening to consult with John Quinn, Peter Maher's manager, in relation to a match between Maher and Sharkey, to be pulled off during the carnival which Mr. Davies has just about completed arrangements for, to be held at Reno, Nev., on March 15 and 16, two days prior to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Carson

Odd Fellows' Insurance Company Fails. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12. — The Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance company, which was organized in 1869, made an assignment today for the benefit of its creditors, and John L. Fulton of Whitewater, in bonds of \$55,000, is the assignee, and is now in charge of the company. is now in charge of the company's affairs. During the past year over 5,000 had dropped off.

Another Minneapells Bank Involved. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—On a mystery. Marriage is only average the petition of A. M. Hovey, Otto, Yortunate for you, however you will Rood has been appointed receiver of the Bankers' Exchange bank. The petitions stated that Hovey had drawn his check on the bank for \$100, and that payment had been refused, although there was plenty of money on deposit in his name to cover the check.

Divorce Leads to Tragedy. GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 12.-Meager particulars of a domestic tragedy at London Mills, eighteen miles south of here, are that Leroy Thurman, in a moment of anger over his wife applying for a divorce, shot her and then himself. Mrs. Thurman may recover, but Thurman will die

Omaha's Exposition Site Choses.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.-By a vote of 28 to 23 the directors of the Transmississippi and International exposition have chosen Miller park as the site for the exposition. This is a beautiful expanse of rolling upland four miles north of the center of the

Tramp Commits a Brutal Murder. FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 12 .- A brutal murder was committed seven miles below Mansfield, in Scott county. The victim was a 10-year-old daughter of a farmer named Phillips. A tramp assaulted and afterward shot her to death and fled. If captured, he will be lynched.

Sentenced to Death.

CLINTON, Iowa, Feb. 12.—After ten days the trial of Chris Eckerlebe for the murder of Miss Kiel reached its close yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty at death. The accused heard the verdict stolidly, showing no emotion.

wrong the the brothers of Joseph committee and t

A Venezuelan Scandal.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 12.—Car-los F. Palacio, head of the delegation to the house of deputies from the state of Los Andes, has promulgated an of Los Andes, has promulgated an open letter to the government in which he demands that Senor Perez, formerly minister of finance, be restrained from sailing for Europe. He declares that before Perez should be permitted to leave the country the frauds alleged to have been committed in the national finance department during his administration should be thoroughly investigated and brought to the attention of Congress at the coming session.

True delicacy, that most beautiful heart-leaf of humanity, exhibits itself most significantly in little things.—

Mary Howitt.

Who can define the bounds of future limprovement? Who will venture to allege that men have not yet as much to learn as they have already learned?

—Noah Webster.

PLANETARY GOSSIP.

WHAT THE STARS SAY OF THE EARTH'S INHABITANTS.

It Is a Good Idea to Consult the As trologer When About to Enter Into Matrimony-Answers to Requests-Instructions for Applicants to Go By.



F PEOPLE should consult an expert astrologer before falling in love, marriages would be

more harmonious. The astrologer is often requested to compare the horoscopes of man and wife to find out the cause of the existing inharmony and assist in patching

Venus of the other, denoting: that love affairs do not invariably thrive well; yet improvement can be made from a better understanding of each, which can only be determined by the careful comparison of both horoscopes. It would be well to do this previous to marriage. Those wishing free character delineations from their zodiacal sign and ruling planet published under their initials, should send: Sex, date, month, year and place of birth, also the time a. m. or p. m. If you do not know the time of birth send two twocent stamps for further instructions. If you prefer the delineation sent by mail send twelve two-cent stamps to cover expenses. Address Prof. G. W. Cunningham, Dept. 4, 194 S. Clinton

up their differences, etc. He often sees

that Saturn in one is afflicting the

St., Chicago.

According to data furnished the zodical sign Virgo, which Mercury rules was rising at your birth, therefore Mercury is your ruling planet or significator. You are medium height or above; with slender figure: dark complexion, hair and eyes; the eyes have a peculiar brightness and quick restless movement. You are endowed by nature with a kind and obliging disposition; you are kind to animals and humane in all things. You are very industrious and energetic; you make up your mind quick and every move you make is quick. You are too impulsive and if you will be a little more conservative you will find it to your advantage You are rather too modest and do not push yourself forward as you should consequently you are not appreciated to the extent your ability should command. If you had been born twelve minutes earlier it would have changed these indications very materially, for the sign Leo would have been more or less considered.

Miss Mae, Glenville, Iowa. According to data furnished the

zodiacal sign Aquarius, which Uranus rules, was rising at your birth; therefore Uranus is your ruling planet or significator. The sign Pisces, which Jupiter rules, was intercepted on the ascendant. You are naturally the possessor of two kinds of temperaments At times you are very cheerful, happy, joily and jovial; then again you will be subject to spells of the blues and will brood over an injury that is either real or imaginary. You are kind to aniof water and enjoy a good glass of it at any time in preference to almost any other drink. You are very fond of the mystical and take delight in unraveling a mystery. Marriage is only average have more than average wealth and will always be provided for.

Mrs. H. B., Helton, Kan.

According to data furnished, the zodiacal sign Gemini, which Mercury rules, was rising at your birth, therefore Mercury is your ruling planet or significator. You are medium height or above; medium to dark complexion, hair and eyes; the eyes have a peculiar sparkle and sharp sight. You are quick in all your actions and oftentimes change your mind too quick for your own best interests, and it would be better for you to deliberate more on important business matters. You are very fond of books and everything relating to literary attainments, and will always admire a person that has a fine mind. You do not think that wealth is the only thing to live for and will spend a fair portion of your money for books and papers. You will make more money through a salaried position than in any other way. You are somewhat lacking in confidence in your ability and should cultivate self-esteem.

Note.-These who have sent in their stamps (26 cents) for readings by mail, will usually be promptly answered. In cases where there is an apparent delay the astrologer should be notified at once and the mistake will be rectified.

Schoolmaster—Master Isaac, what wrong did the brothers of Joseph com-

WORDS OF GREAT MEN.

To choose time is to save time; and an unseasonable motion is but beating the air.-Bacon.

GOLD WITHIN REACH.

The Black Hills Surprise Old-Time Prospectors by Yielding Gold in Limestone Formation Heretofore Considered Worthless.

The Ragged Top District is located

about ten miles southwesterly from Deadwood. Fair sized bodies of gold bearing rock running in value from \$35 to \$75 per ton are being worked in that section now, in an area of two and one-half to three miles square. In the Ragged Top district good float has been found in a great many places. The discovery of mineral bearing rock in the Ragged Top district occurred so late in the year that prospecting has not been pursued up to the present time as vigorously as it will be when the weather moderates and the snow goes off. The text that good one is goes off. The fact that good ore is found right at the grass roots in that lection, makes the district especially advantageous for prospectors and others of limited means. Money with which to continue development of their ground being obtainable from the sale of their ore almost as soon as they be-gin work. This has been the experience of the men who made the discoveries in that section. Beyond Ragged Top, in the Spearfish and Iron Creek districts, for a distance of five or six miles, the same kind of float rock is being found. and if present indications amount to anything, the districts bid fair to add greatly to the gold producing era of the Black Hills.

Three towns have been established

in the Ragged Top district, namely, Ragged Top, Preston and Balmoral. To reach this district prospectors go Deadwood and take hacks, several en terprising liverymen having arrange for regular service between Deadwood and Ragged Top. Take the North-Western Line to Deadwood.

Utilization of Salt Water. The cable power plant of the Sutter

Street railway, in San Francisco, probably gets its condensing water from a greater distance than any other street railway plant in the world. The water is piped five miles from the ocean to the power plant. After use in the condenser, it is piped to the Lurline baths near by, at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The piping of the water is done by the Olympic Salt Water company, and the Sutter Street railway pays for its use in tho condensers. The daily output is 300,-000 gallons. The arrangement is one mutually agreeable to the street rail-. way and salt water company, and may be a suggestion of what can be done elsewhere.

Diplomacy.

"Who made your bicycle suit?"
"I made it myself."

Yes, I thought so, but I wanted to be sure. How nice it is!"-Cleveland Plain Dealer

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflam-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle. The truly great are those who can conquer

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilbiains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

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