

GIRAFFES BECOMING EXTINCT.

Nearly All the South African Antelopes Also Becoming Rare.

An article by Mr. Bryden says that the days of the giraffe are numbered. A few years ago a herd of seventy or eighty of them was often met in various parts of Africa.

The intelligent African King Khama has, however, taken the giraffe under his protection and hopes to save it from extermination. He has forbidden the hunting of the giraffe in his large domain.

Recent explorers in southwest Africa say that the fauna has changed greatly during the last forty years. Dr. Henry Slichter, in a paper he read before the British association a few weeks ago, says that antelopes, lions, buffalo, rhinoceri, giraffes and other large animals were met with in abundance when the country was first explored.

LABOR NOTES.

The anticipated strike of the bricklayers and hodcarriers of Cincinnati has been averted.

The National Tin Plate company, Anderson, Ind., attempted to substitute piece work for day wages, and thirty-five tinnermen walked out.

Two years ago the Wabash railway made a sweeping ten per cent reduction in the wages of all its employees.

Cincinnati cigarmakers are gleeful over the outlook for a busy season in their trade. The indications are that the factories will be running full force.

The Great Western Pottery works at Kokomo, Ind., are again in operation, after a long idle period during the strike in the East.

A dispatch from Lorain, O., says: An effort is being made to secure the location of a big electric motor works in this city, which will employ 225 men.

There are rumblings of a coming strike on the Metropolitan elevated railway, Chicago. Although the road, it is said, paid 34 per cent during 1895 on the investment of the motormen and conductors are paid only \$39 and \$40 a month.

The Populist Platform.

The people's party in convention assembled declare:

1. That in as much as the respective executive committees of the national democratic and people's parties have not adjusted the matter of electors in the several states of the United States, we refer the selection and nomination of electors to be voted for in the state of Nebraska at the general election to be held therein in November, 1896.

2. We most heartily endorse the platform and action of the people's party national convention recently held at St. Louis, and congratulate the country upon the bright prospect of an effectual union of all the reform forces in the nation.

3. We favor national aid for an effective system of irrigation of all arid and semi-arid lands.

4. We denounce the republican state officers for their persistent and unlawful refusal to invest the permanent state trust funds amounting to about five hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and we unhesitatingly approve the posi-

tion taken by Governor Holcomb in his efforts to invest said funds in state and county bonds and registered state warrants as directed by the constitution.

5. We hold that the formation of mutual and fraternal associations for the protection of their members against loss by fire, death and accident is a right of American citizens that should be fostered and protected by law.

6. We approve the present valued policy law and demand its rigid and honest enforcement.

7. We cordially endorse the trans-Mississippi and international exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898, and we urge upon the people of the state the encouragement and support thereof; we recognize in the enactment of the law the maturing efforts of Nebraska's senior senator for the upbuilding and prosperity of our state and of the great west.

8. We endorse the course of Senator Allen in the United States senate during the past three years, where he has so ably stood for the rights of the people and against the insolence of organized wealth.

9. We recognize in the administration of Governor Holcomb an able and economical management of the executive department of our state, and a complete and perfect refutation of the charge of incompetency often made by the enemies of our representatives.

10. We recognize and endorse and fully approve of the valuable services of Hon. O. M. Kern of the Sixth congressional district.

Reno County Rheumatism.

NERVOUS DISORDERS IN CASTLETON, KANSAS.

SEVEN YEARS A SUFFERER—NO RELIEF FROM PHYSICIANS—PINK PILLS WORK A CURE ON MRS. ANN T. DEVENISH IN SIX WEEKS.

From the Gazette, Hutchinson, Kans.

"If there is anything I have entire faith in, in the way of patent medicine," said Mrs. Ann T. Devenish, of Castleton, Reno county, Kansas, to a reporter, "it is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"Why? do you ask—well, for seven years I was a wretched sufferer from nervous debility and rheumatism. My wrists were so swollen and my fingers so stiff that I got no sleep at night. My hips, backbone and shoulder blades were so painful if I moved that I awoke screaming with agony, and a small lump of bone or callous grew on my spine, which was exquisitely painful. Of course, my heart was badly affected, and the numerous physicians with whom I consulted were all of one mind, and that was that my days were numbered and they could do me no good."

"I could not leave my bed without help, and once lay for three weeks in one position and would not have been sorry if death had ended my sufferings, when one day about three months ago some one read to me from the Hutchinson Gazette an account of a wonderful cure of a patient whose illness was somewhat similar to mine, by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I was struck by what I heard and procured a supply of Pink Pills about six weeks ago, and had not got through the first box when I received extraordinary relief. Hope returned and I continued with the pills, every day adding to my store of health. My nerves became tranquil, the rheumatic pains began to leave me, palpitation of the heart ceased, my kidneys and liver grew normal, and though I am still taking Pink Pills, I am almost well."

"I can tell you of three persons to whom I have recommended Pink Pills—all of Castleton, who were suffering with heart difficulty—Mrs. L. Smyth, Mrs. John Purcell and Mrs. Maher, and they will tell you what Pink Pills did for them and they also know what they did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Pocket Bicycle.

A Frenchman named Leguir, who is an enthusiastic bicyclist, and has had untold trouble with train guards and baggage men when transporting his wheel on the railroads, has invented for his own convenience a pocket bicycle. This name is not to be taken literally; the bicycle cannot be folded so closely as to go into a man's pocket. However, each wheel, after the rubber tiring has been removed, may be taken apart in four sections, and these sections clapped together, as a fan would be, so that the whole machine goes into a case of about the size required for five or six umbrellas. M. Leguir carries the package with a shawl strap. A Berlin editor who went to Paris to examine the machine, with the intention of having one made for his own use, remarked after his return: "All very fine, but we shall think a long time before trusting our own bones to this machine."

Senator Allen's Investigation.

In its dispatches of Saturday evening brief mention was made in THE POST of the fact that suit for foreclosure of the government lien upon the Union Pacific railroad was filed at noon of that day in Omaha, and also the fact that Judge Sanborn at St. Louis had the previous evening granted to General John C. Cowin, special counsel for the government, leave to file the proceedings. The papers presented by General Cowin at St. Louis were received by Clerk Hillis of the federal court in Omaha a little before noon on Saturday. They were brought from St. Louis by H. H. Hatteroth, private secretary to General Solicitor Kelly of the Union Pacific, acting for General Kelly, the special government counsel.

and the order of Judge Sanborn granting the petition.

The bill has reference to the Union Pacific road alone, the Central Pacific not being included. General Cowin remained at St. Louis to prepare like papers to be filed in the other jurisdictions of the court.

The interest of the government is alleged to be \$57,291,178.39. This includes the balance due to the government for interest paid on the subsidy bonds in the amount of \$29,454,666.38; matured bonds paid in February, 1895, in the amount of \$4,329,000; matured bonds paid in January, 1897, in the amount of \$3,840,000; bonds to come due in 1898, \$15,919,512.

The defendants are the Union Pacific railway and its receivers; also F. Gordon Dexter and Oliver Ames, as first mortgage trustees; also the Union Trust company of New York as trustee for bonds issued in 1873; also J. Pierpont Morgan, Edwin F. Atkinson and the Central Trust company as trustees for bridge bonds.

The bill describes the organization of the Union Pacific railroad and recites the various acts of congress in relation thereto with the issues of bonds. Exhibits are attached showing the statement of accounts between the road and the government.

It asks that judgment be had on the priority of all liens; that that of the United States be adjudged to be in its proper order of legal incumbrance on all the premises, property and franchises of the system; that through a master in chancery or otherwise a description of all the property of the road be made that is subject to the lien and liable to be sold; that the value of the sinking fund be determined and provision made for turning it into money, also its application as a credit on the debt to the government; that on payment in a reasonable time to be fixed by the court the mortgage be foreclosed and the proceeds turned into the treasury of the United States; that the present receivers be extended for this suit or others appointed for the preservation of the interests of all parties concerned.

The action is the direct result of the defeat of the funding bill in the house and the negotiations of the attorney general with the reorganization committee, the chief object of which was to guarantee that the government would not sacrifice its claim by a sale at a price that would leave nothing after the first liens had been satisfied.

The bill will also be filed in the districts of Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Bills for the foreclosure of the lien on the Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific will be filed in Missouri and Kansas.

"One fact should not be lost sight of, and that is that thousands upon thousands of our people have invested their savings in our junior securities of the system, in the \$60,000,000 of stock, because the government was interested with them and would protect the property. They will lose all they have had whatever they might pay in to save it, if the government is completely disinterested."

"Now this question is not settled and is going over to the next administration. We have the assurance from the highest officials that the government would continue its protection, and unless it does so the company may not be re-organized for years."

"With the government in it, an assessment of \$10 per share would be sufficient and the savings of tens of thousands of people would be protected."

While these proceedings were going on at this end of the line, Senator Allen was busy in Washington trying to see that no undue advantage was being taken of the government by this action, which seems to be entirely satisfactory to Union Pacific people. He introduced in the senate a resolution, which was agreed to without objection, calling on the attorney-general to inform the senate whether he had entered into an arrangement or stipulation with the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroad respecting the foreclosure of the government lien; also to send the senate the full text of the agreement or stipulation, together with the names of the parties thereto, and of the persons comprising the reorganization committee, as well as the written authority he may have for beginning such foreclosure proceeding or entering into such agreement or stipulation.

PECULIAR POISONS.

GENERATED IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The Result of Imperfect Digestion of Food.

Every living thing, plant or animal, contains within itself the germs of certain decay and death.

In the human body these germs of disease and death (called by scientists Ptomines), and usually the result of imperfect digestion of food; the result of indigestion or dyspepsia.

The stomach, from abuse, weakness, does not promptly and thoroughly digest the food. The result is a heavy, sodden mass, which ferments (the first process of decay) poisoning the blood, making it thin, weak and lacking in red corpuscles; poisoning the brain causing headaches and pain in the eyes.

Bad digestion irritates the heart, causing palpitation and finally bringing on disease of this very important organ.

Poor digestion poisons the kidneys, causing Bright's disease and diabetes. And this is so because every organ, every nerve depends upon the stomach alone for nourishment and renewal, and weak digestion shows itself not only in loss of appetite and flesh, but in weak nerves and muddy complexion.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is a sound stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids, (lactic and hydrochloric) and pepsin products; the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion, is to take after each meal, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply in a pleasant, harmless form all the elements that weak stomachs lack.

They increase flesh, insure pure blood, strong nerves, a bright eye and clear complexion, because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full sized package or by mail enclosing price to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., but ask your druggist first.

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THE FARM AND HOME.

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW WAY OF SETTING MILK.

A Successful Woman's Method of Ripening Cream—A Mistake About Gardens—Advantages of Geese and Ducks—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

A Woman's Way.

Mrs. E. M. Jones of Canada is still in love with the old way of setting milk—the long rows of shining pans in the cool, quiet dairy—and she declares that she has made just as good butter by shallow setting as by deep setting, when everything was all right. But the trouble is that everything is not always all right. She found, as everybody found, that she could not control the surroundings, and so she took to the creamery which bids defiance to surroundings. But when the cream is drawn off you are again at the mercy of the atmosphere, and now you must keep your wits about you, for here is where much trouble creeps in. Stir your can thoroughly down to the bottom, twice a day, or every time fresh cream is added, and keep it as cool as you possibly can (but on no account freeze it) till you have sufficient for churning. Now, you must raise it in summer to sixty degrees, in winter to sixty-two to sixty-five, according to the temperature of the room you churn in.

Some people do this by putting the can near the kitchen stove, and then the butter is ruined before it goes into the churn. The side next the stove will be ever so much too hot, oily and greasy, while the other side is too cool, and the cream will absorb every odor of cooking and kitchen, to re-appear in the butter and tell the tale of ignorance or carelessness. There is but one way to temper cream properly, and that is in a hot water bath. Have a larger can than the cream can, and have ready a long wooden paddle, a common thermometer and a clean towel. Fill the larger can about half full of hot water (but not boiling), then set in the cream can, and instantly begin stirring constantly with the paddle, so none of the cream next the tin will get over-heated. The water must raise as high as the cream does, so all will be equally heated. Have a light wire attached to your thermometer and lower it to the middle of your cream can occasionally. Hold it there a few moments, then take out and wipe quickly, so as to clear the glass. The moment the cream is of the right temperature, lift out the can, stir for a few moments longer, cover with a clean towel, and put where it will remain at exactly the same temperature till fit to churn.

Of this fitness much has been said or written, while the truth is only experience can decide. Twenty-four hours has been fixed as the right time, but it is often more and often less.

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When you are not accustomed to handling their gold coins are a nuisance. They are so apt to be mistaken for coins of baser metal and smaller denominations, to the impoverishment of the individual who makes the blunder.

I still retain vividly painful recollections of an occasion when in London I paid a cabman a sovereign under the impression that it was a shilling. The cabman had a contract to drive me a certain distance every night, but I never clapped my eyes on him again. He evidently wasn't a hog. He was satisfied with what he had made out of the contract and was willing to give some of the other cabmen a chance.

I have no doubt that during the brief period recently when so many houses paid off in specie because they couldn't get bills many careless persons let gold slip through their fingers under the impression that it was silver or nickel.

One instance came under my own observation. A friend had just received his week's pay in \$5 gold pieces, and I improved the opportunity to tell him my experience with the London cabman, at which he laughed heartily. Then, being something of a cigarette fiend, he sought the nearest cigar store for the means of indulgence in his favorite vice. He thrust a hand into one of his pockets, tossed what he thought was a nickel on the counter and strolled out of the shop. I shall always patronize that cigar dealer hereafter when I get a chance. It didn't take him five seconds to decide that he preferred a nickel with a clear conscience to \$5 without it. My London cabman had been trained in a different school.

Over the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative Broderick, from the committee of judiciary, yesterday submitted a report favoring the passing over the President's veto of the bill providing for a consolidation of a new division of Eastern Texas and for holding the terms of court at Beaumont.

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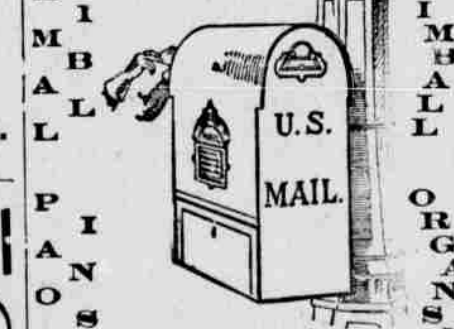
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