

You might almost as well shoot an Italian as to give him the name of a Philander.

A refrigerator trust has been organized in New York. To freeze out competition, of course.

There are a dollar apiece in the Klondike. Must be a paradise for third-rate theatrical companies.

Although the menu of the jubilee banquet at Chicago was printed in French all the eating was done in English.

They say the reconciliation in the Vanderbilt family is all due to the baby. "And a little child shall lead them."

While these labor-indisposed Cubans would like to see the country prosper they are not exactly willing to work for it.

The guns recovered from Cervera's ships are said to be worth \$300,000. That depends of course upon who is taking them.

It is said that the late war has cost Spain about \$600,000,000. But then, Spain never pays. Bankrupts can afford to be prodigal.

One of the Salvation Army bodies is going to drop the base drum. As an inducement to spiritual enthusiasm it's certainly not hard to beat.

Still, it is just barely possible that Howard Gould and Katherine may be able to squeeze along somehow on a paltry \$5,000,000 if necessary.

With the exception of Brazil, Spanish is the prevailing language in every country in South America. Does Bob Evans still think it prevails in Hades, too?

A valued contemporary says that "a Bermuda onion eaten raw will clear the head." That's nothing remarkable; it has even been known to clear the room.

The youth who has been trying to get into the navy and says he "weighs" 150 pounds and stands "511 inches in hite" has probably heard that there are some "tall" men in Uncle Sam's navy.

That Boston Journal man who objects to women taking off their hats in church because "a strong incentive to public worship would be taken away" is a mean, horrid old thing. So, there.

A French scientist declares that a man may live three hours after being decapitated. And he probably is right; it isn't anything new in this country for a public man to lose his head completely and still cheat the undertaker for years.

The full name of the remarkable Dewager Empress of China is said to be Tsu-Hai-Tuan-Yu-I-Chao-Yu-Chung-Ong-Shou-Ku-Chin-Hsien-Ching-Hsi—that is in the English equivalent of sixteen ideographs. With all that name securely on the throne nothing short of a revolution will be able to unseat her.

Chile and Argentina have agreed to a full arbitration of the matters in dispute between them. The next best thing to disarmament is arbitration. The date for mustering out the armies of the world is remote, and people who see universal peace at hand may be called dreamers; but the friends of arbitration are doers of a practical and noble sort.

Here is an instructive commentary upon the fondness of American heiresses for marrying titled paupers in the hope of winning a little reflected distinction in the story which comes from Paris in reference to the uses to which a portion of the Gould millions has been applied in that city. If the pauper Count de Castellane cannot even be allowed a commission on his wife's money that goes into the palace intended to cover his own head he may well ask, "What is the use in marrying an heiress, anyway, and what am I to receive in return for having elevated an untitled American woman to the rank of a Countess?"

The formation of the America-China Development Company, which has already made a contract with the Chinese Government for the construction of a line of railway, is the first practical step on the part of Americans to enter with Europeans upon the inviting field of Chinese enterprise. The men that of the American company—men like Calvin S. Bric, the Rockefellers, Levi F. Morton, George T. Bliss and others of the Carnegie Company—show that the new corporation has abundant means and energy at its command and give assurance of ultimate success. The road will extend from Hankow to Shanghai, a distance of 600 miles, at a cost of \$20,000,000 and a minimum of \$40,000,000. It will have stations in the numerous and populous cities in its neighborhood, and by connection with a road to be built by England and French capital will also have direct communication by rail with Peking.

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English officer was eliminated by the brilliancy of extraordinary military and civil achievement, and darkened by lack of appreciation and by inexcusable neglect. A royal engineer and major general of most distinguished service; a commander-in-chief of the Chinese army; the conqueror of the great Tai-Ping rebellion; the savior of China; the Governor of the tribes of Upper Egypt; the Governor General of the Soudan; an uncompromising and successful foe of human slavery; and the representative of the British Government at Khartoum, he was left almost entirely alone among the maddened tribesmen in Khartoum, and on Jan. 27, 1885, was brutally murdered by them on the steps of his dwelling-place. He had felt severely the neglect of his Government, but erroneously believed he had won the confidence of the people. "Chinese" Gordon was equally eminent as a soldier, diplomatist, Christian, and peace-maker. Had he received adequate support there would have been no necessity for the latest Anglo-Egyptian expedition.

The weather service of the Government costs little more than it cost fifteen years ago. But its scope has greatly increased. It displays storm signals for mariners at four times as many stations now as then. It sends its daily forecasts to six times as many places, and it has added entirely new lines of service, such as the collection of reports of crop conditions, and the regular reporting of river conditions and the forecasting of floods. By means of more numerous stations and better appliances, it is able to take a longer look into the future, and to add to its daily forecasts long-range predictions of weather for two or three days ahead. The latest extension of the work of the bureau is a special hurricane service. Stations have been established at various points in the West Indies to collect information by which to give warning of those destructive hurricanes which sweep up from the West Indies in September and October. The efficiency of this service was demonstrated in the case of the hurricane which did so much damage in Barbadoes, St. Vincent and St. Lucia early in September, 1898. The approach of that hurricane was detected twenty-four hours in advance, through observations at Martinique and Trinidad. Immediate warning was sent to all menaced points, and the course of the storm predicted. Vessels were thus restrained from putting to sea, and the loss of life and property was less than it otherwise would have been.

The uprising of the Pillager Indians in Minnesota recalls the coincidence that the red men of that region have on two previous occasions taken advantage of the Federal authority being at war to make trouble. The first time was before Minnesota was a State, in 1847, when the regular troops were taken to Mexico, when the uprising at St. Cloud took place. It was quickly repressed, but with some loss of life. In 1862, while the civil war was in progress, they broke out, and the massacre at the Yellow Medicine Agency, on Aug. 18 of that year, is one of the bloody memories of Indian warfare. A force of forty-five soldiers sent against the insurgents were ambushed and nearly all slain, and the Indians then began to murder the settlers in their farm houses, perpetrating many brutalities upon women and children, and reviving all the horrors of frontier war. Some 600 or 700 persons were slain, and as many as 25,000 white people fled for their lives at a loss of property estimated at several millions. The revolt was promptly subdued, and at Mankato a few months later some thirty or forty were brought to the scaffold—ringleaders and chiefs—and the spirit of war seemed to be extinguished. The late insurrection was provoked by the swindling transactions of Indian agents, harsh treatment of the Indians, delays in the payment of treaty annuities and ill-treatment on the same lines. Naturally the Indians took advantage of the belief that the Government was too much occupied in the civil war to use repressive measures. In the first effort to do so an inadequate force was sent, and its defeat gave courage to the Indians and led to the awful massacres which followed. This weakness of first intention and action in Indian repressive warfare is too familiar in the history of dealing with this dangerous people. There are doubtless many injustices done to the Indian, but none of them vie with the injustice done to those who may be left to their merciless fury by sending inadequate forces to check the first spirit of revolt.

Mustache in the British Army. The mustache first became common in the British army at the beginning of the present century. The Hussars adopted it, and not long afterward the Landers. It was not until the beginning of the Russian war that the infantry adopted the mustache. Whiskers disappeared after 1870, and at present the mustache has come under the Queen's regulations for all branches of the service. So much so, indeed, that only a year ago the authorities at the Horse Guards learned with indignation that young officers in certain regiments did not sufficiently cultivate the growth of mustaches by omitting to shave the upper lip, in consequence of which general officers commanding have now instructions to suppress such irregularities by any means that they "may think necessary."—Ex.

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SCENE IN THE KETTLE RIVER DISTRICT WHERE GOLD IS ABUNDANT.

MINING IN THE KETTLE RIVER REGION. MADE MILLIONS OUT OF \$100.

Four Men Who Secured Their Fortunes in the Colville Reservation, State of Washington.

"A paltry \$100 has made four men independently rich. A little over two years ago Tommy Ryan and Phil Creaser truggled around Rosland, B. C. begging \$100 to get to the Kettle River on the Colville Indian Reservation which had just thrown open to the white man.

Charles Robbins, an assayer, and a friend named Clarke loaned the \$100, and the two men departed for the Kettle River country with two ponies and a month's provisions. One morning Tommy Ryan climbed the crown of a shelving mountain and seeing an immense ledge of quartz staked it out and called it Republic. Each of these \$100 interests is worth to-day \$2,000,000 and the men are enriched beyond their wildest dreams. The district lies between the Columbia and the Kettle River."

A statement so startling as this necessarily called for a confirmation and accordingly a reporter interviewed Denlow, Ward & Co., Bankers, No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City. This firm was selected because of their well known reliability and high standing as well as from the fact that they were known to have large interests in that highly favored section.

When shown the above, Mr. Denlow quickly responded, saying, "Every word in regard to the richness of the Kettle River country is true. We are indeed quite familiar with the great opportunity for amassing fortunes in that field. The 'Victor' one of our properties there was located on the first day the reservation was thrown open by the proclamation of the President. Since then we secured 'The Old Hickory Company' embracing some of the best properties in that locality.

"We are pushing developments on this property by sinking shafts, running tunnels, etc., as rapidly as possible and our prospects to-day are brighter than the Republic's were at the same stage of development."

"Will the public be given an opportunity to share in this good fortune," asked the reporter.

"Yes," replied Mr. Denlow, "we are offering shares of the Treasury stock of the Old Hickory Company for sale to pay for the work as it goes on and any man investing even a little in this stock is bound to largely increase his investment if he does not in fact make a fortune. Any day a strike is liable to make the Stock worth many dollars a share.

"Not a single failure has been met in that country. Every mine that has gone down 100 feet has struck paying ore. It is certain to be the richest mining country in the world and now is the time to get in, for while the stock is selling low and the properties are in the early stage of development."

Mr. Denlow added that his firm would cheerfully furnish any information in regard to this new Eldorado to those making enquiries either in person or by letter.

He Fitted the Description. A Kentucky office-seeker in Washington who had an idea that he was a distinguished and prominent citizen, when he first came, had hung around and been disappointed until he was in the last stages. Then he thought of home and how to get there and away he went after Col. passenger agent of Railroad.

"I say, Colonel," he said persuasively, "I want to go home."

"Why don't you go?"

"Got no money. Can't you give me a pass?"

The Colonel stiffened his spine. "We give passes to nobody," he replied firmly.

The face of the despairing disappointed showed a faint smile of humanity.

"Well, Colonel," he pleaded, "give me one; I'm nobody," and the Colonel lent him a special for a week.

A Long Fast. David S. Parseley, a farmer living at Herndon, second district of Baltimore County, has a hog which had a long fast. On October 28 last when Mr. Parseley's boy came up to the pen at night, one weighing about 250 pounds was missed. Mr. Parseley supposed that it had been stolen. On December 12, forty-six days afterward, he was cutting some timber in his woods, when he found the missing hog lying under a tree which had fallen down and caught it under one of the limbs. Mr. Parseley carried it home in his arms, and it is now doing well. It is supposed the hog was caught under the tree October 28 and that it had nothing to eat from that time until December 12—fast more Sun.

That's Nothing. The Judge and the Colonel entered a hall of Bacchus and ranged up along the counter.

"What will you have, Colonel?" asked the Judge.

"Nothing, Judge, thanks," responded the Colonel.

The barkeeper set out a bottle and each gentleman filled his glass to the brim, bowed, poured it down and walked out.

"Great scot," gasped a stranger, "what do they mean by saying they'll have nothing and then take a bath like that?"

"Oh," replied the barkeeper, with a shrug of indifference, "they call a drink like that nothing."

Brown—Does your wife ever threaten to go home to her mother? Jones—No, that's the worst of it! Her mother beats with us.—Puck.

Last season in Detroit, Comedian Tim Murphy, who is successfully starring in "The Car-stagger," was stopped by a Michigan farmer in front of an electric plant and asked the following questions:

"What is this 'ere building—a factory?"

"No, a plant," was the answer.

"Who do they raise there?"

"Currants," replied the quick-witted actor.

"What are they worth a bushel?"

BLENDING OF STYLES.

RIGS TO EASE THE TRANSITION FROM FALL TO WINTER.

Street Gowns, the Accessories of Which Are Concessions to Spring Weather in Autumn—Beautiful Array of Wraps Now Offered the Ladies.

New York correspondence:

BLENDING early fall and winter styles together, so that they shall blend one into the other, rather than be separated by a distinct change, is now a matter that yearly has the attention of stylish dressmakers. Successive seasons have shown these designers that November and December are months in which to look for ugly tricks from the weather. The wisest women have accepted them as a feature of the season, and the result has been some special designs to overcome the difficulties thus presented.

Cloth gowns are made up with accessories of lawn or light silk about the collar, as a concession to the actual warmth and springy quality of the weather, while a judicious trimming of fur marks the gown as not a left-over from spring fashions, but as planned for a warm fall. A gown, for instance, of rifle green broadcloth is made with a dainty dicky and collar of folded lawn, and is trimmed with squares of seal applied on the cloth. In the same manner, which is shown in the in-

While dressmakers and their most valued patrons have been wrestling with the problems of gowns of this sort present, the finest array of wraps that have been offered to women for many seasons has been in waiting. It would take an oldest inhabitant to recall when so great a variety of tasteful outer garments was shown in the fashionable list. In the shops are both coats and capes, each in several sorts, each sort marked as this season's by unmistakable but pleasing characteristics. That is saying a great deal, when it is remembered that out-and-out new styles are very likely for a while to seem awkward or ugly. Ever since fall began the variety has been increasing. Three of the latest additions are shown here. First is the broadcloth cape mantel, which is especially suited to women who rush into a wrap as soon as there is a hint of cold weather. This garment adds little warmth, yet drapes the figure. All mantles and cloaks, for whatever purpose, show the draped shoulders (and shape) point effect that is now regarded as becoming. A blouse sloping to the shoulders and dipping to a point at the hem, front and back, lends character to an otherwise perfectly plain long cape. These blouses are round—that is, have the effect of being cut out of the whole cloth and shaped to their use. In broadcloth stitched, and in a dark color or one of the conventional drab tones, such a cloak is suitable for the simplest use; while the same model carried out in beautiful materials with lace or fur for the blouse is quite right for elegant occasion.

lital picture, a gown of gray cloth was trimmed with scrolls of gray. Persian lamb. A cloth dress in color and weight as well suited to May as to the sort of November just passed, takes hands of chinchilla, and so on. These suits seem rather freakish in design, but they are worn by swaggar folk, so who is to say them nay?

Many of these same women deem it foolish and unsuitable to wear a spring jacket as late in the year as this, and yet impossible to wear winter covering. They put themselves into gowns of very heavy wool, cut snug about the neck, and not too closely following the figure, with coat tails at the back of the bodice or some other such variation to differentiate it from a house dress. The second of these pictures shows such a dress. It was blue serge trimmed with bands of Persian lamb

In a general sense, coats are newer than capes, for at the beginning of the season matters seemed in readiness for a cape winter. Coats have been coming along rapidly, however, since they put in an appearance, and some of the half-length ones are intended to give street finish without too much warmth. They are of silk, fitting the hips closely, and are made princess, with the inevitable cascade frill finish. The frill may be edged with fur, just to prove the garment planned for the present season. The rage for white in unexpected combination with dark colors bursts forth in these coats, one that was an example being blue velvet finished by a cascade frill of white liberty silk edged with mink-tail fur. Women who appreciate the advantage of having a costume that shows a suitable skirt and cloak or coat for the street, and which can present

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