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**HALF MILLION IN EGGS.**

**IMMENSE KANSAS CITY COLD STORAGE STOCK.**

Commission Men Say That 120,000 Cases of Eggs Will Be Stored Away This Summer.

Kansas City, Mo.—Half a million dollars is a large sum to be invested in so small and apparently insignificant a commodity as eggs, yet that represents approximately the value of eggs being placed in cold storage warehouses in Kansas City this spring. The season is now at its height and, before the close, about 120,000 cases, each containing thirty dozen eggs, will be laid away for next winter's use. This is a much larger quantity than was ever stored here before. Last spring about 40,000 cases were stored in Kansas City warehouses. The increase is remarkable for the reason that few dealers made any profit in their venture last season, while the majority lost \$1 to \$2 on every case stored. One explanation of the increase is that outside dealers and speculators are looking with more favor on Kansas City as a storing point, and as a market where they can dispose of their holdings most satisfactorily.

"It's my opinion that fewer eggs will be stored the country over than last year," said Will Murray, manager of Armour's cold storage, yesterday. "The dealers in other cities are beginning to realize the facilities of Kansas City as a storing point and the advantages of a big market situated midway between cities on either coast. Experience has taught them that we can furnish as good storage stock as any of the big warehouses in the east. We are continually receiving new business and many of our old customers are increasing their holdings. A single Kansas firm has already placed with us about 15,000 cases, more than we ever received from one firm before. Local dealers will store more eggs than last year, owing to prevailing low prices. Many Texans buy their season's supply of eggs now, when prices are low, and store them for winter use on their ranches. We are storing eggs for numerous parties in Texas, Colorado, California, Missouri, Kansas and Illinois."

There are many interesting details in egg handling which are but slightly known to the average consumer of poached eggs and omelets. Few people realize the number of different hands an egg passes through on its journey from the nest where it was laid in the farmyard of the country to the dining room where it is eaten in the city. The importance of eggs for use in the arts and their commercial importance outside of their value as a food product are interesting. Candling eggs is an important feature of the storage season. It is a simple process of holding an egg to the light, in a dark room, for the purpose of determining its quality. Handlers, who store eggs, have learned by experience the necessity for eliminating all except the largest, cleanest and freshest eggs from cases which are to be carried in storage for several months. Charles A. Moler, head candler at Armour's, has from ten to thirty men working under his direction throughout the season. The candling room is long and narrow, with benches fitted up around the wall. At short intervals electric lights are strung from the ceiling.

The room has no windows and the lights are so constructed that only a ray of light is admitted. Standing before the light a workman examines each egg by holding it up to the light. If the ray shines through the egg clearly it is all right so far as quality is concerned. Cleanliness and size are two important conditions to be reckoned, and eggs must meet all the requirements before they will be accepted for storage. The attention paid to candling has increased each season. A few years ago the only candling rooms in Kansas City were small inclosed spaces in the rear of commission houses where only one man could work at a time. Now many men consider egg candling their regular trade and experts are well paid for their care and efficiency. No one one can tell whether they have slighted their work until next winter, when the eggs are taken out of storage. The overlooking of one decayed egg may cause the eggs of the whole case to decay, and one case of bad eggs would spoil dozens. After the eggs have been candled and selected and packed in new white wood cases, they are placed in storage rooms, where a temperature of 31 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained. They are held in that temperature until taken out next winter.

There are several minor expenses attached to storing eggs. Frederick Papendick, a buyer of eggs, figures that, at present prices, the cost of storing a case of eggs is as follows:

Cost of eggs, including cases.....	\$3.00
Interest on money invested.....	12
Insurance.....	5
Candling.....	10
Storage fee for season.....	45
Total.....	\$3.72

Consequently the actual cost of eggs stored will be 12 to 12 1/2 cents a dozen. Last season eggs cost on an average 13 to 14 cents, and when taken out of storage last winter sold for considerably less.

"Storing eggs is a speculator's game, pure and simple," says Mr. Papendick, "in which thousands of dollars are made or lost every year. Conditions affecting the supply and demand of the commodity are ever-changing and it is impossible to foretell at the time the eggs are stored in the spring what they will sell for when taken out of storage and placed on the market in

winter. Many irregular dealers store a limited number every year for the purpose of supplying their own customers with low priced eggs during the holidays. Every year, however, there are many men who store eggs with the expectation of selling them at a good profit. Two years ago unusually high prices were realized, owing to severe weather.

"Last year mild weather prevailed generally and heavy supplies of storage eggs sold at a loss."

Carloads, representing an expenditure of \$2,000 to \$2,500, were shipped to the Pacific coast cities, where they had to be sold for transportation charges. Many Kansas City dealers were hard hit with their losses and in Chicago many firms were sent to the wall for the same reason. After such a disastrous season one would naturally suppose the business would decrease. But, as losers in all other forms of speculation, the losers here to make good next time. The dealers count on wiping out last year's reverses and making a neat profit for themselves besides. Consequently more money than ever before is being invested in storage eggs in Kansas City.

**ISOLATE CONSUMPTIVES.**

**Trenton Will Treat Consumption As It Does Smallpox.**

Trenton, N. J.—Consumptives in Trenton are to be isolated. This city is the first to take this step in an effort to stop the spread of the disease. At a meeting of the board of health an amendment to the code was adopted placing consumption on the same plane with diphtheria, yellow fever and smallpox. Hitherto in Trenton consumptive patients have been permitted to go about at will, residing with their families if they so wished, and without restraint of any sort.

Under the new regulation consumptives will be kept apart from those not afflicted. The form of isolation has not been agreed upon. It is said a big hospital will be built in the city or a colony founded outside the corporate limits. This new regulation will go into effect with the least possible delay.

Fines and imprisonment for all physicians are penalties provided where they fail to report cases within thirty days after the disease is diagnosed. Isolation, however, is to be immediate, and there is also to be prompt and effectual disinfection. Instructions sent out to physicians say that when reporting cases of consumption, or even suspected cases, sputum must be furnished to the board of health in receptacles which will be furnished. Should any doubt exist as to the disease cultures will be made. To neglect to report or hide a case of consumption subjects the physician to the same penalties as for any other infectious or contagious disease. These penalties apply to hospitals as well as to private physicians. The members of the local board of health have the support of the state board. An effort will be made to induce all the local boards of health in New Jersey to adopt this ordinance.

**THE SMALLEST WATCH.**

**Description of the Smallest Watch in the World.**

Over in Berlin, Germany, there is a timepiece which is considered to be the most marvelous piece of mechanism that human skill ever put together.

It measures less than one-quarter of an inch in diameter, or one with a face about the size of the head of a large tack or nail. The case is made of the very finest of gold, and the whole watch weighs less than two grains. Troy. It can only be realized how exceedingly light this is when we consider that in Troy weight it takes 480 grains to make an ounce, and that twelve ounces constitute a pound, or that 5,760 grains are contained in a pound. This wonderful piece of mechanism weighs only 1.280th part of a pound.

So great a curiosity was this midget considered that the owner paid \$1,946 for it.

The numerals on the face of the watch are in arabic, and if the hands were put end to end they would not measure five-twenty-fourths of an inch in length, the large one being less than one-eighth and the small one less than one-twelfth of an inch long. It has, besides, just as an ordinary watch of clock, a second indicator, which is less than one-sixteenth of an inch in length. The numerals here are in arabic, but are engraved in red to be more easily seen.

The works and hands are made of the finest tempered steel and are set throughout in diamond chips. It is constructed on the most improved plan, being wound by the stem and set by pulling the stem out a short distance. It is an excellent timekeeper.

**Warriors of India.**

The exaggerated number of troops maintained by the native Indian princes in a form of display have always been a source of great anxiety to the British government, for while the British forces seldom exceeded 2,000 Europeans and 125,000 natives, the state armies exceed 400,000 men and 5,000 guns, without reckoning the native contingents and other portions of the Indian army subsidized by the native princes.

The war in South Africa has, however, shown an unexpected loyalty to the queen, and should they all prove steadfast, as they promise, enemies of England will for the future have to reckon with 275,000 soldiers of the Hindu state, 75,000 of the Mohammedan states and 50,000 of the Maharrattas.

It is said that Marcus Daly, the copper king, agreed to pay William Waldorf Astor \$14,000 for the latter's Fifth avenue house (New York), which he has just leased for a term of ten years.

**FARMS FOR EVERYONE.**

**SOME INDIAN RESERVATIONS SOON TO BE OPENED.**

Nearly 8,000,000 Acres of Land in Oklahoma Will Be Ready For Settlement.

Guthrie, Okla.—The signature of the president to the bill providing for the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservation to settlement puts within reach of homesteaders more than 10,000 farms of 160 acres each. This land is adapted to the raising of corn, cotton, wheat and other crops common to Oklahoma and the Chickasaw nation. The country has been noted for many years as unexcelled for grazing purposes, and hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, owned mostly by Texas ranchmen, have been fattened annually on its luxuriant grasses and sent to northern markets.

The government is to pay \$2,000,000 to the Indians; \$500,000 cash, the remaining \$1,500,000 to be held as a perpetual trust fund for their benefit upon which the United States is to pay 5 per cent annually in interest to be pro-rated annually among the Indians. This bill leaves the disputed lands between the tribes and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be settled by the courts, and gives congress complete control of the reserved money.

The value of the lands was manifestly misrepresented in a letter written on January 13, 1905, by the secretary of the interior to the senate in response to a resolution asking for a report relative to their quantity, nature and character. Basing his letter upon prejudiced information from representatives of cattle syndicates, who had most of the country leased for grazing purposes, the secretary of the interior classified the 2,988,893 acres in the reservation as follows:

Unfit for agriculture, but valuable for grazing.....	2,414,553
Wichita Mountains, worthless for agriculture and of little value for grazing.....	400,000
Keechi hills, same.....	25,000
Fort Sill military reservation.....	50,000
Agricultural lands.....	79,340
Total.....	2,988,893

When this statement became public a protest went up from all parts of Oklahoma and the southwest. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company, which is directly interested in the opening of the country because of the increased business that will follow, took depositions from well-known persons who have been familiar with the country in every way for years, and who had seen staple crops raised season after season with the same abundance as in the productive Chickasaw nation on the east. These affidavits refuted the showing made by the secretary of the interior and agreed generally that, at least, 85 per cent of the land was fit for cultivation.

D. P. Smith, a civil engineer, who surveyed all the pastures in the reservation and became intimately acquainted with the conditions, said in his deposition that the waste land amounted to 250,000 acres, as against 425,000 acres, embracing the Wichita mountains and Keechi hills in the report of the secretary of the interior.

The bill opening the reservation sets aside 480,000 acres to be held in common by the Indians and gives each Indian an allotment of 160 acres. Late figures put the Indian population at 2,872, of which 1,553 are Comanches, Kiowas and 193 Apaches. This does not include the Geronimo band of Apaches, who are prisoners of war on the Fort Sill reservation. For allotments 459,520, or practically 460,000, acres will be used. Accepting Smith's estimate of waste lands, the following schedule shows approximately the number of acres subject to homestead entry:

To be held in common.....	480,000
Allotments.....	460,000
Waste lands.....	250,000
Fort Sill military reservation.....	50,000
Total.....	1,240,000

Number acres in reservation... 2,988,893  
Subject to homestead entry... 1,628,893

The reservation is bounded on the south by Texas, on the west by Greer county, Oklahoma, on the north by Washita county and the Wichita Indian reservation and on the east by the Chickasaw Nation. Red river forms the boundary line on the south, the north fork of Red river on the west and the Washita river for about half the distance on the north. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad traverses the full length of the eastern boundary line; its extension westward from Chickasaw, I. T., passes through the northern part of the reservation, and its line north building from Anadarko to Fort Sill was through one of the richest portions of the country.

Streams and springs of clear running water abound everywhere. Red river and the Washita are important rivers. The Washita is one of the most prolific water courses in the southwest. On its head waters Custer fought a bloody battle with the Cheyennes and allied Indians late in the '60s.

The Little Washita approximates almost to the importance of a big river. The smaller streams are big Beaver, East and West Cache creeks, Dry creek, Deep, Red, Otter, Elk and Rainy Mountain creeks, with many others of lesser flow that enhance the value of the land. The valleys are richly productive, and the uplands generally equal to those of the adjoining counties in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Even in the rough Keechi hills and the Wichita mountains are valleys of great fertility.

The valley soil is all good. There are three kinds of soil on the uplands—light sandy, dark sandy and a dark, waxy soil. This last is the poorest, corresponding to the gumbo of the state. The soil when plowed does not blow out to a greater extent than in Oklahoma, where blowing follows only remarkably dry seasons. The percentage of silt in the soil is said to be much less than in any other western country of the same latitude. Hot winds and droughts are no more frequent than in Oklahoma, where the settling of the country has decreased their frequency. For the last four years Oklahoma has been without hot winds and drought. After Oklahoma was opened, but before it had been well filled, there were two or three years in which hot winds caused crop failures.

The rainfall is generally sufficient for the maturing of crops. The annual summary of the United States weather bureau for 1899, published by authority of the secretary of agriculture and prepared under direction of Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, is an excellent showing for the reservation. "A comparison of this report with a like report for the same year for Kansas will show that while the total rainfall for the year at Anadarko, the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian agency, was 63.42 inches and at Fort Sill, 37.55 inches. The total rainfall for the middle division in Kansas, much of which lies considerably east of the meridian of Fort Sill and Anadarko, is much less. For instance, at Salina, which is in the very heart of the Kansas wheat and corn belt, the rainfall was only 25.59 inches; at McPherson, in McPherson county, the second wheat producing county in the state, the rainfall was only 27.38 inches, and at Abilene, in Dickinson county, one of the leading agricultural counties of Kansas, it was only 25.62 inches."

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**STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR.**

**List of the States Which Will Hold Elections This Year.**

On Tuesday, November 6, 1900, elections will be held in every state of the United States for presidential electors and for members of the national house of representatives.

On that same day governors will be chosen in every state except Arkansas, California, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming.

State elections have already been held this year in the following states: Rhode Island, April 4; Louisiana, April 17; Oregon, June 2.

The next state elections to be held this year in advance of November 6 will be those of North Carolina, August 2; Arkansas, September 3; Vermont, September 4; Maine, September 10; Georgia, October 3.

In the states which hold no state elections this year the next elections will be held as follows: California, November 4, 1902; Maryland, November 5, 1901; Mississippi, November 3, 1903; Nevada, November 7, 1902; Virginia, November 5, 1901; Wyoming, November, 1902.

The state offices to be filled in Kentucky this year include a governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the assassination of Governor William Goebel. The next regular state election in that state will be held in November, 1903. Nevada will elect, on November 6, 1900, one supreme court judge and one congressman. On the same day Wyoming elects members of the legislature and county officers, but its regular state election will be held in November, 1902.

In thirty-one of the states which elect legislators on November 6, 1900, a United States senator is to be chosen by the legislatures which meet in January, 1901. These states and the names of the senators, whose terms expire with 1900, are as follows:

Alabama, Morgan; Arkansas, Berry; Colorado, Wolcott; Delaware, Kenny; Georgia, Bacon; Idaho, Shoup; Illinois, Cullom; Iowa, Gear; Kansas, Baker; Kentucky, Lindsay; Louisiana, Caffery; Maine, Frye; Massachusetts, Hoar; Michigan, McMillan; Minnesota, Knute Nelson; Mississippi, Sullivan, who is filling vacancy caused by Senator Walthall's death; Montana, Carter; Nebraska, Thurston; New Hampshire, Chandler; New Jersey, Sewell; North Carolina, Butler; Oregon, McBride; Pennsylvania, Quay, who was denied admission to the senate; Rhode Island, Wetmore; South Carolina, Tillman; South Dakota, Pettigrew; Tennessee, Turley; Texas, Chilton; Virginia, Martin; West Virginia, Elkins; Wyoming, Warren.

**How To Read the Tongue.**

The perfect tongue is clean, moist, lies loosely in the mouth, is round at the edge and has no prominent papillae. The tongue may be furred from local cause or from sympathy with the stomach, intestines or liver. The dry tongue occurs oft frequently in fever and indicates a nervous prostration or depression. A white tongue is diagnostic simply of the feverish condition, with perhaps a sour stomach. When it "shows disordered digestion. Dry and brown indicate a low state of the system, possibly typhoid. When the tongue is dry and red and smooth look for inflammation, gastric or intestinal. When the papillae on the end of the tongue are raised and very red it is called strawberry tongue, and that means scarlet fever. Sharp pointed red tongue will hint of brain irritation or inflammation, and a yellow coating indicates liver derangement. When so much can be gained from an examination of the tongue, how important it is that the youngest child should be taught to put it out so that it can be visible to the uttermost point in the throat.

**NEW PIVOTAL STATES**

**NEW YORK AND INDIANA NO LONGER MAKE DECISIONS.**

This Year the Uncertainty Applies To Kentucky, South Dakota, Kansas and Maryland.

Washington, D. C.—It has been pointed out frequently by students of American national politics that New York and Indiana are two states which have oscillated between the two parties for many years. Indiana was republican in 1872, democratic in 1876, republican in 1880, democratic in 1884, republican in 1888, democratic in 1892, and republican in 1896, on the electoral ticket, while New York, going back further, was republican in 1864, democratic in 1868, republican in 1872, democratic in 1876, republican in 1880, democratic in 1884, republican in 1888, democratic in 1892, and republican in 1896. On this showing it would appear that the two states of New York and Indiana, one in the east and one in the west, were important if not pivotal states in national elections, and that by a study of political conditions in them a view of the probable results of a campaign would be attained.

This view of the case, however, does not take into consideration the fact that the uncertainty of these two states does not arise from ordinary, but from exceptional, causes. They have been abnormally favored in nominations by the two parties, the republicans having had an Indiana candidate for president in 1888 and 1892 and the democrats having gone to Indiana for their vice-presidential candidate in 1876, 1880 and 1884. In 1872 the republican candidate for vice president, were chosen from Illinois, Indiana's western neighbor, and the democratic candidate for vice president came from Illinois in 1892. Ohio furnished one or other of the parties with either a presidential or vice presidential candidate in 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1896.

The politics of Indiana are to a great extent controlled by the sentiment of the voters in the two neighboring and more important states of Illinois and Ohio, and it need be no occasion for surprise, therefore, that the special efforts made by either party to secure success in Indiana should have had the effect of keeping that state for a number of years in the very doubtful column. New York, though less influenced than is Indiana by the nomination to elective office of candidates resident within its borders, had a presidential nominee on one of the party tickets in 1868, a president and vice president in 1876, a president and vice president in 1880, a president in 1884, a president and vice president in 1888, and a president and vice president in 1892.

Change of political conditions, arising from the admission of new states and the larger representation of western commonwealths, as well as from the new lines of political division in the United States, have deprived New York and Indiana of their former distinction as pivotal states and in the presidential election of 1896 the two closer states in the country were Kentucky, overwhelmingly democratic for many years, and South Dakota, admitted into the union as a state in 1889. Two other close states in the presidential election of four years ago were Kansas and Oregon, and two probable uncertain states this year are Maryland and Wyoming.

There are no longer in important doubtful states any preliminary elections, such as formerly made in Pennsylvania and afterward Ohio and Indiana pivotal states. Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine, which are reliably republican, hold state elections in advance of the national contest, and Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama, which are just as strongly democratic, hold their state elections in April, September and August respectively, but the withdrawal of the uncertain states from the list of those in which disputed state contests were held in advance of the general election, has restored to a great extent the political equilibrium between the states, so that a vote counts as much in one as another, and as shown in the present consideration of the names of vice presidential candidates by the two parties, there is no undue preference for any state.

**Kruger and British Soldiers.**

There is a startling contrast between the recent report from English lips of their "pig sticking" among the helpless, surrendering Boers, and the latest intelligence from the field of combat, to the effect that Kruger himself is visiting and caring for the disabled Tommy Atkins.

All British persons are treated by the Boers with extreme consideration. The Englishmen who have been freed are unanimous in proclaiming them. They do not deny to their combatants the virtue of magnanimity.

And finally the hoary old president of the republic has lately visited the ambulances filled with British soldiers offering sympathy to the sick and advice to the nurses.

"Let every one of these men be scrupulous attention," the president reported as saying. "Make no distinction between them and our own army. No soldier is to be left unrelied."

able to teach states that it is the people of Cuba. Many require a few are being received only 2 cents postage every paid