

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The prince of Wales says he has no invitation to come to this country, but he does not say he would not like one.

A bottle of Hamilton's Wizard Oil is a medicine chest in itself; it cures pain in every form. 50 cents a drugist.

President Roosevelt has been invited to address the great triennial Sunday school convention to be held in Denver in June next.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a sole partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

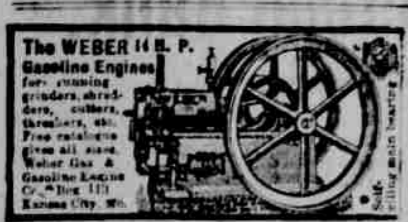
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

W. E. Wynne, a building contractor of Anaconda, Mont., is perhaps the only man in the world who owns a church by himself. It is in Butte, Mont.

Hamilton's Wizard Oil will cure a larger number of painful ailments than anything which you can find.

Metals which reach the earth almost invariably contain a large quantity of iron and a smaller amount of nickel.



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Free Book! We will send our elegant 32-page book to any one who is afflicted and in need of medical information. Our book is the finest book of the kind ever published and is of great value to any one who needs medical treatment of any kind. We send the book in plain envelope sealed. Write for it today - by postal card or letter.
Address DR. FELLOWS & FELLOWS, 321 W. Walnut St., Des Moines, Ia. When writing, mention this paper.

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Liberal return limits and superior privileges.
Two magnificent grandest scenery in America.
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BULL MOOSE IN TERRIFIC FIGHT

Bangor, Me.—(Special).—A fierce struggle to the death between two bull moose in deep snow, near Mount Katahdin, was witnessed by George E. Stewart of Bangor, who has been spending several weeks in the woods, and who brought with him a souvenir of the conflict, of which he tells a thrilling story.

Mr. Stewart left camp early in the morning on snowshoes, and when about three miles away found evidences of moose. Although he had not taken a rifle along, he followed the tracks over the snow, and after an hour's tramp heard the noise of a conflict. Reaching an elevated place behind a big pine tree he was able to get a good view of the infuriated animals.

"There was some four feet of snow on the ground," said Mr. Stewart, when telling of his adventure, "and the ponderous weight of the animals brought them down through it to solid ground. I first saw them the moose were struggling with locked horns, totally oblivious to all about them.

"For the next two or three minutes the moose, and after an hour's tramp heard the noise of a conflict. Reaching an elevated place behind a big pine tree he was able to get a good view of the infuriated animals. The moose made desperate efforts to gain the highest point. Suddenly the one nearest me disengaged himself and broke away. My first thought was that the animal had had enough of the fight and that he had decided discretion to be the better part of valor, but no sooner had the moose gained a sufficient distance than he lowered his mighty head and, with a bellows of rage, charged his bulky antagonist. Instead of retreating, or making a counter charge, the second moose remained perfectly still. He seemed to me to be calmly awaiting the attack.

"Suddenly I saw him rear on his hind legs, and coming down, plant his knife like hoofs directly on the head of the enemy. The force was terrific and the moose nearest me went down under the blow like a log of wood. He was at his antagonist's mercy.

"Time and time again the bull brought those terrible front hoofs down on the prostrate body before him. The other moose made desperate efforts to gain his feet, but his shoulder had been broken when he first fell, and the efforts came to naught. For a time he struggled and then, at last, he lay perfectly still. His murderer gave the body a last contemptuous blow and then disappeared through the undergrowth."

COAST CHINESE ARE ARMING.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special).—Pacific coast Chinese and especially those of the powerful Yeong Wah association, are collecting money and taking a census of their military strength preparatory to resisting the aggressions of the Portuguese in the county of Hong Shan, in the province of Kwang Tung, China.

A cablegram was received from Hong Kong recently, from Aujerman, manager of the Wo Kee Chan in that city, in which it was said that immediate action was advisable on the part of all loyal Hong Shan men to resist the Portuguese.

PUBLISHED IN PAPERS.
This cablegram was immediately published in the daily Chinese papers, and copies of the cablegram printed as bulletins were posted about Chinatown, with the result that a mass meeting was held in the rooms of the association at 722 Sacramento street.

Other meetings have since been held and the Six Companies have also taken similar action.

Telegrams were received a few days ago from Portland, San Jose and other coast cities full of the spirit of war and resistance, and saying that not only must the county of Hong Shan be protected, but also the entire province of Kwang Tung.

Chan Kim Quai, president, and Chan Po Kee, secretary of the Yeong Wah association, one of the most wealthy and powerful on the coast, were found in the rooms of the association. Both are old, cool-headed, shrewd and diplomatic and therefore noncommittal as to the work of the association.

READY TO FIGHT.
But there are other and younger members of the association whose blood is not so cool and who have not learned to conceal their thoughts by words. One of these is Ty Kee, a merchant, at 742 Washington street. He said:

"The Portuguese now control the city and port of Macao, and advise from some state that they are now attempting to extend their possession to include the entire county of Hong Shan.

"Many of the Chinese in this country are from the province of Kwang Tung, and especially from what is known as the county of Hong Shan and the city of Macao.

"The Hong Shan men have always been conspicuous among the Chinese for their intense loyalty to their native land.

"You can have no idea of the thousands of able-bodied young Chinese in this country who have mastered the mechanism of our modern firearms, your wonderful repeating rifles, and they know how to use them.

"These thousands will return to China supplied with money at the first outbreak of hostilities. They have also studied the modern system of warfare, and how long will it take them to teach it to others?"

"At present the Portuguese have a concession about a mile in width and three miles long on the peninsula at the southern extremity of Hong Shan. The Dutch tried to whip Portugal of the strip, but were, instead, whipped into the sea.

"Immediately after the strip was ceded to Portugal the Chinese built a wall across the peninsula just outside the city of Macao to prevent access to the interior. That wall is standing today.

THE SUGAR BEET.

IT SHOWS A PREFERENCE FOR PARTICULAR SOIL.

There are Only a Few of the States in Which the Industry Can be Made Profitable—Facts Brought Out by Examinations Made in Washington.

(Washington correspondence New York Evening Post.) In the discussion of beet-sugar prospects, which is now at its height, it is apparent that the representatives of this new industry are taking an altogether too optimistic view of its possibilities in this country. One need only open a treatise issued a few months ago by the department of agriculture, which is really the head of the beet-sugar propaganda, to learn that there are decided limitations to the growth of the beet in many parts of this country.

The farmers, it seems, were requested by the department to send samples of the beets they were raising to Washington for analysis, and upon them a report was made. From Illinois, for example, 100 samples had been received, of which the average size of the beet was normal, "but both the content of sugar and coefficient of purity were below the standard."

Two hundred and 35 samples from Indiana showed that state as practically in the same rank as a sugar-pro-

sugar can be made in Nebraska, but it is evident from the data of the last few years that Nebraska does not rank so high as some of the other states in its capability of raising high-grade sugar-beets.

It thus appears that in the race between the temperate and the tropic zones over the production of sugar, we have no extraordinary advantages, even when seen by the eyes of those who have most at heart the success of the beet-sugar industry. The diseases of the highly developed beet are sure to give the scientific experts of the department a good deal of trouble. Pages of this bulletin are devoted to it in which five distempers are discussed in detail. When it is considered how much German scientists have done for the development of this plant it may well be wondered what would be the condition of the cane crop today had it ever received anywhere near so much study and attention.

How to compete in this country with the labor of the tropics is another serious problem. The labor of the West is too high priced for the beet-culture, even with its present heavy protection and the bounties which many of the states are paying. Some people believe that New York will become a great sugar state, if this country decides to keep out the cane, because of the large numbers of newly arrived immigrants from southern and eastern Europe who could be set to work by whole families in the beet-fields.

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WILL GAYNOR COME BACK ?



In this picture is presented portraits of John F. Gaynor and his wife. Gaynor, who is accused of bribing Captain Oberlin Carter and swindling the United States government, failed to appear for trial and his bonds of \$80,000 were forfeited. Government officials are now seeking to bring him back from Canada.



WASTE ORE WORKED OVER.

Every Method From Hand Sorting to Washing by Machinery is Used to Profit.

Cripple Creek, Col., letter to Denver Republic.) A considerable addition to the output of the camp is resulting from the sorting and washing of the big mine dumps and the activity in this line of business was never greater than at present. A number of companies are working over their big waste piles under their own management, while others are content to exact a good royalty from lessees.

The Portland company has three big washing machines installed and is putting about 350 tons a day through them. All the ore and waste that passed through the orehouse was washed and the result is estimated by the management at a saving of nearly 3 per cent.

As soon as the big Portland mill is completed, it is understood that several of the dumps of this company, known to contain low grade ores, will be shipped and treated at a profit. The Vindicator and Golden Cycle companies are also sorting and washing their dumps at a profit. Quite recently the cyanide mill of the Colorado Ore & Reduction company in Arden was leased for the express purpose of treating dump ores. The dump at the Iron Clad mine, which is said to average about \$10 a ton throughout, is being treated there and the lessee is reported to be making a success of his venture.

Alexander Miller, leasing the big Wild Horse dump, is also making good money. He is washing the waste and handling a big tonnage daily. Other dumps being successfully treated on a smaller scale are those of the Gold Dollar Consolidated company on Beacon hill, the Doctor, Jack Pot dump, the Gold Coin and Stratton's Independence, the Hull City placer, the dumps of the Anaconda estate and a number of others.

Various methods and devices to save values are in use, from screening and hand sorting to the primitive washing trough, or the more modern rotary washing machines. Where hand sorting is resorted to the values are recovered from the fine screenings and the coarse ores that have escaped the eye of the most expert ore sorter. Where water is used, the slimes, when dried, carry high values, often running as high as \$100 a ton. The treatment charge on ores up to three-quarters of an ounce or \$15 in value, is \$7.50, to which must be added \$2 for hauling and sampling charges, so that one of a minimum value of \$12 a ton can be shipped with a small margin of profit. Few dump leases, however, will handle ore running less than an ounce, as the royalties exacted in some instances reach as high as 50 per cent of the net value on all ore marketed.

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"I don't know who the responsible party is," answered the sal, cynical office boy. "But I am the one who is always to blame."

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ITALY'S WARNING.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT MAY BE THE NEXT THING.

Agitation Among the Working People Part of Same Wave Sweeping Belgium and Spain.

Rome letter: Although everyone seems to regard the crisis here as past now, there will not be a feeling of confidence restored again for many years.

Although for a moment the hand of anarchy or socialism, as one may call it, has been stayed, the movement is so general throughout the country that no one doubts the overthrow of monarchial institutions is bound to come.

From the secret societies it has leaked out that there was no personal violence whatever intended against the royal family who were to have been secluded in one of the palaces away from the city and kept there under a strong guard.

The revolutionists intended forming a government rather on the basis of that of the Swiss than on the principles of the United States government, or even more radical than that, no mention having been made of an upper house, while the president was to be elected for one year only.

The condition of the masses here is certainly appalling, not only from an American, but also from an English view point, the wages paid in most of the factories being little more than half those earned by operatives in the great manufacturing centers of Great Britain and the United States which are yearly becoming nearer to the same prices.

No one seems to regard the king or queen as blameworthy for the present condition of affairs, but it is nevertheless doubtful if he will long be able to escape the bullet of the assassin. Whenever he goes abroad now it is in an automobile, which he himself steers, at a terrific pace. Even when he goes out on horseback he is mounted guard by practically impossible for anyone to shoot him, unless, possibly, from a high window. Yet the king is very democratic in his manners, exceedingly amiable in disposition, freehanded, free from prejudice and a liberal in politics.

The ministers who run the government for Victor Emmanuel III run affairs precisely as they please and at least one member of the cabinet is an extreme radical.

The king does not pretend to be a politician and never indicates what he personally feels in regard to the administration of affairs, allowing his ministers to settle their squabbles between themselves. He looks after the good and welfare of the army and navy personally and also after the building of public works, in which he takes a great interest. Personally he is a good man, a faithful husband and a fond father. He neither hoards or wastes and spends a larger amount of his private income on charity than perhaps any monarch in Europe.

He is anything but brilliant, but his modesty and good nature endear him to all who come in contact with him. With all his indifference to public affairs many of the successful policies of the government are said to have originated with him. Particularly is this the case with regard to the democratic appointments to the various political positions in the kingdom, the king believing that the aristocrats have too long wielded too much power for the country's welfare. In this respect he seems to have taken a leaf from the kaiser's book.

In spite of the dissatisfaction of the masses it is a notable fact that the country has been making rapid progress lately in several important lines of industry.

The dissatisfaction is deeper seated than that, however. It is a part of a great wave of industrial disturbance which is threatening the stability of several European regimes—notably those of Spain and Belgium, at the present writing.

ARTHUR BERNARD.

The regular deficit in the Turkish finances appears to be from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 every year and at the beginning of last year it represented an accumulated deficit of \$55,000,000.

MERE BUSINESS TRANSACTION.

Chicago Tribune: American millionaire—I am sensible, Count, of the honor you do us in making this in order to interest the public school children in the campaign against the brown-tail moth, the Board of Trade of Lynn, Mass., has offered a prize to the grammar school in that city collecting the largest number of nests, and another prize to the room in the school with the highest average per pupil. The trees in Lynn are badly infested by the moths, and 16 men are employed all the year round in removing and burning the nests.

A member of the Norwegian parliament has calculated that, proportionately, the Norwegian army costs more than any other army in Europe. According to this gentleman, each Norwegian soldier costs annually 247 marks; next comes the Austrian fighter, with 244 marks, and then the German, with 235; the French, with 196; the Danish, with 191; the Russian, with 165; the Italian, with 166; the Swedish, with 150, and the Roumanian, with 135.

There Are but hTree Sections of the World Where It is Found.

Washington Post: "Mining for mercury, or, rather, for cinnabar ore, from which mercury is extracted, is a most interesting process," remarked Mr. Thomas J. Young of Louisville, Ky., last evening. "There are only three sections in the world in which mercury has been found thus far—Spain, Austria and in our own state of California. These yield the world's supply. The Almedan mines of Spain are the oldest mines known, having been successfully worked 400 years before Christ. They are extremely valuable, and, despite the long years of operations, are still yielding vast quantities of ore. In fact, these same Almedan mines form the basis of Spain's credit, being owned by the government, and it was by giving a mortgage on them to the Rothschilds that funds were realized to carry on the late war.

"The California mines are only beginning to yield the vast product stored up within them. They have received the name New Almedan, and promise to prove equally, if not more, valuable than the Spanish mines. An idea of their immense value may be gained from the fact that they are yielding a dividend of 1 per cent a month to their owners, and promise much higher profits. They are located about 115 miles northeast of San Francisco in the coast range mountains.

"Mercury, or cinnabar ore—which has also a vein of sulphur in it—is mined virtually like coal. Shafts are sunk, from which levels are run off. The ore is found in what are termed fissure veins, which run down far into the bowels of the earth. The ore itself is light in color, moderately hard, and may be picked out in small chunks. It is found in 'kidneys' or pockets, sometimes in large quantities.

"A curious and simple process, and one to my mind quite ingenious, is employed to extract the mercury from the crude ore. The chunks of ore are placed in large furnaces heated to 650 degrees Fahrenheit. This causes the mercury to pass out of the ore in the form of gas. The gas rises to the top of the furnace, where it volatilizes and cools, and large drops of mercury run down the walls, much as steam does when condensed. The drops are caught at the bottom of the walls. No further processes are necessary.

"The work of getting the ore out of the mines and volatilizing it costs about \$2,666 a ton. It sells at the present standard rate of \$52.50 per flash of 76½ pounds—that is, a little over 70 cents a pound.

"What is mercury used for? Well, many things. It is used principally for the amalgamation of gold and silver, and is indispensable in the mining of those metals. For that reason mercury mining is not affected by hard times, for when times get hard digging for gold is carried on more extensively than ever, and the demand for mercury increases. Mercury is also used for making Chinese vermilion, which is the basis of all paints. It is also used in the preparation of many medicines and for all fixed ammoniums and explosives. Then, of course, you know it is used for backing mirrors and in thermometers."

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COUNTRY PUBLISHERS CO., OMAHA, Vol. 5—No. 17—1902

The new history of Texas which President Roosevelt will write when he is free from the presidency is to be confined to the story of the Texas revolution. It is said that the president may spend some time at Temple, Tex., as the guest of Dr. Alexander Dienst, who has the largest and most complete collection of papers and data bearing upon the early history of Texas, particularly the revolutionary period, in existence.

The living species of animals now tabulated number 360,000 distinct species, but hundreds of fresh species, especially of insects, are being added yearly to this list.

The latest entertainer in Paris is M. Gaston Fordeverry. Taking several repeating carbines, and standing on a table strictly, he shoots, in very brilliant style, a complicated selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana." The piano is "armored" for its novel experience.

Potatoes form the world's greatest single crop, 4,000,000,000 bushels being produced annually, equal in bulk to the entire wheat and corn crops.

Count Boni de Castellane is running again for deputy in his district. Count Boni's re-election is considered the surest of any candidate in France.



MISS STONE, SKETCHED FROM LIFE THE DAY SHE WAS RELEASED.

This cut is the first authentic picture of the released captive whose detention by Bulgarian or Turkish brigands for several months past whilst a heavy ransom was demanded has kept the public in suspense now fortunately relieved by the payment of the outlaws and the freedom of the captive.