The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXVIII.—NUMBER 45. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 1,449.

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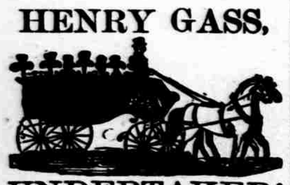

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CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Effects of a Bee's Sting—The Amount of Liquid Disposed by Man During His Natural Life—Various Notes of Science and Industry.

Effects of a Bee Sting.

AN English physician relates an instance of a lady who was stung by a bee. At the first moment she seemed to pay very little attention to it, but very soon her face became flushed and spots appeared all over her body. Suddenly she developed a most severe attack of asthma, finding great difficulty in breathing. Another instance is that of a young lady who was stung on the back of the head by an ordinary honey bee. In less than five minutes her face began to swell and very marked red and white spots appeared all over the surface of the body. The swelling extended over the entire person, accompanied by severe pain, burning and giddiness. The eyes were almost closed and the countenance was so distorted as to be unrecognizable. Very free bathing in soda water, with a little soda taken internally, and hot applications to the feet and thorough massage finally afforded relief, but it was some hours before the patient recovered from what was truly an alarming condition. Violent attacks of nervousness accompanied the trouble, and the sense of suffocation was almost intolerable. The young woman had been stung a number of times before without any apparent unpleasant result. The physicians were of the opinion that the bee had been feeding upon some extremely poisonous plant, which became concentrated in the venom of the sting. Be that as it may, the condition was such as to excite grave apprehension, the more so as it was several days before recovery was complete.

The Match of the Future.

We are promised a revolution in matches. There is a prospect of the wooden match industry being apparently affected by a new invention for manufacturing matches from paper, as the best wood for this purpose is constantly growing scarcer and more costly. The new matches are considerably cheaper than the wooden product, and weigh much less, which counts for much in exportation. The sticks of the matches consist of rolled paper immersed in a solution of wax, stearine, and similar substances. They are made in one operation, being turned by machinery into long, thin tubes; pieces of the ordinary length of wood of wax matches being cut off automatically by the machine, after which they are dipped in the ordinary way.

Electric Eel in London.

Once more an electric eel is in residence in the insect house at the London zoo and once more visitors, anxious to test its powers, can be thoroughly shocked at sixpence. Pretty well half of the body of this extraordinary being is occupied by organs which are not only electric batteries, but accumulators as well, and the shock is sufficiently powerful to numb one's arm for a minute or two, and to kill a good sized fish on the spot. The two ends of the fish seem to be in opposite electrical conditions, so that those who wish to make experiment of its properties should grasp both head and tail simultaneously in order to obtain the full benefit of the discharge.

Artesian Wells in Dakota.

The results of irrigation the past season in South Dakota have been very

gratifying and demonstrate that the semi-arid portions of the state by this means can be made as productive as any part of the northwest. There are two distinct methods of irrigation in this state—canals which receive their supplies of water from the spring freshets and from the overflow of rivers, and canals whose water is obtained from artesian wells. This season about 10,000 acres were irrigated in the country. Among the noted irrigated farms of the northwest is the Carpenter.

The farm contains 800 acres of slightly rolling prairie land. The artesian well has an eight-inch pipe down to sand rock. There the diameter was reduced and a six-inch pipe reaches to the artesian basin, 1,000 feet below the surface. The normal flow of the well is 1,200 gallons a minute, sufficient to irrigate a tract of 1,200 acres. As a matter of precaution the well is not permitted to flow its full capacity, being reduced to a flow of 780 gallons a minute. The well was put down six years ago and cost $3,500. At present prices it would cost not more than $3,000.

Burglar Proof Shutters.

A new German safety shutter, which is invulnerable to burglars, is made on the principle of the roller shutters, the strips of hardened steel three-quarters of an inch in diameter, placed over rods or on pivots. The sides, the only vulnerable part, are hidden in grooves, and as the tubs revolve freely, the burglar's tools can obtain no purchase upon them, thus rendering strong rooms, etc., absolutely inaccessible. Theater curtains constructed on the same plan would also prove invaluable for the preservation of life in case of fire.

London's Electric System.

The American system of using locomotives with the third rail is the only system which can be employed on the Central Underground railway in London. This road, which is now approaching completion, is eighty feet below the street level. It runs under Oxford street and Holburn, from the bank of England to Shepherd's Bush, a distance of about six and one-half miles. All the electric plant will be American. The power will be transmitted by an alternating current system, to be changed to a direct current system at proper points. The motors are to be small copies of the large electric locomotives now used in the Baltimore and Ohio railway tunnel.

Ice Plows for the Neva.

Admiral Makarof of the Russian navy has invented a species of ice plow capable of breaking through ice from twelve to even twenty inches thick. The experiments have proved so satisfactory that the government has given orders for the immediate construction of two vessels of 10,000 horse power each armed with these plows, by means of which it is expected to keep not only the River Neva, but also the various Muscovite ports open to navigation throughout the winter. The majority of Russia's ports and naval arsenals are ice bound during more than four months of the year.

What a Man Drinks.

The amount of liquid refreshment taken by a man of 70 years would equal 76,700 pints, and to hold this a pail twelve feet high and more than 2,500 times as large as an ordinary pail would be required. The weight of the liquid would be over forty-two tons.

(This Gigantic Pail Will Just Contain a Life's Supply of Liquid Refreshment.)

If it had been used in the torture of a criminal by allowing one drop to fall on his outstretched hand every minute day and night the supply would have dropped from the days of Nero up to the present time and would not now be exhausted.

Speed of Telegraphy.

When the first electric telegraph was established, the speed of transmission was from four to five words a minute with the five needle instruments; in 1849 the average rate for newspaper messages was seventen words a minute; the present pace of the electric telegraph between London and Dublin, where the Wheatstone instrument is employed, reaches 463 words; and thus what was regarded as miraculous sixty years ago has multiplied a hundred-fold in half a century.

Longevity of Animals.

It is said that the giant tortoise of the Seychelles Islands is the longest lived animal in the world. The known age of one now living is 150 years, and this dates from the time the creature was full grown. How old it was at the time of its capture no one is able to conjecture. A fine specimen has been presented to the Zoological Society of London. It weighs about a quarter of a ton and is an exceedingly lively animal.

Aluminium for Grain Buckets.

Aluminium is being tried for grain buckets by the India Wharf Brewing company of Brooklyn. The buckets are attached to an endless chain and it is thought by making them of aluminium that the decrease in weight would result in a saving of power and experience has proved the correctness of the conclusion.

Substitutes for India-Rubber.

Combinations of linseed oil, peanut, rape or mustard oil with sulphur form rubber like substances which are said to be largely used in the manufacture of india rubber compounds. Pure, unvulcanized india rubber will float nearly submerged in water, while the oil substitutes, being slightly heavier in proportion to their bulk, sink.

A Bicycle of Glass.

The newest bicycle is made entirely of glass, even the ball bearings being of this material, which is exceedingly hard. It is claimed that the machine can be used just as if it were made of steel.

The Price of Kisses.

In Berlin a young German kissed his sweetheart 3,750 times in two hours and forty-eight minutes, and it didn't cost him a cent.

Over in New Jersey a susceptible instalment collector stole a kiss from a Mrs. Dias and was mulcted—actually mulcted—in the sum of $37.50.

If that young German had had to pay at the rate charged the New Jersey collector he would have been out $140,925. It would have been cheaper for the Jerseyman to have bought a kiss in a confectionery, where the best kisses cost only thirty cents a pound. The Jerseyman's sad experience is not an isolated case. Not long ago a man in Brooklyn was fined $100 for kissing a woman. After a while, if this foolishness is kept up, the woman who wants a kiss will have to give an indemnity bond or make a deposit before she gets what a Boston young lady describes as a paroxysmal contact between the labial appendages attached to the superior and inferior maxillaries, respectively, of a man and a woman, or two women.

Reply of the Victim.

Mr. Gagger—I hear you have married a widow, old man.

Mr. Nagger—The other way, my boy, the other way.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

INTERESTING NOTES ABOUT STAGE AND ITS PEOPLE.

Actor Stoddart on the Passing of the Stock Companies—The Meteoric Career of Bessie Abbott—Some Interesting Stage Whispers.

WHEN asked by a Chicago reporter if he regretted the passing of the old stock company plan of theatricals, the veteran J. H. Stoddart replied: "No, I do not. I do not believe it would suit the changed conditions of the drama in these days. When you have to play half a dozen parts a week it is practically impossible to give them the finish and perfection that are demanded by the higher standard of taste to-day. The productions of to-day are staged in gorgeous style, with a degree of extravagance and a minuteness of detail which were unknown twenty years ago. The present system of acting is the system which suits the day. I never have been one of those people who affect to mourn over the decadence of art. We have just as good actors to-day as we ever had, and the plays are the kind which the people want. The old stock company system undoubtedly gave a man experience and ease of deportment. In this way an actor of moderate ability was enabled to play a part always cleverly and pleasingly, though not brilliantly. I have seen very many actors of real ability who, just for the want of that ease and experience which the stock system conferred, were never estimated at their proper worth.

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The Matinee Girl in the Dramatic News throws some light on the meteoric career of "actresses" who don't stay on the stage. This is the way she tells it: "Not long ago I met a young lady who had come from the wilds of the West to become a member of a school of acting. She had brought $300 with her, which she paid in advance when she joined the school; then she bought a box of make-up, and felt like a full-fledged actress at once. I met her one evening after a performance in which she had been allowed to appear. She had walked across the stage twice and had spoken two lines loud enough for the leader of the orchestra to hear, and when I met her she was simply confused by the first faint flush of success. She knew she had a great future before her, and she felt the fire of genius burning; the entire world was hers to conquer—that is how she felt for one beautiful, brief night. Now this fair maiden from the West is thinking of returning to the bosom of her family, with $300 worth of experience and the memory of the night she walked across the stage and talked to herself. She will give her dear, good papa a receipt for his $300, show him a program with her name on it, and tell the neighbors of the great success she made in New York, and that she has only gone home to rest—yes, maybe."

—

A remarkable feature of "Secret Service" is the fact that William Gillette has succeeded in totally avoiding the use of those theatrical devices known as "asides" and soliloquies. In other words, there is no time during the performance when an actor is made to speak to the audience thoughts which are supposed to be passing through his brain, and which he does not want others on the stage to hear.

—

Alf Grant, comedian and mimic, was born in Liverpool, July, 1868. At an early age he was considered one of the best dancers in England. He came to this country when quite young and worked five years for H. C. Dobson, learning the banjo trade. He left Dobson to accept a position as call boy for the Duff Opera Co., and traveled with that company one season. J. H. Ryley, recognizing his ability as a mimic, advised him to do a specialty, and he traveled one season, playing all the leading vaudeville houses. He then joined the original "Dazzler" Co. with Lydia Thompson, playing comedy parts with success, and consequently joined Wm. Kenney.

ALF GRANT.

The team toured the country, introducing an original Irish specialty. Joe Madden became his next partner, and they played the leading houses. Mr. Grant next joined Manchester's French Folly Co., closing the olio in an original monologue. Later he joined "The Colonel" Co., creating the roll of Oxheart, the tough boy. Ward and Vokes engaged him for "A Run on the Bank," and he created two new characters and closed the performance in a specialty that was one of the features of the show. He was next secured by Haverly and Biggar, in "A Trip to Chinatown," playing Havin Payne, for which character he received great praise, and his specialty was also a success. Subsequently he was seen for a season with Sam Devere's Co. He is playing dates this season at the continuous and other houses. Mr. Grant is a brother of James (Jumbo) Grant.

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Paul Potter has written a play for Beerbohm Tree about the Indian mutiny of the fifties, but has decided not to use for it Mr. Kipling's title, "The Man Who Was." Leoncavallo is setting Potter's dramatic version of "Trilby" to music, and Calve has promised to sing the title role.

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"One of my childhood's dreams of intense acting," says Fanny Davenport, "as well as my idol as a school girl, was Lucille Western. I would have gone without eating to see her act. She was to me then the embodiment of power and warmth."

—

It is announced that when Julia Arthur returns to New York, April 25, she will present a new version of "Camille." She has decided to give, during the same engagement, a new three-act Italian comedy, "Infidele," by Roberto Bracco, which she has had translated into English.

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"When men reach the age that Mr. Jefferson has and that I have, they do not work solely for the love of the art," says Denman Thompson. "We have had our day at that, and as the enthusiasm cools we begin to find the effort of playing decidedly more burdensome. Now, I don't suppose that Mr. Jefferson would wish to keep at it on the basis of $40 a week just for the sake of art."

—

Siegfried Wagner is in Rome at work on a comic opera, the book being on a story of the Thirty Years' war. His music is said to be not of the school of his father, but of that of Humperdinck the composer of "Hansel und Gretel."

—

Julia Neilson is said to be contemplating a starring tour in this country next season in company with her hus-

DENMAN THOMPSON.

band, Fred Terry. Her success with John Hare's company in America some two years ago was marked, and should she come again it is likely to be repeated.

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Of living actors and playwrights, perhaps Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Cecil Raleigh, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Penley and Mr. Toole have uttered more spontaneous mixed metaphors than most men. Patriotic Mr. Beerbohm Tree is said to have observed upon a famous occasion that "the British lion will never draw in its horns or retire into its shell, whether roaming the deserts of India, exploring the mines of Australia or scaling the mountains of Canada."

—

Macready once remarked, in the course of an after-dinner address, that he congratulated himself most upon having torn the mask off the traitor's face and revealed his cloven foot; whereupon Phelps rose to second him and warmly urged that it was "high time the odious, hydra-headed faction, of which the gentleman referred to formed the tail, should be soundly rapped over the knuckles."

—

Was it not Mr. Cecil Raleigh who remarked at a meeting of the Playgoers' club that he pursued the shadow until the bubble burst and left its ashes in his hand? He has also said that many modern novels written with a purpose might as well have been written with a penknife for all the good they would ever do to anybody.

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Clyde Fitch has another play ready for production. It will be presented in Philadelphia in February by Herbert Kelcey and by Effie Shannon, and for one of the roles Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne has been engaged.

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Marie Burroughs has decided not to join Robert Hilliard's "A New Yorker" company, at Hoyt's. She may possibly return to the stage in some other play, however, before long.

The biggest "jump" made by a theatrical company this season was from Omaha to SanFrancisco, 1,864 miles. This trip was made in October by the "Under the Red Robe" company.

Pinero is now 42 years old. He was a lawyer and an actor before he became a dramatist. It is said that he was ten months writing "The Princess and the Butterfly."

Marie Corelli has dramatized her "Barabbas," and Frank W. Sanger has nearly concluded arrangements whereby James O'Neil may present the play next season.

A Tramp and His Orphans.

He shuffled down Chestnut street yesterday afternoon, a genuine specimen of the "Weary Willie" type. At Eleventh street he approached a young man who was standing on the corner and asked for money to buy a meal. The victim evidently thought the money would be spent for drink, for he refused to give any, but instead offered to buy the tramp a meal. The dusty traveler then confessed that he did want to buy a drink, not for his own sake, but that he might get dinner for the orphans. Considerably mystified the "angel" tried to question the tramp, but was told that if he wished to learn any more he would have to buy the drinks. A saloon was repaired to and after the thirsty traveler had moistened his throat he went to the cheese bowl and took a handful. His other hand was plunged into the pocket of his ragged overcoat and two large gray rats were produced and laid on the bar. The animals were as disreputable-looking as their master and were soon hungrily feasting on the cheese. The tramp then told how he had tamed the rats while he was "doing time" out west, and after they had eaten would display some tricks he had taught them. The tramp's affection seemed to be reciprocated, for, after going through some tricks, the rats crawled over his head and shoulders and actually seemed to kiss him.—Philadelphia Record.

BASE BALL GOSSIP.

NEWS NOTES, COMMENT AND PERSONAL CHAT.

President Ebbetts of the Brooklyn Club Will at All Times Bear the Olive Branch of Peace—The Youngest Magnate—Stellic Interviews.

Owner of the Brooklyn Club.

PRESIDENT EBBETTS, of the Brooklyn Club, is quoted as saying: "As far as the policy of our club in major league matters is concerned, we will antagonize nobody. We want to be on the friendliest terms with the New York club, and anybody identified with our concern who says a word against that club or its officials will be sharply called to task. Of course, we wish to keep up the rivalry that has always existed between the New Yorks and Brooklyns on the diamond, but I believe the two representative clubs of Greater New York should stand together for mutual protection and for the good of the game. The players who compose the Brooklyn team will be compelled to live up to every letter of their contracts. They will be forced to 'deliver the goods' for which they are liberally paid. If any of them break the rules and kick over the traces they will be severely disciplined. They will all be treated with consideration and fairness as long as they work in the interests of the club and the patrons of the game, but if they try any monkey business, such as has gone on in the past seasons, they will be rounded up with a sharp turn. In short, the Brooklyn club will be shaken up in a healthy manner, and the patrons who have generously supported us in the past, in spite of poor ball playing, will receive something for their money."

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Manager Hanlon, of the Baltimore team, is quoted as expressing his views on the St. Louis club muddle as follows: "I do not think that Brush bought the St. Louis team on his own account. It seems to me more probable that he bought it for other parties. I do not know of any rule in the national agreement that prohibits the ownership by one man of more than one major league team, and yet I do not believe that the National League and American Association would permit such a thing. Should Brush continue to own both teams I have no doubt the games between the two clubs would be honestly played, but public opinion would look askance at a series between the two teams, if that series had any bearing on the championship contest. Mr. Brush has been conspicuous in his work for the good of the game, and I do not believe he would be a party to any transactions that would have any tendency to cast public doubt on its honesty. I believe that the national game should be above reproach, and that no two teams in the major league should be controlled by the same personal influence."

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Charles H. Ebbetts, one of the youngest base ball magnates in the National League, has been identified with the sporting, social and political life of Brooklyn for the past fifteen years. He was born in New York on Oct. 29, 1858, and had a public school education. His first business venture was as an architect, but he found the confining work uncongenial and soon entered a publishing house. In the spring of 1883 he became identified with the Brooklyn base ball club, and has been its secretary ever since. He has always been a lover of sports, being one of the founders of the old Nassau Athletic club, which flourished at Washington Park during the eighties. He is a consistent cyclist, and has for a number of years been a prominent member of the Good Roads Association, at present occupying an executive office in that organization. It is probably as a bowler that Mr. Ebbetts has become so widely known in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Prospect club, the Carleton club, and captain of the Commonwealth Council team of the Royal Arcanum League. The other organizations which claim Mr. Ebbetts as a member include the Park club, and many secret societies. Since he took up his residence in Brooklyn Mr. Ebbetts has lived in the Twenty-second ward. He is a delegate to the Demo-

MANAGER EBBETTS.

cratic national committee and represented his district in the state legislature in 1895. He was defeated the following year, but last election he was successful in his candidacy for councilman. Mr. Ebbetts was married in 1887 and has three daughters and one son. He has a handsome home at 328 First street, Brooklyn.

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Frank C. Bancroft, business manager of the Cincinnati club, said in a recent interview: "I believe that Old Hoss Radbourn was the first pitcher in the league to carry a handicap. When Radbourn was at his best he was almost certain to win every game in which he participated. Rad at that time had a peculiar way of stepping around the pitcher's box before delivering the ball. The magnates legislated against him, but it did not destroy Radbourn's effectiveness, so the pitching distance was increased. And every few years the magnates have been taking a shy at the distance." At times Banny is quite a romancer, and the above appears to be one of his clever veins of imagination, for the rules do not agree with what he says. Rule 5, of the National League, for each season from 1881 to 1891, inclusive, the number of years that Radburn was a member of the organization, except in 1890, when he was with the Players' League, says that the pitcher's distance shall be fifty feet from the center of the home base. In 1887 the first penalty was placed on the pitcher when section 2, of rule 5, says: "The pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman, with both feet squarely on the ground, the right foot on the rear line of the 'box,' his left foot in advance of the right, and to the left of an imaginary line from his right foot to the center of the home base," etc. When this penalty was added it was done as a slap at Radburn, for the latter was on the decline then.

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Right out of the heart of the Maine forest came Louis F. Sockalexis, the Penobscot. He was tall and straight as his native pines, and his eyes were as clear and bright as the stars in the sky. He was clean-limbed, agile and healthy, and was a superb specimen of the race of athletes he sprang from. Thus we find him as he roamed o'er his native heath, where his childhood days were spent in wending his never weary footsteps through the winding pathways of his island home, hunting, fishing, and in other ways as are only familiar to the native American. Little is known of his early life, except that he, like the average run of small boys, included base ball in his catalogue of amusements. Just when he began to play the game is a mystery even to himself, for he says he was then not much more than three feet high, and now he stretches his manhood into six feet of the atmosphere. He was born Oct. 24, 1873, at Oldtown, Penobscot county, Me., he entered civilization through the gateway of St. Mary's College, and his progress was very rapid until now he is a well educated Indian. From St. Mary's he

LOUIS SOCKALEXIS.

went to Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass., and it was while playing with the latter's team, several seasons ago, that Jesse Burkett, of the Clevelands, who was then coaching the Holy Cross team, recommended Sockalexis to Manager Tebeau, of the Cleveland team.

—

The Philadelphia Ball club, limited, was, on Jan. 6, given a verdict of $39,089 by a jury at that city, in an action to recover damages for the change of grade at Broad and Huntington streets. The case was heard before Judge Audenreid, and this is the third time damages have been awarded the club against the city of Philadelphia. A road jury first gave the club a verdict of over $25,000. This was appealed, and on the second trial a jury placed the damages at $29,000. The city again appealed and the decision was reversed by the Supreme Court, necessitating the trial which has just closed. The action for damages grew out of the building of the "hump" on Broad street, the club claiming damages for the expense they were put to by having to erect a new wall along Broad street, in having had their carriage gate and entrance at Broad and Huntingdon streets closed, and other items.

—

President W. H. Watkins of the Pittsburg club said in a recent interview: "The spring exhibition games with the Clevelands have been mostly arranged to try our new players. I think that Manager Tebeau of the Cleveland team has the same idea in this respect that I have, so that there will be few of our old hands playing in the games. You see the sooner we find out what our new men are likely to do the better it will be for them and for us. If they do not seem to be able to hold their own in the major league, then the sooner they get a chance to join a minor league the better for them. And the sooner we find out that they are for the minor leagues for the time being the better it will be for us financially. I have great faith in the games that have been arranged, and I will be greatly disappointed if they do not result in lots of good for both clubs."

—

Manager Ewing, of the Cincinnati team, said recently: "If Chicago has started a deal for Miller, our right fielder, I have heard nothing about it. I won't say what the Cincinnati club will do in case a trade is offered, because I do not know. It is my impression at this time that all the men under contract and reservation to the club will be kept at least until after the training season at San Antonio. However, it is too early to discuss a deal when no deal is offered. It will depend entirely on what the other club offers whether we will take it or not. We are very well satisfied with the team as it stands. There is no telling what we might do if the proper trade is offered us."

—

President Young is not very much enamored with the three-trip schedule idea, and would gladly hail the system that was in vogue last year. Uncle Nick doesn't like so many up-to-date notions as are constantly being sprung on him

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What will Pittsburg do with Second Baseman Eagan? is the question that has been freely asked ever since the smoketown people took him from the Brooklyns.

—

"Ritchey of the Cincinnatis is on the market."—Exchange. What has become of the sixteenth amendment, signed by Father Abraham?

CANADA.

What Is Now Going on in the Dominion.

A Cincinnati Klondike party passed through Winnipeg, Manitoba, a few days since, on their way to the gold fields. Two or three ladies accompanied them, and as they passed through the streets of that Western Canadian city, they were the objects of considerable attention, in their costumes of leather leggings and buckskin suits, the same as were worn by the gentlemen of the party.

A new route to the Klondike is said to have been discovered by way of Prince Albert, in the western territories of Canada. It will be a competitor to the Edmonton route.

The demand for good train dogs is keeping up at Battleford, in Western Canada. Between the police, the northwest government and Mr. P. K. Lindsay of Victoria, B. C., every available dog of the requisite quality has found ready sale, and everywhere you can see some of the poor brutes getting the worst of it in the efforts of the owners to train them with the expectation of sale.

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Custom returns for the past six months, ending December 31, show an increase in the total trade of over $25,000,000.

The City of Toronto asks from the street railway company 10 per cent of the gross revenue of the company for the past year. As the revenue was over $1,000,000, the city will receive a very fair rental.

The Fairplay creamery, of Pilot Mound, has wound up its season's operations by the shipment of 9,000 pounds of butter in December.

J. A. Kinsella, superintendent of government creameries, has sold to a Winnipeg and Vancouver produce company 100,000 pounds of northwest butter, the price being in the neighborhood of $20,000. The butter will be distributed between the coast cities and the Kootenay. This firm made several large shipments to the Klondike last season.

F. A. D. Bourke of Battleford, recently sold a butcher there a fat cow that dressed 1,005 pounds. She beat the previous record of that district by 100 pounds.

The Klondike fever will give a special impetus to horse breeding on the foothill ranches. Their present stock for sale will be all taken up at good figures for transport by the Edmonton route.

Alex. Wood, Souris, lately sold a five months' old calf which weighed, when dressed, 400 pounds. This shows what can be done in the way of fattening cattle when it is given proper attention.

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The only herd of buffalo in Western Canada today are those in the neighborhood of Winnipeg, the property of Lord Strathcona and those in the neighborhood of Mount Royal. They are about to be removed to the National Park at Banff, in the Rocky Mountains. The removal of these huge animals a distance of over a thousand miles by rail is an immense undertaking, and as these animals are not altogether tame, it will be attended with more or less danger.

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"Mrs. Strucket affects the antique in her house decorations——" "Yes, she told me the other day she was heartbroken because she couldn't get the shades of her ancestors for her parlor windows."—Truth.

MEDILL AND MUD.

The Old War-Horse of Journalism Discovers the Virtue of a New Medicinal Variety.

There are only a few of them left.

Since Chas. A. Dana's death, "Joe" Medill, the old war-horse of the Chicago Tribune, is the chief surviving representative of the old school of virile, aggressive editorial giants.

To have mud thrown at them was part of the profession at all times, but to find health in mud is rather a modern innovation. That is what "Joe" Medill has been doing of late, and he feels that if his old friend Dana had found the same source of vitality in time he might be abiding with us still.

Mr. Medill is an investigator and when the stories of the miraculous Magno-Mud at Indiana Mineral Springs began to spread over the country, the great editor became interested and eventually decided to try this mysterious substance on his own rheumatic limbs, and weigh its value. He was accompanied by his private physician, Dr. Toros Sarkisian, a young Armenian scientist of high attainments. The great editor was mud-mummified daily for several weeks and gained visibly in weight, strength and vitality. The chief evidence of his recuperation was a series of editorial sledge-hammer blows, which made the opposition tremble.

The final result of the experiment was an unqualified success. "Joe" Medill went back to Chicago in September, and wrote an editorial about Magno-Mud with his own hand. Next, he sent his son-in-law, R. S. McCormick, down for a little of the mud-treatment. In November he went down again, and since the new bath house is completed he expects to be a regular visitor four times a year.

This mud-treatment in which Mr. Medill found so much virtue, is peculiar, yet logical. After all, every form of life springs from the earth, which is the great destroyer and assimilator of dead and effete matter. All life is fed at the breast of Mother Earth. At the Indiana Mineral Springs is a beautiful little natural amphitheatre, the slopes being grown with magnificent oaks. At the foot of the converging hills, a big Lithia spring gushes forth at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day and floods the soil, which consists of a rich, black porous loam, fed by the deciduous foliage of the oak trees. This peculiar soil saturated with mineral salts for ages, is as soluble as sugar, and being devoid of clay is not sticky in the least. It is not, therefore, in any sense related to the conventional mud of the road-way, of the Chicago street or to the variety which clings to your heels.

The mud is applied to the patient on a cot, the subject being entirely encased in the substance, steamed to a proper temperature. It then acts as a poultice, stimulates the skin, superficial blood vessels and nerves, opens the pores and lithiates the blood, dissolving all uric acid deposits. Nothing can be simpler or more rational.

Mr. Medill at the time of his last visit shared the benefits of the Magno-Mud Cure with several other shining lights from Chicago. His professional colleague, Wm. Penn Nixon, late of the Inter Ocean, now Collector of the Port of Chicago is another mud-devotee. So is Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, which shows that mud is more powerful than politics, because it unites in a common purpose two men, who are, politically not exactly bed-fellows.

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"Kathleen Moorfay is an enigma to me." "How so?" "Ever since her father has become rich and they've been admitted to society I have never heard her claim to be descended from Irish kings."—Cleveland Leader.

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Laura—When Bob proposed last night did you know what was coming? Lucretia—No; I didn't know papa was within hearing, neither did Bob, poor Bob!—Yonkers Statesman.

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He who robs under the shelter of the law is the most daring and cowardly thief of the day.