the long bitter cold winter nights-and northern France is as cold as northern New York. French employes do not require as much in the way of conforts of life as Americans do. Your Frenchman with four sous worth of bread and cheese and five sous worth of sour with with why a meal

of the comforts he manages to be

about twice as happy as the average rail

Except in cases of gross carelessness of

irunkenness on duty an employe is seldom

discharged unless the charges made against him are well sustained after thorough inves-

way employe in America.

RAILROADS IN FAIR FRANCE Government Guarantees Holders of Stock a stand. First there is a fixed salary for train and enginemen, and what one receives above that amount depends upon the mile-age made and upon the time it has taken to make that mileage. In addition to all this there is a small premium on economy in oll and fuel and upon the care of the locomotive, rolling stok or other property in the employes care. The pay of an en-gine driver rune from \$45 to \$50 a month. Firemen earn from \$45 to \$50 a month. Dividend. RWHY. SOME FAMOUS LEADERS IN CONGRESS There were several of them. Blaine bad TWO LINES YIELD A PROFIT ONLY been brought into intimate relations with been brought into infimate relations with Senator Fessenden as early as 1856. Yet Blaine did not subordinate himself en-tirely to the great senator. For while a majority of the republicans of Maine, like the great masses of the party in the east, favored the nomination of William H. Seward for the presidency in 1869, Blaine looked upon Lincoln as the stronger candi-date. If not the alroager man. It was in It would be hard for railway employes here to understand how a man can be per-fectly contented to fire a locomotive four or five years for \$40 and \$50, or how an engine driver can be perfectly happy at \$55 a month, standing on a scatless, diblere engine through the long bitter cold winter nights and constinue of the French politician invariably refuse free transportation, the man who is source from the people. These good souls either pay fare or walk. CY WARMAN. Collengues of Hannibal Hamlin Who Stockholders and the Government Were Powers in Their Day-Suc-Work Together-Wages Paid cessive Leadership of Fessen-Employes-Courtesy of Railden, Binine and Reed. road Officials.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by S. S. McClure, Limited.) Maine is the youngest of the states east f the Allegheny mountains. Although one the Size Found group, yet some of its of the Allegheny mountains. Although one of the New England group, yet some of its sons who have been of great and recent in-

when the Maine province of Massachusetts became the state of Maine. At one of the re-ceptions in the closing days of President Hayes' administration two men met with cordisil greeting. One was tail, swarthy and smooth-shaven, whose large dark eyes twinkled with humorous suggestion as he chatted with the other, whose attenuated chatted with the other, whose according to the state of t that his bright eyes seemed to belie. Years before, these two, as young politicians and budding statesmen of the new state of Maine, had first met each other upon the stump of opposing candidates for congress from one of the Maine districts. That was at the be-sinning of President Tyler's administration, forty years before the meeting at the white

house reception in the winter of 1881. Each of these sons of Maine had made an enviable record since that early day. One, the dark-skinned, heavy-framed man, had served as member of the house with Lincoln, had been thrice named senator, once elected governor of Maine, had become vice president of the United States when Lincoln was first president and was still to round out a political career as minister to Spain from the United States. The other, after a brief term in congress, had become a min of great influence in the government of the Hawaiian islands, and was sent to represent that kingdom as minister to the United States, serving in that post for so many years that he became at last the dean of the diplomatic corps, and died in the very moment of diplo-matic service, for he fell smitten in an instant, at the first reception given by Presi-dent Arthur. That was Elisha Allen-the other Hannibal Hamlin.

MUST BE RECKONED WITH.

Something in the atmosphere of Maine develops not merely skillful politicians, but men with whom the greater politicians of the country have always found it necessary to reckon while planning the great game of That influence, whatever it is, polities. stimulated the young Blaine to a wonderful development of his powers within two years after he went to Maine to live. What Blaine's career would have been, had he re-mained in his native state, Pennsylvania, or settled, as he once thought of doing, in the Ohio valley, has always been a topic of interesting conjecture to his friends as it sometimes was to himself. That his ability sooner or later would have blossomed so as greatly to distinguish him none of those who knew him well ever doubted. They did sometimes suspect that his growth would have been slower. As it was, at 24 he was a teacher of the blind in Philadelphia, whereas at 26 he was a delegate from Maine to the at 26 he was a delegate from Maine to the first national convention of the republican party, at 27 member of the state legisla-ture, and before he was 30 the directing manager of the republican organization of Maine.

Something in the history, the social con-ition, the intellectual activity of Maine, dition. stirred him mentally, even before he had gone to the state to live. In his very early machood, when he went with his wife to her Augusta home for the vacation season, he found keen pleasure in reading the story of the state, and learning of the achieve merts of the people. When he took charge of the weekly newspaper in Augusta he knew Maine better than he did Pennsylvania.

Then, too, he first came in personal touch with politics of the higher sort, that which is of moral influence, and he then knew that the politicians of Maine were able successdate, if not the stronger man. It was in part due to his influence that six votes from (Copyright, 1896, by S. S. McClure, Limited.) "Chemin de Fer du Nord" is the name of

the railway that runs from Paris down to the English channel. Near the coast the road BLAINE TO THE FRONT. When Fessenden died Blaine became not

Mr. Blaine, ex-secretary of state and de-feated candidate for the presidency, met in

the new chief justice of the supreme court of the United States him who in old days had been the rival newspaper reporter of

congress. One served as assistant clerk of the house; the other had gained wide repute

for powers of oratory, as well as for political skill and the promise of statesman-like quali-

ties-Eugene Hale and William P. Frye. In hose early days of his carear Mr. Frye wis

esteemed by many persons as an orator who had upon the stump much of Blaine's force

and charm. He was already well known in

New England as a brilliant compaigner, as

well as an able lawyer, when his district sent

him to congress. Blaine has said that it is essential for success in the house that a rep-

recentative enter it before he has passed his fortieth birthday. Frye was four years younger than that when he took the oath.

Mr. Hale, differing in many ways from Mr. Frye, like him had the power to command

influence. He was not esteemed the orator that Frye was thought to be, but he had

many personal graces and unusual political tact, and he, too, while still a young man,

was chosen to represent his district in con-

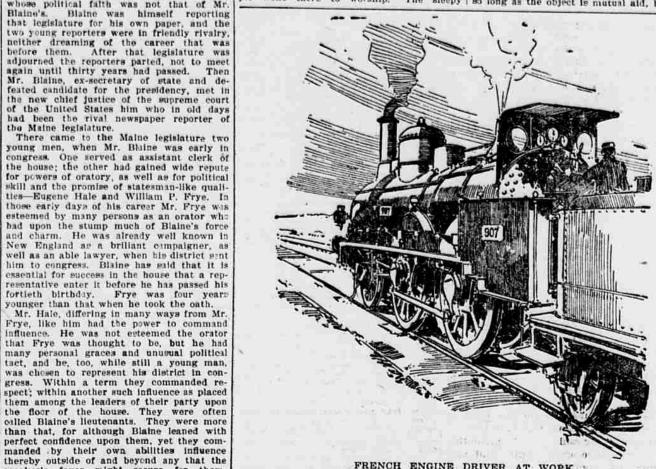
gress. Within a term they commanded respect; within another such influence as placed them among the leaders of their party upon

the floor of the house. They were often cilled Blaine's lieutenants. They were more than that, for although Blaine leaned with

perfect confidence upon them, yet they com-manded by their own abilities influence

thereby outside of and beyond any that the

forks. One leg of the "Y" going to Calais, connects with the boats of the London, finences in public affairs were young men when the Maine province of Massachusetts state of Maine, but he also at that very ing at Bologne, interchanges traffic with the railway in France that pays more than operating expenses in a legitimate



FRENCH ENGINE DRIVER AT WORK. 1

speaker's favor might secure for them. Therefore during Blaine's second and third old town grew like a mining camp and in time another child, with a bandage on her foot, dipped her wounded member in the spring at the grotto, removed the rag and found the sore had healed. Thus another minade was recorded. Thus another term as speaker it was a common thing to hear men say, "Maine directs the house of representatives." In a proper sense that opinion was correct. Both Hale and Frye were ready debaters; Hale polished, courte-ous, his shafts coated with polite veneer; Zola went with the regular pligrimage and wrote a book, but instead of discouraging the faithful or reducing the number of Frye aggressive, earnest, quick, impetuous, But their devotion to committee work, their ingular aptitude for self-possession in such a visitors the story Zola told seems to have had the opposite effect, for last year thou-sands of sufferers and Chauncey Depew went turbulent body as the house of representa-tives is, brought them to be with Garfield eaders upon the republican side. Hale afterward might have served to Lourdes, and that's why the Southern rallway pays a dividend now, which it failed

in a cabinet post had he been inclined to give up parliamentary life. Frye would have in all probability been chosen speaker of the house in 1881 had he not a few months earlier been elected senator

fight hard against the formation of any-thing of a political nature. MANY PORTERS AND LITTLE WORK.

One is surprised at the army of idle porters, who do the work of office boys, but they are all big grown up men and it takes at least a half dozen of them to do the work usually done by a bright boy in this country. Even at the entrance to the shops or yards you will find a closed gate, a little office or bu-reau, as they call it, and a half dozen men. indifferent efforts they have made heretofore at entertaining their lady friends. They will call for the boys in carriages, thereby sethalf police and half porters, in charge of this gate. Just outside the office of the director ting an example that it is hoped will be followed. The members of this club also in-tend ere long to give a minstrel show, the

Tailway pays a dividend now, which it failed to do before little Bernadette related her dream. HELPED BY THE GOVERNMENT. The railways of France are not owned and operated by the government, as they are in Germany, nor by stockholders, as they are in England, but by both. When you buy a directed one of the men to "throw me in" on a siding while he submitted my card to a number of under clerks. Presently a young man came out and said in an embarrassed way that he was afraid zat ze secretary could

niscant Mood.

Miss Mary Quay, the sweet and pretty daughter of Matthew Stanley Quay, Penn-

Miss Belle Mulhall is regarded the most

classically beautiful and most supremely for-

from the boarding school and became a con-spicuous figure some time since, when it

was told in the town that she had been the model for John Wilton Cunningham's famous mural scene in the Planters' hotel. She is

ater and dinner partles under his patron-age have set a new pace for the members

of the St. Louis four hundred. The mar-Tage will take place early in February. The most unique organization in Carlyle, Ill., is the Bachelor Girls' club, a society to

take a leading part in the social entertain-ment of the bachelors of Carlyle. This club

is composed of the most prominent young ladies of the city, and was espe ially organized for the year 1896, for the purpose of show-ing the young men their ability as enter-tainers. A leap year ball is to be given, for

which the girls are making the most elaborate preparations, and intend to make the beaux of the town ashamed of themselves for the

stolen pullets.

HOW HE MADE FIFTY CENTS IN ONE DAY

Nebraska's Last Territorial Governor Relates Interesting Incidents of His Earlier Career-Confident

L. W. Denman, aged 72, and Miss Marthu out of one's recollection!"

Earolieen, aged 21, were wedded at Hennea-mey, Okl., last week. The unusual event of a double marriage in The speaker was ex-Governor Alvin Saunfour sous worth of bread and cheese and hve sous worth of sour wine will make a meil. His three meals a day will not cost him more than 30 cents, while an American in a similar capacity pays 35 cents a meal. Being accustomed to the cold the Frenchman alagna in a freless room and looks for nothing blance and blance and

newing acquaintance with a number of his old-time friends of early territorial days. To look at his robust figure, his keen

eye and his clear complexion, the very picture sylvania's statesman and politician, will soon by Mrs. Louis R. Davidson. The announce-ment that the wedding is to take place on January 29 came as a big surprise to the young lady's friends and society generally in Washington. Mr. Davidson is a successof healthy old age, no one would for a moment imagine that the venerable ex-governor and ex-senator is nearing his seventyninth birthday. In his long and active caful young business man of Beaver, Pa. Pastor Schneider of New York, who marreer in Iowa and in the territory and state of Nebraska ne has been identified with ries all the east side girls and their young men, has just finished figuring up the numnearly every important movement for the

men, has just mined nguring up the num-ber of ceremonies he performed in 1895, and has found the total to be 730. This is a record of records, for it beats anything that Pastor Schneider ever did before in the marrying line, and yet for the past five years he has held the marrying record in New York City. subjects connected with the state's history he is a veritable mine of information.

On the day to which I have alluded Mr. Saunders was in a particularly reminiscent mood, and he is never no interesting as when telling of the experiences of his earlier life. "Do you know how Ashland came to be in Sanford McIntyre of Crawfordsville, Ind. a bridgeroom of two weeks, is i sill on a charge of larceny. For a year past McIn-tyre has been engaged in wholesale chicken stealing. He had a covered wagon, pe-culiarly adapted to his business, and admits Saunders county?" asked the governor, as we approached that picture-que little town. "It happened while I was in the governor's chair 'way back in the 60s. Ashland was noth-ing but a small hamlet located on the edge that several of his recent all-night expedi-tions have netted from twenty to thirty dczen fowls. McIntyre returned from a wedof Cass county and just outside the border of Saunders county. The man who owned nearly all the property in the town sudding trip taken upon revenues derived from denly conceived the idea that it would be-come a large city if it were only made the county seat. To make it the county seat of Case county was out of the William Hendrickson, the young San Fran-cisco millionaire, admired Miss Wiletta H. Robinson of Seattle for her bravery when she captured a burglar in the Hotel Savoy, San question. So he and his friends came to me with a scheme to annex part of the town-ship in which Ashland lay to Saunders Francisco. The steps between admiration and adoration were not many, and now they are to be married. Miss Robinson is not

county and to make it the county seat of that county. Relying upon my pride in having the county named after me inonly beautiful, but highly accomplished and an heiress. She is the daughter of Mrs. M. creased by the proposed addition, they an-ticipated smooth sailing. I objected, how-A. Gaffey, who is one of the heirs of the late William Renton, a millionaire lumber-man of Port Blakely, Wash. over, to dividing a township between two counties and urged that they might some time want an organization on township lines. But that seemed to make no difference. The parties interested set to work and procured the consent of both the counties. When tunate young woman in St. Louis. She is now the center of all talk in the swagger the bill was presented to me for my signa-ture I still objected, but finally signed it circles by reason of the announcement that she is to marry August Belmont of New she is to marry August Belmont of New York, just before the beginning of the Lenten season. Miss Mulhall is not long on the theory that it was not my place to prevent a transfer desired by the people of the two counties to be affected. That accounts for the break in the south border line of Saunders county. Ashland was the county seat for a number of years, but it was found to be too inaccessible to the re-mainding of the county and line of the south border mainding of the county and line of the south border is a south of the south border fertile in the United States, and with nor-mainding of the county and line of the south border is a south of the south of the south of the south of the is a south of the south of th tall, slender, with dark hair and splendid eyes. Mr. Belmont has conducted his suit with the lavishness of a prince, and the themainder of the county and later lost it to Waroo, which has the advantage of a situa-tion near the center of the county.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

'It is a queer thing how countles come to be originally named," continued the exgovernor. "I went over to an old settlers reunion at my old home in Mount Pleasant Ia., last August in order to tell the people there how their county happened to be named as it is. I found that had I remained in Mount Pleasant or returned after retiring from the governorship of Nebraska I would have been the oldest inhabitant of all the 10,000 who attended that meeting

"The people over at Mount Pleasant were laboring under the impression that Henry county was named after Henry Dodge. I told them they were entirely mistaken and that it was named after General James D. Henry, one of the heroes of the Blackhawk war in Illinois, and I also told them of the part I played in having it so named. "It was shortly after I had removed to Mount Pleasant and the people were divided

into two factions over the question. One group, who came from Ohio, wanted it called Shall we go seek. Heart's Dearest, That land of Afternoon, Where shepherds to their lasses Dine out a sleave time. Hyland county, after their old home county, and the others stood up for the name of Henry. I joined the Henry party and did Pipe out a sleepy tune-Where kings nor cares may enter, And love grows never cold, Where Allan walks, a-harping A tune we knew of old? Shall we not journey thilher O heart of gold? what I could for its success, writing letters to members of the legislature on behalf of the farmers in the vicinity, asking them to call

I gradually increased my carfings until at times I was able to obtain 25 cents for a day's work. But my ambition was to earn 50 cents in one day and it was not until General Henry came to my assistance that I succeeded in reaching that goal,

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HIS FIRST FIFTY CENTS.

"It was an election day and the thought struck me that the opportunity was at hand to pick up a few cepts. Henry was one of the His Earlier Career-Confident of the State's Future. "How you young men have grown almost ut of one's recollection!" The speaker was ex-Governor Alvin Saun-The speaker was ex-Governor Alvin Saun-ders. We were riding in the sleeping car on our way from Lincoin to Omaha. We had both been in attendance upon the meet-ings of the Nebraska State Historical so-ciety, where the ex-governor had been re-newing acquaintance with a number of his came General Henry and a number of

"'What have you got there?' he asked. 'Do you want to sell them?' "I explained that I was selling on commis-

sion and told him the price. "'Well, I'll take thrm,' came the re-

ply. Let all the boys help themselves and tell the baker to charge them to me.' The boys needed no second invitation and

in a moment all the ginger cakes had disappeared. But I had received no money

romotion of the public welfare, and on cakes, and half fearful that I had failed to cakes, and half fearful that I had failed to drive a good bargain I ran as fast as I could to the baker's shop to ask if it was all right. You can imagine how relieved I felt when I was told that Henry's word was as good as gold. General Henry paid for the cakes and I secured my commission. For the first time in my life I had earned 50 cents in a single day. Is it any wonder that I was anxious to have a county named after General Henry? RIDDLE OF THE FOUR SONS

RIDDLE OF THE FOUR SONS.

"Just as strange things happen in the change of state names. I often put the story as a riddle by asking how a man could have four children, three of them born in three different territories and one in a state, and all four born in the same houss. Yet Yet that is an actual case. The children wer in my brother's family and they were all born in the same house in Mount Pleasant, In. When we first moved there, in 1836, it was the territory of Michigan. Michigan was admitted as a state July 11, 1836. when the torritory of Wisconsin was recog-nized. In 1838 Iown territory was organized and became a state in 1846. So one of these children was born in Michigan territory, one while it was Wisconsin, on was Iowa territory and one after Iowa it was Iowa te became a state.

"But there is no state with better pros-pects than Nebraska. I was down in Texas last October looking after some property for which I have the agency. Texas has the advantage of cheap land, land that attracts the settlers who have only a small capital to invest. The people who go to Texas do not come to Nebraska chiefly because they make Nebraska farmers the most prosperous in the country. My faith in the future of Nebraska has never been shaken since I

came here as territorial governor in 1861, and it is still as firm as ever." V. R.

ROBIN HOOD'S GOOD NIGHT.

Nora Hopper in Black and White Nora Hopper in Black and White, Good night, good night, Heart's Dearestj The Hunter holds the sky— There wakes no soul in Sherwood Save Little John and I. "Twixt thee and me the grasses Grow thick and soft and green, And fails a drift of hawthorn O'er Sherwood's buried queen— "Twixt thee and me, Heart's Dearest, The grass is green. The grass is green. Shall I not soon, Heart's Dearest, Good morrow to thee say, And kiss thy lipe, of kisses Forlorn for many a day? Shall I bid thee good morrow, Good night to Little John, And lay me down beside thee To slumber sweetly on-Nor dream of lonely Sherwood, Nor Little John?

fully to match themselves with those of older or richer states. It happened that just as Blaine became a citizen of Maine the convulbiance became a citizen of manie the convol-sion which shattered the whig party and brought the republi-can out of the chaos that fol-lowed whig disruption, was at its height. The crisis was at hand. Webster had said in Boston three years before, "if you break up the whig party, where am I to go?" and many persons thought that plaintive plea an argument for the preservation of the whig party. The Maine politicians were not of that opinion. Hannibal Hamlin was United States senator, elected as a democrat. The carlier democracy flourished in the state of Maine, and Hamlin was a leader in that faith. On the slavery issue he parted with it. That the state might be swung into the line for the new party, Senator Hamlin accepted the nomination for governor and, was expected, brought to his support many of his party. When by this choice Maine, in a election, had pointed the way that the new party was to take, then the eyes of the country were fixed upon that far-away state, and from it they have never been wholly averted. Governor Morrill, also, by the bridge of temperance, as Gail Hamilto says, passed over from the democratic to republican party. All this was able pol-

ities and its influence touched every young man of good abilities in the state. Besides, an older generation was teaching impressive lessons. Nathan Clifford, a very able jurist, after service in the national house of representatives, had been appointed associate justice of the supreme court. George Evana, almost forgotten now, as is often the lot of able, public men, after serving as United States senator, sharing a "national renown with Webster, Clay and Calhoun," was attorney general of the state. Of him Hamilbal Hamiln once said: "I have seen all the great men of my generation. I have served in public life with many of them.

and I may say that the judgment of my old age'ls that none among them was superior in mental power to George Evans." THE WASHBURNS.

The Washburn family, five sons, each of whom gained national repute, parceling among them, in fine proportion, governor-ships, senatorships and cabinet posts, were of this Maine training, and, except the youngest, of the earlier generation of public men. Before the stormy political days of dying whig party two young men of ine had gained national repute for extraordinary mental gifts. Jonathan Cilley's name has passed into tradition because the fatal bullet in the needless duel fought with Graves caused a tragedy which shocked the couptry. But to his colleagues in the house of representatives it seemed that Cilley's promise of great achievement in public life was comparable with that suggested by only

was comparable with that suggested by only two or three others. Sargeant S. Prentiss, of whom Wendell Ptillips once said, "I have melted beneath the magnetism of Sargeant S. Prentiss, who wielded a power few men had," and whose triumphs of oratory in the national house were such as were reserved for few men to gain, received his early inspiration in his native state, Maine, although his profes-sional life was almost wholly passed in Missiasippi. So there were even in the earliest days of its statehood great jurists, able politicians, brilliant orators, true statesable politicians, brilliant orators, true states-men; but it was with the establishment of the republican party that Maine's greater in-fluence was obtained. When Blaine entered congress he had as

We be Biaine entered congress he had as associates James Pike, who had been an able ournalist, Sidney Perham, afterward gov-ernor, while the Portland district had in Lynch a representative whose ability com-manded high regard. But towering above these, above nearly all his colleogues, was William Pitt Fessenden, one of the few choren ones of the war days, whose abilities and service are to keep his name familiar. A member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet was once asked who, in his opinion, was the shiest member of either house of congress during Mr. Lincoln's first administration. Without a moment's hesitation he said. "All h all, William Pitt Fessenden had, perhaps, the greatest intellectual power of any of them. His mental dopth and accuracy watesman of the highest order and a finance minister of the rarest ability. His shat-

from Maine. Mr. Hale had been elected to the senate as the successor of Hannibal Hamila, and Mr. Frye to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Blaine that he might enter Garfield's cabinet as secretary of state

THE RISE OF DINGLEY.

When Garfield was elected United State senator from Ohlo in the winter of 1880, common opinion pointed to Frye as pre-eminently indicated as the leader of his party in the house. He was already spoken of with confidence as the next speaker cape the republicans gained a majority of the members at the next election. Such majority was secured, and undoubtedly Maine would again have won the honor of the speakership had Frye remained in the house

When Frye went to the senate many of his old associates of the house said, 'Oh, his district will not send another ke him," and when upon the meeting ongrees a small, quiet man went forward to take the cath as Frye's successor, the old members eyed him curiously as though it were almost an assurance for him to hope to maintain the influence that district had

secured. He had been, it was true, while still a young man, governor of Maine, but that might not count for much. So far as ag gressive leadership is concerned the

ing members were correct. The new mem ber had no conspicuous capacity of that sort, but in intellectual force he was soon recognized as the equal of any of his colleagues and the other day he was named leader of the house, by virtue of his post as chairman of the committee on ways and means. Of him it has been said by those who have had long service with him in the house that "Governor Dingley is one of the ablest men who ever sat in congre Maine again assumes, through its representa tive, the leadership of the house, as she does its executive direction through her conspicuous son, who is its speaker.

BLAINE TO FRYE-FRYE TO REED. It is said by those who have thought about the political service of, this state that it is an extraordinary thing that since the be-ginning of the first administration of Grant whenever the republican party has controlled the lower house of congress the representa-tives from Maine have in larger measure than those from any other state been of conspicuous influence in that body. Out of the ten years since 1869 that the republicans were in majority in the house of representa-tives Maine has had the speakership eight

tives Maine has had the speakership eight years and would have possessed it in all probability for all ten years had Mr. Frye not retired from the house. Mr. Blaine has been thought to rank with Clay and one or two others who were deemed ideal speakers. Yet Mr. Reed in his single term as speaker focused to himself perhaps creater nublic interest at least upon one greater public interest, at least upon one greater public interest, at least upon one momentous occasion, than any other speaker over secured. The succession of the leader-ship went by state beritage from Blaine to Frye and from Frye to Reed. And the extraordinary coincidence unparalleled in the history of the country is now established, that Maina in the person of a speaker of the that Maine in the person of a speaker of the house presented one candidate for the presiagement of American railways, so are the agement of Anderstad railways, so are the employee interested in the struggles and tribulations of the railway employes in the United States. They read closely and dis-cuss hocity all that goes on over here, and during the Pullman strike at Chicago that was one of the matters regularly discussed at the mediners of La Fratemalle. dential nomination, pre-eminent among all other candidates, and then after an interval of twenty years, and at the first opportunity it could be done presents in the person of another speaker a candidate for the nomina-tion who stands forth conspicuous among all other candidates. DANIEL STRONG.

A CUTE PROPOSAL.

A Cincinnati girl, up to leap year date, made her proposal as follows in a letter con-taining various hows of ribbon:

Dearest Friend-If you are some other girt's fellow, Send me back this bow of yellow. If of me you sometimes think, Send me back this bow of pink, If to me your heart is true, Send me back this bow of blue. If for me there is no hope, Send me back this heliotrope If you want me for your wife, Send me back this bow of white

England, but by both. When you buy a railway ticket in France 12 per cent of what you pay for that ticket goes directly to the overnment. For this the state guarantees

reasonable interest on the money actually invested in building and equipping the road. At the end of the year if the road has run behind and failed to earn expenses (and they invariably do fail with the exceptions already noted) the stockholders do not apply for a receiver; the government simply steps in, makes good the shortage and the same officials continue to do business at the old stand. One would naturally suppose that, being thus secure in their places, the officials would become arrogant, icy and unapproach-

able, but they are the most obliging, genial railway officials on earth. The secretary, whose office corresponds with our general manager's, I remember, of two of the bigges best roads in France, stood up and bowed to me when I entered and then sat down and chatted as pleasantly as though I had been an ambassador. They are deeply interested in all that is going on in the American railway world, and men are kept to translate whatever is written by Ameri-

cans of the railways over here. If, by any streak of good luck, such as has come to the line to Lourdes; a railway begins to earn more than operating expenses

not see me. "Give this to him," said I, "and let him decide the matter," and I handed the clerk a letter from the United States embassy. In less than two minutes I was in the presence of the director, who stood up to receive me. It's the same everywhere. My embarrass-ment always ends when I get past the typewriter and the office boy

RAILROAD MEN ARE PENSIONED.

One of the most interesting features in the management of the railways in France is the system of retiring pensions in vogue on some of the large railways. All which includes all staff officers, men em-ployed in the transportation and locomotive epartments and on permanent way, are enitled to a retiring pension when they he age of 55 years or have served the company a quarter of a century. The amount of the pension depends upon the average pay drawn by the employe, but is never less than 600 nor more than 900 france If an employe is compelled by any misfor-

When the congregation had settled down and finished coughing the minister arose in the pulp't, and instead of beginning the

the county Henry county. So it was called Henry county, although the Hyland people regular sermon he informed his dearly bethat he was contemplating a change. loved that he was contemplating a change. He had received a call to another church, he ong clung to their favorite name, and it is to this very day often popularly called Hy-

explained, and although the salary con-nected with the new position would be greater than that which his present con-Henry county "Why did I go to the trouble of writing

greater than that which his present con-gregation was pleased to give him he had not decided to accept the call. "My heart is with my old charge," he went on to say, "and I am greatly disposed to look beyond this world's goods to the greater return which comes from duty well done. The congregation to which I am The congregation to which I lone. called is a wealthy one, it is true, and the emoluments will be increased. But I shall pray for light before deciding. All week I shall pray for light that I may better see the way, and on next Sabbath I will announce my decision.

During the week one of the congregation net the minister's small and incorrigible boy on the street and asked:

"Tommy, do you know whether or not your father has decided to leave us and go iway?' Tommy thought a few minutes and then

slowly responded: "Well, I don't know. Pop's still prayin

for light, but most of the things is packed. After the new minister had delivered his first

sermon in the Presbyterian church of a lit-tle Washington town recently a deacon approached him and said:

"You didn't give us eny Latin er Greek in yer sermon today." "No," said the minister, "I did not. I was not aware that the congregation in-

cluded any who understood those la guages." And this with a bit of sarcasm. "Wall, ther ain't none wot duz," replied the deacon, "but we folks up here want to hev wat's going on in them city churches, an" we'll hev to ax yer tu give et tu us.'

Maine newspapers are telling that Caribou clergyman, the other Sunday, no ticing that the choir seats were unoccu-pled when the time for beginning the serv-ice arrived, rose and remarked: "I see all the singers are absent this morning. Let the congregation rise and sing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

It was a Connecticut woman who refused to buy a copy of the bible from an agent because it did not contain the portraits of the presidents of the United States

"As to the right mode of baptism," argued Deacon Ironside, "I reckon everybody how John the Baptist used to do it it, and John the Baptist was a man with a great

"He was," replied Uncle Allen Sparks, "but he couldn't keep it."

THE OUT-OF-DATE COUPLE.

Chamber's Journal. We are "so out of date," they say, Ned and I; We love in an old-fashioned way, Long since gone by. He says I am his belpmate true In averything:

In everything; And I-well, I will own to you, He is my king.

We met in no romantic way 'Twixt "glow and gloom;" He wooed me on a winter day, And in-a room; Yet, through life's hours of stress and storm, When griefs befell, Love kept our small home corner warm, And all was well.

Ned thinks no woman like his wife-But let that pass; Perhaps we view the dual life Through roseate glass; Even if the prospects be not bright We hold it true The heaviest burdens may grow light When shared by two.

Upon the gilded scroll of fame. Emblatoned fair, I cannot hope to read the name I proudly bear; But, happy in their even flow, The years gilds by; We are behind the times, we kn Ned and I.

times, we know-

Bucklen's Arnica Saive.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin Why did 1 go to the trouble of writing chapped nands, childrans, corns, and an sale letters to members of the legislature to get them to honor General Henry? It was be-cause I felt that I was under everlasting personal obligations to General Henry my-

In accordance with request from the Treasury Department, this bank offers its services to parties who may desire to subscribe for the new issue of government bonds.

Bids must be received in Washington on or before 12 m., February 5th. The bonds draw 4 per cent interest, payable quarterly.

They will pay an annual income during their twenty-nine years' life 95 follows:

- At about 19% per cent premium 3 per cent
- They are free from taxation by state, county or city authority.
- Subscriptions, if accepted, must be paid for in gold.

No charge or commission of any kind will be made by the bank where parties supply the gold subject to any discount for abrasion and pay express charges to sub-treasury.

This bank will supply gold to the extent of its present gold reserve (\$150,-000) at a charge of one per cent, which is \$10.00 for \$1,000 and \$1.00 for \$100.00.

This charge covers express charges and loss from abrasion, which loss on a large portion of the current coin will amount to more than the charge made

\$1.00 commission will be charged for each subscription, carrying the bank's guarantee to supply gold, but this will be rebated if the bid is accepted and gold supplied.

The offer to supply gold upon above named terms is limited to subscriptions of \$1,000 and under. Parties desiring larger sums may make special arrangement.

Further information or advice will be given on application.

NEBRASKA NATIONAL BANK, BY H. W. YATES, PRESIDENT.

Once In a While

you may have a sudden bilious attack or headache when it is impossible for you to leave your work. If you have a box of Ripans Tabules at hand, a single one taken at the first symptom will relieve you.

Toloilte THE JUNCTION AT THE "Y." tune to leave the service, or is "forced t retiro" after having served fifteen or twenty years, he receives a retiring pension; but in that case it is never more than 450 nor less than 300 france. A widow is entitled to one-half the pension of her husband provided the mar-riage took pirce two years previous to the husband's death. This seems a hard rule, but it is necessary, of am told, to guard

sgainst enterprising young widows who are wont to spring up unexpectedly and come weeping around the grave of a dead pen-sioner. Sometimes, the woman came alone, sometimes leading a little child whom the relatives of the dead man had never seen. You can kick a busieptean and set a widow You can kick a brush heap and get a widow anywhere in France.

To provide for this retiring pension fund 3 per cent of the wages of each employe is retained, to which the company adds an t the meetings of La Fraternelle. This organization is the oldest and stronges in the republic, having a fund of 15,600,000 francs. A rival organization has been formed retained, to which the company adds an amount equal to 12 per cent of the wages. In other words, four-fifths of the fund is contributed by the company. A very im-portant rule to the employes is one pro-viding that in case a servant severs his connection with the road, even if he is dismissed by the company before he has served long enough to be entitled to a pen-sion, all the money he has contributed to the pension fund is returned to him with in-terest. Day laborers who do not contribute to the pension fund have no share, but they are not forgotten by the company. If francs. A rival organization has been formed lately, but it more of a political order and does not amount to much. La Fraternelle is an organization somewhat similar to the American Railway union, admitting to mem-berahip all classes of railway employes and including among its numbers many prominent officials. They have very few strikes among the amulayes in France.the men supers officials. They have very few strikes among the employee in France-the men appear to be very well satisfied, and to feel se-cure in their places. This is due mainly to the kindness of the officials. Enginemen are especially optimistic at all times, since it is the rule in France to choose all offi-cials of the locomotive department from among the men, so there is the eternal spring of hope to encourage them. HOW RAILBOAD MEN ARE PAID. The system employed by the French in they are not forgotten by the company. If they are not forgotten by the company. If they have served fifteen years they receive a retiring pension equal to one-half the amount received by commissioned em-ployes. This fund is provided almost enployes. This fund is provided almost en-tirely by the railway company. Those who have served but a short time, if overtaken by any serious trouble are

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and interest on the money invested, the sur-plus goes to the state to make good what has been advanced to the railway company. In return for all it guarantees to the railways the government reserves the right, in case of war, to take possession of all rail-ways, rolling stock and officials, at a mo-ment's notice. With a touch of the key the ment's notice. With a touch of the key the president of France can make a colonel of the superintendent, a captain of the chief de gare, and soldiers of the section men. As the officials are interested in the man-

The system employed by the French in