A RECORD OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS

"Mad" Anthony Wayne Its First Colonel Zachary Taylor a Later Commander_Glorious Record in All Our Wars.

The Third regiment of infantry in the regular army celebrates the 100th anniversary of its establishment in November, 1896, at the home of the regiment at Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi river, at the head of navigation hard by the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is the post regiment of this old and historic fort.

The Third passes its century milestone i far different body from what it was in November, 1796, different in uniform, in ac coutrements, in arms and in drill; but it is not a more steadfastly loyal body in 1895 than it was in 1796. Other regiments have been as brave and as loyal, and have fought



PRIVATE OF THE "FIGHTING THIRD, 1796.

as valiantly for the preservation of the country or the repelling of a foreign foe. Circumstances and time and history, however, have given this body particular fitnes

It is the oldest regiment in the regular army of the United States. The original First was established in June, 1784. This, by subsequent consolidation, was merged into the present Third, so that it is, in reality, a decade more than a century old. On March 5, 1792, congress authorized the formal establishment of the regiment. It was then known as the infantry of the Third sublegion. As the army was reorganized in November, 1796, when the infantry of the Third Sub-legion became the Third regiment of infantry, the latter becomes 100 years old in November, 1896.

This is the same regiment which fought under "Mad" Anthony Wayne when he led his forces with impetuous ardor against the Indians of the northwestern border; was so powerful a factor in the war of 1812; which paysed a decade or more of its life in the Great Lakes region when the fcoble garrisons along the inland seas were go sorely in need of its staunch aid; which was foremost in the long and trying campalgn in Florida, where it maintained the splendid reputation as an Indian fighter which it has kept for a century. It is the same regiment which, when Texas would maintain her own definition of the boundary line between her and Mexico, was ordered to the southwest, where, through that spir ited and picturesque campaign, it fought its way at Palo Alto, at Resaca de la Palma, at Monterey, at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, then onward under Scott on that irresistible march straight to the citadel of the Mexican capital. After the brilliant battle of Churulusco, when the Third led the deciding charge, and when the colors of the regiment were the first to be flung from the parapet of the old convent, the regiment was one of the first to march into the conquered city over which floated the flag of its nation.

A CAREER OF GLORY. So onward the regiment fought, depleted



OFFICER. "FIGHTING THIRD," MEXICAN WAR.

many times by death and disease, its vein steadily filling again with the best blood of the nation, fighting against the Navajos and the Apaches in all the exciting Indian cam-paigns from 1840 to 1860, until when the elements of the greatest civil war of history were a-mixing, it was ordered to the north and from its long service on the soil of the south. Passing through San Antonio, Tex., it was suggested that the regiment march around, rather than through, the principal around, rather than through, the principal streets of the southern city, where the sympathy with the cause of the south was so pronounced. A council of the officers of the regiment was called and it was unanimously decided that it would never do for the oldest regiment in the army, a regiment which had never been in the habit of traveling rounds bout when the main traveled road was ope —it would never do for such a regiment to change its policy under such conditions; so, bedecked for the occasion in the finest garb of their wardrobes, with, as a writer of the day said, "the regimental colors flying, the band playing and every man and officer as fine as brass and bullion could make him," the old Third marched onward through the atreets of the southern city to take its place in the great conflict then impending.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN FLORIDA. Three of the companies of the regiment A. F and I, were captured by the enemy in the earlier part of the war, in Florida. Their reputation was well known in the Their reputation was well known in the south, and it was generally conceded that it was one of the best drilled and most important military bodies on the continent, so every effort was made to induce the members of these companies to renounce al-legiance to the general government and take up the cause of the south. The mem-bers of the companies were offered positions as officers in the southern army, and no doubt there were few of them who were not far better fitted for high positions than a very large number of the volunteer solnorth or south. But the captured companies remained steadfastly loyal to the government and, after parole, joined their regiment in the north and fought on through

From the outset of the civil war the Third was in the height of battle. It won

AMERICA'S OLDEST REGIMENT | its first recognition at the first opportunity which presented itself, when it showed its splendid qualities by its masterly covering of the flight of the army at the first battle of Bull Run. Lieutenant J. H. McRae of the Third, the historian of the regiment,

the Third, the historian of the regiment, the civil war, almost wholly of the muzzleand to whose statistics I am indebted for
the skeleton of the regiment's movements
above given, says of the regiment at this
first battle of Buil Run:

"Its gallant conduct in this, the first
great battle of the war, its unfinching
steadfastness and perfect order in covering
the flight of the panic-stricken army, was
but a presage of that which was to distinguish it throughout the war."

the civil war, almost wholly of the muzzleloading type. Indeed, it is estimated that a
very large per cent, perhaps seven-eighths,
of the soldiers of the war of the rebellion,
carried muzzle-loading muskets.

The Third has kept pace with the advancement of the equipment of the years,
and its arms and accourrements are now,
of course, of the most approved modern
pattern. When the regiment was organized
the war forces of the nation, thanks to the it throughout the war."
IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Many times during the civil war the fighting qualities of the Third were called into play. It took part in twenty-one battles and sleges, losing in killed, wounded. and missing 267 men, a number equal to its average strength during the war. After it led the noble column at the close of the war in that last grand review before the president in the city of Washington, chosen from all the forces for this high honor, once more became a frontier regiment, and since that time it has been engaged in im-portant Indian campaigns in the west and he southwest, aiding, too, in the suppression of the Pennsylvania riots in 1877, and at other times in putting down rlots in various parts of the country. It was honored by having a prominent part assigned it at the dedication and the days of battle, but the regiment is by tory exercises of the Columbian exposition, no means leading an idle life. The post at Chlcago.

In the year 1888 the Third became the practical military maneuverings, ocasional post regiment at Fort Snelling located jaunts overland to put in practice the arts at a strategic point on the upper Mississippi. of war, long summer days spent in camp, and covering several thousand miles of where the regiment follows active army

best fighting blood of successive genera-tions of Americans. It has not only fought through all the campaigns of the century, but it has furnished other commands with leaders, helped to deplete exhausted regset a fine pattern of soldierly stabillity for the incoming bodies of volun-

NOTED COLONELS OF THE "THIRD." Some of its commanders have been prom-linent in the military and civil life of the nation—such men as General Zachary Tay-lor, afterwards president of the United States; General Anthony Wayne; Major Charles K. Gardner, author of the system by which companies are designated by let-ters of the alphabet; Colonel Leavenworth, who selected the present site of Fort Leav-enworth, and who was a leading military figure: Colonel Benjamin S. E. Bonneville those life and adventures Irving has so happily described. From the regimental offi-cers who served in the war with Mexico, six major generals of volunteers were conto the federal armies of the civil war, and one major general and one brigadler general to the southern forces.

And what a revolution, or perhaps it

would be better to call it an evolution, this regiment has witnessed as it has marched onward through the century, an evolution in arms, in accourrements, in uniforms; in-deed, it has seen marked changes the very

the regiments of the army in this country. While the Chinese made use of a breech-loading gun at least as early as the year 1313, the arms of the regiments of the nine-teenth century were, until some time after the civil war, almost wholly of the muzzle-

of course, of the most approved medern pattern. When the regiment was organized the war forces of the nation, thanks to the patience and the skill of the irascible, many oathed Baron Steuben, the inspector of the continental army, had somewhat emerged from the chaos in which he found them when he came over the seas to the aid of the struggling states. Could that profane but invaluable old drill master, who was wont to swear at the clumsy continentals in all of the languages at his command, have visited the Third at its centennial celebration he must needs have been deeply gratified at the show of earnest discipline, the marked attention to details, the complete soldierliness which were so striven for when was in the charge of the raw recruits

THE THIRD NOT IDLE TODAY. The regimental life of this historic body is not now so full of stirring events as in duties are full of education. There are practical military maneuverings, ocasional Indian territory, and within a twelve-hour ride of Chicago and other western cities in the Mississippi valley.

This regiment has drawn from the very of the regiment opportunities for such advancement as were not possible in the days when it was campaigning in Mexico, or sweltering in the swamps of Florida, or fighting red men on the frontier, or battling

with undaunted courage through the most terrible civil war of history.

The members of this, the oldest regiment in the army of the United States, are very proud of its history as they gather in the autumn days to celebrate the 190th auniversary of its birth. The regiment begins its second century under far different condi-tions than those which prevailed when it received its baptism of blood at old Fort Recovery under the splendid command of 'Mad' Anthony Wayne, but it shall not be said when another century ends-If, indeed, there shall be any need of men of war in that far day—that in its second century it was more loyal to its native land, more brave in battle, more potent as a pattern for all who would win success in the mad game of war, than in the first hundred years of its life now so happily concluded in this unique centeniary celebration W. S. HARWOOD.

RELIGIOUS.

D. L. Moody, the evangelist, is to begin series of revival meetings in Boston on January 1.

Rev. T. E. Vassar has resigned the pas seen marked changes torate of the First Baptist church of Kan-flag itself. When the sas City on account of falling health and



"HE "FIGHTING THIRD," FORT SNELLING, 1896.

regiment organized Washington had been engaged with the republic of France in that charming international episode, when the colors of the two nations were exchanged in such formal and inspiring manner in the congressional halls of the two republics. The flag was then the same in colors as that of the sister republic over the seas, though it had the five pointed stars belonging to the heraldic device of the house of Washington and with them the stripes or bars of the great general's arms, the first suggestion of the banner of the new nation.

IT SAW THE FLAG CHANGE.

The flag then had but its thirteen stars, out as the Third has carried it on through the century it has seen the white stars grow and grow in number on the beautiful azuro field, while the nation has been giving mighty birth to noble states, until today upon the ensign which floats atop the milk-white flagstaff on the wide-hori-zoned parade ground of the regiment there are forty-five snowy stars, steadfast tokens

of the nation's steadfast states.

When the regiment received its formal mmission as a military body of the army of the United States, its uniform was more or less nondescript in style, though the pre vailing continental garb was followed. There were the long coat, caught back at the bottom of the skirt by buttons, showing the more or less gay facings, the snug, spruce waistcoat, bright of hue, the knee-breeches and leathern leggings. When the century was young the leggings had lengthened out to the conventional pantaloons of today, the coat had lost a good deal of its continentalism, and the three-cornered hat had given way to the stiff, tall one with its gay cockade. As the garb of the nation changed the regiment took on new dress, and as the years passed the arms of the regiment changed in style, though not so markedly as the uniform

PREMITIVE EQUIPMENT. When the regiment was established the



PRIVATE, "FIGHTING THIRD," DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

of them of the flint-lock pattern, which had followed the ancient matchlock and the wheel-lock, the latter invented in 1677, the ignition of the powder being effected by the heat generated by a rapidly revolving wheel attached to the side of the gun. As early as 1786 chlorate mixtures, exploded by percussion, had been discovered in France; in 1890 fulminate was discovered by Howard in England; percussion priming was employed in 1807; the percussion cap was in use in 1818, and in 1839 the cap and nipple were adopted in France, and their use spread to

will spend his remaining years in Newark Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker has been re-elected president of the Penn-

sylvania Sabbath School association. Archbishop Machray, the primate of Canda, who has just returned to the Dominion is the tallest bishop in the world.

There are two places in London where clergymen can buy sermons already printed. They cover all subjects and can be had for every season. Rev. Helen Van Anderson has become pastor of the new Church of the Higher Life

in Boston. She was born in Iowa and I about 35 years old. It is estimated that the removals of the

Wesleyan Methodist ministers and their families and luggage this year in England have cost not less than \$125,000. Miss Fannie Whelan of Washington is the treasurer of a fund now being raised by prominent Catholics in Washington and Bai-

timore to be presented to Bishop Keane, who is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell of San Jose, Cal. "It is a well known fact," says the Baltimore American, "that when he shook the dust of the Catholic university from his feet and with pained and sorrowful heart started for California, where he is now, he was practically penni-less. Bishop Keane's income has been dis-pensed in charity these many years. He cared nothing for money, save when he could get it for the advancement of the university, for which he collected hundreds of thousands, and when he could relieve some destitute case which might be brought to his notice."

IMPIETIES.

"A great many people sleep between these walls," said the guide, showing the visitor brough the ancient English church where the noble families were interred. "Same way over in our country," replied

the visitor. "Why don't they get a better

The following advertisements recently apceared in an English paper: "A cultured earnest, godly young man desires a pastor-

Rev. Dr. Fourthly-My dear brother, there are some mysteries I have never attempted to penetrate. But I have a young friend, Rev. O. Howe Wise, a recent graduate of our theological seminary, who is writing a sermon on that very subject, and will de-

In a certain part of Banfishire, Scotland, where the roads are as nearly precipitous as may be imagined, a little girl was one day employed in her usual task of herding

Overcome, doubtless, with the feeling awe for the cloth so common in rural Scot-

A learned professor was in Edinburgh one wet Sunday, and, desiring to go to church, he hired a cab. On reaching the church door he tendered a shilling—the legal fare

WASTED STORES OF WEALTH

Astonishing Store of Millions Squandered in the Natural Gas Belt.

THE RISE AND FALL OF A BOOM L Prodigious Waste of Nature's Fuel and Light Mneteen-Twentieths

of the Wast Supply Ut-

terly Lost.

"It was really the greatest conflagration in history," said the old gas man, thoughtfully; "the newspapers had hardly a line about it; even the public that was aware of it either didn't realize It or didn't care; yet in ten years, hundreds of millions of property went up in smoke, and a great natural store of energy, which would have determined the commercial supremacy of four states for the next half century was gone forever.

It was of woat he called the stupendous wastage of natural gas that the old gas man was speaking, apropos of the gas ex-position which will be held in New York City about the beginning of the new year. Satirical, the old gas man called the position, because, he said, it is intended 🕥 to illustrate the immense advance we have made of late years in economical and convenient means of using gas for fuel, light and power—in short to show that gas, even when it is manufactured, is the best form of heat and power we possess. Yet, he added, the people of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana threw away millions upon mil-lons of dollars worth of this precious stuff, and the prosperity of many locali-tics has been ruined, all because they thought it wasn't worth while to be eco-

nomical. It was going to last forever.

The full story of this stupendous folly, the old gas man went on to say, has never been told and it never will be, because, in the first place, of the utter impossibility of obtaining any statistics that will be worth anything, and since the story is so scattered in its details that it would Z be difficult to gather it together. But i can give you a part of it, he added—the A outline of it, as it were. This is the story he told: If you are familiar with the matter at

all, you will remember that the gas boom came on about ten or twelve years ago. While it lasted, it was as wild a boom as this country ever saw. It is rather odd, on the whole, that it did not come long years before. In Fredonia, N. Y., near Buffalo, for example, the gas wells have been burn-ing pretty near from the beginning of the century. One of the big fields of Penn-sylvania was thirty years old before people began to wake up to the fact that gas was widely distributed and that the great reservoirs of nature could be tapped for a song. But when the boom came, it was with rush. It seemed a new way to make mil-S lions, and very soon millions were made in it, and then everybody tried to take a hand. The result was that people were boring for gas everywhere. Those were the days when the "wild-catter" was in his glory, and he had only to show up in a community. PEOF wander around on the outskirts of the town mysteriously for a few days, and then whisper gas, to command all the money he wanted. Curiously enough, it was to the "wild-catter" that the wide extension of the gas fields was due, and undoubtedly without his reckless, gambling spirit, many rich fields would have remained undis-covered to this day. I believe it is an in-I ontestable fact that no expert ever located a new field, and my observation has been that the higher priced he was, the less he

THE HALF WILL NEVER BE KNOWN. I said that there exist no statistics on the natter that are at all illustrative of what The government tried for years to get at the matter and in the census of 1890 attempted to compute the actual production of the wells for the year of 1889. That year the flow was set down at 552,000,-00,000 fect, and its value at \$11,000,000. particular it tells nothing at all of the tupendous waste that went on.
One way the government experts tried to

compute the production by years was by attempting to find out how much coal the gas wells had displaced. In this way the report on the mineral industries of the country show the production of natural gas ranged from a little less than 5,000,000 in 1885 to 12,000,000 for the last year. This, you understand does not represent the 885 to 12,000,000 for the last year. This, ou understand, does not represent the actual value of the gas, nor any measure of its production, but simply the coal displaced. The amount of the latter rose from 5,000,000 n 1885 to 10,000,000 in 1886, 15,000,000 in 1887 o 22,000,000 in 1888 and to 21,000,000 in 1889. These two years of 1888 and 1889 were the star years. Then the boom was at its height. Thereafter the fields began to fall and ever since the production has been going down steadily. Computed in this same way, as to the displacement of coal, it was 18,000,000 in 1892, and 1893, and, as I said, about 12,000,000 last was 18,000 l 2,000,000 last year.

TOWNS THAT WERE BUILT ON GAS. But these figures really mean little, for it was not in the old industries where coal was displaced, but in the new ones, which were built up on natural gas alone, that the chief value of the latter lay. When the gas boom came on whole new furnaces and factories, whose capitalization mounted easily into the hundreds of millions. Some of these towns sprung up in a night and a day. The town of Grapeville, a little way from Pittsburg, was only one example in many. It is a literal fact that one fail the hills where this town now stands were bare almost of so much as a dwelling house, and in the following fall there was a thriving, booming town of 22,000 people and something like forty factorics. It had all the conveniences, all the "modern im-provements" of a big city, water works, electric lights, street railroads, an opera house and all the rest. The census of 1890 does not even name the place. And what was true here was true all over western Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana. From fifty miles east of Pittsburg almost to Chi-cago there was a string of these gas towns, Findlay, Fostoria, Muncie, Anderson and a raft of others, where men grew rich in a day. Sometimes the gas was found in scattered localities, and again it seemed to lie in huge fields. The biggest of the latter, what was known as the Murrayville field was something like twelve or fifteen miles wide and fully forty miles long. The latter, believe, is still going.

Sometimes the wells were found in the very midst of little towns, and then again, and perhaps for the most part, on farms. Hundreds of farmers that farms. Hundreds of farmers that had been able to make only a bare living for years, suddenly found themselves wealthy. When the boom struck the country everybody was more or less looking around, hoping that he would strike a well .ext. The latter did not cost very much to put down, and it was a big gamble, for where a rich well was struck it often meant a fortune. HUNDREDS OF WELLS NEVER USED.

I say often. This is where one of the big parts of the waste came in. If one man struck gas, everybody else for miles around likewise went boring for it. Gangs of well borers went through the country, striking a job wherever they could. Sometimes they put down a well for cash, and sometime just on a "spec." It naturally followed that if, where one good well was found, the same reservoir was tapped a dozen or twenty times, the value of all of them went down correspondingly. And sometimes they went down so far that they were utterly worthless. Many a farmer or speculator or syn-dicate put down a well, expecting to get rich out of it, and then discovered, often when they had struck a big flow, that there

was no market for the gas. You might think that some of the longer seaded ones would simply put a cap over headed ones would simply put a cap over the pipe—bottle the gas up, so to speak, and wait for the day when it would become valuable. But in hundreds upon hundreds of instances, they did nothing of the sort, but simply let it burn, hoping that one day a purchaser would come along and take the thing off their hands. There is no room for doubt that literally billions of feet of gas was dissipated in thin air in just this way. And all this gas never appeared in any statistics of production or in the amount of coal displaced. It was simply thrown

away. But if enormous quantities were wanted in this fashion, even greater quantities to one already in existence,

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NINETEEN-TWENTIETHS WASTED. It will not, of course, be fair to jump at the conclusion that something like 250 the gas used in Pittsburg was absolutely, recklessly and criminally wasted, I speak by the card when I say that in five years Pittsburg burned up enough gas to supply all its factories and furnace for

hundreds of other places, the wells were allowed to burn all the time just for the this was done the supply has given out and fine sight they afforded at night. And it didn't even seem worth while to put them out by day. The roar of those wells still rings in the ars of the people who heard rings in the ars of the people who heard them, but in many places the torches are extinguished and they will never be lighted the failure of the gas fields or to put the wastage into dollars. An attempt to do so wastage into dollars.

continued even in the face of the fact that many fields failed after a short time.

Well, in the case of the furnaces, there was for a time a theory that high propaying for its folly. In the flush times of the boom, gas was sold in Pittsburg at 2 or 3 cents per 1,000 feet. It was for a time a theory that high pressure was needed to insure perfect combustion. They drove the gas into the furnaces, at first under contract, at perhaps not more than twice this. Then when the supply began to fail, meters was never burned in the furnaces at ail, or eight pounds, and you get some notion of the difference.

wasted in the way that the gas was some localities every farmer was his own of failing fields. Very often factories that were wasted in the way that the gas was used. Take the city of Puitsburg as an example. There, today, natural gas is burned under a pressure of half an ounce. For years it has been under a pressure of eight pounds, that is to say, at sixty times the pressure that it is now used. And the pressure as would be required for use in the most economical way.

Some localities every farmer was his own gas company. Out in Indiana there were built up over a gas well have been example. There was no put down a well for compelled to move elsewhere in order to get they could use for heating their houses and running their farm machinery and left enough over to light a torch that illuminated all four farms. They could go plowing and harvesting at night.

In Festoria and Findlay and Muncle and plants to make the natural gas suitable for places, the wells were built up over a gas well have been compelled to move elsewhere in order to get cheaper fuel and power. Plants that were worth millions of dollars have had to add coal bunkers, now that the gas has given out. In many places, too, towns and cities were built up over a gas well have been compelled to move elsewhere in order to get cheaper fuel and power. Plants that were worth millions of dollars have had to add coal bunkers, now that the gas has given out. In many places, too, towns and cities were built up over a gas well have been gas company. Out in Indiana there were built up over a gas well have been compelled to move elsewhere in order to get cheaper fuel and power. Plants that were they could use for heating their houses and running their farm machinery and left cheaper fuel and power, and power to light a torch that illuminated to move elsewhere in order to get worth millions of dollars have had to add coal bunkers, now that the gas has given out. In many places, too, towns and cities were the mount of the power of have been added.

gas is now about half what it was five of of the difference.

Then as to the waste. If 500,000,000,000 feet were actually consumed in 1889, as the census experts estimated, it is safe to say, that in the ten years the total production, counting all that was consumed and all that counting all that was consumed and all that was never used at all, must have been above five thousand billion feet. I believe the latter figure would actually be far under the mark. At an average of 5 cents a thousand feet, which is far under the average value of the gas at the present time, the total value of the gas produced in these ten years would be \$250,000,000. What proportion of this was actually wasted, no man, of course, could say. My own view, as I have already stated, is that fully nineteen-twentieths was

absolutely thrown away.

The finale of the story is this: If anything like an approach to ordinary economical use had been made there would be still gas enough to last for generations. From not spending a few dollars to put a cap over the unused wells, many a city throughout the gas regions now languishes and many a man, who let his gas go to waste, would now be independently wealthy, or if he did not use the gas would leave a heritage for his children, if he had merely taken the precaution to spend a few dollars

for one of these same caps.
All told, the waste of our natural gas is the most reckless example I know of a perfectly needless and reckless dissipation of one of the greatest natural resources of the country. Yet I do not doubt that if a new gas field of equal value were to be found, the same story would be repeated in

almost every detail. H. F. JOKOSA, Ph. D.

Washington Star: "It's queer," remarked the carnest man, "what sentiments you have from unexpected sources." "What's the matter now?" inquired his cynical friend.

"I've just been listening to Senator Sorghum. You know what a time-tried twister of the facts in a case he is. He talked for ten minutes, bewalling the fact that more people do not tell the truth." "That's casily understood. The senator's beginning to be worried by the competition."



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the cows. A minister, newly settled in the parish, oming suddenly upon her, remarked:
"There are awfu' hills you have here,

land, the frightened lassic answered, in apologetic tones: 'Deed, sir, they were here afore we

—to cabby, and was somewhat surprised to hear the cabman say, "Twa shullins, sir." The professor, fixing his eagle eyes upon the extortioner, demanded why he charged 2 shillings.
Upon which the cabman drily answered:
"We wish to discourage traveling on the

Sawbuth as much as possible, sir."

times as much gas was burned up as was actually required, but still, I think it could be said that at least 19-20ths of all the next century. And dearly now is it paying for its folly. In the flush times of the boom, gas was sold in Pittsburg at 2 or 3 cents per 1,000 feet. It was

when the supply began to fail, meters

KLINE'S CROC

HOW A VAST STORE OF NATURAL WEALTH WAS WASTED.

were put in and the price was put up to 10 cents, then to 15, then to 25, and now it is so high that produced gas is able to

Compete with it.

What is true of Pittsburg is true of hundreds of other localities. The town of Findlay, O., sprung from 6,000 to 35,000 in two so. years. There, you know, they struck the the famous Karg well, whose flow ranged around 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 feet per day, and then a still larger one whose flow of 30,000,000 feet at first was 18,000,000 feet when it settled down to steady work. Contemplate this enormous flow—there was lit-erally so much gas that the people did not know what to do with it, and then remem-ber that for a long time it was thought the flow would last forever. Here you have all conditions for waste in the most reck-

As soon as drilling for gas became a reg-ular industry the cost of the wells was brought down to a minimum, and there brought down to a minimum, and there was seldom a place where a "wild-catter" could not go and raise money to drive a bole. The cost of the wells ranged from \$4,500 to \$5,500, in the neighborhood around Pittsburg, where it was necessary to go down 1,800 to 2,800 feet. As you went westward this steadily declined, so that in many localities in Ohio and Indiana the cost of a well was not over \$1,200 and \$1,500, and around Erie and Buffalo only \$800 or

the chimney. Then again, there were billions of feet of natural gas burned sim-ply in the manufacture of lampblack. Nobody ever thought of using the gas twice even where it was perfectly feasible to do THE GAS WAS FREE TO ALL Some of the companies tried to stop this

but went up in clouds of smoke through

sort of thing, but what could they do Anybody could put down a well, and pipe gas, and the result was that the compa nies were absolutely at the mercy of th consumers. The latter could do just what they pleased. In Pittsburg the Philadelcompany alone at one time supplies phia 1,500 million cubic feet of gas per day.
And it was only one of a dozen or more distributors. Most of the gas was used under contract, or else four or five neighboring factory owners would combine and build a pipe line for themselves. Then everyone used just as much as he could, for fear someone else would get more, and then swore that the other parties were getting all the gas. In the case of the furnaces, many of them were kept a white heat all the time, day and night whether they were in use or not. If any body expertulated, the foreman would ex-plain that the men had forgotten to turn

and around Erie and Buffalo only \$800 or \$1,000.

GAS TORCHES FOR FARMS.

At this rate it was often cheaper to drive a well than to lay even a short pipe line to one already in existence. In fact, in