T was Corporal Tanner who I made himself famous during President Harrison's administration by showing the people how to get rid of the surplus with which the treasury seemed to be burdened,

# GETTING RID OF THE SURPLUS

THE people of our own Sov-I erign State have been helping us get rid of our surplus during the Great January Sale now in progress at our store.

On Monday morning we place on sale a Surplus Stock of Fine Damask, Cloths, Etc., bought from one of the leading Importers of New York City. This great purchase includes Linens from the best Manufacturers of the world. Let us quote a

few items; so that you may understand what we have to offer-

In Cloths there are five special num-Lot 1 are 8-4 extra heavy bleaced Damask Cloths which have retalled at \$6.00, Monday . . . . . . . 2 48

Lot 2 are 8-12 extra heavy bleached Damask Cloths which have retailed at \$7.75, on Monday . . . . . . 4 73 Lot 3 are 8-14 and 8-16 extra heavy Bleached Damask Cloths which have retailed at from \$10

to \$15, on Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 49 Lot 4 are 10-14 and 10-16 extra heavy Bleached Damask Cloths which have retailed from \$15.00 to \$20.00, on Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 95 Lot 5 are 10-18 and 10-20 extra heavy Bleached Damask Cloths

which have retailed from \$20,00 In Damasks, one great lot of assorted widths and different qualities, widths from 66 inches to 72 inches and qualities ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.25, on Monday

one price ...... 69c An odd lot of hemstitched linen and damask Tray Cloths which have retailed at 50c, on Monday... 25c

A mixed lot of Huck Fringed Towels, none of which are worth in the regular way less than 15c, on Monday ..... 71c

A mixed lot of Huck Towels, fringed, most of which are 21 inches by 44 inches, worth in the regular way 20c each, on Monday ...... 10c

Now listen- a moderate quantity of beautiful hemstitched Huck Towels with damask borders, worth in the regular way \$1.25 each, on Monday ...... 59c

Please remember that each lot contains mixed qualities, some infinitely better than others-none, however, but are worth what we have stated. We wish we could whisper in the ears of our friends the importance of an early

At same counter, just to start the people talking, we will sell 20 pieces of Turkey Red Damask, 58 inches wide, worth 30c per yard, warranted fast color, for ... 19c

#### At Dress Goods Counter

We will sell all our wide Mohair goods, in colors and black, 48 inches wide, full measure, goods which sold from \$1.00 to \$1.25,

on Monday ..... 75c 50 inches wide, full measure, goods which sold for \$1.35 to \$1.50 per yard; colors, navy, brown and black, beautiful and brilliant and correct for spring wear, on Mon-

bright mohair figures, scrolls, etc., for Monday ..... 45c Three different styles of new spring goods, all 36 and 40 inches

wide, at ..... 25c Excitement still continues at Silk counter-will not last long now-Fancy Silks almost gone-you may still find what you want-if so, no trouble about

On Monday we will give our attention to what is left of evening shades of fine Fanctos MILIANERY DEPT.

No Millinery Department in this section has a more enviable reputation. The Misses Kahl & Johnson are leaders in their line. You will therefore appreciate what the few quotations which On Monday and while they last

will sell one lot of Untrimmed Felt Hats and Bonnets, your many of which sold as high as \$2.75, at ..... 50c One lot nice Trimmed Hats, worth

from \$2.50 to \$5.00, take your Domestics-

Outing Flannels, new and dainty patterns ...... Zephyr Ginghams in 10 and 12-10c Printed Goods for ..... 5c The best Percales made.....

Trimming Counter-

On Monday three lots at 3c, 5c and 10c. No regard paid to cost-moving the goods quickly is our object.

#### Muslin Underwear-

Last week our sales were very largerush, indeed, was so great that we did not have time to enumerate many items in our advertisement. We make mention of a few for Monday.

Drawers-Ombrella cambric with full ruffle; one of our customers who visited Chicago recently reports the same goods selling there at special sale at 35c per pair-

Monday's price ...... 25c Ombrella Drawers, trimmed with embroidery, new goods, excellent value, a beautiful number at 59c per pair, at..... 39c Skirts, made from good muslin, deep hem and tucks, 39c each-

don't pay to make ...... 39c An Ombrella Skirt with wide ruf-with embroidery, at...... 750 Let us ask you to bear in mind specially a leader at...... 1 25 If you want better, we have some

which are perfectly exquisite as high as ...... \$10 Corset Covers, a very good quality at 19c-some handsomely trimmed as high as ...... 1 50 We have just six Silk Skirts left

of a special number, these we will sell Monday at \$2.98; you will say they are worth double .. 2 98 Gowns-Monday we will show a lot of Empire Gowns, high neck, trimmed, at...... 49c We will also show a splendid Gown, fine tucking, beautiful em-

broldery, long length and very ery trimmed Gown, in either cambric or muslin, Empire, Gretchen and other styles, fancy yoke and sailor collar, at ..... 98c Some that are paragons of beauty

as high as ..... 7 50 Children's Underwear 19c, 25c and 39c

There never were such values given in Underwear as the children's wool ribbed goods that we are selling at-a garment...... 75c Others at 39c, 50c and 98c.

## At Yarn Counter will sell

White Zephyr at, lap ...... 1c Domestic Saxony, at, skein ..... 21c German Knitting Worsted, skein of one-quarter pound at ..... 100

### At Lace Counter-

One lot Oriental, Plauen and Point Venise Laces, most of them worth 35c, at ..... 15c Imitation Torchon, Sevilla and Medici Lace, also a lot of Val-enciennes at 10c, worth double ... 10c

# Cottons and Sheetings —

In addition to continuing the low prices on our entire line of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons and Sheetings, we will offer on Monday two cases of the clebrated Muscomet 4-4 Bleacheda peer of Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom, for ..... We will also sell 9-4 Unbleached 

#### Flannels-

We will place on sale tomorrow another case of White Flannels that drew such a crowd to this counter a few weeks ago, at ..... 19c At the same time all 20c Scarlet Flannels will be sold at ...... 10c All 50c Scarlet at ..... 25c Your selection from all Fancy Shirting Flannels that have sold at 29e and 35c a yard ..... 24c

#### Blankets-

50 cents a pair for all our gray and Sanitary Cotton Blankets .... 50c Special-One case of white, part wool Blankets, heavy and soft, The white wool 11-4 Blankets at \$2.98 and ...... 3 95 We are selling our better Blankets in grays and white at \$5.00. Such beautiful goods never before sold 

#### Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear-

Children's heavy ribbed Cotton Hose, remarkable value, 15c and.. 10c Children's ribbed German made Hermsdorf dye 35c Stockings... 25c We have placed on the counter all small lots of children's and mises' fine goods, comprising heavy cotton goods made in France and fine yarn German goods, some have sold as high as 90c, none under 59c, your choice .. 39c

We will continue giving the same values in ladies black Cotton Hose that have kept Hoslery faous in our sale-331/ac, 25c, 19c and 21c All ladies' and children's Cashmere Hose at the price of cotton.

#### Men's Furnishings-

Men's medium weight Shirts and Drawers, each ..... 19c On center table, one case heavy weight natural Underwear..... 25c Special-in shirts only-heavy twothread natural wool mixed ribbed Underwear, per suit ...... 75c

At 50c we will sell a pure Egyptian yarn soft fleeced Underwear, regular price 90c ..... 50c Surprising values at 75c, 85c, 98c and

Men's Combination Suits, \$1.20 and

#### Sox Sale-

We will place on the counter a lot of fine gray mixed Merino Sox, usually sold at 25c per pair, and sell them by the box-only 55c for six pairs ..... 55c

At 25c we will close out some odd lots of men's Night Shirts and men's white fancy front Shirts ... 25c We are selling a \$1.00 White Shirt with colored bosom for ...... 50c The best Outing Flannel Night Shirt ever made...... 79c

We have received some new Neckwear which during this sale we will sell with the old at 19c and 35e-usual 25c and 50c goods-25c and ..... 19c

#### Cloak Department-

WAISTS-ALL WINTER WAISTS. 200 Waists, all lined, satines and plaids ..... 1 00 \$4.00 goods, soft German flannel... 1 39

\$4.00 goods, fine imported French Wrappers-some worth double, 

#### Jackets, one price, \$5 -

We have decided to make a final plunge on Jackets and name the popular price of \$5.00, at which price we offer a selection from seven-eighths of our entire stock. All styles of cloth, boucle, beaver, kersey, worsted, Berlin-all styles of make, box front, tight fitting, Empire reefer and English coats; goods worth \$10.00, worth \$15.00 and worth \$18.00 in this lot.

Cape stock at two prices-\$3.98 

stock at two prices, less than half price, \$5.00 and . . . . . 2 50 Closing Infants' Elderdown Cloaks 98c

#### Our Entire Stock of Wool Shawls at Three Prices-

\$1.00 for goods worth up to \$4.50, \$2.00 for goods worth up to \$6.00. \$3.00 for goods worth up to \$9.00.

We are showing the celebrated Gros Roman & Cie Organdies. These are printed by the leading printers of the world and at our price, 45 cents, you will find no such collection elsewhere. We guarantee them to be good as anything shown.

#### A Sensation which will Sensate-

On Monday we will place on sale all of our fine full regular made all wool Vests, Pants, Egyptian Tights and Union Suits, made by the Lewis Knitting Co., at exactly half price.

While we have not advertised our upholstery department recently, this does not mean that we have made no reductions in this stock. Every item here as elsewhere is cut to the quick. Since the commencement of our sale we have been unable to catch up with the orders. We are just commencing to see daylight, and on Monday morning will have some special surprises in store for you in Curtains, Cretons, Pillows, etc.

The 20 percent discount on linings will continue this week. We believe we assert a truth when we state that never in the city's history were so many linings sold within the same period of time.

# Thos. Kilpatrick & Co

Those who are not familiar with our methods are again reminded that every article sold by us is guaranteed to give satisfaction. The marvelous growth of our business is an evidence that the public appreciates honest dealing, fair treatment and truthful statements.

Famous Classic Models Chosen for the Exposition Euildings.

THEIR BEAUTY, GRACE AND UTILITY

Industry, History, Art and Antiquit; Illustrated - Delightful Location of the Grounds - Attractive Surroundings.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15 .- A nev growth in architecture is usually ushered in by a return to classic proportions just as a new school of painting always begins by a revolt against traditional methods and a return to nature.

The architecture of Greece has always been justly regarded as the must perfect art the world has ever known, due probably to the fact that the Greeks lived close to nature. Their buildings are simple, and harmonious in proportion; the means always

being kept subordinate to the end. That the buildings of the Tennessee Cen tennial and many of the old edifices of the city itself are founded on Greek models has been the subject of frequent and favorable

Of the old buildings, the state house on Capitol hill is a beautiful specimen of architecture of the Ionic order, planned by William Strickland of Philadelphia. It was the last work, the crowning effort, of this shown in his work and so much attachment to this his great masterplece, that he built a vault in the wall at the northwest corner of the capitol in which he requested that remains should be deposited. His wish was law with the people of Tennessee, to whom he had warmly attached himself, and his remains were accordingly laid to rest in 'narrow house" of his own construction

Thus the capitol of Tennessee is an enduring monument, both to William Strickland and to his genius. The court house, which stands on the public square, is also Greek, the second story being modeled after the Erechtheon.

FOLLOWING GREEK MODELS. The Fine Art and History buildings of the Tennessee centennial are almost exact reproductions of two of the most celebrated temples of the age of Pericles and Phidias. Strictly speaking, the Parthenon was never used as a temple of worship by the ancients. It was the smaller building, the Erechthieum, which was devoted to the religiou rites of the nation. The Parthenon was sim-

ply designed to be the central point of the Panathenaic festival and the storehouse for the sacred treasure. Apart from the significance one might at tach to the growth of Grecian architecture in the south, it is peculiarly appropriate that the most beautiful example of ancient ar-chitecture should enshrine a collection of the most perfect specimens of modern paint-

ing and sculpture.

Mr. W. C. Smith, the architect who has undertaken the work of reproducing these two buildings, has clung to Penrose as his authority, and it is safe to say that the Fine Arts building will be as nearly an exact reproduction of the Parthenon as circum-stances would permit. It is a fact not gensrally known that the Parthenon was no pure white, the marble being slightly toned with yellow other and saffron. On many of the fragments there are indications that go to prove that they were formerly colored. the celebrated frieze of the Panathenale procession by Phidias having a background of red, while the figures were probably flesh color. It is difficult to reconcile this with our ideas of Greek art, but we can be assured that whatever colors may have been used, the Greeks never violated good taste.

The Erechthicum is a building which is

TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL not as well known to the general public as the Parthenon, and is, therefore, worthy of more particular description. Opposite to the Parthenon, on the northern edge of the Parthenon at Nashville is another antiquity—the first America. Adjoining the exposition on the Another in another in-Acropolis, stands this remarkable temple, smaller in size and built in the most graceful rms of the Ionic order. The Erechthieum cems to have been designed expressly to contrast with the severe sublimity of her larger sister. On the side which confronts those mighty Doric shafts the columns of the smaller building are allowed to trans-

in his reproduction at Nashville, with the ex-

eption of the cellar, which he has somewhat

longated, in order to give room for ex-

AN APPROPRIATE REPOSITORY

form themselves into Canephorl, pillars com-posed of female figures. The temple condists of an oblong cellar, from each side of he west end of which projects a portico, forming a sort of transept. Mr. Smith has

In designing the History building for the Centennial exposition no attempt has been made to reproduce the Erechthleum exictly in plan, nor, indeed, altogether in elevation, so far as its details are known at the present time, but in the style, details and general dimensions of the building (exact in many particulars) it will be an adaptation of the Erechthieum for this special building. The expression sought to be obtained in the History building was that of a repository, and as the Erech-thieum contained about the same floor area as was desired for the History building, and as it was to be located near the Parthenon, and most of all, as it was to contain relics sacredly preserved by Tennessee Historical society, Colonial Dames, Confederate Veterans and Grand Army of the Republic, it seemed peculiarly appropriate to reproduce for this building as far as it was expedient to do so, that venerated temple of Athens, the Erechthi-William Strickland of Philadelphia. It was the last work, the crowning effort, of this parthenon. While no fixed date can be necessarily man, as he died at Nashville in given for either the beginning or the finish-1854 while engaged in superintending its ing of the Erechthieum, it seems to be agreed construction, and so much interest had be among the best authorities that its crection was contemporaneous with the Parthenon by Ictinus, and the Propylaea by Innesicles in the time of Pericles. The older temple was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B. C., and it has been inferred that this was one of the first buildings to be replaced on the return of the Athenians after the war, though no records exist to prove this. Inscriptions have been found, however, on the building and connected with it, which show that at the close of the fifth century, B. C., it was still not complete; and, in fact, there are evi-dences here as well as in other buildings of the Acropolis, that the original design was

never completely carried out.

It is said that the Erechthieum contains the sacred olive tree of Athena, the well of Poscidon or Neptune, and the ancient statue of Athena, which was said to have fallen from heaven. Athena, among her other attributes, was the special protectress of the city of Athens, and this temple, sacred to her in this capacity, was the seat of the oldest and one of the most impor-tant worships devoted to her. The material of the temple throughout, like that of the Partheron, is of Pentellic marble, with the exception of the frieze and foundations; the former being of black marble, while the latter is of Peraic limestone. The reproduction of these two master-pieces of the age of Pericles has never be-

fore been attempted in America, and it is a significant fact that, like the originals, they are located in the south, where there is plenty of bright sunshine. NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES.

The department of history, which will have its exhibit in the Erechthicum, is under the direction of General G. P. Thruston, who, during the war was on General Rosecrans' staff. General Thruston is himself a collector of antiquities of various kinds, and his collection of Mound Buildens' pottery and gems will form no mean part of the exhibit. It is the intention of this department to bring together the best and largest collection of Mound Builder and indian relies that have been seen in one ex hibition. It is expected that Greene, Washington and Sullivan countles will contribut

crected by the city of Memphis and is destined not to contain a mummy of the Pharaof exhibit of all the industry, commerce, agriculture and art of Nashville's sister and rival on the banks of the Mississippi. On each of the four sides of the pyramid is a portice with six lotus pillars, painted in orthodox Egyptian colors—blue, red and yellow, and as a perfect representation of Egyptian architecture it will serve as a splendid

Another building which shows plainly the influence of Greek art is the machinery hall, the porticoes of which the reproduced from the Propylacum of Munich, which is based on the Propylaca of the Acropolis at Athens. Notwithstanding this almost complete return to ancient models, there is much or-iginal work in the buildings of the Tennessee Centennial, as, for instance, the Transporta-tion building, which does not contain a single pillar, but relies on the contrast of window and space for beauty of proportion; the Woman's building, which is essentially southern in style, being modeled after the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; the Agri-culture building, which is Renaissance in the

style of its architecture, the roof being formed by a series of glass domes. ART SPIRIT IN THE SOUTH, It is the source of much gratification to artists and those who love beautiful sur-roundings, to note the gradual extension of the art spirit towards the south. Various causes have combined to prevent pictures finding a market south of Cincinnati up to within a few years ago. With the reawakening of the southern states and the great increase of wealth, and with the de-velopment of the west, all this is rapidly changing, and it will not be many years efore American and foreign painters will vie with one another to supply the demand sculpture and architecture. Already there is quite a demand for paintings of moderate size in many of the southern cities, and this is especially true of water colors larger pictures, such as usually find a lodgment in an art gallery, are not so apt and purchasers, as most pictures sent south

find their way into private houses. The success of the Tennessee centennial will do much, however, to secure the In fact, it is expected, after the close of the exposition, that a way will be found whereby the beautiful Exposition park may become the property of the municipality of Nashville, and so preserve a number of the chaste and classic structures as permanent reminders of Tennessee's first centennial celebration.

EXPOSITION GROUNDS. The site of the exposition is a magnifi-cut tract of highly improved blue grass lying in the immediate suburbs of Nashville. This property is delightfully elevated and shaded with trees of mature growth. It contains 200 acres, every foot of it available, and experts in such maters have pronounced it superior to the site

The situation of the Tennessee centen ist exposition grounds is singularly for tunate. It is easily accessible by three electrict lines and by one steam railway, and for those who do not mind a short walk the grounds are easily reached from the heart of the city within fifteen minutes A stranger starting from any one of the principal hotels needs only to keep straight n in a westerly direction through Church the principal thoroughfare of the ity, and with scarcely a deflection from main road, after fifteen minutes walk he is face to face with the gates of the centennial exposition.

The location of the Centennial Exposition

uark is admirable also by reason of its in-teresting and attractive surroundings. North of the park are the shops of the Chattaneoga & St. Louis railway. These are beautifully laid out with valks, flowerbeds and fountains. The imself already in the exposition park. These extensive railroad shops are comparatively new, and good taste and fine judgment was displayed by the management that planned them, and Major J. W.

pyramid built on American soil since the west is what is known as West End park time of the Azetcs. It is the building a place laid out at great cost for high class suburban residences. A stone wall incloses the charming spot and at points obs, nor for mystic rites, but to be the place | equidistant elegant and artistic lodges have been constructed.

To the east there are many stately old On houses situated in the center of thickly is a wooded estates, typical of the south in the palmy days of ease and luxury, among which may be mentioned the Ellistons

the Murphys and the Dickinsons. North of the Centennial park is Vander bilt university, with its extensive campus, which grows in beauty each succeeding year. This beautiful campus is to be en riched next year by the addition of bronze statue of Cornelius Vanderbilt, generous founder of the university that bears his name. This statue will be unveiled at the Exposition park on May 27. birthday of Mr. Vanderbilt, appropriate ceremonies, in which

Chauncey Depew will participate as the orator of the occasion. Beyond the Centennial grounds to th lies the famed Belle Meade stock farm, once the property of General W. G. Harding, and now owned by his distinguished son-in-law, General William H Jackson. This vast demesne of 4,500 acre unites with its genial atmosphere of ante bellum times the improvements and cus-toms of today. In all the southland nature could present no more pleasing composite of "past and present." There is a beautiful macadamized road leading to the farm, and reached in five minutes by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway Should the visitor fall to see Belle Meads he will pluck from its beautiful setting one of the richest jewels in the emerald girdle encircles the queenly Athens of the

### CONNUBIALITIES.

south.

Beware of the girl who isn't afraid o ilce. A husband's authority could never scare her.

Claus Spreckels' daughter, who recently narried against his wishes, deeded back to tim \$2,000,000 of property in order to win the man of her choice.

Several young women in Chicago are sais to have perfected an organization for the purpose of substituting a five-year marriage ontract for the present matrimonial regime "I do not deserve you." wrote a New York man to the wife he was deserting, and then o prove it, he looted her jewel box, con erted all his securities into cash and faded nto the perspective.

Henry Smith of Calumet, Mich., an employe at the Quincy mine, is a prime favorite with the young ladies, so much so that they vie with each other for his smiles and attention. A few nights ago he was walking with Miss Grover, one of the leading aspirants for his favor. As they reache the main corner of the city Miss North, who was Miss Grover's leading rival, reached out and smeshed Miss Grover in the face. A pitched battle resulted. They scratched each other, faces, tore clothing, pulled hair and would have spoiled each other's countenances had not Smith acted as cacemaker. The defeated girl was so mad at she had Smith arrested for ascault and battery.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chatterton, who were married in Poughkeepsie recently, are disposed to believe in the superstition that it is unlucky to postpone a wedding. They originally fixed a day some months ago, but for some reason the ceremony was postponed. Before the day which was sub-sequently named arrived, Mr. Chaiterion was knocked down by a cab in Philadelphia and for weeks he lay at the point of death His recovery was due to a skillful sur-gical operation, and to the good nursing of his affinced and her mother. Wednesday of last week was the third day set for the edding and nothing happened to prevent Probably the young couple now feel that their marriage was made in heaven, for there seems to be nothing on earth

Wine! Drink Cook's Extra Dry Chamwine! Pure juice naturally fermented. Of forty years record. Try it.

A Nebraska Find Puzzles the Smithsonian Savants.

ANCIENT TWISTERS FROM THE BAD LANDS

Are They Animal, Vegetable or Mineral\_Thought by Some to Be Huge Sen Weeds of the Miocene Period.

The geologists who have been in convenion in Washington during last week were interested to the point of excitement in certain gigantic fossils fetched from Neraska by Prof. E. H. Barbour. There are ots of them in that state, where they are opularly known as "devil's corkscrews." n fact, they are thickly scattered through epcaits which extend over at least 500 square miles, chiefly in Sioux county, writes correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, and over all that region they may be seen projecting from the sides of cliffs and in other places where the rocky formations have been worn away by water and wind. In the aggregate there are millions of them, and i is astonishing that the attention of science should not have been drawn to them until quite recently. Up to date the learned men ire puzzled to know what the strange things re-whether they should be referred to the nimal, the vegetable or the mineral king-

These freaks are otherwise known as "foe sil twisters." They are of enormous size, sometimes as much as forty feet long; but the most remarkable thing about them is the symmetry of their structure, which is absolutely mathematical. As weathered out from the cliffs, they are always perpendicplar, and often they seem to be supporting roofs of superposed strata, as if relics of a sygone style of architecture. The spirals are onders of perfection and elegance; some-mes they are wound about an axis, while n other cases the axis is imaginery, as it were, the spirals being free. It is difficult o realize that these objects are in reality orks of nature and not of art, especially occause no animal or plant capable of pro-lucing anything like them exists at the

What are they? That is the question To ccount for them, several theories have been dvanced. One idea that has found many opporters is that they are fossil gopher ica-the underground homes of rodents clated to modern goobers, which lived pervould explain the fact that the corkscrewa re found invariably in upright positions, sever slanting or bent. Naturally, in the surse of ages, the holes of these extinct ophers were filled with silica, which was specified by water, and thus the spirals of martz are found today in the chiffs of sand-tone, which, when the animals lived, was and. As if to confirm this theory, the skele-ton of exactly the sort of rodent required was discovered not long ago in the sub

VARIOUS THEORIES.

Some wise men were disposed to consider that this discovery settled the question. Unfortunately, the skeleton of a deer-like animal was found subsequently under conditions exactly dimilar. Obviously, a deerlike animal could not make a burrow. and all corkscrew; it consists of two parts, tratte anapes, the symmetrical screw and a sort of root, as it were, great cities of buttressed walls as it may be termed for convenience, which branches off from the lower end. For example, and cathedrals, and, in their branches off from the lower end. For example, and cathedrals, and in their branches off from the lower end. oranches off from the lower end. For example, a given specimen may have a serew ten feet high, and its root may be fifteen or twenty feet long. The advocates of the gopher theory assert that the rodent made its gopher theory as a given specific and the rodent made its gopher theory as a as the root, while its road of communication with the surface of the ground was the spiral passage. They do not explain how an animal could form a spiral with such mathematical accuracy. Also, it would have to be assumed that the ax's about which

Yet another idea was that lightning strokes made the spiral passages. Supposing this this to be true, that region must have been subjected to a very thorough bombardment from the skies in ancient times. Gigantic worms have been accused of forming the burrows, and some folks believe that the twisters are nothing more nor less than fossil vines. Humorous notions on the sub-ject have not been lacking, and the cork-

screws have been pointed out as petrified well augurs, and also as evidences of a meeting of prehistoric prohibitionists.

The corkscrews occur in astonishing numbers in the region referred to. One frequently sees billsides more than 100 feet high studded from bottom to top with the great spirals, but more particularly with the so-called roots which project out of them. Some of the roots are as big around as hogsheads, and they were formerly imagined to be fossil logs until their relation to the screws was established by digging the things out bodily and entire. The cork screws look strikingly like the instruments employed for opening bottles, turned with quite as mathematical a precision, though on a scale so enormously magnified. Corkcrews, however, always turn in one direcion, while the fossil twister is right handed or left-handed indiscriminately. About as many go one way as the other. The remains of quantities of broken and lecayed screws are scattered about in the

neighborhood of the cliffs. NOT OF ANIMAL ORIGIN.

It is plain that the screws are not of animal origin. Prof. Barbour has established the fact pretty satisfactorily that they are fossil plants and that they grew in There was a time, a couple of millions of years ago, when Nebraska and all the great basin east of the Rocky mountains was covered by an immense lake-an inland sea of fresh water. In this lake the strange plants, wholly different from any now surviving, grew and flourished. There were subaqueous forests of them—thickly crowded forests of vast extent. Each screw, with its accompanying root, did not represent a single plant, but probably a colony composed of many plants. The plants were related very likely to modern seaweeds. may be imagined that the grew at a depth of several hundred feet, while among their wierd-looking stems swam fishes of types now long extinct.

The waters of the mighty lake received great quantities of sediment, brought to it by streams, and this was deposited on the bottom at a very rapid rate—so rapid, in-deed, that it is difficult to see how plants of any sort could have subsisted under such conditions. The steady deposit of sediment gradually raised the level of the bottom burying the giant lake weeds. In the course of time the waters dried up, and the accunulated sediment containing the corkscrew stone of a very fine and even-grained qual ity. Meanwhile the plants themselves de-cayed and disappeared, the place of each vegetable particle being taken by a particle of allica deposited from water. Thus the forms of the big weeds were perfectly preserved, even to the cell-structure, and in this way it comes about that the cork-screws have been kept over to excite the wonder of a new age.

Hundreds of thousands of years passed by and water poured in streams through what are now the Bad Lands, cut channels and gullies hither and thither, producing a toionce was again thrown upon its intelliguilies hither and thither, producing a to cessil corkscrew bill. It should be explained of the country today a region of marvels. Science going further that the "twister" is The rocks are cut up into all sorts of fandat all corkscrew; it consists of two parts, tratic shapes, the water having uncarthed tratic shapes, the water having unearthed as it were, great cities of buttressed walls of titanic poles, coiled around about with titanic vines—all standing in the sandstone as erect as when the plants which they rep-

resent flourished there, THE CROP ABUNDANT. How densely clustered the corkscrews 25 cents per box.

spirals might be ancient geyser channels. If go, Sioux county, Nebraska, must have been a great country for geysers in the old days. sizes. The professor brought away two car-loads of screws as the result of a single trip, though he was obliged to content himself with comparatively small ones, because the biggest were too large and heavy to be transported. They had to be quarried very carefully out of the soft rock. Only two wholly complete specimens were secured, all of the rest lacking more or less of their original structure. Some particularly ones were brought to Washington

week and exhibited to the geologists in convention here. The forms differ very considerably, and already six distinct species have been named. Prof. Barbour found that these curious fossils assumed varying forms in different strata. Taking one cliff, 200 feet high it seemed to him that some sort of system evolution was made apparent from the bottom to the top. Near the bottom were fos-sils which looked for all the world like petrified pancakes about one and a half feet in diameter. There was a layer of these, and a few feet above them was a layer of fossil codfish-balls, each ten or twelve inches through. Some distance further up was a layer of petrified cigars, one foot to one and a half feet in length, and above these again came the corkscrews. But these corkscrews were not nearly so large, nor so highly developed as other ones which appeared at and near the top of the bluff. It seemed as it the evidence thus offered neight be an exhibit offered by nature of the evolution of the complete corkscrew; but the professor is not prepared to make any such assertion.

out not to be of plant origin at all; the puz-zle is not wholly solved yet. STRUCTURE OF THE SCREWS. With a view to arriving at a conclusion on of the screws under the microscope. Thus observed, the surface of the screws is found to be covered with an intricate tangle of very fine tubes. Advocates of the gopher theory account for this by assuming that the the notion is not tenable. For one point, the little tubes become more denzely clustered as the core of the screw is approached, until finally they are thickened into a white and solid substance. Evidently they are a part of the structure of the original plant, and the fossilized tissue is plant tissue. If a

He admits that the things may possibly turn

died up into a rope, a fair imitation of the structure would be obtained. So it may fairly be considered as settled that these extraordinary freaks are fossil water weeds, which grew in the great lake hat covered Nebraska in Mlocene time. They may well excite interest, inasmuch as othing like them has ever been found anythere else in the world. Yet the largest caweeds of today are of much greater size. he giant kelp atthins a length of 300 feet more, bearing at its top an air bulb, which leaves thirty or forty feet in length exends. The stem is no thicker than a common window cord, and the natives of the northwest coast use it for fishlines. The upper part of the stem is much expanded and hollow; it is sometimes employed by

terbury's wife, after leaving the house of a friend the other evening, hailed a cab, and, forgetting that the driver was not her own coachman, asked to be driven to the 'pal-ace." The man promptly drove her to the Palace Theater of Varieties, and it was with great difficulty that the good woman, who had never been in such a place in her life, was able to persuade him that this was

the Indians as a receptacle for oil.

not the destination she wished,

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