BRIGHT SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton Reads Them in Plain Words.

EVOLUTION OF AN

The Sage of Arbor Lodge Discourses Farming and Farm Mortgages, Land Values and Prosperity in Nebraska.

Mr. Walter B. Staley, the noted Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globs-Democrat, who is now reading "the signs of the times" is the west, put in a day at Nebraska City recently and tells what he saw and heard in the ploneer Nebraska town.

Many years ago, he writes, isayard Taylor, the world-wide traveler, lectured in Nebraska City. Afterward he was driven down to Brownsville, across the undulating prairies. In a letter which he sent to a New York paper he wrote:

'Never have I seen as handsome a country, with such possibilities of development agriculture and horticulture, as this."
The development has come. On the noblest

of the hills just outside of the city limits is the much verantized white mansion which J. Sterling Morton, accretary of agriculture under Mr. Cleveland, calls "Arbor Lodge." The intending visitor calls up Farmer Mor-ton by telephone, and makes an appoint-ment to call upon him. Then he takes a street car on front of the hotel, rides to Morton Park, in the suburbs, walks through the park and up a long, shaded avenue to "The Lodge." On one side of the lawn, beyoud the magnificent forest trees, lies a great orchard of Ben Davis apples. A wagon piled high with the crimson fruit and a force of men amorting and barreling the crop give animation to the scene. On the other side stretches a corn field, growing browner with each succeeding day of September sun, gathered last year a yield of eighty-four and one-half bushels to the acre. Such are the possibilities of farming in Nebraska.

THE REALIZATION. Mr. Morton seldom lets a visitor who is seeing the lodge for the first time go away without taking him to the lookeut on the roof. And there the realization of what Bayard Taylor had in mind is before the eyes. To the eastward are the lowa bluffs rising from the wide bottom, which, in turn, is bounded by the Missouri, a yellow ribbon of water trailing and winding between and aeross great wastes of sandhers. To the north and around to the west and still further around to the south the surface rises and falls like great billows suddenly stilled. Corn-corn is everywhere, broken call by badgerows, farm buildings of generous pro-portions and thrifty with fresh paint, orchards and occasional patches of blue grass. It is a scene for a painter, for an artistic eye. It is, as well, a revelation of practical possibilities. Those who have grown jaded with much travel wax enthusiastic as they stand on Mr. Morton's roof, and say that this sight reminds them of nothing so much as of Surrey, in old England. They see a degree of agricultural improvement which like perfection, with nothing more to

wealth of forestry for a western locality is one thing that impresses. Forty-two years ago Mr. Morton came to what is Nebraska City. Here was a gentle rise, recommended, because of natural advan-tages, that a fort be located and an army outpost be established. Here, in pursuance of that recommendation, a blockhouse was built. The builder was Van Vliet, now the retired quartermaster general, and one of the conspicuous figures in army circles at Washington today. When Morton and his associates came, in July, 1855, there was no out, Mr. Morton went to this knoll, and by see her husband when he left his printing office and started home. There were no trees. All was prairie from the river west-ward. The sons of Mr. Morton are young men entering upon the prime of life, Mr. Morton's vigor as yet shows no sign of waning, as those who differ with him on any question will admit. And yet this west-ern agricultural locality has come to such degree of development and perfection that suggests old Surrey, with its centuries

The site of Nebraska City is a table tween two creeks, with this gentle, gradual rise from the river backward to the While the town site was laid out in 1855, and Mr. Morton established in the old blockhouse his Nebraska City News, which is still being published, it was not until 1857, just forty years ago, that the Pawnees assembled at Table creek, and, with much powwowing and dancing, passed the Indian title of what is now Nebraska to the United States. Nebraska City stands very near the corners of four states are destined to be the granary and the meat-producing center of this country. Its surrounding country is typical, in natural characteristics, of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. There are other munici-palities in the Missouri valley which look more important on the map, which are known more widely by name. There is no other locality which affords a better forecast of what this great nourishing heart of

THE PIONEER CITY.

from it measured eighty-four and one-man bushels to the acre. Of course, I have alternated to get such a crop as that. But that he had concluded to try the west. We found him a place where he could earn \$1.25 the Frenchman's intervention that saved him from being shot as a soy during the Franco-knowledge. The crop is a good one, as you knowledge. The crop is a good one, as you while I was at Lille, in the north of "Why," said he, "I've got a whole house "Why," said he, "I've got a whole house the same of the same outrage to treat to the first that he had concluded to try the west. We that he had concluded to tr But you can't make them think it as long as the crops are so good. In 1868 I was back in New York state and met Governor Horatio Seymour. He asked me: How are you folks getting along out

"Splendidly," said I. 'Great corn country, isn't it?' he asked 'Yes,' said I; 'I know some people who

Scrofulous

Blood in a Terrible Condition and All Run Down in Health - Has Become Strong and Healthy.

"I was all run down, blood in terrible condition and I was troubled with a severe scrofulous humor which caused me great suffering. I took medicine for a long time, but received no permanent benefit. At this time I was working in a general store, and I thought I would look over the medicines and see if I could find something that would hit my case. I read an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. The first bottle helped me wonderfully and I continued its use until I had taken nine bottles. By this time I felt like a new man, and since then have not been sick a day. I am now strong and healthy and I have such confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla that I recommend it as the best medicine on earth.' JOHN J. LITTLE, Munnsville, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills pills, aid digestion. 250. thirty years without missing a crop.'
"'Well,' said he, 'they won't raise thirty more such crops. I remember when I was a boy the farmers in the Mohawk valley hauled their manure out on the ice in the winter so that when the ice melted the water would carry it away. I have lived to see the descendants of those farmers buying fish fertilizer and other things to restore their

These western farmers" continued Mr. Morton, "want to learn that farming is something besides muscular effort. They something besides muscular effort. They for what was done in western counties. The have got to study the chemistry of the soils easiern sufferers from these worthless and apply intelligence. The time will come loans make no distinction between this when the educated farmer will make money and the farmer who follows the old ways won't make a living.'

TALK ABOUT BETTER TIMES. ex-secretary talked of the better times which have come. In the course of his comneats it occurred to him that he would like to know the measure of Nebraska's share in the agricultural prosperity. He went to his telephone and, calling up the telegraph office. dictated this message to be sent:
"Robert W. Furnas, secretary State Board

of Agriculture, Fair Grounds, Omaha-What do you estimate the value of the corn and wheat crops in Nebraska for this year? Answer quickly and sign officially.
"J. STERLING MORTON."

While Mr. Morton was still talking of the ew conditions this answer was telephoned

'Fair Grounda, Omaha-J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska City: In round numbers, \$72,000,000. ROBERT W. FURNAS."

"Has it occurred to you," the ex-secretary suggested, "what would be the situation now I the sixteen-to-one craze had won last fall said to him; and this demand for our grain had come through a scortage of crops abroad. These Enropean nations would be engaged dow in dumping the silver of the world upon us. A year ago we heard a great deal about too little money. There are four banks in this place. None of them ever failed or had a run. I went into one of them the other day and asked the cashier how he was getting

along.
"These are pretty d— hard times for bankers, he answered me.
"'What is the matter with the bankers?" I asked him.

"Twe got \$100,000 and over locked up in this safe, he said. Twe got a watchman's clock on it. I'm hiring a nigger to stay up all night and turn that clock every half hour. I have to keep an electric light burning all night in front of the safe. I'm taking care of this money and paying interest on some of it and can't lend any of it. Do you call that good times for bankers?'

BUY OUT THE CROAKERS "Mr. Morion, what are the farmers going to do with the surplus which better prices have brought them?" was asked. "I hope those who are contented will buy

een and out the croakers," he replied. "We've got a goods boxes and whittling for forty years. They will never be contented. If we can get rid of them it will be a blessing.

"Are we in for a continuance of good times to the farmers?" "Good times will continue if people will only live within their means. We have got to get rid of this impalpable, dangerous that the government can create wealth by turning a crank. The hard times haven't hurt us. Hard times teach frugality. They

make good times." "Will the lesson be remembered?" "I am afraid not. It wasn't after the panic of 1873. You can't impress too strongly the memory of the hard times. It seems to be human nature to forget. Remember that last boom in real estate which followed hard times. I was in England, and after prices reached such enormous figures in the outskirts of Kansas City and Omaha I went a the only one in many miles of frontage from the Missouri river up to the high prairie level. Here Mr. Morton and a few associates decided was the place for a comassociates decided was the place for a comassociates decided was the place for a comassociate from the business centers of these two Missouri valley cities. and they proceeded to lay out a ters of these two Missouri vaney and they proceeded to lay out a ters of these two Missouri vaney where the ters of these two Missouri vaney where the ters of these two Missouri vaney where the ters of these two Missouri vaney of the ters of these two Missouri vaney where the ters of these two Missouri vaney of elevated railroad! I look to see farm the ters of these two Missouri vaney of elevated railroad! I look to see farm the ters of these two Missouri vaney where the ters of these two Missouri vaney where the ters of these two Missouri vaney of the ters of these two Missouri vaney where the ters of the te of development there. Uncle Sam can no longer give every one a farm. It is the old relation of supply and demand. De-mand is the sole regulation of value after all. This republic has been doubling its population every twenty-five years. It can't oads sixty feet wide in this western country Thirty feet would be better. I know of ocality where there is a German colony

After the town had been laid The truth is that while the population is inthe compass, for the government had not then even surveyed the land, laid out a claim and squatted. He built a log cabin. which raises crops along the roads. good thing, for it keeps down the weeds, which otherwise would seed the adjoining arms. We have got a foolish law that opens roads on all section lines. You cross a road every mile The expense of opening and naintaining these reads is enormous. the days before the country was su-veyed and ut up into farms people traveled the divides. They avoided the hills and went where natur ntended should be the routes. If the government had provided that these divide roads should continue our roads today would cost us for maintenance about \$314 per cent of

what they do now." OUTFLOW OF SETTLERS. "It seems to me," continued the ex-sec-retary, "that we are soon to have an outflow from the large cities to the western country. The condition of the farmers, instead being what some of the grumblers have are flourishing in silent answer to the orig-pletured, has improved steadily until today it in all helief that tree plenting on the prairies is far better than that of the masses in the was time thrown away. The Mortons expericities. I remember that thirty years ag you would see the farmers driving into Ne braska City, sometimes with a yoke of steers, sometimes with one steer and one mule. They would come in the old wagon with two chairs, one for the man and one for See how it is now. Every farmer has at teast a spring wagon, and some of them ride into Nebraska City in fine surreys. This talk of widespread discontent among the western farmers is nonsense. You can travel all day through conflicids, between the nation may become. The accomplish-travel all day through confields, between ments of the four decades at and about bedge rows and among orchards and you will ments of the four decades at and about the states. The other day I went down ments of the four great states. The other day I went down on the farms. The other day I went down the farms of the four great states. of the soil. "Well," he continued, "I broke town and met an Irishman right from New that land down there in 1856. It has been in ateady use ever since. Last year the corn from it measured eighty-four and one-half bushels to the acre. Of course, I have

children, and I pay only half as much as I did for two rooms in the New York tene-ment. I've me mate and taters every day and they don't cost half what they did in New York.'

"This is only an individual case," Mr. Morton commented. "The papers tell of various colonization projects. The Irishman had started on his own account. The movement from the large cities to the agricultural west seems to be getting under way. I expect to see it attain considerable proportions. It will be better for the people." TOO MUCH MONEY.

When he talks about western farm mort-gages Mr. Morton loses his patience. He was iscussing the dangers of too much money. When we have got just enough money for egitimate business we are best off," he said "Our recent hard times resulted from a redundant curvency. Some of these statesmen talk of scarcity of money as the cause of the recent depression. It was the reverse. We had too much. Cheap credits brought on the depression. depression. When money is so plentiful that the banks are ready to loan it too readily undue competition is encouraged and hard times follow as a natural consequence. Take the discredit brought upon the west in the past three or four years on account of farm mortgages! I want to give you a pointer on that. The west was not to blame. There was a great surplus of money in the eastern states. The holders couldn't losn it. So they established agents through this western country to place it. They gave the agents 2 per cent to make the investments. They put a premium on dishonesty. They louble temptation to the egents and the bor wers to make any sort of a dishonest loan I drove across Antelope, one of our western Nebraska counties, and saw this thing in operation. As I rode along hills and looked at the sand hills I said to the man who was

driving for me:
"This land will never be taken up. will make a good cattle range."
"That land is all taken," he replied, 'and nortgaged."

was true. The land had been home-The agent for eastern capital had and to the homesteader:

"You had better complete your entry and M. Gauty

'But I haven't got the \$200 to complete the entry, the homsteader would say.
"I'll advance the \$200 to you, the agent would urge. Then I'll lend you \$500."

WORTHLESS LOANS. "The easterners sent out their money, received such securities and called them form mortgages, when they were as remote from that character as Pike's peak is from a roof garden. They damned us for the result they had invited. All of Nebraska has suffered ouncy of Otoe and that county of Able ope. The had movigages of which the eastern people talk are not on Kansas and Ne braska farms. They are on just such land as I saw in Antelope county. Of course, the man who received the loan only waited to get the money in his hands. Then he abandoned the place and moved on. I saw in one field an upturned plow which the owner had eft when he moved on after getting his loan. There was a piece of paper tacked on the beam, and the writing was a message to the holder of the mortgage. It read: "You can take the d-d old plow, too."

"Analyze the so-called farm mortgages to these western states and you will find that

good many years. Tell me how you have get M. Depew amid along. You have been pretty successful at part as follows: farming?

Naturally every visitor rubs it in a little on the ex-secretary for permitting the bad spelling in that most conspicuous spot. And hen Mr. Morton improves his opportunity to tell the story of the cabin. Each log in the cabin represents a settler. It came from a tree planted by the settler who contributed it. Thus the cabin is a monument to the tree-planting movement, which had its inception at Nebraska City, and is now of national extent and importance. But the orthography?

"Well," seld Mr. Morton, "the construction of that cabin was superintended by an old Irishman, who is a friend of mine. I happened by when the painter had just finished the sign, and while my old friend was looking at it with evident satisfaction. He asked me what I thought of it.
"'It's all right," I said, 'except that you

ought to have another "t" in settler."
" 'I thought so, too, at first," the old fellow replied, as quick as scat, 'but then I con-cluded that as half of them was dead one "t" would do."

Mr. Morton is the father of the arbor idea n Nebraska. He began tree planting as coon as he had taken his claim. He has been ree planting ever since. Mrs. Morton was as levoted as her husband was to the idea. The movement spread locally, and that is why the vicinity of Nebraska City loids the west in the transformation of the treeless prairie into a landscape dotted with groves. The tree planting idea spread until it became something more than local in interest. It extended to the entire state. In 1872 the legislature adopted a resolution setting apart day each year to be known as Arbor day. to be celebrated by the planting of trees. And in April of that year the first observance took place. Every year the state receives now in the billions. On the edge of Nebraska City the blind asylum of the state stands in a beautiful grove of great variety stands in a beautiful give. This site was a and luxuriance of shade. This site was a bare snot when chosen for the asylum. The grove is the result of one day's planting by the people of Nebraska City. It stands as evidence of what is possible by the united application of the Arber day idea. The movement started by Mr. and Mrs. Morton has resulted in giving to Nebraska over 1,000,000 acres of artificial forest, a larger area than is possessed by any other state in the union. To this artificial forestry Nebraska attributes a tremendous difference in the measure of her agricultural possibilities. The old myth that there was something in prairie soil which forbade tree growth has been destroyed. In the park and about "The Lodge" white pine and chestnut and an endless variety of trees, some of them considered foreign to the soil and climate mented with all kinds of trees in order to impress the object lesson upon neighbors of less faith. Once Mrs. Morton brought home from a visit to Pike's Peak a little slip of a pine which she had pulled up by the roots ust at the snow line. Mr. Morton laughed. He said nothing could come of such an ex periment. But Mrs. Morton had grave brought from the creek, and in its new home on the lawn she created for the slip sur roundings as nearly as possible like those from which it had been torn. And there the pine stands today, a monument beautiful memory.

SAVED BY GENERAL BOURBAKL

gage, which was light, and being more than satisfied that I was not a dangerous enemy of France, I received my freedom over cognac New Member of Pharmacy Board. PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 11 .- (Special Telegram.)-Governor Lee today appointed G. D.

Parr of Pierre a member of the Board of

Pharmacy to fill the unexpired term of Fred

have raised corn out in the Missouri valley get the land clear. I will make you a loan TRIBUTE TO A GREAT GENIUS

Chauncey M. Depew Eulog'ses the Character

20 per cent of them are of this kind. They are not farm mortgages. There has never nial exposition, presided and in a felicitous been a mortgage foreclosed in this county address presented the statue to the univerbecause of inability to pay for a farm.
Sometimes the form of foreclosure may be Scmetimes the form of foreclosure may be followed to get a good title. Take these countles along the Missouri. The farmers are all in good shape. Those who have stuck to the farms have made money. I met one of our farmers in town the other day, and I to the farms have made money. I met one of an institution which is doing a great of our farmers in town the other day, and I work in the cause of liberal education. Pres-'Elward Clayton, I have known you a ident Thomas then introduced Dr. Chauncey

along. You have been pretty successful at farming?

"Yes,' he said. 'I began here with 160 acres. I now own 1,480 acres. I have 1,200 acres in blue grass. I own 150 head of thoroughbred shorthorns.'

"I don't owe a man a dollar, Mr. Morton, and I never paid a dollar of interest money in my life.'

"Now," continued Mr. Morton, "that is what has been done at legitimate farming in Nebraska. There are very few mortgages upon farms in this county. Of 450,000 acres in Otoe only 50,000 acres was ever under mortgage. Take the main street of Nebraska City. Outside of the two pieces of hotel property there isn't over \$15,000 in mortgages on the whole street. Very little land is for sale in this vicinity. The last we bought cost us \$52 are acre."

Morton park, the gift of Mr. Morton to the city, is a piece of beautiful woodland. Every tree there was planted by man. In the midst of the park is a large cabin, acress the gable is painted in white letters a foot high

"OLD SETTLERS' CABIN."

Naturally every visitor rubs it in a little on the ex-secretary for permitting the bad

exertions.

For sixty years Commodore Vanderbilt was in perpetual warfare. He neither asked nor gave quarter. The same country, the same laws, the same open avenues, the same opportunities which he had before him were quarter. same laws, the same open avenues, the same opportunities which he had before him avere equally before every other man. The keenest competition and the earnest rivalry of able and ambitious opponents met him at every step in his career. Wary adversaries were watching for weakness in his schemes, or a faiture of his plans. Each day renewed an old fight or began a new one. He was often checked, sometimes forced to retreat and take another position, but he was never defeated. He ultimately remained master of the field and pushed straightforward to the accomplishment of his purposes. He was not the creation of liuck nor chance nor circumstances. We must estimate the career and work of Cornelius Vanderbilt upon principles which are common to very few. He was much more than a mere money maker. He delighted in money making, but, like all masterful men, he loved power. He said to me: "I sometimes do a foolish thing, knowing it is foolish, just to prove that I can make even a foolish movement successful." His mind was like a riffe barrel. It carried thought straight to the mark. It was difficult to induce him to take up a subject, but when he did nothing could diver him from it until a decision was reached. He never doubted that verdict, or revealed it, but acced upon it with lightning-like rapidity. He thus found millions where others had lost them.

He thus found millions where others had lost them.

The development of American rallway systems has produced many strong men, but their operations had been generally disastrous to their stockholders and bondholders. They were at that time, honeycombed with parasites, while freight and passenger agents exercised an arbitrary power and petty tyranny toward individuals and localities to which most of the subsequent public animosity against railroads and railroad men is due. They broke connections on the whim of an offended officer, and cut each other's throats to gratify the spite of a traffle manager. The commodore made up his mind that railway transportation was each other's throats to gratify the spice of a traffle manager. The commodore made up his mind that railway transportation was to be the leading business of the future; that there was no limit to its expansion, and that under business management and with business methods, railroad stocks were the best investment in the country. He knew that railway chaos was his opportunity. The stock of the Harlem railroad was a foot bail in Wall street at from \$2 to \$5 a share, its bonds discredited, its equipment unfit for the service, and its reads unsafe. Capitalists had dismissed it from their calculations as a worthless and hopeless property. He knew the people and believed that the same feelings moved them on land as on water. Speed is the first demand of the American; with safety, if possible, though he will risk much to go on the fastest line. Wall street believed the \$3,000,000 the commodore spent on the road thrown away. It gave the company new cars and locomotives, a safe and stable way, and regular and rapid train service, it illustrated Mr. Vanderbilt's genius in his chosen field of competition. The Hudson River and Harlem roads both ran from New York to Albany. The first, which had not known of the existence of the latter, now felt the effects of its keen and dangerous rivalry. In less than two years the stockholders of the Hudson line were begnow left the effects of its keen and danger-ous rivalry. In less than two years the stockholders of the Hudson line were beg-ging him to take their road. This he did at about \$39 a share. Railway traffic had found a new and original master. Quicker time and better facilities attracted pas-sengers and freight from the west to the Atlantic seaboard from the southern router. Atlantic scaboard, from the southern roand ports to New York. They drew fi the water lines. With lower fares and re o the public the volume of new to the public the volume of new business soon brought these bankrupt properties into the best paying investments in the country. The commodore made millions and the other stockholders shared according to their holdings. "Fools can make money, but only wise men can keep it," was one of his maxims and eight out of every ten of his maxims and eight out of every ten of his millionaire conferencements and interest his

millionaire contemporaries and intimates

SAVED BY GENERAL BOURBAKI.

An American Correspondent Who
Was Sentenced to Be Shot as a Spy.

Alvan S. Southworth of New York City read

the frenchman's intervention that saved him
from being shot as a spy during the FrancoPrussian war twenty-seven years ago.

"While I was at Lille, in the north of
Franca as a newspaper correspondent," said,

"It, Southworth to the New York Sun," I
was selezed as a spy, tried by drumhead courtin marilal, and condemned to die. I shivered a
little when I heard the edie, but I took

"Courage from the fact that the sentence must
receive the approval of Bourbaki, then in
in command of the Department of the North.

He was informed that one of those noble

women. A Sister of the Order of St. Vincent

"I so hapcened that one of those noble

women. A sister of the Order of St. Vincent

"I took hapcened that one of those noble

women. A sister of the Order of St. Vincent

I told her it was all a monumental mistake,
and that if I could see him I could convince

General Bourbaki that he was not only about
to commit an act of silly barbarity, but also
that it would be widely noted and prompily
avenged. I asked her to have me brought
in the owner. A silver of the rorm

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Scripture and he added over \$80,000,000 to it in the next twelve years. His day began at 3 o'clock among the horses he loved, and then until 2 that active brain and unerring judgment were formulating plans covering the continent. He left business behind in the office at 2 and neither profit nor loss could tempt him to talk about it until the next morning. At 3 he was spinning along behind his trotters, seeking the excitement of a spurt of spead with a rival team. The rhytomic movements of these

Intelligent and highly trained thorough-breds as they seemed to tread on other and fly through the air gave him exquisite pleasure. As they passed and distanced horses famed for triumphs on many courses and brought on to beat him, this strikingly handsome and apparently stolid old man was keenly enjoying that victory in competition which had been the mainspring or his career. The lightning-like evolutions of his mind working in harmony with and excited to action by both the speed and dansers of the race, brought to perfection, before he dropped the reins upon these panting partners of his thoughts, many a scheme which routed his enemies or revolutionized Wall street.

Cathedrais and grand churches did not impress him. His mind always reverted to the little Moravian meeting house where his mother worshipped. She was the one ever fresh and tender memory, never touched by

heaval occasioned by the destruction of old methods and machinery, and the reduplication of force in the application of steam and invention of power, the rapid settlement of states and creation of cities. Such conditions can never occur arain. Few of the men who ruled like sovereigns in their respective spheres were worthy types of American manhood. But the commodore, chief of them all, in the success of his undertakings and in the continuing victories of his camand in the continuing victories of his cam-pairns, was in his public spirit, his sterling integrity, his fidelity to associates in the great enterprises he built up and his rugged patriotism, the best representative of the self-made man.

Dr. Depew and party, consisting of Miss Paulding, Miss Struthers, R. D. Van Court-land and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, after the ceremonies were entertained by Chancellor Kirkland at the brilliant recep-tion at his residence, attended by prominent citizens and the Vanderbilt university staff.

SHOOTS A LARGE SILVER TIP BEAR. Lend Man Bags a Fine Animal While

Walting for Beer. LEAD, S. D., Oct. 11 .- (Special.)-Large game in the Black Hills is unusually plentiful this fall. Numerous parties have been out, and have succeeded in bagging a number of dear. The first bear of the season was shot by F. A. VanBlondin of this city last week. The hunter carefully concealed himself behind a "blind" and waited until about 1 o'clock in the morning for passing deer. At last a noise was heard as of an approachpacking, since his rifle had failed to work for a second shot. The bear soon made a hot cursuit, and the man made a stand behind a

Not Entitled to Braw Pay. PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 11 .- (Special Tele gram.)-When C. M. Palmer, as attorney for the railroad commission for the First district, presented his vouchers to Auditor May hew the question of Palmer's right to draw pay for such services was submitted to Attorney General Grigsby, who this evenling handed in an opinion. The attorney general holds that as Palmer was a member of the legislature which provided for the appoint ment of such attorneys and for the appro-priation to pay the same, he is not, under the constitution, entitled to secure any bene fits from such appropriation.

Requisition is Refused. PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 11 .- (Special Telegram.)-Arguments were presented before the governor today in a matter of requisition from Illinois for Bryon Barker of Sanborn ounty, who is charged with fraud in Illi nois. The case was one in which there eemed to be, from the arguments, a great deal of question as to which side committed the fraud, and the governor refused to grant the desired regulation.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 11 .- (Special Tele gram.)-The State Board of Pardons has recommended pardons for William G. Lawrence, sentenced from Yankton county for burglary; Walter Parker, from Fall River county for assault, with deadly wespon, and for Clarence Seeleye, Spence Scott and Louis Kester, sentenced from Spink county for burglary in third degree.

Prisoners Take French Leave. ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 11 .- (Special Tel egram.)-A wholesale jail delivery was ef fected by prisoners confined in the county jail last night. Five men, named Edward Dixon, George Vanaiken, Will Perley, Ed-ward Jordan and Gustavus Eder, confined on various charges, escaped, with little show of recapture. They are all young desperadoes with tough records.

Declares Its Second Monthly Dividend. KEYSTONE, S. D., Oct. 11.-(Special.)-The Holy Terror Mining company of this city declared the second monthly dividend yes terday of 3 cents a share, which amounts in all to \$9,000. This mine is now on a paying basis and will greatly help the develor ment of other mining prospects in the south ern hills.

GRANDMOTHER AT THIRTY-FOUR The Unique Distinction of a New York Woman.

Mrs. Sarah Davidson, handsome and only 34 years old, gives one an entirely new notion of how a grandmother may look, says the New York Journal. Of course, she is the exceptional and unique grandmother. No other woman as young as she bears the title in New York, and perhaps no one in the entire country. And such a proud, energetic happy grandmother, too! Why, she wouldn't exchange the title for a coronet.

Just a week ago today the event happened which gave her the right to call herself a grandmother. Baby Beatrice Esther Britz opened her soft brown eyes to this world last Monday and beheld her youthful grandmother and her own dainty mamma, latter only 20 years old. Altogether, three generations of the gentler sex nothing to complain of on the score of youth or good looks and a happy trio they make. There is a loving war between Grandma Davidson and Mamma Britz as to which shall hold Baby Beatrice the greatest number of hours in the day and thereby discover all sorts of remarkable infantile chatms.

Even to the unprejudiced observer Baby

Beatrice is a charming, sweet tempered little bit of daintiness as she lies contentedly in her grandma's lap and stares in innocent wonder at this strange world about her There is a strong resemblance between Mrs Davidson and her grandchild, and the mamma says frankly "I always thought my mamma prettier than I, and buby does look just like

CUP STAYS IN BALTIMORE

ASHVILLE, Oct., II.—An immense and about the presentation of the life discussion of the race, brought to perform the life discussion of the presentation of the life discussion of the life discussion of the presentation of the life discussion of

Totals.... 9 13 27 17 2

Bowerman, Reitz to Howerman, Reitz to Jen-nings to Howerman (2). Left on bases: Balti-more, 7: Boston, 7. First base on balts: Off Hickman, 2. Struck out: By Hoffer, 1. Passed balt: Yeager. Wild pitch: Hickman. Time: One bour and twenty minutes, Umpires: Hurat

EVENTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS. Endurance Wins Two-Mile Race at

Latonia by a Head. CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—A race at two miles was the attraction at Latonia today. The public plunged on Barton and he went to the post a hot favorite over Endurance. who was well backed at 5 to 2. After going a mile all but Barton and Endurance fell back beaten and it was a pretty fight between the pair for the money for the At last a noise was heard as of an approaching animal, and VanBlondin prepared to shoot. A large silver-tip bear suddenly appeared in view and made directly for the pieco of concealment. One shot was fired which struck the bear in the breast and caused it to stagger back a short distance, giving the hunter a chance to run for better piece in the pair for the money for the last half of a mile, Endurance winning in a terrific drive by a head. Floridas was a terrific drive by a head. Fl Cowers), 2 to 5, won; Creedmore L, 16; Conley) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; McCleary.

102 (Britton), 4 to 1, third, Time: 1-045, Pirst Call, Legerdemain, Allerton, Fourth log, his rifle in working order. As the bear was attempting to clamber over the log Van Blondin shot it through the head. The animal is very large, and as a trophy the skin will be dressed and the head preserved. Thoburn, Earth, Sackville and Asaph

Harry Thoburn, Earth, Sackville and Asaph also ran.
Fourth race, two miles, selling: Endurance, 103 (J. Hill), 5 to 2, won; Barton, 106 (Dupee), 3 to 2 and 1 to 2 second; Billy McKenzie, 102 (Aker), 7 to 1 third. Time: 3:40%. Stark and Formal also ran.
Fifth race, six furlongs: Uarda, 112 (C. Reiff), even, won; Myriam G. 107 (C. Combs), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Lady Characion (H. Russell), 50 to 1, third. Time: 1:18, Azuoena, Naoma, Wild Grape, School Girl May Lemer and Josephine K also ran.
Sixin lave, Seven furlongs: selling: Floridas, 97 (C. Combs), 7 to 3, won; fiveer B, 105 (Peterman), 3 to 1 and even, second; La Wanda, 105 (Huston), 10 to 1 third. Time: 1:32%. Gladys II, Reuben Rowett Blitzen's Sister, Little Billee, Miss Ross, Santa Maria and Rassy also ran.
NEW YORK, Oct. II.—It was warm and damp at Aqueduct and the attendance good. The feature of the day was a driving finish in three consecutive races between Simms and H. Martin, in which Simms got two. Resulta:

and H. Martin, in which Simms got two. Resulta:

First race, six furlongs: Kinnikianic, 116 (W. Martin), 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, won; Sunup, 126 (Simms), 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 second; Ten Spot, 108 (Penn), 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time: 1:15½. Gitty and Arabian also ran, Casileton ran away and was withdrawn. Second race, one mile, selling: Myrtle Harkness, 105 (Simms), 56 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Cromwell, 106 (H. Martin), 5 to 1 and even, second; Alarum, 109 (Doggett), 8 to 1 and even, second; Alarum, 109 (Doggett), 8 to 1 and even, second; Time: 1,43 Tanls, W. B. Waterman, Tappan, Eleanor Mc, Bastion and Hurl also ran.

Taird race, five furlongs, selling: Hardly, 109 (Simms), even and 2 to 5, won; Maud Ellis (H. Martin), 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Fleeting Gold, 105 (Garrigan), 3 to 1 and even, taird. Time: 1,924. India, Belle of Erin, Juliane, Altie Belle and Miss Blou also ran.

Fourth race, mile and an eighth, calling.

Governor of Mississippii Fills Vacancy

of Erm, Junane, Arte Beas and Analso ran.

Fourth race, mile and an eighth, sell Yankee Doodle, 104 (H. Martin), 3 to 1 even, won; Ben Ronald, 109 (Simms), 5 and 1 to 2, second; Marshall, 198 (1 gett), 3 to 1 and even, third. Time; 1; King T, Manchester and Partridge ran.

gett), 3 to 1 and even, third. Time: 1:56%, King T, Manchester and Partridge also ran. Fifth race, five and one-half furiongs, selling: Isen, 99 (H. Martin), 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; The Cad. 102 (Dougett), 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Laurel Leaf, 98 (Thompson), 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time: 1:10. Bevelyn, Pink Chambray, Gaspard, Basil, May Roselle and His Majesty also ran. Sixth race, one mile: Ben Eder (Simms), won; Sly Fox, 90 (Maher), 24 to 1 and even, second: Warrenton, 30 (Forbes), 7 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time: 1:424. Alice Farley, Oxford, Courtship II and Aurum also ran. CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Donna Rita was the only favorite to win at Harlem today. She revelled in the sticky going and was pulled up at the end. The racing was spoiled by the peculiar mud and the Gath-Libertine race was declared off. Results:

First race, five and one-half furlongs: St. Rupert, 98, 30 to 1, won; Treeby, 98 (Donaldson), 15 to 1, second; Henry Ormsby, 102 (C. Clay), 10 to 1, third. Time: 113%, Second race, five-eighths of a mile: Coralis, 105 (Eversit), 24 to 1, won; Francis McCielland, 109 (Clay), 10 to 1, second; Miss Rowena, 39 (O'Donnell), 8 to 5, third. Time: 11014.

Third race, one mile: Donation, 161 (T.

Third race, one mile: Donation, 161 (T. Burns), 2½ to 1, won; Benemeta, 167 (Morgan), 8 to 5, second; Inspector Hunt, 163 (Nostrand), 8 to 1, third Time: 1:46½, Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth: Donna Rita, 166 (T. Burns), 9 to 10, won; Moncrelth, 167 (Wood), even money, second; Annie Teuton, 162 (Healy), 75 to 1, third. Time: 1:53.

Pifth race, five and one-half furiongs: Judge Wardell, 167 (J. Jackson), 7 to 1, won; Sacket, 25 (T. Burns), 8 to 1, second: Depending, 95 (C. Clay), 15 to 17, third. Time:

Fast Horses Will Race at Orleans ORLEANS, Neb., Oct. 11,-(Special Tele gram)-A race which promises to be of the best ever held in this city will take of the best ever held in this city will take place October 14, 15 and 16. Already about forty race horses are here, comprising some of the best horses in Nebrarka and Kansas Happy Wag, 2:12; Hastings Boy, 2:13; Bonni-E. 243, 8t. Joe. 2:29; Jim Dunn, 2:20; Ver mosa, 2:20; Galtana, 2:21; Toney Wilkes 2:28; Batolus, 2:25; Lucy Colton, 2:27; Mon-crieff, 2:27.

Boxing Match Declared Off. LONDON, Oct. 11.—The boxing match which had been arranged between Tommy White of Chicago and "Nune" Wallace of London has been declared off owing to the poor health of Wallace. White is arranging for a match with Cordan of Bermondsey.

Defender Will Race. CANNES, Oct. 11.-It is announced here that the president of the Defender syndicate has notified the French sachtsmen that the American yacht. Defender, which defeated Lord Dunrayen's Valkyrie III in the last series for the America's cup, will take part in the Cannes regatta in the early part of NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—J. V. S. Oddie, sec-retary of the New York Yacht club, when shown the above dispatch said: "That is the first I've heard of any intention to race the Defender in foreign waters, I only wish I could verify the dispatch."

Given to Choynski.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 11.-At the end of the fourth round tonight, upon Cheynski of the fourth round tonight, upon Choynsid remarking to the referee: "For God's sake, call the fight off, I don't want to hurt the man any more." the contest between Choynski and Herman Bernau of Texas was decided in favor of the Californian. The fight from the first was all in Choynski's favor. He sould have knocked the German out at any time nade he cared to follow up his leads. In the fourth round Choynski floored Bernau twice. Bernau claims to have been sick.

Won on a Foul.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. II.—The wrestling match between Joseph Ango of this city match between Joseph Ango of this city and Max Lutberg of St. Louis for the welterweight championship of the world, was contested at Smith's hail, in this city tonight, in the presence of a large crowil. The Gracco-Roman style was chosen, with the strangle hold barred. The match was given to Ango on a foul.

Road Race at Hastings. HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 11.-(Special Telesgram.)-The bicycle road race from the asylum to Denver avenue, a distance of two miles and a haif, was won this afternoon by George Edward Douglass. The time was slow on account of a heavy wind. Draw in Fourth Round.

SEDALIA, Mc., Oct. 11.—The boxing match here tenight between Jimmie Lindsay of Omaha and Billy Layton of Hot Springs resulted in a draw in the fourth round.

THURSTON SPEAKS IN NEW YORK. Senator from Nebraska Takes a Hand

in the Campaign. NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—General Benjamin 1. Tracy, former secretary of the navy and candidate for the office of mayor of Greater New York, was the leading orator at the first republican mass meeting held in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music on Montague street tonight. There was a large attendance. General Tracy, as he rose to deliver his address, was the recipient of applause

which lasted several minutes. General Tracy referred to Tammany hall and Bryan-

ism as the chief opposing forces of the re-publicans in this campaign. He referred to Henry George as a candidate on the platform of Bryanism. "The meaning of the success of the citithe meaning of the success of the city-zens' union here," he said, "is the destruc-tion of the republican party. If Mr. Low is elected all the influence of that great office will be used to insist upon a citizens' government at every municipal election. The republican party will be called upon to dishand, to disintegrate, to dissolve into our individual capacities and to act as

individuals." Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska was the next speaker. He said in part: "Follow-ing every republican success there is great danger to the republican party from citizens committees who propose to revolutionize hings and set up their individual judgments against the will of the party itself. What has the history of municipal control in New York City and Brooklyn had to do with re-publican success in the United States? It has had everything to do. It has made re publican success since 1872 always doubtful and only to be won by the most heroic efforts, by the greatest efforts and by the unity of all the forces of good government in the country. There will be no more republican presidents in the United States or in mine, maybe, unless you ele t Benjamia F. Tracy.

TAMMANY MAY CHANGE ITS TICKET.

Plan to Substitute Judge Gaynor for Van Wyck. NEW YORK, Oct. 11.-The Journal and Advertiser says: Nathan Strauss and Richard Croker have held a conference at Great Barrington, Mass., with Judge Wil-Ham Gayner of Brooklyn and Colonel William L. Brown. Out of this conference it is declared there will come a readjustment of the demogratic city ticket, with Judge Gaynor's name in the place of Robert A. Van Wyck's as the candidate of the party for mayor. It is known that Mr. and Mr. Croker went to Great Barrington o urge Judge Gaynor's acce office and he will be the candidate if he accepts.

Mr. Strauss was selected as the spokesman of Greater New York democracy on account of his close relation with the conservative business interests of the city, which Gaynor believed earlier in the campaign was adverse to his candidacy for the office of mayor. Mr. Strauss was empowered by the democratic provisional committee to say to Judge Gaynor that his prospective selection for mayor at this time had been submitted to the business men of the city and approved by them, and that the democratic organization would support him unit-

edly if he accepted.

These representations were made to Judge Gaynor at the summer home of Mr. Strauss and the men discussed the matter at length. Judge Gaynor was disinclined to accept place on the ticket on account friendly relations with Henry George, the independent labor candidate.

Judge Gaynor said to Messrs. Strauss and Croker that Henry George, before accepting the independent nomination for mayor, had told him that he would not run if Judge Gaynor was a candidate. With this courtesy in mind Judge Gaynor hesitated to give his He has the matter still under consideration.

APPOINTS MONEY AS SENATOR.

Caused by George's Death. JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 11.-Governor Me-Laurin wired the Associated press tonight from his home in Branden that he had appointed Senator-Elect Hernando de Soto Money as United States senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator J. Z. George, whose term expires in 1898. Senator George, before his death having declined to again become a candidate for the high office, an election for the regular term was necessary and the last legislature. after a long deadlock, elected Mr. Money for the regular term beginning in 1899.

Mr. Money represented the Fourth district

of Mississippi in the lower house of congress in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fiftythird and Fifty-fourth congresses. In ac-cordance with the practice of the Mississippi legislature of electing a senatorial successor two years before the term begins. Mr. Money, at the last meeting of the legislature, was chosen to succeed Sentter George for the term beginning March 4, 1899. Since the death of the latter it has been generally understood that Mr. Money would be pointed to fill out the unexpired term of Senator George. Senator M ney has been in Washington during the g eater part of the summer, under treatment for an affection of the eyes. He has greatly improved and ex to leave for his Mississippi home in a few days.

The new senator was born in Misvissippi August 3, 1839, and is a graduate in law. He has taken considerable laterest in the Cuban question and last spring made an extended visit to the island to make a thor-

ough study of the conditions there. Tillman at Home Again.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 11.—Senator Tillman arrived in Columbia this afternoon from Trenton, his home. He is a very sick man, suffering from estacrital faundic

YCUR HEADACHE

May be the result of excessive coffee drinking.

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