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TO PATENT ATTORNEYS

TO PATENT ATTORNEYS

The constant and rapid increase of the industrial and mercantile relations between the United States and Mexico make it not only advisable but imperative for inventors of all classes, who have patented their inventions or registered trademarks in this country, to have same registered at once in the Republic of Mexico, as their businesses are now being seriously injured by the use in that country of many United States inventions, whereas in the rest of the world such inventions are cheerfully adopted. Therefore, we will be pleased to correspond with patent solicitors in the United States and to undertake the registration in Mexico of patents and trademarks of American inventors.

Owing to the special organization of our law office, having at all times employes who talk the English and Spanish languages and a notary's office attached thereto, we are in position to offer our correspondents the rates mentioned below, which are beyond competition, as we save 50 per cent of unavoldable expenses incurred by others in order to secure patents and trademarks in Mexico.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

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Sealed bids will be received by S. E. Crans, city auditor of the City of Lead, South Dakota, until 6 p. m., October 15th, 1902, for paving with brick, stone or asphalt, upon a 6-inch concrete base, together with all accessary grading.

Approximate estimate:
16,000 square yards paving.
8,200 fineal feet curbing.
Specifications and plans can be obtained of J. P. Crick, city engineer, Lead, South Dakota.

—Octidioum

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Tenth and Marcy streeta.
Leave. Arrive. l'elephone 629.

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Chicago Daylight Lid., a 5:00 am a 6:46 am chicago Daylight Local., a 7:09 am a 9:25 pm chicago Express... a 5:20 pm bil:50 am chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm chicago Fast Express... a 6:05 pm a 1:25 pm a

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & St. Paul Rallway.-City Ticket Office, 1504 Farnam St. Telephone 284. Depot, Tenth and Mason Streets, MILWAUKEE STPAUL | Telephone 629

Chicago & Omaha Ex. b 7:40 am b 3:40 pm Chicago Limited Ex. a 6:00 pm a 7:50 am a Daily b Daily except Sunday. MISSOURI PACIFIC RAIL

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Webster Streets: Nebraska Local, via Weeping Water b 4:10 pm al0:45 am a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. and only 5 cents if he is waiting and may

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Kansas City Day Ex...a 9:20 am a 6:05 pm Kansas City Night Ex..a0:30 pm a 6:15 am St. Louis Flyer, for St. Joseph and St. Louis.a 5:10 pm all:15 am a Daily.



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Telephone 561. Depot, 15th and Webster
Sts. Telephone 1458.

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western Railw
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City Ticket Office, 14
Farnam St. Telepho
S61. Depot, Tenth
ecy Streets. CHICAGO & NORTH-western Railway-"The Northwestern Line"-Telephone Tenth and ets. Tele-

Fast Omaha-Chicago. a 8:00 am all:20 pm Local Carroll-Omaha. b 4:00 pm a 9:50 am Local Chicago-Omaha all:35 am a 5:10 pma 7:56 pm a 8:15 am a 7:50 pm a 8:30 am ast Mali edar Rapids Passenger edar Rapids Passenger b 4:00 pm b 9:50 am



CHICAGO, ST. PAUL,
Minneapolis & Omaha
Railway — "The Northwestern Line" — General
Offices, Nebraska Division, 15th and Webster
Sts. City Ticket Office,
St. Telephone 561. Depot,

1401 Farnam St. 1401 Farnam St. Telephone 561. Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. Telephone 1458. Leave. Arrive. Twin City Passenger... a 6:30 am a 9:10 pm Sloux City Passenger... a 2:00 pm a11:10 am Emerson Local b 5:30 pm b 8:30 am b Daily except Sunday.



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Leave. Arrive. ...a 7:35 am a 5:10 pm ...a 7:50 pm a 8:06 am a10:35 pm Minneapolis & St. Paul Express b 7:35 am b10:35 pm Minneapolis & St. Paul ..a 7:50 pm a 8:05 am Fort Dodge Local from
Council Bluffs b 4:50 pm a10:00 am anything to annoy the English prince and



The Overland Limited .. a 9:40 am a 7:30 pm The Chicago-Portland Special



.....a 9:15 am a10:30pm

Out of Print Numbers

THE ILLUSTRATED BEE

THE DAILY BEE

JAPAN'S SMILING RIKSHAMEN

Guide, Philosopher and Friend to Visitors in New Yankeedem.

(Copyright, 1902, by Douglas Sladen.) The Japanese cabman is his own cabhorse. In this he differs from the Ameri-Depot, can rikshaman, nor could the latter be called smiling. The rikshaboy has a smile that outchris-

on the just and the unjust, including those who put justice before generosity. I have read in a Japanese book that "there are jinriksha men who have fallen so low in their calling that they seem to Corner 14th and Douglas have lost all feeling of loyalty to their employer and only care selfishly for the pittance they gain. Such men are often found in the treaty ports, eagerly seeking for the rich foreigner from whom they can get an extra fee." The writer is horrified. But

> be reduced to a lump sum of 50 sen per half day and 70 sen per day. The rikshaboys are the sons of peasants, who come into the cities to better themselves and see life. They are, therefore, accused of all the drinking and gambling and dissipation that their means allow and, of course, cannot have any manners.

have to do anything up to thirty miles in

any kind of weather, there is some excuse for his selfishness; even that pittance may

The Rishaboy's Ingenuity. KANSAS CITY, ST. JOseph & Council Bluffs
Railroad—"The Burlington
Route"—Ticket Office, 1502
Farnam Street, Telephone
250. Depot, Tenth and
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128. This is not the rikshaboy foreigners drops the shafts and goes for him, and no match for the rikshaboy, who must be in training and have strength and endurance. I don't know whether the Mikado made much use of these unmounted cavalry in the Chinese war, but they can run as far in a day as Boers ride and would be ready

to do it again the next morning. If you want to enjoy Japan win the appreciation of some rikshaboy. He is not exacting in the choice of his employer and Japan very economical. Nothing is spent he takes you in and does for you as you have never been done for before. He is your horse, your valet, your interpreter live charcoal handy. The moment a pipe and will turn cook or waiter. If you tear is smoked through the ashes are knocked your clothes he will drop the shafts. You robe, the place where he puts his needle rice and his lantern during the daytime and his clothing down to his drawers, if he a 6:45 am is hot and beyond the eagle eye of the city

I had such a rikshaboy at Kyoto. He could even read. We took him for our expedition to Nara, where they kept the treasure collected by the Mikados in a thousand years, and have a goggle-eyed Buddha seventy feet high and old parks full of great stone lanterns which cannot be lighted and deer that walk up to be fed and wild scarlet azaleas by the acre as thick as heather in the north. Rikshaboys draw the line at luggage. You have to squeeze your belongings into a telescope basket. I pleaded for my bag, but O-San was inexorable.

taken off to push behind, when you go uphill. The God of Rice's temple, with its stone foxes, the Phoenix temple at season, and the deluge began. The riksha hoods were drawn over our backs, and their aprons up to our noses. The human horses steamed like meat taken out of the oven. The hotel-a native one-had only one room between three men and one woman, who was not their sister, and a Japanese policeman made his appearance to demand our passport. We were the only food for his notebook the day had brought. Our passports were in that retected bag. He said we must go to the police station-not for lodgings, but to see the head. Japanese always talk about "the head." When we got there the rikshaboy went in with us. His enemies, the police, ordered him out.

"Can you speak English?" he asked haughtily.

Silence means dissent in Japan, "Then I must interpret for you. He didn't really know much English ex ept the numerals, but he and I patched up a pigeon language of shreds of English and Japanese. The head was appalled by "Might not we stay a single day?" I

The Lies He Told.

We could stay as long as we liked-The rikshaboy had the last word. requested permission to bring in the notice board. On it was a resplendent new no-

tice stamped with the government crysun-Would the head observe that everyone, high or low, was cautioned against doing his party? I, he said, was one of the prince's party; he had himself driven me at a picnic with the prince yesterday. I must be a very great personage, because I had sat next to the prince's wife at tiffin.

the consequences of what he was doing? The honorable head was very badly disif what the miserable rikshaboy had said the question to refer to the picnic. The duke of Connaught was staying in our hotel, and very good-naturedly invited me to accompany his party down the rapids. only stranger, next to her at tiffin. It was marvelous, the change in that head. it was too late to send us back to Kyoto that night: it would do if we went back the next day, and "the head" gave the genius of the riksha to understand that the police would not notice what time we went

back, which allowed us to stay as long as

The hotel accommodation did not encourachievements did not stop there. Would I pulls up at a rikshaboys' teahouse. excuse him for an hour? When he came

ceiling made to take the paper shutters. We decided the one room would do between uses the back of his hands as his pocket the three gentlemen, so only one lot of handkerchief, and is ready to go on. tissue paper shutters were run across the

Then he brought in the kind of beds that were used in the miracle of "Take up thy bed and walk," quilted mattresses an inch | or two thick. They are not much good to le upon, but excellent to lie under. A pile of them are spread on the floor and you get under whichever layer you please. I got under all except one. I did not find the shape of the floor concealed by any number

paper room on such a wet night. In the morning he walked into both bedtook turns to go out into the yard and for gruel. He had brought Chinese tea tians Christianity. Like the sun, he smiles and augar with him. Japanese tea without milk or sugar does not pull you together much after a bad night-and your first night in a Japanese hotel is always a bad one; it's too much like going to the theater-as an actor. The proprietor and servants are the audience. Everything you do is a performance. Paper walls have eyes as well as ears. That blessed boy (I mean it) gave us our breakfast, and packed for us, and paid the bills, and fee'd the servants, and showed us the sights of Nara, and took us as the rikshaboy is only entitled to 15 sen, back to Kyoto unmolested by further poi. e., fifteen cents per hour if he is moving lice.

Japan's Best Guide. The rikshaboy makes the best guide in So long as he has interesting Japan. things to show you, you go on hiring his riksha. He is not paid as such. He is competing with his overnumerous brothers of the craft-I mean shaft. He adapts himself to his patient, though his diagnosis is not infallible. There was, for instance, an old missionary who arrived from America in a top hat. The rikshaboy, to whose guidance he entrusted himself, took him straight to the Yoshiwara. Finding the old gentleman scandalized, he thought he might have been too precipitate, and asked where he should take him. He was told to go to a tailor, after taking his measure for clothes, fancied that he had taken his measure in another way, and wished Jap but a policeman or a wrestler is a to take his order for a Japanese wife. In every order that unfortunate man gave his

rikshaboy read a double entendre. Outside every hotel is a riksha stand, where the little men, in white basin hats, let their rikshas rest on their shafts and stand smoking tiny brass pipes hardly big enough to hold a cigarette. They only take about three whiffs, the constantly re-filling prolongs the agony, and makes smoking in on matches-the matches they make in Japan are for America-there is always out against the wheel-the tap-tap of the kiseru (pipelet) and the clop-clop of the clogs make up for the absence of hoefs.

Humors of Riksha Riding.

When you begin your first riksha ride you say it is the very poetry of motion, but at the end of a thirty-mile ride the poetry is blank verse -- verse. If takes you in the back, till you wonder if the sake-baku (rice-beer) befuddled Japanese who rides in a rikeha with his head over the back and his tongue standing up like a flagstaff may not be a bona-fide traveler who has taken an opiate to deaden

the horrors of riksha jogging. One could make an album of the humors of riksha riding. Foreigners seem to in hale a kind of laughing gas as they step up int the little "man-power vehicle," which is what jinriksha means. Old and fat, young and slender, if they are not ents with appearances to maintain photographs taken, and shout as if they were bathing. They persist in regarding the performance like going on a switchback instead of going in a cab. This is quite wrong, for rikshas in Japan are a stern reality-a very stern reality if you have to go far. There is the fat old man who frightens the rikshaboy, and the fat old woman who is frightened of him, the practical joking young man who finds it hard to keep from whipping his horse, the girl who giggles, the pretty girl who has found a fine fresh way of making a picture of herself and the child who is old enough to be allowed in a riksha by himself. He is the hoppiest of all, for the riksha is the apotheosis of the perambulator, "big babies in running prams" was a witty Frenchman's definition of riksha riding, and he might have called it trying to accommodate yourself to the proportions of the

The Rikshaboy's Hollday. Amusing as it is to stand in the club windows at Yokohama and watch the types of foreigners as they rikish along the Bund to the silk handkerchief shop, it is much better fun to watch Japanese riksha riders going to Shiba on a holiday. A foreigner is expected to take two rikshaboys. A rikshaboy is expected to take two Japanese—sometimes an old Darby and Joan in sad-colored silk kimonos; sometimes a black-toothed duenna escorting a geisha with whitened face and butterfly robes; sometimes two gay little mousmees, though they cannot often his learning, but ordered us back to Kyoto. little mousmees, though they cannot often

afford it.

To see a brilliant geisha, or two sweet little mousmees, bowling along under the cherry blossom avenues is as pretty a sight as it is revolting to see the sake-baku with his head tumbling off. You don't see many drunken people, considering that Japanese lossed to have been to the property of the property see no harm in it. A rikshaboy would think it is far more indecent to see sober foreigners walking than a drunken Japanese rikshing. Like gondoliers and Paris cabmen, they think that a foreigner has no right to

be in the streets without paying for it. There is one comfort about jinriksha boys-they have no connection with heaven. The first rikshaboy was not a nephew of the sun; you have not got to learn anything about them from art books. The jinriksha Was the honorable head able to calculate is of low origin. It is doubtful if there was such a thing in the old Japan, which dated from the Flood to 1868. They were turbed. He asked me with profound salaams invented by an American cobbler who was also a missionary, and started as a modiwas true. I said it was true. I allowed fied perambulator for a paralytic old gentleman of Kyoto who found his kago uncomfortable. The first license to manufacture them dates from 1870. The Ostend bath chair and the perambulator might and the duchess had placed me, as the claim to be the grandparents of this busy little gocart; it looks like a perambulator, and is drawn like a bath chair-a donkey bath chair.

The Rikshaboy Always Hungry.

The rikshaboy, like the Italian cabby, likes anything better than driving. Shopping for which he will have his commission, comes first; if you don't shop or take kodaks or stop before a temple or a new Buddha made out of old mirrors at decently short intervals he asks with engaging age a longer stay. The riksha boy's politeness if he may stop for a smoke, or

A rikshaboys' teahouse is like the back he had boiled himself, and had en- thatched stable with the front off, in which tered a brand new suit. He was now our the holy family receive congratulations of waiter. My bag had been left behind be- the three magi in mediaeval pictures. Lookcause tablecloth, china, cutlery, bread and ing like a jackdaw, with the aid of two all the civilized portions of the meal had chopsticks, he shovels a slop basin full come from the Kyoto hotel. He had caught of rice or macaroni down his throat in less and killed fowls for us and commandeered time than a healthy American could swalchairs from somewhere. He taught us what low a cup of hot tea. He makes a beak of to do in a Japanese hotel. He had brought his lips while he is putting himself outside soap from Kyoto and took us in turns out the macaroni. The chopsticks are worked into the yard to wash. He waited on us with a bird's beak movement, and the food at dinner angelically and after dinner is washed down with douches of rinsywanted to know how many bedrooms we looking Japanese tea. He gives a few would have the dining room turned into, beiches—the Japanese way of returning showing us the grooves in the floor and thanks, fills his pipe, empties it in three of an acid nature.

whiffs, tips the ashes out, mops himself, CENTRAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL

They Die Young. The rikshaboy is said to be short-lived. which is put down to long runs, foreigners' fat and all weathers. They do die of heart disease-who wouldn't if he took his meals like that and ran ten miles directly afterward with a bath chair behind him?

Apart from behavior, he is a sore trial to bethrothed foreigners. Two foreigners cannot go in one rikeha and two rikehboys cannot go side by side. Which has other of them and it was cold sleeping in that disadvantages besides unsociability if this Indian file is brought to a sudden halt. But they have calls for going round corners rooms before we were up. The worst of a and stopping like Venetian gondoliers. It hed dining room is that you cannot be is not the native they upset, but the forlate for breakfast. We told him to lay the eigner who won't give them their heads. table on one side of the paper wall, and As we were going from Kyoto to Lake Biwi I spled a Dalmio lantern for sale, a thing wash in a brass basin scarcely large enough I had been chasing for months. I stopped my man so suddenly that the rest of my party were shot out of their rikshas backward like the contents of a dust cart.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

"Where do we get our most valuable furs?" asked the teacher. "From the fir tree," replied the boy the pedal extremity of the class.

wait until the blessing is asked." "I did ask mine." "You did?" "Yes, and God said, 'Go ahead!"

Dentist-Well, little girl, what can I do for you? Little Girl (aged 4)-I want to get some teeth for our baby. He just came yesterday and he ain't got any, so I want to get some like mamma got here, only smaller,

"Mamma," said a little 3-year-old whose father was not a prize beauty, "was papa as ugly when you married him as he is now?

"I suppose so, dear." was the reply. "Well," said the little miss, "you must have been pretty hard up for a husband.

William Slimson, jr.-Do you believe in being kind to the sick, mamma? Mrs. W. Slimson-Certainly, Willie, and hope you always will. Why do you ask? William-Because, mamma, I heard the measles and I've been visiting him all the

darling. The doctor says your system is all upset. Little Dot-Yes, I guess it is, mamma,

be terribly upset when they go to sleep at the wrng end. "Mamma," said little Elsie, "waen people are ashamed they always get red in the face,

don't they?"

"I believe so, dear," was the reply. "Then," continued the little observer, "I wonder why Uncle George only gets ashamed in his nose?"

the irrepressible little brother. "Certainly not, Tommy," was the reply. But why did you ask? "Cause," answered the youthful terror,

your hair is black and sister said she guessed you were born light headed."

OUT OF THE ORDINARY. The revolutionary work of the Ferris wheel is finished in Chicago and it is being taken apart for shipment to the St. Louis exposition grounds.

Elwell Hoyt of Eau Claire, Mich., the most complete collection of pion relics in the central states, and keeps to in a log cabin built at his home for purpose Dr. J. Colling Warren of Boston has it his museum the most perfect example is the world of the osseous formation of the extinct mastodon. It only lacks a couple of toes or so of being absolutely complete. A school boy of Gloucester, Mass., who had just listened to a beautiful talk on the importance of "Aiming High," went out, threw a stone at a sparrow in the street and smashed a huge French plate glass show window.

Five generations of one family are living in the town of Pillow, Dauphin county,
They are Mrs. Henry Feagley, aged 31;
daughter, Mrs. Jacob Leuker, aged 35;
Leuker's daughter, Mrs. Frank Sny
aged 44; the latter's daughter, Mrs. A.
Delbler, and her son, Russell, age-

months.

Mrs. Jane Wesley of Charteston, W. Va., is suing for divorce. She charges that for a long time she bore with ner husband's linguistic abuse of her mother, but decided on revolt when he brought home a brindle bull pup and "sicked" it on the old lady. Not only that, he beat the animal when it refused to obey him.

whifts from a stumpy little pipe which has used for years.

The coal famine has caused the brewing companies of Milwaukee to take extra precautions against the loss of beer kegs. Drivers have been given instructions to keep a watchful eye for empty kegs and every case of unlawful appropriation of kegs will be prosecuted. Beer kegs make good fuel. They are built of oak and are coated inside with pitch. Many kegs already have been broken up for fuel.

John Muir, the famous naturalist and ex-

ready have been broken up for fuel.

John Muir, the famous naturalist and explorer of the Pacific slope, has discovered a tree in the General Grant National park. Fresno county, California, that surpasses in measurements any of its gigantic rivals of the sequola group. It is 100 feet in circumference. It is just within the line of the United States forest reserve, and reigns over a grove of other magnificent examples of its kind, almost unknown to fame so far. It is a finer specimen in every way than the great trees which have so far carried off the honors of hugeness.

The plan to erect eight granite monoliths far. It is a finer specimen in every way than the great trees which have so far carried off the honors of hugeness.

The plan to erect eight granite monoliths in the chancel of the cathedral of St. John the Divine in Manhattan has been given up at last. The contractor has for years been trying to turn out these columns entire, sixty feet long, but no machinery exists by which they could be turned without breaking by their own weight. So the contract has been modified to allow the columns to be made in two sections, thirty-six and eighteen feet long, respectively; the bases, plinths and capitals to be added. Three of these will soon be erected, each one will cost \$16,000, will be the gift of some individual and named after eminent men of the church. General John L. Dix and Bishop John Henry Hobart are two names mentioned as worthy of the honor. A civil war record of the height of Indiana soliders shows that out of 118,254 there were 15,047 5 feet 10 inches tall, 8,706 5 feet 11 inches, 8,679 6 feet tall, 2,614 5 feet 1 inche, 1,257 8 feet 2 inches. Commenting on these statistics Dr. Gould, actuary of the United States Sanitary commission, writes: "It is evident from our statistics that the Indiana men are the tallest of the natives of the United States Sanitary commission, writes: "It is evident from our statistics that the Indiana men are the tallest of the natives of the United States and these latter the tallest of all civilized countries." Sallors have a very simple and what is said to be a very effective way of determining the edible or nonedible qualities of any new varieties of fish they may happen to run across. In the water in which the fish is boiled is placed a bright silver coin. If the coin retains its natural color during the boiling process, the fish is good to cat. But if it turns dark, the food is rejected. Why should not this be an equally efficacious method of determining the poisonous of nonpoisonous quality of vegetables—mushrooms, for instance? Any acid poison will tarnieh silver, and most possible and that country life may be made great possibilities of farm life will learn to

Advantages that Flow from Consolidation of Country Districts.

STATES WHERE PLAN IS WORKING WELL

State Superintendent Barrett of Jows perience has shown. Writes of the Progress Made in the Hawkeye State and Objects Attained.

In the last number of The Tweptieth century Farmer appeared the following aricle on the centralization of country schools, from the pen of Hon. Richard C. Barrett, state superintendent of public instruction for Iowa: Massachusetts in 1869 passed a law per-

mitting school districts to convey children from their homes to the school in comfortat public expense to and from school. This able vehicles, than where they have to was the beginning of the centralizing of rural schools. The example set by Massachusetts has been followed in seventeen the present system. other states; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Florida and Ne-"Why, Harold, I'm surprised! You should been evolutionary.

> to inaugurate the system. In 1894 the gen- these older pupils at such time as they eral assembly of that state passed a special can be spared to attend school. This law applicable alone to Kingsville town- would tend to keep the boys and girls ship, Ashtabula county, which authorized on the farm instead of encouraging them to the board of directors to transport to a leave it and go to the towns. This is one central point at public expense the chil- of the main purposes of the system. successful had the plan proven, that the general assembly passed a law making by stimulating a desire to know more transportation possible in two other coun- about the works, of nature. ties and in 1898 a general law was passed. In Ohio twenty-three townships now have their schools completely centralized and there are hundreds of others where there is partial centralization. Hon. James either the time or the ability to teach Wilson, secretary of agriculture, in the year book for 1901 reports that in Indiana transportation of pupils is practiced more or less in forty-four counties.

Progress in Iowa.

In Iowa consolidation has been tried in twenty-eight counties, transportation in thirty-five and both in nineteen. Sixty-three little boy on the next block had the districts have adopted consolidation- and eighty have transported pupils at the expense of the districts. In nine counties districts have consolidated without provid-Mamma-You must be awfully careful, ing transportation at the expense of the district, while pupils have been transcause my foot's asleep, and people must in other states. The purpose in centralizing schools is,

for the children of the farmers, and, second, to reduce the average annual expenditures of school corporations. The experi- keep away from gambling." mental period is past and rural communities in many counties and states have found the relief they have anxiously sought. The popularity of the plan is shown by one of the states for the conveyance of "Do you dye your hair, Mr. Jones?" asked children. Amounts nearly as large have refused to serve them with wine. Young been expended in other states.

use of backs, and the results, which were dinner. found to be entirely satisfactory, were published in bulletin No. 71 of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and may tells of the two blessings of western civ-

be had upon application.

teams, vans, grounds and buildings in one of the counties in northern lowa. The cut shows the building at Buffalo Center, in this delicate Japanese girl-oh, an amber schools have been centralized and pupils transported since 1896, and at Terril, in Dickinson county, during the last year only. The secretaries and principals in the above named districts have supplied the following data regarding their schools for

BUFFALO CENTER. Total number of pupils in attendance, 347. Number of pupils transported, 115. Number of teams used, 6. Amount paid for team and driver, per month, \$34.

the year 1901-1902:

whole school, \$1.41.

about 3 miles.

Number of teachers employed, 9. Number of pupils per teacher, 38. Average cost of tuition per month fo upils transported, \$1.71. Average cost of tuition

Total number of pupils in attendance, 16 Number of pupils transported, 137. Number of teams used, 7. Amount paid for team and driver, pe month, \$34.

Number of teachers employed, 4

rural community almost entirely.

TERRIL.

Number of pupils per teacher, 41. Average cost of tuition per month fo hole school, \$1.53. In the case of Terril it will be observed that of the entire enrollment more than 83 per cent are transported, indicating a

Object in Centralizing Rural Schools

As stated above, one of the chief objects

Average distance children are conveyed

in centralizing rural schools is to provide for the children in rural communities the best possible educational advantages. The effort of the leaders in educational work has too long been to inspire the residents in country districts to erect a school house on every hilltop. What is now needed is not more schools, but better schools. The intelligent farmer prefers one good schoo within four or five miles of his home than four or five poor schools within half a mile. The American farmer believes in education. Our cities, towns and villages are populated with a large class of retired farmers who have moved from their farms in order to give their children better edu cational advantages. They have left the farm, often at great sacrifice, and many things. times it must be admitted with results not the best for the children. Not every boy nor every girl who comes from the coun try with good health and pure morals is able to retain these blessings under changed conditions in town. They have not been prepared for it, but have grown up under different surroundings and the new life may not be the best for them. No good reason has ever been given why the sons to and should not have equal educational advantages with the sons and daughters of those engaged in the professions. It is glar's confession, and was picked to listen the hope of those who advocate the centralization of schools, that this may be made

Briefly summarized, the advantages

2. It will reduce the per capita cost of

spend their time to better advantage. 4. Larger classes will stimulate competition and better effort and greater interest

and enthusiasm among the pupils. 5. Supervision will be more thorough and more easily accomplished by the county superintendent and by the principal of the township or central school where it is large enough to require a principal and assistant

teachers. 6. The attendance will be larger, as ex-

7. Greater punctuality would be secured, as the children would all be brought to school before 9 o'clock in the morning. 8. Consolidation would provide better buildings and more apparatus and libraries without additional expense.

9. Longer and more regular terms of school would be the result of uniting the forces of several small districts into one strong central school, which could be kept running eight or nine months in a year. 10. The health of the children would be better guarded where they are conveyed

travel through mud or snow for a mile or so to the school, as they often do under 11. The elder children would be kept at home and in school longer than they can be at present, occause the central school could provide advanced courses of study under a capable teacher. So the necessity brasks. The centralization of schools has of going to town to school would be put off for several years. The course of study Ohio was the first of the western states would be so arranged as to accommodate

dren of the township. Two years later, so | 12. It will improve the farm surroundings and add attractions to country life

13. In the central school there would be opportunity for the study of special branches which cannot be offered in the district school because the teacher lacks

them. 14. In short, the opinion is almost unanimous to the effect that the consolidation of small schools and the transportation of the pupils to a central school at the expense of the district would result in better schools at less or no greater expense.

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.

After forty years' experience as a gambler Peter F. Delacy, the noted New York sport, advises everybody to leave games of chance alone. Delacy is still in the ported in sixteen counties where there was same old business, but he says he can count no consolidation. Similar reports are given on the fingers of one hand the men he has known to make money by gambling-and keep it. "It comes too easy and men don't first, to provide the best schools possible put the proper value on money made in that way. It comes to nothing in the long run, and that's why I advise everybody to

Congressman Foerderer of Philadelphia

was in a hotel there the other evening when his brother, Edward, entered with the annual expenditure of \$142,000 paid in two wealthy eastern meat packers. The three were intoxicated and the manager Foerderer became abusive and was heap-So general and important has the whole ing maledictions on the manager's head, question become that the State Department when the congressman, who is large and of Agriculture of Pennsylvania recently muscular, came in. He seized the bibulous made extensive investigations of the sub- youth by the collar, yanked him out by a ject of the consolidation of country schools side door and sent him home in a cab, and the transportation of pupils by the after which he returned and finished his The Paris letter in the Philadelphia Post

ilization it is the ambition of an American educated Japanese girl to take home to her ceptions in the ministry for foreign affairs. She came with the Japanese ambassador's party, and she was winsome as a flower, Winnebago county. At this place the girl!—dressed in the silken splendor of her race. Therefore was it almost uncanny to hear her talk with a downeast accent.

'Why, I'm a Wellesley girl, you know."

When you gasped she said:

"Yes, back to Japan."

"And you are going home?

The small face grew very serious, "I want to teach my people two things when I get back," she said-"ice cream and "The spectacle of Miss Susan B. Anthony appearing as the bridesmaid or maid of Average distance children are conveyed, honor at the wedding of her secretary, Miss Dann," says the Chicago Post, " is a beautiful example of the sublime self-sacrifice of this noble woman. While Miss Anthony would much rather go to the dentist's chair than to the altar of Hymen, she sinks her own feelings and prejudices in the happiness of her friend and becomes a self-contained but regretful party to the slaughter. We have not heard how Miss Susan will be gowned on this lamentable

> doing calisthenics of a violent nature in the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault. There is a limit to human endurance. Mrs. Dora Sutton of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has promised to continue to reside with

> and melancholy occasion, but we dare say

she will put on her very best black silk

with a black hat and veil and other trap-

pings of woe. But in spite of all this ad-

mirable self-forgetfulness, if there is any

idle talk of 'obeying' during the degrading

ceremony the good people of Rochester will

be treated to the sight of a maid of honor

her husband if he will vow to live according to the following set of rules: 1. Get up at 5 without my calling you. 2. Provide material for one cake a week. 3. Provide material for pies each week.

4. Twenty-five cents' worth of beef Tues-

days and Saturdays. 5. Clothes for you that will make you look attractive and clean. 6. You will not use vulgar or profane language at all. 7. You will go to church and Sunday

school at Wyoming, and not make my life

a burden to get you there in time. 8. Remove all mother's things and her cow, as I cannot tend the latter. 9. Buy us one quart of milk a day, 10. Ruth must not peddle, buy or carry

11. Wipe your feet clean when you come

into the house.

Augustinian college at Havana, was recently in Philadelphia in attendance on the conference of members of his order, he told a story of a reformed burglar who, after much persuasion, induced his longtime pal also to reform," says the Philadelphia Ledger. "A Paulist friend of Father Jones, then stationed in New York City, had been the recipient of the first burto the second's. The priest was interested in the two fellows because of the sincerity of the first, and when the pair called he so inviting that boys and girls seeing the took the second into his own room and left the evangelist in the hallway. After listening half an hour to the new penitent's story of a vicious life the Paulist remembered something left undone with regard to a marriage to be celebrated that evenfrom the room. After waiting ten minutes the fellow put his head through the door and called: 'Bill!' 'What is it?' responded 'Don't know,' answered Bill. 'What difference does it make?' 'Weil,' replied the half confessed wretch. 'I was afraid he

claimed for the system are in part as foi- ing, and, interrupting the burgiar, hastened education in the districts affected in nearly the first convert. 'Where did he go?' every case and without exception after the first cost of buildings, where buildings are required, has been paid. 2. It will insure better classification of might have stopped out to call a policepupils, so that both teacher and pupils may | man."