Imagine a herd of horses aggregating 125,000 for which no practical use can be found. Stockmen of the Northwest are to-day considering what mense number of animals.

and are precically worthless for any purpose. The cause of this serious condition is due to the bicycle and to street car systems operated by elecgrass on which to subsist.

over such a large expanse of territory, can devise no means of relief, and they are practically helpless. Excelfor from \$5 to 15 a head, but even found, while the horses, too valuable affected, if not entirely destroyed. to be destroyed, and at the same time

As a result of the liberal policy adopted by the Northern Pacific and other railroad companies of the Northwest, after measures were adopted by the government to circumscribe and keep the Indians within certain bounds, the great ranges at one time occupied by clk, buffalo, deer and antelope were quickly taken up by capitalists who, having heard of the fame of this region as hunting grounds, established ranches there and began raising stock on a large scale. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in cattle and large herds of stock bought in Texas, Arizona and other States and Territories in the Southwest and driven to the rich ranges in Northern Idaho, North Dakota, Washington and Montana to tatten on the nutritious bunch grass which grows so luxuriantly there. Immense fortunes were made in this way and cattle kings were numbered by the score. Many capitalists invested in sheep and raised wool, but the rapid increase in the herds and changes in the tariff laws so affected prices that it was found that the investment no longer paid.

Among these stockmen were many who raised large herds of horses, either separately or in conjunction with cattle. When the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed much greater accessibility to the horse markets of the East was possible. So encouraging was the investment in horses that many owners increased their herds to as high as ten or twelve thousand head.

Attention was given to raising finer grades of horses and abandoning the half-breed and broncho grades. Large draught horses, at one time, found ready sale in the Eastern States and in Europe. It was also thought that there would be an excellent market for horses in larges cities where street car companies use these animals for motive power. For a number of years there was much profit in raising stock for street car use, but when electricity and the cable system were adopted the profits in horse raising gradually diminished until, instead of there being gains, there was a con-

Importations of fine breeding stock from Kentucky and Eastern States, as well as from England and Scotland, were made, but it was found that the horse industry was on the decrease. Shipments to Eastern and Middle Western States over one railroad alone dropped from 10,000 head yearly to 2,000. To such an extent did the market depreciate that instead of making money horse owners found that they stood a good chance of going into bankruptcy.

Then the bicycle came into general use and the horse raising industry seceived its final blow. Those who had been in the habit of using saddle horses found that a bicycle did not require to be "broken in," nor did it require feeding or stabling, while in many ways the machine was capable of being applied to greater use than a

sists not alone of bronchos or cattle sumed his purchase. horses, but in it may be found suc' stock as coach and Clydesdale horses, nearly all of which, however, are unbroken. Among them are the descendants of some very high priced stallions. One rancher near Walla Walla, Wash., has 3,000 horses on his These he is willing to sell at \$10 per head, "big and little," as the saying can find no purchaser for his stock. relief and is a real cure of catar. i.

The question which is now agitating these stockmenis: "What can be done to rid the ranges of this immense number of horses, in order that pasturage may be provided for the large herds of cattle and sheep?" For cattle of this description an amount of pasturage is required which a person other than a stockman or one converdisposition can be made of this im- sant with the situation cannot imagine. Of course, there is no feeding in that This great herd roams the prairies part of the country for cattle during of Montana, North Dakota, Washing- winter, for they range out of doors son and Northern Idaho. They are during the entire year; therefore they grazing upon grass that is required must depend for food entirely upon for the sustenance of cattle and sheep, the bunch and other grass which grows on the prairies and in the

monntains. In 1895 an experiment was made with a view of providing a way out of tricity and by cable, the use of which the trouble. A plant was established within the last few years has so large- at Portland, Oregon, for the purpose ly done away with the employment of of slaughtering horses, and canning horses. In some of the districts the meat for export to France. The named the horses are increasing so plant was operated less than one year, rapidly in numbers that they are however, for it did not succeed. actually crowding live stock, used for Horsemen then sought to induce beef supplying the meat markets of the slaughtering, packing and rendering country, off ranges where they find establishments in the United States to take horses for slaughtering pur-The men who own this vast num- poses, but the attempt failed. ber of horses, ranging, as they do, packing house owners absolutely declined to add horse slaughtering and canning to their beef slaughtering industry, on the ground that if it became lent horses, unbroken, can be bought generally known that they were canning horse meat, the sale of their at this low figure no buyers can be canned beef would be materially

Proprietors of rendering establishtoo expensive to keep alive, continue to multiply.

ments refused to go west to buy horses "from the range," for the reason that they were able to obtain in the cities all the discarded horses they needed at a few dollars per head, or at the slight cost of hauling them from different parts of cities to their establishments. Horse owners in the west were thus again disappointed in finding a market for their stocks in large cities as they had expected.

\$100 Keward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of prices all over the country. the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m.

An Important Opinion.

Among handed down by the Superior court recently, is that in regard to appeals from the judgments of the lower courts in the matter of the refusal of a liquor license. After defining the duties of the Quarter Session courts as imposed by statute, in the matter of granting iquor licenses, the opinion reads:

"The office of a mandamus is to require the performance of a judicial function, not to regulate the mental process of a judge. If he refuses or neglects to hear, the performance of that duty must be enjoined upon him; but when he has heard and decided he cannot be required, unless in extreme cases, to lay his mode of reasoning and his moral standards before a higher court that his discretion may be reversed and another substituted for it.

"Every fact required by the Acts governing the grant of liquor licenses must be determined as true before the applicant is entitled to a license, and f, after a hearing, the judge is satisfied that one or more of the material thing except the army and navy. averments are not satisfactorily proved he has at once a legal reason for refusing the license.'

The same day upon which the above opinion was handed down, Judge Reeder, of the Superior Court, rendered another in the appeal of Samuel J. Babb from the decision of the court of Quarter Sessions of Chester county refusing him a license. The license had been refused because a remonstrant alleged that the applicant had sold liquor by the quart to be drank elsewhere than on his premises. Judge Reeder held that retainer had not violated the Act of 1887, and stated that it was not necessary for the seller to This surplus of 125,000 horses con- stand by until the buyer had con-

Why is It,

if catarrh is a blood disease, as some claim, that physicians frequently advise change of air and climate to those suffering? Catarrh is a climatic affecrange, all of which are finely bred. tion, and nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure it. Ely's Cream Balm is so efficient as to is among cattle men, which means do away with the necessity of leaving alleged fact that the cyclone blew it from the demolished library of one

Debs favors woman suffrage. China has many labor unions. Duluth has thirty-three unions. Boston has 3,000 union brewers. Leadville miners struck for \$3 a day.

America has over 18,000 flouring mills. Duluth talks of building a labor tem-

Cleveland puddlers demand \$4.62% a

Washington now has a White Bar-bers' Union.

Murfreesboro (N. C.) railroad labor-ers get \$1.05 a day.

National Farmers' Congress will be held in Indianapolis. Indianapolis clerks are trying to

close stores on Sunday. Nashville union barbers are prosecuting Sunday barbers.

St. Louis Italians are divided on the question of Sunday work.

Italians have taken the places of Clinton (Ind.) striking miners,

Laborers in a Terre Haute (Ind.) brickyard get \$2 a day and molders

American Flint Glass Workers' Union will start factories and build homes. Astoria fishermen lost a strike. They

thus accept four and a half cents for Printers enjoy the nine-hour day in

Austria, Hungary, Germany and Switz-Pittsburg's Director of Public Safety wishes to form a company of negro

firemen. At Gilt Edge, Col., common laborers get \$3 a day; skilled trades, \$4. Board,

\$7 a week. Typewriter girls in a Chicago building ousted an immoral tenant by

threatening to strike. San Francisco unionists kick because applicants for work are compelled to enter the rear entrance of the labor

The United Labor League, of Allegheny County, Pa., has begun a series of lectures on the labor question by eminent men.

Women clothing makers in Collingwood, Victoria, Australia, struck against a cut below \$3.50 a week, twelve hours a day.

Bartenders of Pittsburg have organized for shorter hours and better wages. They call their organization the Knights of the Silver Spoon.

Toledo Barbers' Union fined one of its members \$5 for doing paper hanging on Sundays, to the detriment of regular workers in that branch.

Strikes cost the Cigar Makers' International Union \$44,039.06 last year. Of the total amount, \$31,121.08 was expended in two cities, Detroit and Montreal; hence, barring those two cities, it only cost the International Union \$12,917.08 to maintain the scale of

ODDS AND ENDS.

McKinley and Hobart were each born fn 1844. That was the year when Hen-ry Clay made his last run for the pres-

The kicker should remember that fretting over the heat adds to its effects. Philosophy is more potent than fans as a mitigant of torridity.

"My," said the freckled boarder, who came fate to breakfast, "I wish I had my wheel kit here; I'd pump up those

"Well, Adam was a lucky man." "In what particular way?" "He didn't have to prance around the garden like the important opinions a blamed idiot holding Eve on a hundred-dollar bike."

The telephone line recently stretched from New York to Chicago is twice as long as the longest line known. Nearly a million tons of copper wire were used in laying it.

Every guest at a Norwegian wedding brings the bride a present. In many parts a keg of butter is the usual gift, and if the marriage takes place in winter salted or frozen meat is offered.

There are forests of leafless trees in some parts of Australia. They respire, so they say, through a little stem, apparently answering the purpose of a leaf. The tree is known as "the leafless

Buenos Ayres is going to erect a monument to Garibaldi. Garibaldi spent twelve years of his life in fight-ing for South American freedom, but is probably thought of on account of the large proportion of Italians in the population of the city.

Now that women are practising dentistry, running steamboats and engaging in the undertaking business, it seems to be about time to stop talking about "new" avenues of occupation. Statistics show that they are in every-

PLEASING FICTIONS.

James Thompson, of California Set-tlement, Limestone, Me., has found a place in his field where the plow stops, refusing to go ahead, nor can any exer-tion of horses or oxen drag it along. There is no stone or tree root to be seen. The obstacle might be a strong underground lode of magnetic iron, but in that case why should it be pos sible to drag the plow back, and not

Catfish stories are dividing with torm stories the attention of the middle West. A catfish recently caught in Hawesville, Ky., was found to contain a hymn book and a pair of saddlebags, which had doubtless resisted digestion in the fish's stomach, though all trace of the circuit-riding preacher who once owned them had disappeared.

Of course, that catfish was very large. Numbers, rather than size, dis-tinguished the German carp which, in Lacon, Ill., filled a small stream so full that a farm laborer threw out with a pitchfork 5,000 pounds of carp, which he sold for four cents a pound

Fred Lehman, of St. Louis, after the cyclone, was met by a friend, who said he had one of Lehman's books and didn't know just how he came by it. house to the demolished library of the other, a mile away.

JULY . JEWELS IN GLOVES.

The latest fad in the way of eccentric dress is the wearing of jewels upon various articles of clothing. This extravagance originated in gay Paris, where the jewellers are falling over one another in their attempts to find some new use to which to put gems.

There are now on the market as a unique result of this attempt to find or devise something new, gloves in the back of which are set precious stones diamonds, rubles, pearls and emeralds, and in fact, any gem whose natural color harmonizes or makes a pleas-ing contrast to the color of the glove. Diamonds seem to be the favorite gems

used for this purpose.

The jewels are set in the back of the glove, along the seam, and are held in place by means of a small nut attachment. Thus far only a few of the more advanced women of the utra-fashionable set have taken to wearing the dia-mond-ornamented gloves, but the fad is slowly but surely spreading, and no man can tell to what extent it may be

The wearing of gems, according to jewellers, has never been so wide-spread and extensive as at the present time. While a year or two ago it was considered bad form to wear any but the plainest jewels, the other extreme will soon be reached and the jewels will be worn in ways never before

Like every other fashion which or-iginates in Paris, the fad of wearing diamond-backed gloves has crossed the English channel, and a few of the more daring English leaders of fashion have promptly had jewels set in the backs of their gloves. Following the invariable order of such things, the fad will reach this country during the present season.

American girls will doubtless com-bine this fad with the other one of wearing the stones appropriate to the month of their birth. Then those who believe in planetary influence upon the human disposition will have only to glance at the glove to know the char-acter of the girl.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Relic of Siberia. One of the most remarkable articles made of fur is the \$10,000 squirrel skin robe once owned by George Kennan. It is made of the tails of Siberian brown squirrels and sewn together with the sinews of reindeer,

In 1868, when Mr. Kennan came back from Siberia, he was a very sick man. The Arctic climate was too severe for him, and the exposure to which he was subjected induced a most alarming sickness which broke out at his home in Norwalk, O. He was treated by Dr. Charles Morrill during a long and dan-gerous sickness. The struggle between life and death was a most desperate one, and when Mr. Kennan arose from his sick bed he was under profound obligations to his physician. As an expression of his gratitude he presented Dr. Morrill with a magnificent Siberian squirrel robe. It has been estimated that this robe is worth \$10,000.

Dr. Merrill cherished the gift during his remaining days, and upon his death four years ago the robe passed to his widow and is still held by her. Dr. E. C. Morrill, a son of Dr. Charles Morrill, claimed that Mr. Kennan gave his father the robe on condition that it should pass to the son at the father's death. He accordingly entered suit to recover the Siberian relic, which he estimates to be worth in any market the sum of \$10,000.

Mrs. Mary R. Morrill, the defendant in the action and the second wife of the late Dr. Charles Morrill, says that the value of the robe is greatly over-estimated by the stepson and that she is willing to turn it over to him without the formality of a lawsuit. Young Morrill, however, claims that the robe which his stepmother offers to turn over to him is not the one in question. This allegation in turn is denied by

A representative of the Journal called on Mrs. Morrill and was shown a robe made of the tails of brown Siberian squirrels. The tails were sewn upon a leather facing with the sinews of reindeer by natives of Siberia. The fabric is badly worn and shows signs of rough usage. It now ornaments the parlor floor in the residence of Mrs. Morrill at No. 10 Hayward street in Cleveland, O. Mrs. Morrill declares that it is the identical robe which was brought from Siberla by George Ken-nan and presented to her husband.— New York Journal.

Queerest Tie Invented.

A German genius has invented a companion piece to the celluloid collar -an aluminum necktie. This is the newest use to which aluminum has been put, and bids fair to become pop-

The necktie is made of cosmopolitan metal, frosted and ornamented in variine silk and satin ties are so perfectly imitated that the difference is only perceptible to most persons by the

As yet the new tie has not been adopted by the summer girl, but to the summer young man with a moderate income it is a never failing source of joy. It can be easily cleaned when soiled, and is not perceptibly heavier than the ordinary material which graces that portion of masculine beauty just below the Adam's apple. The ties are either fastened to the collar button, or, after the usual fashion of button, or, after the usual fashion of a four-in-hand, by a band around the

He Was Disappointed. "I shan't wear my bloomers any longer," said Mrs. Bickers.

"I'm glad of that," observed her hus band, who hated them. "No, indeed! the next pair I get will be two inches shorter!"

Gorlila-Hello; who are you? I'm the missing link.

Lynx—Oh, I can go you several better on that. I'm the missing Lynx— I've just escaped from a caravan .-

Some floors which are to be bart during the summer are painted a dull shade of green called "forest green." It is cool-looking and dark enough to be easily kept clean.



Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much if "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

Frederick A. Burnham, President,

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-ANNUAL MEETING AND REPORT. The Largest and Strongest Natural Premium Life Insurance Conpanies in the World.

\$69,000,000 of New Business in 1895. \$308,660,000 of Business in Force. \$4,084,075 of Death Claims paid in 1895. \$25,000,000 of Death Claims paid since Business begun.

AN INCREASE IN GROSS ASSETS, AN INCREASE IN NET SURPLUS, AN INCREASE IN INCOME, AN INCREASE IN BUSINESS IN FORCE, OVER 105,800 MEMBERS INTERESTED.

The Annual Meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held in the Association's Building, corner Broadway & Duane St., New York City, on Wednesday, January 22nd, and was attended by a large and representative gathering of policy holders who listened with keen interest to the masterly Annual Report of President Burnham.

Many policy holders evidently regarded this as a favorable opportunity to meet face to face the new chief executive officer of the Association, President Frederick A. Burnham, the man whose grasp of life insurance, whose keen executive ability and strong individuality have enabled him to take up the work laid down in death by the founder of the institution, the late Edward B. Harper, and make of the administration of his office of President, not an echo or copy of that of his predecessor, but a piece of finished work, characteristic of a man of independent views, and worthy to follow the work which had carried the Association to a position never attained in the same length of time by any life insurance organization in the world. It is rare, indeed, that a great institution like this passes, without check to its prosperity, through a change in the executive chief, for it is rare indeed that a chief like the late Mr. Harper finds so able a successor as President Burnham.

The record of the year 1895 speaks for itself, and shows the

following gratifying results.

The GROSS ASSETS have increased during the year from \$5,536,115.99 to \$5,661,707,82.

The NET SURPLUS over liabilities shows a NET GAIN for the year of \$306,329.43, and now amounts to \$3,582,509.32.

The INCOME from all sources shows a gain for the year

\$631,541.97, and amounts to \$5,575,281.56. DEATH CLAIMS to the amount of \$4,084,074.92 were paid during the year, an increase over the previous year of \$1,013,560.91.

The BUSINESS IN FORCE shows a gain for the year of \$15,293,265, and now amounts to \$308,659,371.

Counting three hundred working days in the year the daily average income for 1895 is \$18,584.27; the daily average payments for death claims, \$13,652.25, and the daily average gain in business in force within a fraction of \$51,000.

TUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION may apply to

E. D. LUD WIG, Supt., 53 Downing Block,

"He that works easily works successfully." 'Tis very easy to clean house with

SAPOLIO