

WHERE HORSES ARE GIVEN AWAY.

There are 125,000 roaming the fields of the West.

Imagine a herd of horses aggregating 125,000 for which no practical use can be found.

This great herd roams the prairies of Montana, North Dakota, Washington and Northern Idaho.

The men who own this vast number of horses, ranging as they do, over such a large expanse of territory, can devise no means of relief, and they are practically helpless.

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 elk, 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.

Among these stockmen were many who raised large herds of horses, either separately or in conjunction with cattle.

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.

Imports 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.

Then the bicycle came into general use and the horse raising industry received its final blow.

This surplus of 125,000 horses consists not alone of bronchos or cattle horses, but in it may be found such stock as coach and Clydesdale horses, nearly all of which, however, are unbroken.

The question which is now agitating these stockmen is: "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?"

In 1895 an experiment was made with a view of providing a way out of the trouble. A plant was established at Portland, Oregon, for the purpose of slaughtering horses, and canning the meat for export to France.

Proprietors of rendering establishments 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.

\$100 Reward. \$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.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

An Important Opinion.

Among the important opinions 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.

"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 if, after a hearing, the judge is satisfied that one or more of the material averments are not satisfactorily proved he has at once a legal reason for refusing the license."

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 affection, and nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure it.

LABOR NOTES.

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.

Cleveland puddlers demand \$4.62 1/2 a ton. Washington now has a White Barbers' Union. Murfreesboro (N. C.) railroad laborers 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 \$2.75.

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 all fish.

Printers enjoy the nine-hour day in Austria, Hungary, Germany and Switzerland. Pittsburgh'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 bureau. 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 \$2.50 a week, twelve hours a day. Bartenders of Pittsburgh 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 \$4,039.06 last year.

ODDS AND ENDS.

McKinley and Hobart were each born in 1844. That was the year when Henry Clay made his last run for the presidency.

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 late to breakfast, "I wish I had my wheel kit here; I'd pump up those muffins."

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

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 acacia."

Buenos Ayres is going to erect a monument to Garibaldi. Garibaldi spent twelve years of his life in fighting 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 practicing 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 everything except the army and navy.

PLEASING PICTURES.

James Thompson, of California Settlement, Limestone, Me., has found a place in his field where the plow stops, refusing to go ahead, nor can any exertion of horses or oxen drag it along.

Catfish stories are dividing with storm stories the attention of the middle West. A catfish recently caught in Havesville, 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, distinguished 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.

Figi 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. Investigation developed the interesting alleged fact that the cyclone blew it from the demolished library of one house to the demolished library of the other, a mile away.

JEWELS IN GLOVES.

A New Fad of Extravagance Taken Up by Paris and London Swells.

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, rubies, pearls and emeralds, and in fact, any gem whose natural color harmonizes or makes a pleasing contrast to the color of the glove.

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 ultra-fashionable set have taken to wearing the diamond-ornamented gloves, but the fad is slowly but surely spreading, and no man can tell to what extent it may be carried.

The wearing of gems, according to Jewellers, has never been so widespread 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 be soon reached and the jewels will be worn in ways never before thought of.

Like every other fashion which originates 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.

American girls will doubtless combine 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 character 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 Norway, O. He was treated by Dr. Charles Morrill during a long and dangerous 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. Morrill 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 overestimated 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 Mrs. Morrill.

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 Siberia by George Kennan 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 popular.

The necktie is made of cosmopolitan metal, frosted and ornamented in various fashions. It is said that the genuine silk and satin ties are so perfectly imitated that the difference is only perceptible to most persons by the touch.

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 a four-in-hand, by a band around the neck.

He Was Disappointed.

"I shan't wear my bloomers any longer," said Mrs. Bickers. "I'm glad of that," observed her husband, who hated them. "No, indeed! the next pair I get will be two inches shorter!"

Two of a Kind.

Gorilla—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.—Truth.

Some floors which are to be bare 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.



"It's a Good Thing. Push It Along."

Battle Ax PLUG

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "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.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Edward B. Harper, Founder. Frederick A. Burnham, President. FIFTEEN YEARS COMPLETED.

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

\$60,000,000 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 began. 1895 SHOWS—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.

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 of \$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.

Persons desiring insurance, an agency, or any other information concerning the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION may apply to

E. D. LUDWIG, Supt., 53 Downing Block, ERIE, PA.

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

house with SAPOLIO