

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD

\$22,000,000 Already Taken From Mount Morgan.

NO SIMILAR FORMATION

A Mountain in Queensland Composed Entirely of Gold Ore.—Said by a Poor Herder for \$5 an Acre.—Fortunes Made By It for Subsequent Owners.

A London newspaper announced the other day that the usual monthly dividends of \$145,000 had been paid on a stock of the Mount Morgan Company. Thus far the lucky shareholders in this company have received more than \$22,000,000 in dividends.

The richest gold deposits were found at the top of the mountain, and until the top had been quarried away the dividends amounted to more than \$500,000 a month. The sensational returns ceased several years ago, and since then the company has been paying regularly \$145,000 a month, and seems likely to continue to do so for many years, for the entire mountain, as far as can be ascertained, consists of gold-bearing ore of uniform richness.

Mount Morgan in the southeastern part of Queensland, Australia, is probably the most marvellous gold mine ever opened. There is pathetic as well as romantic interest in its history.

Years ago the mountain was owned by a poor herder named Gordon, who eked out a precarious existence by keeping a few score of cattle. He had fenced in the mountain and a strip of the plain around it, established his residence there and fulfilled all the conditions necessary to make the property his homestead.

The few people who came to his little cottage wondered that he had chosen so uninviting a spot, for the pasturing was poor and little of the soil was adapted to cultivation. He said, however, that he had plenty of water, and that consideration had induced him to settle there.

One day two brothers named Morgan came to Gordon's cottage at night-fall and sought his hospitality. It was the custom in the bush country to make all travellers as comfortable as possible, and Gordon welcomed the strangers and set out his best store for their entertainment.

They were experienced prospectors and were looking for gold indications. As they were chiefly interested in mining, Gordon told them about his mountain. He said that he had observed curious green and blue stains all over it, and he would not be surprised if it contained copper.

He excited the curiosity of the Morgan brothers, who next morning examined the mountain. A shower during the night had wetted the rocks, and one of the brothers observed indications of gold that fairly startled him.

They said nothing, but pocketed a few specimens of the rock and went on their way. They had discovered the richest known spot on the globe.

A few weeks later the Morgan brothers again appeared and offered to buy the land from Gordon at \$5 an acre. He thought it was a good offer and decided to sell. At that time the Morgans had no idea of the enormous value of the mountain, though they were confident that it would pay handsomely to work it.

Gordon drove his cattle away to another freehold, and a few years ago it was reported that he had died in poverty. He lived long enough to know the value of the prize that had slipped through his hands.

A battery was needed to treat the rock, but the Morgans did not have money enough to buy the necessary plant. They therefore offered a half interest in the property to a resident of Rockhampton for \$10,000, the money to be invested in machinery.

He said it was too great a risk for one man to take, but he found three other men to go in with him, each investing \$2,500. There were thus six men in the enterprise, the Morgan brothers owning half of the property.

Five years later each of the six men was a millionaire. The stock is now more widely distributed, though it is in comparatively few hands. The mine has made a fortune for every one concerned in it.

It was found that the methods necessary for mining and reducing the ore were unique, as no similar formation or quality of ore had been discovered elsewhere. Original methods were therefore devised for working the mine.

At the foot of the mountain there is now a thriving town, and the whole district has been transformed by the great expenditures of the company. The place where poor Gordon's cattle found scanty subsistence is now marked by the luxurious homes of a few very rich men and the cottages of an army of workmen usually numbering 1,200.

Geologists believe that they have discovered how this mountain of gold ore came to be formed. They say that the occurrence of the gold is due to a former thermal spring that brought up the precious metal with other mineral substances, chiefly silica and iron, in solution and precipitated them at the surface.

In this way the wonderful mountain was built up and the whole of it is a solid mass of gold bearing ore.

A poet says: "Her face was passing fair, but sorrow came and left its traces there." Where sorrow left the rest of the harness the deponent says not.

COL. BRYAN'S JAPANESE PUPIL

Yamashita Yaschiro Going Home to Become the Bryan of Japan.

Yamashita Yaschiro, the young Japanese who has been studying the science of government under the combined tutelage of William J. Bryan and the State University, will shortly thereafter return to Japan, where he will enter politics.

He is pleasant faced and rather slender, and he surprised Col. Bryan six years ago by descending upon him one afternoon while he was enjoying the restful shade of his porch and announcing that he had come to make his home with the Nebraskan to learn the art of becoming a state man and a leader of the people. Mr. Bryan demurred, at first gently, but later strenuously; but nothing he could say or do could shake the firm determination of the young Japanese.

Mr. Bryan told him that he should find some place to work and in this way obtain the means with which to go through school. Yamashita replied that that was just what he wanted to do, and as he had the right of choice he had fixed upon Col. Bryan's house as his home during the time he was getting his education.

The patient, gentle courtesy of the Japanese would be satisfied with no unfavorable answer, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan capitulated gracefully. The young man said that he had read much of what Mr. Bryan had said and written, and these words had inspired him to educate himself and become the Bryan of Japan.

These were not the exact words of Yamashita, but that was what he meant, and as he could learn to be the Bryan of Japan only by sitting at the feet of the original he was no longer satisfied. His gentle manners soon made him a household favorite. He was at home in any department of the domestic work and he faithfully performed every task that was required of him.

Despite his rather poor equipment for entrance into the university, he qualified within two years and has diligently applied himself to the course of study he marked out, which embraced political economy, sociology, ethics and American history. Col. Bryan has interested himself very much in the young man, and guided him in his selection of studies and reading.

All the time Yamashita has made his home with the Bryans and has made himself a general favorite in the university and the city. To a reporter he said:

"My course of study has been shaped with the intention of fitting me for a career in politics in my native land. There are great opportunities there for young men, and many of us have been favored with the opportunity to imbibe the best there is of American ideals and institutions.

"We feel very grateful to you people for the chances we have had, and shall try to repay you by trying to make our own country more than ever deserving of the title of the America of the Orient. Japan is on the wave of a great intellectual uplift and is destined to take a more prominent position in world affairs hereafter. A knowledge of American politics and of political economy will fit our young men for the great opportunities that will arise.

"I shall devote my life, regardless of material interests, to assisting mankind and helping to make their condition better. I am not versatile enough to do all things, and I hope I am not so unwise as to think myself capable to do many things, but I expect to meet with success in politics in my native land.

"To me that appeals as a great field of usefulness. It may be as broad as a nation is great or as wide as the world's brotherhood.

"The real basis of universal politics is to know man. I have been much interested in mathematics, literature and philosophy, but immeasurably more in finding out in what way I could better the condition of my fellow men."

Quail Abundant in Oklahoma.

With favorable weather conditions during the nesting season next spring there should be more quail in Oklahoma in the fall than at any time since the country was opened.

The game law enacted by the last legislature was so prohibitive that during the past open season for quail, which closed February 1st, the killing of birds was reduced to a minimum. Not only was it against the law for any person to ship quail to points outside of Oklahoma, but an Oklahoma sportsman could not ship quail on common carriers from one point to another in Oklahoma. Railroad and express companies dared not accept prohibitive game for shipment.

The Oklahoma man who ate quail this year either killed them himself or caused some person to violate the law in buying them. The game law has been strictly enforced this season, and many heavy fines, sometimes as high as \$500, were imposed upon violators. There has been an abundance of quail, and in several western counties, especially Day, prairie chickens were plentiful.—Kansas City Journal.

You Needn't Take a Cussing in Kansas.

Squire Smith of Harrison township, in Kiowa County, has handed down some new law. A man was brought before him the other day charged with assault. The defendant admitted the crime, but said that he was justified in committing it because the complaining witness had called him a lot of vile names. The squire discharged the prisoner, saying that a man who would cuss another deserved to be licked.—Kansas City Journal.

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THE COST OF KILLING

War Grows More Expensive But Fewer Are Slaughtered HAS BECOME A SCIENCE

Battle of Waterloo Was One of the Bloodiest Contests of the Century—One English King Prevented from Waging War Because He Was Over \$2,000,000 in Debt.

It costs far more to kill a man in modern than it did in ancient warfare. According to the best authorities of Russia and Japan, the conflict recently ended involved a total cost of \$1,500,000,000. Of this the Russians suffered a loss approximately \$1,000,000,000 and the Japanese \$500,000,000. The Russian casualties amounted to 400,000 and the Japanese to 200,000 men, says the New York Tribune.

It may be estimated, therefore, that every man who fell on either side in the recent struggle for supremacy in the far east represented an expenditure of \$2,500. It cost \$1,225 to vanquish one Russian, and Russia had to spend \$5,000 to overwhelm one Japanese.

Although more money is spent today in war than in olden times, yet fewer are killed. The great guns of modern invention, costing thousands of dollars to construct and hundreds of dollars to fire, and the battleships, representing expenditures of from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each, are less destructive to human life than the spears and arrows of the ancients. At the same time that men have devised more powerful engines of warfare, they have gone still further in inventing more nearly invulnerable methods of defense.

Some of the great battles and wars of the last century seemed bloodier than they actually were in comparison. The battle of Waterloo was one of the bloodiest of the contests of the century. Of those who fought under Wellington and Napoleon in this battle, 35.8 per cent gave up their lives or were wounded. The battle of Leipzig ranked next, with 25 per cent of casualties. On the field of Gettysburg the percentage was 20.6. Judging by percentages, the battle of Moukden in the recent war was bloodier than any of these. Its percentage of casualties was 36.3. Taking some of the recent wars as a whole, the percentages have been: American civil war, 6.4; Franco-Prussian war, 10.7; Boer war, 19.

A comparison of the cost of providing a gun and firing it, as it has grown within the last century, gives a good impression as to the increase in the cost of warfare. It is said that in the time of the war for the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte, when solid shot were used, a 32-pound ball cost only five shillings, or \$1.25. At the time of the Crimean war, in the 50's, these had been replaced by 32-pound shells. The shells cost, ready filled for firing, \$5. The charge of powder and wadding cost \$3 more. A 68-pound shell, powder, etc., cost \$9.50. The cannons weighed from three to five tons, and cost from \$325 to \$475 each. A 12-inch gun, an inches larger than the great howitzers used by the Japanese at Port Arthur, cost the United States government \$11,000. It weighs from 54 to 60 tons, and each time it is fired the treasury is mulcted of \$440, or the cost of a cannon less than 50 years ago.

That war relatively cost less in the middle ages than today is indicated by the fact that one English king was prevented from going to war because he was a debtor for \$2,500,000 and could borrow no more.

Two or three centuries ago it was discovered that money for warfare could be secured more easily and in larger quantities by bonding the nation for it and taxing the people to pay the interest. Wars began to cost more. In less than 300 years, Great Britain has spent on warfare \$6,795,000,000. The revolution of 1688 cost \$155,000,000; the War of the Spanish Succession, \$229,000,000; the Spanish war, \$325,000,000; the Seven Years' War, \$535,000,000; the American War of Revolution, \$725,000,000; the war of the French revolution, \$2,350,000,000; the war against Napoleon, \$2,930,000,000. The Boer war cost Great Britain in cash more than \$890,000,000.

It is estimated that the wars of the nineteenth century cost the world \$17,922,000,000.

The debts of the chief nations of the earth aggregate more than \$34,000,000,000. It is believed that three-fourths of this sum was swallowed up in warfare and preparations for it. Nearly all the sum represented by the debts of Great Britain, France and Germany was spent for warfare. These countries are spending annually in interest on their debts nearly \$390,000,000.

The Hotel on Wheels. Old sleeping cars and parlors cars bring good money in rental before they are sent to the junk shop. They are chiefly wanted by showmen and traveling photographers, who run all over the country with them during the summer. You find them sidetracked at all the small towns. Some are used by medicine men and agents of all kinds, who travel in large groups. Scores of these cars are in the hands of strolling entertainers who don't want to remain idle between seasons.

The rental of these movable hotels has developed into a recognized industry. A bond is required for the return of the car to the point where it was hired. From ten to twenty persons can live comfortably on an ordinary show car.

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CHESS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Woman Champion Explains Its Efficiency.

Pads and frills in the school course are outdone! Miss Rosa Bradford Jefferson, the latest advocate of an addition to the curriculum, would have every child taught to play chess as part of the education given it by the state.

But Miss Jefferson is no faddist. The gospel she preaches is one impressed by years of practice and result, for she is herself a "chess child," and it is from the height of her position as the champion woman chess player of the world that she is urging upon educators a list of reasons why chess should be an essential of a practical public school training.

All my family were chess players, and I suppose a bent in that direction came to me naturally. When I was six I already understood the game, and by the time I was eight I had defeated some of the leading experts of Mississippi.

"Except for the first few moves, I rely on no set method. Everything depends on my antagonist. There is no such thing as chance in chess. It is all a matter of calculation. It is to the mind what physical culture is to the body, what manual training is to the hands. It is a splendid mathematical discipline. It develops a reasoning mind. It inculcates accuracy, and sharpens observation to a point that makes it photographic. Memory becomes a series of pictures. The Germans are introducing it into their schools. Why should not we do likewise?"

"My knowledge of chess has made everything easier for me. It helped me in music to understand the principles of harmony. It is a help in arithmetic. It is a help in spelling. Just consider the intricacies of chess," continued the enthusiast. "The first move on either side can be made in twenty different ways, and the possible combinations after that are practically beyond computation. Success depends not upon luck, but upon brain. The attack, the defense and the capture are made before the eye of the enemy."—New York World.

Strange Foods.

A Chinaman conducts in New York what is probably the queerest shop in the world. The sign on the door says: "Strange Foods—Exotics."

And here are sold eatables from all parts of the world. Chow-chow is one of the dealers' commodities. This is not the chow-chow that everybody eats, a cheap pickle; it is the real Chinese chow-chow, a compound of bruised vegetables, very odd and bitter in taste, and very costly—\$1.50 a pint.

Ant-cakes are small biscuits of a grayish color that cost \$2.50 apiece. They are made of the dried and compressed bodies of African white ants. Men who live a while in Africa grow fond of ant-cakes, as they who live a while in Japan grow fond of Japanese raw fish. The dealer sells, he says, about a hundred of these cakes every month.

Edible snails he sells in great quantities to French families. Filled with the green butter that gives them succulence—escargot butter—they cost ten cents apiece.

The man sells betel nut, which in the east is chewed like tobacco. A box of ground betel weighing a half pound costs a dollar. Half a teaspoonful of the powdered nut is wrapped in a leaf and chewed with a pinch of lime. Though it darkens the enamel, it is said to preserve the teeth.

Genuine Russian caviar is one of the dealer's most costly commodities. A tablespoonful of it costs \$2. Twice as much ordinary caviar can be bought elsewhere for a quarter, but those who have once tasted the real thing never again return to the substitute—sturgeon roe; for Russian caviar is as different from sturgeon roe as liver is from crow.

Teaches History with Dolls.

A novel idea has been realized in Paris by M. Leo Claretie, who, besides being an eminent educationist, is an ardent advocate of rendering education attractive. His system of the history of France in dressed dolls is to be placed on public exhibition, as an object lesson in its capabilities. Even the prehistoric periods, whose life can only be known on the testimony of the rocks, are represented.

Within the pale of history every age is represented by its leading figures, as Gaul, pre-Roman, Roman and Frankish. Then come the Crusades, the English wars, the middle ages, the early modern period, and so on to the third republic.

Hay and Lincoln.

As with Lincoln, so with Hay, the rough edges of untoward events and impertinent individualisms were made smooth by a sense of humor and a parrying and ameliorating wit. The gifts were different but analogous. Likewise, while it may be said that Nicolay had something of Lincoln's gravity of mind and explicitness of statement, Hay had something of Lincoln's sentiment, brevity, balance of style and imaginative grasp, while both shared the mighty President's love of country and devotion to its service.—Century Magazine.

There are neither distilleries, breweries nor saloons in Persia, and the only beverage of an intoxicating sort is a wine which, to the stranger, tastes too much like medicine to be indulged in in quantity.

An English judge recently altered a sentence from eighteen months of hard labor to five years' penal servitude because the prisoner threw a bottle at him.

There is a village in Wales which bears the name of Nowhere.

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GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Ailman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a State Grange.

The last session of the National Grange was held on the Pacific Coast in far off Oregon. The coming session will be held on the Atlantic coast in Atlantic City, N. J. The Grange is truly a national organization.

Other interests and other classes recognize it as such and the farmer who believes in organization and who is moved by a desire to help himself and his class cannot afford to stay outside of the gates.

BIG QUESTIONS.

The political boss is powerless without money and it is possible to get money only from those who have it. Hence the real factor in manipulating politics is the special interest that has something to gain by influencing legislation. The boss is only the agent of these special interests. So long as these interests exist so long will he have a field in which to operate. Many then are ready to say we will have him with us always for in these days of steam and electricity many branches of business can be run only on a large scale. It is true that this is an age of large things with the promise of still larger ones in the future. We are face to face with the question whether it will be best for the body politic that these interests shall continue to be private interests or whether they shall be operated by all of the people for all of the people. The principle objection to running public utilities by the public is the strength of the political pull it would give to the unscrupulous politician. Those who argue thus forget that the element of power in the hands of the politician is money and that the money comes from the corporations. Thus the real political boss is the head of a great corporation. For instance, is not the president of a railroad, as railroads are now run, a far more potent factor politically than the same man would be if he were a government employee, especially if he were elected instead of being appointed to his position?

Big questions confront the people of this age and they must be decided by the common people. They require careful thought and much discussion. The organized farmers are talking them over in the grange. It is to be feared that the unorganized farmers think of them little if at all.

DESPOILING NATURE'S GIFTS.

A German whose education had been thorough and whose observation had been extensive, in contrasting Germany with the United States admitted that the location, area, and resources of Germany bear no comparison with those of America, but Germany, he said, husbands and improves her resources while America destroys hers. That there is much truth in this charge was deeply impressed on the writer during a recent ride on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. After leaving Lock Haven

the road runs among the mountains for a hundred miles or more. Only a generation ago these mountains were covered with magnificent forests of valuable timber. Now scarcely a tree is seen that is fit to cut for a saw log. The German forests have furnished fuel and lumber for a thousand years and are now as valuable as ever.

On emerging from the mountains the oil fields are entered. Here the same evidence of destruction is apparent. The thoughtful observer cannot help asking whose hand planted the forest and placed the oil in the heart of the earth and for whose benefit was it done. If it was done by the Author of Nature for the benefit of humanity, then why were a lumber king and an oil magnate allowed to reap the harvest, and why are private interests still allowed to devour the things that God has made? It is a hopeful sign that these questions are receiving consideration by many who until recently gave them but little thought.

ORGANIZED FARMERS.

Pennsylvania has nearly 300,000 farms. Of course there are 300,000 farmers and nearly every farmer is a voter. Nor is this all. On many farms there are two and sometimes three or more voters. A conservative estimate gives the agricultural class at least 500,000 votes in the State. This represents a power possessed by no other class—a power which, if united and directed aright could not be successfully resisted. And yet for want of union we take what others give us and bear what they place upon us.

The tax collector has again posted up his notices and again we will call upon him and pay four times as much tax as our neighbor who has the same amount of money invested in some other form of property. We, however, deserve no sympathy. Rather should we as a class hang our heads in shame for thus suffering wrong when we have the power to secure the right. The time is coming when we will assert ourselves. The organized farmers have in the past won substantial victories through the grange and they will win even greater in the future. All that is now needed is numbers. The Grange is fully equipped to do the work. The unorganized farmers have no influence where law makers meet.

The mother who would be horrified at the thought of letting her daughter wander away to a strange country without guide or counsel, yet permits her to enter that unknown land of womanhood without counsel or caution. Then, in utter ignorance, the maiden must meet physical problems whose solution will affect her whole future life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been well named a "God-send to women." It corrects irregularities and imparts such vigorous vitality to the delicate womanly organs, as fits them for their important functions. Many a nervous, hysterical, peevish girl has been changed to a happy young woman after the use of "Favorite Prescription" has established the sound health of the organs peculiarly feminine.

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