

THE TWIN HUSTLERS FROM THE NEW STATE OF WYOMING AND THEIR INTERESTING CAREERS. WARREN A MAN OF MANY PARTS. He Claims His State Got the Worst of the Census Count and Cites its Natural Advantages.

THE ALLIANCE AND ITS POLITICS. Reasons for the Great Prosperity and Real Estate Boom of Washington.

LEARNING BY A TALLOW DIP. When young Warren was 13 years old he had to attend the common school, and he wanted more schooling. His father told him that he got it he would have to earn it, and he let him have his time for himself.

HE WAS UNDER A CONTRACT TO WORK FOR HIS MOTHER UNTIL HE WAS 18. But on his 18th birthday, the 23rd of June, 1878, he came into town with a load of cheese, determined to do to the war. There was a meeting in the town hall that night for recruits and Senator Warren was there.

HE WAS ALSO BACKWARD BECAUSE A BOUNTY OF \$1500 HAD BEEN OFFERED FOR VOLUNTEERS, and he feared it would be thought he went into the army for the bounty. When the request for recruits was made, however, he found himself on his feet before he knew it, and as he started up for the front his horse was kicked by his side.

HE IS THE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF STOCKHOLDER IN THE WARREN LIVE STOCK COMPANY; and this company has 100,000 sheep, 100,000 head of cattle, and a fine stock of 5,000 Angora goats, and it has some of the finest imported rams in the United States.

HE HAS A SUBSTANTIAL TOWN. General Denver, the man after whom Denver was named, tells me that his family was the first to settle in the city, and there is a negro woman who owned a little \$5,000 property on F street some years ago, who has made \$5,000 on it.

THE REALM OF RHYME. [ORNAILED FOR THE DISPATCH.] A Trifling Correction. An Old English Epigram. Says Tom, who held great contracts of the nation.

THE DREAMS OF YOUTH. Nora Perry, in Brooklyn Standard-Union. The daisies bloom, the roses grow, In garden, field and wood, And birds are sweet when south is sweet, And God is very good.

THE THEORETICAL ARC LAMP. The electrical and mechanical details of an arc lamp are many and complicated and are not possibly to be entered into here, but the main principle is as follows: A carbon is connected to the positive pole of a dynamo, "A," its positive pole and "B," its negative pole, and the two carbons and these are connected, one to one

THE PET OF THE FAMILY. Is the One Most Likely to Find Marriage a Failure. I never see a petted, pampered girl who is yielded to in every whim by servants and parents, that I do not sigh with pity for the man who will one day be her husband.

THE MODERN CAPITAL. Modern Lima is about ten miles in circumference, but as a large part of its area is laid out in gardens and public squares, the whole is by no means densely populated. The old walls, which were built by the Peruvian King, La Palata, caused to be built in 1535, described an irregular oval, on the left bank of the Rimac, about three miles long by one and a half wide.

THE DEATH RATE EXTREMELY HIGH. [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] LIMA, Peru, Nov. 15.—Pizarro must have been rather happy on his return when he dubbed his Peruvian capital La Ciudad de los Tres Reyes. "The City of the Three Kings." It came about in this way. After he had subdued one of the royal brothers who claimed the Inca throne and treacherously strangled the other, he found little difficulty in conquering Cuzco, the splendid "City of Gold," which was at that time the capital of Peru.

THE BEAVER ANGLER. Senator Quay Chats About the Sport He Had Down in Florida. Shooting the Wild Turkey. Dick Quay and Faithful Ben Sooy Tread by a Wounded Buck. An Exciting Fight With a Tarpon.

THE CAUSE OF THE FLICKERING. [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] In describing incandescent lamps we have shown how that in the lamp filament the electric current, or better its energy, is transformed into white heat through the friction between the current and the filament. The light of the arc lamp is produced in the same way except that in this lamp there is a combination of elements, the white heat of the carbon tip due to the passage of the current to and from the air, and the white heat of the air due to the passage of the current through it.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

THE SOUND OF A LETTER. The Quichua name of the letter "L" is much like the mouth of another letter which soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima, which later became the name of the valley in which it flows.

