COWBOYS AT WORK.

A Round-Up Day With the Picturesque Herders of the Northern Range.

CUTTING OUT THE CATTLE

The High Art of Catching and Branding a Yearling Steer.

HOW HE MAKES USE OF HIS VOICE.

Minute Description of the Beds Made in the Open Meadows.

DETERMINING OWNERSHIP OF CALVES

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCEL!

The Northern Range is the Western stockmen's name for a large area of the grazing country in the colder Rocky Mountain region. The area comprises Idaho and Wyoming, with adjoining strips of Northern Tish and Colorado, the western ends of Nebrasks and Dakots, and the whole of Southern Montana. It contains more square miles than France; Wyoming alone is larger than New York and Pennsylvania combined. The aggregate population of this great stamping ground for cattle is not more than 250,000. Within its limits but one town-Chevenne-can count as many as 10,000 inhabitants. The development of the general resources of the range has hardly yet begun. Of all its productions, seven-tenths more on hoofs. Its actual governing power has

for 15 years been the Wyoming Stock-

growers' Association, under whose advice

of its mother, and as she is driven out of the the roundup the ni bunch the little one follows her. But if an long they are cool. unbranded calf is found estray the question of whose it is cannot be answered positively. In such cases it is customary to award the calf—the "mayerick," so called from a ranch owner in Texas who abandoned all his cattle on the range-to the owner of the largest

female herd in the locality.

In cutting out, experienced cowboys ride slowly into a general herd, and, selecting an animal of a certain brand, gently drive it out to the guard line of mounted cow-boys, where it is taken in charge by an awaiting horseman and driven to a spot a few hundreds yards away. There, as the beginning of a herd of its brand, it is held by another cowboy. The men riding in among the general herds proceed quietly, having care to avoid a stampede. When, however, a young steer has been urged to the edge of a bunch of cattle he is often sufficiently excited to start out on the prairie on a gallop for liberty, and before heading him off the cowboy in charge of him may have a wild dash for a mile or more in pursuit. So the work proceeds, the gen-eral herds dissolving, the individual herds gradually enlarging, until the former disap-

Branding Not Much of a Snap.

Cutting out finished, the round-up party disperses for the day. The branded cattle on their home range, excepting cows with calves, are turned adrift. Estrays are held in a separate bunch from day to day, and when something of a herd belonging in one locality is collected they are started off in charge of some men to where they belong. The bunch of cows with calves of each sep arate ownership are taken in charge by the cowboys of the firm interested, and are driven toward camp, which the cooks have moved up near the rendezvous. It is now well along in the afternoon, and all hands are glad to fortify themselves with

dinner.

Branding is rough and tedious work. If done in the open it is especially difficult, ropes then being necessary in handling the calves. In such a case a man rides up toward the calf to be branded, and looping up his long pony tether, skillfully throws one end of it as a noose either over the head or about a hind foot of the lively little ani-mal as it trots or gallops away. On feeling the rope the calf increases its speed. The



CUTTING OUT AND ROPING.

stock laws have been passed by the Legislatures and under whose control the stockmen's herds have been annually gathered in. Given 200,000 unfenced square miles of the earth's surface, on which range at will 2,000,000 head of cattle, the property of 2,000,000 head of cattle, the property of stretches his rope taut, and the animal, thousands of men, and how may each owner with head and one foot stretched as far garner his own harvest of beef? This is the grazier's problem on the Northern Range. The round-up begins about the middle of June, often with mud, wet grass and freezing nights, to add to the other miseries of the tenderfoot then breaking in

Equipment of a Round-Up Party.

The many round-up parties are numbered. nd each has its own territory to look after. n one round-up party may be 150 men; in mother not more than 50. Each party has foreman, with two or three assistants, in sarge of general work, a ranch foreman aving control only when working in his own herd with his own men. In a party of a 100 men perhaps 80 will be in the emay of 12 to 20 of the nearest ranch owners. he rest of the party, coming in ones and transform more distant ranches, are on hand look out for entile far from home, it being ng to find strays 200 miles or even more from where they were turned loose the year before. To every 10 to 12 men in a party are a mess wagon and a cook. A cowboy on the round-up has a string of six nine penies, the men of each mess usualholding their animals together and takg turns at night herding.

work on the range is, first, gathering cattle; its herd. It is then released. od, separating them according to ownership; third, branding calves, As early as 3 A. M. the call "Roll out"

herders have already driven the ponies in | sons. When the calf is a tender little felclose at hand. The cowboys, hastily rolling low, only a few weeks in this cruel world, it my their bedding and throwing it on the seems plaintively to petition its tormentors

cowboy then winds the hand end of the rone about the pommel of his saddle, the pony braces itself, the rope is stretched straight, and the calf falls. A second cowboy hurries up, nooses the calf at the head if it has been caught by a foot, or vice versa, quickly

Checking a Calf With the Rope. A calt six months old is no toy to play with. When caught it viciously humps and kicks, and then scurries away, raising a dust like a small whirlwind. The sagacious pony to which it is attached gallops after for some distance, but at a slightly slower speed. When the rope, gradually straightening, is nearly straight, the pony suddenly years sidewise leans off plants his hoofs firmly and receives the shock. At the cruel check the calf leaps upward flops over, a riddle in heels, head and tail, perhaps turning a somersault while in the

air, and drops as if shot.

While it is held down by the two long ropes of the lariaters, a cowboy afoot appronches the calf and, twisting his helpless front feet under its stretched neck, sits on its head. Another man then squats on its hind legs. Next the brander runs up from hot end of which are welded the letters or signs forming the trade mark of the owner. The brand, applied on the left haunch of the calf, and sometimes over the ribs as well, sends up a cloud of vapor from fried fat, while there is an odor of scorched hair and burnt mutton chop. The calf's ears The day's routine of a round-up party at | are also slit or clipped in a form common to

The Music of the Meadows, The bellowing of a calf while in the brander's clutches furnishes the cowboy's through the camp. The night | fancy with a wealth of descriptive compari-



wagnus, go in among the restles ponies and anna fires are in a few minutes flashing red is in the misty gray of the early dawn a lariat like the tail boy in crack-thecochers, in the saddle, are tossing up and down in the air with the motions of a

The Routine of a Day's Work. Camp has awakened noisily, and the get goes on until the riders set off. The Lormish and scramble of saddling up over, men shout and clatter during their mety snack, and then off the troop of riders Camp is in a moment as still as a graveand no one left but the cooks. They are ring senttored tin cups and plates, and and it being the cooks' province to growl. loreman, leading the troop, makes sect for a point 10 or 15 miles from camp, o dispensing of them, up ravines and over to cover the grazing ground to worked over during the day. Each man, given his duty, goes of as far as some naural dividing line between ranges-a easte or a stream. Returning from these to the riders commontly scour a porcountry into which outside cattle are not likely soon to wander. The rendezvous is usually at a spot about midway between camp and the furthest point reached by the most advanced post of the party. The coulog's drive-in is at times rich in ad-The cattle, meekly obeying drovers' calls, such as "Whoop-ee!" along" "Hay-bo!" head the way they are driven. But antelope, gopher, deer, and occasionally catamount, bear and buffalo may tempt the cowboy to turn sportsman

About noon all the cattle on the day's sunds are gathered. They are held by ounted cowboys in herds numbering 200 or 200 each. Meantime the pony herds have been driven up. The tired little fellows that have been ridden on the long morning's bunt are unsaddled and new nounts are taken by the men.

The Process of Cutting Out.

The separation of a general herd of cattle Into herds by ownership is called "cutting With grown-up and branded animals the task of rendering his property to each | stockman interested is easy enough, but in the case of young calves ownership is often | lingers but briefly about the evening camp-

to have mercy because of its helplessness select their first mounts. The sleepy cooks lt is so young, so weak, so tiny, so innocent hearing themselves preparing breakfast. —why give it pain? It can but weep and pipe a tremulous, treble, lamb-like "B-a-a-a-ah!" Not so the toughened yeara boys are here and there wrestling with ling. He is a conrageous, domineering ying and bucking bronchos; some men, try-buck, a rising warrior among the grazing to bridle up, are flying about at the end herd. When the hated rope that curtails his liberty tightens about his head or leg, he vents a defiant bellow that echoes over the rolling plains and off among the foot

His freedom, that never felt halter, is being assailed. He is now apt to lower horns and rush madly toward his captor, whose pony is only too willing to obey spur and scurry aside from the young monarch of the mendow. When, however, the budding bull is roughly checked in his mad careening by the lariat of the second cow-boy thrown from behind, he roars in impotent rage and mortification. Recklessly hurling himself about, seeking vainly to escape, he is now vehemently blatant. Thrown down, he bawls his defeat to the very heavens. Under the ignominy of hav-ing its head sat upon by his ungenerous enemy, his sonorous lamentations, uttered in prolonged swells and cadences, proclaim

the fallen hero. An Expression of the Wane of Dignity. His powerful baritone, at first masterfully

clear, changes in timbre until it is hoarse, and then guttural, and at length wheezv. It sinks on in depth to a tragedian's whisper, and finally to a gladiator's dying groan. Lying prostrate, burned, cut, bleeding, his eyes a fire, he convulsively and faintly breathes desperation, but vengeance, too. However, released and all over, the great calf rises, blinks, shakes himself, with unsteady steps walks away, and halting a quarter of a mile off, stands wilted, silently viewing the distant blue hilltops and chewing the cud of steer philosophy, his woes already half forgotten.

The work on one grazing ground is similar to that on all others. When two round-up parties meet a mutual transfer is made of estray cattle belonging to ranches further ahead on the route of each. The main purposes of the general spring round-up are the branding of calves and the restoration of estrays to their owners. With this work accomplished, every cattle raiser of the range is in possession of his hoof property, branding signifying possession, and his animals are dotting the plains as near his ranch as the open range system of graz-

ing permits.

a nice matter to decide. When a herd is undisturbed a calf usually runs at the side of its mother, and as she is driven out of the the roundup the nights are cold; all summer

How the Cowboy Makes His Bed. Preparing one's bed is something of a job. All hands, save perhaps the pampered cooks, sleep on the ground; a few men have tents, many lie out in the open, under the starry-vault. In going to bed the cowboy who knows how first smooths with a shovel a bit of ground the size of a mattress, digging away the earth in a spot or two to conform with the curves of his body. He first lays a full size rubber blanket on the ground, lining upward. Over this he spreads a piece of heavy waterproof canvas, more than twice the size of the rubber blanket. Next, and even with the upper Preparing one's bed is something of a job blanket. Next, and even with the upper ends of his canvas and rubber blanket, he unfolds his woolen blanket, or, if he is rich, blankets. His overcoat and whatever clothing he takes off, if any, he folds for a pil-

Walking now to the foot of his great piece of canvas, he turns it up over the blankets and pillow, lapping it beyond them a foot or two at the head. Then he tucks in each side of the canvas above the rubber blanket. but under the rest of the bed, until the edges of the canvas meet. Lastily, he works his way feet foremost from the top into his big improvised sack. If it is freezing weather, he tucks the overlap at the head of his bed down underneath the nillow. In these tired down underneath the pillow. In there, tired, drv, warm, snug, in a moment he is asleep like a dog, not to awaken until morning. Before dawn a good kick from a kindly night herder carries to his understanding the fact roll out and greet the coming day.

Cowboys Do Not Get Rich. What ranch life offers to the cowboy is fresh air, canned food, outdoor exercise, a seat on a bucking horse, some little oppor-tunity for hunting, and perhaps an occasional chance to act as target for an un-tamed man's gun. Rarely does speedily acquired fortune await the cowboy. After the harrowing experience of branding day the current of the steer's life runs monot-Man interferes only to drive him back to his owner's range should he rove too far away. The elements, albeit cruelly testing his hardiness in winter, are for the most part not too much for his robust con-stitution. The only event of importance after his birth—except the dread ordeal of branding—awaits him in a Chicago slaughter house when a butcher looks him

After the general roundup, and until the approach of cold weather, the ranch force is kept at work on the home range rounding-up beef cattle for shipment. The shipping season is at its height in September. The marketing of the cattle includes for the men a spell of hard work in gathering beeves, a long drive of the herd to be sold to a railroad town and its shipment in cattle cars. Some of the cowboys then ride in a caboose to Chicago, a journey of 1,000 to 1,500 miles, caring for the cattle closely packed in the

cars on the way.

Winter on a ranch is the dull season. Once in a while the cowboys may be dis-patched out in a snow storm to turn back cattle drifting helplessly before the ever-driving northwest wind, or they may have to pick up young calves from the range and carry them to the stable to save their lives, But much of the time the men sit in the bunk house, a wood fire roaring in the open chimney place, mending and making bridles, saddles and knickknacks, or losing small fortunes at cards. J. W. SULLIVAN.

KO-AI CALLING FOR HER SHOR.

Curious Chinese Legend About the Cast ing of a Big Bell. Pearson's Weekly.]

When the bell tower of Pekin was built the Emperor Yung-lo, of the Ming dynasty, ordered a great mandarin, named Kuan-yu to east a bell big enough for such a noble edifice. Time after time Kuan-vu and the expert workmen in the country tried to cast a bell and failed; the casting was always noneycombed, and the Emperor said that if there was one more failure Kuan-yu's head should pay the forfeit for it. Now, Kuan-yu had a daughter, a beautiful girl of 16, named Ko-ai; she went to a certain astrologer and asked the cause of her father's failure. Some demon, she was informed, required the blood of a maiden to be mixed with the metal, and unless this was done the next casting would fail, like the previous ones.

Ko-ai got permission from her father to be present at the casting; and amid the dead silence which prevailed when the taps were drawn, and the molten stream poured down into the mould, a shrick was heard, down into the mould, a shriek was h and, crying out, "For my father!" I threw herself into the seething metal. of the workmen tried to seize her, but succeeded in getting hold only of a shoe. The father was taken home a raving madman, bet the bell was perfect in make and tone, and, when struck, its sonorous boom is to and, when struck, its sonorous boom is to this day followed by a low, wailing sound, like the cry of a woman in agony, and when people hear it, they say: "There's Ko-al calling for her shoe!"

FIGURES ARE FUNNY THINGS.

Strange Tricks That Can Be Played With Some Numerals.

Pearson's Weekly.] Figures are funny things. They may be manipulated in a most mysterious and marvelous manner, so as to entirely deceive the uninitiated; but when we get at the naked truth we find them very simple. Of course, we do not refer to ladies' figures, but to common or garden numerals. Strange tricks may be played with figures-again we refer to numerals-as amusing and perplexing as with those time-honored and indispensable conjuror's confederates-packs of playing cards. In most of these the figure nine is the most important factor. There are some peculiarities about this little bullet-headed gentleman which are really startling. He has a phonix-like power of raising himself from his ashes.

Smother him up as you like, multiply him by any group of his fellow figures, until his identity is completely lost, and he will bob up again, if not in shape, at least in spirit—nay, substance—as the sum of the result obtained by the process of multiplication. Thus—twice 9 are 18; add the 1 plication. Thus-twice 9 are 18: add the 1 and the 8 together and you get 9. So for example, 17 nines are 153, which added together, make 9, or 138 nines makes 1,242, and thus he pops up again in different form, but the same self-assertive little chap. The only exception is when applied to 11 or multiples of 11, when the little joker comes in pairs, as witness the following-33 nines giving 297, etc.

TWO ANIMALS AT A SHOT.

One Was a Panther and the Other a Deer

Which He Had Attacked. A triend of mine who lives in one of the wildest portions of Northern California came into town last week to purchase food supplies, says a writer in Forest and Stream. When down he always has something interesting to say about his life in the wilds. He killed 11 bears and 10 panthers last winter, and it was not much of a season for wild animals either. Once on his rounds (for he is on the range looking after his sheep every day with rifle and dozs), he saw a deer act ing in a queer manner. Being where he could see and not be seen, my friend quietly awaited developments. The deer was looking in a certain direction, evidently very

much frightened. On looking around my friend saw a panther coming from an entirely different direc-tion, but seeming to throw its voice so as to deceive the frightened deer. All the time t kept getting nearer and nearer. At last being near enough it gave a leap, landing on the deer and gave it its death blow. Then the time came for my friend to interfere and he did so by drawing a bead and hitting his mark "dead-center," thus getting two animals for one shot. I must not forget to When on the general roundup the cowboy state that they were both so poor that it did

UNION OF NATIONS

Practicable Solution.

WE SHOULD STOP ALL COINING.

This Would Ferce Europe to Take a Step of Mutual Advantage.

AN ARGUMENT FROM BANKER CLEWS

CWRITTEN FOR THE DISPLACE I Of all current public questions, I know of none that so vitally affects the future of our financial interests as this one-what shall be the status of silver among the world's currencies? At the present time about onehalf of the world's metallic money consists of silver and the other half of gold. It is clear that silver cannot maintain its necessary function as money unless it is invested with stability of exchangeable value. Such stability it cannot possess without the intervention of a conventional arrangement, which, with all the force of a uniform law, make a given weight of silver virtually ex-

changeable for a given weight of gold. This principle once established, and silver pullion being made convertible into silver coin at the Mints of the chief nations on demand, it follows that the bullion value of silver must constantly conform closely to its value as coin, and the stability of the value of silver coin would thus be insured. The difficulty has been that, owing to petty jealousies and prejudices, governments have hesitated to act with the unanimity that is necessary to an efficient conventional arrangement. Each one has preferred that others should take the responsibility of free coinage; and the result has been that unrestricted coinage has been adopted only by those nations which happened to be most imperatively committed to the necessity of protecting their silver circulation. Sliver in the Latin Union.

Those nations were comprised in the inte & national combination known as "The Latin Union." That union was found competent to take care of all the new supplies of silver, so long as the principle of free coinage was maintained and the value of the metal was kept uniform under its operation. In an evil hour, however, certain German theorists persuaded Chancellor Bismarck to commit Germany to the demonetization of silver. The large supply of the metal thereby suddenly thrown into the mints of the Union nations alarmed the combination, first, into a limitation of their comage of silver, and finally, into a suspension of it. The coinage demand for silver being thus shut off, the price of silver bullion was cut loose from the relative legal valuation be-tween silver coin and gold, and was left to drift with the variations in the commercial demand, and to decline in consequence of an excess of supply over demand. This
is a brief explanation of the causes
of the present depreciation in the
value of silver. I know of no way of repairing the value of that metal other than by establishing an international union similar in its objects and conditions to the now virtually defunct Latin Union, but embracing a wider range of Governments than that combination did, the co-operation of the United States, England and Germany being especially important.

Possibly existing stocks of gold in Europe and America might be sufficient to serve the purposes of banking reserves and for transmission in the international exchanges: but it is impracticable to use such a valuable metal to the extent required for the purposes of active circulation, and this creates a necessity for a silver legal tender coin for the retail transactions of business. For this reason I regard the use of silver, ordinately with gold, as an indispensable element in the world's currency.

A Uniform Value of Buillon. I regard an international union as Intely necessary for maintaining the join use of gold and silver, if the relative value between those metals is to be maintained.
If a uniform value of silver were adopted by members of such a unin, and if the Mint of each Nation were bound to coin all silver brought to it, and the coins were made a tender, it appears to me that this would establish a uniform value for silver oullion the world over, on a parity the legal valuation of silver coin; and this conventional value of bullion would be preserved as long as the union should be continued. Even the limited international arrangement known as the Latin Union sufficed to keep silver at about 60 pence per ounce, until its members, taking fright by the demonetization of silver by many, slopped the coinage of silver; the conventional support being withdrawn and the coinage demand suspended, bullion fell to its value as a mere commodity. This shows how effective the union principle is and what becomes of silver without it.

If an international union were to fix the value of the two metals at 151/4 weights of silver to one of gold, the rate now general in Europe, and the members of the union were compelled to coin it on demand at that rate, then the free convertibility of bullion into coin would necessarily make the coin bullion of equal value, except the slight difference that might arise from coinage charges, which is tantamount to making silver worth about 60 pence an ounce, or its

former value.

In view of the differences of opinion in Europe on the standard question and the strong prejudices in England in favor of the old standard, it appears to me more than doubtful whether any step will be taken on this subject until those countries are made to carry the burden of the large surplus of silver that we are now coining. But with 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of bullion of our silver going thither every year, the effect would be so serious upon Asiatic trade and upon the immense silver circulation of the Latin nations that it seems certain they would soon become willing to assume their share in restoring silver. At any rate, it is a proper and necessary compulsion for us to apply.

Gold Drifting Toward a Premium, The Government is very closely threatened with a suspension of gold payments, if the coinage is continued. We have already seen a point at which the Treasury had to negotiate with banks for six millions of gold to avert that catastrophe; and it is only a thin margin of a very few millions that separates us from such a condition all the time. Of course, if the Government suspended coin payments gold would be apt to go to an indefinite premium; with the con-sequence of a rush of greenbacks into the Treasury for redemption and a depreciation of such paper as is redeemable in silver to the purchasing power of that coin. In my view these dangers are much nearer than i generally supposed, and it is a most unjusti-fiable policy that needlessly perpetuates

this state of things.

For the reasons already given I regard the suspension of the coinage of the silver dol-lars as to the last degree imperative. And the suspension should be both total and un-conditional. Either a partial or temporary suspension would fail equally to avert the home dangers with which we are threatened, and to bring about that European action which is indispensable to a sound and permanent settlement of the question.

So long as there is no efficient conven tional arrangement for maintaining the tinue its coinage, because, in so doing, it is increasing its stock of currency, the future value of which cannot be depended upon, and which might easily become a source of em-barassment and injustice between citizen and citizen, between doctor and creditor In our country, however, such was the political influence of the silver producing States that they easily induced Congress to order the coinage of not less than \$24,000,-000 per annum of standard silver dollars. The effect of this has been, undoubtedly, to

the expense of the artificial addition already On the Silver Question Is the Only

That the coin thus issued was not really

of \$230,000,000 of badly depreciated legal tender to our circulating medium. Our whole currency system has thus been viti-ated; for \$680,000,000 of paper money may be redeemed in silver; and we are thus ex-posed to the gravest dangers in the event of anything causing an important drain of gold to Europe. We Didn't Need the Extra Coin.

onstrated by the fact that it has been found impossible to get more than one-third of it late circulation. In order to obviate this difficulty, various devices have been introduced for keeping the coin in the Treasury and issuing against it paper certificates of small denomination. The most ingenious of these contrivances was the one proposed by Hon. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, and pressed on the Government for its indersement. on the Government for its indorsement. Mr. Warner's measure virtually conceder that the coinage of the silver dollar has already been carried to a point that threat ens serious danger to our currency system.

It first proposes to discontinue the current monthly coinage of silver dollars required under the existing "Bland act." quired under the existing "Bland act." Second, this Warner measure provided that in lieu of such coinage holders of silver bull-ion may deposit it. ion may deposit it to any amount in the United States Treasury, the Government to issue to such depositors "bullion certificates," expressing an amount of money equal to the market value of the bullion at at the time of its deposit. These certificates are to be a new form of currency, employable by the Government in liquidation of all its debts not expressly made payable in gold, and it would be required to accept them in payment of customs duties, taxes and public dues generally, the national banks being required to accept them in pay-

ments between themselves.

The measure further proposed to make these certificates redeemable in lawful money—gold, silver or United States notes—or at the Treasury's option in silver bullion at its current value at the time of redemation

There is a very positive doubt of the con-stitutionality of this plan. The Constitu-tion does not convey upon the Government the right to receive silver bullion deposit. To become the custodian of bullion and t issue especially prolonged receipts would be a breach of the true functions of government and of the constitutional limitations of federal authority.

Forced Exchange of Gold for Silver. The provision made for the redemption of uch certificates would be to the last degree bjectionable. If the Government redeem them in lawful money, it exposes itself to a new demand upon its legal tender notes or its gold, and as the amount of greenbacks owned by the Treasury now runs so low as to prohibit their use for the purpose, the redemption would have to be made with the Treasury gold, thus exchanging Govern-ment gold for silver bullion. What could silver men desire more? What could all other interests dread more? The Govern-ment would be ultimately driven to redeem the certificates in silver bullion. What does that imply? First, that the Treasury would have to stand the loss upon the de-posits of bullion that might arise from a fall

Take a case for illustration. A deposit is made of 1,000,000 ounces of silver when the current price is \$1 10 per ounce, the Treasury being required to issue against it \$1,100,-000 of certificates. Later, when the price of silver has fallen to say \$1 05, the \$1,100,-000 of certificates is presented for redemp-tion, and 1,047,619 ounces of silver have to be delivered, as the bullion equivalent at the current market value, the Government losing 47,619 ounces of silver. Seeing the profit made by depositing bullion at a high price and withdrawing it at a lower, will not all who can do so work this Treasury silver mine to the utmost? Unprincipled speculators would mulet the Government out o millions of dollars. Speculative combina-tions would be formed with London bullion lealers. European bulliou would be secured and sent to our Treasury after its price had been advanced. The price would then be forced down and the certificates presented be redeemed by a much larger quantity of silver than that deposited against them The Government would lose in every deal No finer scheme for speculators could be conceived, but for legitimate interests, in many ways dependent upon the value of silver, nothing could be more serious.

Our Gold Would Go to Europe

There is nothing in the measure offered by Mr. Warner that would prevent the United States Treasury from being saddled with as much of the European stock of silver as speculators find it to their interest to send here in addition to the product of our own mines; and for such deposits the Treasury would be compelled to pay whatever artificial price it suited the operators o determine. And what does such a transfer involve? First, that we should have to hip so much more gold to Europe, making the operation a virtual change of Europe's silver for America's gold; next, that the United States Government would thus be made to bear the sole weight and responsi-bility of carrying the world's surplus of silver; next, that, as a consequence, England, Germany and other pations would be ome still more reluctant than they now are and Marie to negotiate for an international settlement of the silver question; next, that the Gov-ernment would be so handicapped with its enormous load of silver as to place it at an utter disadvantage in such negotiations; next, that the Government would be exposed to immense losses in assuming such vast responsibilities; and, next, that the large issues of certificates to be made against this mass of bullion would be a forcible and artificial inflation of the currency, which could not fail to produce disaster i all the material interests of the country. Of course such an arrangement would be all that the silver interests could desire. For them, indeed, it would be a far better protection than the Bland act. But this advantage would be only temporary; for weight, as sooner or later it must, the

consequent commercial derangements.

The only wholesome treatment of this question is to repeal the silver coinage act. that done, we should add \$25,000,000 to our yearly exports, instead of locking up so much of our national product as dead cap ital in the Treasury, while that increase o exports would give us a greater command of European gold and thereby strengthen our international position on this question. Europe, and especially England, would then be compelled to earnestly consider measures placing the double standard upon a broad and lasting international basis; and as such a disposition began to manifes itself the silver market would so far sympa for any losses they might suffer from a temporary fall in bullion.

HENRY CLEWS.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE NEWS.

THE union meets next Sunday at St ohn's, Thirty-second street. THERE are several societies that might jots the union before the Scottdale convention. REV. PRES LANBING has had a mission at is church at Scottdale. Many total ab-tainer recruits were gained. As this is the last monthly meeting of the nion for the fiscal year delegates should ome prepared with their final reports. THE new edition of the pledge cards are ow ready, and as the school year is draw

promptly. A BAILBOAD rate of 2 cents a mile to Scott dale, June 14, from all stations, has been secured. Members must obtain an order from Secretary Joyce, 17 Crystal Row, Southside THE May bulletin asks societies to repor how many pledge cards they will take if a form is devised after the style of the school children's pledge. These reports will be re-ceived next Sunday.

ing to a close orders should be sent in

-A body at the pole would, in conse quence of the shape of the earth, be 13 miles nearer the center than it would be if placed on the equator. Therefore, the attraction would be greater and the body undred and nintieth part of the equator.

CHAMPLAIN AWNINGS, latest out, at Mamaux

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Musician of Hanover Winning Praise From London's Critics.

ANOTHER SIDE OF THE MONGOOSE.

needed for purposes of circulation is dem-onstrated by the fact that it has been found Pigmy Savages Who Are Giving Indian Authorities Trouble.

BONES OF OSRIC OF NORTHUMBRIA

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. Another pupil of the great Liszt is creat-



bids fair to Herr Lutter. command general popularity with English audiences. Nowaways the musical public has a far greater number of gods to worship than people had 50 or a hundred years ago. Where there was one supreme and dazzling star then there are dozens of rival masters now, and without going into the difficult question of how great the increase in ability in the individual has been, it is satent that in numbers expert musicians have multiplied wonderfully in the last 50 years.

Heinrich Lutter's place is not yet deternined, but the best critics in London say that he has a superb style, combining breadth, dignity and simplicity in expression, and a mastery of technique that enables him to render the most difficult of his master's (Liszt's) works with ease. He first of all studied the violin, from that went to the organ, and last of all turned to the pianoforte, upon which his triumphs have been

Good Words for the Mongoose

A curious warning against a too great confidence in the mongoose as a remedy for ophers and other pests in California comes from the remote island of Hawaii. In the sugar plantations of Hawaii the mongoose has been used to good effect; and the little animal has proved to be an excellent police orce against the rats which used to commit fearful ravages upon the sugar cane before the mongoose was introduced. In 1880, for instance, on a large plantation in the Hilo district, owned by Captain Obed Spencer, it was found impossible to bring a crop of cane to maturity, the rats simply moving over the property like an army and clear-ing off the cane. Since the introduction of the mongoose the plague of rats has abated, and thousands of tons of sugar are obtained from lands that yielded hundreds a few years ago.

This showing has set the Californians In this showing has set the Californians longing for the mongoose also, that they may rid themselves et gophers and other rodents. And it is the aunouncement of the prospective importation of the mongoose into California that has evoked the warning from Hawaii that the animal destroys poultry as willingly as it does rats or mice, and for that reason is unpopular to a certain extent. The mongoose, or ichneu-mon, can stand all such insinuations, for in two countries at least it is, and has been for thousands of years, esteemed almost divine. In Egypt the mongoose's pleasant habit of hunting up crocodiles' eggs and devouring them made it an object of veneration to Cleopatra's countrymen, as thereby a danerous increase of crocodiles was prevented For like reasons the mongoose is beloved by India, where it not only devours snakes' eggs and youthful serpents, but attacks the oldest and most venomous snakes without fear, and also commonly without hurt to

One of Victoria's Grandchildren.

Few of Queen Victoria's grandchildren have such a reputation for brightness and amiability as Princess Marie of Edi n burgh. Her parents. Prince Al fred, the sail_ or Prince, are neither markably popular, but every body seems to like

the Princess Marie, who is a tall girl with light brown hair and dark blue eyes. She is getting lots of warm congratulations these days from her grandmother's loyal subjects, for she is shortly to be married to the Crown Prince Ferdinand

The match is not a very brilliant one, for the succession to the throne in Roumania is not as certain as it might be, if two at least of the great powers were not always hoping to find a pretext for annexing the small kingdom. In fact, Roumania is too near the center of that ever-vexed Eastern question to be a comfortable home for an Eq-glish Princess. Still Prinsess Marie has the old country to fall back upon in case of trouble, and doubtless the King of Roumania appreciates the backing his son's al-liance with England's reigning family will give his throne.

Facts About the Andaman Pigmies.

The pigmy savages who inhabit the An-

daman Islands continue to give the Indian authorities who maintain a penal settlement there a great deal of trouble. This strange race of people, about whose origin the an-

thropologists can tell us nothing, refuse to be civilized, and decline to be exterminated, mained frozen to this day, they would Though the Andaman Islands are close to the Indian coast their inhabitants have not single Siberian summer sun would have de-profited by intercourse with the natives of stroyed them completely. It is known the main land. They are as savage as they were when first western voyagers made their acquaintance. The convicts kept on South Andaman Island do not dare to ture from their stockades, for fear of the Andaman's powerful bow and relentless spear. For although the Andaman islander is seldom more than five feet tall, while his wife is often shorter still, he has enormous strength, and can run, throw and swim especially swim, with wonderful power and

endurance.
The chief Andaman weapon is the bow, which is of odd shape and six feet in length With this a pigmy warrior can kill an enemy at 70 yards, so that even armed Europeans must approach these ferocious dwarfs cautiously. They have not yet learned to wear anything more than a little red ochre or oil by way of clothes, and they are so hideous naturally that some sailors who landed on the Andaman Islands a few years ago refused to leave them any mir-rors lest the sight of their own looks should torment them. Not so their handiwork for their weapons and canoes are as beauti ful as they are efficient. They chisel with stone adzes the canoe from a tree trunk until its sides are as thin as paper, and in this vessel, with their odd spoon-shaped oars, they can outship the swiftest oarsmer smong the crews of the ships that call at

The English administrator of the Anda-

man Islands says that no amount of kind treatment will make reliable friends of the pigmies; probably, the recollection of cen-turies of inhuman treatment by more civil-ized races keeps alive their hostility to all ized races keeps alive their hostility to all visitors. So they preserve as perfect a state of savagery as the world knows. Some of their customs are humorously horrible. A widow, for instance, is forced to wear as long as she lives the skull of the late lamented hanging from a cord about her neck. They have never intermarried with neighboring races, and the Andaman Islander is exactly the same dwarf, with a black skin but nothing else in common with the negro, that he was hundreds of years ago.

The Discovery of Dean Spence.

In this supremely live country the sensation caused in the quiet Cathedral town of Gloucester, England, by Dean Spence's discovery that the body of Osric, King of Northumbria, the royal founder of the abbey which has since grown into a Cathedral, really rested beneath the shrine built in his honor by pious Abbot Malvern, is hardly comprehensible. The shrine has been thought till now to have been a polite monument erected in honor of the legendary patron of the great church in Glouces-ter by the last abbot who presided there before Henry VIII.'s heavy hand came down on the Church and carved out the diocese of Gloucester from the bigger one of Worcester.

have satisfied But now Dean Spence, whose zeal and many critics affection for the grand old church of which he is custodian are proverbial, has discov-ered that beyond all doubt the bones of Osric of Northumbria lie beneath the stone talent, and he shrine to the right of the high altar, just as recorded by Leland, the historian, 350 years recorded by Leland, the historian, 300 years ago. At this discovery the demure Cathedral city is overcome with elation, and the county papers are just briming over with learned articles about Osric, and it is claimed for Gloucester that she can show the nearest to a whole Saxon monarch known in Bengland. Pieces of other Saxon kings, some of the ashes of Kynegils, King of the West Saxons, for instance, at Winehester, the skull of King Oswald at Durham, are the skull of King Oswald at Durham, are to be found in various parts of England, but Gloucester has the proud distinction of owning the only complete skeleton in this category. But if the American traveler wants to know why he should go to Gloucester, this summer maybe, he need be told nothing of a Saxon monarch silent beneath the marble, but will find enough to reward him in the quaint old town within hailing distance of the sea and yet enmeshed in flowery meadows, and in the thoroughly English beauty of the cathedral, beauty of the cathedral,

The Great Men of Italy,

Very few Italian statesmen are known today in America; even the New Orleans in-

cident did not provoke much inquiry here about King Humbert's advisers. Signor Crispi, who has 1 just retired for a time, is tolerably well known here, but Giolitti, who succeeds him, is not. Giolitti, it is understood, owes his selection largeto the influence f Zanardelli, who

was summoned with Crispi to con-Signor Zanardelli. er with the King before the latter asked Siolitti to construct a cabinet. Zanardelli imself is a remarkable man. He is one of the ablest lawyers in Italy, and has been in Italy's service since her unification in and out of the Cabinet. He is a member of the famous Pentarchy, which, for many years, dominated the councils of the Left in the

Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Five years ago when the massacre of Dogali, in which 15,000 Abyssinians slaughtered a band of 500 Italians, overthrew the Government of the veteran Depretis, Zanardelli and Crispi joined with a religious old statement to reconstruct the the valiant old statesman to rec onstruct the Cabinet. Since then Zanardelli's share in directing Italian affairs has been larger than

It is now more than a 100 years since Captain Cook discovered Hawaii, where he met a violent death, and singular to relate some interesting facts have just come to light about the great explorer's connection with the island. A Mr. Davies has forwarded to the Bishop Museum in Hawaii extracts from the journal of Captain Charles Clarke who succeeded to the command of the ship Resolution after Cook's death, and from the pocket diary of one of the junior officers aboard that vessel. These historical ocuments, which are now published for the first time, make these points clear, it is claimed, namely: That Captain Cook was not killed treacherously by the Hawaiians but accidentally in a scuffle between the natives and some misbehaving sailors on the beach, that the Hawaiians were not guilty at that time of cannibalism and that

Captain Cook never pretended to the natives to be a god. W. G. KAUFMANN. THE MAMMOTHS OF SIBERIA.

Mr. Howorth Has a Theory as to the Manner of Their Preservation. t. Louis Republic.)

Mr. Howorth advances a new theory with regard to the remains of mammoths and other large animals in the soil of Siberia. All over this great plain, wherever the ground is frozen hard, are found mammoths and other animals preserved very fresh, so that the wolves and bears can feed upon their remains. These mammoths have been found from the eastern border clear to the Obi River. They have been found under conditions which make it certain that they could not have lived, unless the surroundings and climate had, at the time they existed, been entirely different from the present conditions. The remains of the plants on which they fed are also found, and outhern cotemporary shells are discovered with the remains, pointing to climatic con-ditions which no longer exist.

Mr. Howorth believes that this vast

plateau is one of the most recent features in the physical geography of the world, and that its rapid elevation caused the tremendous change of climate which has enabled the bodies of these great beasts to be preserved intact as we find them. He says that unless these animals had been frozen immediately after they died, and recertainly have decayed and disappeared. A that further east the bones of great animals have been found 17,000 feet above the sea under conditions which Falconer declared absolutely incompatible with their mode of life.

WHY A LOBSTER TURNS RED. The Heat of the Bolling Water Oxidize the Iron in Its Shell, ucester Times.]

In all crustaceans, as, indeed, in almost verything in nature, there is a certain per ent of iron. Upon boiling, the lobster is oxidized; the effect is largely due also to the percentage of muriatic acid which exists naturally in the shell. The chemical change which takes place here is almost similar to that which occurs in the burning

In boiling a lobster its coat ceases to be a iving substance, and to a certain extent it takes a new character. It is as a brick would be after burning. The effect can also be produced by the sun, but necessarily ot so rapidly, as the heat of that luminary, although more intense, is not concentrate sufficiently to produce the result. The sun also exercises a bleaching influence, which consumes the oxide almost as fast as it is formed, leaving the shell white, or nearly

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE

The Great Diversity Between the Laws of the Various States.

POINTERS FOR THOSE NOT MATED.

Summary of the Queer Allegations Made by the Plaintiffs

OF BOTH SEXES IN ACTUAL CASES

The divergences of the divorce laws in the United States are as varied as those relating to marriages. All the States and Territories, except Georgia, Louisiana and Delaware, specify the necessary length of time during which the plaintiff must have lived in the State in order to be able to bring an action for divorce. This period varies from 90 days for Dakota to five years for Massachusetts. Time in these days often means a great deal of money, and that is why Dakota divorces occupy so much attention at present, and it is solely for this reason that she has the advantage over a

number of other States and Territories. A six months' residence will entitle the plaintiff to sue for a divorce in Arizons, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming. A large number of States fix the term at one year. The best of these are: Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. Many of these States make the threat the decree shall be invalid it the plaintiff removes there simply for the purpose of getting a divorce, but the State pays no further attention to him after the decree unless there is a vituperative defendant to follow him up. Reasons Deemed Sufficient for Divorce.

In Dakota the following reasons are deemed sufficient ground for divorce: Marital infidelity-which will secure absolute divorce in every State and Territory ex-cept South Carolina, where divorce is not allowed for any reason-excessive cruelty. willful desertion and neglect for one year and habitual intemperance. The glorious climate of California is excellent alike for the body and for divorce. Absolute separation is granted there for one year's willful desertion, neglect and for habitual intemperance. Extreme cruelty is also a cause. The courts of Arizona grant a divorce for six months' intentional abandonment, for cruel treatment, habitual intem-perance and neglect on the part of the husband to provide the necessaries of life for his wife. In Idaho a plaintiff may secure a divorce for extreme cruelty, deser-tion, neglect and intemperance, con-tinuing for one year. In Nebraska the sufficient causes for judicial separation are desertion for two years, habitual drunk-enness, extreme cruelty and failure to pro-vide for wife. Nevada severs the marriage tie for one year's desertion, for gross drunk-enness, if contracted since marriage, for extreme cruelty, and for a year's neglect on the part of the husband to provide for his wife. New Mexico dissolves the marriage partnership for cruel treatment, aban-donment, habitual drunkenness and

husband's failure to provide. Some Sensible State Laws.

Of these, Washington has been regarded as the banner State for the sensible view her courts take of divorce. Sufficient causes are cruel treatment, personal iniquities, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, one year's abandonment, and any other cause seeming sufficient to the court, and when the court is satisfied the parties can no longer live together.
Colorado and Montana both grant di-

vorces for one year's drunkenness or desertion and extreme cruelty. The causes in Oregon are cruel and inhuman treatment, personal indignities rendering life a burden, and gross drunkenness contracted since marriage. In Illinois it is necessary for the plaintiff to show the existence of extreme and repeated cruelty, two years' desertion or habitual drunkenness for a like period o time. The laws of Kansas give a divorce for habitual drunkenness one year's abandonment, extreme cruelty, fraud in the marriage contract and gross neglect of duty. Missouri will grant separation for indignities rendering the life of the other intolerable and for a year's desertion or drunkenness. Wisconsin has ex-cellent laws, for they dissolve the bands of matrimony not only for a year's desertion or drunkenness and cruel and inhuman treatment, but also when the husband and wife have lived apart voluntarily for the space of five years. The statutes of Rhode Island call for five years' desertion, unless the court decides that a shorter time will answer. Habitual drunkenness, extreme cruelty and refusal to provide will also annul the marriage contract in the courts. The Government has recently made out some statistics which show that Connecticut has about 11 marriages to one divorce; Massachusetts, 30; Ohio, 20; Rhode Island,

Vermont 16: New Hampshire, 10; Maryland, 62; Kansas, 17; Wisconsin, 21. How Women Have Won Their Suits, The Government "Report on Marriage and Divorce" gives many curious causes as having been held valid. The following cases where divorce has been granted the

wife are quoted verbatim: Defendant does not speak to plaintiff for onths at a time, thereby making life

urden. Defendant got drunk day after the marriage, causing this plaintiff to conceive a

riolent disgust for him. Divorce proceedings begun on day after marriage.

Plaintiff says that when she was sick in bed the defendant, for the sole purpose of barrassing her, said he meant to suicide, and did then and there drink a bottle of paregoric, which said action of defendant sorely grieved plaintiff in body and mind.

Plaintiff says she is subject to sick headaches that grow worse when she smells tobacco. Defendant uses tobacco and aggravates her headaches.

Plaintiff says immediately after marriage defendant began importuning her to deed him her property, which said importunity caused plaintiff mental anguish.

Defendant threatened to knock plaintiff "cold as a wedge," whereupon he did clutch her by the throat and pound her head against the wall.

against the wall.

Defendant quotes verse from the New Testament about wives obeying their husbands. He has even threatened to mash plaintiff and drew back his hand to do it. In the decree granting this divorce ap-pear the following: "I find that when plain-tiff was sick and unable to work, defendant told her the Lord commanded her to work; that he was also in the habit of frequently quoting scriptural passages in order to show her she was to be obedient to her husband."

Defendant cut off my bangs by force.

Defendant was cruel in this: He caused a letter to be written saying he was dead. Plaintiff ordered a mourning garb and grieved a long time, but at last learned the letter was a fraud and that the defendant was not dead.

Causes of Masculine Rejoicing. In these cases the husband secured his

Defendant violently upbraided plaintiff and said to him: "You are no man at all," thus causing him mental suffering and an-Husband says: "My wife refused to keep Husband says: "My wife refused to keep my clothing in repair; she refused to cook and never sewed on my buttons." A witness testified that he had seen the plaintiff with only one button on his vest. Plaintiff further alleged that his wife would not let him go to see fires at night; that if he went she would keep him awake till 3 o'clock courseling.

puarreling.

Defendant pulled plaintiff out of bed by nis whiskers.
Defendant took all the covering off the bed, leaving the plaintiff to shiver until morning. On one occasion she jumped on him with her knees and ran a knitting needle four inches in his arm.

Defendant struck plaintiff a violent blow

Defendant struck plaintiff a violent blow with her bustle.

Husband says: "My wife would not walk with me on Sundays. Once in a tantrum she heaved a teapot at me. She hit me on the side of the head because I refused to be worked into a passion; once she pulled out quite a quantity of my hair." Among the papers was a tuft of hair marked "Exhibis A."

ITALIAN AWNINGS, perfectly fast col-Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue.