

Postal Savings Banks.

Upon the subject of postal savings banks the Chicago Record quotes Postmaster General Gary as an authority and says: "Postmaster General Gary is a man of wealth. He has been a director of a Baltimore savings bank for more than 25 years, yet that fact does not deter him from giving his hearty support to the agitation for postal savings banks. He does not fear that the government institutions would interfere with his business. On the contrary, his knowledge of the benefits of savings banks, based on his experience in connection with the Baltimore institution of which he is a director, has made him the more enthusiastic advocate of postal savings banks. Postmaster General Gary makes some remarkable statements concerning the value of postal savings banks in bringing into circulation hoarded money. He says: "Postal savings banks would put the breath of life into the dead money of the United States. Have you ever thought what a dead thing money is when it is not in use? It is the deadest thing in the universe. There are many millions of such dead money in the country. It is hoarded away in stockpiles, buried under the hearthstones, tucked away behind the rafters and planted here and there in the earth, because the owners have no faith in private savings institutions. They have faith in the government, and they would bring the money out and deposit it in the postal savings banks. As to how much of such money there is in the country, you can guess just as well as I can. I have asked a number of men what they think the average of hoarded money would amount to per capita. Some have estimated that it would be \$10, others \$15, and some less. Suppose, for instance, it was \$5 per capita. This would make the enormous sum of \$350,000,000. I don't believe it would be less than that, though I would not like to prophesy. Such hoards are usually greater than is supposed. Some of them amount to hundreds and some thousands of dollars.

"Those who object to postal savings banks for fear they would gather up the small savings of a community for transmission to Washington, thus depriving that community of some of its loanable wealth, should take notice of the compensating feature of bringing into circulation the hoarded money of the country. Money sent to Washington, much of which will come from hiding places, will not be hoarded in the treasury vaults. It will be invested and made to draw interest, and will thereby be added to the circulation of the country. It will be transformed from idle into active wealth. To use the words of the postmaster general, the postal savings banks will indeed put life into dead money."

A Tioga county farmer, who had been killed out by the prospective victim of three banko steers and who, in pursuance of their plan, was permitted to win \$500, stopped the game at that point, and when he announced that he was ready to resume it held a double-barreled shotgun in his hands. The banko steers decided that they were looking for another man and left—minus the \$500. This is not the usual ending of enterprises such as theirs, but the result is easily explained. The prospective victim read the newspapers.

October weather in the United States is quite too tropical to suit the six Alimos who came back from the north with Lieut Peary. They have been sent to a hospital in New York, where their favorite place of retreat is the dark basement. At night they sleep on the cool stones about the doorway. They contracted severe colds as soon as the steam heat was turned on, and at that accounts were in poor physical condition.

The following is a copy of a sign in a mote Georgia county: "A Few Bright Holders Takin to Leri Writin, Spallin Figgers." A traveler, noticing the sign, asked the principal where he had located. The principal pointed to a stone field nearby and said: "Right over there, sir; behind a Georgia mule, under a July sun."

It is reported that a young man with trouble began working in a Kan-duech, Ky., and each of whom is more than 90 years old, planted a walnut in the yard, from which sprang a tree. It grew to be a large tree, and a year or two ago was cut down and sawed into lumber. The lumber is now at the Haynes' home, and is being saved to make the coffins of the eccentric couple when they die.

The proprietor of a new Washington hotel celebrated its opening by inviting a large number of distinguished to supper. At the table a distinguished judge of diminutive stature took offense at a joocular remark of the landlord, and, handing him a dollar, said: "Sir, I wish to pay for my supper." The landlord handed him back 50 cents, saying, quietly: "Children, half-price."

Two rivals in Tiffin, O., engaged in a prize fight to decide who should marry a girl they both loved. Then the girl wedded the stakeholder, who had promoted the battle. There was a wise girl. She set an excellent example for all young women who find themselves in a similar situation.

Lay of the "Badger" Hen.

The following tuncful lay is thrown off by the worthy scribe of the Superior (Wis.) Citizen: "We have read of Maud on a summer day, who raked, barefooted, the new-mown hay; we have read of the maid in the early morn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn, and we've read the lays that the poets sing, of the glistening corn and the flowers of spring; but of all the lays of tongue or pen, there's naught like the lays of the Badger hen. Long, long before Maud rakes her hay, the Badger hen has begun to lay, and ere the milkmaid stirs a peg, the hen is up and has dropped her egg. The corn must rustle and flowers must spring if they hold their own with the barnyard ring. If Maud is needing a hat and gown she doesn't hustle her hay to town; she goes to the store and obtains her suit with a basketful of fresh hen fruit; if the milkmaid's bean makes a Sunday call, she doesn't feed him on milk at all, but works up eggs in custard pie and stuffs him full of chicken fry; and when the old man wants a horn, does he take the druggist a load of corn? Not much! He simply robs a nest and hies him toward— you know the rest. His poor wife stays at home and scowls, but is saved from want by those self-same fowls; for while the husband lingers there, she watches the cackling hen with care, and gathers eggs, and the eggs she'll hide till she gets enough to stem the tide. Then hail, all hail to the Badger hen, who lays and cackles and lays again! Corn may be king, but it's plainly seen that the Badger hen is a rustic queen."

Among the curiosities that Mrs. McKinley has just added to the white house museum, we learn from a Washington exchange, is a hat made entirely of corn. The hat was sent to the president's wife from Atchison, Kan., where it has figured in the great corn carnival, which takes place annually in that city to celebrate the success of the season's yield. The hat was voted the most unique and dainty production of the corn festival. It was designed and made by Mrs. H. J. Cusack, of Atchison. So tasteful and original have been Mrs. Cusack's productions in corn costumes that her delighted townspeople have dubbed her the "corn milliner of Kansas." The most peculiar feature of the corn hat is that the corn, having been treated by some special preparation, shines like ivory and makes a most attractive headdress. Worn at night it would cause a sensation as one of the prettiest and most striking hats ever devised, and few would guess that the wonderful and costly looking head covering was made of corn husks.

Another danger to the people living in these days of advanced knowledge with which our forefathers did not have to contend was discovered at Sioux City, Ia., the other day. A short time ago Morton Allen had a tooth filled with a composition filling by a local dentist. In putting in the filling some of the stuff went down Allen's throat, but nothing was thought of the matter. Shortly afterward he was taken sick, and his illness soon developed into peritonitis, which soon caused death. The physician who had charge of the case said that the disease was caused by one of the ingredients of the filling which Allen swallowed, and since then the dentists of Sioux City are having nothing to do in the line of filling teeth with compositions, as the people who have heard of the case fear to meet an end similar to Allen's.

At the recent congress of the American Ornithologists' union in New York Chairman William Dutcher read his report, which he prefaced with this statement: "The continued use of feathers and birds on women's hats is, I think, due to an unwillingness on their part to assume individual responsibility. Most women know the cruelty entailed in obtaining the plumes that ornament their hats, but excuse themselves on the ground that 'it is not committed for me, personally; it would have occurred anyhow.' Reports from western states were discouraging, in that they told that the use of nigrettes and feathers on hats was more popular this year than ever before."

Fifty years ago Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett Haynes, who were the pioneers of Paduech, Ky., and each of whom is more than 90 years old, planted a walnut in the yard, from which sprang a tree. It grew to be a large tree, and a year or two ago was cut down and sawed into lumber. The lumber is now at the Haynes' home, and is being saved to make the coffins of the eccentric couple when they die.

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A NEW TRIUMPH.

The Dreaded Consumption Can be Cured. T. A. Stoum, the Great Chemist and Scientist, will send to Sufferers, Three Free Bottles of His Newly Discovered Remedy to Cure Consumption and all Lung Troubles. Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the afflicted, than the generous offer of the honored and distinguished chemist, T. A. Stoum, M. C., of New York City. He has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for consumption, and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest diseases, catarrhal affections, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting away, and to make his great merits known, will send three free bottles of his newly discovered remedial to any afflicted reader of the Post. Already his "new scientific system of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases. The Doctor considers it not only his professional duty, but his religious duty—a duty which he owes to suffering humanity—to donate his infallible cure. He has provided the "dreaded consumption" to be a curable disease beyond a doubt, in any climate, and has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of "heartfelt testimonials of gratitude" from those benefited and cured by his "Long Life Tonic." Catarrhal and pulmonary troubles lead to consumption, and consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. Don't delay until it is too late. Simply write T. A. Stoum, M. C., 98 Pine Street, New York, giving express and postoffice address, and the free medicine will be promptly sent. Please tell the Doctor you saw his offer in the Post.

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The business of the Alaska-Klondike Gold Mining Company will be to run a line of steamers on the Yukon River, and between Seattle and the different parts of Alaska, open supply stores at the different camps, do a general transportation, commercial and banking business, and, in addition, deal in Mining Claims, and work the mines already owned and that may hereafter be acquired by the Company.

The Company controls the following properties: Eight Gold Placer Claims aggregating 100 Acres in extent, located on Forty Mile Creek under United States mining laws. Development has proved the pay streak to be five feet thick and has yielded placer dirt that pans from \$10 to \$15 to the pan. Five Gold Placer Claims aggregating 100 Acres in extent, on Forcupine River, that pans from 25 cents to \$10 to a pan. Ten Gold Placer Claims, aggregating 200 acres on the Taana River, panning from \$10 to \$50 a yard. A fine gold quartz lode in Alaska, which has yielded an output of free milling ore, vein at surface being 12 feet thick; on this property have made 12 locations of 100 feet by 300 feet, equaling 1200 feet of vein, and the vein is in the mother lode, but we do know it is without an equal for prospective values.

The estimates and statement above are of necessity based upon information obtained from our Superintendents, and are believed and accepted by the company. This company having acquired extensive holdings of rich placer and gold quartz properties, capable of earning large dividends on its stock, offers to investors advantages that insure large and profitable returns. Mr. George W. Morgan, our Superintendent, has been on the Yukon for the past year working in the interest of this company. Therefore, we are not asking any one to contribute to a project untried, but to one thoroughly matured. This company, with its able aids, extensive knowledge, and great resources, is certain to become one of the richest companies operating in Alaska.

Our President takes pleasure in referring you to the following list of references: James E. Dewey, Mills & Co., Bankers, Detroit, Mich.; Louis C. Tetard, Commissioner World's Fair from Mexico, "The Bookery," Chicago, Ill. Senator H. M. Teller, of Colorado; John Shafer, Representative to Congress, Colorado; J. M. Bell, Representative to Congress, Colorado; C. C. Clement, Washington Trust Co. Building, Washington, D. C.; Joseph C. Helm, ex-Chief Justice of Colorado; Charles D. Hoyt, Chief Justice of Colorado; C. B. Maughan, 219 Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.; Maurice Joyce, Electro Picture, Star Building, Washington, D. C.; Capt. J. J. Lambert, Owner and Editor Chief-Tail, Pueblo, Col.; S. L. Hilleman, Tax Agent M. P. R. R. St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Gowan, Drexel Co., Philadelphia. The full-paid stock is now offered at TEN DOLLARS per share.—Send your orders to the Alaska-Klondike Gold Mining Co., No. 90 Broadway, New York.

American Aristocracy.

While in France—what with our "modern education," "the specialization of our sciences," "the spirit of regionalism," with which we are trying to inculcate our universities, we are diminishing, says a writer in McClure's Magazine, the part of general instruction, in America, on the contrary they are seeking to extend, to increase, and consolidate it. While we are irresolutely detaching ourselves from our traditions, the Americans—who are inconceivable for not having an ancient history—are precisely essaying to attach themselves to the traditions we are forsaking. Of all that we affect to consider too useless or superannuated of the history of Greece, institutions, or the examination of the books of the Old Testament, they are composing for themselves, as one might say, an intellectual past. And if, perhaps, the catalogues of their universities do not keep all their promises, which is often the case with our own, that is unimportant. The function always ends by creating its organ, and it is a tendency which must be regarded. The universalist tendencies in America are on the way to constitute an aristocracy of intelligence in that great democracy; and, which is almost ironical, that form of intelligence which we are so wrong-headed and stupid as to dread as the most hostile to the progress of democracy.

Dangers of Dialect.

In dialect writing there is always a suspicion of coarseness. Of necessity, it must be the expression in lower forms of speech of the thought of the lower order of mind, says a writer in Lippincott's. It must entertain the traveler in new latitudes to hear the round jargon of the negro, the twang of the mountaineer, or the cackle of the Creole's "gumbo talk." But it is merely the novelty of these that strikes the unaccustomed ear and tickles it in brief descent from higher modes of speech. But that is precisely what makes the return to higher verbal levels all the more grateful by contrast. For the ear quickly wearies, as the taste promptly rebels, under long continuance of jargon; and one cares as little to carry its memory permanently as he would to invite its utterer for his company at dinner. So that book—and peculiarly that book of fiction—which hopes to live, as well as to thrive, must fit itself to become the companion of the better-bred classes of society and to enter the drawing-room or boudoir. Not that this day is at all more moral than yesterday, but because it bugs the shadow closest where the substance may lack; because its taste runs to varnish and veneer rather than to plain finish in hard words.

Property Rights.

All men stand "equal" in the "natural rights" of "life and liberty," but no two men are precisely equal in the capacity to improve and enjoy those endowments. That is the American tenet, says a writer in the Arena, as every intelligent American understands it. And precisely the same thing is true of man's natural relation to property. All men are "equal" in the "natural right" of access to the world's wealth—the original bounty of nature, with the improvements that mankind as a whole have made upon their inalienable reality. But individual men can employ and improve that wealth only in accordance with individual capacity. In the distribution of wealth, therefore, under the natural relation of man to matter, all men are not unqualifiedly entitled to an equal share in property, but to an equitable share; and an equitable share is an equal share according to ability, industry and economy.

There is a popular delusion that an athlete must necessarily be a healthy man, by reason of his athleticism, but as a matter of fact, muscular development is not an affair of the constitution; it is an accident, pure and simple, says the New York Ledger. Strong limbs are frequently to be found associated with a weak heart, and many a strong man dies of consumption. If health may be defined as a capacity for hanging on to life, then in many cases the weakest are the healthiest. If such a definition is accurate, women are healthier than men, their average length of days being greater. It is doubtful, however, if centenarians, merely because they are centenarians, are absolutely the healthiest. It is as hard to say what life is as to say what health is, and the way in which unhealthy people are tenacious of life is not surprising.

The botanical garden in Washington boasts that the 3,000,000 fan palms kept in pots throughout the United States came from seed originally distributed from that institution. No doubt the enlarged botanical garden in St. Louis will be equally useful, and become famous as one of the sights of the country.

Several of Abraham Lincoln's schoolmates still survive. One recently discovered is Mrs. Susan Yeager, of Rhineville, Ky., aged 89, who was a pupil at the first school session Lincoln attended. He was her junior by one year.

"A woman," said Euripides, "should be good for everything at home, but abroad good for nothing." The unbalanced women who make a practice of attending murder trials satisfy at least one of these requirements.

THE DANGER OF LUCK.

To which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding and dread with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial is appreciated by but few. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her, ere she presses to her bosom her babe.

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ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL. "The Prisoner of Zenda," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," in splendid invention, in character, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.

EDISON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT. Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. The Patent Ship. An article by the inventor and constructor of the "Turbinia," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. Making a Great Discovery with the most competent authority living. Lord Kelvin, a character sketch and substance of his important scientific problems of science.

THE RAILROAD MAN'S LIFE. The account of this terrible fight written down by Hamlin Garland as it came from the lips of Two Moon, an old Indian Chief who was a participant in it.

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