THE MITCHELL CAPITAL

AND WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME X. MITCHELL DAKOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889. NUMBER 46.

Mitchell's capital cause is growing in strength daily at home and abroad

Dr. Royer is again proprietor of the Alpena Journal and has enlarged it to eight pages.

The Brown county delegates to the state convention were not instructed, but are believed to be for McCoy.

An effort is to be made to induce Judge Tripp to lead the democratic forlorn hope as governor this fall.

Every town and locality on the Milwaukee system would be benefited by the location of the capital at Mitchell.

The non-partisan prohibition committee makes haste to deny that the Aberdeen Appeal is the organ of that body.

The one-house idea has been defeated in the Bismarck convention. It was either too far behind the times or too far ahead, we are not sure which.

Editor Hackett of the Parker New Era is authority for the statement that Mr. Gifford is in no combination, but proposes to seek the nomination for congress on his merits. 'Tis well.

In her contest for the capital location Mitchell has no desire to misrepresent or exaggerate her advantages, nor to adopt any questionable methods to insure success. She goes into the fight on her merits, and invites the fullest and freest investigation of them by the voters of South Dakota.

Watertown has just voted a $50,000 tax for "public improvements." Watertown seems to be in earnest after the capital, and will make Pierre and Huron weary before the race is over. The right kind of effort in the section of Dakota where most of the people live and will settle hereafter will locate the capital at Mitchell. Sioux Falls' claims become more preposterous the longer the public considers them.

In the report of the committee on legislative apportionment at Sioux Falls all the counties in this section with the exception of Jerauld and Buffalo, get one senator each, while Davison, Hutchinson, Douglas, Charles Mix, McCook and Sanborn have each two representatives, Brule, Lake, Bon Homme and Lincoln, have three each, and Jerauld and Buffalo have one each. Of the large counties, Minnehaha, Brown, Spink and Lawrence have two senators each, the first named has seven representatives, Brown and Spink have five each, and the latter six.

The Davison County Gazette is not satisfied with the position of the REPUBLICAN on the prohibition issue. The REPUBLICAN sincerely regrets this but sees no help for it. The REPUBLICAN endeavored to make itself clear and has no explanations or qualifications to offer. What it said in these columns has been kindly reprinted by the Gazette, whose readers as well as our own must judge for themselves what was meant. The REPUBLICAN does not flatter itself that what it has said on this subject will be construed in any other way than the language used in expressing its views may warrant. That language was meant to be plain and unequivocal. The Gazette is at liberty to construe it as it pleases

The meeting of the South Dakota editors at Watertown was a most successful affair in every respect, and, if we may judge by the spirit manifested, ought to mark a new era in the history of the organization. The citizens of Watertown, more especially the ladies, fairly surpassed all previous records of hospitality, and if they did not succeed in winning votes and influences in behalf of their capital ambition, it was not for lack of effort in that direction. Private residences were thrown open for the entertainment of the visitors, a sumptuous banquet was spread with all the elaboration of the reign of the Caesars, the beauties of Lake Kampeska were made visible via private carriages and the motor line, and no possible feature of entertainment was omitted.

The annual address of President Hopp, which we print today, was well received and heartily endorsed by the members. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, George W. Hopp, Brookings Press; first vice president, N. C. Nash, Canton News; second vice president, R. W. Wheelock, Mitchell REPUBLICAN; secretary, George Schlosser, Aberdeen News; assistant secretary, A. G. Barnard, Eureka Voice; treasurer, John Longstaff, Huron; executive committee, Charles F. Hackett, Parker; H. S. Volkmar, Milbank; Paul Dutcher, Raymond; E. C. Suiter, Brookings; J. W. Parmlee, Roscoe.

D. M. Evans, Milbank; H. L. Henry, Redfield; C. B. Barrett, Aberdeen; W. Brown, Hurley, and J. H. Bushell, Aberdeen, were also elected as delegates to the national convention.

About one hundred members, including ladies, participated in the excursion over the "Soo" line, and they would have been chaperoned by President Hopp himself had he not missed the train by reason of its early start Thursday morning.

Redfield Dispatch: The present register of the Huron land office pays no attention to requests of claimants as to where final proof notices shall be sent for publication and has already gained the reputation of being the meanest man who ever occupied the position he disgraces.

The Dispatch is a democratic paper, and it makes it sick to get a dose of the medicine the republican papers have been forced to take for the past four years. Until the advent of the democrats unto power there had not been any discrimination in the matter of placing land notices, the custom having been to allow claimants or attorneys to place them. Under the Church regime, however, everything was diverted to party channels from insurance statements down, and our democratic brethren should not squeal if they are now reaping a little of the whirlwind.

The people of Chamberlain have a well-grounded suspicion that certain capital candidates are doing what they can to discourage the opening of the reservation in the hope that delay or embarassment in this direction may rebound to their advantage. The REPUBLICAN is loth to believe that any community in South Dakota could be so shortsighted as to adopt such a course as this, but there can be but little doubt that such is the case in one if not in two instances. It will not be difficult to locate these points and the voters of the state will be apt to remember them when the time comes. The opening of the reservation will benefit every portion of South Dakota, (some localities more than others, of course), and the man or town which stands in the way of this development will hear something drop sooner or later.

The Huronite is an outspoken prohibition advocate, but it is not so narrow as not to admit there may be different yet honest views of the question. It says:

Thousands of good men who do not believe that legal prohibition is the proper remedy for the evils of liquor drinking will not be found making common cause with the enemies of society.

But the average one idea apostle will have none of this class, and is never so self-satisfied as when imputing insincerity or cowardice to those who may differ with him, and yet who are equally honest in their opposition to the saloon. The pharisees are not all extinct, by any means.

The course of the REPUBLICAN does not seem to meet with the unreserved approval of its highly esteemed local contemporaries. The Mitchell Mail suggests that the REPUBLICAN is embarassing Mitchell's capital fight by its political prognostications. The REPUBLICAN will henceforth cease to prognosticate politically, and trusts its esteemed, if acephalous, neighbor will not cease its efforts to undo whatever damage to Mitchell's prospects the REPUBLICAN may have unwittingly though prognostically done.

Francis Murphy is liable to get himself very much disliked in Dakota. When asked the other day about the success of prohibition in South Dakota, he said:

Are they going to do it? Well, they can do it out there where the people are scattered, and possibly when they have passed the laws, they may actually prohibit; but I maintain that it is against all reason. Only think of it. Telling a man he shall not produce an alcoholic beverage, when the natural tendency of every fruit of the garden and orchard is toward fermentation. You can never prohibit, but men can quit getting drunk if they will.

The Aberdeen News thus welcomes the well-known "Sage of Rosedale" to the ranks of Aberdeen journalism:

The Pioneer has announced a change in its management, and Col. Drake is succeeded by A. J. Parshall, who admits that he "is so well known by the prominent citizens of South Dakota," that further introduction is an absurdity. The News is glad to know that the new editor recognizes himself "as one of the leading republicans," etc., and trusts that brother Parshall's path may be sweet and pleasant.

The Castlewood Republican, which ought to be in a position to know, says of the recently chosen delegates to the state convention from Hamlin county:

Not having an opportunity to interview all the delegates, the Republican can not speak authoritatively of their individual preferences, but it is satisfied from replies to enquiries made, that all of them were elected with the understanding that they will support Mr. Mathews in the convention. So far as the Republican can learn, McCoy has no following in Hamlin county.

The Sioux Falls papers think that that recent egg throwing incident over there has been overworked. And so it has, but it would never have excited the attention it has if those same papers had not magnified it in the first place as an outrage on the prohibitionists, and then worked themselves red in the face condemning it—to catch a few votes.

Commenting on Col. Price's congressional candidacy, the Howard Press says:

From a personal acquaintance with the colonel, the Press is free to say that it believes the new state could go further and fare worse than to yoke Col. Price to Geo. A. Mathews for a congressional team.

The Power of the Press.

President Hopp's address at the Watertown editorial meeting:

There never has been, and the future never will be able to furnish, a time more conspicuous for offering profuse and well merited congratulation to the press of all Dakota than at this important period in the history of the territory. This empire, so long inclosed in the buds of the territorial bondage, is now about to burst forth into two beautiful flowers of statehood. In this corner of the garden of our commonwealth the seed was planted. The press was on the ground to assist in the sowing. The press has tilled the soil; it has borne daily and weekly the watering pot; it has been the glad sunshine and the light; it has never wavered in its allegiance to the plant; it has never feared a failure of the statehood crop, and now the harvest is just in sight. I congratulate the press of Dakota as the grandest instrumentality that has contributed to this result. I congratulate you that through their work you have grow stronger and nobler, until today I meet the largest and most influential press association that has ever assembled in the territory of Dakota. The history of the discovery of movable types and of all subsequent improvements in the art, covering types, presses and all appliances is familiar to each of you; yet I may be pardoned if I refer to it only to show the important part it has borne in the history of the improved civilization of the past four centuries. It has been the touch stone of all our betterments, in society, in government, in morals and in education, and without it the world would today be just four centuries in arrears in its civilization. It has done more for mankind than any other agency, for it made journalism possible, and journalism is more powerful today than armies; more influential than navies. The public journal has been the most prominent in the development of the new territory; it opened the way for the people. There is no class or profession today that can exist without the public journal; it is as necessary for the life and growth and prosperity of a community as pure water, or the houses in which we live. The press may honestly be said to have beckoned the people into.

OUR GREAT TERRITORY,

and now its labors and influence have opened the paths to statehood, and when the last blow is struck that removes the territorial shackle, and the doors of the great Union swing upon their golden hinges, and the two Dakotas go marching to take their place among the sisterhood of states, the press of the territory will be accorded a place in the very front of the procession. There it belongs; and in all time to come it should merit the same place by its future good conduct. That we may be able to accomplish in the future no less of good works than we have in the past, that we may become still stronger, more able-bodied and influential, and at the same time better understanding ourselves, act in conjunction for our own good and for the benefit of the people at large, is the purpose of this organization. This "grand rally" of the "Knights of Faber" is no uncertain indication that you realize that our strength in the future depends upon our union now. No important industry or business seems at the present time to have escaped the fever of combination. There seems to be a trust for every trade, and in our trade I am sorry to think there is too much trust. The great benefit to be derived from thorough organization cannot be overestimated. Unacquainted with each other and each other's views, we are apt to work at cross purposes and without successful effect. By coming together as we do now we harmonize our purposes and our plans, and go forth better prepared to help ourselves and serve the public. The latter we must always be prepared to do. While the press is our individual property as much as another's store or wagon shop is his property—still, the press owes to the public a service and an allegiance that is a component part of no other occupation or profession. Our plants, our presses, our material and our business belong to us individually. Our influence, which reaches out into every quarter of our common country, is largely the property of the public.

CAPITAL TALK.

Why, Of Course They Will.

Alexandria Journal: The Mitchell REPUBLICAN thinks that because only a few papers in the territory have shown a decided preference for capital location that they will flock to the support of Mitchell now that she has entered the race for keeps. Wonder if they will?

Mitchell May Get Them.

Scotland Citizen: By putting together several things that has been noticed and heard it looks as if the Woonsocket Capital Investment company was going to—according to report—deliver the 15,000 or 20,000 votes that have been placed in their hands to dispose of to the highest bidder to Mitchell for the capital.

Will Make a Strong Pull.

Canton Advocate: Mitchell has entered the arena for the capital race in real earnest. Mitchell is a live city, and will make a strong pull for the prize.

Will Make A Home Run.

Plankinton Standard: W. H. Helwig, of Mitchell, was in town Tuesday in the interest of that place for the capital. Mr. H. informed us that they have now got down to business in the capital fight, and expect to make a home run of it.

Unscrupulous Wire Pullers.

Woonsocket News: The most disgusting thing about politics is the unscrupulousness of political wire-pullers. These wire-pullers are not the politicians, altogether, but are the men who manage campaigns. A case in point is the recent report that Judge Edgerton had withdrawn as a candidate for the senate in favor of Mr. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, and would accept a position on the supreme bench. This was sent out by the daily press and widely copied. Its sole purpose was to weaken Mr. Edgerton. But the judge has come out in a frank and manly manner and denies the statement, and says he is a candidate for senator and will be to the last, and he trusts the people to remain true to him.

What St. John Will Do.

Alexandria Herald: The Herald believes and does not hesitate to say that John P. St. John will do prohibition more hurt than good in South Dakota. This territory will go prohibition, if it goes at all, without the help of such savory characters as St. John has proven himself to be. In his case the ancient maxim might be made to read, employ no evil that good may come.

Is Riding On a Beer Keg.

Parker New Era: The Sioux Falls Press is hedging. It is beginning to dawn upon it that constitutional prohibition is very likely to be adopted by the voters of South Dakota October 1st. As long as it drew its inspiration alone from the whisky element of Sioux Falls, it was red-rod in its opposition to constitutional prohibition. But there is a convention, composed of leading men of South Dakota, holding in Sioux Falls. The members of that convention are fresh from the people of the new state. Three-fourths of them favor the home as against the salooon, and they have intimated to the Press that it is riding on a beer keg instead of a band wagon. The Press does not always know a band wagon when it sees it, but it is learning—and hedging.

Edgerton and Moody.

PLANKINTON, July 26.—Special to the Journal: In reading conservative and fair minded republican newspapers of South Dakota, one must form the idea that Judge Edgerton, of Mitchell, and Judge Moody, of Deadwood, are the prominent men for senators of South Dakota. They were the leading prominent and tireless workers, ably aided by such men as Gov. Mellette and Gifford, for the division and admission of the two Dakotas into the union, spending their money and time to secure the just demands of a long neglected and disfranchised commonwealth. And it seems to be the feeling among true lovers of justice that these two able and honorable statemen should receive their reward at the hands of our people. They were both among our early settlers in the territory, and know the wants of this people, and none dare say that those wants would be neglected if left in the hands of these two gentlemen. Other good men aspire to these honorable positions, but all fair republicans will admit that none are so justly entitled to be senators from South Dakota as Judges Edgerton and Moody.

A Long Ways Apart.

Sioux City Journal: Crops in South Dakota are not only good but excellent. All reports to the contrary are unfounded. Corn, wheat, oats, flax, all give promise of a large yield of excellent quality. Corn will be a great crop. The acreage has been greatly extended this year, and South Dakota is rapidly forging ahead as a great corn state. The South Dakota corn crop will this year almost certainly surpass by far the record of any previous year. Undoubtedly the grain crop in North Dakota has been seriously impaired, but a large part of North Dakota is a long distance from a large part of South Dakota.

The Way of the World.

An exchange truthfully says: "If a newspaper were to run a city down in which it is published, how soon would everybody find it out and how quickly would they be kicking the editor at the first round. But he can puff his city day after day and sing its praises in seven different languages and some people never seem to know it; think nothing has been done anyway. Yet as a matter of fact no single thing begins to work as much for a city's prosperity as its newspaper.

Fixing Things Up.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Windom and first assistant postmaster general Clarkson went to Deer Park this afternoon for a conference with the president on northwestern appointments and also in regard to the forthcoming elections in the new states. It is believed a plan will be adopted that will satisfy all in the matter of patronage, and help the republicans in the contest.

A town with the suggestive name of Anaconda wants to swallow the capital of Montana, and has succeeded in capturing the constitutional convention in favor of its plan.

The Codington county delegates to the republican state convention are unaminous for Gov. Mellette, but noncommittal on other candidates.

SAUL CHOSEN KING.

LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 4.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. ix, 15-27—Commit to Memory Verses 15-16—Golden Text, Prov. viii, 15—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

After the continued and persistent demand of the people for a king, that they might be like other nations, notwithstanding the description of the way their king would treat them, Samuel rehearsed in the ears of the Lord all the words of the people, and the Lord said, "Hearken unto their voice and make them a king" (viii, 21, 22). It would then seem that Samuel, having sent every one to his city, waited upon the Lord to know what next to do and how to find the king.

15. "Now, the Lord had told Samuel in his ear a day before Saul came, saying"— The revised version says, "The Lord had revealed unto Samuel."

16. "To-morrow, about this time, I will send thee a man." Samuel was therefore expecting confidently to meet the man whom God had selected; just where he should meet him and how he would know him he left to God, whom he served, but in confidence made preparation for him. "Thou shalt anoint him to be captain (Prince, R. V.) over my people Israel." See in this verse and the next one the name "my people" repeated four times; think of their treatment of Him and yet hear Him say so tenderly "my people," and speak of hearing their cry and saving them. Years afterwards He says, "How shall I give thee up, Ephraim?" while at the same time He declares that they are bent to backsliding from Him. (Hos. xi, 7, 8.) It is the same Lord who after His resurrection sent a special message of love to Peter, who had denied Him. O, believer, be your God, and draw nearer to Him and behold more faithful.

17. "The Lord said unto him, Behold the man!" How beautiful to see Samuel living so near to God that God can talk so freely to him and make known to him His will so easily; we have the mind of God fully revealed to us in His word and may constantly talk to Him in prayer, and hear Him talk to us in that word if we really desire to. As Samuel looked upon Saul he saw before him a choice and goodly young man, from his shoulders and upward higher than any of the people (v. 2); but remember that was his outward appearance; the state of his heart before God was of more importance. All prophets, priests and kings in Israel were as to their office (not their character) types of the greatest prophet and true Priest-King, Jesus of Nazareth; and as we read of this first king chosen to reign over Israel and hear the words "Behold the man," we are at once carried forward to a day when the God of Samuel and of Israel stood in human form before the people for their acceptance or rejection, and the Roman governor said, "Behold the man! Behold your King!" (John xix, 5, 14) and although then and still rejected He shall yet sit on the throne of David and reign over the house of Jacob forever and the people shall be all righteous. (Luke i, 32, 33; Isa. lx, 21.)

18. "Tell me I pray thee where the seer's house is." A prophet was before time called a seer (v. 9); that is, one who sees what natural eyes cannot see. Saul and his servant had given up seeking the asses and were now seeking the man of God if perchance he might tell them of the lost animals.

19. "I am the seer." How like this is to the reply of Jesus to the woman at the well, and to the blind man, "I that speak unto thee am He," "It is He that talketh with thee." (John iv, 26; ix, 37.) "Ye shall eat with me today." How surprised he must have been; as much so, perhaps, as Zaccheus, who only wanted to see Jesus, but was called down from the tree to receive Him into his house.

20. "Set not thy mind on them; for they are found." If we would consult Him who is perfect in knowledge and is always with us (Job. xxxvi, 4) we would more readily find our lost things. There is nothing too small or trifling to tell Him about, for He is interested in all that concerns us, and we are commanded to be careful or anxious about nothing, but in everything to make our requests known to God with thanksgiving that thus we may enjoy the peace of God (Phil. iv, 6, 7). "On whom is all the desire of Israel?" In saying that the desire of all Israel was to Him and His Father's house, He said what was true as God saw it, for Israel as yet knew not who would be king.

21. "A Benjamite, * * * smallest of the tribes, * * * my family the least of all the families." Benjamin, since the slaughter of Judg. xx, 46–48, was literally the smallest of the tribes in point of numbers, and it may have been in the same respect that Saul's family was also the least, for his father is said in verse 1 to have been a mighty man of power or substance.

22-24. "So Saul did not eat with Samuel that day." What a day of surprises for Saul! Samuel expects him, speaks to him of a high place in Israel, invites him to a feast, gives him the chief place at the feast, and the chief portion of the feast, a portion specially reserved for him, while all that Saul had in view when he came to Samuel was that he might recover the lost asses of his father. How many people are today intent upon earthly things, thinking of nothing higher, while there is a feast and a kingdom and great honor awaiting them, of which they are utterly ignorant. The difference is that their enjoyment of this feast and honor depends upon their being invited and accepting the invitation.

25. "Samuel communed with Saul upon the top of the house." This was after the feast when they were come down from the high place into the city, and Saul and Samuel were alone. We are not left in ignorance as to the subject of their conversation, for chapter x, 16, implies that the communion was concerning the Kingdom. When the real King came, of whom all good kings were as to their office, a type, He was always speaking of the Kingdom, and during the forty days after His resurrection, when He appeared many times to his disciples, He was speaking of the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God (Acts i, 3). When that Kingdom comes, Israel shall be the center, Jerusalem the throne of Jehovah, and all nations of the earth shall go up from year to year to worship the King, the Lord of Hosts at Jerusalem.

26. "Up, that I may send thee away." So spake Samuel to Saul, very early next morning. Just as the three apostles had soon to come down from the Mount of Transfiguration where they would fain have remained, so Saul must go forth from this holy place and return to take up for a little season the ordinary affairs of life. Though by faith in Christ Jesus we are now children of God and joint heirs with Christ, seated with Christ in the heavenlies (Rom. viii, 17; Eph. ii, 6), yet we must go forth day by day into the ordinary affairs of life, there to glorify God while we wait for the kingdom. If we sincerely desire above all things the glory of God, there is one sentence in the words of Samuel to Saul which ought to be a great comfort and rest to us, and I can truly say it has been to me; it is, "Do as occasion serve thee, for God is with thee." (Chap. x, 7.)

THE FORMS OF LEAVES.

Cases Which Show That There Is a Reason for Their Shape and Size.

Even the most cursory observer of vegetable life must have been often struck with the various forms of leaves. Why they should be so variously formed does not, however, often suggest itself, though there is a reason for the special shape and texture of almost every leaf in existence. Plants, such as grasses, daffodils, and others which usually grow in clusters, have generally narrow leaves growing upright, so as not to overshadow one another. Other plants, of isolated habits, have an arrangement of foliage which secures to themselves the space of ground necessary for their development. The daisy, dandelion or shepherd's purse—which may mostly be seen in pastures—are examples of this. A circle of broad leaves pressed against the ground, forming what is known as a rosette growth, effectually bars the approach of any other plant and keeps clear from all other roots the space of ground necessary to its own nutriment. Floating leaves, and leaves of marsh plants are usually of simple outline, for, having few competitors, they are not liable to get in one another's light. Submerged plants have mostly leaves of narrow segments—the reason for which is not very well understood, though it is assumed by naturalists that it is for the purpose of exposing as large a surface as possible, in order to extract the minute proportion of carbonic acid dissolved in a vast bulk of water.

Leaves on the boughs of trees are often much divided, so as to fold easily, to prevent their being rent and torn by high winds, while the glossy surface of evergreens is intended to throw off rain and dew, which might freeze on them, and so cause injury to the tissues within. But the hairs on the surface of leaves are perhaps the most interesting study of all. With the aid of a microscope, the beautiful and systematic arrangement of these can be easily discerned, and their uses understood. On many plants there are glandular hairs to catch or deter small creeping insects; on others there are hairs set so as to act as effectively against young animals as a spike palisade against obtrusive boys; on other, hairs which arrest the drops of moisture and force them down the leaf stalk, to moisten the earth about the roots; while others are protected by a series of poisoned stings. The ordinary nettle is an example of this, and the beauty and ingenuity of its mechanism is truly wonderful. Each nettle hair is armed with a brittle and pointed siliceous cap, which breaks off in the wound; and the poison is then able to flow out through a tubular hair, from a reservoir at its base. There is scarcely a form of leaf but is specially modified by nature for some some particular purpose, and the discovery of this purpose is a source of pleasant and profitable study to young naturalists.—Horticultural Times.

Chowchy.

An educated brown bear is occasionally to be seen in almost any village street, where his master makes him dance, climb trees and perform other tricks for the amusement of the lookers on. But a bear trained like the one described is a very rare object.

A California village witnessed a novel sight not long ago—a Chinaman galloping along the street on the back of a large black bear. The bear was bridled and saddled in the regular fashion, and his rider wore a heavy pair of spurs.

The Chinaman, it seems, caught the bear when it was a small cub, and took it to his cabin. He cared for it tenderly, and when it was large enough, trained it to draw a small wagon and perform numerous tricks.

"Chowchy," as he named his captive, has always been a great pet. It runs about wherever it pleases, but always returns to its master when called, and follows him like a dog.

As soon as it grew strong enough, its master began riding on its back, a performance to which Chowchy never made any objection.

Apparently the bear took it as a simple matter of course; but as will readily be believed, the sight of a man starting out on a hunting or fishing expedition, mounted upon a bear's back, always produces something of a sensation among the bystanders.

The animal is so well trained that it brings game as well as a retriever, and, taken all in all, is a most interesting specimen of its kind.—Youth's Companion.

Arresting a Stuffed Dog.

The Detroit Free Press says that there is a policeman who is going to show the force what he can do and he permits no guilty man to escape or woman either. The other day he called at a house and knocked on the door with his club. A mild looking woman appeared and asked what was wanted.

"Do you keep a dog, madam?" he inquired in an official tone.

"No sir; I do not," answered the woman, quietly.

"Then your husband or some of your family do," argued the policeman. "I am informed on credible authority that you own a dog."

"Oh, you mean old Don? He never goes out."

"No matter, ma'am. Answer my questions properly. Has he a license from the city?"

"Why, no," said the women, looking troubled; "we didn't think it was necessary."

"Then it is my duty to take the dog. But you can redeem him within twenty-four hours by paying for his license to the proper authorities."

With that he walked into the house past the woman and took hold of the dog where he sat in the hall and gave a mighty pull, but, as the animal was nailed to the floor, he resisted so vigorously that the policeman gave up the job and retired rather demoralized.

And the woman sat down on the floor and gasped between shouts of laughter;

"The idea! Licensing a stuffed dog!"

Carriages Run by Gas.

A Munich firm has made a carriage propelled by gas, which it generates from benzine or analagous material. The motor, which is not visible from the outside, is placed in the rear of the three wheeled carriage over the main axle, and the benzine used in its propulsion is carried in a closed copper receptacle secured under the seat, from which it passes drop by drop to the generator, and which holds enough benzine for a journey of about seventy-five miles. The gas mixture is ignited in a closed cylinder by means of an electric spark. After regulating the admission of the gas, the motor can be started by simply turning a hand lever. Power is applied by the medium of a link chain belted to a toothed wheel on the rear axle. The speed of the motor can be increased or diminished at will by turning the lever backward or forward, and it can be stopped by pulling on the lever. The vehicle is steered in the same manner as a tricycle, by a small front wheel. It can attain a speed of ten miles an hour, but in crowded streets it can be made to move as slowly as an ordinary vehicle. A quart of benzine is sufficient for an hour's trip.—Detroit Free Press.

The Silent Teamster.

"The teamster, as one of the types of the frontier, is seldom introduced in print without allusions to his ingenious and picturesque profanity; whereas it is his silence, rather than his utterances, that gives him, among his brethren of the way almost the distinction of a species.

"The sailor has his 'chanty,' the negro boatsman his rude refrain; we read of the Cossack's wild marching chorus of the 'begging song,' of the Russian exiles on the great Siberian road, of the Persian minstrel in the midst of the caravan, reciting, in a high, singing voice, tales of battle and love and magic to beguile the way. For years the parlor vocalist has rung the changes upon barcaroles and Canadian boat songs, but not the most fanciful of popular composers has ventured to dedicate a note to the dusty throated voyager of the overland trail.

"He is not unpicturesque; he has every claim that hardship can give to popular sympathy; yet, even to the most inexperienced imagination, he pursues his way in silence along those fateful roads, the names of which will soon be legendary. As a type he was evolved by these roads to meet their exigencies. He was known on the great Sante Fe trail, on the old Oregon trail, on all the historic pathways that have carried westward the story of a restless and a determined people. The railroads have driven him from the main lines of travel; he is now merely the link between them and scattered settlements difficult of access. When the systems of 'feeders' to the main track are completed his work will be done. He will have left no record among songs of the people or lyrics of the way, and in fiction, oddly enough, this most enduring and silent of beings will survive—through the immortal rhetoric of his biographers—as one whose breath is heavy with curses."—Mary Hallock Foote in Century.

"Here Produce Watch."

Congressman "Billy" Mason tells with considerable zest his first experience at speech making. It was his maiden effort at the bar, and, knowing that he was to address the jury a week beforehand, he prepared his speech carefully and committed it to memory. The eventful day came and he delivered his prepared speech according to programme. Then, drawing a watch from his pocket, he said, impressively, "But I see I have exhausted my time, and I leave the case in your hands, gentlemen," and sat down. The watch did not have any works in it, and the case had been knocking around the house for years, but, as the speech had been marked at this place, "here produce watch," he flashed his case on the jury so impressively that he won his suit.—Chicago Herald.

The Day of Prejudice Gone.

A woman preacher of Ohio has had some difficulty in securing the license to perform the marriage ceremony. This calls out an Ohio protest that in that state and in Michigan and in Illinois there are many women serving as ministers, and without officiating at marriages. To be sure, and as it should be. There is no rational objection to a good sermon or lecture from a woman. They may make our best teachers and professors, and may do as well as preachers. The day of prejudice, pure and simple, that enables a musty old judge of probate to quote Paul and refuse a women her equal right to do what she can do right well is past, or ought to be past.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.