

MINES OF THIS AND OTHER STATES

LIVE MONTANA DISTRICT

Many of the Properties Around Libby Are Being Worked Into Producers.

Spokane, June 25.—Operations in the gold belt south of Libby, Montana, continue to absorb attention. The district is an old one, comparatively, yet until last fall no effort had been made to get a mill on any of the properties. Last year the West Fisher Mining Company was organized with Iowa capital. A saw mill and stamp mill were constructed last year and several short trial runs in the stamp mill were made to test the milling possibilities of the ore. These runs were entirely satisfactory. This spring operations were resumed in the mill and the development of the mine likewise continued. The mill is now running 24 hours a day, using about 30 tons of crude ore. It is a 10-stamp mill.

Not far from the West Fisher Mining Company's property is a group of claims which have been stocked for \$2,000,000. It is known as the American Kootenai Mining Company, and is owned largely by parties in Cincinnati and Libby.

The Faith, Hope and Charity Company has been incorporated and stocked at a million shares of \$1 each. The property is located on Bear creek, between the Snowshoe and Silver Cable mines. The values are silver and lead with some gold.

Mr. Peterson, of Spokane, has taken a contract to run 100 feet on the Defender claim, situated in Snowshoe gulch, and work is now going on in that property. This property has been developed by about 700 feet of tunnel work and the showing in the long tunnel is considered to be an exceptionally good one.

GOLDEN EAGLE ORE.

Twenty Tons Will Be Tested at the Smelter in Trail.

Grand Forks, B. C., June 25.—The main shaft on the Golden Eagle is now down about 140 feet, all in ore, and 25 tons of the high-grade ore have been sacked and will be shipped to the smelter at Trail as soon as wagons can be provided. This will be a trial shipment to test the smelting capacity of the ore. When the Granby smelter is blown in, the Golden Eagle ore will be smelted in this city.

Rich Strike at Index.

Index, Wash., June 25.—A very rich strike is reported from the old Mountain Mining Company's claim, the Grand Central. A vein 47 inches wide, carrying \$320 in gold, has been cut. This is one of the richest strikes in the district, and is a very large vein for so high-grade ore.

WILL PROSPECT SIBERIA.

Russian Syndicate Starts from San Francisco for Six Months Tour.

San Francisco, June 25.—The Russian syndicate, which is to prospect the Siberian coast for gold, sailed for the frozen north on the chartered steamer Samoa last week. There are about 40 in the party all told, among them being 27 miners, headed by H. Roberts, of Comstock fame. The vessel cleared for Alexander bay and will be gone about six months.

LEADVILLE BOOMING.

Last Month 75,000 Tons of Ore Were Produced.

Leadville, Colo., June 25.—From one end of Leadville to the other mining activity is on the increase, and the outlook for the future was never so bright. The camp last month produced over 75,000 tons of ore from its mines already opened up, which had a valuation of considerably over \$1,000,000, in addition to these producing mines a dozen new enterprises were inaugurated that when they open up new ore bodies will subsequently be as great as any of the propositions already producing.

\$20,000 IN SEVEN MONTHS.

Result of the Waldo Mine Clean-Up in Southern Oregon.

Grant's Pass, Or., June 25.—While the figures are not made public, the clean-up of the placer mine of Wimer Bros. & Company, at Waldo, is believed to be \$20,000. The run was from November 1 to June 1, during which time three acres of dirt were moved. The Simmons mine, in the same locality is still running, and will make a fine showing.

Old Prussian Opens Up Again.

Gold Hill, Colo., June 25.—It is reported that rich ore has again been struck in the Old Prussian mine, near this place. The vein is said to be three feet wide and to carry from 10 to 26 ounces in gold.

A Rich Body of Ore Has Been Struck on the Pike's Peak Claim of the Kuhlmine, on Galls Creek, in Jackson County, Carrying, According to Careful Estimates, about \$200 to the Ton.

Great Gold Producer.

The famous Congress mine of Arizona that has produced dozens of fabulous fortunes is still one of the greatest gold producers in Arizona. The shafts have reached a depth of 2,535 feet. Forty stamps are kept busy on the ore product.

It is Reported that the dredger on Rogue river, near Tolo, which has not been working for some time, will resume operations in the near future.

WYOMING COPPER CAMP.

Some Very Rich Deposits Found Near Tie Ditch.

Denver, June 25.—The Republican states upon the authority of Thomas O'Neill, who is operating the new copper camp near Tie Ditch, Wyo., that the deposit is of extraordinary richness and appears to be of great extent, although how great is as yet unknown. Some of the ore is said to be almost pure native copper. Large bodies, it is claimed, will run from 30 to 40 per cent, with immense quantities showing from 4 to 10 per cent.

ORE ON THE CLACKAMAS

Rich Gold Ledge in the Saddle Mountain District Near Mount Hood.

Oregon City, Or., June 25.—George Strong, John Evans and Gerhard Bergman have returned after three weeks prospecting on the Upper North Fork of the Clackamas river, having discovered a promising gold-producing quartz ledge. Samples of the ore were sent to Portland to be assayed. The ledge on which these parties located claims is situated in the Saddle Mountain district, which has been prospected, more or less, for the past 25 years. A ledge in the immediate vicinity of this discovery assays \$15 per ton, and the conditions are not so favorable as in the latter lode. This district is only about nine miles distant from Mount Hood, and the snow in places is six to eight inches deep. As soon as returns are received from the assay office, these men will return to their new location and run a tunnel or sink a shaft.

GOLD FROM KLONDIKE.

Eighty-five Passengers Bring Out About \$300,000 in Dust.

The steamer Dirigo has arrived at Seattle from Lynn Canal, having on board 85 passengers, who brought out \$300,000 in gold dust. The steamer's officers report 160 passengers at Bennett who were unable to reach Skagway in time to catch the Dirigo. These, it is reported at the Skagway offices of the steamship company, are bringing out a very large amount of gold, greater, it is said, than any party of similar size that has yet arrived.

The largest owners of gold dust on board the Dirigo were the McDonald brothers, of Seattle, Rolly and Donald. The former has 230 pounds, valued at \$50,000, and the latter 140 pounds, valued at \$30,000. Charles Hutchinson brought out 200 pounds, valued at \$42,000. The remainder of the shipment is owned by the remaining passengers in sums ranging from \$5,000 up.

The passengers all declare that this summer's output from the Klondike will be much larger than last, and estimates are made all the way from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. As yet they say the clean-up has not started this way, and probably will not until after July 15.

The latest advices from the gold bearing districts remote from Dawson, it is said, show that the clean-up is almost double the amount first reported. Bonanza creek alone, it is stated, will send out \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, which will be the largest amount coming from any of the creeks.

The Dawson banks, it is said, have taken up about \$2,000,000 already, and when the Dirigo's passengers left, were buying very heavily every day. In the city of Dawson business was very lively. There was no scarcity of labor to speak of, although every man who wanted work was working at good wages. Food prices were beginning to drop, and the general belief was that before another month Seattle prices for ordinary commodities would prevail.

Oregon Mining Notes.

The Bohemia and Blue River districts, in Lane county, are overrun with prospectors.

The sum of \$419.93 was the result of the latest crushing of 12½ tons of ore from Wingham & Pene's quartz mine, on Applegate creek, in Jackson county, as sold at the mint. The free gold went \$33.50 per ton.

A rich pocket has been discovered on Sucker creek, in Josephine county. One hundred dollars in dust was taken out in a few hours. The vein runs from two inches to a foot in width and will be fully prospected.

Northwest Notes.

The canned salmon product of the Stawley river is being transferred to Coos bay by the tug Roberts, for shipment to San Francisco.

The recent rains will necessitate spraying in the hop yards as soon as the weather settles. Hop lice have made their appearance in large numbers.

The Indians on the Umatilla county reservation have demanded that fishing on the reserve on Sunday be prohibited, as some of the whites have been dynamiting fish. The agent will comply with their request.

Artesian wells promise to become general in Lake county. The movement has been agitated for several years, and now that a farmer found a good flow of water at a depth of 60 feet, boring will commence in almost every section of the county.

Much hay is being shipped from Palouse, the price being \$12 per ton.

Medical lake, Wash., is slowly but surely rising. The lake has no visible outlet or inlet, and it is supposed that the water is supplied through subterranean passages.

R. B. Blake, ex-superior judge at Spokane, died in Chicago, aged 50 years. In 1888 he moved with his family to Spokane and became a leading member of the bar. He went to Chicago for medical treatment for tuberculosis or cancer.

Within 10 days over 120,000 bushels of wheat have been sold by farmers near Waukegan, Wash. The price ranged from 42 to 44 cents, according to grade. The railroads are hustling for empty cars to move the grain as it is wanted for export.

Davenport, Wash., business men will build a railroad from that city to the Cedar Canyon section, to serve a portion of the mining trade. Two hundred men are at present employed in the mines and the development of the country is in its infancy.

The green aphid has made its appearance in Palouse wheat fields, and is doing considerable damage.

Walla Walla has granted a franchise of an Eastern company for the erection of a gas and electric light plant. Construction work will commence immediately.

MIDSUMMER BUSINESS.

Distributive Trade As on a Restricted Scale.

Bradstreet's says: Midsummer dullness in distributive trade and industry, and further reduction of prices in manufactured goods, particularly iron and steel and raw textiles, but a marked movement in nearly all agricultural products, are the leading features of the business situation this week.

Crop damage has been a moving cause for the advance in the price of cotton. Some weakness has been noted in cotton goods, without, however, favorably affecting distribution. Trade in dry goods has been helped by warmer weather.

Wool is lower, and the woolen-goods market is rather quiet, awaiting the next London wool sale and the opening of the spring-weight season.

A heavy business is doing in refined sugar, and the manufacturers are oversold. A good margin of profit exists in this trade.

Reports from the boot and shoe industry are of rather unsatisfactory trade prospects, and leather and hides are rather weak at the East, but strong at Chicago, where heavy purchases for Philippine army purposes have strengthened the situation.

Anthracite coal is in seasonable distribution, while the demand for bituminous continues active.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,645,180 bushels, against 4,678,029 bushels last week.

Failures in the United States for the week number 167, compared with 180 last week.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 28, against 23 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1¼c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, \$15@16; \$16.
Beets, per sack, 90c@91.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.
Parsnips, per sack, 50¢@75c.
Cauliflower, California 90c@91.
Strawberries—\$1.25 per case.
Celery—40¢@60¢ per doz.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Tomatoes—\$2.50 per case.
Butter—Creamery, 23¢; Eastern 22¢; dairy, 17¢@22¢; ranch, 15¢@17¢ pound.
Eggs—19¢.
Cheese—14¢@15¢.
Poultry—14¢; dressed, 14¢@15¢; spring, \$3.50.
Hay—Pugot Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.00.
Corn—Whole, \$28.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$10.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8¢; cows, 7¢; mutton 8¢; pork, 8¢; trimmed, 9¢; veal, 8½¢@10¢.
Hams—Large, 13¢; small, 13½¢; breakfast bacon, 12½¢; dry salt sides, 8¢.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57¢@58¢; Valley, 58¢; Bluneston, 58¢ per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.05; graham, \$2.55; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35¢; choice gray, 33¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$12½¢ ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$13; chop, \$14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35¢@40¢; seconds, 45¢; dairy, 25¢@30¢; store, 25¢.
Eggs—15¢ per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13¢; Young America, 14¢; new cheese 10¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$1.25@3.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old; \$4.50@5.50; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14¢@15¢ per pound.
Potatoes—40¢@50¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢@2½¢ per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, 7¢; turnips, 75¢; per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 1½¢ per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1½¢ per pound; carrots, \$1.
Hops—2¢@3¢ per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15¢@16¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10¢@15¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8½¢; dressed mutton, 7¢ 7½¢ per pound; lambs, 5½¢.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½¢@7½¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½¢@7½¢; small, 8¢@8½¢ per pound.
Tallow—5¢@5½¢; No. 2 and grease, 3½¢@4¢ per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring-Nevada, 13¢@15¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10¢@15¢; Valley, 18¢@20¢; Northern, 10¢@13¢.
Hops—1899 crop, 11¢@13¢ per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery 19¢@20¢; do seconds, 18¢@18½¢; fancy dairy, 18¢; do seconds, 15¢@16½¢ per pound.
Eggs—Store, 15¢; fancy ranch, 18¢.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00@20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.
Hay—Wheat \$6.50@10; wheat and oat \$6.00@9.50; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@6.00 per ton; straw, 25¢@40¢ per bale.
Potatoes—Early Rose, 60¢@65¢; Oregon Burbanks, 80¢@90¢; river Burbanks, 35¢@55¢; new, 70¢@81.25.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$3.75@3.25; Mexican lemons, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75¢@1.50; do choice \$1.75@3.00 per box.
Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6¢@8¢ per pound.

SWITCH THE GIRLS THEY LOVE.

Practices Indulged In by the Young People in Pennsylvania.

At Shamokin, Pa., some queer customs have survived the march of progress among the Poles and Russians. One of these observances is "switching day." It is a favorite day for bashful lovers, for swiftness of limb, rather than eloquence of tongue, captures the belles of the community.

For days the man has been in training for the run of his life, while the maids adjure corsets and rub liniment on their kneecaps every night ere wooing slumber. Finally the morning of "switching day" arrives. The man sees before him all the maidens of his village. He may take his pick. All he must do is to catch and switch and duck with water the one of his choice—the maid whom he would have for his wife. If she is feeter of foot than he and escapes she is free. If the man is beloved of his quarry she seldom gets away, though his feet are clad in leaden shoes.

"Switching day" at Shamokin is Easter Sunday, when all the lads and



QUEER CUSTOM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Insides of the country round about gather at the town for the annual meeting. A girl's starting to run is accepted as a token that she is not averse to her pursuer. The youth's start is accepted as a proposal, and no matter what misfortune may befall his quarry he must provide for her all the days of his future life.

Pathefic indeed was the illustration of this fact in the case of Susan Manbok, who was by all odds the handsomest girl in the Russian colonies for many miles about. She was tall and slender and her eyes were azure blue. She was crowned with golden hair, which grew in dainty ringlets close upon her head. Miss Manbok had more suitors than she could accept, and she was very coy. Fleet of foot, the maid had, since arriving at a marriageable age, passed one "switching day" in safety without the giving of her promise.

Miss Manbok until noon on the latest festival occasion had succeeded in outdistancing all her pursuers. Many were the races she had run, but never had a switch or a pall of water come within reaching distance of her petite form. It was then that Andrew Kobinsky, a shrewd young man, who had purposely waited until Miss Manbok had become fatigued, gave chase. Off darted the maid, and after her sped the pursuer.

Down the railroad track they rushed, all unheeding. So excited were both contestants—the man running for a wife, the girl for liberty—that the approach of a train was unnoticed. The engine tooted shrilly and at its blast Miss Manbok, affrighted, stumbled and fell upon the rail. Both of her legs were cut off below the knees. And Kobinsky, regardless of her being a cripple, declares that he will wed her.

The Oldest Postal System.

We find the first recorded postal system in the Persian Empire, under Cyrus the elder; but it is clear that Rome of all the ancient states possessed the best organized system of transmitting letters through its numerous provinces.

All along the great Roman roads houses were erected at a distance of five or six miles from each other. At each of these stations forty horses were constantly kept, and, by the help of relays, it was easy to travel 100 miles a day. These services were intended for the state only, it being imperative to secure the rapid interchange of official communications.

In the time of Julius Caesar the system was so well organized that of two letters the great soldier wrote from Britain to Cicero at Rome the one reached its destination in twenty-six and the other in twenty-eight days. Private citizens had to trust to the services of slaves, and it is not till the end of the third century that we hear of the establishment of a postal system for private persons by the Emperor Diocletian, but how long this system remained history does not say.—New York Evening World.

Accommodating Diseases.

Perhaps the record for school attendance belongs to a Walworth lad named Thomas Ward, who was never absent or late during his eleven years of school life, beginning with his fourth. The local member of the school board for London tells the story that when the proud boy received the attendance medal for the eleventh year—which had to be specially struck to meet his case—the mother was questioned as to how her boy had been able to make so remarkable a record. "Had he the usual children's complaints?" she was asked. "Yes, sir." "The measles?" "Yes, sir." "Whooping cough?" "Yes, sir." "How is it, then, that he has never been away from school?" "Well, sir, he had them in his holidays," was the interesting reply.—London Westminster Gazette.

Island of Key West.

The island of Key West is of coral formation, contains about 2,000 acres and has a population of some 25,000—Americans, Cubans, negroes and Chinese.

Redlands' Giant Mowing Machine. Redlands, Cal., has a giant mowing machine which cuts a strip of wheat fifty feet wide.

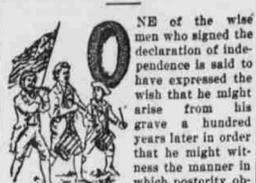
It is such an easy matter for the average woman to cry that there is no danger of her having water on the brain.

When you meet a man who is lying off for a long rest, it is usually a sign that he has been discharged.

AMERICA'S PROGRESS

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES IN A CENTURY.

Historical Events of National Importance Recalled by the Celebration of July Fourth—Great Strides Which Our Country Has Taken.



NE of the wise men who signed the declaration of independence is said to have expressed the wish that he might arise from his grave a hundred years later in order that he might witness the manner in which posterity observed the Fourth of July. If this wish had been granted, it is safe to say that the worthy gentleman who expressed it would have been exceedingly surprised. During the century's sleep, says the St. Louis Republic, America had advanced from a state of tutelage into a vigorous state of independence, and the joy of her people at finding their forefathers' dream of liberty fully realized was never more characteristically shown than on the day that marked the centennial celebration of the country's greatest holiday. Verily, the visitor from the land of shades would have been amazed at the sights and sounds of that splendid anniversary. In a word, he would have found himself in an entirely new world.

How amazed this worthy eighteenth century patriot would be if he could only shake off his shroud and take a look at his Fatherland during the Fourth of July. He would then see how great are the strides which the country has taken since that ever-memorable day, when he bravely signed his name to the most important document that was ever formulated in America, and it would not take him long to realize the fact that the United States have grown greatly in many directions since their people celebrated the centennial anniversary of the Fourth of July. Indeed, there are many thousands of Americans who would tell him that the country has cause to rejoice on this Fourth of July.

Great Achievements.

Is it necessary to enumerate the many reasons for national rejoicings? Do we not all remember how American seamen gave the death blow to Spain's colonial power on that memorable day before the Fourth of July, 1898, on the day when the gallant but luckless Admiral Cervera steamed out of Santiago Bay right into the arms of a vigilant foe, with the result that he was captured and his entire squadron was practically annihilated? Can we forget the story of El Caney, the charge of the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill on the memorable days of July 1 and 2, and the many other stirring incidents of the Cuban campaign, or is there a true American living whose pulse does not beat faster at the memory of the

A Fourth of July Joke.

It was a hot, close evening, the third of July, many years ago. A young lawyer and some friends were sitting outside

PLURIBUS UNUM



THEN.

Population, about..... 3,000,000
Area (in square miles)..... 325,005
Wealth, about..... \$1,000,000,000
—St. Louis Republic.

NOW.

Population (including islands)..... 85,000,000
Area (in square miles)..... 3,408,345
Wealth, over..... \$80,000,000,000

thoughtfully deeds done by Dewey and his men in Manila Bay?

A history of the previous celebrations of this day would form an interesting book, since it would show that some remarkable events in American history have taken place on the Fourth of July. Among these there are especially prominent the battle of Gettysburg, the surrender of Vicksburg and the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Strictly speaking, the battle of Gettysburg began on July 1, 1863, and ended on July 3, but ever since it took place it has been in the minds of the people been associated with the Fourth. Adams and Jefferson died within a few hours of each other on the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of independence. Jefferson's last words were: "Thomas Jefferson still survives."

Singularly enough, our method of celebrating the Fourth does not differ in many respects from that which was in vogue half a century ago. Then, as now, patriots everywhere made the day an occasion for delivering speeches, for eating dinners, for attending picnics, dances and other forms of merrymaking, and for ringing bells and firing off cannons. The small boy of to-day has a better toy pistol than his grandfathers had when he was a boy, but it is doubtful if it makes more noise than the old-fashioned blunderbuss which was the favorite Fourth of July weapon among youths in the old days. Similarly the fire rockets of our day may ascend to a height and produce a more dazzling effect than the old rockets were ever capable of, but are we quite sure that they add more to the general hilarity and enthusiasm than was added in the old days by the tar barrels of our fathers? Happily the tar barrel has not gone out of fashion. The small boy delights in the blaze that rises from it, and as the small boy is usually lord of the Fourth, the resinous barrel will doubtless continue to feed flames for some years to come.

To hypercritical and ultra-sensitive souls our method of celebrating the greatest of American holidays seems a trifle barbaric and it is quite true that noise is the predominant feature of the day's celebration. Noise, however, is also the predominant feature of battles, and though they, too, are in a sense a trifle barbaric, the world does not yet seem to have arrived

Forgot the Fireworks.

Farmer Jones—Let's see, Bally, I guess we've got everything for the Fourth now—sticking plaster, lint, sweet oil, splanas, crutches, bandages.

Mrs. Jones—But, good gracious, Bally! you've forgot to buy the fireworks!—Puck.

Practicing Solemnity.

"Foreyste has taken the position of butler with the Gethergills."

"Great Scott! you don't mean it?"

"What on earth has he done that for?"

"He says that the expression he must acquire will come in handy when his rich uncle dies."—Puck.

Girls Preferred.

In Germany and Holland girls are chosen in preference to young men in all employments in which they can be advantageously employed.

FOURTH OF JULY ON THE FARM.



AFTER THE BATTLE.

His Only Regret Was that He Missed So Much.

It was the evening after the battle as the glorious sun was sinking in a gorgeous couch of red and white and blue sky, and the small boy, lying in his cot, was looking at his father, who sat by his side fanning him. He was doing as well as could be expected and was already able to talk.

"Papa," he said in a dreamy, monotone, "did they have a Fourth of July when you was a little boy?"

"Oh, yes, my son," answered the father.

"Just the same kind they have now?"

"Just the same."

"And did you celebrate when you was a little boy?"

"Yes, but I was more careful than you are, and didn't get hurt so."

"I guess you didn't have much fun, did you?" he asked, trying to turn his father.

The father looked at the combination bandages and boy on the bed and said, "I thought I did, but perhaps I'm mistaken," he replied.

At this point the doctor came in and made it unpleasant for the boy for

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