

# The Telephone-Register.

Circulation Guaranteed Greater Than That of any other Paper Published in Yamhill County.

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McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

VOL. V. NO. 34

### CALBREATH & GOUCHER,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,  
(Office over Braly's Bank.)  
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

### MICHAUX & FENTON,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.  
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.  
Jan. 21, 1885.

### W. F. DIELSCHNEIDER,

Watchmaker  
and Jeweler.  
Dealer in All Kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware,  
Clocks and Spectacles. McMINNVILLE, OR.

### McMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK.

McMinville, Oregon.  
Paid up Capital, \$50,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.  
Deposits Received Subject to Check.  
Interest allowed on time deposits.  
Slight exchange and telegraphic transfers  
on New York, San Francisco and Port-  
land.  
Collections made on all accessible points.  
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

### ELSIA WRIGHT

Manufactures and Deals in

### HARNESS

SADDLES,  
BRIDLES,  
WHIPS,  
SPURS,  
BRUSHES,  
ROBES, Etc.

Sells them cheaper than any other  
dealer in the Valley. My all home-made  
and is the favorite with all who have  
used them. Give me a call and get prices.

### McMINNVILLE

### FRUCK AND DRAY CO.,

COURTNER & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

Goods of all descriptions moved and care-  
ful handling guaranteed. Collections will  
be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds  
done cheap.

### D. BAKER,

Surgeon and Homeopathic  
Physician.

Office upstairs in the Garrison Building.

### V. M. RAMSEY,

W. FENTON,

### ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

McMinville, Oregon.  
Office, Rooms 1 and 2 Union Block.

### THE COMMERCIAL STABLE!

Gates & Henry, Props.  
McMinville, Oregon.

### Very, Feed and Sale!

Everything New  
And First-class.

Special Accommodations for Commercial  
Travelers.

### J. F. FORD,

(Evangelist.)  
Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of  
March 23, 1893.

### Med. Mfg. Co.,

Dufur, Oregon.

On arriving home last week, I  
found all well and anxiously await-  
ing my return.

Our little girl, eight and one-  
half years old, who had wasted  
away to 38 pounds, is now well and  
plump, and well fleshed up. S. B.  
Cough Cure has done its work well  
of the children like it. Your  
Cough Cure has cured and  
away from all hoarseness from me.  
Give it to every one, with greet-  
ings from me. Wishing you prosper-  
ity are  
Yours,  
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Ford.

Who wish to feel fresh and cheerful, and  
get the Spring's work, cleanse your  
system with the Headache and Liver  
cure, taking two or three doses a week.  
50 cents a bottle by all druggists. Sold  
in a positive guarantee by Rogers Bros.

### ADVERTISERS

of this paper, or otherwise, to obtain estimate  
of advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at  
100 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

### LORD & THOMAS.

### McMINNVILLE COLLEGE.

McMinville, Oregon.

This College is one of the oldest and best  
equipped colleges in the Northwest.

### Offers Superior Advantages

Expenses Light; A boarding hall in the  
College building on the club plan, Presi-  
dent Brownson, steward, thus guarantee-  
ing good board at the least possible cost to  
the student. Board can also be had in private  
families at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week, in-  
cluding lodging.

The Fine Telescope recently mount-  
ed in the New Observatory and the  
extensive Library, to which students  
are not found elsewhere in this state.

Free access, offers advan-  
tages in the Northwest.

Convenient Location,  
Suitable Buildings,  
Efficient Teachers,

and courses of study—Classical, Scientific, Normal, Literary and  
Business, with special advantages in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Gradu-  
ates of the Normal course are entitled to a State  
 diploma, and are in demand to fill high positions. McMinville is accessible  
rail from all parts of the State, on the main trunk of the Southern Pacific R.  
West Side; Terry begins south of Portland.

First Term Begins Sept. 19, 1893; 2d Term Begins  
Oct. 11, 1893; 3d Term Begins March 19, 1894.

For Catalogue, Address: T. G. BROWNSON, President.

A. J. HUNSAKER, Solicitor and Financial Agent.

## Pimples AND Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is  
impure, and that nature is endeavor-  
ing to throw off the impurities.  
Nothing is so beneficial in assisting  
nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.)  
It is a simple vegetable compound, yet  
it forces the poison to the surface and  
eliminates it from the blood.

SSS  
I contracted a severe case of blood poison  
that afflicted me for thirteen years. A  
few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured  
me. J. C. Jones, City Marshal,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed  
free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

### THE CITY STABLES.

WILSON & HENDERSON, Props.

### Livery, Feed, Sale!

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS,  
LATEST STYLE RIGGS  
AND APPOINTMENTS.

Special Attention Given to  
Boarders.

Third Street, Between E and F, McMin-  
ville, Oregon.

### J. F. DERBY,

Proprietors of The McMinville

### TILE FACTORY

Situated at the Southwest corner of the  
Fair Grounds. All sizes of

### First-Class Drain Tile

kept constantly on hand at lowest living  
prices. DERBY & BOYER,  
41-1-1/2 McMinville, Oregon.

### QUALEY & HENDERSON,

Marble and Granite  
Works.

QUINCY, MASS.

BRANCH YARD—"Hoff's Old  
Stand,"  
McMinville, Oregon.

Are prepared to do Cemetery work in  
all its branches at bottom prices. Any  
one needing work of this kind will do  
well to call and examine their stock  
and get prices before going elsewhere.

### W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.  
Do you wear them? When you do, try a pair.  
Best in the world.

\$5.00 \$3.00  
\$4.00 \$2.50  
\$3.50 \$2.00  
\$2.50 \$1.75  
\$2.25 \$1.50  
\$2.00 \$1.25

For Ladies \$2.00  
For Men \$1.75  
For Boys \$1.25  
For Misses \$1.75

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest  
style, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00  
\$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look  
and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear,  
do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and  
address of the nearest dealer will be sent you free by  
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by  
R. JACOBSON, McMINNVILLE.

### FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.  
Having qualified myself thoroughly  
in the use of this grease, I can  
safely say that it is the best  
that can be used on any axle.  
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

### Bile Beans

Small  
Guaranteed to cure Bilious attacks,  
Sick Headache and Constipation. 40 in  
each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by  
druggists.

Prepared by J. F. Smith & Co., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

### TREASURE IN TRANSIT.

Shipment of Coin and Curren-  
cy for the Government.

The Precaution Taken by the Express  
Companies. A Leading Contractor has  
Lost \$8000 in Four Years. \$20,000,000  
in Gold Shipped by Registered Mail.

When the financial stringency be-  
gan to be seriously felt the receipts of  
the express company which handles  
the government's treasure in transit  
fell off rapidly. Now the business has  
picked up a little because the treasury  
department is hurrying out national  
bank notes to be put into circulation.

This national bank currency is "incomple-  
te" when it leaves the treasury de-  
partment, for it lacks the signatures of  
the president and the cashier of the  
bank which is to issue it. Neverthe-  
less it is classed with the completed  
currency issued by the government,  
and if the express company should lose  
any of it in transit it would have to  
make good the loss, just as though it  
had lost coin or silver certificates. The  
banks pay the same rate for the ship-  
ment of this currency as they would  
for national bank notes. As customers  
for Uncle Sam, though, they pay a  
small rate for handling the money. In  
some cases it is less than one-fifth of the  
rate which a private customer of the  
express company would pay.

The contract for handling the money  
shipped by the government east of  
Utah is held by the United Express  
company, E. T. Platt, who is a son of  
"Tom" Platt, of New York (president  
of the company), is in charge of the  
company's government service. The  
Adams express company received 25  
cents for \$1000, while the United  
States Express Company receives only  
15 cents for \$1000 in most of its  
territory. This rate is for currency.  
That is what the treasury department  
ships in greatest quantity. The rate  
for silver and gold is much higher.

For this 15 cents the express com-  
pany guarantees the safe delivery of  
the \$1000 at the point of destination.

"Of course on a single shipment of  
\$1000 we would lose money," said Mr.  
Platt, talking about the government  
service a few days ago. "Even in han-  
dling large quantities of money there is  
so small a margin of profit that a sin-  
gle big robbery would wipe out all that  
we could make under our contract in  
years. Up to this time we have lost  
only \$8000. Part of this went in a ro-  
bbery of two packages out west and  
the remainder in the robbery of a sack  
not far from Washington. In both  
cases the work of the robbery was so  
carefully concealed that the packages  
were accepted by the treasury depart-  
ment, which give us a clean receipt for  
them in each case. Of course we made  
good the loss when the packages were  
opened and the money was missed.

In one case the thief had broken the  
seal on the bag which contained the  
money and then raised the seal on  
the package within. The seals on the  
package he had replaced with seal  
mud and the express company's seal  
on the bag he had imitated with a du-  
plicate seal which had been made for  
him in Baltimore.

"In a very short time we will put  
into use a new bag with which we have  
been experimenting for more than a  
year. It is a seamless sack, fastened  
by a padlock which has a straight post  
instead of a ring at the top. This fits  
into an oval hole in the ring, which  
holds the neck of the bag together.  
The padlock turns in this hole and  
locks across it. On the front of the  
padlock is a multiplying register with  
four openings for figures. Whenever  
the key is turned in this lock it regis-  
ters. You cannot possibly get at the  
register without breaking the mecha-  
nism of the lock. The way bill which  
accompanies the bag will show plainly  
with what registry number it left the  
forwarding point. If it arrives at its  
destination showing some other num-  
ber the agent there will refuse to re-  
ceive it. If it is rehandled in transit  
each messenger who receipts for it will  
see that the number corresponds to the  
number on the way bill. So even if  
the messenger has a duplicate post on  
the bag he could not use it without be-  
ing discovered."

"Would it not be possible to work  
the register up to 9999 and then from  
zero up to the number on the waybill?"  
"No," said Mr. Platt. "When the  
register reaches 9999 the bag must be  
sent back to the factory at Bridgeport  
and the lock made all over again."

Small packages of money are ship-  
ped in bags. Large quantities of  
money going between big terminal points  
are put in stationary safes which are  
bolted to the floors of the express cars.  
These safes are usually not opened  
from one end of the road to the other.  
No one can open them, because the  
handle is taken from the door when  
the car starts on its journey, and with  
the handle goes the dial of the combina-  
tion lock. Expert safe robbers have  
found means of getting into these com-  
bination locks, and of course it would  
be possible, by collusion, for the mes-  
senger to learn the combination and  
be able to open the safe in transit. But  
a locked safe without a dial or a handle  
is a puzzle which has baffled safe ro-  
bbers up to this time. There has been  
only one instance of an express mes-  
senger getting ahead of the stationary  
safe. This occurred through the stu-  
pidity of the express agent at Des  
Moines. He had a safe dial and when  
he boarded the car he opened the safe  
to put in two packages. He found that  
the safe was filled to overflowing.

"I would like to get these two valu-  
able packages in the safe, but there  
doesn't seem to be room," he said.

"Here are a couple of packages of  
jewelry which I can take out to make  
room for them," said the messenger.

### SWUNG FROM ONE TREE.

The Plain Story of an Arizona  
Lynching.

Preceded by a Mining Camp Trial—Ex-  
press Robbers and Murderers Hanged  
by an Orderly Crowd—A Graphic Mes-  
sage from the Manager.

Lynch law has little logic behind it,  
yet, as the Western man well knows,  
there are few communities on the coast  
that do not resort to it. In a frontier  
camp the judicial organization is usually  
crude and of little value, the course of  
the "law" frequently being other than  
the plain path to be pursued by justice.  
The population of the average mining  
camp is truly cosmopolitan in its char-  
acter, made up of men who, despising  
conventionality and form, when un-  
checked by the law, are the most appre-  
ciation of the equities involved.

In the spring of 1882 the writer was  
connected with a small newspaper in  
Globe, the county seat of Gila county,  
A. T.

Mail and express matter was brought  
over the high Pinal mountains by pack  
train, usually accompanied by an ar-  
my of Wells-Fargo messengers. The guard  
at that time was Andy Hall, one of the  
bravest and most valued of the com-  
pany's employees.

The mail usually arrived about noon,  
but in its stead one bright Sunday  
morning, Frank Porter, the mail pack-  
er, dashed wildly into town, his mule  
almost exhausted, hoarsely shouting  
that the Apaches had taken the train  
and that Andy Hall was dead. They had  
been ambushed near the chaparral  
of the mountain side, and Porter had  
saved his life only by hard riding.

A hundred determined men at once  
seized their rifles and started for the  
scene of the ambush, only four miles  
away. There there was nothing to be  
seen save two dead mules. To the back  
of one was still strapped the untouched  
mail. The express box from the back  
of the train was missing. It had con-  
tained \$10,000 in gold for the approach-  
ing payday of the Mack Morris com-  
pany. It was soon found a short dis-  
tance away, riddled of its contents.  
There was not a sign of Indians. There  
had been rain, and on the still muddy  
hillside were found the tracks of three  
men, one of them apparently following  
the others. Evidently Andy Hall was  
eventually in good luck and spirits,  
and with their fingers itching to dig  
up the gold that was to make them  
rich.

So carelessly had Mr. Ford managed  
his finances during the trip that he still  
retained possession of his 15 cent, when  
he arrived at the mines. He readily  
found employment as a miler, for all  
Americans are supposed to be skilled in  
this respect. The place where he  
camped was called Fort Salisbury, a  
small mining village situated on the  
plateau of a ridge that traverses a great  
length of Africa. The neighborhood  
has an interesting history. Fifteen miles  
east of Fort Victoria, just south of the  
Zambesi river, are the ruins of a town  
supposed to have been built by the  
Phoenicians, those inveterate travelers,  
who are constantly turning up at the  
most unexpected places in ancient his-  
tory. The principal building is circular  
and has walls about five feet thick. The  
blocks are thirty feet square, and are  
set on one top of the other, no mortar  
being used. The circumference of the  
structure was about half a mile, and it  
was undoubtedly used or intended to  
be used as a fort.

After a few weeks at the mines Mr.  
Ford became thoroughly disgusted.  
Here is his story in his own words:

"I met a great many American miners  
there, and in every instance they wish-  
ed themselves back in the United  
States, one and all declaring their  
ability to make more money in any  
western camp in a week than was pos-  
sible there in three or four. A great  
many of them have since returned.  
The best paying business in the coun-  
try is hunting. This can be carried on  
at a small outlay, and quite profitably,  
but the man who follows it must be  
very cool and have plenty of nerve, and  
above all, he must be a good shot. In  
Port Bevia, on the east coast, ivory  
sells for \$3.50 a pound.

"After leaving the mining region and  
starting for the east coast we came  
across plenty of wild animals. I have  
seen hundreds of lions, hippopotamus-  
es, rhinoceroses, hartbeest, sprinbuck  
and crocodiles. We protected ourselves  
at night by building an immense circle  
of fire. In which we made our camp.  
As for the daytime, I adopted the pol-  
icy that a wild animal under ordinary  
circumstances would not harm you if  
you do not offer it injury, and the re-  
sult was that I had no trouble.

"Occasionally a party of Kafirs going  
up will meet another party coming  
down, when they will stop and have a  
sort of love feast. The meeting is cele-  
brated by the drinking of their special  
brand of whiskey and by the smoking  
of a pipe. The pipe is a special  
breed of horse is preserved, whose  
function is to be fattened and nothing  
else. These horses are tiny of stature  
and possess but little strength. Their  
inherited capacity for waxing fat is  
the cheapest straw and garbage is a  
tribute to natural selection and the  
genius of Chinese breeders.

### UNCLE SAM RUNNING BERIND.

There Will Be a Deficit of \$50,000,000 for  
This Fiscal Year.

The receipts of the United States  
treasury for July and August were \$55,  
000,000. The receipts for the same  
months last year were \$65,000,000. This  
is a falling off in receipts of \$10,000,000.  
The expenditures for July and August  
were \$71,000,000. The expenditures for  
the same two months last year were  
\$68,000,000. This is an increase in ex-  
penditures of \$3,000,000. Thus the treasury  
is \$10,000,000 worse off for July and  
August than it was for the same months  
last year.

One reason for the reduction of re-  
ceipts is that the owners of spirits have  
not had the money to release their goods  
from bond. The internal revenue taxes  
on the excess of such spirits August 30  
over that in bond August 31 last year  
amount to \$18,000,000. The receipts  
from customs have also fallen off.

These figures as to July and August  
receipts and expenditures indicate that  
the treasury would have a deficit of  
\$100,000,000 at the end of the present  
fiscal year, June 30, 1894. But it is  
thought the receipts will pick up again  
and the conservative estimate of the  
deficit is about \$50,000,000. The \$18,  
000,000 taxes on bonded spirits will  
have to be paid in soon, and the cus-  
toms receipts are bound to increase.  
These will contribute to reduce the  
\$100,000,000 apparent deficit.

Secretary Carlisle has been studying  
means to strengthen the treasury, but  
will probably not present any plan to  
congress until the silver question is dis-  
posed of. One plan he is discussing is  
to issue silver notes against the securi-  
tization on the coinage of silver now  
held by the government.

### Drunkennes Decreasing.

Francis Murphy, the great temperance  
reformer, makes the surprising state-  
ment that drunkennes is decreasing.  
The fact is established by statistics  
collected by various societies in the interest of tem-  
perance, the public has been led to be-  
lieve that this evil is on the increase.  
But Mr. Murphy is an authority, hav-  
ing been an alert and relentless enemy  
of the liquor traffic for over twenty  
years, and his statement will be gener-  
ally accepted as correct. He says the  
cause for this decrease is the direct re-  
sult of the demands of business upon  
men; that competition is so fierce in  
these times and so much is expected of  
a man that it is impossible to be intem-  
perate and keep in the race for success.  
It is an undeniable and well-known  
fact that an employe, whether at a  
trade or profession, must be a temper-  
ate man if he would feel reasonably  
sure of holding his position. The em-  
ploye himself must keep a clear  
head, and in the close competition in  
business and in the hustle for a com-  
petency he will be distanced. Mr.  
Murphy says that the change has been  
wrought by gospel temperance and not  
by politics, and that it was a grave er-  
ror when temperance and politics were  
combined.—Troy Press.

### Chinese Reef.

Beef, says a writer on Chinese cus-  
toms, is much supplanted in the Cele-  
stial Empire by horseflesh. The poor  
east horses that have done their work  
and died, but for the rich a special  
breed of horse is preserved, whose  
function is to be fattened and nothing  
else. These horses are tiny of stature  
and possess but little strength. Their  
inherited capacity for waxing fat is  
the cheapest straw and garbage is a  
tribute to natural selection and the  
genius of Chinese breeders.

### EXPLOING AFRICA.

An Adventurous American Does  
It on Fifteen Cents.

Three Years He Has Spent There in Search  
of Gold and Failed to Find It—His Many  
and Thrilling Adventures Under the Equator.

Mr. Joseph W. Ford, a slim young  
man, with an intelligent face and no  
more, twenty-five years of age, is a  
fine example of what American deter-  
mination, energy and persistence may  
do. Mr. Ford has just returned to New  
York from a three years' expedition to  
Africa in search of gold. He didn't  
find any gold to speak of, but the entire  
trip, many thousands of miles in length  
was made on a capital of 15 cents. Mr.  
Ford says with 75 cents to start with  
he will guarantee to get from New York  
to the North Pole, thence southerly to  
the equator and to whatever other  
places may be designated. In fact, this  
young man's practical notions as to the  
value of money would cause the eyes of  
such capitalists as Russell Sage and Mr.  
Gould to open in wonder. Both of  
these gentlemen are accustomed to  
making their dollars go a long way,  
but to make 75 cents go around the  
world would be to them a novel, a fasci-  
nating idea.

Mr. Ford lives in Denver, from which  
city he started out three years ago with  
a companion named William Yates  
with the intention of making himself  
rich by digging the gold out of the soil  
in Southern Africa. The reports that  
had reached America about that time  
telling of the wonderful finds of the  
yellow metal in the region north of the  
Tanzania were very like those that in-  
duced thousands of American citizens  
to leave their homes and families and  
set out across California in prairie  
schoolers in 1849.

Young Ford and his friend were car-  
ried away by the enthusiasm of the  
moment, and, although both were poor,  
determined to make the expedition.  
Between them they were able to raise  
\$500—enough, it would seem, to carry  
them both comfortably to the shores of  
the Dark Continent. But the money  
was spent foolishly, and upon arriving  
at Southampton they were reduced to  
37 cents, of which Mr. Ford owned 15.  
Not the least discouraged, however, they  
obtained work on a vessel bound for the  
Cape of Good Hope, where they arriv-  
ed eventually in good health and spir-  
its, and with their fingers itching to dig  
up the gold that was to make them  
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genius of Chinese breeders.

### THE TRY ON THE WALLS.

The growth of ivy on the walls of  
houses renders the walls entirely free  
from damp, the ivy extracting every  
particle of moisture from wood, brick  
or stones for its own sustenance by  
means of its tiny roots, which work  
their way into the hardest stone. The  
overlapping leaves of the ivy conduct  
water falling from them from point to  
point until it reaches the ground, with-  
out allowing the walls to receive any  
moisture whatever from the beating  
rain.—Detroit Free Press.

### Nineteen women in Nebraska are county superintendents of schools.

### VALIANT.