

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

With coal at \$125 a ton in Alaska the man who discovers a mine of the "black diamonds" can laugh at the efforts of the gold miners to acquire wealth.

There are fewer lawyers in St. Louis than in any other large city in the country. That wouldn't be such a bad town after all, if it were not for its many disadvantages.

Those people who value things by the amount it costs to procure them are advised to go to Johannesburg in search of rooms, for there a simple shakedown for a single night, in an apartment containing five other persons, costs the modest sum of \$15. The probable rent of a room and a bed all to one's self is apparently a matter to leave to the consideration of millionaires only.

A struck-jury law which provides for selection by the court of ninety-six names from those of persons qualified to serve as jurors, from which the prosecutor and defendant may each strike twenty-four, and the remainder of which shall be put in the jury box, out of which the trial jury shall be drawn in the usual way, is upheld in Brown vs. New Jersey, Advance Sheets U. S., p. 77, against the contention that it violates the constitutional provision as to due process of law.

There is ordinarily no concert of action among state legislatures. Nevertheless similar conditions produce similar results; and a comparison of the more important laws enacted in the several states makes it possible to trace certain controlling influences, and to ascertain what ideas are uppermost in the minds of legislators. The place which the "trust" issue, for example, holds in the public mind is shown by the fact that twenty-nine states and territories now have laws which are intended to restrict or prohibit trusts. Nine of the laws were enacted last year; those of Arkansas, Michigan, Missouri and Texas were especially stringent.

The committee of the Society for the Preservation of Science and Historic Places and Objects appointed to examine the Stony point battleground publishes an interesting account of that historic spot. It is illustrated with plans of the battle and photographs of the point at the present day. The battleground has been committed to the trusteeship of the society by the state of New York, which appropriated \$25,000 for the purchase of the scene of operations. Nearly thirty-four acres, the major part of Stony Point peninsula, was purchased for \$21,500. The society petitions that the remaining \$3,500 be put in its hands for the care and preservation of the battleground.

The party of geologists, paleontologists and botanists who were invited last summer by the Union Pacific Railroad company to visit and explore the fossil fields of Wyoming, spent forty days in the rocky wilderness. Within twenty days their number had dwindled from sixty-six to fourteen men, the majority having given up the undertaking en route. About six tons of the fossil remains of ancient animals were collected and shipped eastward, but no complete skeleton of a dinosaur was discovered. Much of the exploration was in a rough country resembling the "Bad Lands" of Dakota. The bones were found cracked into innumerable pieces, and had to be bandaged and set in plaster before removal.

Here's an ingenious calculation warranted to make a man gray-headed with responsibility: "You had 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents, 16 grand-great-grandparents, 32 for the fifth remove, 64 for the sixth, 128 for the seventh, 256 for the eighth, 512 for the ninth, 1,024 for the tenth, 2,048 for the eleventh, 4,096 for the twelfth, 8,192 for the thirteenth, 16,384 for the fourteenth, 32,768 for the fifteenth, 65,536 for the sixteenth, 131,072 for the seventeenth, 262,144 for the eighteenth, 524,288 for the nineteenth, 1,048,576 for the twentieth, 2,097,152 for the twenty-first, 4,194,304 for the twenty-second, 8,388,608 for the twenty-third, 16,777,216 for the twenty-fourth, 33,554,432 for the twenty-fifth, 67,108,864 for the twenty-sixth, 134,217,728 for the twenty-seventh, 268,435,456 for the twenty-eighth, 536,870,912 for the twenty-ninth, 1,073,741,824 for the thirtieth, the total of all these being 2,147,483,648. If we assume three generations to the century, it shows that 1,000 years ago our ancestors were all people then living in the civilized world. Your ancestors and mine figure just the same, and we might ask how many generations we would have to go back to find that you and I are related. This proves the brotherhood-of-man idea indisputably."

The manner in which the United States cruiser Atlanta has been reconstructed shows how thoroughly the lessons concerning the danger that lurks in woodwork on warships, which were taught by the battles of Manila and Santiago, have been heeded. In place of the former wooden bulkheads in the Atlanta, corrugated metal is now seen. The wooden panels of the ceilings and walls have given place to asbestos and non-inflammable paint. Wood is rigidly excluded, even in the shape of furniture, and desks, chairs, and bunks are all composed of metal.

GOEBEL'S ASSASSIN

GOLDEN TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE AND REVEALS THE PLOT.

Sensational Revelation in the Trial of Goebel Suspects is Promised—Trial Will Disclose One of the Greatest Sensations in American Political History—Lawyers Claim That Every Detail of the Plot is in Their Possession and They Can Lay Their Hands on the Assassin Any Time.

Lexington, Ky., March 21.—A sensational revelation in connection with the trial of the Goebel suspects is promised. The attorneys in the case say that the trial will disclose one of the greatest sensations of American political history, and much of the startling evidence will be brought out at the hearing before the county court in Frankfort, where Powers and the others will be arraigned.

The lawyers say that every detail of the plot is in their possession; that they can lay their hands on the assassin at any time, but that they are looking for those back of the movement rather than the "hired man."

The murderer is described as a hired fighter, known as a feud man, and retained at certain wages per day. He will go on the stand at Powers' trial and tell of the plot from the beginning, of the taking of 1,200 mountaineers to Frankfort on January 5, and the names of those who chartered the special trains. His story is sensational in the extreme, and will reveal a depth of intrigue totally unlooked for.

Sergeant Golden will be the principal witness, and was himself concerned in the plot, but upon pledge of immunity from death will reveal the whole plan, even to the window from which the shot was fired, and will bring witnesses to corroborate his story.

Causes a Great Surprise.—Barboursville, Ky., March 21.—The report that F. W. Golden had turned state's evidence in the Goebel murder case, was a great surprise here. Green Golden, a cousin of Wharton, says it was utterly false. "That he was sent by Powers to keep Wharton from going to Frankfort, F. W. Golden was a close friend of Caleb Powers, doing a great deal of work for him during the recent campaign. It is said that he left here on a telegram from the attorneys for the prosecution to come to Lexington. When the news reached here that he had made a confession friends of the accused parties became very uneasy, and prominent Republicans said that it should be true "the trees would bear fruit they never bore before."

Golden Closely Watched.—Lexington, Ky., March 21.—A telephone message from Winchester, eighteen miles from this city, says that F. W. Golden, alleged to have made an incriminating statement with reference to the Goebel murder, is in Winchester, where he arrived Sunday. Late yesterday forenoon he went south on the Kentucky Central railroad and then returned at 2:45 and went to the hotel, where he is now. He refuses to see any one. The Goebel men are keeping strict watch on his movements. He is not registered at the hotel. It is reported that he is in conference with the Goebel men at Winchester. An unconfirmed rumor there last night was that he has given the name of the man who he says shot Goebel.

SHIFTS TO NATAL.

Next News of Fighting Will Come From There.

London, March 21.—The war office has had no news up to this hour confirming the report of the relief of Mafeking, but George Wyndham, parliamentary under-secretary for war, replying to a private inquiry in the lobby of the house of commons about midnight, smilingly said: "I think it is all right." The Free Staters seemingly have not quite collapsed. They are in considerable force around Smithfield, though much dispirited.

A British spy from Roxville reports that Commandant Olivier and a commando are going to Kroonstadt. The agents he left behind are using desperate means to raise recruits, commandeering British Boers under pain of death. Kroonstadt, where the Boers are collecting, is 187 miles from Bloemfontein. It is surrounded by a country of hills and jungles.

Gen. Gatacre is now resting at Springfontein, preliminary to joining Lord Roberts. Gen. Buller's hill work before Ladysmith has given him an experience which is about to be used in forcing the Biggarsberg range. It is believed that 25,000 of his 40,000 men are about to engage Gen. Botha's force, and the next news of fighting will probably come from Natal. The leaders of the Afrikaner bund are circulating a petition in Cape Colony asking the imperial government not to take away the independence of the Boers. This evening 2,000 additional troops for South Africa are now at sea.

Will Not Be Heeded.

London, March 21.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the report that Germany will ask the belligerents to guarantee the safety of Johannesburg, says: "We doubt that any responsible German statesman will make such a request. Certainly no agreement will be made at foreign instigation."

Can't Keep the Field Another Month.

London, March 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Bloemfontein says: "In a speech which he made here a few days before the British entered the town President Kruger admitted that his men would be unable to keep in the field for another month."

Portuguese on the Alert.

London, March 21.—The Times' Lorenzo Marques correspondent, telegraphing Monday, March 19, says: "Last evening the Portuguese authorities hurriedly dispatched by special train a force of infantry to reinforce the garrison on the Transvaal border."

Gen. White Is Ill.

Cape Town, March 21.—Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the defender of Ladysmith has arrived here, but is too ill to permit of a public reception being given in his honor.

Fire at Medicine Hat.

Winnipeg, March 21.—There was a \$5,000 fire at Medicine Hat. The Cosmopolitan hotel and Evans' store were destroyed.

ANOTHER 'FESSES UP.

Berry Howard Fillows in Golden's Tracks.

Louisville, March 22.—Another man confesses. Col. D. G. Colson, who is still in the hospital at Frankfort as the result of a shooting affray occurring before the Goebel assassination, has indicated not only Golden, but Berry Howard to turn state's evidence on promise of immunity from prosecution. The Goebel attorneys were consulted, and now the two men promise to make a clean breast of the whole affair. Among the men who were present in Frankfort when Goebel was killed were Milt Trosber, John Golden and one Ricketts, all of whom reside on farms adjoining that of Caleb Powers' father, on Brush creek. Golden says that these three men were offered \$1,200 if they would put Goebel out of the way. They refused, and will be the important witnesses at the trial, as they know who did the shooting. The confessions have aroused intense excitement in the mountain districts.

Causes a Sensation.

The stories growing out of the conference between Sergeant F. Wharton Golden, of the Barboursville company of state militia, and the attorneys who are managing the investigation of the assassination of Gov. Goebel, have caused a sensation throughout the state. Golden will be placed on the stand by the prosecution in the trial of the persons already arrested for alleged complicity in the assassination, but information as to the exact nature of testimony he is expected to give is lacking. Attorneys Campbell and Polgrove naturally desire to discuss the matter and Golden himself will say nothing. Specials from Winchester say Golden is still at that place in company with his attorney. The two spend most of the time about the hotel. They see all callers, however, and talk freely on all subjects except that of Golden's reported confession.

"I will do all I can for my friends all the time," Golden is reported as saying. "But I must first be true to myself. When the time comes I will tell all I know. Whatever else may be said about me, I don't think I can be accused of being a liar, a coward or a Democrat, and I want it distinctly understood that I am

Not Here Under Guard.

The story is published that Golden has divulged to the attorneys the name of the man who fired the shots that killed Gov. Goebel. The person mentioned is a mulatto who formerly lived at Winchester, was prominent in the French-Eversole feud, and is known as a dead shot. This man is now supposed to be in the wilds of one of the mountain counties. Evidence that he was in Frankfort at the time of the assassination was found among papers taken from Culton, a clerk in the auditor's office when the latter was arrested a week or two ago on a warrant charging him with being an accessory to the murder. Among these papers are receipts for board bills amounting to about \$300 incurred by eighteen men who were in Frankfort for some time before and at the time Goebel was shot. In one of these receipts the name of the mulatto mentioned is given. The receipt in this case is for money received from John Perkins by Bettina Pittman for the board of three men. Perkins is a porter about the state house.

Both Were Killed.

Pine, Ky., March 22.—On Marrowbone creek, twenty miles from here, John Langley and Moses Sopher had an altercation in which Langley and Sopher were both killed and a man named Johnson was seriously wounded. The altercation was over Langley arresting Sopher about two years ago while constable on a charge of obtaining goods, under false pretenses. Sopher was acquitted and claimed Langley had no authority to arrest him. Johnson claimed he was trying to separate Sopher and Langley when he was shot.

Damages for Slander.

Chicago, March 22.—Mrs. Clara I. Merrill of Roanoke, Va., was yesterday awarded a verdict of \$4,500 damages against C. H. Marshall, former president of the Travelers' Preferred Accident association for alleged slander. Mrs. Merrill is the wife of George E. Merrill, at one time a prominent attorney of Chicago. She held a policy in the association and sought to recover for an accident she claimed to have sustained. Marshall is alleged to have stated that she conspired with her husband to defraud.

Wheeler Resignation Ignored.

New York, March 22.—A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Joe Wheeler will probably be assigned to command the department of the lakes with headquarters at Chicago. No action whatever was taken on his resignation, which bears date Nov. 20. Ultimately the president expects that congress will pass a bill retiring Wheeler with the rank of major general.

Sealing Fleet in Trouble.

St. John's, N. F., March 22.—The sealing fleet has not reported since it sailed ten days ago. The ice floes have been driven hundreds of miles seaward by off-shore winds and it is feared that this will increase the difficulty of securing large catches. The Bond-Morris cabinet will confront the legislature on March 29. A turbulent session is expected.

Murder in the First Degree.

Bay City, Mich., March 22.—Daniel J. Trombley was last night convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife and infant child in 1895. This was his second trial. At the first he was pronounced insane and sent to an asylum, from which he escaped last November. He was recaptured, brought back here and tried again with the above result. Insanity was his defense.

Revolution in Full Swing.

Kingston, Jam., March 22.—The British cruiser Alert has arrived here from Colombian points. She reports the revolution there in full swing and that British subjects are in need of protection. She will return at once.

Sultan Yields to Russia.

London, March 22.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times announces that the sultan has yielded "in all essential particulars to the Russian demands respecting railway concessions in Asia Minor."

AS CROWN COLONIES

WILL THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS BE ADMINISTERED.

This Intention is Indicated by a Proclamation Just Issued by the Colonial Office—Warns Boers Against Wanton Destruction of British Property—Opposition in Parliament Admits That the Republics Must Become Colonies—Buller's Advance Will Soon Be Started.

London, March 22.—While there is a lull in the military operations the present surroundings of the war show interesting developments. The colonial office has telegraphed to Cape Town the text of the proclamation concerning the destruction of property. This will not be published in London until after its promulgation in South Africa, but it is known it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transvaal republic prove inadequate. The fact that the proclamation is issued by the colonial office is regarded as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as crown colonies. In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the opposition in parliament now admit that no other settlement is possible since the republics insist upon their demand for absolute independence. In view of this the efforts of the Liberals will be confined to securing in the settlement the best treatment for the Dutch population, including security against disfranchisement.

It is becoming regarded as quite a settled matter that should the war be ended, as is now hoped, before June, the government will dissolve parliament and appeal to the country on the basis of a state South African policy. Should the war drag on dissolution will be postponed until next spring. In any event one of the foremost planks of the government platform will be army reorganization.

There is no further information as to the movements of Sir Alfred Milner. It is regarded as certain, however, that he has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the temporary administration of the Free State.

Mr. Steyn's reply to Lord Roberts' charge of the misuse of the flags of truce is commented upon as impertinent and ridiculous, and Lord Roberts' course in closing a useless discussion is commended as wise.

Indications from Natal seem to show that Gen. Buller's forward movement will not be long delayed. The government has decided that Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington shall command a colonial force of 5,000, including the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain asked for from Australia.

Occupied by Kitchener.

London, March 22.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 20: "Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river. Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice, by means of dispatch riders, in reply to my proclamation to the effect that any burger who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treated as a traitor and shot. The Bloemfontein people are affording us every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for 500 beds. Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska; 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives. The Boers have begun to surrender on the Basutoland frontier."

All Flying White Flags.

London, March 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Donkerspoort, dated Monday, March 19, says: "A reconnaissance toward Philippolis, twenty-five miles west of Springfontein, found the farms all flying white flags. The British troops were cordially received. It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say they have had enough."

Mines Not Flooded.

London, March 22.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Monday, says: "It is not true the mines have been flooded or otherwise damaged, beyond the fact that the machinery is suffering from disuse. My informant declares that the whole story was falsified to court sympathy."

Brown University Accepts.

Providence, R. I., March 22.—The corporation of Brown university has accepted the fund of \$45,000 left by the late Augustus Van Wyckle for the erection of an administration building and gate. Miss Annie Crosby Emery has been appointed dean of Pembroke Hall. Miss Emery holds the position as dean of the woman's college connected with the University of Wisconsin. Her brother has just been called to Yale to take the chair formerly occupied by President Hadley.

Fight Is Declared Off.

New York, March 22.—The Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fight, scheduled for Aug. 6, has been declared off. The managers of Fitzsimmons and Sharkey and others interested met and were unable to agree as to where the fight should be held. O'Rourke stuck out for the Coney Island Athletic club, which was the second highest bidder, and said Sharkey would not fight under the auspices of the Westchester Athletic club. The negotiations were then declared off.

Killed by His Son.

Chicago, March 22.—George Finch, a day laborer living in Austin, a suburb of Chicago, was last night shot and instantly killed by his sixteen-year-old son. The elder Finch was intoxicated and was making a murderous attack on his wife.

Jackson on His Way to Sidney.

San Francisco, March 22.—Peter Jackson, the negro pugilist, sailed for Sydney yesterday. The one-time famous pugilist has just recovered from a severe illness.

KRUGER'S MESSAGES.

To Salisbury Are Not Made Public.

London, March 23.—Several telegrams have passed between President Kruger and the British government in addition to the Salisbury-Kruger correspondence already published. The foreign office received a dispatch from Pretoria yesterday. The contents of these telegrams cannot be obtained yet. So far as the military situation is concerned there is no change. Lord Roberts is quietly making preparations for the next move. As necessary to a beginning Generals Buller and Gatacre are swiftly moving from point to point in the southern districts of the Free State, dispersing or accepting the surrender of any remaining Boers, thus insuring the safety of Lord Roberts' communications before starting for Pretoria. A correspondent of the Daily News at Springfontein describes these movements: "Gen. Gatacre is sweeping through the country like a cyclone with flying columns in all directions. His swift and strategy have proved of inestimable value to Lord Roberts."

The rebuilding of the railway bridge at Norval's Point will occupy two months. The temporary bridge will be completed in about ten days. Meanwhile supplies are transported by an aerial tramway across the gap. These works necessarily delay the providing of supplies from advance.

Lord Methuen's movements north of Kimberley are believed to be advancing. He has a column of 2,000 men, with Kimberley as a basis to strike eastward from Fourteen Streams into the Transvaal. The long anxiously awaited news of the relief of Mafeking has not yet been received.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, has granted the request of the mayor of Cape Town that a public holiday be proclaimed throughout the colony on the relief of Mafeking.

Amalgamation of Transvaal and Free State.

London, March 23.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenço Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "It is reported from Pretoria that a scheme has been arranged for the amalgamation of the Transvaal and Free State. Kruger will become president of the federated states and Steyn commandant general of the Boer army. The flag will be the same as that of the Transvaal, with an additional orange color. Though this story is not confirmed, it is not improbable. It is a notorious fact that Gen. Joubert has lost the confidence of the burghers simply because from the first he refused to shut his eyes to the inevitable result of the war. With all the burghers in the field it must not be difficult to secure a formal indorsement of this rumored scheme."

Negotiations Progressing.

London, March 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "I have just arrived from Bloemfontein, where I learned that no further movement is probable for three weeks, as negotiations are progressing. I failed to ascertain the nature of the negotiations or whether Sir Alfred Milner's departure from Cape Town is connected with them, but I should not be surprised if the war collapsed quickly."

Thanked by Roberts.

Bloemfontein, March 23.—Lord Roberts, while inspecting the naval brigade on the plain outside the town, in the presence of many townspeople, addressed the men, thanking them for the work they had done in the course of the campaign. He wished good luck to those who were about to rejoin their ship, and expressed the hope that the others would be present at the entry into Pretoria.

Fight Will Be Desperate.

London, March 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pretoria, dated Monday, says: "President Kruger returned from Kroonstadt yesterday. He says the fight in the Free State will be desperate. I am informed the Transvaal government has taken no resolution to destroy mines and property as a last resort."

BECK OLSON WINS.

Wrestling Match With Roberer Goes to the Dane.

New York, March 23.—Beck Olsen of Copenhagen met Ernest Roberer, the heavyweight champion wrestler of America, at Madison Square Garden last night in a Greco-Roman match for the world's championship, and Olsen was declared the victor by Referee Sam Austin.

This match differed from recent contests of this order inasmuch as it was to all intents and purposes on the level. Roberer gained the first fall in 2:25 by a half-Nelson hold. The Dane secured the next fall, which proved to be the last, by a front body hold and threw Roberer on his back with terrible force. The Dane then fell on his man with his full weight, and having the right shoulder pinned, it became but a question of a few seconds when Roberer would succumb. The referee tapped Olsen on the back signifying that the Dane had gained a fall. Time, 14:00. Roberer lay on his back and had to be carried in a limp condition to his corner, where two doctors were summoned to attend to the German, who seemed to be injured severely. Roberer claimed to have sustained a fractured rib on the right side. The doctors who examined him said he must be internally injured, but that no ribs were broken. They refused to permit him to continue the bout. Olsen was thereupon declared the winner, while Roberer sat in his corner crying like a child. Bob Fitzsimmons then jumped into the ring and, while admitting Roberer's defeat, challenged the Dane on behalf of the German for another match for \$1,000.

Pardon for Embezzler House.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 23.—The board of pardons yesterday afternoon granted a pardon to William H. House, former assistant city attorney of Pittsburg, serving twenty-two months in Western penitentiary for alleged embezzlement of city funds.

Harris Acquitted.

Hartington, Neb., March 23.—The jury in the case of J. C. Harris, who was charged with the murder of John Blinkiron, returned a verdict of not guilty. Self-defense was claimed.

THE MORMONS DID IT.

WHAT WE OWE TO BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FOLLOWERS.

They Were the First to Put Into Operation the Idea of Irrigating Arid Regions—Has Grown Into Vast Proportions.

(Boise, Idaho, Letter.)

Criticise the Mormons as you will, they must be credited with the wonderful system of irrigation by which the wastes of the western states have been redeemed. On July 24, 1847, Brigham Young and his little band of pioneers began the construction of the first irrigation canal ever built in the United States.

Irrigation made of Utah's desert wilderness the garden spot of America. It is doing as much for Idaho, where the mountains are so located that ample valleys, and plains of millions of acres, may be easily and economically watered. On the Nile, in Italy, Spain and elsewhere in Europe, irrigation has prevailed for centuries. Indeed, 60 per cent of the world's breadstuffs and cereals are grown by irrigation.

Where "the vine-clad hills and citron groves" around Vesuvius in sunny Italy are found, a great population has been sustained for many thousand years—and the land has never worn out—its wonderful vitality being due to underlying strata of lava which by some curious chemistry renders the soil immortal.

Idaho's wonderfully productive soil covers lava strata deposited by volcanoes long ago extinct. The rejuvenation of the land results not alone from this lava, but from rich fertilizers annually brought to it by the irrigation waters. It is almost an axiom that land is good where sage brush grows. Marvelous must therefore be the fertility of Idaho, for everywhere the green of the sage is seen. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, alfalfa, timothy, rye, flax, tobacco, broom corn, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, beets, cabbages, hops, and fruits, such as prunes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, apricots, nectarines, grapes and all of the small bush products, grow profusely. Particularly do the apple, pear and prune attain to perfection in size and flavor.

Alex. McPherson of Boise City realized \$600 per acre from apples. Geo. L. Hall of Mountain Home sold \$300 worth of peaches from one acre. T. J. Phifer of Boise City realized \$900 from two acres of Italian prunes. Instances like these can be multiplied ad infinitum. But Idaho does not depend entirely upon agriculture. Its mountains are filled with mining camps which furnish a home market for far more agricultural products than the state is now able to produce. Snake River Valley contains about 3,000 acres and some of the finest pastoral scenes there presented are in the midst of gold placer mining operations. Many farmers there realize handsomely for work during spare hours—washing shining powdered gold from the river's bed.

In a state having so many productive portions to select from it is hard to suggest particular locations, but settlers will find room for any number of new homes.

Different state and private agencies are sending out printed information about Idaho. Perhaps the most conservatively prepared matter is that now emanating from the general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City, Utah. This railroad permeates almost every agricultural region in the state and stands ready to furnish to homeseekers every courtesy in the power of its officers.

At the present rate Idaho will soon be as thickly populated as Utah. It is in the same latitude as France, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain and Italy, and its climate is incomparable.

Vast timber areas furnish lumber of excellent quality. Cyclones and destructive storms never occur. The winters are short and people work out doors all the year. The annual death rate is the lowest of any state in the Union.

Verily Idaho is a wonderful state and destined to become the home place of many times its present population.

"Billy" Brady, Press Club Employee.

Twenty years ago William A. Brady, lessee of theaters, manager of traveling shows and backer of pugilists, was the billiard room boy of the Press club. The club rooms were then at No. 119 Nasseau street, and Brady was known as "Blue Eyed Billy." He was popular with reporters and often received tips from them for running to newspaper offices with "copy."

While Brady was employed by the Press club his father died and the members subscribed money to pay the funeral expenses. A reporter on a morning newspaper took much interest in young Brady and obtained him a job in the office of a weekly newspaper. Afterwards Brady went West and when he returned to New York he was a wealthy man. The reporter who had helped him had lost his grip and Brady had a chance to show his gratitude and improved it.—New York World.

Editorial Comment.

"Poor old Jones, the grocer, died early this morning," said the village editor's better half. "Huh!" exclaimed the local opinion molder, "he's been dead for years." "Been dead for year!" echoed the astonished wife. "Why, what do you mean?" "Just what I said," replied the V. E. "Any man in business who doesn't advertise is a dead one."—Buffalo Times.

A sample room is dangerous when too many samples are taken.