

## QUEER REVENGE.

### HOW MILLIONAIRES GET EVEN WHEN OFFENDED.

Two Instances Where They Spent Fortunes to Wipe Out Real or Fancied Wrongs—The Case of Citizen Train—Built a Hotel and Ran Other Out.

As a general rule it doesn't pay to have trouble with millionaires. This is brought to mind by the relations between Millionaire W. S. Stratton and Maxey Tabor in Denver. Mr. Stratton is the gentleman who discovered the Independence mind at Victor, Col., and made a "boom" mining camp out of the place. Since then his men have been taking silver and gold and other dross out of the hole in the ground at a rate of speed which makes the average tenderfoot dizzy, and most of it has been credited to the account of Mr. Stratton in various banks. He also dug into the good things at Cripple Creek to the enlargement of his fortune, and, taking everything into consideration, it is generally conceded that Mr. Stratton is fixed to keep a whole pack of wolves away from the four should occasion arise.

Maxey Tabor, son of H. A. W. Tabor, ex-senator from Colorado, builder of the Tabor opera house, and original "boomer" of Denver, is manager of the Brown Palace hotel. Last winter Stratton was stopping at the hotel. There chanced to be a vaudeville queen in town at the same time, who was considered quite the swellest, daintiest and most alluring vaudeville queen that had crossed the plains for some moons. And to her, the story runs, Mr. Stratton extended the courtesies and gallantries which a man of his wealth and position was eminently fitted to exercise. There were little lunches on afternoons when the matinee did not claim the actress and little suppers after the performance. Manager Tabor became displeased and notified the actress that her absence would be agreeable. Mr. Stratton became indignant, but bided his time. A short time ago he carelessly asked the owners of the Brown Palace what they considered the property worth. They lit a fresh cigar and murmured that a million and a half would take the whole thing just as it stood. Mr. Stratton yawned and observed that he would take it. And now they do say that Manager Tabor will be out of a job just as soon as the new owner moves into the second floor front suite.

Along in 1867 or thereabouts, when the Union Pacific road wandered over the prairie and discovered Omaha, there was something of a rush to the place and the hotel which had held its own for some years as a half-way house for the trains of prairie schoolers was a bit crowded. Among those who flocked to Omaha to see what was doing was Citizen George Francis Train, then in the possession of scads of money. One morning at the hotel the biscuits were cold or the coffee gave grounds for complaint—something of the kind happened and led to an argument with the waiter on the part of Citizen Train. The manager of the hotel was called and as he had a monopoly in the hotel line he was just a bit ungracious, or at least it so appeared to the mind of Mr. Train.

"All right," said the citizen, "you're the boss just now. But I'll build a hotel here within the next 60 days and you'll come around and ask me for a job before I get through." Thus said Citizen Train and more to the same effect.

The landlord of the existing hotel smiled blandly and in an idle way turned to the head clerk and raised the rates. Then he went away.

In a few days an army of men were at work under Mr. Train's orders building the hotel and in 60 days it was completed. He didn't go into the thing to make money—merely to get even, and he didn't care for expense. Therefore he imported chefs from New York and edibles from every other old place and he cut the rates away down and put up the grandest service west of Chicago for prices that were a joke. And everyone came over to Train's hotel and things fell out almost as the citizen had predicted. Which taught the other hotel man a few new tricks.

### ILLITERATE IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The armies of Russia and Serbia have 79 per cent of their soldiers illiterate, unable to read or write. Two other European countries have at least 40 per cent. illiterates in their armies, namely Italy, with 45 per cent., and Hungary, 40 per cent. In Sweden and Denmark there is not a single illiterate in the army of either country. From the latest army return it is learned that 97 per cent of Great Britain's soldiers can read and write, and that 30 per cent possess a liberal education.

### WANTED CORPSE STUFFED.

In Yorkshire a clergyman, the other day, visiting a poor man who had just lost his little boy, endeavored to console him. The poor man burst into tears, and in the midst of his sobs exclaimed: "If 'twarna ag'n 't'law A should ha' liked to have 't'little beggar stooft."

### HARNESS HOLDS HEAD DOWN.

To prevent stock from jumping over fences a Virginian has designed a harness which leaves the animals' heads free to graze, comprising a crupper and halter, connected by straps running between the animal's forelegs, which prevents lifting the head high enough to jump.

## SAW A GHOST

### In a Cemetery That Danced on Dead Men's Graves.

New Haven (Conn.) Special New York World: To those that are inclined to scoff at the residents near Maple Dale cemetery because they are excited over a ghost that dances nightly over new-made graves the point is made that the believers have seen the wrath while the unbelievers have not. For three dark nights many persons have gathered at the cemetery gates, and the ghost, being a well-bred and considerate specter, has not disappointed them. It has walked regularly and danced with its usual grace. Any one who does not believe in ghosts should talk to John Bertram and George E. Backmiller. They laughed at the suggestion of disembodied spirits promenading in a cemetery or anywhere else, and the suggestion that a ghost would dance they declared was manifestly absurd. Last night the young men announced that they would clear up the ghost mystery and placed themselves on guard in the cemetery, thereby winning many compliments for their pluck until the ghost appeared. Then the two brave young men took to their heels and never stopped running until they were exhausted. They said that nothing would persuade them to enter the cemetery again at night so long as the weird manifestations continued. Several spiritualists were among those on guard last night. They also saw the ghost. They explained it by saying that it was a spirit seeking someone it had wronged in life. It has not been determined whether it is a man ghost or a woman ghost, but it is properly attired, according to all traditions, in a long, flowing robe of white. It violates one of the rules of ghosts, however, in that it makes its appearance before midnight. It was about 11 o'clock last night when it suddenly appeared out of nowhere, and after floating about for half an hour melted into thin air in the most approved fashion. From the stories of those who have seen it, the ghost appears to be most capricious in its movements, having no fixity of purpose. Sometimes it moves slowly, and then it darts along. Occasionally it stops at times it hops from mound to mound, and when it finds a new-made grave executes a curious, slow and dignified dance.

### FORTUNE FOR DRESS.

Mrs. Belmont Spends \$25,000 in a Single Season.

Our fashionable women spend a few dollars for fashionable uniforms, but whether they spend as much as is ascribed to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont readers may judge for themselves. However, the list is suggestive of the needs of the luxuriously inclined and is also interesting. Ten gowns for ball and opera, \$3,000; ten bonnets, \$950; one sealskin cape, \$400; two fur mufts, \$150; one ear muff, \$129; one opera cloak, \$300; one opera cloak, \$250; six pairs walking shoes, \$90; four pairs dancing shoes, \$48; four pairs kid slippers, \$60; three dozen long gloves, \$360; four dozen gloves for driving and walking, \$144; ten tea gowns, \$2,200; six dressing gowns, \$500; three riding habits, \$400; fourteen corsets, \$420; twelve pairs silk stockings, \$60; four dozen pairs lisle stockings, \$144; two pairs bed room slippers, \$20; four suits silk underwear, \$120; ten suits woolen underwear, \$200; lingerie, \$1,500; four dozen handkerchiefs, \$48; three dozen handkerchiefs, \$36; two dozen handkerchiefs, \$36; toilet articles, \$1,000; ten gowns for walking and driving, \$1,000; three bath robes, \$160; three fans, \$75; three pairs riding boots, \$75; two bicycle suits, \$300; two traveling outfits, \$200; two winter wraps, \$200; two winter wraps, \$150; three skating outfits, \$275; trimmings, ribbons, etc., \$300; four umbrellas, \$48; one sable trimmed wrap, \$1,000; three dinner gowns, \$1,200; two evening cloaks, \$800; one dozen veils, \$150; jewelry, \$5,000; one fur wrap, \$800; two fur boas, \$200; two morning gowns, \$200; three sleighing outfits, \$400; three theater costumes, \$300; one fancy dress ball costume, \$300; six pairs overshoes, \$6; total, \$25,749.—New York Journal.

### The World's Newspapers.

The records show that sixty-eight per cent of all newspapers published in the world are in the English language. Of the more than fifty thousand newspapers published, the United States and Canada issue 21,000; Great Britain, 8,000; Germany, 6,000; France, 4,200; Japan, 2,000; Italy, 1,500; Austria-Hungary, 1,200; Spain, 1,000; Austria, 800; Russia, 800; Greece, 600; Switzerland, 450; Holland, 300; Belgium, 300, and other countries about 2,000.

### Pope Leo's Love of Flowers.

The pope is a real lover of flowers. When he allows himself some recreations (and this is generally when his physician has ordered rest) he spends the time, if possible, in the Vatican gardens. With gentle touch he will raise the blossoms for inspection, remove dead petals or leaves, almost caressing his favorite plants, before which he often stands in lengthy contemplation.

### Cat Farm in Oregon.

There is a large cat "farm" in Lincoln county, Oregon, and the residents in the vicinity have obtained the consent of the postoffice department to the christening of their postoffice by the name of Angora. The first postmaster of Angora, singularly enough, is Thomas Tom.

## FOODS OF OTHER DAYS

### EVOLUTION OF DINING AN INTERESTING ONE.

Sumptuous Banquets of the Greeks—A Great Display of Pies in One of Which Four Living Birds Were Consumed.

It would be a hopeless matter to attempt to trace the origin of cooking. There is strong evidence that fruit, nuts and flesh composed man's first foods. The latter he could not cook until he learned of the existence and use of fire. Then he dried the meat before using it and cooked it by placing it upon hot embers. This method was not at all satisfactory, for the smoke did much injury to the flavor. Man's inventive power was soon brought into play. He skewered the meat and laid it across piles of stone, under which was a fire, thus protecting it from the smoke. The gridiron thus derived its origin. The early process of cooking was one long series of experiments. It still retains the experimental feature, despite the cook books and cooking schools, to this day. The early Greeks were in the habit of giving wonderful banquets. For instance a dish was served composed of the brains of 500 peacocks. Course dinners were in vogue among the people. At the first course, as an appetizer, were eaten radishes, olives, skirret, eggs, turnips and fish, etc. The second course contained thrush, guinea fowl, Ionian pheasants, parrot, flesh of young asses, and dogs. The third contained fruit, Ancona cakes, pastry, cheese, and wines. Fortunately the Greeks ate but once a day, this meal taking place in the evening. They deliberated long over their food, eating and drinking many hours. An old Saxon custom provided that those guests who were together about the board must take their seats according to their rank. Should a guest make a mistake and seat himself above his station, he was at once peited with bones and other refuse. The lady of the house always occupied an exalted position at the end of the table, where she cut and dispensed the bread. It was considered a great honor to wait upon the table. To be lord or lady in waiting to the king or queen is a high position to this day. The men and women occupied opposite sides of the table. Each guest carved for himself, using his own knife, a short, double-edged one which he carried for the purpose. Another curious early custom made a host responsible if a guest who had been entertained three days committed a crime while under his roof. He was compelled either to bring his guest to justice or to answer to the law himself. It was considered a crime to lack hospitality. Even the church frowned upon the offense and called it sin. It was believed luck would surely desert one who would turn the stranger from his door. A horn was always blown before meals, so all wayfarers might come in and partake. Sitting at the table began about the time of Charlemagne. This they did in imitation of the Romans, who took their meals lying upon lounges. The dining table appeared about the middle ages. Breakfast was first spoken of in 1463. The dinner hour occurred about 3 o'clock and supper before bed time. Later the quality folk changed the hour for dinner to 11 and supper at 5 o'clock.

The greatest pie display ever known to history was in 1509. Funeral feasts were in vogue at the time. This pie exhibit occurred at a dinner given after the funeral of Albrecht IV., king of Bavaria, at the royal palace in Munich. Seven monster pies represented the seven ages of the world. The first was an apple pie, symbolic of Adam and Eve, the tree of knowledge, the snake, and the apple. Upon the crust was the tradition told in figures made from confectioners' sugar and almonds. The second pie was made of doves, in the center of which was the ark. Figures of all animals known were also upon it. Upon the crust of each pie were figures containing their meaning. There was Abraham sacrificing his son Isaac, and David slaying Goliath, the ravens feeding Elijah, and Samson tearing open the lion's jaws, probably trying to impress upon it the necessity of having a large mouth for pie. Then the last pie was opened, and that contained four living birds, that began to sing.

### Wireless Telegraphy.

The government seems to have abandoned experiments in wireless telegraphy. A few months ago, when the idea was new, several of the departments actively competed for the honor of developing a practical system of communication without the use of connecting wires. The signal corps of the army, the weather bureau of the agricultural department, the navy and other bureaus in which scientists are employed launched experiments, but the enthusiasm has apparently died out.—Washington Letter.

### A Progressive Bishop.

Bishop Romero of the Catholic church, who is one of the most influential and patriotic men in Argentina, is now advocating the plan of sending divinity students from that country to the United States to be educated in a North American atmosphere and in North American ideas. Hitherto all of the Argentine priests have had a European education. Most of them come from Spain and Italy, where the church is the least progressive.

## THEY DIDN'T JUMP.

Crowd Needless Alarmed by a Couple on the Brooklyn Bridge.

As a corollary to the bridge-jumping feat of Marie Dinse on Friday there was a little stir on the bridge yesterday afternoon, says the New York Sun. Some trifling accident on a trolley car on the south roadway about half past 5 caused a blockade, and a man and a woman, becoming weary of sitting still in their car, which was stalled near the Brooklyn tower, stepped off and walked over to the railing. Nothing more sensational was in the man's mind than to point out the spot in the river where Miss Dinse went in, but this fact was not appreciated by several excitable persons, who arose and shouted in wild chorus: "Don't let him jump!" "Hold her!" "They're both going!" "Police!" "Who jumped?" "There they are!" "Is he drowned?" Straightway a few hundred people got off the long line of cars and, rushing to the rail, stared at the water. Most of them were of the opinion that at least two persons had jumped. A few of the more imaginative hoped that it might be the sea serpent. Down below, two tugs, attracted by the attention of the crowd, hovered about. Bridge Policeman Bohn, who was not far away, came up at the double quick and demanded to know who had jumped or was jumping or meditated jumping. Nobody could tell because the couple who had innocently started the excitement had returned to their car. Then Sergeant Hayes came up with a dozen men, having heard the report. The sergeant is a man of experience in bridge matters and knows that for every bridge jumper there are a dozen fakes, so he was not vastly amazed on learning that nothing had happened. He suggested that the passengers return to the cars. They did so and the cars moved on. After waiting half an hour down below for the prospective jumpers to arrive, the two tugs hooted derisively and also moved on.

### LEFT BOOK IN THE CAR.

It Was the Nature of the Volume Made the People Smile.

He was very stout and dignified. His glistening broadcloth frock coat, narrow white tie and high hat were all immaculate. He boarded a Clark street cable car at the limits and sat down near the door. After adjusting a heavy pair of gold spectacles he took a paper book from his capacious pocket and quickly became absorbed in it. Soon an almost audible smile passed across the faces of the other passengers, but the old gentleman neither saw nor heard. Never once from the car barns to Monroe street were the gold spectacles raised from the pages before them. People entered and left the car, grinning broadly, but not a smile flickered across the reader's face. Evidently the matter before him was worthy of his most serious consideration. When the cable car jerked around the corner of Dearborn street he started up in sudden excitement. "Stop, stop," he called to the conductor. "Where am I?" He got his bearings in a minute and, catching sight of a clock in a drug store window, he said, half aloud: "Tut, tut, 11 o'clock and I should have been at the conference at that hour." He got off and started toward the Auditorium, forgetting his book, in a brilliant green and yellow cover, on which in large black letters was printed: "Black Jack Duncan; or, a Round-Up in the Rockies."—Chicago Chronicle.

### Coal Ashes as a Fertilizer.

Coal ashes are never used as a fertilizer, but they are often spread on land to get rid of them as a waste product. They make excellent hard, firm, dry paths around a house or in a garden, and when so used they have been found to greatly encourage the growth of grass and weeds, so that this experience seems to have encouraged the belief that they are useful. But as the ashes of soft coal are worth only forty cents a ton, and those of hard coal sixteen cents, it is evidently not a profitable business to gather them from a distance. The home-made ashes may be used, to get rid of them, and if spread on grass land they have showed that they possess some value beyond what their actual analysis seems to indicate. Ashes certainly do not create weeds for this word means to make something of nothing. They do not encourage them any more than other plants. What will make weeds grow will make useful plants grow equally.

### Whistler Matched Him.

A Colorado millionaire, who is getting up an art gallery, went to Whistler's studio, in the Rue du Bac. He glanced casually at the pictures on the walls—"symphonies" in rose and gold, in blue and gray, in brown and green. "How much for the lot?" he asked, with the confidence of one who owns gold mines. "Four millions," said Whistler. "What?" "My posthumous price." And the painter added, "Good morning."—Paris Letter in Saturday Evening Post.

### An Elastic Currency.

He was trying to make the money question clear to his wife, and when he said that we need a more elastic currency, the very practical woman answered: "Then why doesn't the government print banknotes on thin sheets of rubber?" And when he saw that she was in dead earnest, he slowly got up and went out of the room.

Healed the Signers. Congressman Bromwell, at the meeting of the Past Masters' club, a few evenings ago, told an instance illustrating how careless men are in signing petitions presented to them. They often do so without looking to see what the caption of the paper is they sign. He said a petition was circulated in the city of Washington in reference to the colored children of the District of Columbia. After many signatures had been placed on it some wag circulated one in the house of representatives, and it received a number of signatures by congressmen before some one discovered that the heading of the petition was as follows: "We, the parents of colored children," etc.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Henry L. Day, Minneapolis, Minn., Relief-valve for suction or blast pipes. Clarence E. Mead, Duluth, Minn., Strand or rope for weaving rugs, etc.; John Place, Duluth, Minn., Indicator mechanism for shafts, etc.; Larkin S. Kelso, N. D., Automatic sink opener. David Sinecek, Clyde Park, Mont., Moving-machine.

Merwin, Lathrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Chicago View of Death. "Death," he cried, in a loud voice, "before dishonor!"

Other citizens of Chicago stood aghast.

"How lacking in public spirit!" they exclaimed, shuddering. For this was the year of the census, and death was not a thing to be thus lightly spoken of.—Detroit Journal.

Gold Medal Prize Treatise, 25 Cts. The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 355 pages, with engravings, 35 cts. paper cover; cloth, full gilt, \$1, by mail. A book for every man, young, middle-aged or old. A million copies sold. Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bullfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best institute in America. Prospectus Vade Mecum free. Six cts. for postage. Write to-day for these books. They are the keys to health, vigor, success and happiness.

Head Work. "It might be well enough," said the lecturer, "before the lights are turned down and the pictures are thrown on the screen, for the janitor to close one or two of those windows. The ladies in the audience will be taking their hats off in a few moments, and the breeze upon their heads may be unpleasant."

The windows were not closed, but the hats came off.—Chicago Tribune.

Blender Twine at Low Prices. If you want a special inside price on blender twine, either Sisal, Standard or Manila, cut this notice out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. (Blender Twine Department), Chicago, stating about how much twine you will require and how soon you will want it, and they will save you money by quoting you a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell to you at a lower price than he otherwise would.

Little Tillie's Endless Chain. Eva—Mother, Tillie gets a dime every time she takes cod liver oil.

Mother—And what does she do with the money?

Eva—Well, she puts it in a box until she gets 50 cents, and then her mother buys more cod liver oil.—New York Sun.

It Would Seem So. Gyer—They must have queer cattle down in old Missouri.

Myer—Why do you think so?

Gyer—I saw an advertisement in the want columns of a St. Louis paper the other day for a woman to wash, iron and milk two cows.—Chicago News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a soon cure.—J. W. O'HARRIS, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Read the Advertisements. You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisements are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Carter's Ink Is Used Exclusively by the schools of New York, Boston and many other places, and they won't use any other.

Not at All. "Willie," asked his mother, "are you making the baby cry?"

"No'm," replied the boy. "I'm holding my hand over her mouth to make her stop."—Philadelphia North American.

Keep Your Hair On by using Coke Dandruff Cure. Money refunded if it fails. \$1.00 a bottle.

Not in Need of Help. The principals had taken their places upon the field of honor. The American tourist, who had consented to act as second to one of them, said to his man:

"Monsieur, all is ready. Let me shake your hand."

"Volla!" he cried. "Can you not see? Eet ees shake too much as it ees."—Catholic Standard.

\$18 Per Week. A salary of \$18 per week and expenses to man with rig to introduce our Poultry Compound and Lice Killer among Farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

When a breezy girl sails by, every man knows that there's something in the wind.

The top manufacturer makes hum-drum goods.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Eggs never get beaten because they are bad.

ALUMINUM BOOK MARK FREE!—Our novelties sell on sight; profit large; agents wanted everywhere. Ewald Novelty Works, Book Dept., Eau Claire, Wis.

Many a walking delegate is elected to do the board walk at Atlantic City this summer.

THE TEXAS EYESHIELD. A PERFECT DEVICE for protection against dust, wind, snow, insects, etc. Frames made of wire gauze. Mica lenses. Weight, 14 ounces. Conforms to the face. Does not blind. Does not blur the eyesight. Does not make your head ache. It's a comfort to wear one. To be had at the stores or sent postpaid on receipt of 35 cents (Dark mica with blue frames only).

THE TEXAS CO. 260 Kinzie St. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

## GREECE'S RAILROADS.

How Lines Are at Last to be Connected With the European System.

The Greek government has just signed a convention for the construction of a railroad from Piraeus to Demirli, near the Turkish frontier. The road is to be completed in four years, and the section from Piraeus to Livadia is to be in operation in two years. The line will run through Attica and Thessaly. It is not yet exactly known at what point the Ottoman line will reach the boundary, and so the route of the short extension of the Greek line from Demirli to the frontier is to be settled later.

When the railroad is completed the lines of Greece will, for the first time, be placed in connection with those of the rest of Europe. It will then be possible to travel all the way by rail from Athens to Paris. A concession to build the line was granted in 1889, but the government declared it forfeited in 1894, because the company had not carried out its agreements. It is said that under the present auspices there will be no interruption of the enterprise, and that the capital of Greece certainly will be brought into closer relations with the rest of the world.

### Too Much.

Albert Edward—Mamma, here are the bills for the month. Mrs. Wettin—Eddie, I told you I didn't want to look at that horrid butcher's bill!—New York Press.

## LIKE MANY OTHERS

Clara Kopp Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Tells what it did for Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have seen so many letters from ladies who were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies that I thought I would ask your advice in regard to my condition.

I have been doctoring for four years and have taken different patent medicines, but received very little benefit. I am troubled with backache, in fact my whole body aches, stomach feels sore, by spells get short of breath and am very nervous. Menstruation is very irregular with severe bearing down pains, cramps and backache. I hope to hear from you at once."—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., Sept. 27, 1898.

"I think it is my duty to write a letter to you in regard to what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I wrote you some time ago, describing my symptoms and asking your advice, which you very kindly gave. I am now healthy and cannot begin to praise your remedy enough. I would say to all suffering women, 'Take Mrs. Pinkham's advice, for a woman best understands a woman's sufferings, and Mrs. Pinkham, from her vast experience in treating female ills, can give you advice that you can get from no other source.'"—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., April 13, 1899.

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