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**BADGER FOUND GOLD MINE.**

Strange Story of an Old Miner's Discovery in Nevada.

N. H. George, Santa Fe yardmaster, has taken a layoff of three weeks and gone to Nevada to develop a gold mining claim which he has there. There is quite a story back of his going. Mr. George grub staked an old miner who had struck a streak of bad luck. This miner finally found some excellent surface indications in the Nevada Mountains and staked his claim. The prospects were so good that Mr. George, his brother and his brother-in-law took three adjoining claims. The old grizzled miner worked away all winter on the funds supplied him by Mr. George. His developments were encouraging, but did not pan out large quantities of the yellow metal.

A short time since another old miner, in hard luck, came past this first miner's claim, carrying his kit of tools with him. Mr. George's friend was naturally lonesome and invited the stranger to take a claim, and after looking over the situation this stranger decided to do so. An evening or two later the two miners sat on a ledge of rock talking when a badger came into sight. The miners gave chase, and the badger ran into a hole on the stranger's claim. They went to work with their picks and soon dug the badger out, and in doing so they made a remarkable discovery. His bed, in the bottom of the hole, was made on a big chunk of the very richest of gold ore. The gold in the stone on which he lay was worth \$10,000. In this way they discovered a rich vein of gold bearing quartz which runs through both their mines as well as those belonging to Mr. George, his brother and his brother-in-law. Mr. George's trip to Nevada is for the purpose of fully investigating his new gold mine.—Wellington Mail.

Joseph G. Cannon. Compliments for the speaker are always in order in the closing days of a session of congress, but there is nothing perfunctory about the tributes paid to the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

There has been no presiding officer better liked in our time, and Mr. Cannon is admitted and esteemed in spite of the fact that his policy has raised up a large body of insurgents in his own party, and in spite of periodical denunciations as an iron-handed despot by an unfrightened but helpless minority.

How can the language of amiable hyperbole used by Representative Townsend in speaking of Mr. Cannon in the house be accounted for? Is the speaker "devotedly loved by every member?" Is he, to quote Mr. Townsend, "younger than the youngest and stronger than the strongest, 'the noblest Roman of us all?'"

A well preserved and remarkable man is "Uncle Joe," but a partisan withal, and a good hater as well as a staunch friend. He would be the last man in congress to wear a halo, and he has no illusions about his greatness. The secret of his popularity in the house is composite. He is always "one of the boys," his heart being on the floor with them, although he sits in the exalted chair of speaker and rules them grimly for their own and the country's good; they know him as a thoroughly trained and sapient legislator who never loses his head; his human nature is all-embracing and equal to every emergency; he is so good an American that he might pass for Uncle Sam himself.

Other speakers have been looked up to and even feared, and many have enjoyed the esteem of their associates; but Mr. Cannon has won and retained their personal affection while commanding their respect under the most trying circumstances.—New York Sun.

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**COST OF THE BRIDGE TABLE.**

Social Diversions in England—Hard Lot of the Younger Sons. Nothing ever happens nowadays, says the London Tribune, except in the police and divorce courts. The aristocracy have lost all interest in politics; they are not very keen even on sport. They live nowhere, for they are always in their motors, and a chronicle of their movements would be as complicated and as uninteresting as Bradshaw. Worst of all, they have been reduced to insignificance—they cannot strike out in any original line for themselves because they are so terribly poor.

Of course the first and largest cause of this poverty is notorious—"agricultural depression." Many a nobleman who can travel perhaps for a hundred miles without leaving his own estates is scarcely so rich as a successful manufacturer, and nothing like so rich as the South African magnates in Park Lane. On the top of this depression comes the stress of competition with the new aristocracy of wealth, who assert their right to "dominate society."

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will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent SICK HEADACHE, cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, DEVELOP FLESH and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Take No Substitute.

by dint of gigantic extravagance. To complete the ruin, some malicious person must invent bridge. Has it ever occurred to any one to try to calculate how much money is dropped in bridge by society ladies in a year? It is not by any means an exaggerated estimate to put the number of persons who are in society today at 20,000, and out of this number it is a still more modest computation to reckon that there are 12,000 ladies playing bridge every night in the year. Allowing for deductions on the score of occasional good luck, we may safely put down 2 pounds a night as the average loss of each of these ladies. That gives us almost nine million pounds lost at bridge by women in the course of a year.

It can be very plausibly objected that if most lose, still some must win, and win enormously; but money won in this way seems to do no one any good. It does not pay the dressmaker's bills or the servants' wages, or help the husband to make a remission of rent to his tenants in a bad year. Just as the bookmaker feels obliged to spend a large part of his earnings on the most expensive cigars and champagne, and the man who lives by "coups" on the stock exchange is far more extravagant than he would be if he earned a steady income, so the winnings of the bridge table lead to further embarrassment rather than to extrication from financial difficulties.

There is one expense which weighs less heavily the higher one's rank in society may be. The young man about town—the younger son who has a constant struggle to keep up appearances in the circles where he is regarded superciliously, if not suspiciously—finds the necessity of "tipping" a terrible drain on his purse. He cannot stop to weigh the difference between a sovereign or half a sovereign. The man or woman with a position absolutely assured wastes very little on servants, waiters, or cabmen.

**PAY OF EUROPEAN STATESMEN.**

Denmark is Stingiest of All to Her Legislators.

The Norwegian member of Parliament gets only thirteen shillings a day, and if he had worked as a laborer takes a day off he loses his pay. The same is the case with members of the Swiss Diet. They are rewarded with sixteen shillings a day, on condition that they do not absent themselves from work. To go further east we find that Roumania thinks her lawmakers worth one pound a day. Sixteen shillings a day is the salary of those who compose the Bulgarian Sobranie, but members who live in the capital get only twelve shillings daily.

Denmark is about the stingiest of all European countries, so far as remunerating her lawmakers is concerned. Danish members of Parliament get but six shillings eight pence a day; but on the other hand they have the odd privilege of a free seat in the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen.

While the members of the German Reichstag are not salaried, yet the lawmakers of the various German states do not work for nothing. Saxony members of Parliament are paid thirteen shillings, of Bavaria ten, and of Hesse nine.

At first sight Hungary seems to do her lawmakers on the cheap plan. But they are not so badly off after all, for a liberal allowance is made into the bargain for house rent. Austria-Hungary's two legislative assemblies cost the country about 160,000 pounds a year in all. Both in Austria and Hungary legislators can travel first class with second class tickets.

Besides the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain are the only countries which pay nothing to their members of parliament. Nevertheless, the cost of the Italian Parliament is estimated at \$5,000 pounds a year.

In Portugal also the State does not remunerate legislators, but they receive free railway passes, and their constituencies are legally permitted to pay those who represent them a sum of about fifteen shillings for each day of the session.—London Answers.

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to all lovers of good Coffee

**THE WORLD'S BANKER.**

France is now playing the role of the world's banker; England lost her claim to the title when she went to war in South Africa. A generation ago one had to go to London to feel the pulse of the international money market. Today one makes a better diagnosis in Paris.

The strides toward financial supremacy which France is making have been most rapid in the past five years. In that time French investors have taken up many milliard francs of foreign obligations. They furnished Great Britain with much of the capital that went to finance the Boer war; they loaned enormous amounts to Russia, practically supplying the money needed in the struggle against Japan; they provided Germany with 1,000,000,000 marks in 1904-'05 to carry on her tremendous industrial enterprise; they took a liberal amount of the last Japanese loan—more than half of the Russian loan of United States Treasury; they supplied borrowers in the United States with fully \$150,000,000 during the tight money period of last winter and are now financing the bond and note issues of some of our greatest corporations.

Although the annual gold production of the world is nearly \$400,000,000, there is such tremendous trade activity in every quarter of the universe that capital is in demand as never before. One third of the usually well supplied money markets as today cleaned up bare, in a condition of drought; but then there is a great reservoir of free capital in France which is being tapped by the other thirsty nations, and which, in spite of the drain on it, keeps well filled and shows no sign of exhaustion. The Bank of France, the largest holder of gold next to the United States Treasury, has in its vaults today nearly \$600,000,000 of the precious metal; two years ago it had \$365,000,000, and in 1900, when Paris began slowly to forge ahead of London as the center of the largest money supply, the institution held only \$375,000,000.

How has France, a nation industrially inferior to Germany and with a commerce very much below that of Great Britain, gained such a power in world finance? The answer is, through her domestic economy. For frugality, thrift, intense application to the work in hand, and the very commendable ambition to carve from life's labors enough to make bright the inevitable rainy day and to cheer old age the Frenchman has no peer. To save is an inherited desire. The poorest peasant in the least productive parish of the republic manages to put aside a little each year for a competency, and the fishermen down on the Brittany coast would have starved a few winters ago, when the catch was almost nothing, had they not been able to draw from the savings of more fruitful years. Tens of thousands of small shopkeepers, innkeepers, scantily paid government employes are investors, and their combined savings have provided the funds to finance many a nation and carry it through a lean period.

The population of France is about 40,000,000 people; the wealth of France is nearly \$45,000,000,000. This wealth is evenly distributed. The number of estates administered in 1904 was 394,787, and of these one-half were for values ranging from less than \$10,000 to a little under \$100,000. Only three were over \$10,000,000.—Review of Reviews.

**WHEN THE INDIAN UNBENDS.**

It would brighten up the red man's population if a few more frivolous pale faces could take an occasional meal with a group of Navajo Indians on their native Arizona heath, as did Julian A. Dimock, a writer for Recreation.

"When the dinner hour found us far from the store," says he, "we often went to some nearby hogan, and joining the circle around the sage brush fire invited ourselves to dine with the family. Usually the dinner was of mutton, broiled over the coals on a gridiron improvised from pieces of heavy wire; ears of green corn roasted before the fire and a kind of ash cake made from corn ground with stones into a coarse meal, mixed with water and salt, wrapped in green husks and cooked in the ashes.

"Often the Indians were like a group of children; jokes passed back and forth and every one laughed between mouthfuls. Some merriment over a remark that seemed to have concerned me led me to ask for a translation, which was: 'The woman says that that one of the dogs has been carrying that stick you are using as a fork around in his mouth.' There was a single knife, and a family spoon did stirring duty in many cups, but the forks, being fingers, were individual.

"An Indian seated opposite me, with grave expression and dignified demeanor, seemed like a character from one of Cooper's tales. I looked for the passing of pipe of peace and an Indian oration, but when this noble red man lifted his hand it was to reach forward and tinkle with a feather one of the children. He then quickly resumed his former attitude and assumed an expression of outraged innocence when accused by the tickled child."

**CARELESS EUROPEAN OPINION**

There has been some dispute, more or less fervid, as to whether Bishop Potter was right or wrong in asserting that Englishmen do not really like Americans, and some of our own correspondents have evinced considerable heat because, they say, our English visitor "do not appreciate and admire things American as they ought to do. All this perturbation and anxiety concerning what Englishmen or Germans or Frenchmen or any other foreigners may chance to say or think about us is out of date. As year follows year it will become to us a matter of more and more profound indifference whether Englishmen or other Europeans view us with jealousy, misconception or affection. We are full grown. We suffice unto ourselves.—New York Sun.

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