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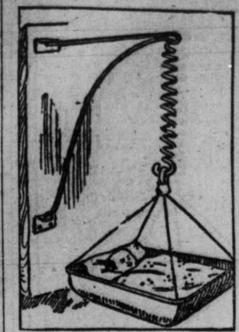
NOLAND..... Attorney-At-Law.

remunt Street, helow P. O.

PERPETUAL MOTION FOR BABY.

Swinging Cradle Guaranteed to Quict

Most Fractious Infant.
Cradles have been condemned for ome years by the doctors who write pooks on how to bring up babies. In the face of this scientifc disapproval an inventor comes forward with a swinging cradle. It hangs on a hook with a spring, like a canary's cage, You give it a little start and it continues to bob up and down for some time. This arrangement keeps the baby satisfied, while the mother may go about her housework or receve vis tors. The doctors object to soothus



The Latest Inventon.

babies. Babies, say the doctors, are not to be soothed by such artificial methods as cradles and sugar plums or rubber rings. These things are really nerve destroyers. Opposing mothers then want to know how it is that so many apparently healthy people have been rocked in cradles, brought up on rubber nipples fastened to corks and lumps of sugar carelessly tied in a piece of unsterilized cloth. They want to know if the antiseptic baby is any better than the old-fashioned kind. But these old-fashioned folks will no doubt welcome the new canary cradle, a picture of which snows at a glance its great simplicity. One thing that the inventor says

to take on a journey. REGULAR AT CHURCH SERVICE.

will give it wide popularity is its por-

tability-like a bird cage, it is handy

Two Philadelphia Cats Have Pronounced Religious Turn.

Opposite Hunting Park, on Old York road, resides a family, Torpey by name. The Torpeys own two cats that are different from other cats in that they go to church. As regularly as Sunday morning arrives the pair of felines may be seen following the Torpeys to St. Stephen's Broad and Butler streets. No matter what the weather or transpirings on back fences, the two pious cats brave probable attacks by impious mongrels and set an example that many humans would do well to follow.

Neighbors will attest to the truthfulness of the statement that the churchgoing felines spend the very early morning hours of Sunday in licking themselves into that state of cleanliness which is said to be secondary only to godliness. Their fur is glossy, their paws immaculate, and not a whisker is out of place.

Arrived at the church, the cats content themselves with peering in at the door. They are seemingly content to delegate the praying to their owners. Then they slip into the vestibule of the priests' house adjoining, curl up and doze until church is out, when they follow the Torpeys home and live normal cat lives until another Sunday. -Philadelphia Telegraph.

Famous Highwayman's Pistol. Wide-eyed children to-day listen with rapt attention to the wonderful exploits of Dick Turpin, king of highwaymen, and his nightly escapades on the English heath, but they know the



famous highwayman as did their fathers and their fathers' fathers' only by tradition.

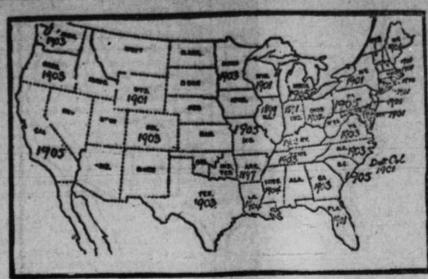
But more suggestive than any story of the famous knight of the highway is the original pistol carried by the robber in his nightly forays. This pistol is to be used on the stage after long years of idleness in a private museum and will make its first music hall appearance shortly in "Dick Turpin's Ride to York."

Unique Lighthouse.

The most extraordinary of all British lighthouses is to be found on Arnish Rock, Stornoway Bay-a rock which is separated from the island of Lewis by a channel over 500 feet wide. On this rock a conical beacon is erected, and on its summit a lantern is fixed, from which, night after night, shines a light which is seen by the fishermen far and wide. The way in which the lighthouse is illuminated is this. On the Island of Lewis is a lighthouse and from a window in the tower a stream of light is projected on to a mirror in the lantern on the summit of Arnish Rock.

Calves Come in Triplets. cow owned by W. H. Taylor of Houghs Neck has presented Mr. Taylor with three perfectly formed calves of fairly good size. One of the calves fixed only a little over a day, but the other two are lively and well. The riother is four years old and one of a

WAR OF AUDUBON SOCIETY AGAINST FANCY OF FASHION



MAP OF STATES WHICH HAVE PASSED THE A.O. U. MODEL LAW WITH THE YEAR OF ITS ADOPTION.

the stoics of ancient Rome strove to as Hood sang when he wrote: awaken the dissipated set of their day "But evil is wrought by want of thought to the srim regulates of life and of phil- | As well as want of heart." to the grim realities of life and of philosophy down to the present busy era, in which the preachers in the pulpit try to arouse responsibility in the use of the enormous wealth of to-day and humane societies endeavor to protect the innocent wild things from the onslaught of eternally barbaric fashion there has existed this pitched battle of one-half of the world against the

Bishop Henry C. Potter wrote: "There is an element of savagery in the use of birds for personal decoration which is in grotesque contrast with our boasts of civilization; but even the savage stops short, as a rule, people who think it worth while to ment."-Chicago Record-Herald.

For many years there has been a butcher a whole bird to adorn their never-ending, never conceding, never headgear. I am sure,however, that i triumphing war between the world of is largely from that unreflecting habi fashion and the world of which is a leading vice in people who serious thought. From the days when follow the fastions. But it is a vice

> Oliver Holmes, too, wrote once o his hearty and eager sympathy with all and every one who tried to "pre vent the waste of these innocent, hap py, beautiful and useful lives on which

> we depend for a large share of our natural enjoyment." But it was Charles Dudley Warner who made the aptest aphorism on the matter that has yet been printed. It is celebrated, but can hardly be too often weighed, and it should have a

little heart of my lady: "A dead bird does not help the ap pearance of an ugly woman, and a with the feathers. It is only Christian | pretty woman needs no such orna

pretty certain influence on the vain

MONEY IN "WINKLE GROUNDS." | KEPT THE STUDENTS GUESSING

English People Fond of Toothsome Shell Delicacy.

"These clams of yours-the cherrystones especially-are all right," said an English tourist, "but I miss my

"Winkles? What are they?" "Little shellfish. The finest, sweetest morsel that the sea gives up. What beer is to a German, pie to a Yankee, long pig to a cannibal, all that and more winkles are to a Briton, Good? Well!

"The trade in winkles is big. "The British winkle grounds, or the mud flats. There the little winkles feed by millions on the sea grass, and there between the tides the winkler pick them up. A winkler averages \$10 a week for three hours of

work a day. "Many winklers lose their lives, for the mud flats are treacherous. Walking on them you wear splashersthings like snowshoes-but your splashers won't save you if you step into a patch of the 'green death.'

"The 'green death' is a quicksand on the marsh. A man will sink ten feet in it in half an hour. Before you can dig him out the tide rolls up, the greasy water a-rattle with big crabs, and before the ebb sets in the poor chap's bones are picked clean.

"You can pick 1,200 winkles an hour on a good foreshore.

"To own a winkle foreshore, or winklery, is to be rich in perpetuity. Many of these foreshores have been yielding for a hundred years and their supply of winkles increases annually, ly the doctor finished reading, and

Few Minutes of Discomfort for Gradu ating Class.

The class which was recently gradu ated from the University of Bellevue Hospital Medical college was an un usually unruly one. When the stud ents were particularly obstreperous Dr. Joseph D. Bryant would be called upon by the faculty to give the young men a calling down.

Just before the examinations began Dr. Bryant called a meeting of the

your conduct, or rather misconduct during the term would be taken into consideration when examination time came, and your record during the year would determine whether you would be permitted to try for graduation. To prove that the threat was no idle one I shall now read off the names of the students who are entitled to

take the examination this year." Then Dr. Bryant deliberately unfolded the piece of paper he held in his hand and carefully adjusting his eye glasses proceeded to read the names on the list, while the students sat still for the first time in their college career and "cursed the day that they were born and sweat blood," as one of them later expressed it, while they waited to learn if their names had been kept from the list.

All things come to an end, and final-

In the Frozen North

(Special Correspondence.)

sailed on his last arctic expedition in 1871, Henry Grinnell, the promoter of among the laws of England, but not a the expeditions for the search of Sir John Franklin, unfurled the worn and stained flag that Wilkes had carried to the antarctic in 1838 and that later went to northern polar seas with De Haven, Kane and Hayes, and placed it in the hand of Capt, Hall.

"Now, I give it to you, sir," said Mr. Grinnell. "Take it to the north pole and bring it back in a year from next October.'

A day later Hall sailed on his last voyage to the white north, where he had passed so many years in exploration. He and the ship Polaris that carried him never came back. He was about 500 miles from the north pole when he died, but he had taken his ship farther north than any vessel had ever been before; and now Peary is sailing from the same port, to follow the same route through the Smith sound channels, with a steamer ten times as fit as Hall's sailing vessel to battle with the pack in those narrow, ice-choked waterways. Will he win the prize that has for centuries eluded men as dauntless as himself? Never before has the quest been undertaken with a ship so strong and under leadership so experienced. If Peary has good luck he will win. This is the opinion of Cyrus C. Adams, a close student of the subject, who contributes the appended information about previous expeditions:

The Barents Expedition.

The English, Dutch and other maritime nations were very curious about these great unknown northern regions and they heard a true and wonderful story of them after the Dutchman Barents and his crew reached the north end of Novaya Zemlia in 1596 and passed the first arctic winter ever faced by Europeans in a hut built of driftwood. "Here we were forced in great cold, poverty, misery and grief to stay all the winter." Those who came back (and poor Barents was not among them, for he had found a grave in the midst of his discoveries) told of their terrible sufferings in the long winter night. It was Europe's first conception of the dismal darkness that enfolds the far north during the winter months.

In 1871 the Norwegian Carlsen rounded the north end of Novaya Zemlia and saw that hut, 278 years after men who hoped to graduate, and wher Barents had left it. The roof had they had assembled he took a slip of fallen in, but he dug out the snow paper from his pocket and impressive and recovered some seventy articles his record was not broken for a half that the explorers had left behind on "In the course of the session I had their retreat. There stood the cookfrequently cause to warn you that ing pans over the fireplace, the old clock against the wall, the arms and tools, drinking vessels, instruments and books. Most visitors to The Hague now go to the museum to see the Barents relics.

But it was a long time before the nations gave up the idea that it might in some seasons be easy sailing to the north pole and that, as like as not, it would prove to be really a fine route in good years to the Orient. So the British sent out Henry Hudson in 1607 in a wretched little craft of 80 tons, manned by twelve men and a boy, to find a passage across the pole to Japan and China. He skirted the pack ice far east to Greenland, but found no opening where he could enter it, and, bold sailor though he was, he would scarcely have dared to enter the ice, fifteen feet thick, if he had found an opening, for common sense told him that he would never get out again in his egg-shell of a boat. So he went home.

At the reception to Capt. C. F. Hall | 85 degrees, \$10,000; to 87 degrees in New York city, just before he \$15,000; to 88 degrees, \$20,000, and to 89 degrees, \$25,000. This act is still cent's reward has ever been claim for the farthest north by any British ship up to this time is 82 degrees 25 minutes and the highest north by any ship is the Fram's record of 85 degrees 57 minutes.

Not long after these rewards were offered polar travelers reached a weighty decision, and that was that it was useless to attempt to reach the pole by boat alone. They had never found an open sea and were at last convinced that I was futile to think of forcing a sailing vesse! 'hrough that terrible ice. To reach the pole, they said, they must go by ship as far as possible and then take to sledges.

This opened a new era of polar endeavor, and Parry, in 1827, was the



View from Duck Island Beach. (Greenland in Distance.)

first to try the new plan. North of Spitzbergen he landed on the pack ice, loaded his heavy, clumsy sledges with supplies, and twenty-eight men tugging at the ropes, tolled painfully northward. He got as far as 82 degrees 45 minutes when he made a discovery that ended his hopes. He was losing every day more than half the distance traveled, because the ice under him was drifting southward. His supplies would not hold out against such odds, and so he drifted back to the open sea and went bome, but he had recorded the highest north and century.

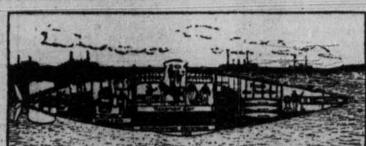
Then came Kane in 1853, with a most romantic and thrilling journey up the Smith sound channels, since known as the American route to the high north, and he brought home a new theory that for a while gave a great impetus to attempts to reach the

William Morton, one of his men, scaling a cliff, saw Kennedy channel stretching away, perfectly ice free, and he thought he saw beyond it the waters widening out into an open sea. An open polar sea beyond this zone of ice was Kane's theory. What Morton saw was only a strip of temporarily open water, but the fine idea evolved from it could not help but stimulate further efforts in this direc-

Peary's Advantage.

Peary's' special advantages on the present trip are that he is believed to have the best leeship ever built ouwhich to fight his way to the Arctic ocean; that he has better appliances But he had made two great discov- for traveling over the sea ice than any eries, and one of them was worth far earlier explorer in this region, and

INTERIOR OF SUBMARINE BOAT



The picture shows a French boat, and the French terms are easily translated even if you don't know French.

busy little creature's propagation.

"Winkle foreshores are guarded and tended with great care. I know of several that yield their owners \$25,-000 a year apiece."

A Piece of Impiety. A clergyman was condemning a man who had refused to subscribe to

a worthy charity. "I'll tell you something about that man," he said, "which I had promised myself never to reveal. It was as nasty a piece of irreverence, I guess, as history records. "This fellow once was implous nough to get rid of an unwelcome

ruest by using a prayer as a-ah-a e guest, it seems, had overstayed his time—had been invited for a week, remained a fortnight, and showed a disposition to continue on

nth. It was aggravating, I admit. But to bounce him with a prayer! "That, though, is what the man did.

At the end of the second week he concluded the usual morning exhorts-tion with this sentence; "'And, Lord, bless, we beseech Thee, Brother Jonathan Sharp, who leaves by the 3 school trair this af-

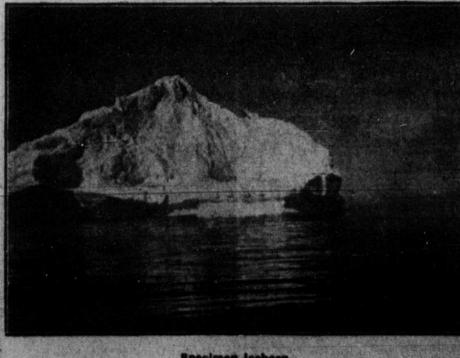
for the pickers can't keep up with the I when he replaced the list in his pocket the name of every man in the class had been called .-- New York Times.

> Greeley Peculiarities. William Barnes, Sr., of Albany was a very old and intimate friend of Ho race Greeley.

"Mr. Greeley," said he the other day, "was peculiar in every relation of life except when he had a pen in his hand and a reform to write about Then his head was level.

"His wife was just as peculiar as he was. They had one son, Pickey, who died young. Mrs. Greeley never permitted the boy to eat flesh or to thow that animals were killed for

"Mrs. Greeley was as earnest a re former as Mr. Greeley, and as indiffer ent as he to the conventionalities of life. Mr. Greeley took me up to the louse once to dinner, and I noticed the flour barrel standing in the front hall. There was a trail of flour from the place where it stood out into the kitchen. I thought perhaps it had just come in and they had not had time to move it. But, happening to pass it. I saw that it was rearly empty. The delivery man had set it down in the hall gad it had never occurred to either of them to more t' inte the



more to the world than though he that he is the best sledge traveler on ad pointed out a royal road to the Indies with a supply station at the north pole. He had found the east coast of Greenland, and he had discovered no end of whales and sea horses, and the stories he told about them brought the great arctic whal-eries into existence. It is no exaggeration to say that in two centuries the arctic industries that grew out of Hudson's voyage yielded products to the world that were worth \$1,000,000,000. This vast source of wealth was discovered by a man who was hunting for a read to the north pole.

In 1818 the British governs passed as act by which the first Brits is the Could head, long unrecw, an ship to sail to 85 segrees north, lef-enemed balanced, party was to receive a reward af 15 con- to

record. Only a few of the most const attempts to reach the pole have been mentioned here, and merely the names of some of the important journeys of the more recent period can be given, as those of Koldeway, De Long, Nan-zen, Wellman, Jackson and Ziegler.

Pen Portrait of Eritish Premier Premier Ballour is not like his p traits. His face is not so well mod ed nor so pretty as the artists have conspired to draw it. His face is man-lier; the checks have jowled; it is not so refined. Looking at the heap profit there is something discou-ing, froglike, about the eve. His