YOUNG HEINZE HAS THE NERVE

Ha: Beaten the Standard Oil Company in a Suit Invalving Ten Millions.

Four or five years ago II. H. flogers, of the Standard Oil Company and also one of the big men in the great Amalgamated Copper Company, perplexed and annoyed by the persistent assaults on his properties in Montana by a young man named Heinze, determined to see what he could do in the way of

Heinze had a copper claim between the Boston and Montana mine and the Anaconda mine. He contended he could followed the dip of the vein in his copper mine even into the other two mines. The men in charge of the big properties laughed at the idea. It was absurd, they said.

Heinze laughed back. He went to the courts and brought suit after suit. He obtained injunctions and tied up the work in the Anaconda and the Boston and Montana mines. He was tireless. Every week saw a new suit. As fasi as one injunction was vacated he sued out another.

The Standard Oil magnates were embarrassed. They held their position to be right, but they had plans they wanted to work out and Mr. Rogers sent for Heinze. Heinze came to Mr. Rogers' office

The two men went into consultation in a small private toom. "Now, Heinze," said Rogers, know that we can rum you. You are aware that your contentions have not a leg to stand on. We can certain. Still, we have certain plans that will be interfered with by continuing this litigation and I have sen for you to talk business with you." Heinze smiled at Rogers and answered: "I am always ready to listen to a business proposition, Mr. Rogers. Well," said Rogers, "how much de

ASTOUND NO YOUNG MAN.

Heinze smiled again. "Why, Mr. Rogers," he replied, "I did not come here to make a proposition. You sent for me, you know. I am here to listen to what you have to say.' Rogers was nonplussed by the assurance of the young man, but decided to

We will give you \$250,000 to settle ail your claims-give it to you in cast -this afternoon," he announced im Pressively.

Heinze looked square in the eyes of

still smiling. 'Mr. Rogers," he said, "I am sur-I had thought you were a of broad views, accustomed to

great negotiations." 'In heaven's name," gasped Rogers "how much co you want?"
"Ten million dollars!" said Heinze without the quiver of an eyelash.

Thirteen years ago the young man who confounded H. H. Rogers went to

same time Judge Clancy decided the Minnie Healy mining case in favor of F. Augustus Heinze and turned the property, which is worth \$10,000,000

over to Heinze.

The Amalgamated Copper Company is owned by the Standard Oil Com-pany, the richest and most powerfu' trust in the world. The decision of Judge Clancy means that the young mining engineer has beaten the Rockefellers and their associates in a lega battle involving millions.

FOUGHT MULTIMILLIONAIRES.

Heinze's story is unique. In the thirteen years he has been in Montana he has come to be one of the celebrated characters of the country. He has fought the multimillionaire Senator William A. Clark as he has fought the Standard Oil people. He has bartled in every court in the state at has carried his cases to the Unite States supreme court. His career has been one of bitter litigation, carried on uncompromisingly and engaged in on uncompromisingly and engaged in without regard to consequences. His weapons have been the courts. He has sued out injunctions on claims he has bought and tied up properties that were worth millions and were pro-ducing millions more. He has played politics with and against the leaders in the state, has been Republican and Democrat, has bought newspapers imported writers and artists. charged with bribery of the judiciary and has lived a tumultuous life in every way. Through it all Heinze has maintained a marvelous nerve and an assurance that has paralyzed the people with whom he has dealt. He is always affable, always smiling, but has an unshaken courage and a mino that is always working for Heinze His shrewdness started him on his career toward millions and it has never failed him. He has fought the greatest lawyers in the country, has struggled through court after court, has Action was piled on action, on every sort

points, and he has beaten the Standard Oil Company.

His victory is so complete that the Amalgamated Company has closed down its mines and smelters, claiming Remarkable Career of the Montana

Copper King.

Copper Kin and smelters remain closed

DAPPER LITTLE CHAP.

Heinze is a dapper little chap, with a round, pleasant tace. He looks more like a clerk than a man who has made millions in less than ten years, and who is in a position to make millions more. He is a few inches more than five feet. His hands and feet are small. He dresses in excellent taste, and is known through Montana as "the dude." He is quick, energetic, positive in his opinions, and is afraid of no man. He spends his money freely. His entertainments are the most His entertainments are the most tavish of that town of lavishness, Butte. He is a born gambler, and will take a chance at any time in any way. His friends say he is the greatest mining engineer and copper and smelter expert in the country. His enemies say he is an unscrupulous adventurer, who stops at nothing to enrich himself. Heinze is as loyal to his friends as he is uncompromising to his enemies. When Heinze went to Putte that city was a mining loyal to his friends as he is uncompro-mising to his enemies. When Heinze went to Butte that city was a mining camp, where there were some of the rich-est veins of copper in the country. He took his \$5-a-day job and went down in the mines every morning at 7 and stayed intil 6 in the evening. When he came out he dropped the toggery of the mine, cleaned up and put on evening clothes. He was the only man in the camp who appeared at dinner in a claw-hammer coat, and was soon locally celebrated for this sort of thing. On Sundays he wore a frock coat and a top hat, and was soon pointed out as the "best dresser" of the camp.

He had a smattering of engineering knowledge, and he worked faithfully in the mines for two years. In that time the mines for two years. In that time he learned much about copper. He mastered the smelting business, and his shrewd mind saw the opportunities that gave him his start toward fortune. With his knowledge and his plans he returned to New York, where he had two brothers, Otto and Arthur. Heinze had had some money of his own besides his salary when he was in Montana. Soon after he returned his grandmother died, leaving \$50.000 apiece to each of the three brothers. carry this thing out to the end and turned his grandmother died, leaving strip you of all you have. That is \$50,000 apiece to each of the three brothers. This was the money Heinze needed went to Germany and studied for two years in the best schools of mineralogy. He rounded there the knowledge he had gained in the west, and when he came back to New York he was prepared to carry out the plans he had made in

VENTURES ALL PROSPER.

He asked his brothers to go to Montana with him. Arthur, who is a lawyer, decided to go. Otto, who was in business at that time, refused. The two brothers established themselves in Butte. The need for the lawyer brother was soon approach. need for the lawyer brother was soon apparent, for Heinze was in litigation up to his neck within a year. He leased the Estrella claim from James A. Murray, and built a small smelter with his capital. The contract with Murray provided that Heinze should pay a 25 per cent royalty on all ore running over 12 per controyalty on all ore running over 12 per control of the top. Murray claimed cent copper to the ton. Murray claimed that much of the ore from the Estrella ran more than 12 per cent, but that Heinze evaded the payment of royalties by mixing enough low-grade ore and rock keep the percentage of copper below 12.
They went to the courts. Heinze then proved that the courts were his battle-ground. He fought Murray for months

and he won. With the money he was making from the Estrella. Heinze took over several other profitable leases. His ventures prospered. It was not long until he had bought a controlling interest in the Rarus

Thirteen years ago the young man who confounded H. H. Rogers went to Montana from New York. He was 2 years old then and had hived in New York all his life. He had studied mining engineering at Columbia University and his first job was for the Boston and Montana Company as an "inside" engineer at \$5 a day.

A couple of weeks since Judge William Clancy, sitting in Butte, granted injunctions against the Boston are Montana Mining Company and the Parrott Mining Company and the Parrott Mining Company and the Parrott Mining Company and the paying of dividends to the Amaignmented Copper Company and in effects aid the Amaignment of Copper Contagony was practically an outlaw and had no rights in Montana. At the same time, badge Clancy decided the land sighteen miles inland. The heaviest land sighteen miles inland. built a narrow-gauge railroad to Ross-land, eighteen miles inland. The heaviest producer in the region was the Leroy mine which was owned in Spokane, and mine which was owned in Spokane, and
of which the manager was George Turner,
afterward senator from Washington, and
more recently a member for the United
States of the Alaska treaty boundary
commission, which has just arbitrated
the boundary quarrel in London. Turner
made \$1,000,000 out of the Leroy property.

HEINZE DRIVES BARGAIN. There was a row among the stockholders. Heinze and Turner got the stock and Heinze made a contract with Turner to treat the ore for two years for \$11

When Heinze returned to Butte in the latter part of 1897 he was dragged into the sensational litigation that is now in process of adjudication. There are few process of adjudication. There are few people who understand the intricactes of mining law, and the suits and countersuits brought by Heinze and against Heinze were bewildering in their complications. The Butte and Boston mine sued Heinze for \$150,000 for ore alleged to here been taken from the Makes. Heinze for \$150,000 for ore alleged to have been taken from the Michael Davitt mine through the deeper workings of the Rarus, a Heinze mine. Then the Boston and Montana Company asked for \$500,000 on a similar claim for ore taken by the Rarus workings from the Pennsylvania mine. Heinze jumped in at this point and sued for \$2,000,000 for ore taken from the Rarus claim by the workings of the Mountain View mine. The companies which sued Heinze were the Marcus Daly interests, and the fight between Copper interests, and the fight between Copper King Daly and the Heinzes began right

These were but a few of the suits.

Spring

Purity

To brew good ale pure, hard water is an absolute ne-

The selvent powers of water

are so great that few springs produce water pure enough for brewing.

Carling's springs were discovered after

many years of searching, and the brewery

established only when Government analysts deposed that the water never tested less

Ask for Carling's Ale-accept no other, be-

Carling's Ale

cessity.

than 99.08 degrees pure.

VISIT OF ITALY'S KING AND QUEEN TO ENGLAND,



Princess Victoria.

Queen Elena. Queen Alexandra.

Duke of Connaught. King Victor. King Victor, King Edward, Prince of Wale The Royal Shooting-Par'y at Windsor Nov. 20.-A Group Posed and Arranged by King Edward

The magnificent series of entertainments arranged in honor of the King and Queen of Italy, on the occasion of their recent visit to England, passed off with the utmost success, and this country may congratulate itself on having requited in a worthy manner the hospitality extended by the Quirinal to King Edward, says the Illustrated London News. On the evening of Nov. 18, his majesty gave a state banquet in St. George's Hall, Windsor. Among the guests were the principal members of the diplomatic corps. The scene was perhaps the most brilliant that has been witnessed at Windsor since the present sovereign's accession; the floral decorations were exquisite, and at each end of the hall gleamed the magnificent gold plate of the household. King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel pledged each other's health with speeches emphasizing the old friendship of the nations they govern. On the following day the King and Queen of Italy went to London, where they first held a reception at the embassy, and then proceeded to the Guildhall, where the city entertained their majesties with its traditional splendor. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the banquet. In the library the corporation held a meeting of common council, at which they presented an address to the Italian sovereign. After the banquet in the Guildhall the lord mayor proposed the health of the King and Queen, and King Victor replied in a spirited speech, in which he recalled the support that England had lent italy in her struggle for independence. Their majesties retuined to Windsor in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a command performance of "David Garrick" at the Castle. In Robertson's famous play Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore sustained once more with brilliant success their favorite roles of David Garrick and Ada Ingot. The following days was devoted to sport, when King Edward and his guests enjoyed some excellent shooting in Windsor Great Park. On the 21st, accompunied by the Prince of Wales as far as Portsmouth, King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena began their return journey to Italy.

of a pretext, until there were more than sixty cases in the various courts of the county, state and country. These suits were but the beginning. Heinze had not been idle when he discovered the Daly people were after him. He had instructed his brother Arthur, the lawyer, to investigate the mining titles on the Butte Mountain. Arthur had investigated with good results—for Heinze 1t was found that the titles, the records of them and of the claims were in hopeless confusion. Lawyer Heinze discovered that the richest of the Boston and Montana Company's properties, the Comanche, had an imperfect title. This mine had been merged from two claims, the Comanche and the Dayton. It was supposed the Dayton claim had been bought by the Boston and Montana people. Patrick Largey had deeded a two-thirds interest had owned but one-third of the record. and that the title of the other third was

This is but an instance of his work. He brought claims, owned by various interests.

enemies. fight lined up between Clark and Heinze apparently made some impression on and the Daly and Standard Oil people. It current opinion here in London. was a battle between giants. Heinze and Clark broke soon afterward, the fact that Mr. Chamberlain was the strets of London.

At a recent meeting thrown part way out of a hansom cab It was at this time that H. H. Rogers tried to compromise. Heinze's claims aggregated \$14,600,600. They are more now. He owns the United Copper Company, which is a holding company for all the Heinze interests. The suit decided by Judge Clancy on Thursday is one of the important ones of the Heinze interest. Heinze is popular in Montana. The luck of his ventures follows him in the courts. The Minnie Healy case attracted wide-

Minnie Healy case attracted widespread attention. Heinze won this contention once before, but there was a judicial scandal attached to the decision without once before, but there was a judicial scandal attached to the decision that caused a retrial. The suit is for the possession of the Minnie Healy mine, worth \$10,000,000. Heinze claims he bought the mine on an oral contract with one Mark Finley, a former owner of the property, and who, after his deal with Heinze sold the mine to the Boston and Montana Company. Heinze claims he stide Heinze sold the mine to the Boston and Montana Company. Heinze claims he stide to Finley for an option on the mine. After Judge Hanley gave the mine to Heinze for \$100,000 it was charged that the Amalgamated Copper company had tried to bibe the judge and that a women in named Mrs. Brackett was used to do the bribling. A number of letters were produced, alleged to have been written to the judge by Mrs. Brackett and offering money in an ingenious way. There money in an ingenious way. Ther was a great pother over these letters an was a great pother over these letters and charges of bribery in immense amounts were made by everybody concerned. Some of the Montana people said as high as \$250,000 had been offered to judges. The affair never got much beyond the crimination and recrimination stage. In Butter

ONE OF THE HIGH ROLLERS.

Butte is a town of much money and no grass. They have elaborate entertain. ments out there. Once, a year or two ago, Charley Clark, the son of the senator, hired the best restaurant in the city for a night and gave a dinner there. As is usual with Butte restaurants, there was a gambling room in the rear. The favors at the dinner were stacks of blue chips, and Clark ran the roulette wheel himself, played against the chips he had given as favors and paid losses like a

true sporting man. Heinze likes to do things like this. Heinze likes to do things like this. He is spectacular with his money but he never loses the faculty of making more. He is worth a large amount and is getting richer every day. If he wins against the Amalgamated Copper company on the final appeal he will get more than \$10,000,000 in one lot. The Minnie Healey mine decision brings him as much more when it is finally established by the supreme court. He is young and vigorous and has lost none of his audacity. All in all, he is as remarkable a type of the in all, he is as remarkable a type of the money-getting man as can be found in

Hons Beat the Railroads. [St. Thomas Journal.] Hens earn more than the railroads

in the United States. That is a statement few will credit but nevertheless it was made by a reputable American, W. J. Spillman, Washington, at the Guelph winter Mr. Spillman declared that the earnings of all the United States railways

last year were \$293,000,000, while the We ought to respect the hens more in the future and cease to imagine the railroads are the biggest earning powers on earth.

TO BE BANISHED have been burt if he had been sitting back and attending to his business.

The Two-Wheeled Death-Dealer seat as bus drivers are. Is Doomed.

Vehicle Has an Ugly Record-The Accident to Mr. Chamberlain Vividiy Recalled.

There are many intimations here that time he does fall down. the hansom cab, which is as much vested in another man. Heinze immediately took legal proceedings contemplated identified with London life as the bobto embarrass the Boston and Montana bies or the fog itself, has seen its ever, says the Chicago Tribune's cable fatally, wounded. This resulted in a in similar conditions. Butte Mountain is correspondent, "Raymond." Of late search after some statistics to show the danger of travel on the crowded in similar conditions. Butte Mountain is days a terrible indictment has been the danger of travel on the crowded covered with crossed and criss-crossed days a terrible indictment has been streets of London. The result was found against the favorite vehicle of more than startling. Heinze knew about them, and he made the Londoner, and facts are not wantgood use of his knowledge in fighting his ing to show that as a death-dealing Meanwhile Senator Clark, himself a big without a peer in the history of

and was severely cut and bruised, but the people of London remember, and ever since his accident the newspapers have contained almost daily some striking reference to the actual dangers incurred in the use of these fam-ous contrivances, which are so necessary here, owing to the fact that the people have persistently set their faces against surface tramways and vated railroads, neither of which exists within the business boundaries of

"The right honorable gent was

NIGHT AND DAY

Husband Joyfully Relates a Remarkable Recovery from Consumption with Dr. Slocum's

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Destroys Disease Germs, Builds Up Weak, Wasted Bodies.

POSITIVE CURE That Should Interest Sick People, Their Friends and Neighbors.

Coldwater, Nov. 2nd, 1903.

Or. T. A. Slocum, Toronto.

I desire to Inform you what your remedy, Psychine, has done for my wife. Some time ago she became "run down," lot flesh and strength rapidly, and oughed slight and day. Her throat was so sore and ntamed that she could only speak in a whisperne only nourishment that she took was milk and egs. The doctor said he could give her medicine to prolon; her life, but could not cure her.

We sent for a sample of Psychine, and it did her so much good that we instelliately purchased a further an ply from our druggist, Mr. Millard. To lay she is well and a rong, and I thank you for cestoring to me my faithful wife and helpmake.

Our triends and neighbors are anyzed at Mrs. Beach's recovery, and join with us in wishing you success.

P.S. - You may publish this letter. - J.C.B. PSYCHINE is pronounced SI-KEEN For sale at all drug stores, or a sample

ways sits and shouldn't, when the cab stopped for something. It stopped pretty sudden, and up jumps the right honorable gent, and pop goes his head through the glass. He never would back and attending to his business, nor the cabby wouldn't have been hurt either if he had been strapped to his

Nevertheless, Mr. Chamberlain's acf cuts and bruises, called forcible attention to the fact that after a light rain or a heavy fog the surface of the roadways in London becomes coated to skate about half the time to avod falling down and

CAB DEATH RATE. In a cab accident on Piccadilly, of O'er that pond in the pasture field.

I discovered that in an average year there are more people killed on the "I haven't skated since a boy streets of London than are sacrificed contrivance the hansom cab is almost by all the railroads in the United King-During 1901 the returns show copper producer, organized the Montana metropolitan transportation. The list that the railroads in the United King-Ore Producing Company. Clark was the of casualties from the use of these bitter enemy of Daly. He joined with cabs has never been accurately as bitter enemy of Daly. He joined with cabs has never been accurately pre- season tickets, and that out of the Heinze. The Amalgamated Company was formed by the Standard Oil people and took over the Daly properties. Thus the last few months accidents have a series of distressing accidents have pany was in any way responsible. pany was in any way responsible.

During the same time the reports The world at large has lost sight of show that 186 persons were killed in

At a recent meeting of the stock-nolders of the Metropolitan Under-ground Railroad, Col. Mellor, the chairman, stated that in the thirty years during which the road had been in operation under the streets it had carried 2.602,000,000 passengers, and not a single one had lost his life through causes for which the company was even remotely liable. A SHARP CONTRAST.

years without any loss of life and an average street killing of one every graphically and sneeringly described other day is too sharp to be neglected. the other day by a bus-driving friend:
"I fancy the thing would not have been noticed if Joey had been a poor man that nebody knew," said the and how many to ordinary congestion of traffic, but I find, upon talking with cabdrivers themselves, as well as with policemen, bus drivers, and citizens. that a large percentage of the fatality on the streets of London is due to the peculiar construction of the hanson cab, and it is the general opinion that to the death list must be added many thousands of minor casualties. The fault seems to be inherent in the construction of these vehicles. The minute a horse slips he drops the front of the cab with him, because the shafts are an essential support of the vehicle itself. The result is that every time horse falls on the greasy London pavement the passenger is thrown forward, and if he escapes going under the horse's heels he is quite likely to oose of the folded glass windows. It was this guillotine attachment which nearly did the business for Mr. Chamberlain. He has a habit of riding in a cab with his arms folded on the half seat in front of him, a habit common to a great many thousand other people,

The minute the cab stopped he thrown forward almost over the dashboard, and, at the same time, was most popular song, "Silver Threads glass window, which, when not in use is folded against the top of the cab This type of an accident is common than the passenger to take a flying crip over the cab. CLEVER DRIVERS.

These constantly recurring cah accidents are not usually caused by negligence on the part of the driver. On the contrary, I believe the cah and bus drivers of London are the most

better discard the old-fashioned powder dees and the Maypole Soap, which washes and dees at one operation. "No mess, no trouble." Brilliant, fast colors—quick easy to use. Best dealers sell it. Maypole Soap

experienced metropolitan traffic managers in the world. There is a civil service examination which must be passed by every cab and omnibus driver in London town. They are required to demonstrate their ability to guide their vehicle through the most crowded streets and the test is made not by the use of pen and paper, but by actual driving through the most difficult lanes and streets with expert officers from Scotland. Yard as the critical passengers. The bus driver, the cab driver, and the driver of the suburban tramway and electric lines is required to pass the personal test and show that he is competent.

Criminal carelessness, drunkenness,

Criminal carelessness, drunkenness, extortion, and even foul language to a passenger are frequently made the basis upon which the magistrate acts

Deprived of both club and revolver, the London hobby has made his note book an efficient weapon, and with it book an efficient weapon, and with it and without dispute, he rules with a rod of iron the 12,000 men and 25,000 horses which are the directing and propelling forces of the cab system of London. It is apparent, therefore, that the constant fatality which attaches to the use of cabs is caused, not by the negligence of the driver, but as a matter of fact, in spite of their ability to handle the reins. ability to handle the reins.

INVENTOR'S DISASTROUS CAREER.

All this commotion calls attention to the career of Joseph Aloysius Hansom, the York architect, who made himself famous by the cab which he invented and for which he was never properly paid. Hansom died only a dozen years ago, but he lived to see the almost universal adoption of the vehicle he created more than half a century ago. and which was then described as the "patent safety cab." A company had agreed to buy the cab of Hansom for He disposed of all his rights to the corporation, but had received only \$15,000 on account when the cab company went to smash, and with it all of Hansom's hopes for adequate remuneration. He built the Birmingham Town Hall, but went on the bond of the builders and was forced into bank-

He quarreled with the architect with whom he was successfully associated for a while, and through want of capital he failed to make a success of an architectural paper, The Builder, which subsequently became a paying venture in other hands.

Maud Muller Mutilated.

[With sincere apologies to nobody in particular.] Maud Muller, on a winter's day, When warmth was scarce, and so was hay,

Bethought herself to take a skate Ipon the pond beyond the gate, That opened on a pasture field-

A pond whose waters had congealed; So Maud, with skates clutched in her tion in popping his head through the hand, glass in a cab and sustaining a series Broke for the pond to beat the band; And as she tripped she sang this song. "I wish some man would come along"

with an oily and exceedingly slippery once at the pond Maud sat her down mass, so that a cab horse is required And strapped her skates on with a frown, Then stood she up, her lips a-pout, With matchless grace she skimmed and

bies or the fog itself, has seen its which I was a witness the driver and a woman passenger were killed and best days and is soon to depart for a man passenger dangerously, if not So was the hair that graced her head; "Good morning, Maud," he said with glee "I've brought my skates along, you see

And this new ice fills me with joy.'

"Aye, Judge, methinks the best of me Upon the shore Judge found a seat Where else but on his feet, sir, pray, Would he have strapped his skates, now

Then he arose with stately air, And crept out on the ice to where Maud stood, and grasped her mittene hand, "Yes, I can skate on land, "But I don't know about this here-

This sharp contrast between an un-derground railroad running for thirty With that Maud cut a fancy curve; The judge held on to Maud like death; His eyes bulged out—he held his breath, As o'er the polished surface sped This witching maid with giddy head; But at the turn Judge lost his holt, And fell down with a sick'ning jolt; He madly pawed the frosty air,

He saw more stars in that brief space Then sat him down with violent jar-

Lo!-on the ice another star! Maud laughed 'till she could hardly stand, And to the Judge held out her hand. He looked up sourly-looked askance, Declined with thanks her proffered aid,

Took off his skates and strayed; the horse's heels he is quite likely to be scalped or guillotined by the jarring Maud Muller stood there laughing still. "The art of skating," quoth he,
"Is not what it's cracked up to be.

> Profits of a Famous Song. The death of Hart Pease Danks at Philadelphia recalls the history of his

struck upon the head by the falling Among the Gold." This song, according to an old friend of Danks, Tom Moore, was composed about 1870, and London, but the driver is more liable was published in 1873 by Charles H. Harris. It sprang into popularity a once and had a sale of more than 100 .-000 copies. Danks was often credited as having written the words as well as the music, but the real author of the words was Eben E. Rexford. At first Danks was unable to pro-cure a market for the song, and in sheer disappointment thrust it into a bureau drawer. One day he came across the manuscript and submitted it to Harris, who realized its merits and published it. Mr. Moore says that Danks received only \$50 for it, dividing the money with Rexford. The song became popular in a night, and was used by all the well-known minstrel troupes throughout the country. Harris made a fortune out of it. It is said that Mrs. Rexford's mother inspired the song. She had luxurious golden hair as a girl, and as she grew older it became sprinkled with gray.
Rexford wrote a number of other
songs, but none of them ever attained
the popularity that "Silver Threads
Among the Gold" did. The song has

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THE MONETARY VALUE OF STOLEN KISSES

·····

Rates Are Higher in America Than Elsewhere—Recorded Cases.

American kisses are the highest priced in the world. That, of course, means when they are not given away. Generally they are exchanged without barter, but once in a while-and this happens in all countries-a kiss is taken without consent. Thereupon it immediately becomes a thing of value, for which the young woman may collect money, and

for which the young man must pay a price, for it has been decreed that the kiss belonged to the young woman. It might be assumed that the young man had an equal share in it, but this is not the case. There does not seem to be any demand for young men's kis At least, young men don't want them and young women affirm that they don't. They may not be telling the truth, but no one ever found a bidder in the open market for them, so it must be accepted.

that the young women are telling the It's a stolen kiss that has a monetary value. Russia puts a comparatively low value on them. America puts the highest, value on them. America puts the highest. In Russia, if so inclined, you may get n. kiss for \$3. There is a special rate of \$2.40 if the kissing be not in an extremely public place. But if you were to kiss a young Russian girl on a street car the magistrate before whom you would appear the next day would look you over and remark that it would cost you \$3. The lesson is plain.

In Russia it is assumed that a young man and a young woman even if en-

In Russia it is assumed that a young man and a young woman, even if engaged, should not kiss each other in public. The same thing is assumed in Chicago. To embrace one's flancee before the eyes of men in Russia is subject to a tax of \$2 40. You can have the privilege if you want to pay for it, but a police court clerk will collect the next day if a policeman sees you doing it. a policeman sees you doing it.
Russian authorities carry their rigor a little further. If a young man be seized with an inclination to propose marriage to a young woman, and uses a postal card for this purpose, the authorities will track him down and assess him \$2 40 for

"And do you think it's safe?" asked he.
"Sure!" quoth Maud; "it looks good to me.

"Bure!" asked he.
" year in that city there were just 721 couples brave enough to say they didn't care who was looking. They all paid the lines the next day. There may have been more, but that number were caught. France kisses are not rated at a high price commercially, and Germany does not assess the offender severely. value of the kiss it is necessary to come to the United States. Prices range all the way up to \$100. Here in Chicago recently Justice Dooley decided that a young man who had kissed a young woman had received just \$25 worth. The

woman had received just \$25 worth. The young man was given the choice of paying or going to the bridewell.

Why there should be such objection to public kissing is a question which may puzzle some people. Of course, there is the hygienic side. The microbe objection might be raised. Then it might be assumed that if the practice were encoursumed that if the practice were encouraged there would be a blockade to traffic on busy streets. If it were perfectly permissible for a young man to kiss a young woman in

parting, just as he would shake hands with her, there is no telling how long he would be about it. Imagine State street if all the young men who shake hands with young women were kissing the young women instead. The city would have to double-deck the sidewalk to get some way or other kissing always has been considered just like cleaning your teeth. The best society frowns on public exhibitions of either. There must be good reasons for this, or it would not be so. The legislators in all countries seem to agree on the proposition.—Chicago

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