DUPED BY DE LOME

MISS CLARA BARTON HAS BEEN SHREWDLY TAKEN IN.

She Can Go to Cuba With Her Red Cross Society and Her Medicines and Her Nice Things for Sick People, as Fast as She Likes But She Will Find That It Will Be All for Spain and None for Cuba—Three Friends Case in Court—The Paris Exposition—Consular Reports—Foreign News.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 15.—"It seems incredible that Miss Barton should fall into the cunning trap arranged for her by the Spanish minister, Senor de Lome," said Colonel Carbo, chief of Maceo's staff, speaking about Miss Barton's acceptance of permission given her by Minister de Lome to go to Cuba and form a Red Cross society.

"Miss Barton will be allowed to succor the Spaniards, but the Cubans, never. Miss Barton may go to Havana—that's just what they want, and she may help the Spaniards in their hospitals and care for their wounded; but as to the Cubans, why, the Spaniards raid their hospitals and kill all the helpless inmates. Miss Barton will find that she will be permitted to aid Spanish only.

"The inhumanity of Spaniards is shown when they refused to allow medicine of any kind to be carried into the country for pacificos, and killing men who attempt to smuggle such things through.

"'Let them die like dogs,' is what one Spanish officer told a surgeon, when he wanted to give attention to some Cuban wounded after the fight at La Encarnacion. 'Let them die like the dogs they are. It will only make it easier for us.'

"Miss Barton had better see that her permission is more broad, before she goes over."

SYLVESTER IS SAFE.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 15.—A special from Wooster, O., says: Rev. S. F. Scovel has received the following cablegram from his son, Sylvester Scovel, the Cuban war correspondent who was a few days ago captured and thrown into prison by the Spanish authorities: "Do not be worried about my capture. I am well treated. Love to all. (Signed) Sylvester."

THE THREE FRIENDS CASE.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The United States supreme court today heard argument in the case of the United States vs. the steamer Three Friends on motion of the attorney general for a certiorari to the federal court of apeals for the Fifth curcuit, to bring the case to the supreme court, the steamer having been libeled for condemnation on the charge of violating the neutrality laws controlling the relations between the United States and Spain.

Assistant Attorney Whitney made the first argument for the government. He began by stating the question briefly and then discussed at length the question of the nature of a recognition of belligerency; he explained the effect of the act of 1817 in the use of the words "colony, district or people."

He said it was clear that the steamer had been equipped to be employed against the Spanish authorities by the Cuban insurgents. He read extracts from the president's last message to show that sufficient recognition of Cuban belligerency had been given by the executive to justify the courts in giving them their attention. The Florida district court had taken the position that it could not, under the statute, take such cognizance, but Mr. Whitney argued to the contrary. The only question he said was whether the statute was applicable for the reason that the belligerency of the Cubans had not been formally recognized. It was true in the technical meaning of international law that the Cubans had not been recognized as belligerents, but even if this was the case there were other statutes concerning piracy and enlisting men for hostilities against a friendly power which were applicable. As a matter of fact there was nothing in the statutes to require a recognition of belligerency to set the law in motion.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Preparations for the great exposition at Paris to commemorate the close of the present century have so far advanced as to warrant United States Consul Moore at the French capital in sending to the department a most elaborate report on that governmental enterprise, indicating what has already been done, and the plans for the complete exposition. The general scheme of the exposition is now well defined. The work of demolition and construction, for which the period of a little more than three years remaining will barely suffice, has begun. The exposition will open April 15, 1900, and close November 5 of the same year.

The site will comprise the public grounds of both sides of the Seine from the Place de la Concorde, the great monumental square in the very center of the city, to a point beyond the Pont d' Jena, embracing the Camp de Mars, the Trocadero palace and park (site of the exposition of 1889) the Esplanade des Invalides, the Quay d' Orsay, the Quay de la Conference, the Cour la Reine, and a large section of the Champs Elysees, including the site of the Palace l' Industrie, the great building erected for the exposition of 1855, the first of the series. The Unique Trocedero Palace will be used again, as well as several of the exposition halls of 1889 in the Champ de Mars, but all will undergo more or less modification. The Eiffel Tower will be preserved, but it is probable that new and striking features will be added to it. The Palace l' Industrie, which housed the entire exposition of 1855, and has since served as the annual salon of the Societie des Artistes Francais, will disappear and on its site will rise a magnificent fine arts hall to remain as a permanent monument. Demolition is already in progress. To the west, on the same site will be built the hall to remain as a permanent structure and a broad avenue will run to the Seine across which is being constructed a magnificent bridge named after Alexander II of Russia, by whose son, the present emperor, the corner stone was laid during his recent visit to Paris.

A number of modern hotels are in course of construction, new theaters and the magnificent Opera Comique will be completed. Parks and gardens will be laid out in all parts of the city, the roads leading to the Bois will be laid out interraces covered by flowers and extensive use made of electric light. It is the intention to make the exposition surpass all predecessors in France and elsewhere, not perhaps in extent of architectural features, for it is conceded that in these respects there is little hope of eclipsing the great achievements at Chicago, but in artistic aspect, in the local comprehensive and scientific system of classification and award and in the uniformity and harmony of the whole. In a word, the ambition of the projectors lies chiefly in the direction of artistic excellence and general ensemble.

NEEDS SUGAR IN IT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—"Quantity large; quality poor," is the summary of the German Rhine wine crop of 1896, as reported to the senate department by Perry Bartholomew, United States consul at Mayence. He says the fine weather early in the year brought forth a magnificent crop of grapes, but a cold and the abundant harvest was of poor quality. The product was in some instances equal to the vintage of 1894, and in some few places a little better. The average is "small wines," which must be carefully treated. It will be very light and very cheap, and requires much sugar to make it palatable.

MR. MERRY WAS TOO FREE.

Washington, Feb. 15.—It is announced that Captain W. L. Merry, consul general of Nicaragua at San Francisco, will appeal to President Zelaya and others in the matter of the appointment of E. Calderon to succeed him as the representative of Nicaragua at San Francisco. The change is said to be due to a difference of opinion between Mr. Merry and Minister Rodriguez regarding the rights of a consul to register ships and allow vessels which trade with European or Asiatic ports to fly the flag of Nicaragua when those boats do not touch at Nicaraguan ports. For reasons similar to those which brought about the change at San Francisco, N. P. Peraza has been selected as Nicaragua's new consul general at New York.

AMERICAN LUMBER IN CHINA.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Thirteen million feet of American lumber were imported into China last year and acording to United States Consul Jernegan at Shanghai most of this came from Washington and Oregon. The Chinese have completely denuded eastern China of its timber and are now drawing upon our timber. Recent stimulation of mill building in China and the growing of the natives for foreign-style houses have led to much of this demand.

BANKER ST. JOHN DEAD

Day's List of Other Noted Victims of the Grim Monster.

New York, Feb. 15.—William Pope St. John, the noted banker, of this city, died today of a complication of kidney and stomach troubles. He was born in Mobile, Ala., in 1847. His father who was also a banker, gave him an academical education. Mr. St. John came to this city when quite a young man and soon took charge of the credit department of the old Sugar Trust. Then he became interested in the Mercantile National bank and eventually became president of that institution. For many years he was widely known as a close student of financial problems and frequently contributed to current literature on those subjects. At nearly all gatherings to discuss monetary problems Mr. St. John was an easily recognized figure. His tendency towards free silver sentiments was the reason for much comment among his fellow-bankers in this city and when last year he accepted the office of treasurer of the allied silver forces, he resigned his position as president of the bank. On the first of the year Mr. St. John was dropped as a director of the Mercantile National and Second National banks of this city. In December last he became a member of the Produce exchange.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—Thomas D. Williams, for the past eighteen years chief operator of the Western Union Telegraph company at Pittsburg, and well known to the fraternity throughout the country, died this morning from pneumonia. Mr. Williams had been connected with the Western Union for more than thirty years.

Mackinac Island, Mich., Feb. 15.—Ignace Pelott who celebrated his 93d birthday Christmas, died today. Gran Pere Pelott, as he was known, was the only inhabitant left who had witnessed the capture of Fort Mackinac by the British in 1814.

DULUTH HARBOR BIDS

Three Million Dollar Appropriation for That Noted Lake Port.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 15.—Thirteen bids were opened here by the United States today for the twenty foot harbor improvement here, for which the government has allowed $3,000,000. The bids ranged from $1,656,945 bid by each of three local concerns, to $2,876,115 bid by S. O. Dixon, Racine, Wis. Bidders were present from all over the lake country, New York and Philadelphia. The contract will probably go to local men.

Five Millions to Divide.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—The will of Albert M. Billings, late president of the Home National bank and formerly head of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, was filed for probate today. The value of the estate figures up to nearly $5,000,000 and includes large mining interests in Minnesota and Michigan and other property in New York and Wisconsin. His Illinois holdings consist of $2,000,000 in personal property and $300,000 in real estate. Nearly the entire estate is left to his widow during her lifetime. After her death two-thirds of the property goes to his son, C. K. G. Billings, and one-third to his grandson, Albert M. Billings Rudock.

TRUTH has nothing to fear from the future.—Ram's Horn.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

is far ahead of any blood remedy on the market, for it does so much more. Besides removing impurities, and toning up the run-down system, it cures any blood disease, it matters not how deep-seated or obstinate, which other so-called blood remedies fail to reach. It is a real blood remedy for real blood diseases.

Mr. Asa Smith, of Greencastle, Ind., writes: "I had such a bad case of Sciatic Rheumatism that I became absolutely helpless—unable to take my food or handle myself in any way. I took many patent medicines, but they did not reach my trouble. One dozen bottles of S. S. S. cured me sound and well, and I now weigh 170."

Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

BRAINY GUESTS.

Frequently Have Trouble With What Is Found on Fashionable Tables.

It has been discovered by some of the society ladies in some of the larger cities that a number of the most esteemed guests at their "functions" are more or less disagreeably affected by coffee, this fact being particularly observable among the brilliant and brainy ones. To meet the want of coffee fanciers with whom the subtle beverage does not agree, Postum, the health coffee, has been quite largely introduced in fashionable quarters. This is a singularly appetizing drink made from cereals (wheat, etc.) by the Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Battle Creek, Mich., which incidentally looks and smells like fine coffee, but instead of producing the unpleasant disturbances with the digestive organs, as coffee does in numberless cases, it agrees perfectly with the weakest stomach and is nourishing and fattening, being made wholly from pure grains. It can be served strong as an after dinner coffee with perfect success as to looks, taste and effect upon the guests.

A reliable grocer will never offer a cheap or weak imitation of a genuine original article because he happens to make a little extra profit. But it is well to observe that when genuine Postum Cereal Coffee is ordered, that you get Postum and not a spurious imitation offered as "just as good."

INVOKING THE CODE

ITALIANS IN CHICAGO FIGHT A FATAL DUEL.

One an Anarchist and the Other Not—Disputation Leads to a Challenge and the Matter Is Settled Under the Shadow of the Columbus Monument on the Lake Front—One Dead, the Other a Prisoner—Duestrow Has One Solitary Chance for Life—Mind Reader Johnstone Arrested—Crime News.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—On the lake front at the foot of the monument of Christopher Columbus, two of his countrymen fought a duel to the death last night. The men who engaged in the desperate encounter were Bastiste Milleri and Joseph Bernasconi. The body of the former lies in the Harrison street station.

They ate supper together last evening in a restaunrant. During the meal the conversation turned on anarchy. Milleri was a rabid anarchist and Benasconi objected to his remarks. The argument was a heated one and both became enraged. According to the story told by Benrasconi, Milleri finally dared him to fight a duel with pistols. Bernasconi consented and the men left the table.

Upon reaching the sidewalk Millerni asked where the duel would take place.

"On the lake front, near the Columbus monument," was Bernasconi's reply.

"Good," said Batiste, "it is a fitting place for two Italians to fight a duel."

Bernasconi says that neither spoke a word from that time until they reached the Lake Front park. Carriages were rolling along the boulevard, and the sight of the richly dressed occupants made Batiste more than ever an anarchist. A short distance north of them was the monument of their beloved countryman. Lights were blazing in every window of the Auditorium.

Park Policeman Davin was walking in Michigan avenue, one hundred feet south of Harrison when he heard a pistol shot in Lake Front park. He ran there and saw a man lying on the ground. It was Millerni. A man was running toward the Illinois Central railroad tracks. Davin followed and caught him after a short chase. Bernasconi threw away the revolver with which he sent Millerni to his last home. Bernasconi admitted he was the man who did the shooting and then told the story of the duel.

DUESTROW'S LAST HOPE.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 15.—Governor Stephens has just decided that he will not interfere in the case of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire of St. Louis, sentenced to be hanged at Union, Mo., tomorrow, for the murder of his wife and child. Dr. Duestrow killed his wife and child in cold blood on February 13, 1894, and has been tried several times for the crime, and twice investigations as to his sanity have been made. Every technicality known to the law has been taken advantage of to save his life. Yesterday a commission of insanity experts sent here to examine Duestrow did so and reported to the governor today. As a result of their decision Governor Stephens has decided to let the law take its course and Duestrow will be hanged tomorrow at Union, Mo., where he was convicted. That is, unless, as a last resort, the sheriff's jury, which Duestrow's attorneys have decided to summon, do not declare him insane.

MIND READER IN TROUBLE.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 15.—Paul Alexander Johnstone, heralded as the most eminent mind reader, in company with Dr. T. M. Walsh, has been here for two or three weeks. Late last night Johnstone and Walsh were placed under arrest on a charge of conspiracy and placed under bonds to appear Wednesday morning. The charge will be that Johnstone, while pretending to read the palms of people, has been telling appalling stories of the victims, declaring they were afflicted with some unseen but dreadful disease that sooner or later would cause their death. He would then recommend them to Dr. Walsh, who, as an eminent specialist, might effect a cure. It is alleged that the physician has been doing the rest, securing from the victims sums of money ranging from $90 to $100. Johnstone and Walsh declare there has been no thought of defrauding.

WEARS UNCLE SAM'S BLUE.

Denver, Col., Feb. 15.—Detective Sam Howe has telegraphed from Valentine, Neb., that the soldier in custody there is undoubtedly Cyrus Edinger, alias James McDonald, who shot and mortally wounded Detective Al Moore in this city March 19, 1895. Edinger had enlisted in the United States infantry and was arrested at Fort Niobrara, Neb., A requisition for his return to Denver will be immediately sent to the governor of Nebraska.

TENNESSEE WHITECAPS.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 15.—A special to the Post from Knoxville, Tenn., says: W. Grayson, a Sevier county farmer, was called from his house this morning and shot to death by a reported gang of whitecaps. Pat Matthews, a brother-in-law of Grayson, was arrested charged with aiding the assassins.

TOLL GATE DYNAMITERS.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 15.—The toll gate raiders blew up the toll gate on the Lawrenceburg pike at 1 o'clock this morning with dynamite. The previous night a mob wrecked all of the six toll gates on the Kinney turnpike entering Vanceburg.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

ASSISTING THE DOCTOR.

A Trained Attendant Is a Great Help in Sickness.

While there is nothing more offensive to the intelligent physician than what may be called officious and undue anxiety to assist him in performing the duties of his calling, there is probably no one in the world who more keenly appreciates the service which a trained mind, eye and hand can render him. If the case is serious a short visit is scarcely sufficient to acquaint him with all of its details. Indeed, it often happens that the excitement of his coming produces an entire change in the patient's state, and when he is ready to make his customary examination the symptoms may indicate that which does not exist at all.

Suppose there were an attendant capable of taking the patient's temperature of pulse or of making on paper a note of the hour at which certain peculiarities were most clearly indicated. Most people cannot afford to keep a physician in constant attendance, and many a life has been sacrificed because the doctor had no means of knowing certain facts connected with his patient's illness which would have been of vital importance to him and might have assisted him in saving a life.

Every child should be taught what the pulse is, and why and how we feel it at the wrist. It is very easy to understand how to tell the pulse, and not at all difficult to learn to use the clinical thermometer. Imagine the value to a doctor of a carefully-kept record of the patient's condition from one of his visits to another. With what confidence could he pursue his treatment and give his directions, and what a relief to realize that his interests are left in such intelligent hands!

Very few persons stop to think of the responsibilities that rest upon the medical man. No matter how careless the attendants or how disregardful they may be of administering the medicines prescribed, they are rarely, if ever, held to account. On the other hand, the doctor is blamed for everything; often, indeed, when a violation of his most positive order furnishes the cause for this cruel censure.

An important item is to have everything in readiness for the doctor's visit. Do not wait until you see his horse's head coming round the curve, then hurry and hustle and bustle about, upsetting the patient's tranquillity and your own; but make it your business, as soon as the invalid has breakfasted, to put everything in order, so that there may be no confusion at the last moment. Have clean towels, fresh water and whatever other articles he is in the habit of calling for. Ask if your presence is required in the room; if not, leave it, unless you are requested to stay. It is often the case that the doctor would like to have an opportunity of making inquiries that he would hesitate to make before a third person. It is, therefore, always considered in good form to leave him alone with his adult patients and give him an opportunity for at least five minutes' talk if he chooses to take advantage of the interval. If anything is used during the doctor's visit that should be removed from the room, take it out at once. Never leave soiled linen, bandages, dressings or poultices lying about; they are nauseating to the patient, annoying to the doctor and exceedingly unpleasant objects for the family or any chance visitor.

While everyone cannot have the opportunity to study thoroughly anything that belongs to trained nursing, most people can, if they try, pick up little points from doctors and by being among sick persons, and will in a short time get a rather good idea of what needs to be done in emergencies, and what one may do to be of very great assistance to the physician.—N.Y. Ledger.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR.

Appropriate Styles for Every Variety of Coiffure.

A bewildering variety of ornaments for the hair are presented this season, and each importing house appears to show a line of specialties exclusively its own. Novel shapes in combs, mercury wings, tiaras and pins, studded with semiprecious stones, are charming for dress occasions. Fine cut steel is used for the same purpose, and the dainty head ornaments in tortoise shell, amber or ivory set with brilliants or enriched with sterling silver carvings and filigree work, baffle description. The Greek psyche and pompadour coiffures each call for ornaments of a different shape and character, just as the Isabella style requires the high Spanish comb, and the most trying Roman coif with tresses laid in straight severity demands the fillet of pearls or gold. The ornaments for the pompadour coiffure are the most novel, brilliant and elaborate. Pretty little bowknots of silver densely studded with Irish diamonds are plentifully used, with the rolled and waved Marie Antoinette coiffure, the hair arranged at the back near the top of the head in one large bow knot. All of these "fancy" decorations are duplicates of ornaments for the hair and neck, made of genuine precious stones that the suitable only for very elegant occasions, and to be worn only by persons of great wealth, many of the coronets, neckties, gem-set lorgnette chains and slender bangle bracelets being costly and elaborate enough for the wear of women of royalty.—N. Y. Sun.

A REINDEER TONGUE.

South Water Street Game Dealer Introduces a Dakota Dish.

"Oh, honestly, I couldn't guess what your friend out in Dakota sent you—not in a hundred years," said the South Water street commission man's friend after he had "guessed" for the ninth time, says the Record.

"Well, try it just three times, and if you can't call the turn, then I'll tell you," persisted the commission man.

"Was it—well—let me see—was it some kind of a northern winter apple?" asked the friend, hopefully.

"No; you're cold—try it again. I'll tell you one thing, and that is that it wasn't any kind of fruit," said the commission man.

"Was it some kind of a cake or something your friend's wife made? If it was, why, I couldn't call the turn on the particular kind. Wait—maybe it was a Black hills bear," said the friend, quickly, his face lighting up.

"No, you haven't come within a mile of it. Would you believe me if I told you it was a bunch of reindeer's tongues? Well, that's just what it was, and I'll tell you that he couldn't have sent anything nicer. The tongues were smoked and seasoned just right. They were as tender as mashed potato, and, oh, say, what a sandwich they do make! If you want something you will never forget just slap a couple slices of reindeer's tongue between a couple of salted wafers, have an olive or so on the side, and—yum-yum!"

MUSIC IN NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Alleged Cure of a Child Due to Chopin's Somber Waltzes.

The value of music in the treatment of certain forms of nervous diseases has before now been called attention to by physicians. One advantage perhaps of this therapeutical agency is that in the event of its doing no good it is not likely to do harm. In a recent number of the Gazette Medicale attention was drawn to the remarkable result attending the administration of music to a little girl of three, who was afflicted with serious nervous disorders, resulting in epilepsy and paroxysms of fear which kept her awake all night. The ordinary remedies, including bromide of potassium, were tried without any effect, and at last the physician recommended the mother to play some soft rather melancholy music to her daughter before putting her to bed. Chopin was recommended, especially the waltzes in the minor key. The remedy worked like a charm, for it is said that from the night the child went to bed under the influence of music she lost all her nervous symptoms and slept without waking until the morning. In order to prove that this was not the result of mere chance, the music was omitted on one evening, and the child passed a night of misery, not so intense as before the adoption of the treatment, but still very marked.

NOT DUE TO HER SERIOUS TALK

Mother Permitted a Spanking to Exert Its Persuasive Powers.

"Did you notice," asked the girl with the saintly expression of the girl with the laughing eyes, "how beautifully Tommy Jackson behaved in church today?"

The girl with the laughing eyes nodded silently, and the girl with the saintly expression went on dreamily:

"I think that I must have managed to touch his stony little heart at last," she said, thankfully, "but it has been a hard struggle. I talked to him seriously on Saturday when I was calling on my Sunday school pupils, and his mother seemed much interested. She said she had punished him severely only the Sunday before last, and see how shamefully he behaved last week. While yesterday—"

"She punished him, too," interrupted the girl with the laughing eyes, merrily, "only she reversed her usual order of proceedings. Generally she spanks him after she comes home from church, and he forgets all about it before the next Sunday comes around. But yesterday she had a brilliant idea and today she spanked him before setting out."

"O," said the girl with the saintly face, and there really didn't seem anything else to say.

ONE NEW-YEAR'S.

Reception of a President That Wasn't Held in the White House.

"There was one New Year's reception held by the president in the city," said a local historian, "which was not held in the white house. Though the event is seldom referred to, it is a fact all the same. The reception I speak of, though the function then generally went by the name of levee, was given by President Madison on New Year's day, 1815, in the Octagon, at the corner of Eighteenth street and New York avenue. The British in 1814 having burned the white house, President Madison moved over to the Octagon house, which was owned by Col. John Tayloe. He spent over five months there. All who attended the levee have long since passed away, but it has been my good fortune in past years to have talked to several gentlemen who were present. They describe it as a very elegant affair. All the expenses of the levee were paid out of Col. Tayloe's pocket, that gentleman being enormously wealthy and liberal as well. His income was said to be at that time $75,000."

NEW WORK FOR WOMEN.

Weaving Silken Fabrics with the Hand Loom Pleasant and Profitable.

An English woman, a Mrs. Bayley, has discovered a new industry for women, or, rather, an old one revived, in weaving artistic-patterned silk fabrics by hand. Power looms, she says, are unable to produce these fabrics of the high artistic merit of which the hand loom is possible.

For rich silks Mrs. Bayley asserts that the hand weaving is a cheaper and even quicker mode of weaving than power-loom work, and that since country firms over England cannot obtain the requisite number of hands to produce the work that is ordered in consequence of the revived demand for costly silks, she says that handloom weaving can be carried on with profit in ladies' own homes.

From four to five dollars a week can easily be earned by any woman in this work, Mrs. Bayley says, and that is in England. The same work can be productive of better returns in this country. The suggestion is not made merely for working girls. Mrs. Bayley believes that there is a paying field in the production of high silken fabrics that is worthy the attention of cultivated women of small means, who would find the work not only lucrative but attractive.

In commenting upon Mrs. Bayley's proposition, the Dry Goods Chronicle of this city says:

"It is not so many years ago since women, strong, healthy English, German and French women, worked hand looms in Paterson. They operated both shaft harness and jacquard looms, weaving intricate patterns and superb satins, swinging the shuttle by hand and working the harness and jacquard by foot power. Almost every mill then of any size boasted of a hand loom department. Hand looms were also to be seen in many of the homes of these foreign weavers.

"At that time the hand loom weaver looked upon the power loom attendant as little better than a day laborer, or part and parcel of the machine he was attending. It is time that the old hand loom weaver possessed much more knowledge of the intricacies of the jacquard and loom detail than is known by the power loom weaver to-day, many of whom do not understand the formation of the Darby chain. The hand loom weaver always declared that he 'had served his time' at weaving and 'wound quills' for a year or two before he was permitted to 'pick a warp' or 'throw a shuttle.'

"The advent of the power loom signaled the degeneration of the hand loom weaver. Many of the old hands have developed into loom fixers, but the majority are simply 'minding' the power loom—they don't call it weaving."—N. Y. Herald.

The scattered Indian tribes of Labrador are said to be gradually perishing from destitution and disease. The coasts frequented by them are all but exhausted of game and fur-bearing animals and the taking of beaver has been prohibited until 1900 in order to prevent its total destruction. By the time they are permitted to again trap the beaver there will probably be no Indians left upon this portion of the coast.—N. Y. Sun.

Merely a Hint.

He—Nature abhors a vacuum.

She—Yes, but nature probably never sat up all night, hoping every time she yawned, that he would take the hint.

Then he grabbed his hat and went

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The after-dinner task of dish washing loses its terrors, and all household cleaning is accomplished quickly and easily by the use of

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The Way to ____

Win success in anything is to keep everlastingly at it. This is true whether you want to

Reach the People

Through an advertisement or to earn a living some other way. People need to see each other a great many times before swearing friendship, and it is much the same with advertisers and their readers. It

Is Not by Fitful Advertising

That an immense business is built up. This paper has readers who read other papers. Seeing your ad.

In the DAILY EAGLE

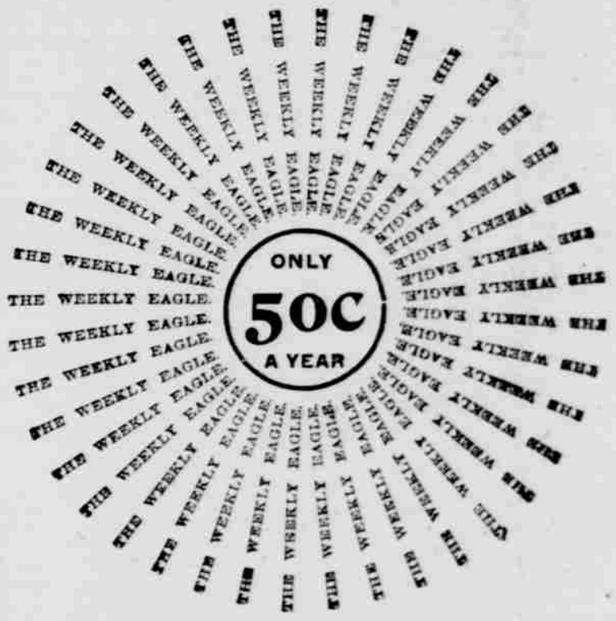
As well as other papers will give its readers confidence in your business and financial ability. More confidence means more business. This paper has readers, too, who read no other. They may not know you, but are certain to become acquainted with you, if you are a constant advertiser in the Eagle. Any business man who has laid the foundation of business success by advertising in this

Or Any Other Newspaper

Knows that he did it, not by occasionally inserting an ad. and then waiting to see what happened,

But by Keeping Everlastingly at It

Just as you did with any advertisement which gave thoroughly satisfactory results.



WEEKLY EAGLE

If you cannot afford to take the Daily Eagle, or inadequate mail facilities prevent you from receiving it promptly, do the next best thing, subscribe for the Weekly Eagle at

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