

THINGS THOUGHTS

Of Interest, Importance and General Information.

Government's Gigantic Appropriation for the Rivers and Harbors of This Country—Rare Bits of History, Scientific Notes and Statistical Reports.

Congress is to expend \$60,000,000 for water ways in the United States. This is the largest appropriation that has ever been made by any congress of this country.

The appropriations and contracts over \$25,000 for the Western states and the largest Eastern items shown by the same are:

Harbor: Boston harbor—New project, cash, \$600,000; contracts, \$3,950,000.

New York—Buttermilk channel, cash, \$300,000; contract, \$1,500,000.

Buffalo—At Erie basin and Black Rock harbor, cash, \$200,000; contract, \$614,643.

Georgia—Savannah, new project, contract, \$1,000,000.

Louisiana—Southwest pass, Mississippi, cash, \$550,000; contracts, \$2,950,000.

Texas—Galveston harbor, cash, \$500,000; contract, \$1,000,000.

Ohio—Cleveland, cash, \$600,000; contract, \$2,200,000.

California—San Diego, cash, \$50,000; contract, \$217,850; San Luis Obispo, cash, \$50,000.

Oregon—Tillamook bay and harbor, cash, \$25,000; Tacoma, cash, \$30,000.

Delaware—Pennsylvania—Delaware river, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, cash, \$600,000; contracts, \$2,400,000.

Florida—St. Johns river from Jacksonville to the ocean, cash, \$65,000; contracts, \$950,000.

Texas—Trinity river, cash, \$150,000; contracts, \$600,000.

Ohio—Ohio river, cash, \$400,000; contracts, \$950,000; locks, \$1,150,000; contracts, \$750,000.

Michigan—Detroit, cash, \$500,000; contracts, \$1,250,000; West Neeshish, cash, \$500,000; contracts, \$4,000,000.

Mississippi river reservoirs at headquarters, cash, \$300,000.

River from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio, cash, \$2,500,000; contract, \$5,000,000; between the Missouri and St. Paul, cash, \$1,300,000; contracts, \$2,600,000.

Missouri river, general improvements from Sioux City and mouth, cash, \$300,000; removal of obstructions above Sioux City, \$40,000.

Oregon—Columbia river at the Cascades, cash, \$50,000.

Mouth of Columbia river, cash, \$400,000; contracts, \$1,500,000; lower Willamette and Columbia rivers below Portland, cash, \$225,000; Willamette river above Portland and Yamhill river, cash, \$70,000; Coquille river, general improvements, \$40,000; Suislaw river, mouth, cash, \$26,000; examinations, surveys and contingencies of rivers and harbors, inspection of bridges, etc., cash, \$200,000.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the United States presidency, has decided to establish a weekly paper in Lincoln, Neb., in whose columns he can keep his ideas before the general public.

He himself says that he expects to lecture occasionally, especially in college towns, to students, but his principal work will be done with his pen. The paper will be called the Commoner, and will advocate the principles set forth in the Kansas city platform.

A vote has been taken by the public school children of Mississippi on the selection of a state flower. Some 25,000 children voted in the contest, which resulted in the Magnolia being adopted. Close on to the Magnolia the vote showed a decided preference for the Chrysanthemum. Forty-two different flowers were voted for.

The revenue surplus last year in New Zealand was \$3,000,000 over the expenditures. The public debt of the colony stands at \$238,715,000 and the financial statement proposes that parliament should authorize another \$4,866,000 loan, to be expended chiefly on railways.

Recently there was sold in Paris for \$2,000 a costly piece of lace, which, it is said, caused the fatal quarrel between Prince Napoleon and his wife Josephine. It was a very costly piece of work, and it had been taken home by Napoleon to his wife, but she not valuing its real worth, had it cut to suit an idle fancy of her own. Napoleon walked in her room about the time it was being cut and exclaimed "cannibal!" and walking up to her slapped her jaws and turned and walked out of the room.

General Ageja was quite a famous leader in the insurgent army in the Philippines under Aguinaldo. In 1896 Aguinaldo gave her command as a general and she had 2,000 soldiers under her. She fought desperately and won many honors on the field of battle, but after the Americans occupied the country, she laid down her arms, and is now conducting an immense woodyard close to Manila and using a great many of the old soldiers that were under her command.

Mrs. Laura Alderman, of Harley, Turner county, South Dakota, owns the largest orchard in that state. She has 150 acres planted with 8,000 fruit trees of various kinds, two acres being of plums. There are 1,000 goose-berry bushes, 1,000 currant bushes, 500 grape vines and three acres of strawberry plants.

One the landing of Paul Kruger in Marseilles 18,000 snap shots were taken of him every minute. Before he had been in Europe five minutes, every motion that he made, every shade of expression that passed over his face, were written in the minutest details for the inspection of the people yet unborn.

Ex-Queen Ranavolo, of Madagascar, is now in exile in Algiers. She was dethroned by the French and banished from her native land some ten years ago or more. It has been decided by the French government that she is to never again hear her native tongue, nor see one of her own race.

There are 310 vessels in the United States navy. According to reports not more than 150 of that number are actually in service at present. Of these 100 are in commission. In the year ended June 30, 1900, over 100 vessels were sent to the several navy yards for repairs.

Unlike the Spanish, the Americans are making herculean efforts to educate the Porto Rican children and to that end 100 American teachers are now employed on that island teaching the native children's minds to shoot.

The relief fund on the Pennsylvania railway lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, shows that benefits were paid to members and families of deceased members during the month of October, 1900, to the amount of \$60,698.

Nashville, Tenn., has furnished a colored colony consisting of 200 colored men for the Hawaiian islands, who have already sailed, and when there will work on the sugar plantations, taking the place of the Japanese.

It now transpires that at one time Senator T. C. Platt, of New York, was an architect, and he points with pride to a \$50,000 building which he erected in Hoboken, N. J., in proof of his former occupation.

The wheat crop of New South Wales this season, it is said, will be 17,000,000 bushels, an excess of 5,000,000 bushels over that of 1899; of this 8,000,000 bushels are available for export.

France imported from Italy during last year 4,000 fox skins. The Italian fox is quite plentiful in that country and the French furriers are using them to a telling advantage.

The commissary department of the Chinese army is very scant. The Chinaman does his fighting for the most part on rice and cabbage, not even being given salt pork.

Suicide in Germany during the year 1899 was quite a fad, as there were reported 10,700 persons who committed suicide during the year.

It is reported that London alone has 100,000 pickpockets, men, women and children, who exist on what they can relieve others of.

Engineering statistics claim that there are now 100,000 railway locomotives in use throughout the United States.

Useful Xmas presents for father, brother or friend. KLINE & ROSENBERG, 625 First Avenue.

SEATTLE SUMMARY

Of Local News for the Past Seven Days.

Court News Suppressed—The Editors Thrown in Jail—Officer Leighton's Trouble—Frisch's Exposure—Criminal Outlook—Other News of Importance.

COURT NEWS SUPPRESSED.

More than a month ago The Seattle Republican issued an edict to the chief of police and the policemen in general, as well as to the mayor of this city, to suppress the vile and villainous sheet published in this city and known as the Court News, but the edict was not obeyed, and because at the time the police were enjoying the fun found in its columns on the other fellow. There is always a day of reckoning, and that day that is placed in the farmer's bosom to prevent freezing when warmed will strike the farmer just as quick as it will an enemy. So the Court News that was being indirectly encouraged by the police, soon began to strike at the very men encouraging it and tell things on them as well as on other people. Then at once the emergency arose on the part of the chief of police and his detectives to destroy the paper and its plant, which they did last Saturday morning. It was a most excellent piece of work, however, even if the devil did do it, for no publication that has made its appearance on the streets of any city of the United States was so deserving of extermination as was that Court News. Its editors were arrested, thrown in jail, bailed out by men of their kind, but re-arrested by the prosecuting attorney, and they now languish in durance vile, just where they should have been months ago. It struck The Republican as being rather remarkable that such a paper could be printed, published and distributed on the streets of a city of the United States in which there were a hundred different churches, and yet it was done. The citizens of any respectable mining camp in which there was not a single woman living would have resented the distribution of such a paper among the miners. For once in the history of the Seattle police force, it has done a meritorious deed.

IS LEIGHTON GUILTY? This paper does not intend either by innuendo, intimation, or otherwise to implicate Officer Leighton as acting as a go-between between robbers and the persons robbed in this city, but it does intend to call the public's attention to the fact that in its last issue it made reference to a similar state of affairs said to exist among the policemen of this city; and in view of the fact that the Leighton affair had not then been spoken of, it is rather remarkable that the exposure should follow so fast on to the article made public in The Republican's columns last Friday. Officer Leighton may be just as innocent as the chief of police, after a thorough investigation, as he declares, has pronounced him to be, but there are some strange things attached to the proposition, owing to the great amount of speculation that has been indulged in by the citizens of this city in about the same strain, that Officer Leighton, the chief of police and Merchant Patrolman Bert Taylor will have to explain very fully before they will stand perfectly fair in the public's eye and mind.

MR. FRISCH'S ACCUSATION. A few days ago Mr. Frisch lost about \$2,000 worth of jewelry from his store, which was entered during the night by thieves with a pass key. The stock of jewelry being burglarly insured, Mr. Frisch was giving himself no great amount of trouble about the return of the stolen property. He had laid the matter before the city and county officials, and, if they apprehended the guilty parties, all so well and good; but he showed no inclination to offer a reward for the return of the property. If Mr. Frisch is to be believed, and his word is certainly as believable as Mr. Leighton's, this was not pleasing to the persons who did the stealing, nor to their accomplices, and so they sent the police officer to him to learn if he would offer a reward for the return of the stolen property. The proposition was made flat-footedly to Mr. Frisch by the officer, to which Mr. Frisch demurred in no uncertain language. The matter was at once made public in the newspapers by Mr. Frisch, and an investigation of the acts of the officer was ordered by the chief of police. The officer denied any intention of wrong-doing through the columns of the public press. He called on Officer Bert Taylor to verify what he had said, and this was most elaborately done by Taylor, and finally an exoneration on the part of the chief of police was made public, so far as Officer Leighton's wrong-doing in the Frisch matter was concerned. Nevertheless Mr. Frisch has neither denied nor modified his first statements of being approached by the officer of the law to act as a go-between between Mr. Frisch and the crooks who turned the trick, if only a reward was given by Frisch for the safe return of the stolen property. If Officer Leighton feels and knows that he has been unjustly treated and accused by the merchant, who is of excellent financial standing in this city, he should seek redress at the hands of the courts in the shape of a damage suit, but evidently both Leighton and the chief of police have wisely considered this an unwise step, as things might come out that were not wanted.

OTHERS HAVE DONE IT. It appears that the above, if it be true, is not the first instance where the officers of the law in this city have approached persons who have been robbed and offered to see that the property was returned, if the persons robbed would offer a sufficient reward, and the following from the Saturday Mail Herald will to some extent bear out the assertion: "A few days ago one of Seattle's prominent citizens was held up, near the business center of the city, and relieved of all the valuables on his person, including a watch. The watch was of particular value to him, being in the nature of an heirloom. He hastened to the police headquarters, but instead of turning his case over to that august and slow moving body, he paid a detective \$15 to take up the case at once. Before midnight (within three hours' time) his goods were restored to him. The peculiar part of the situation is that no arrests were made, and no one was called to account for the robbery. The next question is, who was the hold-up?"

OUTLOOK NOT FLATTERING. The citizens of any city that is overrun with thieves, thugs and murderers, as is Seattle, at present, do not have much to look forward to in the way of being protected from such a class of humanity, when the officers of the law that patrol the streets are guilty of acting as accomplices of the criminals, to the extent that when the criminal relieves the citizen of his valuables the officers of the law will guarantee the safe return of such valuables, if the citizen will only offer a sufficient reward in gold coin for the return of the same. Such a state of affairs existed in the city of New York for a number of years and was only up-rooted and driven out of existence after a legislative committee investigated and exposed the entire workings of the police of that city in connection with the criminal classes. For a citizen to be held up on one corner of the street and relieved of his money and valuables by a footpad, and to be approached on another corner by an officer of the law with the proposition that if he will only pay a sufficient reward in gold coin both his money and his valuables will be safely returned to him is a state of municipal affairs that is verging close to anarchy. Such a condition may not exist in Seattle in reality, but a great many of the citizens of this city really believe that it does, and it is the duty of those in authority to show them that they are mistaken by having the city's policemen and sleuth-hounds to ferret out crime without the citizen or the person who has been robbed by the footpad to be compelled to offer to the officers and sleuths a side reward to get their valuables returned.

HE WAS TOO CUTE. Though the Christmas festivities have raged in Seattle during the entire week not one murder, strange to say, has been committed for a week or more. This, however, did not seem at all pleasing to some of the imbibers, and so one Charles Felmer thought he would break the record and drink himself to death. Having filled himself up to the brim with vile drinks, he at once began to exhibit to his fellow seamen his acrobatic qualifications. Being near the water, he fell overboard in the bay and before he could be rescued was drowned.

Graham & Moore. Fine Jewelry at Moderate Prices. 705 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

W. H. FINCK. Pioneer Jeweler, Established 1882. Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks and Optical Goods. Scientific Optician. Watch Repairer. 816 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Washington Dental and Photographic Supply Company. Kodaks and High Grade Camera. 211 Columbia Street, Seattle.

D. B. SPELZMAN. Plumber and Gasfitter. Sanitary Plumbing a specialty. 212 Columbia Street.

BROTHER IN BLACK

Finding Favor Among Owners of Leading Journals.

Professor Booker T. Washington Writes of the Rise of the Negro—A Plain Everyday Communication—Negroes Go to Hawaii to Work on Sugar Plantations.

COLORER LITERATURES.

It is noted that Prof. Booker T. Washington is now a regular contributor to the San Francisco Outlook, which is said to be one of the leading journals of its kind in the West. The Negro race is to be congratulated in finding the columns of leading journals open to its members for regular contributions, and it is especially to be congratulated on them being thrown open to Prof. Washington. True it is that the articles contributed by Prof. Washington are plain statements and facts concerning the race, which he is endeavoring to elevate and make good citizens of this country, and for the most part practically without literary merit; nevertheless, they are eagerly read by the Caucasian race, and especially those that are interested in the same cause as is Prof. Washington, because they tell the story of a race that is being led from slavery to the higher planes of civilization in a plain, matter-of-fact way. The contributions of Prof. Washington are like unto the early stage performers among the Negroes, inasmuch as they tell only of the characteristics of the colored race, which for a number of years will be highly appreciated by the white race of this country. The hardships of any race, their toils and their ups and downs of life, when told by one of their number, always elicits sympathy, pity, and in a number of instances, real meritorious appreciation, and this has prompted the Outlook, in connection with a number of other leading periodicals of this country, to ask colored men of literary ability to contribute articles touching the condition of the race to which they belong, and for which articles they pay liberally.

MUST BROADEN OUT. Speaking about colored men of literary ability writing for magazines, and the fact that they do not write on any subject save that about their own race, reminds the writer that the literary field has not yet attracted many writers among the Negro race. As said above, when they have written at all, they have written mostly concerning their own race, but they have not made any effort whatever to furnish purely literary articles for publication. The story of how they are oppressed down trodden and humiliated may be a splendid one to gain public sympathy on, but it is an awfully poor one to gain literary fame on. In order to become one of the literary lights of the country, the colored man must discuss the questions of the day, irrespective of his race, the same as any other of the leading writers of the country. He must write about those things and the effect of those things that transpire, even though they may be opposed to the race of people to which he belongs, just the same as if they favored it. For one's articles, thoughts and opinions to live in the future, they must possess that deep and profound literary merit that will attract the attention of mankind through all ages.

NEGROES FOR HAWAII. A few days ago the Associated Press dispatches told of a number of colored men who had left the South to go to Hawaii to farm on the sugar plantations of those islands. Certain men of the United States who have invested many thousands of dollars in the sugar business in Hawaii do not feel that the Japanese labor that they are compelled to use on the islands gives satisfaction, and believing the Southern Negro better adapted to the raising of sugar, propose to experiment with a small colony of them. Just what effect such a move, if it should be extensively carried on, would have on the Hawaiian islands is a question that is hard to solve at present. It will be remembered that a majority of the persons living on those islands at present are native Hawaiians, who are to some extent racially allied to the Southern Negro. They are not exactly Africans, but they are Malaysians with dark skins, and frequently with crimping hair, so much so that they impress the average Caucasian as being a distant cousin of the American Negro. Now, if the American Negro is transplanted to those islands, and should the two people miscegenate, what effect that would have on the conditions there is a problem. Delegate Wilcox, who represents the islands in congress, does not approve of the move, and will make some effort in congress during the coming session to prevent it, but this is impossible, as it is a part and parcel of the United States and every American citizen in the United States has the right to go to any part or place within its domain.

SPINDLE IN HAWAII. The state of Washington has contributed a very interesting Negro emigrant to the islands of Hawaii in the person of John H. Spindle, formerly an engineer at Roslyn. For the past twelve years Mr. Spindle has been an engineer at this camp, and during all that time he has been a hard and faithful student in the work in which he was engaged, and took a special course in some engineering school in the East, which guaranteed him a paying situation as soon as he had finished the same. The opportunity came to the school when there was a call made by the sugar planters of the Hawaiian islands for colored help of all kinds and classes that are used in perfecting such a crop. At once Mr. Spindle was ordered to the islands as one of the engineers to accompany the 200 colored men that left Nashville, Tenn., for the same destination. He was accompanied by his wife, and they are of the opinion that they have found a spot that they have been so long looking for.

CUT IT DOWN. The white Democrats in Mississippi do not want their representation in congress and the electoral college cut down, although only 57,459 votes were cast in the late election. Secretary of State Powers shows that there were 96,291 votes cast in the Democratic primary and 137,000 voters registered. The state spends \$1,600,000 for education, but the claim that it is equally apportioned between the two races is a falsehood. Gov. Longino is one of the strongest men who was ever a governor of a Southern state. He has our entire confidence, because we feel that he wants to deal fairly with all the races of the population of Mississippi. He has largely the character and the independence of the late Gov. William Yancy Atkinson, of Georgia, who was one of the best and strongest men the New South has produced.—New York Age.

CHAMBERS ON COLOR LINE. Apropos of the grave situation and under the title "No Place for Color Line," President Samuel Gompers, in his annual address before the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, said the following, the sincerity of which is unquestioned and the spirit of which should appeal to every fair-minded person: "Realizing the necessity for the unity of the wage earners of our country, the American Federation of Labor has upon all occasions declared that trades unions should open their portals to all wage-workers, irrespective of creed, color, nationality, sex or politics. Nothing has transpired in recent years which has called for a change of our declared policy upon this question; on the contrary, every evidence tends to confirm us in this conviction; for even if it were not a matter of principle, self-preservation would prompt the workers to organize intelligently and to make common cause. In making the declaration we have do not necessarily claim that the social barrier existing between the whites and blacks could or should be felled with one stroke of the pen, but when white and black workers are compelled to work side by side under the same adverse circumstances and under equally unfair conditions, it seems an anomaly that we should refuse to accord the right of organization to workers because of a difference of their color. Unless we shall give the Negro workers the opportunity to organize and thus place them where they can protect and defend themselves against the rapacity and cupidity of their employers; unless we continue the policy of endeavoring to make friends of them, there can be no question that they will not only be forced down in the economic idea, and be against any effort made by us for our economic and social advancement, but race prejudice will be made more bitter and to the injury of all."

Arkansas Baptists, at their state meeting held at Little Rock, November 20-25, raised \$6,140.

In a letter to Samuel E. Huffman, of Springfield, O., Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, makes a direct charge against a sheriff in connection with the Porter atrocity.

COLLINS GOES OUT

Of the Gas Company January First Next.

Has Done a Rattling Good Business for the Company—Chamber of Commerce Roasts the City Administration—Ringing Resolutions Passed by the Body.

HE WAS A RUSTLER.

Mr. C. R. Collins, who for the past five years has been business manager of the Seattle Gas and Electric Co., of this city, will retire from office next Tuesday and enter into private business for himself. The Gas company loses a most valuable man in the retiring of Mr. Collins and his place will be hard to fill, as matters not who tries it. When he took up the business in this city it was as low as it could be under the circumstances and still live. He adopted as soon as he took charge novel devices and plans to advertise the use of gas, not only for lighting purposes, but for heating and cooking purposes as well. When he took charge of the plant there were not over a dozen cooking ranges in use throughout the entire city. At present it is roughly estimated that there are five thousand cooking ranges in use in the city and gas for lighting purposes has supplanted the electric light usage in very nearly every residence in the gas district, and all this has been brought about by the untiring efforts of Mr. Collins and his peculiar ways of advertising. During his management of the gas company he has made as many friends, perhaps more, than any other business man in the city in the same length of time. He has always been pleasing, affable and accommodating to all persons dealing with the company and that has brought many patrons to the place of business that otherwise would not have gone. In the future he will not be connected with the gas company in any shape, form or manner, further than a consulting engineer, which is practically an honorary position. He will be located in the New York block, where he has fitted himself up an excellent suite of rooms and will do a general engineering business from a practical standpoint. He is at present directing the construction of the gas company at Everett in which he is personally interested, and a number of other business concerns will employ him in a consulting capacity to look after their business and works. His successor comes from the East and will take charge of the gas company's affairs next Tuesday.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The carnival of crime that has reigned supreme in this city for the past three years, growing worse each year, each month and each week, has moved the Chamber of Commerce, the largest, most influential and most united body of men working for the best interests of this city to be found in the city, to demand of Mayor Humes in a ringing resolution that he take some immediate steps to prevent further crime on the public streets of this city. The resolution offered by Mr. Knox and unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce is as follows: "Inasmuch as crime has become so prevalent in our city that our citizens are unsafe in going from their places of business or work to their homes, and inasmuch as some effective means should be adopted to afford our people the security they deserve; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, that the city council be requested to take such measures as in their judgment seem best and most effectual to check crime and to secure the enforcement of the law for the benefit of the city."

When a conservative body, made up of business men of all parties, factions and conditions of mankind, of all kinds of religious beliefs as well as unreligious beliefs, is moved to censure an administration as did the Chamber of Commerce one day this week rebuke the Humes municipal administration, it is very evident that something is radically wrong with such administration. Perhaps Mayor Humes and his city officials are right in their way of doing and their way of running this city, and then perhaps the Chamber of Commerce with its 600 members, is wrong in censuring the administration for its way of running the city, but such is not believed by a majority of the citizens of this city, regardless of their past or present party affiliations. It is not the intention of either the newspapers or

the Chamber of Commerce of this city to advertise it as a rendezvous of thieves, thugs and murderers, but unfortunately they are here and some way must be devised by the city officials and the business men to rid the city of them. The mayor and the chief of police do not seem inclined to want to free the city of this very objectionable class of humanity and they have become so bold and aggressive in their operations on the streets that the business men who are compelled to go to and from their places of business and their homes, have been moved to take some steps in that direction for their own protection. In many instances they have been moved by the footpads themselves, not only moved, but touched for every cent and every valuable they would happen to have on their persons while en route to their homes after a hard day's work had been done. It is time to begin to look at this matter from a practical business standpoint and every citizen in the city unite in trying to rid the city of its oversupply of genuine bad men.

A unique as well as useful souvenir has been sent out by President James D. Hoge, Jr., of the First National Bank of this city, which will fill a long-felt want to the desk man in an office. Mr. Hoge has frequently sent out useful as well as ornamental souvenirs either on Christmas or New Year since he has been president of the bank, but his last is the "latest" and beats anything that his advertising mind has heretofore brought to light.

Mr. S. Colridge Taylor, of London, the semi-African musical prodigy, stands alone in his class as the foremost operatic writer of his age. The race can well afford to feel proud of Mr. Taylor, and rejoice in his splendid achievements.

Magic lantern or printing press presented by Boys' Suit or Overcoat. KLINE & ROSENBERG, 625 First Avenue.

R. J. Reynolds, the well-known tobacco manufacturer of Durham, N. C., has subscribed \$5,000, one-half of the sum needed, for the construction and operation of a hospital for Afro-Americans. The hospital will be located at Winston-Salem, N. C. The Afro-Americans of North Carolina have raised the other \$5,000 among themselves. The hospital will be operated in connection with the Slater industrial school.

Our line of Smoking Jackets will please you. \$5 to \$8. KLINE & ROSENBERG, 625 First Avenue.

The size and shape of the tower of Babel has just been determined by M. des Mely, a French architect, from a Greek manuscript. According to these measurements chronicled by the old Greek scribe, the tower would have topped the Masonic temple in Chicago by just five feet, as in its pristine proportions it stood 219 feet above the levels of Babylon.

As examined by experts of the French Academy of Inscriptions this old manuscript gives a good description of the tower.

Its base was a little over fifty miles from Babylon, laid in the sands of a desert plain. Its outlines were square 6.2 feet each way, and the ceiling of the ground floor was seventy-five feet high. Above this six stories towered, one above the other, forming a sort of central tower, square in outline. The top floor was the sanctuary, and was reached by a flight of 365 steps on the exterior of the tower. These 365 steps marked the days of the year, and of the number 305 were of silver and sixty were of gold. The seven stories were to represent the seven days of the week.

Boys' handsome Suits. \$5 to \$8. KLINE & ROSENBERG, 625 First Avenue.

PERSONAL. Elisha Francis certainly had a different Christmas than he had figured out.

Does the new century make you feel and different than what you did in the old?

Constable George L. Johnson spent the most of Christmas week in the city, returning to his home at Newcastle last Thursday.

Mr. Mathew L. Brown, of Newcastle, passed through the city last Wednesday en route to Franklin to visit his mother at that place.

The ball and entertainment given by the Rainier hotel waiters was a rather brilliant affair and was attended by a number of the leading Afro-Americans of the city.

Rev. C. C. Holford is visiting his old home in California and is expected to return the first week in January. The report that Mr. Holford had resigned his charge at this point is without foundation, and so far as he knows at present he will serve out his full term.