

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

A Representative Committee of Alabama and Other States of the South Confer With Gen. Harrison.

The Republican Principle of Protection Destined to Break up the One Party Regime.

Other Visitors, Including Several from Utah, Talk With the President Elect.

HARRISON.

Memorial From Southern Capitalists. INDIANAPOLIS, December 18.—General Harrison's most important visitors to-day were the committee of Southern capitalists and business men from Birmingham, Ala., consisting of nine well known citizens, as follows: Thos. Seddon, son of Secretary of the Navy Seddon, of the Southern Confederacy; C. C. Cadle Jr.; Frederick Sloss, H. F. Debardeleben, Dan. Roberts, S. P. Williamson, Charles Turner, Edward Thomas, and H. B. Tompkins, the latter of Atlanta. They were met at five o'clock by ex-governor R. B. F. Pierce, and accompanied by him they visited Gen. Harrison at half past four.

They presented the president elect with a memorial signed by capitalists representing \$100,000,000 invested in the South, congratulating Gen. Harrison on the country of the success of the principles which caused his election. "Because we believe protective tariff will promote and aid the development of our natural resources and because the issue is free from sectional feeling and prejudice, as now presented, upon which the people of the South can divide according to the dictates of reason and conviction. We know there are a large number in this nation who think as we do and are not only restrained from public expression and advocacy of their opinions by the feeling of uncertainty as to what will be the policy adopted in the treatment of the Southern problem and apprehension that any change in the local government will be detrimental to our best interest. This fear, we believe, will be materially lessened by good appointments and the best results of your election will be assured by making appointments from that class of citizens who command the confidence and respect of the communities in which they live. Such appointments will develop two strong parties and thus secure to us a good government.

Gen. Harrison received them with great cordiality. The discussion was entirely informal, both on the part of the committee and the General. Mr. Seddon, as chief spokesman, explained to Gen. Harrison the causes leading to this new move in the South looking toward the readjustment of party lines.

Members of the committee state that Gen. Harrison talked freely with them on the subject of protection and the benefits the North had reaped from it, which were also open to the South. The development of the South was a gratifying sign to him. The committee were particular to impress upon Gen. Harrison the importance of appointing representative men to office in the South.

The members of the committee are very guarded and secretive as to what, if any, definite impression the President-elect made touching his views of the Southern question or race question. As to the latter it does not seem to have entered the conversation.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The committee of prominent Southerners who visited Gen. Harrison to-day were particular to impress upon the correspondents that their visit was non-partisan in the general acceptance of the term. Inquiry however into the nature and the formulation of the address they presented brings out the fact that beneath this endorsement of the protection document lies what may prove the greatest political problem of the generation. Only the rudiments of the movement are as yet visible, but beneath is a well-defined programme for the founding of a new political party in the Southern States, the leading spirits of which shall be the business element, especially the manufacturing interests of the South.

One of the committee said to-night: "We regard the Solid South a thing of the past. It is gone forever. The certainty of admission of two or three new Republican States strips the South of her former power in national politics. The break up is upon us and we must look to arranging new lines, and in doing so we propose to make new alliances that will bring about a new party, the perplexing race issue. An ingenious plan has been outlined for the creation of a new and independent party, whose founders and followers shall institute a political warfare against "Bourbon rule," and press that element until it calls the negroes to the polls, and then, by a political death. When they shall be compelled to do for the negro vote in the State and local elections, from that moment," said the gentleman, "fair elections in the South will be secured and political disfranchisement ceases. The new party will not nationalize the colored vote, but will be nationalized entirely by white men who expect no support from the negroes at the outset.

Protection and fair elections are to be the cornerstones of the new party. The charter members are men of such wealth and influence that the movement assumes a formidable aspect even now. Just how much of this new project was outlined to the President-elect is uncertain, but there is good reason for believing the committee feel assured it is certainly feasible and that the new administration will not now throw a bar across their progress by restoring to power the old carpet-bagger element or by the recognition of the colored Republicans of the South to such a marked degree as would prove socially disturbing and retard the progress of the new party.

Visiting Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 18.—General Harrison had a large number of visitors to-day. Among others Gov. Moorehouse, accompanied by F. S. Richards, of Salt Lake, paid him a social visit. A large number of chairmen of Republican county committees also called. About 43 chairmen are in the city, having been summoned to appear before the federal grand jury. About a dozen of them were before the committee to-day, as was also Secretary Dille, of the State committee, who said on emerging from the jury room that he never saw a copy of what is purported to be the Dudley letter and has never seen anybody who saw the letter. Furthermore he doesn't believe Dudley ever wrote such a letter.

Congressman Lawler's Pension Bill for Veterans.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Some days ago Lawler, of Illinois, introduced a bill in the House providing that pensioners when they reach the age of 60 years. To-day he introduced an amendment reducing the age to 50 years.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Resolution Adopted in Favor of Opening All Lands to Settlers.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., December 18.—The Indian Territorial convention met in the city hall to-day and passed resolutions favoring the immediate opening of the entire Indian Territory to white settlers, and the allotment in severalty to Indians. Delegations were present from many principal cities of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. A liberal representation from many of the Indian tribes was also present. Ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, was elected permanent chairman and C. W. Daniels, of Baxter Springs, secretary.

Quite a number of chiefs and influential men of the various Indian tribes came on strongly in favor of the allotment of lands, of individual responsibility of citizenship and protection of the general government. Gov. Crittenden delivered an eloquent address and was followed by Judge Emery, of Lawrence, Kan., and others. The sentiment of the convention was in favor of giving the Indians all their lands if necessary, but to divide them in severalty, to make them citizens of the United States and to make Indian Territory one of the prosperous States of the Union. A demand is made on the general government to permit railroads to run through across that Territory as freely as any other part of the general domain. Interesting letters were read from many senators, congressmen and prominent citizens from different sections of the country, all endorsing the objects of the meeting as set forth in the call.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Decision of Judge Ross as to the Laws of Reservation Indians.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., December 16.—Judge Ross in the United States court yesterday rendered an interesting decision as to the rights of Indians living on their own reservations to exercise tribal laws and to pass sentence of death. The case was that of Billy Whaler, Poncho, Franco, Scott, Lake, Pete and John Chino, Tularis Indians charged with murder of a Mexican man, Juan Baptiste, because twenty of his patients had died under his care and the Indians believed he was systematically poisoning them. To the ten defendants was assigned the task by the council of the tribe of disposing of the property of other Indians or other persons within the territory of the United States who are amenable to the laws of the United States, whether living on their own reservation or not. Defendants were sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined \$1 each.

Mormon Church Property.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—An answer was received to-day from the Attorney General to the Senate resolution of inquiry as to the conduct of certain U. S. officers in Utah in connection with the receivership of the property of the Church of Latter Day Saints, forfeited under the Edmunds law. The Attorney General says the court appointed F. H. Dyer, U. S. marshal for Utah, receiver in the case November 7, 1887, the property being of the estimated value of \$800,000. In beginning certain suits as receiver Dyer retained U. S. District Attorney Peters. Allowance of \$25,000 to the receiver and \$10,000 to his attorney were made and when the knowledge of this fact came to the Department of Justice, U. S. District Attorney Hobson, of Colorado, was sent to Salt Lake to make an examination, which is now pending.

Dakota Governorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—Early in the week Hon. Alfred Dickey, of Jamestown, Dakota, was among those who visited Gen. Harrison, and had a private conference with him. Mr. Dickey carefully guarded the object of his visit while here, but it transpired to-day that he came in his own interest as candidate for the governorship of Dakota Territory. From a gentleman conversant with the circumstances it is learned that Dickey is strongly urged by his home people to succeed Church. He is a native of Indiana, having lived many years at Crawfordsville, and is well known to Gen. Harrison's acquaintance. It is said his talk with Gen. Harrison was very satisfactory.

Opposed to Sunday Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—At the evening session of the Sabbath Union Convention the principal event was the speech of Prof. Herrick Johnson, D.D., of Chicago, who made a vigorous attack on Sunday newspapers. He said the plea that necessity exists for it is absurd. The Sunday newspaper is here solely for the money that there is in it. He appealed for public conscience and that of the individual, which should urge upon business men and legislators the necessity for reform in this direction. Resolutions endorsing the petitions for the passage of the national Sunday rest bill and the proposed amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture, importation, transportation or sale of alcoholic liquors were adopted, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

Rejection of Panama Canal Bill.

PARIS, December 16.—The *Souvenir*, a conservative journal, violently denounces the rejection of the Panama canal bill. Camille Dreyfus writes: "The Depuities' abandonment of 850,000 shareholders is a crime for which the policy of deformation pursued for the past sixteen months is responsible. For fear of suspicion, the Depuities permitted the citizens to be ruined when they did not need to risk a sou to save them."

PARIS, December 16.—When DeLesseps heard of the rejection of the Panama Canal bill his face blanched and his hands became nearly cold. He soon recovered his usual calmness, however, and spoke sadly of the wreck and fearful disaster to him self and the nation.

Rate Cutting to be Stopped.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Judge Cooley, chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has returned from investigating the rate cutting wars of the Northwestern roads. He says the commission will consider the expediency of recommending an amendment which will make it illegal to pay commissions for the sale of tickets and require railroads to redeem the unused portions of the tickets for the amount received for them. As long as the companies are allowed to pay commissions, long, says the judge, will rates be cut. Commissioner Morrison thinks Congress will have to be called upon to define excursion tickets as used in that act, as much of the rate cutting is done in that class of tickets.

An Old Veteran Dead.

Baltimore, December 17.—James C. Morford, aged 93, the last member of the association of Old Defenders of Baltimore, is dead.

THE DARK CONTINENT.

Reported Capture of Emin Pasha and Stanley.

CAIRO, December 14.—In the letter received at Snakim, from Osman Digna, supposed to have contained the announcement that Emin Pasha and a white traveller, presumably Stanley, had fallen into the hands of the Mahdi, were enclosed copies of a dispatch from Derriah leader at Lado to Khalifa Pasha, giving the date of Emin Pasha's surrender as October 10, and the letter to Emin Pasha from the Khedive, which letter was handed to Henry M. Stanley when at Cairo.

BERLIN, December 16.—Herr Merensky, chief of the African Mission, thinks that Emin may have been captured but not Stanley. "It is more than likely," he said, "that the 'White Traveller,' referred to by Osman Digna, is Capt. Cosate, an Italian explorer." Lieut. Weissmann has received no counter orders as yet with regard to the relief expedition. LONDON, December 17.—Mr. Thompson, the African explorer, writes that it is only too probable that the Mahdi has captured Emin Bey. He expresses unhesitatingly his conviction that Stanley never reached Emin, was annihilated with his whole party in the region west of Lake Nyanza. In this opinion, he says, there are dense forests, and Stanley and his followers must have had to march almost in single file and to fight for their daily food. The absence of news is quite natural because there is no slave or trade route by which any news merchant could carry the news. The disaster was wholly due to the selection of the Congo route. Why that route was selected still requires explanation.

The Work of Fiends.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., December 18.—A second attempt to wreck the Texas express on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, was made this morning at Lyman station. The switch bolts were removed and the rails spread so as to throw the train over an embankment. Fortunately for two hundred people who were on the train, a wild engine running ahead plunged through the switch. The engine was demolished and the rails torn up for a quarter of a mile. The fireman, with a broken ankle, dragged himself back more than a mile and flagged the express train saving it from destruction. There has been no clue found to the perpetrators.

Prohibition of Adulterated Food.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—In the Senate to-day Faulkner introduced the bill proposed in the House last session by Laird, for the establishment of a pure food division in the Department of Agriculture, to provide for the inspection of live stock about to be slaughtered at slaughter houses of canning, salting, packing and rendering establishments, the carcasses or products of which are intended for human consumption in any State or Territory, to provide for the inspection of foodstuffs for foreign countries, and to prohibit the introduction of adulterated or misbranded food or drugs to be taken into any State or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or foreign country.

Pension Granted.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—In reporting back favorably to the House the bill granting pension of \$3,500 a year to the widow of Gen. Sheridan, the committee on invalid pensions says: There has been decided opposition in this committee to the unusually large pensions to widows, but this report is made in favor of the pension on the ground that Congress cannot well refuse such action after giving large pensions to others who are less meritorious.

Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—Mrs. Waite, widow of the Chief Justice, is lying ill of pneumonia at her home.

Died.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., December 18.—W. W. Smith, Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, died to-night of consumption.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Gen. Chaas G. Dahlgren, formerly of the Confederate army, died to-day in Brooklyn. He was a brother of Admiral John C. Dahlgren, and they fought on opposite sides in the war.

Drowned.

IROQUOIS, Ont., December 18.—Three men, John Stone, Oaks and Dockey were drowned while crossing to the American side of the river last night.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, December 12.—Cattle—Receipts, eleven thousand; dull, and slow; Christmas steers, \$6.35; others, steady. Sheep—Receipts, nine thousand, fairly active and low; natives, \$3.00@5.30; Westerns, \$4.10@4.75.

CHICAGO, December 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; steady; Christmas, \$5.75@7.00; beefs, \$4.75@5.25; steers, \$3.40@3.25; Stockers and feeders, \$1.40@3.20; Texas cattle, \$1.40@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; dull, 10 to 20c lower; Natives, \$3.00@4.80; Westerns, \$3.25@4.40; Texans, \$3.25@3.40.

CHICAGO, December 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400; slow and weak; choice beefs, 5.40@6.00; steers, 3.50@3.75; stockers and feeders, 2.25@2.50; Texas, 1.90@2.85; Western ranges, 3.00@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; steady; natives 2.75@5.00; Western, 3.20@4.40; Texans 2.30@3.10.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; slow, closing weaker; beefs, 2.90@5.15; stockers and feeders, 3.10@3.15; cows, bulls and mixed, 1.30@3.25; Texas cattle, 2.25@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; quiet and steady; natives, 2.54@5.85; Western, 3.25@4.85; Texans, 2.10@3.10.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; 15 to 25c lower on account of excessive supply; beefs, 2.85@5.80; stockers and feeders, 1.15@3.30; cows, bulls and mixed, 1.30@3.25; Texas cattle, 2.25@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; active and firm; Western, 3@4.40; Texans, 2.20@3; natives, 2.75@5.50.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, December 14.—The wool market has been more quiet although some large sales have been made. Spring California wool has been quiet active, with sales of 300,000 pounds, one house selling 500,000 pounds at 17@20 and making other sales in range of 15@23. Territory wool has been in steady demand. Choice Montana and Wyoming have been sold at 24@24, and other sales have been chiefly at 17@30. Texas and Oregon wools have been quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—Wool, quiet but firm.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Wool, firm; Dominion fleece, 30@38.

BOSTON, December 18.—Wool—Firm; demand active; prices nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—Wool is quiet, prices firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Wool—Strong and quiet; domestic fleece 30@38.

SAILORS' SUPERSTITION.

ODD FANCIES OF THOSE WHO LIVE ON THE OCEAN.

Warnings from the Spirits of the Departed—Gloomy Forebodings—Fate of the Good Ship Friday—Birds of the Sea—Norwegian Sailors.

Sailors believe that the spirits of the departed, as in life, possess all their own peculiar ways of warning or other communicating to the friends on earth such information as they deem essential to their welfare and happiness. It is not an uncommon occurrence for them to credit the shades of some friend with many of those trifling little changes in the flowing and ebbing of the sea as indicative of some prospective ill luck or joy.

Rarely does it happen that the etymology of their superstition contains a precursor for joy. Such gloomy forebodings as they are capable of interpreting are invariably ominous of misfortune. Truly may it be said that superstition forms the alphabet of the seafaring man as one ignorant of its varied branches is generally looked upon as "green," and becomes a butt of the more fortunate and enlightened "chums."

Their transformation into the ethereal realms of space does not, in the belief of those whom they have left behind, alter their ideas one iota, and hence it is that the several trifling mishaps and other circumstances incident to a voyage are interpreted by the sailors into realities which would fill a volume in themselves. In justice to them, however, be it said, that such fatuous conceptions are not without foundation, as the loss of the steamship Friday many years ago will testify to.

FATE OF THE FRIDAY. This vessel was a huge ironclad, built in Scotland regardless of expense, and named after the unlucky day. She was manned and commanded by capable and experienced officers, selected for their qualifications by the British admiralty, adapted for such a task as the trial voyage of an ocean steamer. She set sail on Friday, and when nearing the Cape of Good Hope a few weeks afterward on that very same day, sank, drowning all her crew, and leaving not a single survivor. The disaster seems to have considerable force of putting to sea on Friday, and some go so far as to say that their fears date from this sad catastrophe. Captains of small vessels have always dreaded the prospect of sailing on Friday, while those of larger ones look upon that day with the greatest nonchalance and unconcern.

The sailor on land and on sea are two distinct characters, each possessing his own singular attributes. On land no other being has a more utter disregard of premature danger or mishaps, as his daily actions and nocturnal orgies demonstrate, so when once on sea he blossoms out again into smiles of excessive obsequiousness. There when danger dogs his footsteps, every trace of his former self is hid; to it he sacrifices every selfish sentiment, and in it he trusts for those happy presentiments which may afterward save him from destruction.

Even while partaking of their meals sailors will lose an opportunity of discussing and rehearsing stories which the average man would regard as the product of a maniac's brain. The day's happenings are interpreted by each and notes exchanged. The most gifted romancer is then looked upon with feelings of reverence and respect. A visit to their sleeping quarters will reveal a miscellaneous collection of horseshoes, nails, palmlike leaves and numerous other articles, each of which has a history of its own. When hairs are swept about in a storm they are invariably left untouched, as sailors eye them with delight and satisfaction as the spirits of some dear departed friend metamorphosed. The birds of the sea, notably the petrel, immortalized by Procter, and the sea gull, are held sacred in consequence of the latter apparently resting on the surface of the sea after the manner of the Saviour on the Lake of Genesareth.

Whenever this occurs in the immediate vicinity a ship calm is predicted, and the jolly tars lose little or no time in notifying the captain of their glorious vision. In sailors' eyes the porpoises are never pleasant objects to contemplate. When they suddenly appear during a calm the sailors look for a sober wind from the same quarter as that which was blown out, and if they skip about it means that a gale is coming.

IN AWE OF THE SHARK.

The common barnacle which adheres to a ship's side becomes, according to their belief, later on in life a powerful demon among all those signs nothing is so well calculated to fill them with awe as the appearance of a shark. When this monster of the deep is seen to follow a ship for several days a death is to occur on board, and while chattering up the rigging extra prayers are adopted in making the journey a safe and successful one. The ship is then evidently haunted, and the faces of her crew, but recently smiling, are now decorated with expressions of dread, horror and gloomy forebodings.

The common mirage fills sailors with dread, and betokens an early death to some of its observers. Carrying a corpse on board appears to them to be inviting disaster, and cases are on record where the crew have become so suspicious and refractory until the distasteful freight was lowered into the sea. Norwegian sailors are inveterate slaves to a form of superstition exclusively their own. They believe in the existence of a black man, a sea animal resembling a bear and having a body with the head of a hawk and the flowing ringlets of a boy. The merman sits upon the waves, plays the harp, and following the example of many of the Norse fishermen, wears a red cap. It is never seen more than once in seven years, and no matter how many vessels appear in its sight they all must inevitably perish.

The crew, according to their belief, are then transplanted in the merman's regions, where, after a brief stay, they go to swell the shoal of hecks, and are then in themselves as disastrous as the originals. The kraken, a sea monster whose existence has been so often attested by the evidences of alleged eye witnesses that one is at a loss to know whether it is real or has a being only in the minds of superstitious sailors, is a constant source of alarm to them.

Many assertions which have been made at times regarding the existence of this leviathan, which occasions so much dread in the minds of the Norse fishermen, have been rejected as mere superstition. Still some authentic grounds for a belief in its existence are on record. The Norwegian differs from his English brother only in this particular belief, but in all other essential respects sailors of all ages and nationalities worship the same superstitious creed.—James W. Gavan in New York Press.

Sudden Death. PITTSBURGH, December 14.—David A. Stewart, chairman and treasurer of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and president of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, was found dead in bed this morning. He was in apparently good health when he retired.

Copper Mines to Close. LONDON, December 17.—The stockholders of the Lake Superior Copper company have decided to wind up the affairs of the concern.

CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN.

WONG CHIN FOO TELLS OF THE BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

The Almost Evident Journalist Shows How His Countrymen Are Set Up Financially. The Mysteries of the "Why" or Syndicate—The Laundrymen's Law.

The question has frequently been asked by Americans, "Do these Chinamen wash clothes in China? How is it that nearly all who come here enter the laundry business? Do they love it?" No, they do not love it any more than any other kind of labor. They did not even know they were "Mellon man's" shirt looked like, much less how to dress one, before they came to America. Laundry work in China is invariably done by women, and when a man steps into a woman's occupation he loses his social standing.

They become laundrymen here simply because there are no other occupations by which they can make money as surely and quickly. The prejudice against the race has much to do with it. They are fine cooks, neat and faithful servants, and above all, very skillful mechanics at any trade they have a mind to try. In the western states, where their value is better understood, they are used in as many different positions as any other foreigners, and the laundry business is occupied only by those who fail to find other employments.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE. But here in New York as yet there is no other alternative. Many an able minded man as well as skillful mechanic who came to America to better his condition may be found wielding the polishing irons in a New York Chinese laundry. It takes from seventy-five dollars to two hundred dollars to start one of these Chinese wash houses, and the way most of these laundries are started would give valuable hints even to an American Wall street deacon. The main expenditure in a Chinese laundry is a stove and a trough for washing, and partitions for dry room and sleeping apartment, and a sign.

As a rule it requires \$100 to open a laundry in New York. By this amount is a fortune to a newly arrived Chinaman, and unless he starts immediately into the laundry business, he would become a burden to some of his friends. The Chinese immigrant, unlike his European compatriot, never comes here unless he is safely supported by his friends or relatives upon his arrival. These immediately initiate him into the mysteries of the laundry business. In some friendly laundry the newcomer is placed under a six months' apprenticeship, beginning at the wash tub, until he reaches the ironing table, and lastly the polishing board. These apprentices begin with \$3 per week and board, and a gradual addition of \$1 per week after the first month, until they are able to take charge of a laundry themselves. Then if he has money he hires a place and hangs out his sign. If not, he goes to one or two friends, and they will call a "why" or syndicate for his benefit in the following manner.

MYSTERIES OF THE "WHY." Suppose I have an established laundry, and want to borrow \$200 at a certain percentage premium, but I cannot find any one Chinaman who is able to loan me the amount. I put up a notice in Mott street that upon such and such a day I wish to make a "why" of twenty men, who all are supposed to be situated like myself, each wanting to borrow \$300. When we twenty borrowers all come together we each put down \$10. Then each one secretly writes upon a slip of paper the amount of interest he is willing to give to get the \$300. These slips are carefully sealed and thrown into a bowl. At a given time they are opened, and to the highest bidder goes the \$300, less the interest, which is invariably deducted immediately from the principal.

Frequently as high as \$4 is offered for the use of \$10 for a single month. In such cases each of the nineteen other borrowers goes to the lucky one only \$9 apiece for the \$10 apiece which they make him pay next month. Then the next highest bidder gets the \$200, less the interest he offered, and so on, until the entire twenty, at twenty different times, have obtained the use of this \$300; but the one that comes the last, having offered the least interest of them all, reaps the harvest of the "why." This method is adopted by most Chinese laundrymen in New York and other large cities to open new laundries. It partakes of the gaming flavor which is captivating to every true Coo.

No Chinaman can transfer his place of business into the hands of another without at least thirty days' notice in "Chinatown," on Mott street, and the buyer is not required to pay him more than half of the purchase price until the legal thirty days are past. This is the laundrymen's law, made four years ago in this city, to prevent a laundryman from absconding from his creditors. Upon the completion of the thirty days creditors and debtors must meet at the transferred laundry, and when all of the old debts are liquidated a clear title of the laundry is given to the new owner.—Wong Chin Foo in The Cosmopolitan.

The Hotel Register Was Go.

The register a number of the fashionable hotels will soon be among the unused if not among the forgotten things. There is a movement on foot to abolish it entirely, and sooner or later, like a good many other things, it will have to go. People are busier now than they used to be, or else they are lazier. Formerly hotel guests registered their names and the places from which they came with a good deal of accuracy and attention. Now most of the public men and generally all lady travelers decline to allow their names to appear on the register. They simply give their names and places of residence to the clerk, who notes the same and sticks the little card containing the information in the office rack. The real object of the register was to accommodate the outsider any way, and even in this respect has fallen into disuse. The stranger comes in looking for a friend and consults the book, and nine times out of ten if he does not find the name on the register he turns and asks the clerk if the person he seeks is stopping in the house. This is a fast age, and the register seems to be in the way now on the hotel desk.—New York Graphic.

Advice from a Professional.

Speaking in a general manner of stage art, he said: "Overcome your nervousness as soon as you can, and get full and easy control of your movements. Above all things, don't lose control of your voice; speak clearly but not unnaturally loud, and throw your phrases and sentences as you would a pack of cards, cleanly and deliberately. Never turn your back to the audience, and don't be afraid to let them see your face."—New York World Interview.

Death of a Noted Temperance Advocate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 17.—Dr. James Scott, author of the famous Scott liquor law, died at Lebanon yesterday, aged 73.

Failed for a Large Sum.

PARIS, December 17.—A Bourse speculator named Bex, whose operations were principally in copper, has defaulted for 12,000,000 francs. Another failure is expected.

Established 1864. A. G. CLARKE. THOMAS CONRAD. J. C. CURTIN.

CLARKE, CONRAD & CURTIN. Importers of and Jobbers and Retail Dealers in Heavy Shelf and Building

HARDWARE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE Celebrated "Superior" and Famous Acorn COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, AND W. G. Fisher's Cincinnati Wrought Iron Ranges for Hotels and Family Use. Iron, Steel, Horse and Mule Shoes, Nails, Mill Supplies, Hoes, Belt-ing, Force and Lift Pumps, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Centennial Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers Etc., Etc.

Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to call and Examine our Goods and prices before purchasing.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION AND SHIPMENT. CLARKE, CONRAD & CURTIN, 32 and 34 Main Street, Helena, M. T.

ESTABLISHED 1866. GANS & KLEIN.

The Leading CLOTHING HOUSE of Montana.

Country Orders Solicited. Corner Main Street and Broadway.

SANDS BROS. New Arrival of WALL PAPER, CARPETS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We carry the largest line of the above stock in Montana. Orders receive prompt attention.

SANDS BROS.

DELICIOUS BISCUITS OR WHOLESOME BREAD USE DWIGHT'S COW-BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS. ABSOLUTELY PURE. ALWAYS UNIFORM AND FULL WEIGHT.

Be sure that there is a picture of a Cow on your package and you will have the best Soda made.

Spencer & Nye. Manufacturers and Dealers in HARNESS AND SADDLES.

HELENA, MONTANA. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

ARTHUR P. CURTIN. FURNITURE, CARPETS, WALL PAPER and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Having leased the two upper floors of the Davidson Block and con- nected same with our already immense Salerooms, we now occupy four entire floors extending through the whole block from Jackson to Main street, stocked throughout with goods of every grade and at prices that defy competition. Every purchase made STRICTLY FOR CASH direct from FIRST HANDS and shipped in CAR LOADS ONLY. An examination of stock and prices solicited.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT. Pianos, Organs, and Musical Merchandise.

Now is the Time and THE NORTHWESTERN The place to outfit yourself the Holidays!

Come and see for yourself. A complete stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! To suit every taste, every person and every condition of men. We are chuck full of STAPLES and NOVELTIES pertaining to our line, and would be pleased to interest you. Now is the time! Before making your purchases, you will find it to your advantage to look us through.

Yours, Respectfully, THE NORTHWESTERN, Opposite Grand Central Hotel.