

PORTSMOUTH LOCAL NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

Continued.

We Never Magnify



The qualities of our goods in our advertisements. In fact, it would be hard to do so, as everything that comes into this store is the very choicest that the price can buy.

Guns and Loaded Shells - AT CUT PRICES.

W. N. WHITE, 108 High St., Portsmouth, Va.

THREE SPECIAL NUMBERS!

FOR ONE WEEK, BEGINNING TO-DAY.

All 25c. Wool Dress Goods for 19c. Sixty Best Quality Calico Dress Patterns, 10 yards each, for 45c. a Pattern.

12 1-2c. Flannellets, dark and light shades, for 8c. The best KID GLOVE in the city for 9c. Every pair warranted.

Sole Agent for KLEINERT'S TELEGRAM BINDING. The only Binding that will never wear out.

EMMETT DEANS, TERMS CASH

JANUARY SACRIFICE SALE!

FIFTY FINE COLLARETTES AND BOAS. They are Drummer's Samples, at twenty cents on the dollar less than wholesale cost.

A. J. PHILLIPS, UNDER ELKS' HALL - 302 and 304 HIGH STREET.

NO NICER PLACE IN TOWN, TO "WET YOUR WHISLE" OR TO GET A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR.

Fettled and Draught Beer kept in First-Class style. It keeps the old friends and makes new ones. Where is all this? Why, at

JESSE WHITEHEAD'S, 511 Crawford Street. FREE LUNCH DAILY FROM 11 TO 1.

In Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

We have the largest and choicest stock the market affords, and upon examination you will admit that our prices are the lowest when quality is considered.

\$13.50 Overcoats for \$10.00. \$10.00 Overcoats for \$7.50. A bargain.

Buy first-class Clothing in our store and get splendid value.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Well dressed young men have a decided advantage by having their Suits, Trousers and Overcoats made by us. Prices are right, Workmanship, Fit and Style guaranteed.

THE BRANDT COMPANY, 213 and 215 High St. STRICTLY ONE PRICE—FOR CASH ONLY.

Standard Diaries for 1899.

Virginia and North Carolina Almanacs. ALL FANCY GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

ANDERSON & THOMPSON, 224 HIGH STREET.

The Only Pebble On the Beach.

We don't claim our coal to be; there may be others, but you will never find any coal that will give you more genuine satisfaction for cooking or heating than our high grade well-bleached coal.

JOSEPH A. PARKER, WHOLESALE GROCER AND DEALER IN COAL, FEED AND ICE, Crawford, Columbia and Water streets.

Why Don't You Stop That Coughing?

YOU CAN STOP AND CURE YOUR COUGH BY TAKING "CARR'S COUGH BALSAM."

An infallible remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

JEROME P. CARR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Corner Court and County and Green, near Bart streets.

HAVE YOU TRIED W. & J. PARKER'S SEUREKA FLOUR

IF NOT, WHY NOT? It is the best Flour made. Ask your grocer for it.

FOR RENT.

Three-story Warehouse, No. 610 Crawford street; excellent location for a grocery, notion, hardware or commission house; rent, \$25 per month.

LOOK, LOOK FOR THE NEW WOOD YARD, CORNER LONDON AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

New and Dry Wood always on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Orders can be left at store or yard, and have prompt attention. New phone 1231.

R. E. KING, S. W. HANBERRY.

THE DISTRICT APPORTIONMENT.

What the Different Methodist Churches of the Portsmouth District are Assessed for 1899.

The following apportionment of the assessment placed on the different churches of the Portsmouth District of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church by the Joint Board of Finance of the Annual Conference has been made by the district stewards:

Monumental—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$2,200; per cent. of salary, 94; Presiding Elder's salary, \$204; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$11; per cent. of collections, 12 1/2; conference collections, \$187; Bishop's fund, \$50; educational, \$57; church extension, \$10; domestic missions, \$18; foreign missions, \$504; annual conference, \$20; total, \$3,305.

Central—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$1,240; per cent. of salary, 94; Presiding Elder's salary, \$115; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$7; per cent. of collections, 7 1/2; conference collections, \$107; Bishop's fund, \$27; educational, \$32; church extension, \$3; domestic missions, \$103; foreign missions, \$17; annual conference, \$12; total, \$1,870.

Wright Memorial—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$1,200; per cent. of salary, 94; Presiding Elder's salary, \$111; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$6; per cent. of collections, 7; conference collections, \$103; Bishop's fund, \$27; educational, \$31; church extension, \$3; domestic missions, \$100; foreign missions, \$168; annual conference, \$11; total, \$1,807.

Owens Memorial—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$600; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$42; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$3; per cent. of collections, 2 1/2; conference collections, \$57; Bishop's fund, \$9; educational, \$10; church extension, \$13; domestic missions, \$33; foreign missions, \$56; annual conference, \$4; total, \$812.

Park View—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$1,000; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$70; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$5; per cent. of collections, 4 1/2; conference collections, \$63; Bishop's fund, \$16; educational, \$18; church extension, \$3; domestic missions, \$60; foreign missions, \$100; annual conference, \$7; total, \$1,370.

Norfolk Circuit—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$900; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$64; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$5; per cent. of collections, 4; conference collections, \$59; Bishop's fund, \$15; educational, \$17; church extension, \$2; domestic missions, \$57; foreign missions, \$92; annual conference, \$6; total, \$1,244.

Churchland—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$800; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$56; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$4; per cent. of collections, 3 1/2; conference collections, \$49; Bishop's fund, \$12; educational, \$14; church extension, \$2; domestic missions, \$47; foreign missions, \$80; annual conference, \$5; total, \$1,035.

West Norfolk—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$500; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$35; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$3; per cent. of collections, 2 1/2; conference collections, \$22; Bishop's fund, \$6; educational, \$6; church extension, \$1; domestic missions, \$16; foreign missions, \$35; annual conference, \$2; total, \$421.

Suffolk—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$1,400; per cent. of salary, 94; Presiding Elder's salary, \$132; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$7; per cent. of collections, 8 1/2; conference collections, \$131; Bishop's fund, \$32; educational, \$37; church extension, \$6; domestic missions, \$16; foreign missions, \$197; annual conference, \$13; total, \$2,119.

East Suffolk and Magnolia—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$2,500; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$200; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$11; per cent. of collections, 10; conference collections, \$18; Bishop's fund, \$5; educational, \$6; church extension, \$8; domestic missions, \$18; foreign missions, \$29; annual conference, \$2; total, \$3,577.

Windsor—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$642; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$46; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$3; per cent. of collections, 3 1/2; conference collections, \$44; Bishop's fund, \$12; educational, \$15; church extension, \$3; domestic missions, \$38; foreign missions, \$63; annual conference, \$5; total, \$924.

Ebenezer—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$575; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$40; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$3; per cent. of collections, 4 1/2; conference collections, \$51; Bishop's fund, \$14; educational, \$17; church extension, \$2; domestic missions, \$48; foreign missions, \$80; annual conference, \$6; total, \$1,092.

Grand totals for the district: Pastors' salaries, \$19,253; Presiding Elders' salaries, \$1,600; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$100; conference collections, \$1,470; Bishop's fund, \$389; educational, \$448; church extension, \$755; domestic missions, \$1,417; foreign missions, \$2,391; annual conference, \$158; grand total, \$27,964.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Pupils in the West Norfolk Public Schools Who Merit Honor.

The following is the roll of honor of the West Norfolk public school for the month, ending January 6th, 1899:

A. J. Rutter, principal—Studies: Eighth Grade—Willie F. Hudson, Samuel E. Sparrow, L. Bertha Christian, Nettie L. Keyes, Nina Shackleton.

Seventh Grade—Fred. Greenwell, Willie Greenwell, Eley Johnson, Wilson Johnson, A. Lillian Gwynn, Flora V. Thews.

Sixth Grade—Charlie D. Jackson, Harry M. Johnson, John H. Raby, Elie Barrett, Lillian Ashberry, Iola Gwynn, Emma Raby, Lydia J. Jackson.

Fifth Grade—Herbert Hoesler, Frank Johnson, Essie Berry, Bessie Ward, Esma Ashberry.

Primary Class—Lewis Ashberry, Benjamin Debus, Lee Bonwell, Ernest Cook, Elsie Jackson.

Department—Nina Shackleton, Elsie Jackson, Lewis Ashberry, Benjamin Debus.

Attendance—Lewis Ashberry, John H. Raby, Samuel P. Sparrow, Emma Ashberry, Lillian Ashberry, L. Bertha Christian, D. Iola Gwynn, Nettie L. Keyes, Emma Raby, Nina Shackleton, Flora V. Thews and Bessie Ward.

ASSAULTED BY SAILORS.

Thursday night about 8 o'clock Nora Moore, a respectable colored girl, who lives with Mrs. Vincent, on Dinwiddie street, started for her home, on Scott street, near Green. When passing the corner of Green and Griffin streets two men, dressed in sailor clothes, grabbed her by each arm and dragged her some distance. The woman's screams were heard by two gentlemen, who came to her aid and the men ran off. The police have been watching for several days two men who have been acting suspiciously, but have not been able to get any clue on them.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PORT NORFOLK

Port Norfolk M. E. Church, South. Rev. J. Franklin Carey pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Leader, Howard Shields; preaching, 7:30 p. m.

THE BIRTHDAY OF CHRIST.

A correspondent writes to the Boston Herald. Probably 99 out of every 100 people are under the impression that Christ was born exactly 1897 years ago—that is, on December 25th in the year 1 A. D. Such, however, is not the fact. Our method of counting time was not introduced till the year 532 A. D. The calculation was erroneous, and it was found ten centuries afterward to be deficient of the true period by a trifle over four years. But as the alteration of a system that had then been adopted by nearly all Europe would have occasioned great confusion in civil affairs, the error was, by general consent, allowed to remain, and we continue to reckon from the era first established, which, however, lacks four years and six days of the real Christian epoch. Christ, therefore, was really born on December 19th, in the year 4 B. C. Instead of on the day and year commonly supposed.

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traveling expenses, \$3; per cent. of collections, 2 1/2; conference collections, \$37; Bishop's fund, \$10; educational, \$11; church extension, \$15; domestic missions, \$35; foreign missions, \$53; annual conference, \$5; total, \$792.

Iste of Wight—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$955; per cent. of salary, 94; Presiding Elder's salary, \$88; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$5; per cent. of collections, 5 1/2; conference collections, \$103; Bishop's fund, \$21; educational, \$23; church extension, \$10; domestic missions, \$78; foreign missions, \$131; annual conference, \$9; total, \$1,413.

Smithfield—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$860; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$56; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$4; per cent. of collections, 3 1/2; conference collections, \$57; Bishop's fund, \$14; educational, \$16; church extension, \$3; domestic missions, \$50; foreign missions, \$83; annual conference, \$6; total, \$1,100.

Benn's—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$652; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$48; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$4; per cent. of collections, 3; conference collections, \$44; Bishop's fund, \$12; educational, \$13; church extension, \$2; domestic missions, \$17; foreign missions, \$58; annual conference, \$5; total, \$910.

Newson's—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$775; per cent. of salary, 94; Presiding Elder's salary, \$72; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$4; per cent. of collections, 4 1/2; conference collections, \$62; Bishop's fund, \$17; educational, \$20; church extension, \$3; domestic missions, \$74; foreign missions, \$107; annual conference, \$7; total, \$1,161.

Southampton—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$900; per cent. of salary, 94; Presiding Elder's salary, \$84; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$5; per cent. of collections, 5 1/2; conference collections, \$81; Bishop's fund, \$21; educational, \$25; church extension, \$10; domestic missions, \$78; foreign missions, \$121; annual conference, \$9; total, \$1,378.

Borkins—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$900; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$63; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$5; per cent. of collections, 3 1/2; conference collections, \$52; Bishop's fund, \$15; educational, \$17; church extension, \$2; domestic missions, \$53; foreign missions, \$89; annual conference, \$5; total, \$1,122.

Whiteville and Somerton—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$815; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$57; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$4; per cent. of collections, 3; conference collections, \$50; Bishop's fund, \$11; educational, \$12; church extension, \$2; domestic missions, \$40; foreign missions, \$71; annual conference, \$5; total, \$725.

Hampton—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$1,500; per cent. of salary, 94; Presiding Elder's salary, \$141; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$7; per cent. of collections, 8 1/2; conference collections, \$129; Bishop's fund, \$34; educational, \$39; church extension, \$60; domestic missions, \$124; foreign missions, \$208; annual conference, \$11; total, \$2,252.

West End—Pastor's salary, 1898, \$800; per cent. of salary, 7; Presiding Elder's salary, \$56; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$4; per cent. of collections, 3 1/2; conference collections, \$51; Bishop's fund, \$14; educational, \$14; church extension, \$2; domestic missions, \$43; foreign missions, \$80; annual conference, \$5; total, \$1,092.

Grand totals for the district: Pastors' salaries, \$19,253; Presiding Elders' salaries, \$1,600; Presiding Elder's traveling expenses, \$100; conference collections, \$1,470; Bishop's fund, \$389; educational, \$448; church extension, \$755; domestic missions, \$1,417; foreign missions, \$2,391; annual conference, \$158; grand total, \$27,964.

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GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE "EAGLE BRAND" THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS TESTIFY TO ITS SUPERIORITY. "INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE. NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO. N. Y.

QUESTION OF SHIPS.

The Navigation Laws of the United States.

(Lieutenant Kelly's book, "The Question of Ships.")

Somewhat curtailed, the navigation laws may be summarized as follows:

No American is allowed to import a foreign built vessel in the sense of purchasing, acquiring a registry, or using her as his property; the only other imports, equally and forcibly prohibited, being counterfeit money and obscene goods.

An American vessel ceased to be such if owned in the smallest degree by a naturalized citizen, who may, after acquiring the purchase, reside more than one year in his native country, or for more than two years in any other foreign state.

An American ship owned in part or in full by an American citizen, who without the expectation of relinquishing his citizenship, resides in any foreign country, except as United States consul, or as agent or partner in an exclusively American mercantile house, loses its register and its right to protection.

A citizen obtaining a register for an American vessel must make oath that no foreigner directly or indirectly interested in the profits thereof, shall be commander, officer or owner. Foreign capital may build our railroads, work our mines, insure our property and buy our bonds, but a single dollar invested in American ships so taints as to render it unworthy of the benefit of our laws.

No foreign built vessel can under penalty or owner making entry of such port and then sail to another domestic port with any new cargo, or with any part of an original cargo, which has been unladed previously, without touching at some port of some foreign country.

This law is constructed to include all direct traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States via Cape Horn, the Cape of Good Hope and the Isthmus of Panama; and being a coasting trade, foreigners cannot compete. An American vessel once sold or transferred to a foreigner can never again become American property, even if the transaction has been the result of capture and condemnation by a foreign power in time of war.

Vessels under thirty tons cannot be repaired anywhere at any seaboard town. Carcoas from the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. in addition to the direct importation duties. American vessels repaired in foreign ports must pay a duty on the repairs equal to one-half the cost of the foreign work or material, or pay 10 per cent. ad valorem, the owner making entry of such repairs as imports. This liberal provision, which dates from 1866, is made to include boats obtained at sea, and a passing foreign vessel, in order to assure the safety of our own seamen. No part of the proper equipment of a foreign vessel is liable to duty, except if the vessel is considered redundant; thus when two sets of chains were found upon such a vessel, one was made chargeable with duty.

Foreign vessels arriving here in distress, with loss of equipment, must pay duties on the articles reported for repair; if they need sheathing, 45 per cent. is exacted for the new copper used, and 4 per cent. for the old copper removed. In one case a foreign vessel left her mooring chains of foreign manufacture on an American wharf, and with great anxiety duties were immediately and faithfully collected on them as importations. If a citizen buys a vessel of foreign build, stranded on our coast, takes her into port, repairs and renders her serviceable, she cannot become American property unless the repairs amount to 75 per cent. of the whole value of the vessel. Except in the fisheries all our vessels engaged in foreign trade must pay annually a tax of 30 cents a ton—a ship of 100 tons, for instance, costing \$100, which reports \$300 the profit and interest of \$300 at 6 per cent. Vessels belonging to foreign States having commercial treaties with us pay the same tonnage dues; but if an alien becomes an owner, even to a fractional amount, in an American ship, not only does the latter lose her registry, but the foreign privilege is void, and the joint ownership is charged with a tax of 60 cents a ton. If a picnic party comes into an American port in a foreign vessel, the great tax is for example, in a Canadian steamboat, such vessel becomes liable to a tonnage tax. Though the act of 1872 made free all material necessary for the construction of ships in this country for foreign trade, such vessels cannot engage in domestic trade for more than two months in any one year without payment of the duties, for which a rebate was allowed.

Canal boats, crossing the Hudson river, or any other navigable stream, are making a coasting voyage, and must be enrolled and licensed as coasters; in default of such precautions they have been seized and released only after much delay and upon the payment of a fine. A foreign private yacht, touching at different ports of our lake or sea coast, and carrying passengers—members of other hospitable clubs—can be punished for violating the laws of domestic trade.

Such, briefly sketched, are some of the laws under which a free people live. Lieutenant Kelly says that by virtue of our navigation laws and treaties, "we have practically given the maritime people of the world the power to compete freely with free ships for a trade we deny our own merchants. Under this dispensation our seaboard cities have become stations where foreigners may loot our producers, and our survey, buoy and police, our harbors mainly for foreign guests, and our grand lighthouse system holds out to burn so that these sinners against our greatness may return to us, unregenerated, unrepentant and voracious for more of our material benefits."

ROYALTY ON POSTAGE STAMPS. New Set in Newfoundland Has Portraits of Many Notables. Among the new postage stamps which are destined to be popular is one of the Princess of Wales, the first time the features of this royal lady have been designed in this way, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The compliment is paid her by Newfoundland.

An earlier issue includes the Prince of Wales, and his portrait and that of the Princess form companion stamps of the requisite value to carry a letter to any part of Europe or America, his being a two-cent stamp, while that of her Royal Highness, his wife, is a three-cent stamp, the combination making the necessary five-cent postage.

In the same set is the new stamp portrait of the Queen of England as she looks now, in her dignified age and in her widow's cap, a one-cent green stamp, and with it another and younger scion of the royal family from the face of a lavender stamp, the little son of the Duke of York and the heir apparent to the British throne.

Before me as I write is a letter from the general postoffice, Newfoundland, registered and postpaid with a one-cent green Victoria stamp, two one and one-half cent stamps of her little great-grandson, the small Duke of York, and a pink three-cent stamp of her gracious Majesty's daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales. Quite a fancy gathering for the conveyance of one letter, and a unique feature of postage portraiture, not surpassed in any age or country.

Children's faces are not unknown on stamps, the Queen of Holland being a familiar sight to her subjects on the postage stamp of the Netherlands. But the little Queen has shot up to womanhood and her childish pictures, representing a little girl with flowing hair and straight bangs, are not representative of a crowned Queen, so she will have a new postage stamp made, indeed has already done so, but withdrew it from circulation because she did not like either the expression or the nose. Any one who has received one of these forbidden stamps can sell it for \$3. In a few years it will be priceless.

Little Wilhelmus was not the only royal child on a postage stamp—there is the boy King of Spain, Alfonso XIII, and there was a stamp bearing the image of the young King of Siam.

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