THRILLING STORY OF WRECK AND RESCUE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Tug Presection Disabled In a Three Crew Prepared the Life Savers

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strand. Rough seas and terrific gales don't count, because they are embraced in the sailor's risk, but when first proof machin-ery or gearing gives out, when safety cables play false and life appliances happe to be out of reach just for once, the while it blows great guns, what reason has poor Jack Tar to believe in a beneficent Provi-All these things happened to the crew and a party of casinways on board the tug Protection during a fierce nor'vester on Lake Michigan in November, 1884, but just as they were bidding one another adien to take the hopeless plunge a marvelous rescue was at hand. The Protection pulled the lumber schoon

er Arab off the beach near St. Joseph, where she had stranded on Oct 31, and 10 started to tow her acros the lake to Racine. The tug carried eight men, the Arab 10. The latter was leaking badly, and two steam pumps had been placed on board to keep her affoat. The night of the 10th was calm, and the vessels sailed along smoothly until near morn-About daylight the men on the tug heard a cry of distress from the schooner and saw her careen and settle head first. leaving only a small part of her quarter deck above water. While the head was sinking the sailors were seen to rush aft, and they clung there by the rail and cabin roof, shouting to the ting for help.

The engineer of the Protection stopped at once and began to back, but the propeller got entangled in the tow line trailthe 500 feet astern. That accident, which was No. 1 for the tug, disabled her completely, but the schooner's crew was scued in rowboats-all but one-and taken aboard. The missing one was an engineer, who had been cast overboard when the schooner lurched forward under an accumulation of water, caused by a faulty pump. Soon after the rescue the wind arcse, making a heavy sea, which became so violent that the sailors could not free the propeller from its chains, and the tug drifted helplessly before a stiffening nor wester. About noon on the 11th the steamer H. C. Akeley of Grand Haven hove in sight and at a signal of distress from the tug-steamed down and gave her a line. Before night the wind blow 52 miles an hour, and the Akeley rolled about with her decks awash and her cargo of green lumber shifting at every lurch. Her gear became useless, her engines stopped, and her sails, which were hoisted in the emergency, went by the gale. Her smoke stack was soon swept away, and one of her boats as well. This was accident No. 2 for the tug, the practical wreck of her rescuer. Still she hung on all night by the tow line, steering to the leeward and keeping clear of collision. At sundown on the 12th the gale relented somewhat, and the loose from the Akeley and started for Grand help out her disabled consort

But a 10 minutes' run showed that wheel and engine would not work, and there was | sweep off would have frozen to death nothing to do but drift on that surging sen. the sport of the elements. She rode the waves all night and in the forenoon of the lath cast anchor off, the harbor of Sauga-tuck, on the eastern shore of the lake.

The shrill whistles of distress borne on land from the tug aroused the townspecpie, but there were no means of rescuent Surfboats could not live in that intain of boiling breakers, and the tug could not make a pier for the same reason for she was only a powerless hulk, rising and falling with the angry tide. The neurest life saving station was at Grand Haven, several miles east of the scene, and although it seemed impossible that aid could arrive before the fug would be destroped nevertheless a straw is something to a drowning man, and a telegram was rushed off with news of the impending disaster. For a wonder the erew was nine mile: beyond the station at work on s wreck only a few hours old. This was mishap No. 3. The next station was at The next station was at S. Joseph, 66 miles away, and a dispatch brought back the word to Saugatuck, "Aye,

aye, we're coming Meanwhile stout hearted landsmen and fi her lads tried to stem the breakers in boats and at least carry word to the un-fortunates on the tng that hope was in the air. They failed, and the poor fellows re-



A FORM ALL STIFF FROM A PREEZING BATH. mained in ignorance of what was being done, buoyed only with the thought that the gale might die away at sunset and the anchor hold until the sea became calm. But at 6 o'clock the wind returned to its eld storm quarter, and with howling snow laden gusts broke into a tempest watchers on the beach stood ready to save what the sea might spare, for they saw that no anchor could hold against that furious gale. At 9 o'clock the whisties on the ting once more burst into shrill cries and then the people knew her doom was sealed. She was drifting and must go upon the breakers. Fires were lit upon a long stretch of beach and bluffs in the direction the tug was making, and the scene, now bright and peopled with muffled figures whose words were hushed by the storm, now veiled by clouds of driving snow, was one of weird and awful splen-The tragic could not all be seen, but once known may be imagined. The men on the tug, nine of them waits from the hapless Arab, saw only the distant lights telling of man's powerlessness in the face his teeth ground of the elements. Belp must be out of the St. Louis Republic.

N GRIP OF THE GALE. guestion, or surely those on shore would give it. They shook hands all around. spoke their messages for wives and little ones in case some soul should be spared to bear the tale, then took their places on the cabin roof and pilothouse to await the final crash. The tug drifted past the dan gerous piers, the first piece of luck in all that stormy voyage and an earnest of bet-Days' Storm - Ve calien by Luck, the ter things. Soon she struck on the outer Crew Prepared - True Tales From bar and was instantly swept from end to end by a frightful sea. Two men went overboard and disappeared in the breakers The vessel was lifted again and again and dropped with a third that shivered every beam in her hull. Roofs and doors were beaten in, the hold filled with water, and shortly the bottom rested firmly in the

sand. The moment the Protection got within range a steel slug, carrying a line, went whizzing over her from on shore. That was the first intimation the hapless souls on the wreck received of the presence of a life saving crew. About the same time a figure, all stiff from a freezing bath in the surf, crawled from the water and made for the nearest fire. It was one of the sailors knocked from the tug when the first wave broke over her. Happening to have on a life preserver, he struck out be shore, and for a wonder escaped. The other was drowned. When Keeper Stevens of the St. Joseph

station telegraphed the anxious people as

Sangatuck, "Aye, aye, we're coming." put his name to a big contract. The mouth of the St. Joseph was as wild as the lake outside, and the life saving apparatus was slowly ferried across by a boat moored to a cable stretched from shore to shore. After that, 47 miles were covered by rail. and 13 by boat down the Kalamazoo. At So'clock the corps stood on the pier at Saugatuck, but the tug was too far out to be reached with the line, and the blinding snow prevented signaling. When the tug drifted past the piers, the corps crossed the river again with its heavy mortar, surfboat and ropes and stood ready on the hither beach when the vessel struck. The first line from the mortar fell across the wrock, but parted near the slug, and before the benumbed sailors on board could seize it the sea dragged it out of reach. The second was caught, and in half an hour, or at half past 10 o'clock in the evening, the first man was hauled ashore in a breeches buoy through the bounding surf. The poor fellows were armored in ice, for the air was biting cold. Keeper Stevens and his men waded into the surf waist deep in order to support the sagging hawser on which the life buoy traveled, and they, too, at the first exposure to the air, found their drenched clothing changed to casements of ice. In an hour the last of 15 survivors was on



WAIST DEEP IN THE BY SEA. life savers, who had passed 18 hours on duty, 12 of them in exposure in the storm swept beach, reached shelter where they could thaw out their chilled frames and of underskirt; flounce, and overskirt. Fit frozen garments. Their feat was in the the darts carefully in the front and side twisted tow line having apparently worked through with enterprise and endurance under and over skirts back to the notch in clear of her propeller the Protection cut truly heroic. Some of the wretched crew the top of each. Cut the florings Haven, intending to roal up and return to when their fellows placed them in the buoy, the goods down the middle of the front. longer those whom the waves did not side gores strait on their front edges. Be GEORGE L. KILMER.

# A Canny Coachman Knight.

spent at least six months of the year at Brighton, and I retain the pleasantest of remembrances of the stagecoaches in which I traveled to and from town between 1833 and 1839. My mother's favorite coach was the Age, a model vehicle, Castle square, Brighton, It was driven by Sir Vincent Cotton, a sporting baronet, who had suffered much from the infirmity of "shaking his elbow" at Crockford's and other gay and festive resorts at the west end of London, where the ailment of oscillating elbows was then extremely prev-

Sir Vincent looked very sharply after the half crowns which it was customary to present to the driver as gratuities, and there was a story current that he once had an animated parley with two ancient maiden ladies who objected, with much tossing of their heads, to hand over the enstomary coin, protesting that "they had known the coachman's mother, and that he ought to be ashamed to ask for a feewhereupon the bardened baronet replied "that if his mamma or his great-grand-mamma had ever just onized his couch he should most assuredly have expected the usual tip."-London Telegraph.

# Women of Borneo.

The women of Horneo have not obeyed the dictum of fashion in the matter of carrings, nor have the men either, for that matter. In English speaking countries it is no longer compulsory to have the ears pierced in order to be fashionable-indeed the fashion seems rather the other way. But while in Borneo last winter I was at times alarmed at the size and weight of the rings worn in women's ears. It is not uncommon to see the lobe of the ear stretched six or eight inches, impossible as that may sound, and the tiny hole, at first no larger than a pin prick, gets stretched until the hand can be passed through it. The effect is bideous to the English sight, but it is strictly proper in Borneo, and an rar stretched as long as a mule's is regarded as becoming as a diamond necklace .-Liverpool Mercury

Why Bats Gnaw Continually. Have you any idea why it is that rats, mice and squirrels are continually gnaw ing at something? They do not do this for "pure deviloent," as people generally imagine, but because they are forced to. Animals of that class, especially the rats, have teeth which continue to grow as long us their owner lives. In the human spe cies the testh are developed from pulps, which are absorbed and disappear as soon as the second set are full grown, but in the case of the much maligned rat the pulp supply is perpectual and is continually secreting materials by which the incisors gain in length. This being the case, the poor creature is obliged to keep up his reg-ular guawing operations in order to keep his teeth ground off to a proper length.

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For the last three years I have had a when you receive it.

515-THORNTON WAIST.

Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches Bust Meas-

For an independent waist of silk, lightweight woolen, linen or cotton, to be used with various skirts, this is paradmirable design, simple, and very generally becoming while it is quite as suitable to complete a ot me made entirely of the same goods. the or any light-weight silk, enshmere, crepon, or other light woolens, or wash goods. While the effect is more dressy if elvet be used for the collar, belt, and bertha, they may all be made of the uniterial used for the waist; by omitting the bertha it is a model that is appropriate for the most practical uses. The back arranged the same as the front, and the belt may be fluished with a resette back or front. shown in economication with the "Keene" skirt, which is described below.

Half of the waist pattern is given in ele ven pieces; Front, side gore, side form and back of lining; outer front and back pioces, bertha, collar, and three pieces of the sleeve. Gather the outer front and back pieces top and bottom, forward and back of the holes in each respectively. Lay three boxplaits in the upper edge of the bertha accord ing to the holes, and place it to the row of holes across the front and back pieces. Gather the outer **p** cen of the sleeve at the top, between the notes. To make the full belt, cut a helt of canvass four or five tuches wide for the lining, then cut the outer material bins and about three in his wider than the canvess. Place the outer material loosely over the lining, and tack it where necessary. Cut the front and back pieces lengths fre of the goods, and lay the back edge of the back piece to a lengthwise fold; the side gores are also to he cut lengthwise. Cut the bortha either bias or straight, and the sleeves so they will be bias below the shows. Before cutting the goods be careful to read Directions for Cutting," printed on the

34 and 36 bust measure will require three nd three quarter yards of goods twenty our inches wide.

38 and 40 bust measure will require four yards of goods twenty-four inches wide

516-KEENE SKIRT. Sizes, Medium and Large,

This skirt is an example of the present fureur for the circle cut. It is a gored skirt to which a circle flourice is attached, and the overskirt is in circle shape. model is especially becoming to tail, slender figures, and the overskirt is simple and graceful. It has a little fullness in the back. If it is desirable to omit the overskirt, the underskirt is quite complete without it.

Half of the pattern is given in five pieces Front, side gore, and a half of back breadth nature of a forlorn hope and had been put gore of the underskirt, and gather both the of the tug were benumbed and helpless and overskirt with the lengthway of and had the rescue been delayed an hour | Cut all the other pieces lengthwise, with the fore cutting the goods be careful to read "Directions for cutting." printed on the

> The medium size will require ten yards of goods twenty-for r inches wide for the over skirt and flomee, and four yards for the un derskirt

The large size will require ten vards and a half of goods twenty-four inches wide fo the over-kirt and flounce, and four yards and a quarter for the unders, irt.

An Amusing Fire.

Barnum's museum, destroyed July 13, 1865, was one of the most amusing fires

that ever occurred in New York city. It occurred in the daytime. Chief John

Decker was in charge, assisted by Orr, Bates, Lamb, Cleary, Everett and Sulli

ip to Park place as well as Park row.

while the park in front was black with

cople. It was fun to see the boys at the

ottset of the fire bringing out Barnum's

allow ran out with Henry Clay under one

orm and General Winfield Scott under the

ther. Queen Victoria was dragged out by

he hair of her head. Mary, queen of Scots,

was torsed out of the second story win dow, followed by Hicks, the pirate. Head

Carpenter Walker of the theater, who was

in Ann street, got so excited that he fell

headlong down the main entrance stair

way with Napoleon in one hand and Walk-

er, fillbuster, in the other, Andy Parten, the old foreman of Engine No. 14,

brought out two monkeys, one that gave

The happy family that attracted

much attention in those days were deter-mined not to leave, the cage door was

thrown wide open and the birds and ani-mals punched with sticks to drive them

out, but few would accept their liberty

000 curiosities were destroyed.-Western

Enleation Oil, the greatest cureon earth for pain, is universally accepted by borsemen and veterinarious as the ne plus nitra of limiments,

and were burned to death. All of the 100.

Fireman

him a mark that he carries to this day

also a member of Eagine No. 38, that lay

Thousands crowded Broadway clear

Free Press Coupon Pattern Order,

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cross out with pen or pencil the size you desire, and must this coupon to the

THEE PRESS, with five 2-cent stamps for each pattern chosen, to pay for mail-

our renders.

M. Bidel's menagerie has lately been en-

he denizens of the jungle may interest

A party of Indian hunters, on being tak

n by one of the native guides to a well nown haunt of these beasts of prey, pro-

eeded to collect a mass of withered leaves which they spread over a considerable sur

ace of the ground and afterward sprinkle

ben climbed into a tree to await the re-

Presently half a dozen tigers issued forth

into the space, where they found their prog

ross impeded by the slimy leaves, which

stuck to their paws, while their attempt

to free themselves only made matter

worse, as the leaves adhered to their

mouths and eyes, when in their despair

they rolled about on the ground until they

presented to the eyes of the spectators

Our sportsmen now descended from their

hiding place and secured their prey, which

was comparatively easy work. After strip-

ping the tigers of a portion of their super

incumbent loads they attached the fore-

paw of each to the tail of its predecessor

by applying a little of the cement, then

marched them in Indian file to the nearest

port on the Ganges, whence they were con-

veyed to Europe.

The above cement is unrivaled for re-

pairing broken glass, china, ivory, etc. It is manufactured by and can be had

of all reputable chemists -London Mil-

living mass of decayed vegetation.

activ freely with liquid cement.

Be sure you give your name and midress.

A SUBJECT IN WHICH MANY ARE TAKING INTEREST.

ence With a Pet Squirrel-He Is Sure That It "Talks" to Him and Understands Much That He Says-Intelligent Dogs.

That animals have a means of communication among themselves through certain vocal sounds is a well established fact; that these vocal sounds are of sufficient range to express other than mere physical ideas and thus to assume the importance of a language is probable, al-

tame fox squirrel of which I have made a great pet. Polly has occupied a cage in the laboratory where she has been for the most part shut off from the sights and tounds of the outside world. Although at times the laboratory has had other tenants in the shape of squirrels, rabbits and guinea pigs, she has formed no particular attachment for any of them, but when I am about she is usually close to me, either on my coulder or following me about like a dog.
Unconsciously at first and later with a

definite purpose I have talked to her much as one would talk to a young child. About a year ago she began to reply to my conversation. At first it was only in response to my questions as to food, etc., but later her "talk" has assumed larger proportions, until now she will, of her own accord, assume the initiative.

Her vocabulary appears to be quite extensive, and while for the most part it pertains to matters of food and personal conthough she were trying to tell me of other

When I first go out where she is in the morning, she immediately asks for food, and until that want is supplied she keeps up a constant mattering. Later when her hunger is appeased she will ask to be let out of the cage. Often when playing about the room she will climb onto my shoulder and "talk" to me for awhile in a low tone and then scamper off. Unless she is sleepy she will always reply to any remark made

Her speech is not the chattering ordinarily observed in squirrels, but a low guttural tene that reminds one both of he low notes of a frog and the cluck of a chicken. Some of the notes I have been able to repeat, and invariably she becomes alert and replies to them. Unfortunately, the effort to reproduce her tones produces an uncomfortable effect on my throat, and I have been obliged to desist from further experiments in that direction. The sounds that she makes are quick and in low tone, so the attempt to isolate words is very difficult, yet there is as much range of inflection as in German.

Another reason why I believe she is endeavoring to communicate with me is that she has used the same sounds toward other squirrels confined in the same cage, and that, while she will answer any one who addresses her, she voluntarily will only talk at length to me. That she understands what is said to her is beyond quesand, furthermore, she will distinguish between a remark made to her and one made to some one else. When Polly first commenced "talking,"

I regarded it merely as idle chattering, but further observation shows that it is not such, and that the sounds she makes have a definite meaning. sounds she makes in "talking" are not the shrill notes of angeror alarm, but low, clear sounds that are unmistakably articulate. In my foudness for my pet have I overes-

timated the value of the sounds she makes, or am I right in assigning to them the characters of speech! Why should an animal not attempt to communicate with The higher animals are possessed of a well formed larynx and vocal chords. Why, then, should we deny or ever question the possibility of articulate speech? And if they can converse among them selves why may they not attempt to communicate with man? Any one who has owned a well bred dog

can relate numerous instances in which his dog has clearly understood what was said to it, and the readiness with which a dog learns a new command shows an in-telligence of a high order. Although a dog's vocabulary is of limited range, it has certain definite sounds that possess an unmistakable meaning. There is the short, sharp bark that expresses a want, the low nervous bark that means discomfort, the sharp, quick bark of joy, the low whine of distress, the growl of distrust, the deep growl of anger, the low? bark of warning and the whimper of fright. When to these are added the various movements of the body, cowering in fear, crouching in anger, the stiff bracing of the body in defense, leaping in joy and many special actions, as licking the hand of the master or pulling at his clothes, we find that a dog can express his likes and dislikes, his wants and his feeling as clearly as though he were human. Any one who in a time of sorrow or depression has had his dog come to him and lay its head in his lup and has looked down into those great brown eyes so full of sympathy and love can ever doubt that the dog understood all and in its own way was trying to com-

riched by a couple of magnificent Bengal tigers. A brief account of the capture of A friend's cat has an upmistakable sound for yes and no. The former is low meyouw, while the latter is a short, sharp m'yow. If Tom wants to go out, that fact is made manifest by a quick meyouw. If perchance any one should be in the chair which Tom regards as his especial property, no regard for propriety restrains him from indicating that fact and unceremoni ously ordering the obstructor out. His meyouw on such an occasion cannot be mistaken. Instances of this sort are not uncommon and ordinarily fail to attract attention, but is there not here a field that will well repay a careful investigation;— Dr. Howard N. Lyon in Science.

> Berry Wall and his friend "Lord" Clag-gett dine often at a hotel. They take their dinner in the middle of the day and probably call it "lunch," as Berry is a family man and dines with his wife at night. They take a canvasback, and the "lord" drinks champagne and tea. He is the best tea taster in America, and if he were not so rich might make a fine living as a

Fifteen Cold Bottles a Day

professional tea taster. As it is he puts away about 15 bottles of champagne every day and tastes a little duck at noon with Berry .- New York Herald.

# A Bumper.

When a glass is as full as it possibly can be of liquor, the surface of the liquid is alightly convex, and the center lies higher than the brim. In view of this fact such a glassful is called a bumper, because the Dean's Rhaumatic Pills, absolutely cure liquor humps up liquor bumps up or protrudes in the mid-

# EVERYMOTHER

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL Use. Dropped on Sugar, Children love to take it For Croup, Colds, Coughs, Sore-Throat, Cramps and Pains.

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U For Purely Bousehold Car. R ESTABLISHED SOOTHING HEALING PENETRATE G

Hold before a mirror. After reading, look at yourself and see if this does not mean YOU!

Ell surn down. Good sough. South seep mights. Been trying to take od Liver Oil and pank. Angier's [PRACTICALLY TASTELLE]

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