

SPRINGFIELD GLOBE REPUBLIC

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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1885

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLIC
Volume XXX, Number 204.

OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Partly cloudy weather; rains generally followed by fair weather; slightly colder in west portion; slight rise followed by falling temperature in east portion.

It's better to sell than to brush. Makes less work. Counts in the till. Then again there's more wear in a Suit sold now than in semi-weekly brushed for a year.

Continued brushing makes "plug" stock; plug stock is stuff we don't want and you don't want, nobody wants. We see to this part of our business and sell while you do want.

The \$20 Globe Mill Cassimere Suits are in the height of fashion now—material bright and new. People want these, but if they were kept and brushed, brushed and kept through until another season nobody would want.

The same might be said of other lines we let go for almost nothing. You gain by buying and we don't consider we lose by selling. No loss in closing broken lines when you consider wear and tear and other depreciations consequent upon a year's scraping, packing and unpacking, loss of interest, etc.

The Men's \$9 All Wool Cassimere Frock Suits, cut for \$15 and \$16, are better sold than kept, even if we don't make our little 10 per cent. Nothing is allowed to get old among houses that know their business. We ought to know, if we don't. So with the 5 to 12 year Boys' Overcoats; they better go for a dollar each than to be kept and doctored for three hundred and sixty-five days—waiting for season to sell them. So with all broken lines. The Sartout Overcoats we mentioned last week, cut from \$15 to \$12 proves. But one left to-day.

We got sick and tired of brushing a certain line of Pants and trying to make people believe they wanted them at \$2 when they knew better; we broke the price to \$1.50, less than cost, but still we brushed; we make them now \$1 and they're wanted, and going. West entrance table.

Now with the Underwear sale. We don't propose to dust these heavy weights through till another season, waiting for our little 10 per cent profit. We'd rather they'd go now, even at a loss. HENCE FROM TUESDAY MORNING TILL SATURDAY NIGHT, the rest you'll find in yesterday's paper. "Shakespeare never repeats."

In our Children's stock we find our house has made an error in the shape of one particular garment. They are of heavy light colored diagonal material, with long capes and seal brown silk plush trimming nearly a finger deep; originally the price was \$13, afterwards cut to \$9, and now to close the five remaining we'll take \$5 each. How is this for a 20 cent cut?

In lot 5201 Men's Gray Melton Overcoats we have the following sizes left: 37, 39, 37, 38, 37, 39, 36, 38, 37, 38, 38, 36. These Coats at the price are simply marvels of cheapness. Remember the lot and look at them, and if not found in this or any other market for \$10, don't buy; our price is \$6 each.

OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.,
Springfield's Only One-Price Clothiers.

FOR RENT.
ONE BEAUTIFUL DWELLING, 5 ROOMS and basement kitchen. Water up and down. St. Clair, Eastwood. Enquire of Thos. Sharp.

PERSONAL.
WORTH'S FRENCH SYSTEM OF CUTTING and fitting by inspection, no measurements taken. Taught by Mrs. H. B. Brown, 68 S. Spring St., late of New York. Also dressmaking.

LOST.
LOST—BROWN WATER SPANIEL PUPPY, 1 female. Finder allowed to keep, or send to Mrs. H. B. Brown, 68 S. Spring St., late of New York.

The Middlemen.

Thirty years ago a young man who had acquired experience, knowledge and reputation, and perhaps saved a couple of hundred in the employment of a considerable mercantile or manufacturing firm, would start on his own account as a broker or other business intermediary, transacting the actual sales and purchases, mastering and conducting the details which his employers could afford to neglect, doing in his department the work of a score or more of different firms, needing little of the capital but the confidence of his original employers and those with whom he had been brought into contact in their service. Commerce could afford liberal commissions; shrewdness, foresight and diligence secured a minor but valuable share of the profits made in the long roundabout passage between the original producer and the ultimate consumer. Nowadays the steps are much fewer; one intermediary after another has been introduced, the manufacturer buys his materials, not perhaps from the actual producer, but from his factor. Orders are sent direct by telegraph, commissions are comparatively few and scanty, and the brokers who yet remain are compelled to secure business by services which only considerable capital can afford. The business of large, and even long-established firms is seriously reduced, the smaller, one after another have disappeared or been absorbed; and the opportunities for new men with no capital but brains and character are yearly more and more contracted. The professions are crowded, competition has in many cases reduced their remuneration, generally divided the business among a greater number; and even where the heads of a profession make as much or more money than ever the juniors are compelled to wait longer and work harder and longer—Macmillan's Magazine.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Great Show Doing as Well as Could be Expected.

Governor Cleveland Resigns.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was sworn in.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Sherman from the Society of Friends, praying that provision be made in the pending Spanish treaty for the settlement by arbitration of any difference that may arise between Spain and the United States. Referred.

Several bills were introduced and referred. By Mr. Beck, to create a revenue commission.

Mr. Voorhees—to repeal the statute of limitations on allowance of pension arrears and to regulate proof in pension cases.

Mr. Voorhees also introduced a concurrent resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley, Lieutenant Emery and all the officers and men of the ships Alert, Bear, Thetis and Loch Gary for daring and gallant display by them in their rescue of the survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition. Referred.

Among the bills passed was one authorizing the payment of \$3,100 to Pearson C. Montgomery, of Memphis, Tenn., for compensation for property taken from him and used by the United States during the late war.

The inter-State Commerce bill was discussed and the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. John A. Swope was sworn in in place of Duncan, Pa., deceased.

Mr. Herbert introduced preamble and resolution of inquiry as to authority of the President in appointing Keason and Sanford as delegates to the Congo Conference.

Bills were presented and referred. Mr. Hunt—Appropriating \$1,000,000 for the erection of a public building at New Orleans.

Mr. Hopkins—to provide for the erection of public buildings. It appropriates \$5,000,000 for the erection of public buildings in such cities as may be thought advisable by the Commission, consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior, Postmaster General and Attorney General.

Mr. Breckinridge—to provide for the creation of a river and harbor department.

Mr. Hiseock moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill abolishing the internal revenue tax on tobacco, cigars, snuff, cigarettes and cheroots, the tax on distilled spirits used for mechanical and manufacturing purposes, the special tax on dealers in tobacco, and the tax on liquors distilled wholly from fruit.

Mr. Hiseock said the bill would reduce the revenues of the government nearly \$50,000,000, and he believed it would be a good thing to have the revenues decreased to that amount.

Mr. O'Neill (Missouri) said the purpose of the bill was to protect a certain peculiar set of industries which were already robbing the people. It meant to protect the salt interest of the gentleman from New York (Hiseock). It meant to protect the sugar of Louisiana. This Congress would do nothing on the tariff question. It would at least avoid the stupendous blunder of passing this bill.

After a lengthy debate the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas 78, nays 127.

Mr. Keifer moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Mexican pension bill and concur in all the Senate amendments thereto.

Mr. Hammond, in opposition to the motion, said the Mexican pension bill which passed the House he heartily approved. The Senate had engrained upon its amendments to the pension bill all the federal soldiers of the late war. He did not know how much this would take from the treasury, but it would entail upon the people an immense burden of taxation.

Mr. Keller and J. D. Taylor (O.) characterized as extravagant the estimate of the amount to be taken out of the treasury by the bill, and maintained it would not require the appropriation of more than \$17,000,000 annually to meet its provisions.

Mr. Warner (O.) held the principle of the bill, if followed out, would result in the expenditure of not less than \$2,500,000,000 the principle of granting service pensions was dangerous.

The motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments was lost—yeas 129, nays 85, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Collins moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution making the Senate bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy containing the special order for Thursday, January 22.

The motion was lost.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—HOUSE.—Mr. Ellis, Committee of Appropriations, reported joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for support of the destitute.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Rogers, Arkansas, in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill.

Resuming Work—The Grain Supply. Chicago, January 6.—The President of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company states that the mills in this city will resume operations in about three weeks. The mills will employ about 2,000 men. The statement heretofore made by the Associated Press that the owners of the mill had negotiated with employees direct without treating with the Amalgamated Association as to rate of wages is verified as applying to mills in this city.

The visible supply of grain January 3, as reported by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is: Wheat, 47,992,000 bushels; corn, 4,024,000 bushels; oats, 2,006,000; rye, 425,000 bushels; barley, 1,787,000 bushels. Grain in store at Chicago January 3: Wheat, 13,858,000 bushels; corn, 1,824,000 bushels; oats, 1,825,000 bushels; rye, 101,000 bushels; barley, 111,000.

Wheat at Chicago. Chicago, January 6.—Wheat is active but unsettled. It rose to-day to within a cent of top prices yesterday and fell back two cents.

FINANCES OF THE EXPOSITION.

New Orleans, January 6.—Director General Burke states that two thousand men were at work day and night in rain and mud during last month at the exposition ground. Our laborers have been paid up to last week's rolls, and a large part of these rolls have been paid. The balance is being paid from day to day.

New Orleans, January 6.—Beginning on the first of January all receipts were first applied to operating expenses, which have been reduced to a low figure. The surplus has been applied to back indebtedness. The receipts are ample for current expenses even during bad weather. With fair weather the revenue will be ten times the amount if the exposition management would apply to Congress for aid. Director General Burke said the board had expressed no such intention. The board will apply to our own people to increase all subscriptions and pay the amounts due, and the exposition, he thinks, will be perfectly able to carry itself without aid from the government.

Important Foreclosure.

Chicago, January 6.—Judge Hildgett, in the U. S. Court this morning, decreed the foreclosure of mortgage held by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, against the Chicago University for \$150,000, with accrued interest and attorneys' fees, amounting to \$31,000 additional. He also dismissed the intervening petition and bill of the Chicago Astronomical Society's seeking a mortgage. In the observatory of the college is the great telescope of the Astronomical society. Under a dedication of land to the college by the late Stephen A. Douglas the claim was urged that the mortgage could not be made a lien against the property.

Reduction of Rates.

Dubuque, Iowa, January 6.—The Illinois Central road announced yesterday that hereafter rates on their trains from Dubuque to Chicago would be reduced from one to three cents on the hundred weight. Rates on oats from Dubuque to New Orleans have been reduced to thirty-three cents, and from points between Fort Dodge and Lemars to New Orleans, to forty-five cents, with privilege of stopping here to be sacked free.

Senator Ruger.

Chicago, January 6.—The Daily News prints a Springfield, Ill., special, which intimates that Senator Ruger, caged as a Republican, will act with the Democrats, and that he aims at the presidency of the Senate. The statement is also made that Gen. Logan has been asked to go to Springfield, and that he will reach there next Thursday.

Gov. Cleveland Resigns, to Go Up Higher.

ALBANY, January 6.—Governor Grover Cleveland sent the following to the Legislature shortly after noon:

ALBANY, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
January 5, 1884. }
To the Legislature: I hereby resign the office of Governor of New York.

Fatal Railway Accident.

SAN JUAN DEL-SUR, via Galveston, January 6.—Friday evening a train from the south left the track, and seven were killed and sixteen wounded. The victims are well known people. There is great consternation. Three cars were completely destroyed.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—For Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Partly cloudy weather; generally followed by fair weather; slightly colder in west portion; slight rise, followed by falling temperature in east portion.

Wheat Supply in New York.

New York, January 6.—The visible supply of wheat is 43,396,000 bushels; visible supply of corn 4,754,000.

Morton's Senatorial Boom.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 6.—Geo. B. Erwin was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

New York Legislature.

New York, January 6.—The Senate and Assembly have organized.

Wheat in New York.

New York, January 6.—Wheat stronger, white, 92 & 93; May, 97.

Gladstone Still Better.

London, January 6.—Gladstone's health continues to improve.

NEWS NOTES AND POINTS.

H. W. Oliver, head of one of the heaviest iron manufacturing establishments in the country, says that in his belief the lowest point of the financial depression has been reached and that within a short time all the manufacturing establishments will be running full time.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune hears that Lord Colclough has not heard the last of the Adams affair. His involuntary son-in-law is likely to sue him as well as his son. Mr. Adams has married the elderly young lady and seems prepared to give her family a lively time.

The net funded debt of New York City is \$2,047,000, and the tax rate for 1885 is 2.35 per cent.

Madame Materna made her first appearance in opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Monday night.

The National Bank Examiner reports that the delinquency of the National Bank of Lexington, Ky., will reach \$30,000.

Six hundred men and boys at the Belmont colliery, Mt. Carmel, Pa., struck against a reduction of ten per cent. in wages.

The investigation into the conduct of Marshal Wright at the late election was resumed Monday, in Cincinnati, by the House Committee.

The cigar makers at Henry Feltman's factory, Covington, Ky., went out on a strike because of a reduction of one dollar per thousand on all classes of work.

Geo. Z. Erwin, the Morton candidate for Speaker of the New York Assembly, was nominated by acclamation. This is believed to dispose of the opposition to Morton's candidacy.

C. F. Henderson was arrested at Piqua, O., and is held in \$1,500 bonds by the U. S. authorities at Cincinnati, to answer the charge of raising postal notes. He is supposed to be the author of the forgeries practiced on postmasters throughout Southern Ohio.

It was J. E. Hutson, and not J. E. Harris, who was arrested for gambling Sunday.

The Story of a Harness.

During the Brigade Encampment here last August Mayor Constantine procured a set of heavy harness from a colored man named William Harrison for use on the battle field during the sham battle. After the encampment broke up, Harrison went to Mayor Constantine and told him that the harness had never been returned. After learning all that he could in regard to them Mayor Constantine paid Harrison \$17 for the harness.

Officers Hughes and Grot heard of the transaction and determined to watch Harrison. They finally came to the conclusion that Harrison still had the harness, and this morning they went to him and stated their opinion. Harrison stoutly denied having the harness, saying that he had never seen it since it was taken away. The officers were not to put off in this manner, however, and Harrison readily consented to their searching the house. Officer Grot stood down stairs to see that the harness was not removed, and Officer Hughes went upstairs and began his search. The officer's efforts were rewarded sooner than he expected. Stepping into the front room, he saw several blankets lying on the floor, and raising these discovered the harness. Harrison was not pleased for a few moments, but finally stated that he had found the harness four weeks ago on the ground where the sham battle had been fought. Both the man and the harness were taken to the Mayor's office. The Mayor was wroth, and as the officer did not know what disposition to make of the case, they allowed Harrison to go, but he can be arrested at any time, as there is no danger of his leaving town. The officers deserve credit for the manner in which they worked up the case.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. J. H. Reynolds was called out near Trenton to attend a man named Oscar Lageroff, an unmarried man aged 43 years. After making an examination Dr. Reynolds pronounced the man crazy, and an effort was made to get him into the asylum. Ingressall seems to be perfectly sane on all subjects except religion, but on this he is decidedly daff.

Word was received last night by telegraph that a boy named belonging to a man named Muzzy, at Clifton, had been stolen early in the morning, and also a boy named Jagger wagon from a man named Magruder, at Xenia. Mr. Magruder is in the city to-day.

Not One, But Two.

The old notion that the man and wife are one, and that the man is the "one" who received a "wad blow" in California. Too Cheong, a Chinaman resident in that State, having taken a certificate which entitled him to return to China and get him a wife from the almond-eyed maids of the Flowery Kingdom, the Chinese bliss is not only true but a true celestial permit himself—Too returned to San Francisco with his blushing bride. As he prepared to land he was met by the stern official of the Custom House, who positively forbade Madame Too to set her ridiculous distorted foot on Californian soil. The Restriction act was "again it," he said, in substance; and without a certificate from her Government required for Chinese non-laborers she could not land. Too Cheong could go ashore in under the Restriction act.

In vain Too urged that he and his wife were one, as he had often been told on his American sojourn. The Custom House officer could not see the matter in that sentimental light. Officially he was compelled to look upon them as an arithmetic figure, and in that aspect they certainly were two.

The courts were appealed to, but the courts also took an arithmetic view of the matter. One judge held that the wife did not take the status of her husband, and being a non-laborer could not come in under the Restriction act. Another judge held that the wife did take the status of the husband and became a laborer by marrying a laborer. But being a laborer she came also under the Restriction act and could not land.

This is hard on the particular Chinaman and Chinawoman involved; but it is an advantage to the world at large to know that the old-time doctrine as to "oneness" in marriage is no longer held. It is only another instance of the individual suffering for the benefit of the race.

Gen. Custer as a Ladies' Man.

Gen. Custer was very fond of ladies' society, but was never what is called a "married flirt." He enjoyed the society of ladies because they were pretty, or bright, or intelligent. He was too true to his wife ever to have been a flirt. He visited the house of a young lady friend of mine very frequently when he was in New York; they had known each other for years, and were the best of friends. The waiter, William, being a new hand at the door, evidently took Gen. Custer for a beau of his young mistress, and to her great amusement always announced "the general" in the most confidential and formal tones. Gen. Custer said that his manner to him was that of a servant to a probable master. One day at the dinner table, the young lady asked particularly after Mrs. Custer, when she was coming to New York, etc., etc. Well-bred servant that he was, William almost dropped the dish he was passing, and his complexion from charcoal turned to mahogany. I think he was very much disappointed, for he greatly admired the brave cavalryman, and from that day on he announced in formal tones, "Gen. Custer!" as though there had never been such a person as "the general" of his dreams.—Washington Independent.

The "City of Churches" is Brooklyn, N. Y.; the "City of Masses" is London; the "City of Monuments" is Baltimore, Md.; the "City of Refuge" is Medina, Arabia, where Mohammed took refuge when driven by conspirators from Mecca; the "City of the Sun" is Baalbec; the "City of the Tribes" is Galway, Ireland, the residence in 1235 of thirteen tribes who settled there; the "cleanest city in the world" is Brok, in Holland, and the dirtiest city is —

"These firemen must be a frivolous set," said Mr. Spilkins, who was reading a paper. "I read in the paper that, after the fire was under control, the firemen played all night on the ruins. Why didn't they go home and to bed like sensible men, instead of romping about like children?"—Zeus and Siftings.

A FOREST FIRE.

It is doubtful whether a more terrible or agonizing position can be conceived for a human being than to be compassed around by fire, every avenue of escape barred by the devouring element, and nothing ahead but the horrible certainty of being roasted alive, more or less slowly according to the nature of the surroundings. One generally associates the idea of the most fatal and hopeless conflagrations with buildings, but fraught as the burning of a large hotel or theatre may be with desperate situations, there are occasional instances in the free air and under the open canopy of heaven which may make any fiery ordeal ever bounded by four walls. Nor have we to look so far as the broad plains of Texas or its adjacent territories for instances like these. California sometimes supplies situations which, while they may lack the grandeur of dramatic breadth of the prairie fire, with its howling, swirling buffaloes, its leagues of blazing grasses, and its desperate horsemen, nevertheless involve conditions of terror and peril comparable, within circumscribed limits, to those evoked by the red demon of the prairie.

The North of the Gualala River, which divides Sonoma from Mendocino County, is one of the principal logging centers of the State. The high bluffs overhanging the stream on either side merge, in their turn, into steep slopes reaching back into the interior, and covered with red-wood forests, and in many places rendered almost impassable by thick undergrowth or brush known in the vernacular by the generic term chaparral.

One sultry afternoon, not many summers ago, the loggers and mill hands in Harmon's Mill were taking their customary noontide hour of rest before resuming work. The mill and cabins where the men live are built upon some more than usually level bench land

abutting from the river bank, while above and beyond the country slopes away into canons and mountain ranges more or less denuded of timber in proportion to their accessibility, and here and there covered, in tracts sometimes of many hundred acres in extent, with dense scrub growth, and a few trees through which the wayfarer has to work a slow and tortuous passage, keeping in view the general direction he desires to travel in, and pushing his way between or around the clumps or masses of brush as best he can. Now and again here and there a few trees of an extent break the monotony of the wilderness of chaparral but these are the exceptions, and not the rule.

"Mighty hot day," remarked Tom Briggs, as he got up with his roofing position, in which he, with half a dozen other men, were engaged in the habit of taking his after-dinner "lay-off" on the shady side of the dining shack. "Goin' to hev a purty tough time snakin' them big logs outen Little Creek Canon, I guess. Mout's well hitch up them bulks, and get with it, though it's added, philosophically, a few rods, the ashes out of his pipe and stretching himself preparatory to taking his departure.

"Seems to me this heat ain't natural," put in Long Jim, the tie-splitter. "There's a sort of still in the air, too, that don't seem to be nothin' right."

"Look up yar!" exclaimed Humpty Dick, pointing up the slope in front; "d'ye see that glimmer in the air? I'll bet that's fire."

The words had scarcely left his mouth when another logger joined the group.

"Boys," he said, hurriedly, "Little Creek Canon's afire. Ef suthin' ain't done mighty quick we'll lose a terrible pile o' wood, to say nothin' o' the stanin' timber of she spreads to the back range."

The camp was soon in commotion throughout its length and breadth. Parties were speedily organized and set off in different directions to "head off" the fire and arrest its progress at all the strategic points in the neighborhood. Tom Bridges, the tie-splitter, and Humpty Dick, the logger, formed the members of one party that started up the right bank of the canon. This bank was almost denuded of trees, but thickly covered with brush, through which the flames were now running riot, but steadily moving upward and upward. Suddenly, an exclamation from Humpty Dick caused the party to look in the direction toward which he pointed. There, not five hundred yards ahead of them, but lower down the slope, could be seen the thimble-shaped figure of an Indian girl, with something in her arms, frantically trying to make her way up the steep side of the canon to a point which would be out of the reach of the advancing flames.

"I swear!" cried Tom Bridges; "that's Indian Meg. An' she's got her baby with her. Been a-berrin' sure, an' an' got caught afore she cud get out."

"Keep up the canon, Meg," shouted Long Jim, making a speaking trumpet of his hands. "It's yer own chance. Ye'll never get out o' the way of yer ty to mount the hill."

Whether it was that the girl did not hear the advice given her by the woodmen, who were now themselves making the best of their way through the chaparral, above the track of the flames, or whether she considered that the safer course lay in getting to a position, like theirs, above the fire, it is impossible to tell. The only thing certain was that the poor creature, who was madly trying to steer her way through and around the compact masses of brush wherever opportunity offered, would never be able to reach a point of safety by following a diagonal course, with an uphill course. Had she kept straight up the canon, trusting to the woodcraft of the loggers to head the flames, she might possibly hold her own in the race for life, but as it was, with every yard she progressed the flames were steadily and surely closing on her.

By this time, by almost superhuman exertions, the loggers had gained a point nearly abreast of the front line of the advancing fiery column. Half a mile below them, at the bottom of the canon, the fire was still another party of their comrades, who were preparing to fire the chaparral in front of the mass already burnt—employing the old tactics of stopping the fire by depriving it of fuel, at the same time keeping the newly fired brush well in hand, by putting it out after it had run a few yards. Less than two hundred yards below them was poor Indian Meg, now dazed and blinded by the heavy rolling, dense blue smoke from the burning brush scarcely fifty yards behind her, hugging her baby to her breast and risking miserably higher and thither among the masses of chaparral she could no longer see her way out of, but still striving in her efforts to escape.

"Durn me ef I kin stand that," shouted Long Jim with an oath, making a dash, hatched in hand, for a dense thicket some fifty feet in advance of the crackling flames. "Follow me, pard, an' see ef we can't get to Indian Meg afore ef ye. Let the hull durn canon

go to diables. And so saying the woodman disappeared among the blinding smoke. His comrades were not slow to follow him.

A quarter of an hour later, when the party which was heading out the fire from the bottom of the canon up the slope came upon one of those little open areas, or blue patches, which occur at intervals among the chaparral, they encountered a sorrowful spectacle.

They came upon the charred and blackened body of Indian Meg, lying face down upon the ground, every vestige of scanty clothing burned away; beside her stood Long Jim, his face the color of charcoal, not a hair of his escarot or his scalp left, his shirt and overalls in blackened tatters, his boots yellow and cracked his hands and arms blistered to a jelly, but nevertheless holding Meg's baby, which smiled merrily upon the surrounding group.

"I wuz too late," said Long Jim, in explanation, "to save the poor critter. The flames had passed over her afore I come. That she wuz, just as ye see her now, but the wupuz was below her, an' she died keepin' off the smoke from its little lungs."

It was only an Indian squaw burned and an Indian baby saved. It was only a handful of rough woodmen engaged in fighting a few hundred acres of burning brush upon a Mendocino hillside; but it may be doubted whether the material instinct could have been more forcibly exhibited by any representative of the more civilized races, or whether more disinterested heroism could have been shown in fire or battle than on this occasion by a simple logger of the Gualala in an effort to save an Indian woman and her baby.—Robert Duncan Mine, in the Argonaut.

THE TURKISH BATH.

Its Hygienic Effects—Opinions of Dr. Hammond.

Much of the literature on the subject of the Turkish bath owes its origin to those who are financially interested in the success of the baths. As such it is, of course, to be regarded with a certain degree of skepticism. In order to get the opinion of high and disinterested medical authority in the matter, Dr. William A. Hammond was called upon.

In response to the question, "Is the Turkish bath always beneficial in its effects?" Dr. Hammond answered: "The Turkish bath is generally beneficial to a person in good health. Always is a word which never occurs in a physician's vocabulary. Thus the layman might say that strawberries were always healthful, but the physician knows that the generally harmful strawberry when eaten by certain persons will produce a most violent eruption of the skin. I am justified in saying, then, that the Turkish bath is generally beneficial, although I have known cases in which a serious derangement of the body's functions has resulted from a single bath. 'In what cases are the baths most injurious?'"

"In all cases where there is a tendency to heart disease. Men have died in the bath from the aggravation of this trouble produced by it. No one should enter the hot room for the first time without having had his heart examined by a physician."

"Are you a patron of the Turkish bath?" was the next question.

"I used to frequent them," was the reply, "but I have lately contented myself with a cold bath every morning, and find that the best both for health and cleanliness."

"Would you recommend that for a person of slight physique?" asked the reporter with a glance at the doctor's stalwart figure.

"I would recommend it for every one with whom it agrees. That is the test of common sense and medical science. If you remain blue and cold after a bath, don't take it again while in the same state of health. If, on the other hand, your system reacts to the effect is entirely beneficial. If you pin me down to generalization, I should say that the tepid bath is the most beneficial to the majority of people. The hot bath should never be taken in one's house."

When handed a long newspaper clipping in which it was laboriously proven that the cure of this age was a too free use of soap and water, the people of the temperate regions growing weak and short-lived under its application, while the natives of the North lived to a good old age, enclosed in the dirt and train oil, the doctor characterized it as "an elaborate argument built upon false premises."

"A person should wash once a day," he continued, "with soap, for without soap the skin will shed water like the plumage of a duck. Indulgence in a Turkish bath should not be as frequent, owing to its weakening tendencies. It is preposterous to say that the inhabitants of the North outlive those of the South. The Esquimaux are a very short-lived race, while the negroes are at the other extreme. Witness the number of colored nurses who dandled the Father of his Country upon their knee and still live to tell the tale."—New York Tribune.

DOOLITTLE'S EAGLE.

It Screams and Soars for the Delectation of Admirers Sons of Scotia in MILWAUKEE.

Response of ex-Senator Doolittle at the banquet given by the St. Andrews society, at Milwaukee, in response to the toast: "America—the Land of our Adoption."

Mr. Doolittle said: In rising