

WOOL MEN.

Assemble in Large Numbers at New York.

They Re-affirm Their Faith in Protection.

And Declare that the Proposed Change will be Damaging.

A Peculiarly Unjust Feature of the Springer Bill Now Occupying the Attention of the House.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Associated Press.]—The national association of wool manufacturers began the twenty eighth annual meeting here today. President Whitman declined re-election and Rufus S. Frost was chosen. Resolutions were adopted declaring it to be the belief of manufacturers that the existing tariff has proved advantageous to wool growers, manufacturers and customers of woolen goods. The proposed economic change is not in response to any demand from the industry here represented, eighty per cent of the manufacturers of the country having joined in protesting against the passage of the free wool bill now pending in congress and which protest is reaffirmed.

The attention of congress is invited to the fact that woolen goods are manufactured nearly a year in advance of the season for whose wear they are adapted and in consequence any law simultaneously removing the duty on wool will compel the whole domestic production of the season manufactured from duty paid wool to compete in the markets with foreign goods manufactured from free wool. The Springer bill discriminates doubly in this respect by admitting at reduced rates simultaneously with the repeal of the wool duties, all foreign goods imported prior to its passage and now held in bond. A year should elapse after the wool duties disappear before compensatory duties are reported.

SAN DIEGO TO PHOENIX.

The New Railroad Proposition Assuming Shape.

The following special dispatch sent from San Diego appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle last Thursday:

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 11.—The railroad extension committee decided today to incorporate a company for the building of the line eastward. The plan as formulated is to organize under the laws of Arizona for the construction of the entire line between San Diego and Phoenix. The directors is to be made up of San Diego and Phoenix men with a working majority of the board in San Diego, as the supplies would be more easily obtained here and construction would naturally begin at this place, though it might later be prosecuted from both ends. O. J. Stough, a local capitalist, who has shown active interest in the matter ever since it was presented in what appeared to be a practicable form, has offered to go to Arizona at his own expense and push business. Much interest is awakened here and in Phoenix, and the prospect is more favorable for the building of the line as proposed than at any previous time.

Indiana and New York capital has been interested, and while this is an independent enterprise thus far, it is believed that the Rock Island company will eventually aid in the construction of the road and make San Diego its Pacific coast terminal. That company's line, which now ends at Liberal, Kas., is understood, will be extended to Albuquerque, where it will meet the road from San Diego.

FLAGSTAFF'S HOPE.

Direct Southern Pacific Connection with Phoenix.

Hon. E. M. Doe of Flagstaff is in the city on business in the supreme court. Mr. Doe is also enthusiastically talking up another project which is of great interest to Phoenix, railroad connection between this city and Flagstaff. The Southern Pacific has already given the project some consideration. It is well known that that company has made a special survey between Phoenix and Prescott from which latter point it could reach the Atlantic and Pacific by the Bullock road. Since then the people of Flagstaff have brought to the attention of the Southern Pacific the desirability of Flagstaff as a northern terminus. They urge the extensive lumber and cattle interests of that place and its proximity to inexhaustible supplies of coal. It is beside the most important place on the Atlantic and Pacific and has the most rosy future of any town in the territory excepting only Phoenix. They say that nothing can be gained in distance by building by the way of Prescott. The Bullock road could serve no purpose of the Southern Pacific. It has no road bed and its rails would necessarily have to be replaced by others of greater weight. It is quite certain that the Southern Pacific in self defense will construct a north and south road to meet the encroachment of the Santa Fe on the part of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix and it can reach further into Santa Fe territory and divide more of Santa Fe business by striking Flagstaff than by touching any other point along the A. & P. in the territory. The possibility of the execution of the project is much talked of at Flagstaff and it is said that its citizens have been given to understand that such a road is not an improbability.

LA GRIPPE.

[BY W. W. HERBARD, M. D.]

The disease commonly known as the grip is one that has been much talked about in recent years, and though freely discussed by the educated and uneducated, much of the discussion has been to say the least profitless and of a

very superficial character. Like many other topics supposed to be understood, there is little real knowledge of it. The grip is not simple a common catarrh, a slight cold in the head as many are inclined to think, it is strictly speaking an epidemic catarrhal fever. It is a specific affection not infrequently attended with much febrile action, general constitutional disturbance, many complications and prolonged prostration. Occasionally it has spread over wide districts and had all the characteristics of an epidemic. As to how the disease may arise in different sections of this or any other country there is a divergence of opinion among those best informed upon the subject. Sometimes it seems to originate spontaneously and other times it is traceable to its source and in its connection. Though epidemic in its character it frequently passes by a section it would be expected to visit.

Some who believe in the contagiousness of the affection claim that it is carried by those affected from one part to another. If this were so it would be readily seen how easy its spread might occur in this country where the tendency of the people is to travel considerably by reason of greater railroad development as well as the desire to sojourn from place to place. It is not uncommon for the disease to suddenly manifest itself in parts removed to a considerable distance from the section where it prevails. Whole cities and states are thus affected when it is least expected.

Not only is the human family thus affected, but at the same time the lower animals may suffer in the same way. The so called epizootic that has occasionally prevailed, among horses is quite similar in many of its characteristics to the Grip and like it has seemed to take as if it were a circuit in its visitation over the whole habitable globe. In turn the disease finds itself everywhere and no climate or soil serves to eliminate it. It is not generally considered as contagious in the strictest sense of the word. Undoubtedly it is due to certain atmospheric conditions. It has been claimed to result from a minute organism found in the air and thus taken into the system. The rapid spread of the disease would seem to indicate its transmission through the atmosphere.

Its appearance is not confined to certain seasons of the year as is generally supposed, on the contrary it may appear at any time and find entrance and development in the system. In some cases it is slow in developing lying dormant and gradually asserting itself. In the majority of cases it is sudden in attack and may thus afflict persons in robust health.

In some diseases a single attack is sufficient preventive to avoid a subsequent one, not so with the grip. It is not uncommon to see one attack followed at a brief interval with another, the liability of repetition being increased rather than decreased. It has been asserted by some authors that there is a connection between the grip and other diseases, with regard to such relation the evidence to date is not satisfactory or conclusive. Statistics upon this point are limited and not authoritative. We do not believe that it has been proven that the grip is preceded by cholera or that scarlet fever disappears with its prevalence.

There does not seem to be any direct connection between the prevalence of measles and the grip, nor is there any less of acute affections like rheumatism, pneumonia and the like when the grip prevails. If it be allowed that this disease be conveyed by a specific agent connected with the atmosphere as an exciting cause the germ theory is certainly very reasonable and it is not at all improbable that this affection like many others has its specific germ of an organic nature, microscopic in minuteness and produced in a way in which we are at present unable to fully determine.

This affection, as has been stated, is common to the whole human family and in all parts of the world. Men, women and children are all subject to it, those advanced in life are more severely affected, and old people are especially apt to be carried off by it. In middle and early life the mortality is very much less, though at all times there is liability of complications like bronchitis and pneumonia. Unquestionably, persons who are in unfavorable hygienic surroundings, in low, damp situations, with houses poorly ventilated, are more readily attacked by the grip and when once taken with the disease it is much severer. Therefore great care should always be had to have the patient as favorably situated as possible. Notwithstanding favorable hygienic conditions, the grip sometimes proves fatal to many, though as a rule if a person exercises proper care and employs right treatment, the disease will run a mild course. By reason of the complications liable to follow the affection those who are weakly in constitution, those at the extremes of life, whether children or the aged, all who are feeble and readily affected by depressing and debilitating influences should always be on their guard, since too great care cannot be exercised. For the simple reason that a mild attack of the grip may be the beginning of other complaints of the most serious character.

E. F. Kellner's store now has a full line of the celebrated Diamond S. Baking Powder, guaranteed pure, strong and healthful.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Delegates to the National convention of the Women's American Suffrage association which opens here tomorrow afternoon with religious exercises, are registering in large numbers at the hotels today. The convention bids fair to be the largest, if not the most important, in the history of the movement.

Invitations to Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Invitations were today sent out through Col. Carbin, U. S. A., to the governors of all states inviting them and staffs to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

Silver Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The treasury department today purchased 467,000 ounces of silver at \$0.83, 600, @ 0.8, 400. Purchases for the month aggregate 497,000 ounces.

THEY CROSSED.

The Little Comet's Erratic Lode

Ran Into That of the Black Eagle

And Incidentally Produced an Expensive Lawsuit

And That's Why the Supreme Court Room Yesterday Looked Like a Kindergarten.

In supreme court Saturday there were on exhibition a number of glass boxes containing strips of red and blue paste board whose planes crossed each other at all sorts of angles. Exposed on huge easels were maps showing locations of various mines situated in Cochise county. All this paraphernalia was illustrative of a dispute now and for a long time in the past in progress between mining corporations in that county, known originally as the Waterfall Mining company against C. W. Leach and E. B. Gage owners of a group of adjacent mines one of which is known as the Little Comet. The cause of the trouble was the erratic course of the Little Comet's lode which intruded upon the territory of the Black Eagle, a claim of the Waterfall Mining company, of senior location. The real trouble began when the lode of the Little Comet intersected that of the Black Eagle as indicated by the pieces of paste board in the afore mentioned glass boxes. The Waterfall company began suit in the court of Cochise county to restrain the followers of the Little Comet from proceeding beyond the point of intersection.

The defendants were given a verdict and the matter was brought upon an appeal. Nearly the entire day was taken up in the arguments in the course of which the court rose. The matter will be continued tomorrow.

In the case of F. E. Jordan, et al, appellants vs John Dakes, briefs were submitted.

In the matter of the Huachuca Water company, appellant vs G. W. Swain, a motion to dismiss appeal was denied. The same action was taken in the cases of the Southern Pacific vs Bertha Tomlinson and Warren vs Preston.

Briefs were submitted in the case of Dou Yen vs Ah You.

ANOTHER INCORPORATION.

The Savings and Loan Association of Arizona.

Articles of incorporation of the Savings and Loan Association of Arizona, were filed in the recorder's office yesterday. The incorporators are A. A. Dougherty of Los Angeles; Wells Henderson, Phoenix; J. S. Van Doren, Los Angeles; E. D. Morgan, San Francisco; and Jas. R. Kilpatrick, of Phoenix. The capital stock of the association is \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares. The purpose of the corporation is to loan money and perform the ordinary offices of a banking institution.

The association will be managed in connection with the extensive New York and reservoir projects.

The incorporators are well known on the Pacific slope as gentlemen of great business ability. Mr. Morgan is cashier of the First National bank of San Francisco.

Making Balloons Safe.

Two melancholy accidents through balloons becoming ruptured in midair have led to experiments being made with a view to save life under such conditions. One aeronaut in France fitted his balloon with a parachute which overspread the upper part of the gaseous envelope. He then made an ascent, and, with marvelous confidence in the value of his improvement, purposely cut the fabric of the balloon and let the gas escape. The parachute then expanded, and the occupants of the car sank slowly and safely to earth.

In another experiment, conducted in this country, to show that, if the neck line of a balloon were left untied the silk envelope would itself form an umbrella-like parachute, the car had no occupants, but was weighted so as to represent a crew of three persons. By means of a fuse and a weight the fabric was automatically slit from top to bottom when the balloon was at a height of 3,000 feet, upon which the material assumed the form of an inverted basin and came down gently. It is argued from the result of this experiment that the occupants of a burst balloon would come safely to the ground if they only had the presence of mind to cut the neck line.—Chambers' Journal.

Tasmania Silver.

The richness of some of the ores found in Tasmania is marvelous. Recently some Zeehan chloride was twice tested by private analyses and found to assay nearly 20,000 ounces of silver to the ton. The accuracy of these tests being doubted, two specimens were submitted to the government analyst for trial in his laboratory, with the result that in both samples he found over 20,000 ounces to the ton. From another mine native silver and antimonial ore assayed 3,000 ounces to the ton. A soft clay found in one claim gave 1,800 ounces to the ton, and from another Fahlerz ore yielded 367 ounces of silver to the ton.

By the latest mail advices I hear of samples from some tons of ore taken from a Whyte river claim yielding as follows: Galena No. 1 specimen, 451 ounces silver and 42 per cent lead; galena No. 2, 521 ounces silver and 17 per cent lead; "black pug" 830 ounces silver and 11 per cent lead, the formation being described as galena slugs imbedded in very wet black pug.—Blackwood's Magazine.



COWNS FOR STREET AND HOUSE WEAR.

The Empire gown shown in this picture has some novel features. The skirt is entirely plain, of thick goods. The forearms are of rich brocade, and the same ornaments the front above the velvet girdle. The upper sleeves are of velvet to match girdle. The home dress is made of fine cashmere, the skirt being elaborately braided. The corsage shows a novel and effective vest front, with ribbon drapery.



A NEW COWN AND A NOVEL CLOAK.

The figure on the left indicates a novel treatment of the conventional cloth gown. The ash starts from the invisible opening at the right side and goes around the waist as shown, coming under deep loops and ends. The waist is gathered front and back. Cloth or smooth finish goods in one color is the most suitable fabric. The other figure shows a new arrangement of the camel cloak in diagonal chevrons of one color. It is gathered on the shoulders and plaited in the back, while the yoke extends to the waist in front.



WINTER GARMENTS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The picture shows some handsome garments for children from ten to twelve years. That on the left is an children's cloak with swansdown trimming and muff, the hat being made of black velvet and feathers. The next is a coat and dress of blue, with sleeves, yoke and band of astrakhan. The third represents a coat of heavy, striped cheviot, with short puffed sh. ulder cape of satin or silk, with hat to match. The fourth is of cashmere, cut princess, with border and bands of velvet.

SIZING UP THE BOY.

She Didn't Realize That He Had Grown So Much.

"I want to buy a pair of pants for my little boy," said a country woman to the clerk as she entered an Adrian clothing store.

"This way, if you please, madam; about what size?" inquired the amiable clerk.

"Well, I couldn't tell exactly without seeing 'em. Just show me some boys' pants."

"Of course, to be sure; how would these suit him?" and the clerk displayed a very cute affair for a boy of about five years.

"Oh, sakes alive he's bigger'n that; he ain't no baby, Johnnie ain't."

"Would these be about the figure for him?" and the clerk presented another pair to view, very much larger.

"Laws, no! He couldn't wear them no more'n nothin'."

"Well, here's something that ought to fit him, I'm quite sure."

"Sakes alive! Hain't you got nothin' bigger'n that?"

"Yes, but I thought you wanted them for a small boy."

"Well, he's quite a good sized boy."

"Here's another pair, I assure you these would fit a large sized boy."

"Shoot them wouldn't reach to his ankles. He'd be worse off in them than the ones he wears now. Git something about a foot longer."

"You mean a man's size, don't you?"

"No, I don't. They're for my little boy."

"But we have nothing larger in boys' suits."

"You ain't?"

"No."

"Well, I don't know what I'll do; guess I'll better look some other place."

"Wait a minute; just look over here;" and the clerk conducted the woman to another department and presented for her examination a pair of trousers designed for the adornment of a man of about six feet.

"Oh, them's the very thing. How much be they? Why didn't you tell me you had 'em afore?"

"Because I didn't know how big your little boy was. It seems to me he must be quite a chunk of a boy when a man's clothes fit him."

"Well, I declare to goodness; it must be that he's a man. I never once thought on it that way afore. It just struck me this minute. How they do grow up, don't they?"

And when a satisfactory bargain had been concluded the perplexed and surprised woman departed with her bundle.

—Detroit Free Press.

Not a Question of Age.



"All the girls wear them."

"Do you still call yourself a girl?"

"Why not? My husband is still one of the boys, though my senior by twenty years."—Life.

Asking for Information.

At the trial of a breach of promise case—the parties to which were a man of advanced years and a young girl—the judge remarked that this was another instance of the evil effects of "engagements contracted between May and December." Shortly afterward the learned judge received a letter from a statistical society intimating that that body would be much obliged if he would favor them with an account of the facts from which he had derived the singular rule enunciated by him as to the infidelity of engagements contracted during certain months of the year.—Argonaut.

A Clever Expedient.

Mr. Drexel Philatz—Are you the officer on the beat near my house?
Officer Simings—Yes, sir.
Mr. Drexel Philatz—Would you mind standing near our kitchen entrance next Saturday afternoon for a few minutes? We're having some trouble in getting a girl, and I want the one who comes Saturday to leave every possible inducement to stay.—Chicago News-Record.

Taking His Chances.

Newboy—Swipesy, you ort to be more keeful how you handle money. People ketch diseases from money.
Boothblack (taking his coins out of his mouth and counting them)—Two, three, eight, ten, seven, sixteen—shine, mister!—seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-four. Ef Jay Gould kin chance it, Shorty, I reck'n I kin.—Chicago Tribune.

A Genuine Article.

Dicker—What do you think of that tight money article in The Wall Street Flurry?
Ticker—I guess there is something in it. I met the editor this morning.
Dicker—What did he say?
Ticker—Nothing; just borrowed a dollar.—Exchange.

As It Seemed to Him.

Caraway—The elopement of Cheney's wife was in the nature of a boomerang, wasn't it?
Hooks—How so?
Caraway—She returned the next day.—Truth.

Her Reflections.

Jack—What did you think when I kissed you?
Clara—I wondered what my fiancé would think if he knew it.—New York Herald.