PROMISING PROSPECT

Democratic Clubs Map Out Work for the Coming Presidential Campaign.

Editor Medill Asserts That Cleveland and Alger Will Be the Candidates.

Republicans the First to Feel the Effect of Czar Reed's Rules.

Arizonans Have no Further Use for Geronimo and His Man-Killers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs met at the Ebbitt house this afternoon. The object of the meeting was to perfect plans and map out work for the coming presidential campaign. The members of the committee present were: Chauncey F. Black, Pennsylvania, president of the association: Roswell P. Flower, New York; R. G. Monroe, New York; Lawrence Gardner, District of Columbia; H. W. Rush, Maryland; H. H. Collison, Collinson, Mass.; A. T. Ankeny, Minneapolis, Minn.; George H. Lambert, New York; B. G. Schley, Wisconsin. Reports were received from all sections of the country, which showed the organization was in excellent condition The committee adopted a resolution to co-operate with the Democratic congressional committee in its work in the forthcoming campaign. After a general discussion of Democratic prospects, which were generally thought promising, the committee adjourned, to meet in Washington, March 4, next. The meeting was harmonious, and there was no allusion made to probable Democratic candidates for 1892.

CLEVELAND AND ALGER.

Editor Medill Says They Will Be Nominated in 1892.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—This morning Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, is quoted as saying: "Grover Cleveland does not lead the people, but he manages to keep his thumb pretty close to the popular pulse, and he is not at all backward in following whither it directs. It is my impression that he is so strong with the people on account of his tariff reform ideas that even if Gov. Hill should receive the support of the New York delegation to the Democratic convention in 1892, the nomination for the presidency would be bestowed upon Cleveland. His only platform, is tariff revision, and if the Republican majority act wisely they will eliminate the tariff from politics, and thus deprive the Democracy of the only issue upon which they place any reliance for the next campaign. Some of the articles now upon the tax list might properly be reduced one-half, and this will be a guarantee to the farmers of the country, who stood like a stone wall for Republicanism, in the last campaign, that the promises made upon stump and rostrum will be kept by congress. "As to the nominee of the Republicans in 1892 against Cleveland, there is considerable talk in the West about Gen. Alger, and politicians and others who have visited my office recently have not been at all chary in expressing the opinion that he is one of the most available men to-day in our ranks. Unless McKinley comes down from the high horse of protection which he is riding, his chances for a nomination will be very slim, and in the case of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, he realizes that his race is run. Ill-health and lack of ambition will operate against Mr. Blaine, although he is still a great favorite in the United States; but the sign points to Alger as the coming man for 1892. His strongest opponent will be Chauncey M. Depew, who if he could overcome the opposition of the grangers, would be a big card, and one likely to draw out a big vote all over the country."

ROUGH ON REPUBLICANS.

They Are First to Feel the Effects of New Rules..

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The house approved the journal of yesterday's proceedings by a vote of yeas, 128; nays, 1. Several Republicans who were not present during the roll-call were refused permission to record their votes, consequently they were the first to feel the effects of the new rules. The senate amendments to the house bill fixing the duty on ribbons were concurred in. Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent for the immediate passage of a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners in the pension bureau. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, said he thought the rules should be adhered to and objected. Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, reported back senate bill providing for the ascertainment of the mortgage indebtedness of the country. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, offered an amendment providing that sections 13 to 16 of the original census act shall apply to the provisions of this act. He stated that the bill was not an amendment to the original act, and consequently its defect lay in the fact that it failed to provide any pains or penalties for officers guilty of malfeasance, or for any person or corporation who refused to answer any question propounded. Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, doubted the power of congress to compel a United States citizen to disclose his indebtedness to anybody. The amendment was discussed and opposed by Messrs. Blount, of Georgia; Gear, of Iowa; Sherman, of New York; Cannon, of Illinois, and favored by Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Tillman, of South Carolina. The amendment was finally adopted and the bill as amended passed. Public business was then suspended and the house then listened to eulogies to the memory of the late Represenative Richard W. Townshend, of Illinois. Addresses were made by Messrs. Holman, of Indiana; Hooker, of Mississippi; Compton, of Maryland, Cutcheon, of Michigan; Henderson, of Iowa; McMillan, of Tennessee, and Williams, Henderson, Cannon, Lane and Springer, of Illinois. Then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

AFRAID OF THE APACHES.

Arizonians Have Had Enough of Geronimo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Gov. Lewis Wolfley, of Arizona, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles appeared to-day before the house committee on Indian affairs with regard to the proposed removal of the Apaches to Fort Sill, Gov. Wolfley presented a large number of clippings from Western newspapers, which, he said, showed that the sentiment of the people was that these Indians should not be returned to the West. In speaking of the Indian Chatto, Gov. Wolfley said that there was no more red-handed murderer than he. The people in Arizona, believed in and liked Gen. Crook, but they thought that he had made a mistake in judgement in recommending the transfer of the Indians. At the conclusion of Gen. Wolfley's testimony, Gen. Miles, at the request of the chairman of the committe, gave a detailed account of his campaign against the hostiles from the time of his relieving Gen. Crook in April, 1886, to the time of their surrender. He declared he had no confidence in the Indian scouts. If they were true to the military they were false to their own people. He had no use for men who would hire out at the rate of $13 per month to trail their friends and relatives for delivery to the enemy. He related his efforts in trying to get the Indians moved to a place that was healthful and beneficial to them, and of their removal finally to the East. Gen. Miles also presented a copy of his report on the

SURRENDER OF THE INDIANS,

which was sent through military channels by way of San Francisco. There, he said, it had been pigeon-holed, and was afterward taken out on an order from the war department. This report, Gen. Miles said, had never been published. It was dated Fort Bowid, A. T., Sept. 6, 1886, and addressed to the assistant adjutant general, division of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal. It contains a brief account of the surrender of Geronimo and his band; and says: "They are wholly submissive, and can be controlled without difficulty. They expect banishment from this country, and know that I am now moving all those at Fort Apache. For reasons of economy, safety and health, I still believe Forts Riley and Leavenworth would be suitable places of confinement, and the worst of the men and boys could be placed within the walls of Fort Leavenworth military prison. But unless I receive instructions to the contrary, I shall ship them, and those at Fort Apache, to Fort Marion, Fla. Arizona and New Mexico will then be cleared of an element that has been a terror to the people from the earliest settlement." He referred to the desperate character of the Apaches, and said if they were sent to Fort Sill there would be practically nothing between them and the mountains of Mexico. If they got back West they would in all probability be mounted in six weeks. Gen. Miles said, in conclusion, that he thought the people of Arizona and New Mexico had great cause for apprehension if the Indians were to be removed to Fort Sill. There never was such terror in the territory of Arizona as when the Indians were there, and the people were never so happy as they are now, when the Indians are away.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS.

How Maginnis Would Save Congress a Lot of Time.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—When Senator Maginnis was delegate from Montana he started to prepare a general public building bill, which, if passed, would have saved a vast amount of time both of committees and of the house. When, as in this session, over 300 bills for public buildings are introduced and strenuous efforts made to have them passed, it is evident that the time occupied in their consideration by the committee on public buildings and by the house at large must be enormous. Much of this time is wasted, as so few of the bills are passed. Besides this, there is a strong objection to special legislation on general principles. These bills are, in reality, special legislation, although bearing a semblance of public nature. Mr. Maginnis' idea in preparing the bill was to do away with much of this special legislation, obviate the necessity for copious lobbying and save the members a considerable amount of time. The plan of the bill was this: An enactment that whenever a city or town attained a certain population it should have a public building of a certain cost; that whenever it was a place wherein a certain amount of government business was done—for instance, a place where court was held—a public building should be erected at a certain cost; placing the whole responsibility on the treasury department, and thus doing away with need for the passage of separate bills for public buildings. Mr. Maginnis had only the general scheme outlined in his mind, but considers it a good one. The details could be easily worked out and the cost of the buildings be based either upon population or amount of public business done, probably the latter. Should he succeed in taking his seat in the senate, it is altogether likely that he may introduce such a bill.

Western Vote on Morgan.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Much indignation is expressed by Western men at the action of certain Western senators in voting for the confirmation of Gen. Morgan. The charges against him were so well sustained, and were of such a nature that they demonstrated his utter unfitness for the place. If the Democrats had stood together and voted in a body they would have beaten him, as a number of Republicans opposed him. It is a difficult thing to get the way in which the senators voted in executive session, but the following votes have leaked out: Senators Ingalls, Pierce, Vest, and Jones, of Arkansas, voted against him; Plumb did not vote; Davis is said to have been paired against him, and Washburn in his favor. Pettigrew voted for him.

Bridge Over St. Louis Bay.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. — Congressman Comstock has introduced a bill for a bridge over St. Louis bay, Lake Superior, and authorizing the Lake Superior & Pacific railroad to build it. R. Meyers, of Duluth, is president of the company.

Personal Mention.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Ex-Senator Sabin arrived here to-night, and will spend a few days with his children at the Hotel Arno. Kendall and Frank Eaton, of Duluth, are in the city. It is understood that Kendall wants to succeed Col. Colville as register of the Duluth land office.

BREAK IN THE LEVEE.

East Carroll Parish Flooded by the Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 15.—A telephone message from Mayerville to-night says that the river fell three inches there to-day, and that it was reported there that the long wood levee in East Carroll parish had broken. The telephone message also says that Kauffman's warehouse caved into the river. The report regarding the broken levee is supported by the fact that the river is falling rapidly at Mayerville and is stationary at Fitler's Landing, twenty-five miles below, and at Greenville, fifty-eight miles above. No particulars obtainable.

Put Back Into Port.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The British steamship Jersey City, hence Feb. 8, for Bristol, was off the lightship this morning, returning to port. The Jersey City arrived at her dock, at the foot of West Twenty-Sixth street, shortly before 5 o'clock. A number of men were at once put to work removing the cargo, consisting of grain and meat. The leak was discovered last night. It is thought that it can be repaired so that the vessel can sail again to-morrow.

Duluth Car Works Scorched.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 15.—Fire to-night destroyed the rolling mill of the Minnesota Iron car works at West Duluth. The loss is $20,000. The fire will throw 75 of the 400 employes out of work for six or eight weeks.

An American Schooner Wrecked.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The British schooner George Noble, at Sydney, N. S. W., from the Gilbert group of islands, reports that the American schooner Turdon was capsized during a gale and foundered. Her crew are on Butaritari island.

The Sabbath day is the savings bank of humanity.—Denver Road.

Be useful to yourself first, your friends next, and the world afterward.—Atchison Globe.

HAS A STUBBORN WILL

Kaiser William's Intentions Are Good, but He Lacks Judgment.

Doubts Expressed as to the Practical Value of His Purposes.

His Scheme to Better the Condition of Toilers Opposed by Bismarck.

It Gives a Club to Socialists, and They Are Using It.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The emperor's generous and magnanimous purposes, and his earnestness and sincerity in the endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the working people, is obtaining full recognition, and a chorus of praise arises on every side. But the doubts that were expressed regarding the practical value of his intentions as indicated in the rescripts have been strengthened by the speech he delivered before the council of state. In every part or this he shows an increased consciousness that the utmost power of the sovereign is limited by the mere fiction that this is a constitutional government, and that he may not succeed in overcoming the obstacles arising from the inherent difficulties all social retorms. The emperor was brought to realize the tough nature of the job he had undertaken when he tried to frame a bill for creating labor councils in which employers and workingmen might meet to regulate and adjust labor disputes. His majesty wrestled bravely with this problem and consulted upon it Baron Von Berlepsch, his new minister of commerce, as well as Herren Krupp, Stumm, Jencke and other men well informed upon industrial subjects, and the more information he obtained the less clearly he seemed to see his way toward the completion of the bill and he

FINALLY ABANDONED THE ATTEMPT,

and handed over the preparation of the bill to the committee of the council of state, presided over by Herr Jencke. The address of the emperor delivered before the council of the state was his own, but it was submitted to Prince Bismarck for his criticism on Thursday, and he and the emperor had a two hours' conference upon the subject. It is erroneous to suppose that the emperor has plunged into all this in defiance of the chancellor's opposition. Throughout the inception of this labor programme the emperor has constantly sought the opinion of the chancellor upon the main theme itself and upon its various phases as they have presented themselves to his mind. That opinion has modified the emperor's purpose and action at many points, but it has not curtailed his views so far as to impress upon them any radical change. Prince Bismarck stated in a very free spirit, in a conversation held at the last parliamentary dinner, the relations between himself and the emperor, and the position in which he stood. He said: "The emperor certainly likes me, and as to many things he relies upon me, but he has a stubborn will, and when he has once made up his mind even I cannot influence it, nor can any other man." Knowing the headstrong character he has to deal with and to guide, if that is possible, the chancellor has to give a loose

REIN TO THE IMPERIAL MULE.

confident that experience will tame the impetuosity of the emperor's present yearning to control and regulate everything. At the same time, the chancellor gives to the emperor whatever kindly and prudent suggestions he finds it possible to advance at their regular private Thursday conference. Prince Bismarck's right-hand man, Dr. Kaiser, has been appointed vice secretary to the council of state. This appointment disproved the renewed rumors that there is increased friction in the relations between the chancellor and the emperor. Those relations are simply as here described. After the session of the council of state was ended there was held an interesting and very animated reception, at which Prince Bismarck presented to the emperor all the industrial and other non-military members. The emperor went about among them freely and familiarly, and discussed with all comers the various points raised in his address. He expressed on this occasion the hope that other state concerns might be so little pressing as to leave him the leisure to preside as he desired to do over both sections of the council. Much was said in the course of this reception upon the point that the workingmen would not appreciate the interest that the emperor felt in their welfare, and that gross ingratitude from them would be the only response to the effort to ameliorate their condition. The emperor responded to this in language substantially similar to that which he used on the same subject at Prince Bismarck's dinner. He said: "To earn the gratitude of the workingmen is not my motive. My motive is to see that

JUSTICE IS DONE

If I satisfy my conscience on that point I shall be indifferent to ingratitude here or there. If the souls of the workingmen are so hardened that they cannot properly respond to what we shall endeavor to do for them, that also must be due to the degradation of misery, and gives more reason for coming to their rescue. But I do not believe that they will fail to recognize an earnest and honest effort to improve their position in the social scale." The report that invitations had been issued to the international labor conference is without foundation. All that has been done in the way of appeal to other nations is that copies of the rescripts have been communicated to other governments, through the ambassadors, with instructions to the ambassadors to obtain the views of the governments to which they are accredited upon the emperor's proposition. Before the rescripts were issued the English government was consulted upon the subject. The Marquis of Salisbury made a very sympathetic response, but evaded the plain point as to whether England would send a representative to the conference. If France and Switzerland should decline to take part, the emperor will regard the conference as a futile project, and will renounce it altogether. The Swiss bundesrath has decided to request specific information as to the scope of the conference's labors before assenting to take part. Lieut. Gen. Verdy Du Vernois and the other leading officials of the war department received to-day twenty delegates from the workingmen in the Spandau factories, who made an

APPEAL FOR IMPROVED DWELLINGS

for working people. The general promised that houses should be built for the workingmen upon the most improved sanitary methods, and that the rents should be low. It is thought that during the elections for the reichstag, on Thursday, every part of the country will be quiet. The meetings of the Socialists everywhere are now undisturbed. The police have been ordered to cease to interfere with them. The emperor has especially warned the police bureau here to refrain from many practices of doubtful propriety, and has plainly said that he will not tolerate the use of the system of sending out officers in disguise to entrap the unwary into committing crime. It is reported that the chief of police here who was rasped somewhat on this point offered to resign. The miners in Westphalia, in the Rhine provinces and in Saxony are holding frequent mass meetings in all of which socialism is the great theme. Herr Bebel, speaking at a socialist meeting at Dresden, predicted that no law against the socialists would ever include the odious proposition of expelling men from their country because they held socialist opinions. "And if such a law is made," he said, "with such a clause in it, why then those who enforce it will have to

EXPEL THE EMPEROR HIMSELF;

for he has gone further than most socialists in declaring the soundness and the truth of socialistic principles." The warden of St. George's church, which is under the patronage of the ex-Empress Victoria (widow of the Emperor Frederick), has informed Mr. Phelps, United States minister, that the private royal entrance to the church will be placed at the disposition of the Phelps family. The municipal obstacles to the marriage of J. C. Livingston, of New York, to Miss Louise Bowler, of Cincinnati, have been removed. The civil ceremony was performed to-day, and the religious ceromony will be performed at the English church on Monday. Count Pfeil, the African explorer, has returned here with his health broken down. He will make a tour of the United states in the autumn. The new sultan of Zanzibar favors a good understanding with Germany, and the agents of the East African company count upon his suppert. The police have arrested in Posen several emmigration agents who were booming Brazil as a new paradise. The story told to would-be emigrants was that Prince Henry, of Prussia, was founding an empire in Brazil, and that every man who joined him would be relieved of military service, and that a free farm would be given to him in the province of Rio Grande. Many workingmen preparing to go had already sold all their household effects.

FORCEE TO SCALE RATES.

The Illinois Central Will Precipitate a General War.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—To-day's session of the Western freight association was consumed in frantic efforts to induce the Illinois Central to allow the present tariff to Sioux City to remain unchanged. It does not appear anxious, however, to surrender its business for the purpose of protecting the Omaha and Kansas City roads. The Iowa Central is determined to apply the St. Paul scale to its entire line, which so affects Iowa rates that the Illinois Central is practically forced to scale down rates to Sioux City, notwithstanding all Missouri river rates must follow. A number of propositions were made at to-day's meeting, but none were satisfactory, and that matter went over until Monday.

BUSINESS MEN IN TROUBLE.

Failing to Meet Their Obligations They Assign.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—W. S. Crown & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in jewelry, have assigned to Merrill Bros. & Co. The firm claim a surplus of from $18,000 to $20,000, and think if they are granted an extension they can pay in full.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 15.—Yesterday the retail jewelry house of K. H. Clarke was closed on a trust deed, given by him to Eastern creditors for $19,700. His liabilities will reach $25,000; assets unknown.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Perry W. Palmer this afternoon entered up judgment against the Union Hide and Leather company for $134,000. The Union Hide and Leather company ceased to do business some time ago, and the premises were leased to another party. The securing of the judgement this afternoon was a common way of foreclosing a mortgage on the real estate with a view to perfecting the title. The $134,000 represents claims against the old company.

OMAHA, Feb. 15.—The wholesale cigar house of G. H. Mack & Co. closed to-day on a chattel mortgage aggregating $20,000. The nominal assets are $35,000.

New Patents.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The following patents were granted to Northwestern inventors, as reported by Williamson & Blodgett, patent attorneys, 807 Wright block, Minneapolis: Minnesota—C. G. Bryant, Minneapolis, oil filter; F. C. Kilgore, Minneapolis, steam log loader; T. Grierson, St. Paul, tape measure; H. Gschwender, Winona, grain scourer; A. J. Hesner, Weaver, bag holder. Dakota—W. Rose, Ayr, attachment for threshing machines; A. B. Vaag, Hillsborough, combined fork and shovel.

Wyoming May Come In.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Baker reported favorably to the house to-day the bill introduced by Delegate Carey providing for the admission of Wyoming to statehood. It is stated in the report that the proposed state boundaries are the same as those of the territory. The proposed new state contains 98,000 square miles. This would make it the eighth state in the union in point of size, and equal in area to Delaware, New Jersey, Kentucky and New York.

Cured by Brads in His Shoes.

St. Louis Republic.

"Do you see these large copper brads in the sole of my shoe?" asked a gentleman of the Man About Town, as he held up to view the sole of one of his shoes. On being assured in the affirmative, he said: "To those simple brads alone I attribute my present good health. For years I was an invalid, subject to dyspepsia, neuralgia, headache, and other innumerable pains, and traveled the country over in search of health. In traveling out West among the Indian tribes I was struck with their remarkable health, and especially their exemption from the maladies that afflict me, and also with the fact that the strongest and healthiest went barefooted altogether. I sought an explanation of the matter and by continued observation and study was finally led to the conclusion that the aches and pains to which civilized man is heir are owing to the manner in which we insulate our bodies from mother earth. Science is every day more clearly demonstrating that electricity is the vitalizing constituent of our bodies, and that this globe of ours is a mighty battery, continually generating and discharging electricity. Now, I reasoned, if this was correct the secret of the Indian's health was in his bare feet, which exposed his whole body to the vitalizing influence of the electrical earth currents; while my ill health was attributable to my feet being insulated from these currents. Acting on this hypothesis, I sought to restore the broken connection by inserting these brads in the soles of my shoes, and the result, I must say, was astonishing. My feet, which formerly were nearly always cold, soon became warm and moist; my health commenced shortly to improve, and in a few months I was entirely relieved of all my pains, and have ever since enjoyed good health. It is a very simple thing and easily tested, and I feel sure would benefit any one afflicted as I was."

Medical Value of Good Clothes.

New York Sun.

"Give her some stunning clothes," said a shrewd physician to a mother who came to him in anxiety about her young daughter, who manifested an alarming indifference to the charms of society, and who, though almost twenty, was not yet out of the shy and awkward hobble-de-hoy period of her life. A trip to Paris and some Worth gowns followed. A few months later the young girl was one of the most brilliant, clever and well-poised young woman in the city where such girls were not few.

One of Parnell's Recreations.

London Letter in Syracuse Herald.

One of his favorite occupations while enjoying the seclusion of his beautiful Wicklow home at Avondale, when not engaged in studying scientific subjects—of which he is extremely fond—is turning and practical mechanics, and it is not an unusual sight to find the "terror of the English legislators" in his shirt sleeves, making the chips fly from some beautiful examples of native oak or beech. His house is simply furnished, but richly, and in many of the rooms the "master's" handiwork is apparent in the woodwork of the furniture.

BUYING UP ACREAGE.

Northern Pacific Officials Acquire St. Louis River Realty.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Feb. 15.—A deal aggregating $190,000 for Fond du Lac acreage was closed to-day, and in Northern Pacific between the junction and Superior, and almost due south from Fond du Lac, have been acquired by officials of the Northern Pacific. It is understood that sections 13, 48, 16, on the projected line from Carlton to the dam at Fond du Lac is mostly in possession of Northern Pacific stockholders. General Manager Mellen arrived this morning from the Pacific coast. He went immediately to a hotel and was "in" to business friends only. He returned to St. Paul to-night, but will return to Duluth Monday with other officials of the Northern Pacific. Supt. Kimberly was to meet Mr. Mellen here, but this arrangement was changed so that he will come with Mr. Mellen Monday. Their presence here is said to be in connection with the proposed developments by the Northern Pacific near Fond du Lac.

DAYTON'S BLUFF.

Friday evening the third grand concert by the Bates Avenue M. E. church orchestra was given, and was the best of the series. The church was quite well filled, although there were several entertainments on the bluff the same evening. To say the audience was highly pleased with the music is to only express the truth, as was manifested by their enthusiastic encores at the close of each number. The orchestra numbers sixteen pieces, consisting of the following: Robert Schroeder, director; Edward Nippolt, first violin; Fred Albrecht, Mr. McCarthy, second violin; Miss Hattie Dewart and Waldo Beck, viola; Edward Elsner, J. H. Miller, cornet; A. W. Comnick, cello; F. B. Cone, Mr. Hunter, flute; J. Frank Wilson, bass; G. Weaverson, trombone; Charles Sheffield, guitar; Frank Krieger, pianist. They were assisted by the Haydn male quartette, a string quartette, composed of Messrs. Marr, Bremer, Bosch and Jacobson; Mrs. Allyn Krieger, Miss Nellie Mabon, Messrs, George Klinkerfues and Charles Krieger. The Haydn male quartette sang very nicely, asd were most enthusiastically encored, to which they responded every time. The string quartette was also received rapturously. Everything was so well taken that the concert will probably be repeated early next month.

The friends and members of the Ich Dien Lawn Tennis club, to the number of forty couples, enjoyed one of the most pleasant dancing parties of the season on Friday evening at the club rooms, corner of East Fifth street and Maria avenue. Luncheon was served at 11 o'clock under the supervision of Misses Middleton, Scheffer, Lacy and Krieger. Messrs. Cogswell, Eze and Schiffman were the floor managers. Among those present were: Mesdames R. Schiffman, McLaren, Thane, Thompson and Schasler; Misses Watkins, Krieger, Theobald, Fisher, White, Young, Gersting, Shaw, Moffatt, Breidert, Lawrence, Burkhart, Glanville, Schiffman and others: Messrs. Wilde, Hunt, Lawe, Wallace, Lord, Thane, Mott, Larkin, Burkhardt, Dreiter, Cathie, Hough, De Hass, Middleton, Ege, Heath, Theobald, Bradburn, Krieger, Phillips, Carveth and others.

Over seventy couples were present, last Thursday evening, at the first social party given by the St. Paul Chapter No. 24, Order of the Eastern Star, at G. A. R. hall, No. 350 East Seventh street. A most delightful evening was enjoyed by all. A dancing programme of sixteen numbers had been prepared, and, to the delightful music of Prof. Will's orchestra, was participated in until 12 o'clock, when refreshments were served. The party broke up at 1 a. m. There were twelve couples up from St. Paul Park, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Ovenshine, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Muckle, Mr. and Mrs. Dufrense, Mr. and Mrs. Starkweather, Mrs. Wernt, Mrs. Pelchn, Misses Mindram, Smith and Starkweather, Messrs. Dufrense, Hansen, Spencer, Parker and Smith.

Last Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, 730 East Fourth street, a parlor concert was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of St. Peter's Church. A very nice programme was rendered by the best local talent, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pease deserve much well merited praise for their successful efforts in arranging and managing the affair. Regrets were expressed that Mrs. Pearce was unable to be present on account of illness. Owing to this, the entertainment which was to have been given Monday evening, Feb. 17, under the auspices of the St. Agnes Guild and vested choir, of the same church, will be postponed until after Lent.

Wide Awake Lodge No. 122, corner Fauquier and Arcade streets, celebrated its first anniversary last Thursday evening. The programme for the evening's entertainment consisted of a Demorest silver medal elocutionary contest and choice selections of instrumental and vocal music. The lodge installed officers for the ensuing term.

The Religio-Philosophical Circle of the Bates Avenue M. E. Church met with Mr. and Mrs. Spindler on Monday evening, at their home, corner of East Sixth and Maple streets.

On the same evening the people of the Atlantic Congregational church will give a similar party in the church, corner of Bates avenue and Conway street.

The Myrtle Leaf club held its tenth and last social party before Lent on Friday evening at G. A. R. hall, 350 East Seventh street.

St. John's parish gave an oyster supper on Thursday evening in their school hall, corner Forest and Frances streets.

J. M. Smith, of the reliable installment house of Smith & Farwell, is in Chicago for a few days.

ST. ANTHONY PARK.

A party of young people who went over to Merriam Park last Monday evening had a sad ending to their frolic. On the return drive the horses became frightened and ran, dragging the driver from his seat and breaking both his legs. Thanks to the presence of mind of some of the gentlemen of the party, the horses were stopped in time to prevent any injury, but it was a narrow escape.

The second of the series of socials given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational Church was a valentine social held at Mrs. J. K. Morris'. Everybody came, and everybody was happy.

Wednesday evening was a chapter of accidents and narrow escapes. A lamp exploded in Hon. J. K. Moore's residence, doing, however, but slight damage and injuring no one.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Matthew's Church give a social Monday, Feb. 17, at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Dunn. Dancing will be enjoyed, and all are cordially invited.

The C. L. S. C. will hold their next regular meeting Monday evening next at the house of Mrs. F. L. Williams. A most enjoyable programme has been provided.

The friends of D. A. Cudworth will be pained to learn of the sad affliction which has come to him in the loss of a much loved brother.

Mrs. Nash entertained the ladies' literary Friday afternoon. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Moffatt.

Thursday evening the O. S. C. were very pleasantly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cavanagh.

The friends of H. W. Childs will be glad to learn that his condition is slightly improved.

FRIGHTENED INTO THE NETS.

The Curious Method by Which the Toothsome Anchovy Is Caught.

From Every Other Week

The Mediterranean sea is said to swarm with fish of all kinds, and among others the anchovy has long been known and appreciated by the Italians, and of late years has been exported in largely increasing quantities to all parts of the world. Like the herring, the sardine and the sprat, the shoals appear at certain seasons of the year, when the catch and curing give occupation to a large number of people. The best kind are caught not far distant from the port of Leghorn, near the island of Gorgona, where the population is entirely engaged in these fisheries. The anchovy is caught off the islands of Elba and Corsica, and lower down around the coast of Sicily. It is to be found in the Baltic and the North seas, although of a larger and coarser kind and unfitted for the table. The season lasts from May to July, the arival of the shoals being heralded and made known by the appearance of the porpoise, the dogfish and other scavengers of the deep. The powers of incease must be prodigious which can survive all the modes of attack and yet return again in innumerable swarms, coming one knows not whence or whither bound.

The mode in which they are taken is somewhat peculiar and deserving of mention. It is customary to select a cloudy night for the purpose, when three or four boats, each manned by two or three men, set out in the evening. They light their torches and go some distance out to sea upon the spots where they think the fish are likely to be most numerous. Behind them comes noiselessly and in the shadow the boat which carries the net. This boat, which has four or five men on board, is called the rissollier, after the net used for the purpose. The fastiers, which is the name of the boats with the torches, keep at a certain distance apart, about 150 or 200 yards, and when they see that the anchovies, collected together by the illumination, are in great numbers, they make a signal to the rissollier, which approaches gradually and cautiously, until the other fisherman can slip their nets into the water around the fastiers. Then, when this is done, at a given signal all the torches are extinguished, the fisherman lash the water, at the same time making as much noise as possible. The anchovies, frightened and endeavoring to escape, dash headlong into the meshes of the nets, in which their heads are transfixed. It is only necces ary then to haul in the nets to secure the catch, and proceed to a distance and renew the same operation if the night be sufficiently dark.

The curing of the anchovy takes place in brine, and not in oil like the sardine. The heads, gills and entrails are separated from the bodies, which are salted and arranged in circular boxes, called drums, varying from five pounds to twenty pounds in weight.

Anchovy paste for toast and sandwiches is also well known for its piquant flavor. The demand has so much increased that it is difficult to obtain the requisite supplies from Gorgona, and much is imported from different parts of France, with a view to supplying the public with au article which is claimed to be almost equal to the Italian anchovy.

Wraps for These Evenings.

Boston Traveler.

Evening and theater wraps are all that is luxuriant and elaborate—of cloth of gold wrought with silken flowers; of brocade enriched with embroidery in metals and mother-of-pearl spangles. Light colors are universal; poplar green, old green, old rose and old gold are all favored. A band of fur borders the neck and front, or, newer, a band of natural ostrich feathers. If there are tabs they are edged with deep fringe; the back is edged with fur or feathers like the front. The majority are lined with fur.

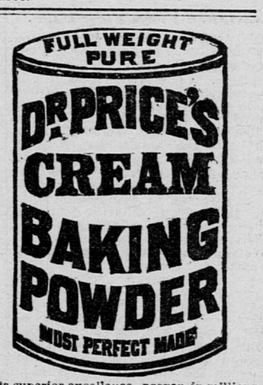
Knew Where to Locate.

Jewelers' Weekly.

First Mouse—I tell you, sir, that I am going to have a striking habitation when I get my nest finished.

Second Mouse—Indeed! Where are you going to build it?

First Mouse—Why, in the clock, of course.



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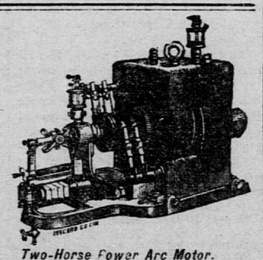

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