

THE NORTHWEST

New Advertisements.

Sair & Babler—Local. Geo. H. Babler & Bro.—Local. G. W. Babler—Local. A. H. Babler—Local. A. N. Babler—Local. Chas. Babler—Local.

GORMAN is the ablest General of them all.

ONE would hardly have expected a man of Senator Hoar's age and disposition to play peek-a-boo with the public, but that's about what he has been doing of late.

THE Force bill lacked the force necessary to make headway against the stronger force of an intelligent public opinion which had long ago condemned the measure, and it went to the wall as such odious things always should.

IF Vice President Morton had the key to the Force bill legislation, as the country had been informed by the republican press, he either must have lost it or the lock must have been so badly broken that it wouldn't work. Anyway he didn't unlock it.

EARLY in the present session of Congress, Senator Hoar stated that he would rather see every manufacturing establishment in New England in ashes and the people reduced to 50 cents a day and an exclusive diet of cod-fish, than to see the Force bill fail to become a law. Well, the Force bill has failed to become a law. What does Mr. Hoar think of it now?

THE following description is given of a counterfeit half dollar, which is said to have a big circulation in the country: It is of the date 1887 and has an excellent ring. The coin is a little thicker than the genuine and to the keen eye both the goddess of liberty and the eagle are a little uneasy in their positions. The engraving is good, and it requires an expert to detect the bad coin.

LOOK out for another swindle. This time it is a canvasser pretending to be securing dates for a soldier's history. The questions asked are cheerfully answered by all and as correctly as possible. After the information has been written out, the unsuspecting informant is requested to sign it, being assured that it is only wanted as authority for publishing. After a few days those interviewed are furnished a \$15 history, and are surprised to find their signatures to a contract agreeing to take the book.

THE ignominious failure of the Harrison wing of the Republican party to push the Force bill through Congress and thus make the campaign of next year the old, old "bloody shirt" lines, brings up the question of what will form the issues upon which that party will make the national campaign. It dars r o make the tariff the issue, because Republicans are becoming more hopelessly divided upon that every day; on finance there is even a worse division, so that at this time it is hard to say what the G. O. P. will do for an issue.

THE liberal-minded and progressive wing of the Republican party, represented in the Senate by those Senators who possessed the moral courage to vote against the radical and revolutionary views, which Mr. Harrison has adopted as his own, of how the Republican party might be indefinitely kept in power by the intimidating use of the Army in the south, will do much to save their self respect and to avoid future abuse from the radicals of their party, by leaving the party with which they are no longer in accord, and with which they can never hope to be again in harmony with. The Democratic party stands for much that these men believe in, and it stands ready to give them a warm welcome to its ranks. Will they come?

THE Democratic Senators are certainly deserving of the thanks of the country for the able manner in which they foiled every attempt of the Harrison Republicans to pass the Force bill and its revolutionary forerunner, the Aldrich gag rule. Only those upon the ground know of the many personal sacrifices made by the Democrats, in order to be constantly on hand, prepared to take advantage of every favorable circumstance that might arise; but these sacrifices are fully appreciated, not only by the grateful constituents of the Democratic Senators, but by the country at large, which rejoices to know that both gag rule and Force bill are shelved—it is hoped never again to be heard from.

A California Vehicle.

In early times there was not in California any vehicle except a rude California cart, the wheels were without tires, and were made by felling an oak tree and hewing it down till it made a solid wheel nearly a foot thick on the rim and a little larger where the axle went through. The hole for the axle would be eight or nine inches in diameter, but a few years ago would increase it to a foot. To make the hole at auger, gouge, or chisel was sometimes used, but the principal tool was an ax. A small tree required but little hewing and shaping to answer for an axle. These cars were always drawn by oxen, the yoke being lashed with rawhide to the horns. To lubricate the axle they used soap (that is one thing the Mexicans could make), carrying along for the purpose a big pail of thick soapuds, which was constantly put in the box or hole; but you could generally tell when a California cart was coming half a mile away by the squeaking.

The best families in California went long distances at the rate of thirty miles per more a day, visiting in one of these clumsy two-wheeled vehicles. They had a little frame-work around it made of round sticks, and a bullock hide was put in for a floor or bottom. Sometimes the better class would have a little calico for curtains and cover. There was no such thing as a spoked wheel in use then.

IT didn't work. An American opened an office in Paris and advertised \$40 watches for 75 cents. It wasn't over two hours after the first "ad" appeared before he was walked off to jail. He evidently mistook Franco for an American suburb. Had he offered a \$75 watch for 15 cents in this country would have been all serene.

THE LEPER'S HUT.

Where a Poor Human Will Pass All His Days.

A Chinese leper crouches in a filthy hovel, unattended and uncared for, just outside the limits of Sacramento, Cal., says a correspondent. His abode is in a mass of willow and tangled underbrush in an unfrequented spot along the Central Pacific Railroad. After a good deal of dodging of old trees bent in every direction by wind and the current of the river that at times washes the levees, a dismal, shaded spot is reached almost directly under the levees. Here, dimly seen in the thick bramble, is a hut or hovel, or whatever one may choose to call the gloomy habitation of the poor outcast, as effectually hidden from the world, almost, as if it had been hidden in the fastnesses of an impenetrable wilderness. Waiting for death, the poor fellow crouches all day long in his miserable shelter, keeping shy of his few visitors and looking with suspicion upon everybody who approaches. The Chinaman speaks well in pigeon English, and told rather sadly that the Chinese doctors, like most of their civilized prototypes, are not in the habit of wringing for their health. He is sure that they could cure him if he had \$10 to pay them, and then graphically illustrated the power of money. "Me catches ten dolla catches heap well. No catches money China doctra no like me." As to American doctors, he had very little confidence in their ability to do him any good.

THE TRAVELER'S TREE.

How It Quenched the Thirst of a Tired European.

A European traveler on his way from the coast of Madagascar to the capital, Tananarivo, in the interior, had emptied his water flask and was suffering from thirst. He asked one of the natives of his party when he should be able to obtain water. "Any time you like, sir," said the native with a smile. The European saw no sign of springs or water; but the natives conducted him to a group of palm-like trees standing in a cluster on the edge of the forest, with straight trunks and big bright-green leaves growing from the opposite sides of the stalk, and making the tree appear like a great fan. The white man gazed admiringly at the tree. "You think it is a fine tree, but I will show you what it is good for," said the native.

He pierced the root of one of the leaf-stems at the point where it joined the tree, whereupon a stream of clear water spouted out, which the European caught in his water-can and found to be fresh, cool and excellent to drink. After the party had satisfied their thirst and taken a supply, the native who had spoken went on: "This tree, which is good for us in more ways than one, we call the traveler's tree."

"But where does the water come from that the tree contains? Is it taken up from the soil?" inquired the white man. "Oh, no," said the native. "The leaves drink in the rain that falls on them, and when it has passed through them it becomes very pure and sweet."

A New National Park.

Probably few people east of the Rocky Mountains are aware that during autumn of the past year a new national pleasure-ground, larger than the State of Rhode Island, was established in this country. This spacious park is in California, completely surrounding the Yosemite valley grant of 1864, and about thirty times as large as that grant. It takes in not only the entire watershed of the Merced River region, as defined by the encircling mountain range which includes Toulumne Peak, Unicorn Peak, and Cathedral Peak on the north and northeast, Mount Lyell with its superb glaciers on the east, and Buena Vista Peak on the south; but it embraces, also, the noble Hetchy Hetchy valley, itself a second Yosemite, and the magnificent Grand Canyon of the Toulumne, with its massive walls and domes, and its cascades unequalled in volume of water by those of any other canyon in the Sierra. It crosses the Toulumne meadows and annexes the splendid range that contains Mount Dana and Mount Gibbs and the Mono Pass. It has saved from the lumberman and the saw-mill the Mono Pass, the Merced and Toulumne groves of big trees, and has secured Lake Eleanor. In short, it has brought within its protecting area all that needs to be reserved in that region of nature's marvels. Its area is from 40 to 45 miles east and west and about 37 miles north and south.

THE PORTER IN HIS PALACE.

No King Ever Ruled with a Tyranny More Unrelenting and Saver.

A gentleman who was traveling on a sleeping-car and was to alight about 3 in the morning, says the Boston Courier, gave the porter explicit directions to wake him at the proper time, and went to sleep. About midnight the porter came and aroused him.

"Excuse me, sah," the porter said, "but I forgot where you's goin' to get off." The passenger, not much pleased at this interruption, repeated his directions, and then again addressed himself to sleep. He slept until a few minutes of the arrival of the train at the point where he was to stop, when he fortunately awoke. Looking at his watch, he discovered that he had barely time to get dressed, and he scrambled into his clothes with a celerity that saved him from missing his station, all the time saying to himself things concerning the porter which were by no means complimentary to that individual.

As the train drew in the station, where it made a stop of only a moment, the gentleman hurried out of the car, and as he did so passed the porter, sound asleep on a seat in the smoking-room. With a poke of his valise the passenger awakened him.

"I say," he demanded, "why didn't you call me as I told you to? I came very near sleeping over." The porter drew himself up with a sleepy dignity, suppressing a yawn and rubbing his eyes open. "On dis car," he returned, with the air of one who had been greatly insulted, "dar ain't none of the passengers 'lowed to wake up the porter, an' you'll have to wait till this individual wakes up of himself," before you can get any such question answered."

VARIOUS TRIFLES.

As two of the London clubs all gold and silver change is washed before being given to the members.

In the London Spectator it is stated that Mr. E. T. Chapin, by hypnotizing a laying hen, induced her to sit on a number of eggs until chickens were hatched.

The coinage of gold and silver in the United States during the last fiscal year was nearly one-fifth of the total of about \$305,000,000 supposed to be the entire annual coinage of the civilized world.

ACCORDING to the latest issue of the "Newspaper Directory" there were no less than 3,481,510,000 copies of magazines, papers, and periodicals issued in this country, or a number more than sufficient to afford every man, woman, and child in the United States one paper a week for a year.

ONE woman has made the silk gowns of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court for the past forty years, and she gets \$100 for each one of them. They are all made alike, the only difference being in the material, the Chief Justice wearing black Chinese satin, while his associates are robed in black silk.

Too Visionary. "Your father refuses his consent to our union, Myrtle?" he despondingly asked.

"He does, Harold." "Nothing seems to be left for us, then, except elopement! Do you think," said the young man, swallowing a sob, "that you could leave this luxurious home, forfeit all the enjoyments of wealth, banish yourself forever from your parents, and go to the West with a poor young man to enter a home of lifelong poverty?" "I think I could, Harold."

"Then you are not the practical girl I have always taken you to be," said Harold, with deep dejection, as he rose up wearily and reached for his hat.

Approaching the Danger Line.

Edith was required by her mother to assist in household labor, and it fell to her lot to dust the stairs. When dusting day came round little Edith would mean, "Oh, how unhappy I am!" but after she had completed her task she would change her tune and say, "How happy I am!" On the last recurrence of the dreadful day, Edith went about her work without being told. When she had finished, however, she came into the sitting-room with a sad, troubled face. "Mamma, wha said, 'I so 'fraid I'se going to die.' 'I've got so good that I love to dust.'"

Home Farms.

The same amount of labor and privation which is expended on a new farm in Kansas will make a man very comfortable on an old farm in Massachusetts or Vermont. The success of the Swedish colonists in Vermont during their first season's experience is sufficient proof that frugality and industry will accomplish for the average farmer as much there as at the West, and if Vermont proposes to continue its excellent plan of advertising abandoned farms, it can do no better than tell far and wide how well the Swedes are getting on.

Republican League at Toledo, February 10th, 1891.

The Clover Leaf, T. St. L. & K. C. R. R. will issue excursion tickets from all Ohio stations at very low rates. Special one fare rates February 12th. Call on agents for further particulars. C. C. JENKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

DR. GEO. R. TEEPLE, HONORARY GRADUATE OF THE Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

TREATS all diseases of horses and cattle. Of fee in Saur & Balsey's drug store.

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure. THE GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE. Used for 35 years. Cures all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, influenza, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a powerful expectorant and a sure cure for all the above mentioned ailments. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

THE MARKETS.

Provision Market. Corrected weekly by A. Bradley.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Apples, Butter, Eggs, Lard, etc.

Meat Market.

Table listing market prices for various meats such as Pickled pork, Smoked ham, Beef, etc.

Flour, Feed and Grain.

Table listing market prices for various types of flour, feed, and grain.

Mistakes Corrected.

As several annoying and misleading mistakes occurred in the commissioner's report of the bills allowed in the month of August, part of the list is republished this week, corrected. Notably among the mistakes was the word "bridge" for "branch." Also the line in the May list reading "M. Britton, boat cars, freight and drayage, \$107.00," should read "M. Britton, boats, cars, freight and drayage, \$107.66."

August, 1890.

Table listing corrected amounts for various items such as S Conn, estimate on work section 7, Scott ditch, E Frederick, estimate on work section 15, etc.

SELF-MADE MEN.

How Four Brothers Got Wealthy in the West.

The possibility of poor boys becoming rich in the United States is an oft-told tale. It receives illustration in the career of the Cudahy brothers in Chicago—Michael, Patrick, Edward and John. They came to this country from Ireland twenty years ago, and found employment as day laborers in Plankinton & Armour's packing establishment in Milwaukee. They were bright, industrious and resourceful. Step by step they were advanced to superior positions. They seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of everything pertaining to the packing business, were quick to absorb details, and were constantly introducing improvements that increased the returns of their employers. In 1873 Michael Cudahy was made superintendent of Armour's plant, and a year later he became Armour's partner. As a practical butcher and packer his experience and judgment were valuable to the new firm. He knew how to buy and how to run a packing-house. For sixteen years he has had complete control of the business at the Stock Yards, and during that entire period he was rarely ever missed being at his post early in the morning, remaining until late in the evening. To-day these yards are the largest and most complete of any in the world. Michael now withdraws from the firm to take charge of the Omaha stock yards. He is worth \$5,000,000. His brothers John and Pat have made \$3,000,000 each in the business, and his brother Ed, worth \$3,000,000, has been receiving a salary of \$25,000 and a share of the profits as superintendent of Armour's packing-house.

Had Eggs in His Shoes.

Congressman-elect Lockwood was an orator long before his rhetoric helped to carry Grover Cleveland aloft. Away back in his school days at Hamburg he was an orator of such note that he was chosen valedictorian of his class. He prepared the event by ordering a new pair of shoes. Late in the afternoon of the great day the shoes came. But, good heavens! they wouldn't go on. Dan hadn't another pair fit for use. He summoned the shoemaker to a conference, and while the perspiration rolled off his face, he explained the situation. "That's nothing," said Crispin; "get a couple of eggs and break one into each shoe."

Dan did so and the result was charming. He went into those shoes like a duck's foot in the mud. His valedictory was the greatest effort of Lockwood's career up to that date. The words were honeyed and the gestures as graceful as a snake swallowing a frog. All his friends and relatives were spellbound. But right in the midst of it the author stopped. Agony was incarnate in his features. His hair rose on end. He became pale and red in turns.

What was the matter? Had he forgotten his speech? No, he had just thought of those two egg comets, and would have given all he had or ever hoped to have for a chance to laugh.

A.J. Vandenbroek AND CLOTHIER, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods a Specialty.

Now Is Your Opportunity to BUY GOODS CHEAP

On and after Christmas Day we propose to offer our entire stock of goods in every department at lower prices than has ever been made in this section of the State, as we desire to reduce our stock to the very lowest possible point by the 1st of February. This offer includes all kinds of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Silk Umbrellas, Childrens, Misses and Ladies Wraps, Newmarkets, Cloaks, Sacques and Jackets, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

CLOTHING! Trunks, Valices, Notions, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Blankets, Lap Robes, Rubber Goods, &c. Remember it will pay you to call and inspect our goods and prices. Yours truly, D. & J. WILSON.

For WEAK AND DEBILITATED MEN. A NEW DISCOVERY! DR. ALBERT. TESTICURA EXTERNOSUM. A PERFECT RESTORATION GUARANTEED.

When They Were New. Pins made, 1450. Needles used, 1545. First cast iron, 1544. Matches made, 1839. First newspaper, 1494. Coal used as fuel, 1834. First gold coin, B. C. 206. Lead pencils used in 1594. First steam railroad, 1825. Window-glass used in 694. Kerosene introduced, 1826. First postage stamps, 1840. Electric light invented, 1874. First insurance, marine, 533. First American express, 1831. First wheeled carriages, 1859. First illuminating gas in 1792. Musical notes introduced, 1338. Iron found in America in 1815. Bible translated into Saxon, 637. Gunpowder used by Chinese, 80. Old Testament finished B. C. 430. Bible translated into Gothic, 872. Photographs first produced, 1802. Paper made by Chinese, B. C. 220. Bible translated into English, 1534. Tobacco introduced into England, 1563.

Ladies and misses spring heel shoes a specialty at Snydam's.

A full assortment of robes, blankets, etc., at Snydam's.

Office for rent. Inquire of J. B. DITTENHAVER.

WANTED—An issue upon which the republican party can agree. Address with particulars, B. Harrison.

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. THE IMPORTANCE OF PURIFYING THE BLOOD cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar