

Loup City Northwestern

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LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

Incredible as it may seem, there is no such place as Chow-chow on the map.

It's a wise husband who lets his wife make all the arrangements for the summer vacation.

Rev. Dr. Locke says that only the good are brave, but fortunately others besides the brave are good.

It is sad to hear that Bill Nye's widow is in want. That is too frequently the legacy of humorists.

We don't know where the fly has been all winter long, but it was somewhere where he got nicely rested.

After all is said and done the disease microbe still remains the most deadly implement of modern warfare.

In Korea they sell the offices to the highest bidder. They could hardly be expected to let them go to the lowest.

As no news is reported from Brazil or Peru, it is supposed that war is going on there in the same old monotonous way.

An English parish church has changed its hour of service to suit the golf players—including the parson, perhaps.

The eighteen miles between Nanshan hill and Port Arthur is generally recognized as the longest eighteen miles in all Asia.

One of the club women at St. Louis declared that "Good pies will not hurt any one," but she didn't add that she could make them.

A fashion journal declares that the summer girl this year will wear suspenders, but unfortunately neglects to say whose suspenders.

In Korea widows are not permitted to remarry, but there are no statistics to show what effect this custom has on masculine longevity.

An Ohio justice of the peace makes every couple he marries promise not to seek divorce. Don't have to "seek it"—it just comes natural.

A passenger brakeman who is around depots a good deal says no man is so ornery that somebody does not want to kiss him.

Why is it that every successful test of a flying machine ends with some disabement of the machinery that prevents further experimenting?

A Baltimore man has been fined \$100 for kissing his typewriter girl. The dispatches don't say how much it cost him to square it with his wife.

"In these days," said Prof. Burieligh, "too many society women bring up a child in the way the nurse girl says it shall go—when they bring them up at all."

In a New Jersey town the mayor recently cut out an appropriation to buy pocketknives for the aldermen. They probably found their own pocket-books.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has gone on record in opposition to divorcees. This is a magnificent compliment to the husbands the ladies now possess.

A Baltimore preacher has been sued by his brokers for the "commissions" on a recent "flyer" in the stock market. What might be called a "high-frown" preacher.

A Milwaukee contemporary says that "the man with a small income is passing through a trying time." The trouble is that so many never get through, but get stuck.

One of the Indian chiefs on exhibition at the St. Louis fair wears eye glasses. This is perhaps the strongest possible indication that the noble redman can be civilized.

Now it is settled that the insurance companies do not have to settle the policies of men who have been hanged or committed suicide, who is going to take chances on paying premiums?

It has been discovered by an eminent Boston authority that Paul Revere's morals were far from being what they should have been. This renders it impossible for us to revere him as we did.

Letters from Mr. Perdicaris say that his health is good and that he is well cared for, but there is no postscript to add that he is really enjoying his outing in the hills with the Moorish brigands.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the New York slum expert, spent a whole night recently visiting saloons in Gotham, and unlike many others who did the same thing he had no trouble in getting his hat on in the morning.

The Boston Globe states that there is a sad-eyed man down in Maine whom the neighbors call "Mrs. Capt. Johnson's husband." Some men have greatness thrust upon 'em. "Capt. Johnson" might never have been heard of if it wasn't for this borrowed radiance.

A Boston paper recently published some illustrations showing the attitudes "struck" by President Elliot of Harvard while delivering an address. We should now have something showing the attitudes of the student who has just struck the old man for another remittance.

In New York a justly indignant beggar knocked down a woman who had had the effrontery to offer him a quarter. Few of the fair sex seem able to realize how much it takes to keep a man of the world up, anyhow.

WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

"HIGH FINANCE."

In his most interesting testimony at the gas hearing, Thomas W. Lawson testified that he and his friend Rogers had for nine years been on very intimate terms. Business transactions aggregating more than \$100,000,000 had been carried on without any writing having passed between them. There were \$46,000,000 made without a stroke of the pen. That so little gas escaped with such a careless leaving open of the windows is the real wonder. Such confiding brokerage has seldom been on record. By a sort of wireless telegraphy these great sums of money seem to have been passed around while the real thingness of the thing remained a profound mystery.

The secrets of reorganization thus grow more and more profound. Transactions can be made out of wind and gas so fine that they transcend the science of accounts and intricacies of bookkeeping.

Those who attempt to make something out of nothing naturally find themselves encumbered with such difficulties. That in the midst of their toils they smile so serenely and carry so supreme an air of innocence only shows the high financial strata in which they live, move and have their being.

How "high finance" can thus resolve itself into grotesque shapes and give to airy nothingness a local habitation and a name is perhaps only for adepts to know.—Boston Globe.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILWAYS.

Granting that there is a greater mileage of railroad in this country, the proportionate travel is probably greater in England than here. What, then, is the explanation of the fewer fatal accidents, or, rather, the almost total lack of accidents in that country as compared with the frightful mortality on our American roads? The exact solution is probably not easy, but the most natural explanation that will come to the mind is that the British roads are better managed and that they are held to a much stricter accountability by the authorities. Another reason also is the total absence of all grade crossings in England and the universal employment of the best of safety devices and signals, the block system being practically universal.—New Orleans Picayune.

DIFFERENT MACHINE GUNS.

The first machine gun of any note was the Gatling. The original Gatling had ten barrels placed in a circle, with a breech mechanism so arranged that by turning a crank these barrels were successively fired, the cartridges being placed in a small hopper situated on the top of the gun. The Hotchkiss was a similar gun having a similar arrangement of barrels, but a totally different mechanism. The Hotchkiss system, however was used for a larger type of armament than the Gatling. The French mitrailleuse had thirty barrels. They were all loaded at the same time and all fired simultaneously. The recoil was so great that it had to be mounted in the same manner as a fieldpiece, on a heavy carriage, requiring six horses. The apparatus was clumsy, difficult to operate, and had a comparatively slow rate of fire.

OUTWITTING THE SANDS.

In his article "From Coast to Coast in an Automobile," in the May World's Work, M. C. Krarup describes how the motor car was gotten over a sand hill. The means devised for this emergency consisted of two strips of canvas, six feet wide and twenty-four feet long. Where the sand is round-grained, loose and dry the driving wheels of a car can get no hold, but spin around as in water or slimy mud. Our strips of canvas, laid on the ground for the wheels to run over, held the sand together, and then the motor power was sufficient to drive us ahead. In this manner the two strips, each laid down three times, took us over Wadsworth hill, much to the astonishment of a number of citizens who had assembled there with a team of horses and stout tackle to help us.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Motor-car exercise will cure consumption, says Dr. Blanchet, of Lyons. He speaks from personal experience, having recovered his own health by regularly covering about a hundred miles a day in an open motor car. He avers that by this remedy the cough of tuberculous patients is gradually abolished, or greatly diminished, and healthy sleep and appetite produced. It is most essential that the body should be duly protected from cold. The elements of the cure are the long stay in the open air and the increased atmospheric pressure due to the rapid motion, which expands and strengthens the lungs.—London Mail.

CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

The average young man or woman who has to work for a living would rather live in the turmoil and glitter of the city than to enjoy the far more healthful, if less exciting, less "stylish," perhaps, life of the country. We do not know by what means the surplus unemployed labor of the cities can be restored to the farming communities. It is certain, however, that an element of the existing false and abnormal conditions—scarcity on the farm and oversupply in the towns—would operate to their mutual advantage and benefit. There seems to be need of a campaign of education and enlightenment.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

TO KILL DANDELIONS.

In regard to the trouble owners of lawns and grass plots have in keeping them free from the pestiferous dandelion, a benevolent citizen who has experienced lots of this trouble writes to the Oregonian to say that many people bring more of this trouble on themselves by trying to exterminate dandelions by cutting the plant off just below the ground. A great deal of this is done early in the spring by people collecting young dandelion plants for "greens," they being an excellent and wholesome pot herb. This, it is said, does not kill the plant, but causes each root to throw out several shoots, and thus multiplies the number of dandelions.

The correspondent mentioned writes to impress his fellow sufferers that if when they cut off the dandelion plant below the ground they will drop a pinch of salt or a teaspoonful of coal oil on the root left in the ground it will effectually kill it. This may seem a troublesome job, but to one who is set on keeping his grass plot clear of dandelions it will in the end save a lot of trouble.—Portland Oregonian.

CAN "GOOD" MEN CORRUPT?

The ease with which good men, and men who are reckoned honorable in respect of their private lives, find excuses for doing wrong in their public action has been a marvel to the ages. It will continue a marvel for long years to come. But it is not nearly so marvellous as the perversity of human nature that enables men to imagine they are moral and devoted patriots and faithful Christians while they are bending their talent and influence to increase their riches by bribing legislators to do for them what they would never do except for a corrupt consideration or through fear of a dominant influence.—Boston Herald.

LOSS FROM TYPHOID.

The Michigan physician who puts the annual money loss to the United States from typhoid fever at \$50,000,000 is far from setting forth the full truth. He reaches his estimate by assuming \$1,000 as the average value of the lives sacrificed and he omits all account of the money spent in the care of non-fatal cases. The real value of the lives lost—so far as such value can be expressed in money—might more properly be rated at \$5,000, and at least \$100 on the average must be spent on victims who recover. On this calculation, assuming that the Michigan physician is correct in his number of cases, the annual loss to the country from typhoid is nearly \$300,000,000.—Providence Journal.

SAFETY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

In the times of Henry Morgan and the other buccaners of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the name of a Spanish galleon was always significant of a treasure chest conveying all most incredible wealth across the Atlantic. How eager was the quest of the British freebooters for the vessels which were laden with precious cargoes of silver, gold and gems consigned from the old world to the new! Those were days of daring adventure, of slaughter and massacre, the Spaniards almost invariably becoming the prey of the British vikings. Now-days many millions of gold are sent over the ocean in a single steamship without dread of peril. Upon the Atlantic ferry a Leviathan of the deep may at any time transport gold bars worth a dozen millions of dollars and the captain of the boat does not lose a wink of sleep because he has such a store of riches on board. His ship and his cargo are fully insured and there are none to molest him or make him afraid.—New York Tribune.

TRIALS OF ARTISTS.

Artists will tell you it is no easy thing to paint a man in a frock coat so that he shall appear picturesquely to the casual wayfarer. The modern habitations affected by the male person do not lend themselves to artistic reproduction on canvas. There are no scintillant colors, no fine lines of form in a trousersed person, and to achieve a successful portrait of a man is to spell the artist's capabilities in capital letters. With women models—well, there the story is of a different cast, just as woman herself is so wholly different, so enchantingly complex.—Metropolitan Magazine.

A FILIAL SON.

M. Curie, the discoverer of radium, not long ago declined the red ribbon. This at first was taken as showing extreme republicanism. He refused because his father, a meritorious doctor, who has always practiced in the poorest part of Paris, is still undecorated. M. Curie would be pleased and proud to enter the Legion of Honor after his father had become a member. At the same time he does not see how with any fairness he could be decorated if his wife were not similarly honored.—Paris Letter to London Truth.

MACHINE-SHOP MARVELS.

It is now possible with high-speed steel to turn and machine steel at a rate up to 400 feet per minute and also to drill cast iron at twenty-five inches per minute. These are indeed remarkable speeds when it is remembered that only a comparatively short time back with the ordinary crucible steels a cutting speed of thirty feet to fifty feet per minute was more like the limit.—Page's Magazine.

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF EARL PRATT

How the Employee is Personally Benefited by Being Careful with the Employer's Stationery.

The manager of the purchasing department of a large concern, was telling me about his troubles and I was sitting on a high stool by his clerk's desk. I was also on the payroll of the concern and studying methods. The manager said something that made me think of something, and I grabbed a finely engraved letter head to write my thought on. "You had better not let the general manager see you do that—he would go for you if he knew that you used that sheet for pencil paper."

Then I began to think about such things if done by many people, and decided that if all the employees were as careless as I in the use of expensive paper the destruction of stationery would cost the house more than my idea was worth.

While speaking to a group of employees a manager asked me to mention the waste of stationery. It is not much for one, but there are large concerns which could afford to hire more help and pay larger salaries if the employees would be more careful and earnest in their work.

Being careful with the property of others is an exercise in better methods, and a source of personal improvement. To use stationery carelessly because it costs us nothing injures us more than it does the person who pays for it, because it lowers our individuality, while it injures only the other person's profits.

Some ten years ago, as an employee, I asked for a few things for my desk and was surprised to have the manager hesitate over furnishing them, but I found he was not thinking of my desk only, but of dozens of other desks, and the total cost of little luxuries.

If every employee could be an employer for about twenty minutes, when troubles bunch themselves, it would be very useful in helping the employee see forever better for themselves, for the employer and for the customer.

Now, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Employee, if you will remember this letter you may give me subjects on which to write something to the employer and the customer.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

No Shrine Desired. "For that I may not wear my rose full-cherished on my breast, I leave my rose upon the stalk, at honor's high behest."

"For that I may not show my pearl in orb'd moonlight fire, I leave it gleaming, fair and far, unfawned by my desire."

"For that, through ban of cynic Fate, My love may not be mine in face of day, I go away, and leave my saint in shrine."

Thus spake her love ere that he went; The loved one bent her head, and, shivering, "A shrine is cold, and desolate," she said. —Smart Set.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources. Window glass factories aggregating in capacity 1,500 pots have suspended operations until September, in Indiana.

The call has been issued for the second annual convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, to meet in St. Paul, Tuesday, July 19.

The Chicago Marine Council has elected the following officers: President, James E. Dwyer; vice president, William E. Bain; recording secretary, W. Kane; financial secretary, William Murphy.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union holds its annual convention this month. Martin P. Higgins of Boston, international president, will have "Larry" Birmingham of Cincinnati and Frank Pampusch of Denver as opponents.

Thirty-five hundred union machinists and other employes in machine shops affiliated with the Chicago Metal Trades association are on strike. The strike is directed against the association's new working schedule of fifty-four hours a week and a half holiday on Saturday.

Machinists at the Inland Steel company plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., made a compromise settlement with the company. After June 1 machinists will work ten hours for \$3 a day where they now put in nine hours at that rate. The new scale will be \$2.88 for nine hours.

The American Smelting and Refining company, through one of its officers has announced that within a few days it will divide among its most valued employes something more than \$100,000. This is in accordance with the profit-sharing plan which the company worked out some time ago.

The management of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad and a committee of machinists, the latter representing the 950 machinists employed by the system, have reached an agreement on the wage rate for this year. Last year's rate, with slight changes benefiting the men, was agreed upon.

To create a strike fund, the Chicago Metal Trades association levied an assessment of \$100,000 on its 100 members. Half the money will be called in within ten days and will be immediately available. The fund is to be used to defend the association in the fight which the International Association of Machinists is forcing.

The Window Glass Workers' association was notified by J. L. Bodine of the American Window Glass company that, beginning June 1, wages of flatners will be increased 28 per cent. The company also announced that it will not close its plants May 28, but will continue operating the machine factories during the summer.

After months of fruitless effort to reach a satisfactory agreement war has been declared between the Chicago Metal Trades association and the International Association of Machinists in district No. 8. From present indications it promises to be a long and bitter struggle, and is in many respects the most serious labor trouble of the year in Chicago.

The activity of the Denver Citizens' alliance has resulted in bringing the two central bodies of labor there together under one head. Two central bodies have been in existence in that city for three years, one fighting the other. The recent meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. paved the way for an amalgamation which was brought about last Sunday.

It is believed that a strike of conductors and trainmen on the Rochester and Buffalo division of the Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg railroad will soon be called unless concessions asked by the men are granted. The exact nature of the difficulty cannot be learned, but it is known to involve an increase in wages and a shift of the working forces of the two divisions that was made a few weeks ago.

A referendum vote of the members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International union has decided in favor of a convention this year, and New York has been selected as the city in which it will be held. It is the first convention that the organization has ever held in the East. Thomas I. Kidd, general secretary of the organization, will arrange for a headquarters and hall in which to hold the convention.

From an article in an English paper on co-operative distribution and production in 1902 it is shown that the 1,964 societies making returns had a membership of 1,978,495, share capital of \$2,382,329, insurance and reserve \$2,293,804. The sales in that year amounted to \$294,606,458, and a profit slightly exceeding 10 per cent on three sales was made. The total number of persons employed by these societies is 93,881.

operation of the insurance plan \$12,500,000 has been paid out in benefits, averaging at the present time \$100,000 monthly to beneficiaries and disabled members. The insurance report showed a greater advance in that branch of the brotherhood's work during the past biennial than at any time in its history.

Chicago local No. 21 of the United Garment Workers has contributed about \$16,000 in the last eight months to assist members of that trade in Rochester, N. Y., who have been on strike. Each member of the local organization, the total being less than 600, has contributed \$1 a week to the fund. An order has been issued by the general executive board of the national body that each of its 60,000 members contribute 50 cents a week to the fund.

District Judge Smart at Ottawa Kan., denied the application of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company for a permanent injunction against the striking machinists. The opinion said that no evidence of an intention to commit a disturbance was shown, and "government by injunction" would not be permitted until need for issuing a restraining order to protect property or the men who took the strikers' places was demonstrated.

The Italian labor organizations of Greater New York have formed a joint trade council of delegates from each of the unions. A weekly official organ for this council, The Unionista, has also been started, with Tito Pacelli as editor. Pacelli is president of the Rockmen and Excavators' union, with 16,000 members, and one of the organizers for the American Federation of Workers of America to unionize the Italian tailors in the large clothing manufacturing of New York city.

One of the most important and far-reaching steps contemplated in the world of labor is the movement of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen to establish a uniform agreement for all packing houses in the West. As it involves at least 40,000 workmen, it will readily be seen that it is a vast undertaking. President Donnelly of the butcher workmen has looked forward to such a step ever since he became head of the organization five years ago. Even two years ago it looked like a dream, but through hard and persistent work Donnelly has brought the organization of the men to a point where it is possible.

Judge Orr, in the District court of Ramsey county (Minn.), overruled a demurrer of the Bookbinders' union to the petition of the St. Paul Typothetae. The action brought by the plaintiff was a feature of the bindery girls' strike, and demanded damages of the defendant, alleging a breach of contract. The main question argued was the right and authority of the union to enter into a contract, and it was asked by the counsel for the plaintiff: "What possible benefit can there be in such an organization unless it can make a contract?" The overruling of the demurrer means that the union has the right to make contracts.

Chicago Typographical union No. 16 has telegraphed International President James Lynch to come to Chicago to consider a contemplated sympathy strike of printers employed by R. R. Donohelly & Sons Company, Rand, McNally & Co. and Poole Brothers. A committee of bookbinders, headed by Secretary Otto Wasem, attended the meeting of printers and requested that the strike be called. During the debate several favored calling the strikes at once, but by the agreement under which the printers work it is said to require thirty days' notice before such action could be taken. President Lynch will be asked to decide if the strikes can be called immediately. The reasons given by the bookbinders for asking the support of the printers was that the concerns affected had declared war upon trades unionism. The bookbinders, they said, were the first to suffer from the war, but that the printers would certainly be attacked in a short time by the same crusade.

The Labor Gazette, published by the Board of Trade of London, England, the recognized mouthpiece of the British government on industrial conditions in Great Britain, gives a summary of interesting conditions in the affairs of the workers "across the pond." The March issue indicates that employment in Great Britain in March showed a slight improvement over the previous month, due to seasonal causes, but as compared with a year ago it still shows a decline. In the 227 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 507,232, making returns, 35,950 (or 6 per cent) were reported as unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 61 per cent in February and with 4.3 per cent in March, 1903. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of March during the ten years 1894-1903 was 3.9.

The struggle between the Lake Carriers' Association, the allied vessel owners, and the Masters and Pilots association, composed of practically all the men holding government licenses on the inland seas, has now prevailed for about a month—it being nearly that length of time since it would have been possible for a fleet of steamers to have forced their passage through the Straits of Mackinac to the lower lakes. The direct financial loss entailed by the tie-up of fully three-fourths of the vessel tonnage of the lakes is almost incalculable. Competent authorities estimate that fully 150,000 men who depend upon commerce of the lakes for a livelihood have lost perhaps six weeks' salary, and that the crews of the boats which have not turned a wheel this spring lose in total upward of \$1,500,000 in wages during the month of May.

Couldn't Sell Her Doll

It is said that conditions and one's station in life create the difference in the sense of appreciation of men, and this morning this was plainly demonstrated when Constable P. D. Doyle conducted an auction for some time in front of the office of Squire William Sellers, selling the trunk and contents of Mrs. Mollie Smidday. This woman lived in a suite of rooms in the vicinity of Vine avenue, with her little girl, a bright-eyed child with waving curls of raven black, and every one who saw the child was attracted by her happy disposition and beauty. The woman started to leave the city a few days ago for Augusta, Ga., it is claimed, leaving a number of unpaid bills, and an attachment process was procured before Squire Sellers, and Constable Doyle was given the paper to serve. He attached a trunk and published the sale for today before the magistrate's office. He began the auction with a small bevy of court officers, lawyers and casual passers, and the officer rapidly dispatched the business. He sold several articles of wearing apparel of the woman, many articles of furnishings for the mantel and parlor, and when nearly through, or to the bottom of the trunk, he grabbed down and secured a bundle of clothing which the little girl had worn.

"This looks hard, boys, but I have to sell 'em, so how much am I bid?" One of the constables bid them in, and the officer proceeded with the sale. The next article sold was a pair of shoes that the little girl had worn, and the officer obdurately sold the goods without remark.

The next sale was one that staggered him. He found a large and beautiful bisque doll, carefully wrapped in a silk cloth. He hesitated a moment, and said:

"This must be sold, too, so how much am I bid?" He held the doll over his head, and repeated:

"How much am I bid, boys?" That the officer was affected was visible. Ike De Marcus was on the point of making a bid, but the officer precluded him with:

"Boys, I can't do it—I have a little girl at home, and I know how she loves her doll. I will send this doll to that little Smidday girl in Augusta if it is the last act of my life." The officer wiped the tears from his eyes, laid the doll aside and proceeded with the sale.

But there was little animation thereafter in his conduct, and it seemed that the ardor of the crowd in bidding had been smothered.—Knovville Sentinel.

Gould's Corner on Gold

There are several Black Fridays in history, but the blackest of all is the Black Friday of Sept. 24, 1869. Fred Eberlin, the noted sign painter, archæologist, antiquary, sage and pantologist has dug up a lithograph of the quotation board of the Gold Room as it appeared on that fateful day, says the New York Press. It is a solemn black-and-white affair—black board and white chalk figures. But it is a vivid picture of the most terrific day in Wall street history. According to a chronicler of the time, old operators lost their heads and rushed hatless and half crazy through the streets, their eyes bloodshot, their brains on fire. New street was so jammed that it was a dangerous place to stand in. President Grant broke the corner by directing Secretary George S. Boutwell to telegraph: "Sell \$4,000,000 gold and buy \$4,000,000 bonds." Says the chronicler: "No avalanche ever swept with more terrible violence than did the news of this telegram into the Gold Room."

The treasury policy was to suspend the sales of gold. Jay Gould, having advance information, determined to corner the circulation, arguing that a premium would "help the farmer" by increasing the exports of wheat. At 8:50 a. m., an hour and ten minutes before the opening of the room, 144½ was bid for gold, and the price steadily advanced with the excitement, jumping a point at every quotation, until the gong rang at 10, when the first sale was made at 150. At 11:36 the price had reached 162½, the highest of the day, from which it fell to 133½ at the close, 3 o'clock. Some of the drops were paralyzing. At 11:58 the price was 150, and at 11:59 it was 160, only to go down to 148 at five minutes after twelve, and to 140 at 12:07. An hour after the close the bid price was 134.

The gold transactions that day amounted to about \$410,000,000. As the Gold Exchange bank was unable to handle the business, clearances were suspended for a month and dealings for one week. Gould employed fifty-six brokers in his operations. One was Albert Speyers, whose contracts, amounting to over \$37,000,000, were repudiated. It was shown by a committee of the Gold Board that Gould, Smith, Martin & Co., received \$20,639,000 in gold and delivered \$75,000,000, leaving a balance of \$13,130,000 against them.

His Life for Duty

Last of all they told the story of old Captain Conkling and the Holyoke dam—a story known to every diver. It seems there was a leak in this dam, and the water was rushing through with so strong a suction that it seemed certain death for a diver to go near to stop the leak. Yet it was extremely important that the leak be stopped—in fact, the saving of the dam depended on it. So Capt. Conkling, who was in charge of the job, induced one of his divers to go down, and reluctantly the man put on his suit, but insisted on having an extra rope, and a very strong one, tied around his waist.

"What's that for?" asked Conkling. "That's to help get my body out if the life line breaks," said the diver. "Go on and do your work," replied Conkling, who had little use for sentiment. It happened exactly as the diver feared. He was drawn into the suction of the hole, and when they tried to pull him up both hose and life line parted and the man was drowned, but they managed to rescue his body with the heavy line, just as he had planned. Then Conkling called for another diver, but not a man responded. They said they weren't that kind of fools.

"All right," said the captain, in his businesslike way; "then I'll go down myself and stop that hole." And he called the men to dress him. At this time Capt. Conkling was 75 years old and had retired long since from active diving. But he was as strong as a horse still, and no man had ever questioned his courage. In vain they tried to dissuade him. "I'll stop that hole," said he, "and I don't want any extra rope, either." He kept his word. He went down, and he stopped the hole, but it was with his dead body, and o-day somewhere in the Holyoke dam lie the bones of brave old Capt. Conkling, incased in a full diving dress, helmet, hose and life line, buried in that mass of masonry. No man ever dared go down after his body.—From Cleveland Muffet's "Careers of Danger and Darling," the Century Company.

World's Biggest Ports. Antwerp, according to an official return recently published by the department of commerce, and labor at Washington, stands third on the list of the world's ports, with a total tonnage of 16,721,011 tons, entered and cleared. London is first, with a total tonnage of 17,564,108 tons, and New York the second port in the world, with a total tonnage of 17,398,058 tons. These figures refer to ocean-going traffic only.

It isn't always the tailor who makes the gentleman.