

Black Silks Black peau de soie and satin dress silks, a Black figured heavy satin, new patterns at 49c and 75c

full pieces-no remnants....

per bolt, worth **OJC** \$1.50..... at 64c yard

ory.

andles yearly.

otton factory.

since 1891.

cotton mills.

setts legislature.

vict products.

bales of cotton annually.

of their employee.

ato the express business.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

be secured by a bill before the Massachu

Laboring men have 312 working days

year in Hungary, 308 in the United States 278 in England and 267 in Ruseta.

There are 30,000 unionists in Japan, two thirds of them added during the last year

The Japs catch onto the benefits of organ

exclude this iron under a law barring con-

ton. Tenn., has advanced the wages of its

1.100 miners 10 per cent and other laborers 12 to 15 per cent, beginning April 1.

Two thousand two hundred acres of cedar

spring roller, at 9c each

to over \$1,000,000 in gold. The United States bought about one-fifth of this product, and it was probably sold by our retailers as old government Java. It is indeed excellent cofpurpose is to make consumers feel responsibility for producers, and by the baffuence of its members to better the condition of work-ing women and shop girls in New York. Its fee. I like that I have had here as well as any I have ever tasted, though it is made members undertake to favor houses which use their working women well, and shun and served in a way that any American housekeeper would say would ruin it. This those which don't. A fair house, according to the league's standard, is one in which equal work gets equal pay, irrespective of the sex of the worker; in which adults get at least \$6 a week, paid weekly; in which fines s the process for making it: The coffee fresh roasted, is ground very fine, and then put into a little bag and hot water poured on it by the teaspoontul at a time. Only enough water is used to ge: out the strength go into a fund for employes' benefit; and in which cash girls get at least \$2 a week. The hours of a fair house are from 8 to 6, with of the coffee and the fluid at the end is as black as ink and of the consistency of thin three-quarters of an hour for lunch, and one half-holiday a week for two months in sumsyrup. This is put in a bottle, tightly corked up, and when any one of the family wants mer. Fair houses also comply with sanitary laws, provide seats for saleswomen (as rea cup of coffee a tablespoonful or so is poured into a cup, which is then filled up quired by law), use employes humanely, show consideration for fidelity and length of with hot milk or water. The result is cof-fee, full of aroma and Celicious to taste. At the restaurants and cafes they serve such service and employ no children under 14 years old.

SOME LATE INVENTIONS.

A new rubber for wet weather wear does not extend around the heel, but is fastened to the narrow part of the shoe sole by spring clips to hold it in place.

Ithaca is to have a co-operative glass fac A new racing sulky which will prevent col-lisions has only one wheel, mounted in the center of a short shaft at the rear end of the One firm in Sweden makes 21,000,000 thills, which also supports the seat.

Denton, Tex., is to have a 5,000-spindle A next pencil holder is formed of a curved spring section to surround the pencil with a The Massachusetts electric lines are going pin in the back by which the holder can be quickly attached to the coat or vest.

Massachusetts textile mills produce \$200. Wearing apparel is kept from wrinkling 000,000 worth of goods a year. Glass manufacturers are of the opinion by a new hanger which is made of wire and has a curved upper portion for the coat and vest, with slots in the lower side to receive the buttons of the trousers. hat this will be the greatest building yea

At Huntsville, Ala., it is proposed to buil Carriage lamps burning candles can ba factory to make wooden articles used by transformed into oil lamps by a new device consisting of an oil chamber to fit in the candle socket and carrying a central wick A ten-hour day for railroad employes will

tube with a lever wick adjuster. Fountain marking pens for use in shipping departments are being made with a ball set in the end of an ink-holding tube having an outlet to feel ink to the revolving ball as it is drawn over the surface to be marked.

Short persons can raise themselves to the height of others in a crowd by a new foot attachment consisting of an iron foot plate having legs long enough to raise the user to Coal mined by convicts is used by two Alabama iron works, and Great Britain will any desired height when strapped to his feet.

In a new safety hat pin a spring arm is The new \$600,000 cotton mill at Avondale attached to the head of the pin and extenda a short distance down its shank, ending in a Ala., will start up within the next few days. It will employ 600 hands and consume 12,000 sharp point at right angles with the pin to engage the fabric as the pin is pushed into The Dayton Coal and Iron company, Day position.

Housewives will appreciate a new culinary beater which is made of glass and curved at the bottom, with a double set of paddles geared to a crank outside the jar to mix the material, the parts being easily removable for cleaning.

timber are cut down every year in order to make wood cases for lead pencils, of which more than 2,000 acres are in Florida. Umbrellas are prevented from dripping ization guicker than any other nationality water over the floor when inverted by a neat little rubber device formed of a cone with Alaskan demand has caused dealers in evaporated fruit and vegetables at Portland, an opening in the peak which slips over the Ore., to double their plants and the number of the umbrella and acts as a cup to catch the water.

Dinner pails are being flited with balls which will permit their attachment to the top bar of a bicycle frame, the ball having a circular spring formed on either side close to the pail, with spring braces extending to the cover to prevent a sudden jar or swing. A German inventor has designed a venti-lated shoe for summer wear is which the The seven years' struggle between the Brunswick-Balke Collender Co. of Chicago and the woodworkers' union ended by the former signing an agreement to hereafter employ union men only.

Japanese matches threaten to drive out the Swedish. The exportation, which was 9,000 gross of boxes in 1884, rose to 9,000,000 gross in 1892 and 18,000,000 gross in 1896. The price per case of 7,200 boxes is \$16.50. Japan now supplies China and India, and is lated shoe for summer wear in which the major portion of the upper is cut in thin strips, in which are plaited or interwoven cross-strips sewed at each end to the upper a lining of canvas or other porous and

absorbent fabric supporting the strips. One of the simplest burglar alarms recently patented consists of a metal disk on which is nounted a spring-actuated hammer, which is held open by pressing two metal strips to-gether and inserting them in a crack in the door or window, the hammer descending as soon as the strips are released and exploding a cap or cartridge.

there are little steamers which were im-ported in pieces from the United States. Guayaqui has an excellent club, at which you may meet as good fellows as you will find anywhere in the world. It has plenty an account of themselves. The cry is "Who

Where Melons Grow on Trees and the Mules

Wear Pantalets.

LOW TAXES AND HIGH DEATH RATE

Plantations of Cocoa, Sugar, Ivory and

Coffee, and How They Are

Worked_The Curious City

(Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 19, 1898 .-

it! It is one of the strangest mixtures in the

world of cities. It lies sixty miles up the

wide Guyas river, almost under the shadow

of the equator, frowned upon by the snowy

peaks of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi. Wooded

hills surround it. The Guyas river, wider

here than the Mississippi at St. Louis, flows

rapidly by it, and the moist, miasmatic all

of the tropics lulis it to sleep. In the river

before it you are reminded of Venice from

the Grand canal. Upon its wharves the

scenes make you think of Naples, and back

in its business sections you are in a maze of

bazears much like those of Cairo, Calcutta or

Bombay. Not only its looks, but its smells

amack of the Orient. It has streets more

some of its custome are as vile as those of

Pekin. It is one of the best business points

on the west coast of South America and is

that of the city of Philadelphia, and in

natural resources one of the rich countries

of the globe. It is the New York of Ecuador

which all of Ecuador's exports and imports

must pass. In the neighborhood of \$8,000,000 worth of goods are brought here every year

from the United States and Europe and some millions of dollars worth of coffee, cocos.

bides and rubber are sent from here to all par's of the civilized world.

A PROGRESSIVE CITY.

Guayaquil le what the Ecuadorians call a progressive city. It has 50,000 inhabitants, it covers the banks of the River Guyas for wo miles, and at a distance is very impos-ng. It has fine buildings of the Spanish styles, with balconies, out of which dark-syed beauties look from under half-closed builting down uses on or the built

shutters down upon you as you go through the streets. It has a maze of great stores,

which are open at the front, so that you can look within as t: an Egyptian bazaar. Stores with stocks of goods worth hundreds

of thousands of dollars, and wide-open ware-houses filled with bags of cocoa, coffee and

sugar awaiting slipment. Its streets are lined with workmen, who labor at their trades on the sidewalks, with Indian women

center of trade and the place through

than those of Seoul in winter and

of Guayaquil.

The city of Guayaquil! How shall I describe LOW TAXES AND A HIGH DEATH RATE.

tude

taxes on real estate are lower than those of any city of our country, but in the altiof its death rate it tops the world. The streets of Guayaguil are unpaved. During the summer season they are filled with dust, and the donkeys and mulee wear pantalets to keep the gadflies and mos-quitoes from eating them up. In the winter season, which is now on, the town is flooded whenever it pours, with stagnant water to such an extent that it is against the law to drive a cart or carriage through the streets without a special permit from the police. This is the unhealthy season of

Guayaquil-the season of the yellow fever, the season of malaria-when death hovers over the town and the doctors make enough to give them summer vacations in Europe. The water now lies all about me in pools. upon each of which a rich green coat of slime sufficiently floats, ready to be turned into polsonous steam by the equatorial sun. The town lies between two rivers. It could be on the west coast of South America and is the only commercial port of a country at least four times the size of the state of Ohio, having a population about as great as that of the city of Philadelphia, and in fever of last year carried away thousands, and during the winter season some kind of fever is almost always present. Guayaquil has no sewers. Its water works are pit holes sunk into the streets, into which pumps are inserted at the time of a fire. The result is that the city has been burned again and again. There was a fire last year which consumed half of the houses, causing a loss of more than \$30,000,000. This also

makes fire insurance especially high, the current Guayaquil rate here today being 7 The American consulate have to tay being , The American consulate have its offices in a three-story building which pays a yearly insurance of \$4,000, and I am told there are many other buildings which cannot get in-surance even at the above rate, for the page of the various comparison have all reason that the various companies have al-ready written up all the risks they care to take in Guayaquil. At the same time, the tax on real estate is only three-tenths of 1 per cent, and the nctives would have a revo-lution straightway if you offered to tax them enough to pave the streets and establish a good fire department.

A WIDE-AWAKE POLICE.

Guayaquil has a wide-awake police force.

TROPICAL LIFE IN ECUADOR at times pays dividends of 33½ per cent walked around the other way. I have since a year. It has a tramway, the cars of which bearined that no one may pass betweer the police and the wall, but must go outside there are little steamers which were imlearned that no one may pass between the police and the wall, but must go outside the policeman. I suppose if the policeman OW TAXES AND A HIGH DEATH RATE. a Jamaica negro, who told me he had been Guayaquil has its dark epots as well. Its in prison for months because he had failed to pay a millionaire planter \$16 which he had borrowed. Said he: "If I were free I could work to get the money to pay my debt, but they keep me here until some one buys me out and then I must work for him

or he can put me in again." THE LAND OF THE EQUATOR.

But before I go further let me tell you something of Ecuador. The name means equator, and Ecuador is the land of the equator. It lies sandwiched between Co-lombia and Brazil and Peru, on the west coast of South America, in the shape of # great fan, the handle of which extends into which is washed by the Pacific ocean. It is one of the least known countries of the world. Parts of it have never been surveyed, and today the different geographical esti-mates of its size range all the way from the bigness of California to that of Texas. The coast is low, and a rich tropical vegetation extends from the ocean back for 100 miles or less to the foothills of the Andes. The Andes cross the country from north to south in two great parallel ridges, upholding be-tween them a series of beautiful valleys, in which about nine-tenths of the people live. These valleys are from a mile and a half to two miles above the sea, and give the inte rior a healthful climate, which is more like that of New York City than of the equator. fuito, the capital, is situated in one of the highest of these valleys. It is almost two miles above the altitude of Washington City. Here the weather is that of May in Ohio all the year around. East of the Andes the country is a tropical wilderness. A great branch of the Amazon, the Maranon river, fows along its southern boundaries, and steamers go up the Amazon, enter the Mara-non and bring you within a comparatively shor; distance of Quito. In fact, I am told you can come to within four days' mule travel of Quito by water via these great rivers and the streams which flow into them. Ecuador thus has almost every climate known to man. Scores of its Andean peaks are ever covered with snow, and it has mighty glaciers. Chim-borazo, which, on clear days, is visible here, is 21.200 feet above the sea, and the great valley of Ecuador is guarded by twenty-one peaks, ranging in height from three to four

miles, while there are seventeen other peak which are more than two miles in height Today in Guayaquil the air is filled with ashes. They come from one of Ecuador's

heard. Much of the lumber used comes from Oregon and Washington, and some from Georgia. WHERE THE MELONS GROW ON TREES

The equatorial coast region, where I now am, is full of vegetable wonders. This is to-day the richest and most productive part of Both may where in the world. It has plenty of priests and a big church facing a beau'i-ful park, where the band plays after worship on Sundays. It is, however, more a city of trade than pleasure. The cable connects it with the markets of New York and Europe, and when the wires are up it is also connects it is and when the wires are up it is also connects it is and when the wires are up it is also connects it is and when the wires are up it is also connects it is and when the wires are up it is also connects. It is a common thing for a planter who wants hands on his estate to go to the jails and pay the debts of such of the prisonets and pay the debts of such of the prisonets as will agree to transfer their debts to him small wages and takes out perhaps a dollar a week from each man's salary until the great south American importing firm of New York. These are some of the bright spots of the pleture.
b. LOW TAXES AND A HIGH DEATH RATE. your head swayed to and fro high above the houses of the plantera, and strange fruits of so many kinds that I cannot give you their names were offered to us again and again. The wharves of Guayaquil are lined with the Ecuadorian natives who have brought furit and other things to sell. They

have melons which come from trees, known as the papoya. This fruit is of the size of a large musk melon and when opened its rich yellow fiesh seems much the same. There are many trees here which bear fruits as big as your head of one kind or another. The buttons on your coat are probably made of vegetable ivory from Colombia or Ecuador. This ivory is ablipped from Guayaquil and Panama in the shape of nuts, which look much like cheatnuts, save that each nut is as big as the flat of a 1-year-old baby and as hard as iron. Tosse auts grow on a low palm tree in what looks like rough chest-nut burns as big or your head. Each burr contains a dozen or goor nuts, which, when green, are filled with a soft jelly-like sub-stance tasting not unlike cocoanut milk. In company with a party on a recent trip to the interior I ate some of them and found them not at all bad. Ecuador has a considerable trade in them and he shuments of them last year brought in \$356 000. as your head of one kind or another.

trade in them and its shipments of them last year brought in \$350,000.] WHERE THE TREES WEAVE BLANKETS. Ecuador has trees which weave bed cloth-ing. I slept last ment in a blanket made of the bark of a tree which grows on the slopes of the Andes. The blanket is six feet long and over five teet wide, and it is a soft and phille as though it was made of fixmel. It is of about the thickness of a good flannel blanket, and I can easily roll it up and put it in my shawl strap without burk cut from a section of the trunk of the demajagua tree. The Indians made a cutting around the trunk to get it, and they then prepared it by soaking it in water until it was soft. They then pounded it so that the rough outside could be stripped off and the incide alone left. The inside is of fine fibers so joined together by sature that it reaks a beautiful blanket, warm enough to be used as a cover and soft enough for a mattress. I have had a photograph made of it, my friend, Mr. Eoot, and myself fiold-ing it up to show its size. The pineapples here are delicious, and the bananas and coffee are unsurpassed by those of any other part of South America. A CUP OF CHOCOLATE.

A CUP OF CHOCOLATE.

inde with workmen, who labor at their trades on the sidewalks, with Indian women to comb the insects from their own and their children's hair and lunch upon them in the intervals of their sales; with fercer-know this, for during my first few night here I heard the policemen every fiftem to the better classes, who go along in couples, dreased in black with black shawis pice. The south of the better classes, who go along in couples, dreased in black with black shawis pice. The south of the better classes, who go along in couples, dreased in black with black shawis pice. The south of the better classes, who go along in couples, dreased in black with black shawis pice. The south of the better classes, who go along in couples, dreased in black with black shawis pice. The south of the better classes, who go along in couples, dreased in black with black shawis pice. The south of the cart of an hour. The cry is "El sentinet es alerto," and the whistle is upon it's back. That is the back's wood and the crasses and go along in couples, the rest parts of the south of the states the cry min on watch shall cry out or whis-thing except the cry of the Guayaquil frog whose hi-hi-hi to screamed out all night upon it's back. That is the back's wagon of them almost dropped his gan on my foot the other day as a fittempted to pass means "back." At least I backed and point of them almost dropped his gan on my foot the other day as a fittempted to pass means "back." At least I backed and The chief article of export from Ecuador

tree is much like an immense lilac bush. It is ragged and gnarly, and its fruit, which is bigger than the pomelo or grape fruit, grows on the stem or trunk and close to the branches. It is of the chape of an immense lemon, and of about the same color, and the seeds within it are the chocolate beans of commerce. Each ball of fruit con-tains from twenty-eight to thirty brown beans about as big as lima beans. These are washed out of the pulp that surrounds chocolate. the young cocoa trees.

that he could not get enough men to work his estates. I doubt not he would gladly have loaned another hundred thousand for the debt slaves which such an investment would have brought him. The laborers, you know, are, as a rule, the native Indians. They are thriftless, but hard workers. They are accustomed to being in debt and man age to keep themselves so.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

A great deal of money is invested in Ecu-"A great deal of money is invested in Ecu-ador in coffee and sugar plantations. Six estates were set out in sugar about twenty odd years ago at a cost of \$1,000,000, and there are a number of others with smaller capitals. The machinery used is chiefly 'American. I have visited a number of cof-fee groves and I am told that the Guaya-quil coffee ranks high in the markets. Great quantities are shipped from here to Europé, the exports last year amounting

them and dried and then shipped to the chocolate factories all over the world. There coffee, and the coffee bottle is more in use here than the wine bottle in France. is a chance for men who have some capital and who are not afraid of the miasma of the tropics, to make money here in raising

ONE EXPERIENCE ENOUGH

not a difficult one to raise, and when an

orchard is once bearing it is good for a big income for from twenty to thirty years. Until I came here I had no idea as to how

coccoa was grown. I had heard of coccoa beans and supposed it came from a vine or bush. The truth is, the beans, which when

ground up make our chocolate, grow on trees from twenty to thirty feet high. The

As for me, I would not advise any one to come to Guayaquil or tropical Ecuador to engage in anything. My experience is such that if Mount Chimborazo was one solid lump of chocolate and it was offered me as a reward for staying here for ten years I would not take it. Nearly every American who comes here gets the fover, and I am told that 90 per cent of all Americans who have tried to live here have died. As to the profits of cocca plantations, how-ever, wild lands can be gotten very cheap'y. I was told yesterday of a hacienda contain-ing enough land for 15,000,000 trees which ld be bought for \$14,000, and good land can be gotten for from \$10 an acre up. Cultivated orchards are worth about 60 cents tree, and as you can easily grow over 500 trees to the acre, each of which will yield you from one to two pounds of chocolate a year, you see how valuable the yielding or-chards are. The only way to make the business pay would be to grow your own or-chard. This is a matter of about five years. The first thing is to clear the ground by cut ting down everything and burning it. Next bananas are set out about ten feet apar in order that they may grow up and shad Between each two bananas a hill of cocoa beans is planted so that the hills are about ten feet spart. Three beans are put in each hill. They soon sprout. At first they look like little orange trees. They grow rapidly and at three years they begin to produce fruit. After once planting all the cultivation necessary is to keep down the underbrush and cut off the vegetation which springs up. Such a thing as hoeing and plowing a crop as we do in not known in the tropical parts of Ecuador. Nevertheless a great amount of labor is re-quired and the lack of suitable help is a serious drawback. Most of the planters take advantage of the debt laws and keep a number of poor people in debt to them. One millionaire hacienda owner, whom I visited last week, has, I was told, workmen on his pay rolls who owe him a quarter of a million dollars, and he complained bitterly to me