CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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over five lines, at the tising. No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is completed affords facilities for doing the best class of ork. Particular attention paid to Law paper will be discontinued until arrear are paid, except at the option of the pub-

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance. Japan has only one orphanage, yet in no other land are fatherless children better cared for. Every family cares for the sick, destitute or orphans near

est to it. There is a superstition that

a childless house is accursed, and peo-ple who are not blessed with children

of their own never rest till they have adopted some waif. A French general has inaugurated a plan of permitting and even encour-aging soldiers to sing when on the march, a privilege which has been strictly denied until recently. It has also been arranged that any soldier who can play on any of the smaller musical instruments shall be provided with such instrument at the expense

of the state. There is one country in the world where it is considered a crime to smoke. Abyssinia is the region, and the law forbidding tobacco dates from the year 1642. It was at first merely intended to prevent priests from smoking in the churches, but it was taken too literally, and nowadays even foreigners have to be careful not to be seen smoking.

A great "slide" is threatened in the mountains near Annecy, in France, where the entire district of Ayse is threatened with destruction by a great mass of earth many thousands of cubic meters in volume, which is slowly slipping down the slopes and must surely overwhelm the valley. The population looks forward with dread to the autumnal rains.

When horses sleep many of them point one ear lorward. Why this is done is not known, but it is thought to be a habit that has been brought down from the time when they ran wild over the plains and when they were compelled to be on their guard against enemies. Cattle seems to sleep without any cares, both ears are always in the same position.

Through the generosity of a Bostor man and a Harvard graduate, whose name is witheld from the public for the present, Harvard is soon to have another building added to its collect The new structure will be built on the land now occupied by Foxeroft The original amount intend ed to be given was \$50,000, but this sum has been nearly doubled.

A very curious custom in Seoul, Korea, is the law which makes it ob ligatory for every man to retire to his home when the huge bronze bell of the city has proclaimed it to be the hour of sunset and the time for closing the gates. No man is allowed in the streets after that hour, under pain of flogging, but the women are allowed to go about and visit their friends.

The United States is bound by treaty with Colombia to protect the Isthmus of Panama from foreign invasion. This was made in 1846 and by its terms Uncle Sam promises to guarantee the "perfect neutrality" of the isthmus. This of course a outside interference and has no bearing on domestic troubles of the type of the present liberal insurrection.

Eight large cases in which are contaied the sarcophagus of an Egyptian princess who lived as early as 4700 B. C., household utensils of a still earlier date and other antiquities of the utmost scientific interest, are now in the sement of the Carnegie Institute. Pittsburg. They came from Egypt, by London, and constitute some of the choicest finds made during the last year at Abydos, in the desert several hundred miles above Cairo.

It is a singular fact, recently demon strated by experiments made by French scientists, that you can not drown an ant. The purpose of the experiments was to determine how long insects would be able to resist asphyxiation after they had been submerged in water. An ant immersed in water doubles itself up and becomes absolutely inert, but upon being re stored to the air comes to life in a riod varying with the length of its immersion.

About a year ago there lived in the north of London a retired clergyman who handsomely aided an otherwise slender income by writing sermons for other men of the cloth. The ser mon writer died rather suddenly, but left a good supply of pulpit material. This was about all he did leave, however, so his widow, a clever woman of education, took up his work. She has been "carrying on the business" ever since, and the fact was discovered only a month ago.

RECIPROCITY-PROTECTION.

No Call for Disturbance of the Policy That Has Made the Nation Prosperous.

It is not at all surprising that public interest has been aroused in the subject of reciprocity. This interest has been made very apparent in the proceedings of the reciprocity convention at Washington. There is no doubt that the general principle of trade reciprocity with other nations, as favored by James G. Blaine, William McKinley and other great republican leaders and as embodied in republican platforms, is full of the most beneficent possibilities to American interests. But any attempt to employ reciprocity as a means to uproot protection, as some overzealous persons are trying to do, will certainly be resisted by all who realize what protection has done for the country. The abandonment of protection was the last thing that James G. Blaine or William McKinley would have counseled, and those who are using those great names with which to further causes the reverse of what dead statesmen stood for throughout their lives are doing the country poor service, says the Troy Times. There is ample room for reciproc-

ity alongside of protection, but the latter cannot and must not be sup-The American producer planted. needs markets for his surplus prod-ucts, but he is not ready to surrender the matchless home field in order to gt them. Nor need he. The United States, with its industries developed under the fostering care of protection, has so much to sell and is in a position to buy in such large quantities that it can command favorable terms without sacrificing domestic interests. It was Lord Salisbury, the British premier, who once lamented the fact that free trade had left England economically defenseless. He said in substance that his country could exact nothing from other nations in return for trade concessions because it had already given up everything and there was no oppor tunity for a guid pro guo. The United States, on the other hand, is economically impregnable. Protection has aided it in perfecting a wonderful industrial system, and it is in a position to sell to all the world. It has almost illimitable resources in the form of products which the world needs. It is able to buy vast amounts of goods which other parts of the world supply. It holds a masterful place, and can make reciprocity minister to its own interests as well as to those of its customers.

This is the principle contemplated by the statesmen who have favored reciprocity. The benefits are not to be one-sided. If the United States yields something in the way of trade advantages, the reciprocating nations must be equally obliging. Reciproc ity will not be used to destroy what protection has built up. The two must go hand in hand. When we have reciprocity it must be with protection. That is sound Americanism and the true republican policy.

before its final adjournment it adopted a resolution declaring that "this convention recommends to congress the maintenance of the principle of protection for the home market, and to open by reciprocity opportunities for increased foreign trade by special modifications of the tariff, in special eases, only where it can be without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, com-merce or farming." The convention was a non-partisan body. Its membership included republicans. demoerats and those not actively identified with any party. Every branch of American industry and commerce was represented in the gathering.

The convention adopted the resolutions unanimously and enthusiastic-It was typically American in ally. standing for reciprocity with protection and against reciprocity without protection.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

In a word, republican supremacy means stability and prosperity. That seems to size it up about right.—Troy

Senator Wellington is looking forward to the coming session of cong less with considerable anxiety. If the senate remembers what he said about the matyred McKinley, and surely no man could forget that, he will be expelled from that body and given a stinging rebuke that will follow him to his dying day.—Iowa State Register.

Statistics prepared by the treas ury bureau of statistics show that the United States stands first of all the nations of the earth this year in the matter of exports, displacing Great Britain, which up to the present year had held first place. Last year Great Britain's average monthly exports were about \$6,000,000 in excess of the average monthly exports of this country. This year we lead Great Britain about \$750,000 a month .- Albany Journal.

Uncle Sam has been one of the most fortunate of real estate investors. His Louisiana purchase has proved to be a splendid piece of property. One per cent. of its annual agricultural products alone pays the total cost of that little piece of properly. And that is saying nothing of the mines, the timber and the manufacuring industries that have been developed since Jefferson, the original expansionist, bought the tract nearly 100 years ago. The United States 100 years ago. holds several other plats, including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, that are also giving a account of themselves .- Troy Times.

TRUSTS AND REPUBLICANS.

Position of the Party from the Outset Will Be Maintained Throughout.

Nobody will be in any doubt as to the attitude which President Roosevelt will take on the question of the trusts. In one of his messages to the New York legislature while he was governor of that state he said, in speaking of the trusts, that "the first essential is knowledge of the facts-publicity." In a speech at Minneapolis just before the assassination of President McKinley, Col. Roosevelt said that "more an more it is evident that the state, and, if necessary, the nation, has go to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corpora-tions which are its creatures, particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency.'

Nor is there the faintest reason to doubt, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that this doctrine of President Roosevelt, which will undoubtedly be emphasized in his forthcoming message to congress, will be heartily supported by the republican party. the platform of the first republican national convention, that of 1888, held after the formation of the first trust in the United States, was this expression: "We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recomend to congress and the state legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This was just a year after the formation of the sugar trust, the bination.

The position which the republican party took at the outset in the career of the trusts it will maintain to the end. The party passed an anti-trust act in the congress chosen in the year that this expression was formulated, and it was signed by the president chosen in that year, Gen. Harrison. All the legislation framed anywhere in the country which has been at all effective against the trusts has been framed by the republican party. The republican is the only party which has both the courage and the brains to frame any laws against the trusts which stand any chance of accomplishing their object. As the trust managers throughout the country know and will concede, the republican is the only party which they fear.

SUCCESS OF REPUBLICANS.

Remarkable Strength of the Party Elections.

A national party in power always has reason to expect a revulsion of popular sentiment in the years between presidential elections. It has not come this year in any state where national issues have been made promi-And this is precisely what the reciprocity convention agreed to, for just tor in Maryland—if he is a republication of the first serious serious its first serious serious its first serious serious its first serious an-is but an incident in the cam-paign for the suppression of the negro vote in the former slave states. "white man" issue simply overshadowed the bread-and-butter issue. Elsewhere the determination to stand by and strengthen the republican paris plainly evident. There is doubt of the reason for it. People are prosperous and wish to remain so, says the San Francisco Chronicle. They do not wish, even when no national issue is at stake, to encourage the advocates of commercial chaos showing the slightest disposition to desert the party of protection and prosperity. In Pennsylvania this was almost painfully evident. The republican "machine" in that state is disgracefully corrupt. The masses of the people of Pennsylvania are honest as we are or as any other people. In due time they will reform their state government. But not now. The one thing most desired by the people of Pennsylvania is a continuthe prese They believe that to be bound up in the success of the republican party and in adherence to its national principles and traditions. They want no disturbance of the tariff situation in any form or under any pretense. With them this is the "paramount is-sue," and so long as tariff tinkers and reciprocity mongers are abroad in the land so long will they vote the republican ticket on all occasions, regard-

less of local issues. In Ohio national issues are always o the front. It is the home of national issues and a breeding place for national statesmen. With a governor and legislature to elect and most cities free from confusing local sues, the Ohio republicans beat all previous "off-year" records with the nagnificent majority of 80,000. New Jersey, Nebraska, Massachusetts, the Dakotas-all the eastern states show the remarkable strength in the republican party. The lesson of this is that republican principles have brought national prosperity and the people have faith that the full-dinner pail will not again be kicked over a was in 1892. They want no tariff tinkering, no fake "reciprocity." They want the business of the counry let alone.

The president wants congress to do whatever is reasonable and practicable to help the development of great regions in the west which have more lack of water than of any other essential factor in their growth. In all such matters the New Yorker, born and bred, who is at the head of the nation, understands the needs of the west as if he were a native and resident of that part of the country .- Cleveland Leader

PERILS OF THE SEA.

A British Ship Narrowly Escapes Disaster, While a French Vessel Goes Ashore During a Great Gale on the Pacific Coast.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 6 .- The British ship Nelson, which was reported lost off the Columbia river, was towed into Puget Sound yesterday by the steam-er Walla Walla, bound from San Francisco to Seattle. The hul the Nelson is practically intact, The hull her bulwarks are smashed, life boats and fore rigging carried away and cabins damaged. There are only three inches of water in her hold, but the extent of the damage to her cargo in the language of the cargo in the language. cargo is not known.

The Nelson had a marvelous escape from destruction, according to Capt. Perriam, or that craft. She crossed the Columbia river bar a week ago last night, and before she had gone a great distance she encountered a severe storm and was roughly han-dled. Her cargo of wheat shifted, causing her to list to starboard and almost on her beam ends. In condition she was picked up by this tug Wallulu and an effort was made to tow her to Astoria, but the tug had to abandon her. Later the powerful tug Tatoosh took hold of her, but found it impossible to tow her in, owing to the fury of the gale and the heavy seas.

The captain of the Tatoosh decided to tow her to Puget Sound, but had not proceeded far when the gale increased in fury and on Tuesday night the hawser parted and the Tatoosh was unable to find the vessel when daylight came. The Nelson fired rockand burned flash lights all night, failed to attract attention. On dnesday the steamer Walla but failed to attract attention. On Wednesday the steamer Walla Walla picked her up north of Grey's Harbor. A high sea was on at that time and it was with difficulty that a hawser was taken on board.

Aberdeen, Wash., Dec. 6.—Early Wednesday morning, while the terrible storm was raging along the coast, the French bark Ernest Reyer went ashore off the mouth of Quinault river, about 30 miles north of Grey's Harbor. She struck heavily on the beach and the full force of the waves pounded her further up the shore, every incoming sea washing over her. In the darkness and storm it was impossible to see how far away the land lay, but the officers and men cleared away the boats and made for the shore, all reaching land in safety The shipwrecked men are being cared for on the beach by the Indians, but they have no hopes of saving their ship, as she now lies hard aground with the breakers pounding her pieces. Masts, rigging and sails are gone and she will be a total loss. The Ernest Reyer is a steel-built bark of 3.500 tons

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Head-End Collision Occurs Between Trains in Arkansas Men Are Killed and 23 People Injured.

Malvern, Ark., Dec. 6 .- Three persons killed and 38 injured is the sult of a head-end collision between two passenger trains on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad one and one-half miles south of here last evening. The two trains were the St. Louis fast mail southbound, ving St. Louis at 3 a. m., and Little Rock and Eldorado passenger, northbound. The killed:

Jerry Dieson, colored, Saginaw, Ark.

Unknown man, colored.

Unknown man, colored.
The southbound train was to meet the other at Malvern, but the latter train was late and the former moved ahead, expecting to meet the other train at the next station. A mile train at and a half south of Malvern the two and a nail south of Malvern the two trains met in a terrific collision. En-gineer Robert Herriot, of the north-bound train, jumped in time to save his life, while Engineer McCampbell, of the Little Rock train, did likewise. of the Little Rock train, did likewise. The two engines were wrecked and the colored coach next to the baggage car on the southbound train was bad-ly smashed. It was crowded with colored emigrants en route from North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama

The smoking car of the northbound train was badly damaged and most of its occupants were injured, but the rear coaches on this train did not suf-fer. The dead and injured were brought here as soon as possible.

A COMBINE OF SHEEPMEN.

Flock Masters in Wyoming Plan to Control Thousands of Acres of Pas-

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 6.—A gigantic combine is being formed at Rawlins by the sheepmen of what is known as the "Sweetwater country," for the purpose of excluding Utah flock masters and local cattlemen from encroaching upon the Red Desert winter ranges in Sweetwater. It is proposed to lease and buy from the Union Pacific Railway Co. every alternate section owned by the company and thereby control approximately 1,500,000 acres of the finest by the sheepmen of what is known mately 1,500,000 acres of the

winter feeding ground in the west.

By leasing all the land, which will give them control of alternate gov. ernment sections, the sheepmen will hold full control and range conflicts which have been frequent, will come to an end.

The sheepmen who purpose to lease the land have offered the railroad company a rental of one cent per acre, or \$5,800 per year, for the land. The proposition has been sent to the Union Pacific general land office at Omaha, and it is expected that the deal will be closed in a few days.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Cuban commissioners now in this city have prepared the draft of a bill designed to carry out their views for remedial tariff legislation for the island. This crovides for the admission to the Uniprovides for the admission to the United States free of duty, after January 1, of Cuban molasses and raw sugar, and the admission of all other Cuban products to the United States on payment of half the prevailing duty. In return for this favor the bill provides that the Cubans must agree to admit to the island for half the duty charged all other nations, the products of the United States.

MET IN SCRANTON.

Federation of Labor Holds Its Annual Convention.

A Growth of 364,000 Members and 313 Local Unions Is Reported for the Past Year—Total Membership Aggregates 1,500,000 -Gompers' Report.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 6 .- Two hundred and eighty-five delegates, representing more than 1,500,000 workmen, responded to the roll call at the open-ing session of the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federa-tion of Labor, which was called to order by President Gompers in St. order by President Gompers in St.
Thomas college hall yesterday. The
convention is said to be the largest
congress of workmen ever held in this
country. Organization, settlement
of questions involving contested
seats and the reading of the annual
report of the president, secretary and
treasurer took up the entire time of
the convention. the convention.

During the day there was one surprise sprung on the delegates and one important decision was also made. The surprise came in the form made. The surprise came in the form of an objection to the seating of the United Mine Workers' delegates because of an alleged arrearage in their per capita tax. The objection was overruled by an almost unanimous vote of the delegates. The important question decided related to the contest of the delegates from the tested seat of the delegates from the Central Labor union of Richmond, Va., which body refused to admit negro workmen to the organization. The dispute was adjusted by seating the Central Labor union representative and instructing the executive board of the American Federation of Labor to form a separate Central union for colored men.

Mr. Gompers' report showed a net increase of 313 local unions for the year and a gain of 364,410 members. From national and international unions and the federation direct, there were issued 4,056 charters for newly formed unions, and charter sur-renders or unions disbanded num-bered 1,150. On October 31 there were affiliated with the federation: National and international unions 87, city central labor unions 327, state federations of labor 20, local trade unions, having no national or inter-national bodies 750, federal labor unions 399. There were three strikes of a general character during the year. About these the report That of the river and dock we of San Francisco was a distinctive victory.

The purpose for which the strike

of the Amalgamated association was inaugurated was not achieved and it was terminated upon conditions less advantageous than perhaps could have been obtained. Owing to the have been obtained. Owing to the widespread interest which this strike aroused, a large number of iron and steel workers employed by other com-panies than the corporation against which the strike was inaugurated, have been organized under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated associa-

on. Officers of the International Association of Machinists report that their strike has very largely succeeded in establishing the nine-hour rule in the trade. They claim the settlements reached have given 60,000 machinists a shorter work day, 15,000 others are affected by compromises reached and 75,000 machinists will receive an average of 25 cents a day increase in

Treasurer Lennon's report showed receipts \$126,522, expenses \$118,708, total funds on hand \$8,814. Secretary Morrison's report shows that the total number of strikes of all kinds reported aggregated 1,056, in which 153,503 members were benefited and 12,707 were not benefited. Their total cost was \$548,008.

BURNT STARCH.

A Fire in the Trust's Plant at Des Moines, Ia., Causes \$200,000 Loss.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 6.—Fire was discovered last evening in the plant of the National Starch Manufacturing Co. in the southeastern part of the city. The city fire department was summoned, but a lack of water presented it from accomplishing. prevented it from accomplishing much, beyond keeping the fire from spreading to adjoining property. The fire burned for several hours and the plant was entirely destroyed, excepting the grain elevator and the

engine house. The loss on building and contents is estimated at \$200,000. The amount of insurance is unknown as such records are kept in New York, Sev-eral hundred employes, who were about to quit work for the day, escaped in safety. The plant belonged to the starch manufacturing trust, which has its headquarters in New York City.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

Arrest of a Counterfelter.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6.—Jacob Brill, of Louisville, Ky., was arrested here Thursday charged with counterfeiting. He was trying to pass counterfeit \$5 gold pieces and silver dollars when arrested. At his room a complete outfit of counterfeiters' tools was found. According to Brill's story, he recently was released from the Kentucky penitentiary, where he served a six-year sentence for coun-terfeiting. The police here say his work is unusually good and that he is an expert counterfeiter. Brill says he has no confederates and that has passed much spurious money

Is Prepared to Fight a Mob.

Andalusia, Ala., Dec. 6.—Sheriff Bradshaw returned to Andalusia yes-terday with 22 negroes, who are ac-cused of complicity in the killing of J. W. Dorsey, a merchant, and Fale Arkinson, city marshal, at Opp, Wed-nesday evening. The negroes were pursued with bloodhounds and captured by the sheriff and his posse There is great excitement and there are fears that the friends of the dead white men will attempt a wholesale lynching. The sheriff landed the lynching. The sheriff landed the negroes safely in jail here and has taken precautions to resist the mob in case one shall be formed.

WHAT A LEADING AGRICULT-URIST SAYS OF WEST-ERN CANADA.

Prof. Thomas Shaw of Minnesota University Gives an Unbiased Opinion,

In a letter to "The Farmer," St. Paul, dated Sept. 1st, 1901, Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota State University, has the following to say, after having made a trip through Western Canada:

"The capabilities of the immense area known as Western Canada are out little understood on this side of the line. Our people are apt to look upon it as a region of frost and snow, a country in which but small portion of the land relatively will ever be tillable because of the rigors of the climate. True, the climate is cold in winter, but Western Canada has, nevertheless, just that sort of climate which makes it the most reliable wheat producing country in all the continent.

AN IMMENSE AREA.

Western Canada is not only an immense area, but the same description will apply to those portions of the country that are capable of being successfully tilled or grazed. Nearly all of the prairie Province of Manitoba can be brought under cultivation, although probably not one-third of its sur-face has been laid open by the plough. Assiniboia to the west is a grain and stock country. Saskatchewan to the north of Assiniboia has high adaptation for the same. This also may be said of Alberta to the west. Here lies what may be termed a grain growing and stock producing empire, the resources of which have been but little drawn upon comparatively, viewed from the standpoint of the agricultursist. When it is called to mind that even in the Peace River Country, several hundreds of miles north of the Canadian boundary, wheat was grown which won a premium at the W Fair in 1893, the capabilities of this country in wheat production loom up more brightly than even the brilliant Northern lights of the land that lies toward the pole.

ADAPTED TO STOCK AND GRAIN PRODUCTION.

The region under consideration is, however, mainly adapted to growing grain and grazing stock. Much of it is adapted to growing both grain and stock, but certain areas, especially towards the mountain, are only adapted to ranching, except where irrigation will yet be introduced. This, of course, can be done successfully along the many streams that flow down from the Rockies, and water the country towards the east and north. The idaptation of the country for wheat production is of a high character. The cool nights that usually characterize the ripening season are inently favorable to the filling of the grain, and to the securing of a plump berry, and consequently large yields, The crop this year is a magnificent one. In Manitoba and the Territories it should certainly give an average of more than 20 bushels per acre. But should the yield be not more than 20 bushels, the crop will be a most handsome one, owing to the large area sown to wheat. Many farmers only grow grain. But those who do succeed as well in growing oats and barley as in growing wheat, hence these foods for live stock should always be abundant. Some grow cattle mainly and others combine the two.
The last named, of course, is
doubtless the safest of the threeduring a long course of years, that is to say, where such farming is practieable.

QUALITY OF LIVE STOCK

It was a pleasurable surprise to note the high quality of the stock. The average of quality in cattle is higher than the average of cattle in our State, unless in the dairy classes. This opinion is not reached rashly or without ample opportunity for investigation. I spent three long days in the show ring at Winnipeg making the awards. in the beef classes. I question if any of our states, single handed, could make such a showing in cattle. It was several shows, and at all of them were evidences that much attention is given to the improvement of the stock. I noted carefully the character of the herds that grazed along the railroad and everywhere the high average of the quality of the stock was in evidence.

REASONS FOR QUALITY IN STOCK. The quality of the grass is good. Many of the settlers came from Ontario, and had been schooled. as to the value of good stock before going west. The railroads and the Government have taken a deep interest in making it less difficult and costly to the farmers to secure good males.

Those who are anxious of changing their residence should bear in mind that the lands in Western Canada are many of them free and others reason cheap.

Information will gladly be given by any agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

To Leave Bicycle for Horse.

According to the New York World, Jimmy Michael, king of pace followers on the bicycle, has once more made up his mind to become a crack jockey. Michael forsook the bicycle for the thoroughbred several years ago, with indifferent success. Finally he disposed of his horses as besthe could, and again interested himself in bicycle riding. But it now appears that the jockey fever did not entirely leave him, and he is at present in France, working hard on the French courses with Tod Sloane as a tutor.