

# THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

## A Message From President Cleveland on the Subject. Prince Bismarck's Announcement of War Upon the Samoans.

The President has sent to Congress additional correspondence relative to Samoa as follows, accompanied by the following message:

To THE CONGRESS:

I had the honor on the 15th inst. to communicate to your honorable body certain correspondence and documents in relation to affairs in the Samoan Islands, and having since received further dispatches from the Vice Consul at Apia and the commander of the United States naval vessel Nipic in those waters, I use no time in laying them before you. I also transmit herewith the full text of instructions from Prince von Bismarck to the German Minister at this capital, which was communicated on the afternoon of the 30th inst. These instructions appear to be an amplification of prior telegraphic instruction on the same subject communicated through the same channel, and which, being set forth in the note of the Secretary of State to Count von Arco Valer, the German Minister, of the 13th inst., was duly laid before Congress, with my last message in relation to Samoa affairs.

It is also proper to inform you that on Monday, the 28th inst., the occasion of the communication of the note of the Prince Chancellor, the Secretary of State was given to understand by the German Minister that a proposition from his Government to that of the United States for a conference on the Samoan subject was on its way by mail, having left Berlin on the 26th inst.; so that its arrival here, in due course of mail, can be looked for in a very short time. In reply to an inquiry from the Secretary of State whether the proposition referred to was for a renewal of the joint conference between the United States, Germany and Great Britain, which was suspended in July, 1887, or for the consideration of Samoa, the German Minister stated his inability to answer until the proposition, which left Berlin on the 26th inst., should have been received.

I shall hereafter communicate to the Congress information before me in relation to the Samoan status.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

### Bismarck to Bayard.

Accompanying the message was a dispatch dated January 14, Berlin, and addressed by Prince Bismarck to the German Minister in Washington, informing him that Germany was making war upon that part of the Samoan people which recognizes the leadership of Mataafa, and instructing the Minister to communicate that piece of interesting information to Secretary Bayard.

Bismarck states distinctly that Germany has been transparent from the beginning of friendly mediation between the rival Samoan chief to a state of war against Mataafa and in support of the insurgent chief, Tamasese. Continuing, Bismarck says: "We shall carry on the contest which has been forced upon us by Mataafa and his followers with the utmost consideration for English and American interests. Our military measures have been only the punishment of the murderers of German soldiers and the protection of our countrymen and their property. As they, on their part, are at war with Tamasese our interference will necessarily assume the character of assistance to Tamasese."

### Germany Moves on the Samoans.

Despatches from Auckland, regarding affairs at the Samoa Islands, state that German naval officers have been notified to search all vessels in Samoan waters for contraband articles. The Germans have suppressed the Samoan press, paper published in the English language at Apia. A British subject who visited Mataafa was arrested, but was released in compliance with the demand of the British Consul. The police of Apia have been placed under German control, and the town is at the mercy of the latter.

Six thousand of Mataafa's followers have entrenched themselves strongly, and are ready to give battle to the Germans. The Samoans are rapidly joining the forces of Mataafa.

The declaration of war against Mataafa, the King of Samoa, by the Germans is fully confirmed by an official announcement from Berlin.

When the British steamer Richmond arrived at Apia she was boarded and searched by the Germans.

### Friends of Samoa in the Senate.

In the United States Senate, after an exciting debate in which Senators Frye, of Maine, and Reagan, of Texas, took strong ground in favor of protecting the independence of Samoa, the amendments relating to the establishment of a harbor at Pago-Pago, etc., as reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, were agreed to.

Mr. Sausbury introduced the following resolution which was agreed to: "That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Samoan Islands and report at the first day what measures are necessary and proper to protect the interests of American citizens residing there, and to discharge any obligations of the United States to the people of those islands in their relation to their own local government free from the exclusive interference of any foreign power, and to secure the just rights and interests of the United States in the future control and government of said islands."

### Bismarck Backs Down.

The German Minister at Washington has notified the State Department that Prince Bismarck had cabled the German officials in Samoa, modifying their recent objectionable proclamations and virtually restoring the status quo, so far as foreign residents on the islands are concerned, but the determination to search foreign vessels for contraband of war has not yet been retracted.

The President sent to Congress another message on the Samoan question, accompanying it with copies of the correspondence which has passed between the State Department and the German Government; also a dispatch from the Consul at Apia. The President's message is very brief, and makes no comments, except the bare announcement that he sends the documents mentioned.

The documents are: First, a dispatch from Consul Blacklock, which says that the German Consul declares Germany at war with Mataafa and Samoa under martial law. The second is a telegram from Secretary Bayard to the United States Minister at Berlin, in which the Minister is instructed to inform the German Government that the United States at Samoa declared Germany at war with Mataafa and Samoa under martial law. Count Arco had notified the United States Government of the declaration of war, but that Germany would, of course, abide by the agreement of America and England touching Samoa, but, in view of the advice from Apia, that this Government presumes that the officials will be instructed to refrain from interference with American citizens and property. No declaration of martial law could extend German jurisdiction over American citizens.

The last is a communication from the German Minister to Secretary Bayard, as follows:

"When the state of war was declared against Mataafa, the commander of the German squadron issued a proclamation in Samoa, the foreigners established in Samoa were subjected to martial law. International law would to a certain extent prevent such a measure, but as Bismarck is of the opinion that our military authority has gone too far in this instance, the military commander has received telegraphic orders to withdraw the part of his proclamation concerning foreigners. In negotiations with Mataafa, our Consul at Samoa has asked that administration of the islands of Samoa might be temporarily

handed over to him, when demand not being in conformity to our previous promises regarding the neutrality and independence of Samoa, Mr. Knappe, the German Consul at Samoa, has been ordered by telegraph to withdraw immediately his communication.

The North German Gazette (Bismarck's organ) denies that there has been any formal declaration of war in Samoa.

## BOULANGER ON TOP.

Paris Sends the French Agitator to the Chamber of Deputies.



GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger, the man now most talked about in French politics, after an exciting election has been returned to the Chamber of Deputies from Paris, defeating M. Jaques, Government candidate, by 31,500 votes, and securing a majority of over 54,000. The members of the French Government were astonished at the result. The complete vote was as follows: Boulanger, 344,970; Jaques, 162,520; other candidates, 10,358. Great excitement prevailed on the boulevards of Paris during election night. The police did not interfere. Ten thousand persons assembled outside the Cafe Durand, singing and singing. They were especially demonstrative whenever Boulanger appeared at the window. When Boulanger was leaving in his carriage after the announcement of the result he passed a restaurant opposite the Cafe Durand, where the Government were assembled. The latter hissed loudly, and Boulanger's friends replied by throwing stones. The singing and cheers continued all night.

The Boulangerist continued to be marvellous. For the first time in the history of Paris carriages were largely employed to convey voters to the polls. Boulanger's carriages were the first in the field, and his canvassers were provided with the names and addresses of the Panama shareholders and other classes of electors. Members of the Patriotic League did spirited and gratuitous work as canvassers.

It is computed that 100,000 Conservatives and many Radicals and Socialists voted for General Boulanger. M. de Lesseps claims the credit for the General's immense majority as the result of his telling his clients the Panama Canal shareholders how to vote, and publicly dining Boulanger.

Since July, 1887, General Boulanger has received in the different elections an aggregate vote of 700,000. The Republicans, during the same period, claim 1,500,000.

Every quarter of Paris was enlivened on the night preceding the election by frequent street brawls between supporters and opponents of Boulanger. The most violent encounter took place in Montmartre, where a number of persons were wounded. The police interfered and arrested several of the ringleaders. Another serious collision occurred in the Faubourg du Temple, where several persons were injured.

One enterprising morning newspaper engaged special reporters, each of whom it provided with a cab, and thirty bicyclists, to bring the results in each section with the greatest possible speed.

The Prefect of police enlisted the services of a large number of householders to aid police in maintaining order. Troops were held in readiness at various points, and cavalry were ordered to patrol the streets and disperse all gatherings. Municipal police lined the boulevards, and in every quarter the police and military were well prepared to suppress an outbreak.

In consequence of the victory of General Boulanger the French Ministry tendered their resignation on the morning after the election, but President Carnot declined to accept them.

## WORKING WOMEN.

### The Commissioner of Labor on the Industrial Condition of Females.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Department of Labor, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his fourth annual report, which deals exclusively with the subject of "working women in great cities." Commissioner Wright says:

"A quarter of a century ago women were allowed to enter but few occupations. Now there are hundreds of vocations in which they are employed. The present report names 342 of them. Whenever any industrial operations are simplified to such an extent that the weaker person can perform what was done of old by the stronger one the cheaper labor comes in and wages must necessarily be lowered temporarily, whether to the one formerly performing the labor or to the new comer. So, as the adult man in light occupations has given place to the woman or to the young person, wages in specific employments have correspondingly compared with the former wages of the man, but they have vastly increased as compared with the former wages of the woman or the young person.

"For an increase in wages women must depend upon industrial and economic conditions, and not upon legislative enactment, or even upon concentrated actions of persons charitably and benevolently disposed."

## THE PATENT OFFICE.

### Report and Recommendations of the United States Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Patents has transmitted his annual report to Congress. He recommends that the law relating to trade marks be amended so as to specify what devices shall be registered as trade marks; that the patent system be amended by providing that patents issued hereafter be extinguished by the Government at any time upon the payment to the owners of the invention of a reasonable amount of money, to be determined by arbitration or otherwise, as may seem appropriate to Congress; that the law providing that patents first taken out by Americans in foreign countries shall expire in the United States with the lifetime of the patent in the foreign country in which it first expires be repealed. The total receipts of the office for the past year were \$1,118,518, and the total expenditures \$774,108, showing the net income of the office to have been \$344,410. The patent fund in the Treasury January 1, 1888, amounted to \$6,497,818. The number of original patents issued during the year was 30,121, of which 15,976 were to citizens of foreign countries; reissues, 86; trade marks registered, 1650, and labels registered, 21,691. In the year 11,657 patents expired.

The Navajo Indians of Arizona are very successful in raising stock. According to the figures of the reservation agent, they own 34,000 horses and ponies, 300 mules, 3500 cattle, 800,000 goats, and 500 burros. Their wool clippings for the year amounted to 1,500,000 pounds, and they also sold 3,000 sheep pelts and 100,000 goat skins.

# A PRINCE'S SUICIDE.

## The Heir Apparent to Austria's Throne Found Dead in Bed.

### Shooting Himself in the Head With a Revolver.

The sudden and somewhat mysterious death of Crown Prince Rudolf, the heir apparent to the throne of Austria, has created a shock among the crowned heads and nobility of Europe. The dead Prince was thirty-one years old. He died while on a shooting excursion at Meiringen, about twelve miles from Vienna. The newspaper *Freidenkblatt*, of Vienna, says that on Tuesday morning Crown Prince Rudolf returned from shooting he complained of headache and retired to his room to write a letter. He awoke on Wednesday before seven o'clock, and at half-past seven ordered his breakfast, which was brought to him. He was entering the room with his breakfast, found the Prince dead in his bed.

Count Hognas and Prince Philip, of Coburg, who were Prince Rudolf's guests, rushed to his room. His valet, on entering the room with his breakfast, found the Prince dead in his bed.

The Count was closeted for some time with His Majesty, who, directly after the interview, hastened to inform the Empress, whose grief upon learning of her son's death was terrible.

Both the Emperor and Empress then went to the apartments of Crown Princess Stephanie and told her of her husband's death. Princess Stephanie insisted upon going immediately to the Emperor's apartments. Prince lay dead, and the united efforts of the Emperor and Empress were hardly able to prevent her. They were finally successful, however, and the Emperor then remained alone until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he ordered the body of the Prince to be brought to Vienna.

The body of the Prince arrived in Vienna at one o'clock A. M. on a special train. A large number of the Emperor's courtiers awaited its arrival but quietly left the station at the request of the guards. When the train arrived the body was placed on a bier and taken to a carriage which was drawn by six black horses.

As the bier passed through the crowd every hat was removed and deep respect shown by all.

The Court Chaplain, the Mayor of Vienna, Prince and Count and other dignitaries followed the carriage, while the guards walked on each side of it. Crowds awaited the arrival of the procession at the Hofburg.

The body, upon arriving at the Imperial Palace, was conveyed to the apartments lately occupied by the dead Prince, where it was left reposing in state, surrounded by guards.

An autopsy on the body of the Prince took place, after which the remains were embalmed. The court has ordered three months' national mourning.

Owing to the size of the copper coffin in which the body of the Prince was placed, it was impossible to put it into an ordinary hearse in conveying it from Meiringen to the railroad station, and a large hearse used in carrying the bodies of paupers to burial was brought into requisition.

Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor, is the heir presumptive to the throne. The succession passing to his sons, the Archdukes Otto and Ferdinand respectively.

## The Crown Prince a Suicide.

It is officially announced that Crown Prince Rudolf shot himself in the head with a revolver. The Vienna *Zeitung* says: "The autopsy on the remains of Crown Prince Rudolf, found a large wound in the side of the head, which must have caused instant death. A revolver, with one chamber discharged, was found on the bedside close to the right hand of the dead Prince. The position in which it was found proves beyond doubt that he committed suicide. The pericranium was torn and the skull bones were partly shattered.

"The report of the pistol was heard by no one, the Crown Prince's attendants having left the house to make preparations for a hunting excursion. Several members of the Crown Prince's entourage were present during the last few hours of his life, and they all reported morbid nervous excitement, and therefore the view that the shooting was the result of temporary mental derangement must be adhered to. Some time previous to his death the Crown Prince complained of headaches, which were attributed to an injury to the head which he sustained by a fall from a horse last autumn."

The only letter left by the Crown Prince was addressed to his mother.

It is believed that the statement of the Vienna *Zeitung* with reference to the Crown Prince's death, is the outcome of a cabinet meeting, at which Prince Minister von Tiza expressed himself as strongly in favor of stating the details plainly. In this view the Emperor concurred.

## The Body Lying in State.

The post-mortem medical report in the case of Crown Prince Rudolf set at rest the rumors of murder. The report was less than the theory of brain disease being generally accepted.

The office of the Crown Prince's Chamberlain was thronged with visitors signing condolence addresses. The body was laid out in the Hofburg from all parts of the Empire, and from France and Germany. A splendid garland, sent by Rudolf's coworkers in the preparation of "Austria-Hungary in Word and Deed," was hung over the casket. "To our beloved and gifted leader."

The body lay in state in the private chapel of the Hofburg for two days, when it was decided that it should be deposited in the vaults of the Imperial Palace. The body was placed in a silver urn, placed in a silver vase, in St. Stephen's Cathedral. The funeral procession, without pomp, it was decided, should go the shortest route, via Michaeler Platz, Augustiner Strasse and Loikowitz Platz.

The King and Queen of Belgium prayed for a long time beside the bier of the dead Crown Prince.

The Crown Prince's will contains instructions for the disposal of almost every small article in his possession. No friend, servant or acquaintance is forgotten. The most important instructions refer to his daughter. He orders that she be brought up by the Emperor and Empress and remain with them always, especially in the event of Princess Stephanie's remarriage.

## FRATRICIDAL JOKE.

### John Newcomb Killed by His Brother for a White Cap.

When John Newcomb, who lived in Queen Anne's County, Md., reached his home on a recent night and rapped at the door, Casper, his brother, who was in the house, inquired who was there. John replied: "I am a White Cap, and have come after you."

Casper, not recognizing his brother's voice, procured his shot gun, and returning to the door said to the supposed White Cap: "If you don't come in and tell who you are I'll shoot you."

He then partially opened the door, and put the barrel out of the opening, when it was seized and a struggle ensued for its possession.

During the struggle Casper Newcomb pulled the trigger and the weapon was discharged, the lead entering John Newcomb's face, and causing death to follow in a few hours.

In Liverpool the rate of infant mortality is 18.8 per cent. Every fourth funeral is that of a child under a year old, and every second funeral that of a child under five years old.

# SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

## The Senate.

35TH DAY.—The Senate spent the entire day upon a discussion of the question whether the present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, Germany, and Russia, and to the French Republic should be raised to the rank of Ambassadors or not, after devoting five hours to the discussion of the subject to a resolution. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Sherman and passed by a vote of 23 to 12. It is in the nature of a substitute. An amendment reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations was agreed to, inserting in a bill of \$3000 for a Consul General at Apia, Samoa Islands.

On motion of Mr. Blair the Army Nurses' Pension bill was taken up by the Senate, amended and passed. It allows a pension of \$25 a month to all women nurses during the late war.

36TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Gibson's amendment to make the title of the ministers to France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia "ambassadors," and it was finally adopted by a vote of 26 to 24. It is in the nature of a substitute. The Senate also passed a bill for the construction of a pedestal for an equestrian statue of General Sheridan in the city of Washington.

37TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the question being the amendments affecting the Samoa Islands. At the conclusion of Mr. Reagan's speech on that subject the Senate went into executive session on the British extradition treaty. The executive session closed at 6 o'clock.

38TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment referring to Samoa. The names of the Senators reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee were adopted, and Mr. Reagan withdrawing his amendment guaranteeing neutrality to the islands. The amendment to the Diplomatic bill, raising to the rank of Ambassadors the ministers to England, France, Germany and Russia, was reported by a vote of 25 to 24, and the bill was passed. In executive session there was a general attack on the British Extradition Treaty, which was agreed to. A motion to have the treaty recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations was defeated.

39TH DAY.—The Senate rejected by a vote of 20 to 12 the British Extradition Treaty. A bill was introduced authorizing the House Board to complete the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000, and for the continuation of the construction of a tall and general lighthouse tower at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at a cost not to exceed \$40,000. A bill to place General W. S. Rosecrans on the retired list of the army and advance him to Brigadier-General was reported favorably.

## The House.

35TH DAY.—The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to providing for the joint meeting of the two houses of Congress on Wednesday, February 13, for the purpose of counting the electoral vote. The House considered the Sundry Civil bill. The pending amendment appropriating \$250,000 for investigating the best method of irrigating the arid lands was agreed to. Mr. McCook offered an amendment which would appropriate \$50,000 for the education of children of school age in Alaska, without restriction as to race. Mr. Springer introduced his Omnibus bill providing for an enabling act for the admission of the Territory of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming as States of the Union. Mr. Stone introduced a resolution providing that Congress shall attend the Constitutional Celebration in New York city.

36TH DAY.—The House in Committee of the Whole discussed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The appropriation of \$500,000 was made for the new library building. The House finally passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Clardy reported favorably a bill for the establishment in the vicinity of New York harbor, of a light-house with a fog signal, at a cost not to exceed \$60,000. Mr. Cothran reported favorably a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to promptly obtain indemnity from the Venezuelan Government for the injuries, losses and damages suffered by the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company of New York. Mr. Morrow introduced a resolution providing for the President to insist on the restoration of affairs of the Samoan Islands as they existed at the time of the convention between representatives of Germany, Great Britain and the United States to take necessary steps to protect American rights there.

37TH DAY.—The Oklahoma bill was brought to the attention of the House by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, with a motion to go into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, being assigned to preside over the committee.

38TH DAY.—The House held a stormy session over the Oklahoma bill without coming to a final vote. The adoption of the Homestead amendment was carried by twelve majority. The amendment was adopted as follows: "It is expressly provided that the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late Civil War to make homes on the public lands under the existing Homestead law shall not in any degree be impaired by the passage of this bill. Upon the remainder of the arid lands, the Homestead law shall not apply. The bill was passed by a majority of thirty. The substitute proposed by Mr. Payson, of Illinois, for the "town site" section of the bill was adopted.

39TH DAY.—Mr. Clardy presented the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill, and in order to enable the members to examine its provisions it was ordered printed and laid over. The House passed the bill organizing the Territory of Oklahoma by a vote of 148 to 102. Without a division the conference report on the bill "to create an Executive Department to be known as the Department of Agriculture," was adopted. The Senate bill granting a pension of \$25 per month to all female nurses in the late war who served six months and whose services were approved by Miss D. L. Din, the superintendent of women nurses, was reported.

40TH DAY.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of appropriation bills. Mr. Hatcher reported the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Mr. Boutwell reported the Post Office Appropriation bill. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment devoting \$100,000 to a coaling station at Pago-Pago, Samoa. The bill appropriated \$27,171. This is \$31,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current year, and \$7,868,000 less than the estimate. A bill granting the right of way through Indian Territory to the Choctaw Railway Company was passed. Mr. Springer moved that the House insist upon its amendments to the Senate bill for the admission of South Dakota. Messrs. Baker, Barnes and Springer were appointed conferees for the House.

# A BOX FACTORY.

## SIGHTS SEEN IN A BIG CITY ESTABLISHMENT.

### Where They Make Receptacles for Hats, Candy, Neckties, Shoes, Etc.—Lights and Shadows of a Great Industry.

They wear Psyche knots like any one else. To see them on the street one would never guess what their work is. There are at least 300 of them, and they have their little airs and graces just as other young women do. It is only he who watches the door of the great box factory on Michigan avenue at 6 o'clock at night who knows that they are box-makers.

Six stories high, the factory, and 800 souls—count the men—work in it. A long row of lighted windows shows the busy girls—glowing and busy to talk or laugh or sing or to work by the piece and count the piles of boxes by fifties. The girls' paste is over them all, the best of the best, a merry dance above their heads, and the rumble of the cutting machine on the floor, the fingers flying like speed, and the great river of paper carries the pasted papers flows Tennyson's brook.



CUTTING BY HAND.

The girls look quite different here. They have taken off the tidy street dresses and put on dark calico gowns. The sides of the gowns show where the sticky fingers have been wiped. It is the most difficult thing imaginable to keep the fingers clean. There must not be a mark on the dainty boxes—if there is the wages are "docked" Saturday night. So the 3000 fingers in the factory are kept very clean indeed, and a piece of clean cloth is kept constantly in reach to wipe the moisture on.

The long benches run up and down the rooms, and the great piles of paper loom up in the center, conveying the information, by the most effective of object lessons, that the work has not run out and that there will long be plenty a-doing. That is very pleasing intelligence. Whether you earn \$1.80 a week, as the little girls do, or \$7, as some of the larger girls do, or \$10, as the fore "ladies" do, it is a good and a comfortable thing to know that the work is plenty and no one will be laid off. There are a great many reasons for this. A large ratio of the girls have to aid in the support of a mother or sister, or perhaps a family of little ones. There is a deal of friendliness among them all. If any one is sick, or if there is an accident or death, the scant purses are promptly opened. Sometimes \$10 is raised, sometimes \$50. It depends upon the need and upon the condition of the work.

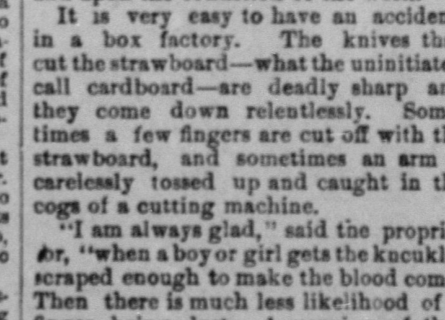
It is very easy to have an accident in a box factory. The knives that cut the strawboard—what the uninitiated call cardboard—are deadly sharp and they come down relentlessly. Sometimes a few fingers are cut off with the strawboard, and sometimes an arm is carelessly tossed up and caught in the cogs of a cutting machine.

"I am always glad," said the proprietor, "when a boy or girl gets the knuckles scraped enough to make the blood come. Then there is much less likelihood of a finger being lost. A warning of that sort is needed. The children will never learn to be careful around machines until they have had an experience of that sort. We have a superstition here that our accidents always go in threes. If we have one accident we watch with anxiety until we have had three, and are very thankful indeed if they are slight. I am not so much afraid of the large machines as of the little ones. Those small affairs look harmless, and are therefore all the more dangerous. The large ones appear so formidable that they are handed with caution."

"The girls seem to be faithful workers," was observed.

Cloth-covered boxes are used for letter-filing cases, and their manufacture is similar to that of the glazed-paper boxes. Tin and wood are used more or less in combination with straw board, and now and then boxes with glass tops are demanded for the display of some articles of merchandise. The drug trade demands an endless number of little boxes of fine make. The sale of cigarette boxes is enormous, and few men who smoke the little paper pipes realize that the box they carelessly throw away has passed through sixteen different hands in the process of manufacture. Necktie boxes play no unimportant part in the box trade. They demand careful work, and only experienced hands can be trusted to cover and adjust the tiny wooden frames in the dainty boxes intended for the future display of duds' four-hands. The sale of men's attire also demands collar and cuff boxes, shirt boxes, hat boxes and suit boxes.

The dry good trade demands the largest boxes. Dress and cloak boxes are made in several sizes, and prominent houses buy them by the hundred. In the shoe business every kind of foot gear intended for women is now put into boxes. After all, there is nothing that appeals to a woman like a pretty box, and merchants recognize the fact. Therefore, women's corsets, handkerchiefs, jewelry, china, hosiery, underwear, gowns, bonnets and everything she wears, is presented to her in a box. That the husband incidentally gets in a financial box is neither here nor there.—Chicago News.



CUTTING AND STAMPING COVERS.

"They will bear watching—like every one else. Girls like to fool. It is always hard work to keep them from talking. You might suppose that they would be more industrious because they are working by the piece. But it is not so. They argue that their time is their own and that they need not turn out any more than they like. But in the meantime the job which I have promised to be done at a certain time is being delayed and I am having my profits endangered. So we find it necessary to watch them closely and to insist on a certain amount of work every day. The quickest work we ever had done was two weeks ago. Two girls working together turned out 2800 boxes. That was the best work we ever had here."

There were some sweet girls there in the dim room—dim with the early winter twilight. One had a tuft of light hair about her face and blue eyes that would insist upon dancing in spite



THE GLUING MACHINE.

Western Farmer—"Well, there's one consolation, the cattle thieves can't carry off my stock!"—Life.