

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

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## VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION.

### The Kansas Statutes Sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

THE United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision sustaining the State in the Kansas prohibition cases. The effect of this opinion is to declare valid the prohibition laws of the State of Kansas, and is of course a decided victory for the prohibitionists. The decision is very important, and likely to be far-reaching in its consequences. The judgment of the court was pronounced in a long and elaborate opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan:

The Justice said it had been held repeatedly that the right of a State to regulate the sale of liquor did not invade the constitutional rights of the citizen. It was contended, however, he said, that no State Legislature had a right to prohibit any person from manufacturing liquor for his own use or for export, for the reason that it was an invasion of the personal liberty inherent in citizens. It must be observed, however, he said, that the right to manufacture drink for one's own use was subject to the restriction that it should not injuriously affect the public. The right to determine what was injurious had to exist somewhere, and the right of determining what measures were necessary for the preservation of the public morals, health and safety had heretofore been vested in the States by the constitutional right given them under the police power to regulate their own internal concerns. While this police power could not be abused and must only be exercised for objects of real merit, this court would certainly not say that the liquor laws were not one which the State could lawfully prohibit, because it was well known that the abuse of intoxicants was productive of pauperism and crime. The next ground of contention, the Justice said, was that the prohibition laws had been erected prior to the passage of the prohibition law, and, as they were of little use except for breweries, their property was taken without due process of law in violation of the Constitution. But the property under the control of government, he held, was subject to the obligation that it should not be used so as to injuriously affect the rights of the community, and thereby become a nuisance. The State of Kansas had a right to prohibit the liquor traffic. It did not thereby take away the property of brewers. It simply abated a nuisance. The property was not taken away from its owners; they were only prohibited from using it for a specified purpose. The Legislature declared to be injurious to the community.

Justice Field concurred in the opinion so far as it related to the two cases in which the State of Kansas was defendant.

He agreed, he said, to so much of the opinion as sustains the validity of the act of Kansas prohibiting the sale of intoxicants which are manufactured in the State after the passage of the act. He was not prepared, however, to say that the prohibition of liquor, which it admits may be valuable for medical or mechanical purposes; nor could he see why the protection of the morals of the State required the destruction of bottles and other utensils after the liquor had been emptied from them.

### Another Important Supreme Court Decision.

THE case of the imprisoned officials of Virginia has been decided by the United States Supreme Court in their favor, the State being sustained at all points. The court declares, in substance, that a State cannot be sued or coerced in the Federal courts, whether the action be brought against it by name or against its officials in their official capacity. Judge Harlan was the only dissenting opinion.

### Sparks from the Wires.

THE failure is announced at Indianapolis of Theodore Pfafflin & Co., dealers in musical instruments. Their liabilities are placed at \$75,000.

PETER BENNETT, a wealthy farmer at Newport, Mass., was shot and severely beaten by burglars, who robbed him of \$32,000 in bills and gold.

THE Fiftieth Congress assembled on Monday, Dec. 5, and such formalities were observed as are usual at the opening of a session. In the Senate Mr. Ingalls occupied the chair. Contrary to expectation, no objection was made to the admission of Mr. Turpie, but Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, who determined, could not take his seat until certain questions which might affect the validity of his election were settled. The Democratic caucus nominees for officers of the House were all chosen. When the election of Speaker came, the vote was for the House John G. Carlisle was put in nomination by Mr. Cox, of New York, and Thomas B. Reed by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois. The vote resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast, 313; for Carlisle, 167; for Reed, 148; for Brumm, of Pennsylvania, 2. Of the four Independents Anderson, of Iowa, voted for Carlisle; Nichols, of North Carolina, and Smith, of Wisconsin, for Brumm, while Hopkins, of Virginia, did not vote. The Clerk thereupon declared Mr. Carlisle to be the duly elected Speaker, and that gentleman was escorted to the Speaker's desk by Messrs. Cox and Reed, amid loud applause. The oath of office having been administered by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the Speaker rapped the House to order and Mr. Carlisle made a speech of thanks, in which he said: "It must be evident to every one who has taken even a partial survey of public affairs that the time has now come when a revision of our revenue laws and a reduction of taxation are absolutely necessary in order to prevent a large and dangerous accumulation of money in the Treasury. Treasury. It is a question which it would be useless now to discuss. It is sufficient for us to know that the financial condition of the Government and the private business of the people alike demand the prompt consideration of these subjects and the speedy enactment of some substantial measure of relief. Unfortunately, we are menaced by dangers from opposite directions. While a policy of non-action must inevitably result, sooner or later, in serious injury to the country, we cannot be unmindful of the fact that hasty and inconsiderate legislation on subjects more or less affecting large financial and industrial interests might produce, temporarily at least, disturbances and embarrassments which a more prudent course would entirely avoid. Investments made and labor employed in the numerous and valuable industries which have grown up under our present system of taxation ought not to be rudely disturbed by sudden and radical changes in the policy to which they have adjusted themselves; but the just demands of an overtaxed people and the obvious requirements of the financial situation cannot be entirely ignored without seriously impairing much greater and more widely extended interests than any that could possibly be injuriously affected by a moderate and reasonable reduction of duties."

## WEEKLY BUDGET.

### THE WESTERN STATES.

A BROOKVILLE (Kansas) dispatch says the Lawrence Hotel, six business houses, and three dwellings were burned in that town. Four men were burned to death, as follows: Fireman Brimer, of Wamego; Brakeman Harigan, of Wamego; Mr. Farnsworth, of Lincoln; an unknown man. Charles Mose, of Tower Springs, Kan., was badly burned, and will probably die. The guests of the hotel were obliged to jump from the second story windows. The total loss is \$22,000, and the insurance \$5,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE new stock yards at St. Joseph, Mo., comprising 440 acres, were opened Thursday. They cost \$1,000,000, and are said to be complete in every detail.

A HILLSIDE site in Greenwood Cemetery, sixteen miles south of the city, on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Road, has been selected as the burial place of the dead anarchists, says a Chicago special. The lot, which is on a high hill overlooking the surrounding country, was offered at very reasonable figures, and entire control of the property given to the Central Labor Union, to arrange matters without interference on the part of the cemetery Trustees. The funeral services will be held next Sunday.

A COAL famine exists for 400 miles along the Santa Fe Road in Kansas. A train was stopped by farmers at Syracuse and six cars of coal unloaded.

### THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

THE Congress of the Senators and Deputies at Versailles, France, elected M. Sadi-Carnot to succeed President Grevy. The successful candidate is a Republican who has been prominent in politics ever since the downfall of Louis Napoleon, but his influence in his party has been far inferior to that of his principal rivals for Republican support in the contest for the Presidency. A Paris cablegram says:

The Ministry have formally tendered their resignations, and President Sadi-Carnot has requested them to remain in office for the present for the dispatch of public business. The President stated that it was his intention, after the new Ministry was formed, to at once close the present session of parliament until after the coming senatorial elections. Probably the result of the election is the best thing that could have happened for France. M. Sadi-Carnot is the second best known economical writer in France, and has had practical public experience far superior to M. Leroy Beaulieu, the most famous economical writer. He is under 50; a Republican without being radical or visionary. He is a distinguished engineer, having headed his class at the Ecole Polytechnique, instead of being a lawyer, which in itself is a great thing; he is rich, and lives like a gentleman. He is not religious, but his wife is a Catholic. He has a 23-year-old son in the army. He is a free-trader. The newspapers of Paris generally approve the election of M. Sadi-Carnot and consider it an augury of peace. The telegrams from the provinces, without exception, testify to the satisfaction felt at the result of the election. The news created an excellent impression at the principal European capitals.

### CONGRESS.

At the caucus of Democratic Congressmen in Washington Saturday night, the 3d inst., Mr. Carlisle was renominated for Speaker, General Clark for Clerk, and John K. Leonard for Sergeant-at-Arms. There was a contest over the nomination of the House of Representatives, in which Mr. Carlisle, of Kansas, and Mr. Blount, of Georgia, came to blows. Donelson, of Tennessee, the present incumbent, and A. B. Hurt, of Mississippi, were the candidates. Breckinridge opened the fight in the caucus by a vigorous attack upon Donelson's caucus and official record, and was replied to by Blount and others. In the course of Breckinridge's reply he expressed surprise that any gentleman should continue to support Donelson, knowing his record. Blount, who was standing near, planted a square blow upon the nose of the little Arkansas member, and brought the blood. Breckinridge promptly resented this by a blow that skinned Breckinridge's cheek-bone. The combatants strove to continue the fight, but only succeeded in battering pretty badly Mr. Rusk, of Maryland, who had stepped between them. Turney, of Michigan, and Hamilton, of Ohio, came to the aid of the pugilists and were separated and the excitement had subsided the affair was amicably arranged and the discussion proceeded. Hurt was finally chosen. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, was renominated for Chaplain. The Republican Congressional caucus nominated Mr. Reed, of Maine, as their candidate for the Speakership. The other nominations for House officers were Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk; Daniel Shoup, of Illinois, for Sergeant-at-Arms; W. F. Fitch, of Ohio, Doorkeeper; and Gray, of Dakota, for Postmaster. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was re-elected Chairman of the caucus for the present Congress.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	.....	\$ 4.75 @ 5.25
HOGS	.....	5.25 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	91 1/2 @ 92 1/2
No. 2 Red	.....	90 @ 91
CORN—No. 2	.....	62 @ 63
OATS—White	.....	39 @ 42
PORK—New Mess.	.....	15.25 @ 16.00
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25 @ 6.00	
Good	4.00 @ 4.75	
Fair Shipping	3.50 @ 4.25	
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.75 @ 5.50	
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	4.75 @ 4.25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	78 1/2 @ 79 1/2	
CORN—No. 2	49 @ 50	
OATS—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28 @ 30	
Fine Dairy	30 @ 31	
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	
EGGS—Fresh	20 @ 21	
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	80 @ 85	
PORK—Mess.	14.25 @ 15.00	
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	75 1/2 @ 76 1/2	
CORN—No. 2	48 1/2 @ 49 1/2	
OATS—No. 1 White	32 @ 33	
RYE—No. 1	37 @ 38	
PORK—Mess.	14.75 @ 15.25	
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78 1/2 @ 79	
CORN—Mixed	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2	
OATS—Cash	37 @ 38 1/2	
PORK—Mess.	14.50 @ 15.00	
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	84 @ 85	
CORN—Cash	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2	
OATS—May	35 @ 35 1/2	
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.75 @ 4.50	
SHEEP	4.00 @ 4.50	
WHEAT—No. 1 White	84 1/2 @ 85 1/2	
CORN—No. 2	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2	
OATS—No. 2 White	34 @ 35	
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85 @ 86	
CORN—No. 2	54 1/2 @ 55 1/2	
OATS—No. 2	33 @ 34	
PORK—Mess.	14.75 @ 15.25	
LIVE HOGS	5.00 @ 5.75	
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.00	
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.50	
SHEEP	5.00 @ 4.00	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2	
CORN	50 1/2 @ 51 1/2	
OATS—Mixed	32 @ 33	
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	4.50 @ 5.00	
Fair	4.00 @ 4.50	
Common	3.50 @ 4.00	
HOGS	5.50 @ 6.00	
SHEEP	4.25 @ 5.00	

## VILAS' ANNUAL REPORT.

### Work of the Postoffice Department Reviewed by the Postmaster General.

#### The Deficiency Arising from the Reduction of Letter Postage Steadily Growing Less.

Postmaster General Vilas, in his annual report of the operations of his department, expresses the belief that the time is not far distant when the postage upon letters can be lowered to 1 cent an ounce, with a further possibility of a diminution of the existing rates upon merchandise and other matter. The taxation for the maintenance of the postal service by the imposition of postage is regarded as the justest form of assessment. Low rates conceded to newspapers and periodicals are amply justified by the return in increased intelligence to the people. The profit arising from first-class matter makes good the losses sustained in the lower classes.

On June 30 there were 1,864 third-class post-offices in the country. Of presidential offices there were 2,381, the highest number in the history of the department. The compensation of presidential postmasters for the year was \$1,880,300, or an average of over 5 per cent. upon the previous year. There were 52,521 fourth-class offices on July 1, an increase for the year of 1,543. The increase was made up by the establishment of 9,043 new offices and the discontinuance of 1,500. The new offices established were 439 less than the previous year. On July 1 the total number of postoffices of all classes was 55,157, besides which there were 613 branch offices or stations. The total number of appointments amounted to 13,079, of which 6,893 were to fill vacancies by expiration of commissions or by resignations, 2,594 were to fill vacancies by removal or suspension, 589 by death, and 3,043 to establish new offices. There were 15 fourth-class offices raised to the presidential class.

The free delivery service was, during the last fiscal year, extended to eight additional cities which had reached the limits then required by the \$2,000 gross receipts or 20,000 population, and were thus within the discretionary consideration of the department. Their addition left the total number of places within the privileges of this system to be 189 at the end of the year. The average cost per carrier fell still below that of last year, from \$89.15 to \$87.67, or \$1.48 to each, 2.41 per cent. This was due to the larger proportion of offices in towns which have but two grades of carriers, and to the considerable number of carriers in the lowest grade by new appointments.

The money-order service continued to increase in volume during the past year, the amount in the aggregate of domestic orders issued reaching \$13,462,600.89, and of international orders \$2,035,331.32. The percentage increase over the preceding year in domestic orders, and 25.86 per cent. in foreign. The aggregate of postal notes issued was \$1,768,824.81, an increase of but \$51,841.76.

The special delivery service does not appear to have commanded much increase of patronage during the year.

The revenue of the past year enjoyed its chief increase from the sale of stamps and stamped paper, in which the gain was \$4,233,987.96, or more than 10 per cent. There was a gain of nearly 15 per cent. in the sale of newspaper and periodical stamps—over 4 per cent. better than the general rate of increase.

The expenditures show an apparently rising percentage of 3.4, which, although but one-half the average of the six years ended June 30, 1885, which was 6.8 per cent., yet exceeds the ratio of increase in 1886, which was but 2.6 per cent.

## THE SON OF HIS FATHER.

### Charles Dickens, Jr., Interviewed by a Pittsburg Reporter.

[Pittsburg special.]

Charles Dickens, Jr., was interviewed here, and talked freely on literature and literary matters. Referring to Haggard and Stevenson, he said their success was due to the fact that the people were tired of the small-beer style of writers of the Howells and James school. He added:

"So far as I know, with all respect to the gentlemen named, but it is an obvious truth. The reading public has grown weary of that sort of work, and they seize upon the originality of Haggard and Stevenson with avidity. Mr. Stevenson has, of course, much of Defoe in his wording. Mr. Haggard has also a predecessor.



"'Kaloolah,' which was written years ago and never made much of a stir, has very much of a family resemblance to 'She' and the present romantic school. These gentlemen have been fortunate in their opportunities. They have hit upon the tide which leads to fortune."

"Do the editors of English periodicals have many offers of matter from American story and essay writers?" he was asked.

"So far as I know, American writers do not endeavor to write for the English market. They find their best market at home. In fact, I may say that what would be admirably for the American public would hardly suit English readers, owing to very considerable differences in English writers please Americans."

"Is there much demand for poetry outside of current publications in magazines?"

"Very little. Columns of verse are almost without sale. There is, however, much good work in the periodicals—work which is much above the average of half a century ago—and for this there is great demand."

He thought the greatest weakness of the writers of to-day was lack of originality. They work for money instead of fame, and hence are careless in manner and matter. Some of the greatest writers of all departments of literature were Americans. Newspaper literature in the United States, he said, was very fine considering the haste with which everything had to be prepared.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused at the New York Metal Exchange by an unfavorable report from the Calumet and Hecla copper mines. The copper transactions on the exchange for the last two days amounted to between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 pounds.

THE commission appointed by Congress to procure a site for a new postoffice at San Francisco report that the \$350,000 appropriation for the purpose is insufficient, owing to the high value of real estate in the city, and recommend that it be increased to \$850,000.

## REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

### Commissioner Colman's Account of the Work in the Agricultural Department.

#### The Comptroller of the Currency Recommends a Revision of the Banking Laws.

### AGRICULTURE.

#### Mr. Colman's Report—Progress of the Work of Extirminating Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture says that the Governors of thirty-one States and Territories have accepted the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry in regard to pleuro-pneumonia, and have secured the assistance of local police officers to enforce the enforcement. In addition the Legislatures of Rhode Island, Virginia, New York and Illinois have enacted laws providing for co-operation. The worst-infected counties, the report says, and those from which there was most danger of the spread of the disease—viz., those in the neighborhood of New York, Chicago and Baltimore—have been placed in quarantine and no cattle allowed to leave them without a permit issued after a special examination. By this means new outbreaks have been almost entirely prevented.

From the beginning of the work for the eradication of this disease, in August, 1886, to Oct. 31, 1887, the inspectors of the bureau have inspected 1,387 herds, containing 117,480 animals, in districts where the plague was supposed to exist. Among these there were found 799 infected herds, containing 10,766 animals, of which 2,235 were affected with pleuro-pneumonia. These figures do not include 2,575 head of cattle in the distillery stables of Chicago, nearly half of which were diseased. The number of animals found affected by this disease and the number of infected herds were much greater than had been anticipated, and the work for its control has subsequently required a correspondingly larger force and greater expenditure of money. The progress made, however, has been very satisfactory, and the application has been found sufficient to meet the demands made upon it.

The Commissioner expresses regret at the unavoidable loss inflicted on the farmers of Illinois by the cattle quarantine, and adds:

"This has not been a time in years when this malady has been confined to such restricted areas as at present, and, consequently, the conditions are very favorable for its complete eradication. If the State authorities continue their co-operation as at present, which there is every reason to believe they will, and if an appropriation is made by Congress equal to that of the present fiscal year, and with authority for its similar use, it is believed that this dangerous plague can be exterminated by the end of the next fiscal year and upon it."

The Commissioner says it is yet too early to make an official statement of the results in detail of the present year's experiments in the development of sorghum-sugar manufacture, but that enough is known already to enable this country to anticipate an early success of the enterprise.

The experiments in silk-reeling have not yet reached the point of paying their own expenses, but that was hardly to be hoped for with a plant so limited. Another year's experience, it is expected, will show what can be done under favorable conditions.

The commissioner recommends that the public printer be authorized to furnish to the agricultural press of the country, at the mere cost of labor and material, electrotypes of such illustrations of the department as the editors may desire, and that the duties of the seed division be transferred to State and Territorial experiment stations. The commissioner disapproves of the efforts to make his department an executive department with a cabinet minister at its head. He says that the building of reservoirs among the Rocky Mountains for the storage of an immense volume of water now wasted should command the early attention of Congress.

### THE NATIONAL BANKS.

#### Annual Report to Congress of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the total number of national banks organized up to Oct. 31 was 3,805, of which 625 have gone into voluntary liquidation, 119 have failed, leaving in operation at that date 3,061. The number of new banks formed during the last year was 225; total number closed during the year, 33, of which 25 went into voluntary liquidation and 8 failed.

The gross increase in national bank capital during the year amounted to \$36,594,776, of which \$3,868,005 represents an increase of capital by banks existing Nov. 1, 1886. There was, however, a decrease of capital of \$6,322,45, of which \$4,087,450 was the aggregate capital of the thirty-three banks which went into voluntary liquidation and failed, and the remainder represents a decrease of capital by banks still in operation. The net increase of capital for the year is therefore \$30,572,325.

On the other hand, there is a net decrease of \$50,495,690 in the circulating medium represented by bonds. The decrease resulting from the surrender of circulation by banks still in operation is \$37,770,475, and the decrease caused by banks going into voluntary liquidation and failing is \$12,725,215. The net decrease of \$39,944,833, offset by a total increase of \$8,549,265, which consists of an increase by the formation of new banks of \$4,592,090 and an increase of circulation by previously existing banks to the amount of \$3,957,175.

In the cases of four of the five banks which failed the creditors have received principal and interest in full, and in case of the fifth the total of dividends amounts to 81 per cent. The total amount paid in dividends during the year was \$1,066,203; whole amount paid to creditors of insolvent banks since the system has been in operation is \$20,434,936, upon proved claims amounting to \$46,938,388; total assessments to stockholders, \$9,945,250, of which gross collections have amounted to \$4,682,503.

The Comptroller submits a codification of the banking laws. He recommends that the minimum amount of bonds to be deposited by a bank as security for circulation shall be 10 per cent. of the capital of banks not over \$20,000, and \$25,000 for banks of which the capital exceeds \$20,000; also that the semi-annual duty on circulation be hereafter charged only on the amount issued upon bonds deposited in excess of the minimum amount as above; also that the national-bank notes be counted as a part of the lawful reserve of banks.

The existing laws as to the responsibility of officers of banks are modified by this code so as to avoid existing obstacles to their prompt enforcement. The restriction on banks as to making loans in excess of ten per cent. of capital to any one party is modified in respect to loans upon collateral security, and the total limit is raised to twenty per cent. of capital and surplus. The provisions as to reserve upon deposits are modified so as not to include Government deposits, and the provision as to State taxation of national banks is also modified.

### LET US HAVE PEACE.

#### A Peace Society that Wants a Hundred Millions of Dollars.

The Pennsylvania Peace Society, says a Philadelphia dispatch, has just celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. Resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to enact a law appropriating \$100,000,000 for the purpose of organizing and maintaining, in localities where they are needed, industrial manual training schools and kindergarten schools free to both sexes; requesting the President to recommend to Congress such an appropriation in lieu of the large appropriations already suggested for the support and increase of the army and navy; deprecating the publication of reports of pugilistic encounters; favoring the exercise of suffrage without regard to sex, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic. A committee was appointed to look after Congressional legislation on the establishment of an arbitration council.

## WINTER PASTIMES.

### Ice Skaters and Tobogganists Preparing for the Current Season.

#### How to Build a Toboggan Slide—The Cost of Construction, Etc.

#### The Game of Racquets—The Latest Popular Indoor Pastime.

[SPECIAL CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Winter is now fairly upon us, and around the shipping and receiving doors of the big sporting-goods establishments of Chicago are piled great stacks—not of base-ball bats, masks, balls, gloves, and other paraphernalia of the diamond, but of toboggans, bob-sleds, gymnasium apparatus, cases of ice and roller skates, cases of warm and brilliantly hued Canadian wool blankets, for manufacture into toboggan costumes, piles of snowshoes and crates of racquet bats, and all other appliances necessary to in-door and out-door winter sports.

If the weather is favorable throughout the Northwest this winter, the indications are that winter sports will be more generally indulged in this year than ever before. Among outdoor sports, tobogganing and ice skating will of course take the preference.

The manager of the Chicago house of Spalding & Bros., who probably handle the largest number of toboggans and ice skates of any sporting goods house in the country, remarked to an inquirer the other day that where their house alone sold over 8,500 toboggans last year and material for nearly 3,000 costumes, they expected that the demand this year would be almost double these figures. Inquiries are being received daily as to the cost of toboggans and toboggan outfits, and the cost of erecting slides.

From present indications it is safe to say that the coming holidays will find one or more slides in operation in every populous town in the Northwest. It is an easy matter for thirty or forty young people to get together, form a club, and contribute \$10 or \$15 apiece toward the construction of a slide and the purchase of a score of star toboggans. Judging from the manner in which the young people of Chicago have gone into the sport already, they expect to receive their full share of fun for the expense incurred. And why not? An excellent artificial slide can be erected for from \$250 to \$350, and the lumber can always be converted to other uses after the season closes, or can be stored away for construction when another season begins. Where natural slides exist, this expense of course need not be incurred. Twenty toboggans will cost \$100 more, and costumes can be purchased or made at home with such expense as the owner can afford. When this has been done the sport to be enjoyed upon the torch-lighted and ice-sheeted run ways, or by the rays of a full moon when a score or more of rosy-cheeked and brilliantly costumed couples are out for a slide in the crisp, cold air, can only be fully understood when participated in. Of course a regulation toboggan costume is not really necessary to the enjoyment of this pastime of the Canadians, but when a tobogganist of either sex is properly costumed they can enjoy the sport with much more zest and satisfaction.

As to the work of putting up a slide, the method of construction is very cheap, simple and strong, but care should be taken that the braces and floor beams and posts are thoroughly well spiked together. By boarding up around the posts of the lower part of the level part of the platform, a large room will be afforded, at a slight additional cost, which may be kept warm, if desired, and afford a means of shelter or a place for refreshments, as well as to afford a place for the club to store their articles under lock and key. In ordinarily favorable localities the cost ought not to exceed \$250, which is a liberal estimate.

Another form of winter sport which Chicagoans have taken hold of in earnest this season is that of racquets, and when one has participated in a single game they become, as a rule, enthusiastic admirers of it. A month ago Capt. Anson, the big captain of the Chicago ball club, assumed the management of the only racquet court there was in the city at that time. It stands on Michigan avenue, and is easily accessible by club men, Board of Trade men, and the wealthy young bloods of the city who have become regular frequenters of the court since it opened.

Many readers will ask, "What is racquet?" for the game has never been very extensively played in this country. It is similar to the old game of hand-ball, only that the ball is smaller and harder than a hand-ball, and is struck with a bat something like a tennis racquet, but longer handled. The game is played in an inclosed court, the regulation court being about thirty-five feet long, twenty feet wide, and twenty-two feet high; the walls and floors of solid cement, and the whole lighted by a skylight in the ceiling. The rules of hand-ball apply to the game of racquet, and no exercise that a young man or woman can indulge in is more beneficial in every way. Of course it is not necessary to construct a regulation court to enjoy the game. A spacious loft of any kind, with the walls solidly boarded or plastered and lighted from above, would answer admirably, the only expense necessary being the purchase of the racquets and a box of balls, with, perhaps, a flannel or worsted gymnasium shirt and a pair of rubber-soled exercising shoes. These can be found at any sporting goods house. In Chicago the game is rapidly taking the place of many other athletic pastimes. It is great work to get into Anson's court and throw one's self into a profuse perspiration through the active work necessitated by the character of the play. Then to strip off, stand under a shower, and afterward have a strong-armed attendant rub one down until your muscles feel firm and vigorous, and your skin is red with the chafing gives an exhilarating and healthful effect not allowed by any other means. Racquet is a great sport—at least so say all who have indulged in it.