

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 9.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, July 28, 1894.

No. 30.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. C. P. Woodruff.
District Attorney, W. W. Beall.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, F. D. Sanders.
County Attorney, F. P. Morgan.
County Clerk, J. L. Jones.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Milhollon.
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, J. A. Fisher.

COMMISSIONERS.
Precinct No. 1, J. S. Rike.
Precinct No. 2, B. H. Orsley.
Precinct No. 3, C. W. Lucas.
Precinct No. 4, J. B. Adams.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
J. F. Post, No. 1, J. S. Rike.
Constable Prec. No. 1, T. D. Suggs.

CHURCHES.
Baptist, (Missionary) Every 1st and 3rd Sunday, Rev. W. G. Caperton, Pastor.
Presbyterian, (Chamberlain) Every 1st Sunday and Saturday before, No Pastor.
Christian (Campbellite) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before, Pastor.
Presbyterian, Every 2nd and 4th Sunday, Pastor.
Methodist (M. E. Church) Every Sunday and Sunday night, N. B. Bennett, Pastor.
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
P. D. Sanders, Superintendent.
Christian Sunday School every Sunday, W. R. Standford, Superintendent.
Baptist Sunday School every Sunday, W. P. Whitman, Superintendent.
Presbyterian Sunday School every Sunday, W. E. Merrill, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 282, A. F. & A. M., meet Saturday on or before each full moon.
P. D. Sanders, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 181
Royal Arch Masons meet on the 1st Tuesday in each month.
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

Professional Cards.
J. E. LINDSEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Haskell, Tex.
Solicitor a share of Your Patronage. All bills due, must be paid on the first of the month.
J. F. Bunkley, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Office at McLemore's Drug Store.
Residence N. W. from square.
A. G. NEATHERY
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Haskell, - - Texas.
Offers his services to the public and solicits a share of their patronage.
Office in Parish building, - N. E. Corner square.
OSCAR MARTIN.
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law
- - - - -
Notary Public, TEXAS.
ARTHUR C. FOSTER.
LAND LAWYER.
NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER.
Land Business and Land Litigation specialties.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Office in Haskell National Bank.
S. W. SCOTT,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent
Notary Public, Abstracts of title to any tract in Haskell county furnished on application. Office in Court House with County Surveyor.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
H. G. McCONNELL,
Attorney - at - Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
BALDWIN & LOMAX.
Attorneys and Land Agents.
Special Abstracts of Land Titles. Special Attention to Land Litigation.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Ed. J. HAMNER,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Practices in the County and District Courts of Haskell and surrounding counties.
Office over First National Bank.
F. D. SANDERS.
LAWYER & LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Notarial work, Abstracting and attention to property of non-residents given special attention.
F. P. MORGAN,
Atty and Counselor at Law
AND LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.
Will practice in all the District and Supreme Courts of Texas, and the U. S. Circuit and District courts.
Any business intrusted to his care will receive his prompt and careful attention.

The Tariff Situation.

The conference committee of the senate and house to which the tariff bill was submitted after its passage by the senate stood in something like a convention dead lock for about two weeks, the house conferees would not consent to a number of the senate amendments to the bill as it left the house, particularly the imposition of a tariff on coal, iron and sugar, while the members from the senate steadily refused to recede from the senate amendments. Finally, however, toward the close of last week, the house members showed a sign of breaking down and yielding to the senate as being the only thing they could do to secure the passage of any tariff bill at all, saying: "What else can we do, except take the senate as it comes to us. We are opposed to it, but we are convinced that unless we accede to the demand of the road agents of protection in the democratic ranks the very life of the bill is endangered."

At this juncture Mr. Wilson came to the rescue. He applied to the president to make use of a private letter, written to him some time previously by the president, in which the latter expressed himself pretty freely in regard to the democratic pledges of tariff reform and condemned the senate bill. The president gave his consent to the use of the letter for what ever influence it might have in fortifying the house against a compromise.

Armed with this document Mr. Wilson went before the committee and made a strong speech during which he read Mr. Cleveland's letter. The speech and the letter were greeted with rounds of applause by the house. The courage of the house committee was revived and in conference they stood pat on the original house bill, and an agreement to disagree was reached and the two wings of the committee so reported to the house and senate. This practically threw the bill back into the senate for consideration by that body.

It is said that when the purport of the president's letter became known in the senate that body became as a smouldering volcano and that it was with difficulty that an eruption of wrath was subdued. To give themselves cooling time, as well as time to consult among themselves as to what was to be, or could be done, they adjourned over from Friday till Monday.

An associated press correspondent states that a senator expressed to him the general feeling and sentiments of the democratic senators in the following language: "We have stood our tariff reform. We are as good reformers as ever the president dared to be. We understand the situation here, which he does not. We made concessions in order to pass this bill. We have stood out in conference committee knowing the situation in the senate. In order to pass a bill we have been reviled by the president. We have stood under the sarcasm of the republicans. We have debased ourselves in every way in order to get a tariff measure through, and now the president of the United States simply kicks us as curs."

During the interval of Saturday and Sunday a number of senators expressed the opinion that they were no longer bound by the caucus agreement that submitted the whole tariff question in the senate to the senate finance committee and bound the senate to abide by any amendments or action it might recommend, and that they would now vote their own sentiments, which would be to accede to the house demands to at least put coal and iron on the free list and take the 1-8 cent. differential duty off of refined sugar, leaving it with only the 40 per cent. ad valorem duty. To explain more fully how the true tariff reformers in the senate came to support the bill in its present amended form, we quote from the dispatches an interview with a senator. Being asked: "How in the name of common sense did the low tariff and free trade democrats in the senate allow themselves to be put in such an attitude as they have occupied for the past two months?"

"We were hooked before we knew what we were about and we could at no time get away," was the answer. And it did not come pleasantly,

for there is not a democratic senator outside of the conservatives, as they call themselves, or highwaymen as they are called by their enemies, who is not to-day mad, crestfallen, mystified, abashed and desirous of hiding his head, when asked how in the name of common sense he could have been led into fighting for a measure which he cordially hated.

"It was this way," the senator continued: "When the bill came over from the house we were summoned to a caucus. In that caucus the fact was enlarged upon that we had a very narrow margin; that it would require zeal, solidity and sacrifice to put the bill through. There was one idea with us all and that was appreciation of the demands of the public for the passage of a tariff bill. We had no rule which would stop debate. There were members on our side who honestly believed that a cloture rule would be the worst possible thing that could happen to the senate. We had differences among ourselves, though so far they were not loudly expressed. With a narrow majority, with no rule to close debate, with certain democratic senators differing, and that stubbornly, the great majority of the democrats were in the mood to listen to almost any advice looking to harmonious action. When we were in this mood Mr. Gorman, who has been the leader among us in the management of the affairs of the democrats in the senate, when crises occurred, and who was now the chairman of the democratic steering committee and of the caucus, came forward with an agreement in his own handwriting. "His position, set forth in form of agreement, was that we should rely on the judgment of the finance committee, which would observe democratic lines, follow the democratic faith, and do the very best that could be done. We were not to offer an amendment ourselves and were to fight all amendments coming from any other source other than the finance committee for, if amendments from the outside were encouraged, then the progress toward the passage of the bill would be clogged. We all agreed to this.

"You can imagine our surprise when the finance committee brought in about 100 amendments and how we chafed when we realized what they were. But we were bound hand and foot. We had proceeded to such an extent that there was no withdrawal and there were almost most sobbingly voting for amendments that we never dreamed would be offered, and which turned our stomachs as we swallowed them. Sometimes there was a disposition to rebel about them. Then our narrow majority was trotted out for our delation. More than this we were told that the amendments had been submitted to the president and Mr. Carlisle, and that they indorsed them. The whole story is too sad for repetition. We were hoodooed, befuddled and made idiots of and I want to say right now that from this time on I shall act on my own hook, voting for free raw material, free sugar, free everything, and the damned caucus will only be remembered by me as a nightmare alone."

And this senator's words tell exactly how the senate bill with its votes got the democratic votes in that body. Gorman had done the work. It was Gorman's bill, as has been said, and Gorman had perfected all plans to put it through, as he did it through.

When the senate convened on Monday Mr. Gorman, of Md., addressed the senate, making what the dispatches say was one of the most powerful efforts of his life, in which he sought to justify himself and the senators who stood with him in shaping and passing the senate amendments on the ground that it was a compromise measure and the utmost that could be secured for democracy because, if certain concessions had not been made, certain senators would not have voted for the bill. He arraigned the president in scathing terms for what he characterized as his unconstitutional attempt to influence legislation, and said that "his letter to Chairman Wilson was the most uncalculated for, the most extraordinary, the most unwise communication that ever came from a president of the United States." He held that the president had in effect accused the senate of treachery and perfidy to the democratic party and said that such holding of them up before the country was infamous. He charged that the president knew all along what the amendments were and in interviews with senators had in effect encouraged its passage, that he should have spoken sooner and not have allowed such impressions to prevail. Now no man could materially change the bill without defeating it. No senator, no man, would dare to take that responsibility.

We have in the foregoing attempt-

ed to give our readers a fair idea of the tariff situation in as brief space as possible, but for lack of space it is very imperfect. It is a subject that will provoke a great deal of discussion and is of vital interest to the country, hence every voter should be informed in regard to it. As the matter now stands great doubts are entertained as to whether any tariff legislation will be accomplished, but the latest news hints that compromise may be reached between the house and senate and the bill in some form be passed.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.
OH, that's nothing only an eruption of Hogg.
CHOLERA is raging in portions of Russia.
"RAH for Grover Cleveland, president of these United States."
The bill providing for the admission of Utah as a state of the union has become a law.
We predict that Texas will still be a very live factor in the American Union when Gov. Hogg is only a vague memory.
Such cattle as Altgeld, Waite, Pennoyer, Lewelling, et al, must stand from under when Grover Cleveland gets in the saddle.
Gov. Hogg is subject to queer spells; he was under the influence of one of them when he made his talk to the state militia the other day.
It is stated that hundreds of foreigners who have engaged in the strike and who have been unable to get employment are taking advantage of the cut rates on two of the leading steamship lines and are returning to the "old country."
TRUCK farmers, gardeners and fruit growers have been damaged to the extent of many hundreds of thousands of dollars by the strike. They simply had to see their melons, fruits and vegetables rot by the train load because the strikers would not run the trains nor allow any one else to do it.
HAWAII was proclaimed a republic on July 4th, with Dole its president. It is stated that the change of government was no more than a change in name as the same people remain in control with the same avowed purpose—annexation to the United States.
A MILLION FRIENDS.
A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money refunded. Trial bottle free at McLemore's Drug Store. Large bottle 50c and \$1.00.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard.
THE Texas cotton Palace will be opened at Waco Oct. 6, and kept open to and including Oct. 24th.
It promises to be one of the most unique and attractive expositions ever made in the state. Texas is king of the cotton growing states and her people should take a special interest and pride in the success of Waco's enterprise in this behalf. The railroads will make special low rates.
Last June Dick Crawford brought his twelve-months-old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and had always been sickly. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used a marked improvement was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believe that the child's life was saved by this Remedy. J. T. Marlow, M. D. Tamaroa, Ill. For sale by A. P. McLemore, Druggist.

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Have Your CLOTHES made to Order by... **M. BORN & CO.** The GREAT ...Chicago Merchant Tailors. They Guarantee to Fit and Please You. LARGEST ASSORTMENT. LOWEST PRICES. LOOK AT THEIR SAMPLES AT **F. G. ALEXANDER & CO'S.**

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. HASKELL, TEXAS. All business pertaining to legitimate and conservative banking solicited. Prompt attention given to collections. Interest paid on time deposits. DIRECTORS—A. H. Tandy, J. C. Baldwin, E. Hill, J. S. Keister, B. H. Dodson, H. W. Sherrill, J. V. W. Holmes. **THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,** HASKELL, TEXAS. A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States. DIRECTORS—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, P. D. Sanders.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET, DICKENSON BROS., Prop. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Fresh Meat. HASKELL, TEXAS.

NEW SEED HOUSE. SEED ON TRIAL. WE wish to introduce our Field and Garden Seed this season, and to do so we offer the following: **GREAT INDUCEMENT** Will send prepaid to any address in the United States 25 EXTRA LARGE packages of Field and Garden Seed. 1 package containing mixtures of 200 annuals producing a beautiful mass of flowers. All delivered at your door for \$1.00. These seeds are guaranteed fresh and true to name. Send for full information; this does not cost you a cent. Address: **RICHARD SEED CO.,** Richmond, Va.

THE CITY HOTEL. A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL KEPT. BOARD BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. NICE CLEAN ROOMS; BEDS, ETC. YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED. COME ONE! COME ALL! **R. W. Meadors, Proprietor.** HASKELL, TEXAS.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO. \$11.00 No. 77, Surrey Harness. \$75 No. 78, Surrey. \$25 No. 77, Road Wagon. \$55 No. 77, Road Wagon. \$43.00 No. 184, Top Buggy. \$23.50 Single, \$5 to \$10. Double, \$10 to \$15. Farm, \$15 to \$20. HIDEAWAY SADDLES and FLY NETS. Elkhart Harness Works. 57 North Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

BALD HEADS! What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Is it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or is a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald. **Skookum Root Hair Grower** is what you need. Its production is not an accident, but the result of scientific research. Knowledge of the diseases of the hair led to the discovery of how to grow them. "Skookum" contains neither mercury nor arsenic. It is not a dye, but a delightful smelling and refreshing lotion. By stimulating the follicles, it stops falling hair, cures dandruff, and grows hair on bald heads. It keeps the scalp clean, healthy, and free from irritating eruptions, by the use of medicinal oils. It restores gray hair to its natural color, and cures itching of the scalp. It is a sure cure for all scalp diseases. It is a sure cure for all scalp diseases. It is a sure cure for all scalp diseases. **THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO.,** 57 North Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Haskell Free Press. OUR COTTON CROP.

J. E. POOLE, Ed. and Prop.

HASKELL, TEXAS

HAZEL seems to have reserved its fighting until after the close of the war. They are having some genuine battles over there now.

A BROOKLYN woman recently dislocated her jaw by yawning, and the strangest part of the case is that she had not read a Brooklyn paper in several weeks.

VICKSBURG is no longer a river town. Except in high water the boats are obliged to land nearly three miles below, and a railroad carries passengers and freight to the city.

The exploit of a Salvation army officer at Jersey City in thrashing two roughs who disturbed the meeting is evidence that there is no lack of muscular Christianity in the host.

A GEORGETOWN couple have just been remarried after being divorced twenty-eight years, at the home of a daughter who saves her father till the day after the second wedding.

PAUL F. ELDER, of Hartwell, Ga., has a hen that, he thinks, if encouraged, might be made useful in supplying desirable fowl for boarding-houses. It has lately hatched out a chicken with four legs and three wings.

CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD is going over to Scotland to hunt up a fortune of \$3,000,000 belonging to his family. The captain is a talented scut, but if he strikes the trail of that elusive fortune and brings it in, fame will have no dinner here large enough wherewith to celebrate his prowess.

MRS. HALLIDAY of New York, who killed three people and manifests a yearning to kill more, is likely to be pronounced crazy. There is always a symptom of the insane and yet it could almost be wished that they would indicate their lunacy by some gentler symptom than indulgence in butchery.

Now that the heated term is on, it is well not to lose sight of the fact that the evils of professionalism, and even base ball, was for some time in a bad way. The establishment of professional football will not add to the interest in the game, and there is no reason to believe that it will not come to as speedy a death as professional rowing.

GOVERNOR GREENHALGE of Massachusetts, has strong views on the subject of docking the tails of horses and giving expression to some of them in his order directing that no member of his staff shall ride a docked horse. The governor's prejudice is rooted in reason and common sense. Fancy Pegasus with his tail bobbed off!

Of all the general popular sports in America base ball alone has survived the evils of professionalism, and even base ball was for some time in a bad way. The establishment of professional football will not add to the interest in the game, and there is no reason to believe that it will not come to as speedy a death as professional rowing.

"SURELY," says a pensive writer in the columns of a contemporary, "surely the dawn is coming, a new dawn of the planetary system spins a cog of the earth suddenly quits spinning around on its axis, this thoughtful and well-advised writer is probably correct. It has been the habit of the dawn to come once a day for more years than any man can remember.

A RESPECTABLE married woman, the mother of three children, walking the street near her home early in the evening, was arrested by two policemen and kept in jail fifteen hours. Then she was released without explanation or apology. When the police get time they should make clear both why the woman has no right to be at large and why to such fool patrolmen do have the right.

NICARAGUA is rapidly coming to her senses. Within the week she has withdrawn the obnoxious veto, who usurped control at B. fields, and now she has withdrawn her opposition to the construction of this country of the great canal which is to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. There's a power of persuasion in the mere presence of a gunboat or two in Southern Atlantic waters.

An inventor announces the application to the bicycle of an electric motor, taking from the rider the labor of propulsion and leaving him only the comparatively easy task of steering it. He claims that one charge of the storage battery will drive the cycle 100 miles, and if the should turn out to be true it would open for the instrument a future of the utmost importance in ways not now dreamed of.

In Boston a Japanese has tried to be naturalized and failed, the judge in the case holding that he was not a white man in the eye of the law, and his color, whatever it might be decided to be in the chromatic scale, was not contemplated in the statute of naturalization. At Tokio this may be regarded as an insult and a cause belli, and preparations have been made for the invasion of Boston for the purpose of rectifying her theories of color and civility and teaching her judiciary the rudiments of manners.

An Indian who eloped with a ten-year-old girl pleads as justification the belief that she was really thirteen. A poor excuse is said to be better than none, but there are circumstances tending to throw doubt upon this popular theory.

ENGLAND has a new heir to the throne. Probably the people will cheerfully support the little prince, for such is their habit, but they may have a hard time supporting the throne till the new-comer is old enough to mount it.

OUR COTTON CROP.

HOW IT IS DISTRIBUTED AMONG NATIONS.

Diagrams Showing How Our Neighbors Are Supplied—Texas Grows More Than Any Nation and Almost as Much as the Other States.

THE PLANTERS OF the region south of the Potomac and Ohio seem disinclined to resort to intensive or variety farming to better their condition, but they still continue to plant cotton as their almost exclusive crop, while the price falls year by year, below the point of profitable production.

THE exploit of a Salvation army officer at Jersey City in thrashing two roughs who disturbed the meeting is evidence that there is no lack of muscular Christianity in the host.

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Now that the heated term is on, it is well not to lose sight of the fact that the evils of professionalism, and even base ball, was for some time in a bad way. The establishment of professional football will not add to the interest in the game, and there is no reason to believe that it will not come to as speedy a death as professional rowing.

GOVERNOR GREENHALGE of Massachusetts, has strong views on the subject of docking the tails of horses and giving expression to some of them in his order directing that no member of his staff shall ride a docked horse. The governor's prejudice is rooted in reason and common sense. Fancy Pegasus with his tail bobbed off!

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"SURELY," says a pensive writer in the columns of a contemporary, "surely the dawn is coming, a new dawn of the planetary system spins a cog of the earth suddenly quits spinning around on its axis, this thoughtful and well-advised writer is probably correct. It has been the habit of the dawn to come once a day for more years than any man can remember.

A RESPECTABLE married woman, the mother of three children, walking the street near her home early in the evening, was arrested by two policemen and kept in jail fifteen hours. Then she was released without explanation or apology. When the police get time they should make clear both why the woman has no right to be at large and why to such fool patrolmen do have the right.

NICARAGUA is rapidly coming to her senses. Within the week she has withdrawn the obnoxious veto, who usurped control at B. fields, and now she has withdrawn her opposition to the construction of this country of the great canal which is to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. There's a power of persuasion in the mere presence of a gunboat or two in Southern Atlantic waters.

An inventor announces the application to the bicycle of an electric motor, taking from the rider the labor of propulsion and leaving him only the comparatively easy task of steering it. He claims that one charge of the storage battery will drive the cycle 100 miles, and if the should turn out to be true it would open for the instrument a future of the utmost importance in ways not now dreamed of.

In Boston a Japanese has tried to be naturalized and failed, the judge in the case holding that he was not a white man in the eye of the law, and his color, whatever it might be decided to be in the chromatic scale, was not contemplated in the statute of naturalization. At Tokio this may be regarded as an insult and a cause belli, and preparations have been made for the invasion of Boston for the purpose of rectifying her theories of color and civility and teaching her judiciary the rudiments of manners.

An Indian who eloped with a ten-year-old girl pleads as justification the belief that she was really thirteen. A poor excuse is said to be better than none, but there are circumstances tending to throw doubt upon this popular theory.

ENGLAND has a new heir to the throne. Probably the people will cheerfully support the little prince, for such is their habit, but they may have a hard time supporting the throne till the new-comer is old enough to mount it.

PROF. J. D. DANA.

Scientific Luminary Who Recently Retired From Yale College.

In the retirement of her brightest scientific luminary, Prof. Dana, Yale loses from its active rolls one of those names that have been used to conjure with, almost time out of mind, by lovers of the scholastic fame of the university. There are certain names, such as Dana, Woolsey, Whitney, Silliman, Huxley, Dwight, Loomis, which are most conspicuous with the style and title of the great university, so that we scarce think of the one without recalling the others. They are the most valid ground of distinction the institution enjoys, and some trace of pride in this distinction rings out in every huzzah of the plentiful cheers that legitimately of late greet Yale's successes on all the fields of athletic sport.

The leading facts of his life have a curious unity of plan, all growing out of an aspiration of his generous youth; they embody, too, their bit of romance. Born in 1813 at Utopia, he was drawn to Yale by the fame of the elder Silliman. He became Silliman's assistant; in time he came to marry his daughter; he succeeded him as editor of the Journal of Arts and Sciences; and finally he was the incumbent of the "Silliman Professorship," founded to commemorate that earlier scientist. Before his marriage, however, from 1838 to 1842, he was a part of the Wilkes exploring expedition, and in the course of it he was shipwrecked. His great labors have been accomplished upon but a small supply of physical strength. His temperament would appear to be that of the scholarly recluse of the genial sort; he has never been active in the social world, even in quiet New Haven. His personality is picturesque—tall, spare, bronzed, and silver-haired. He is daily seen passing, with swift foot, along that most charming of streets, Hill-house avenue, where he has his house.

THE exploit of a Salvation army officer at Jersey City in thrashing two roughs who disturbed the meeting is evidence that there is no lack of muscular Christianity in the host.

A GEORGETOWN couple have just been remarried after being divorced twenty-eight years, at the home of a daughter who saves her father till the day after the second wedding.

PAUL F. ELDER, of Hartwell, Ga., has a hen that, he thinks, if encouraged, might be made useful in supplying desirable fowl for boarding-houses. It has lately hatched out a chicken with four legs and three wings.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A POEM TO LEARN AND AMUSING STORIES TO READ.

The Song of the Locusts—The Battle of the Frogs and How It Was Fought—"French as She is Spoke" by Beginners.

The Song of the Locusts. Children listen to the song. Seemingly faint yet clear and strong—Hear the song the locusts sing—Hear the story that they bring From the far Egyptian Nile. Close your eyes and hear the white: "Pha-a-ro, Pha-a-ro, Pha-a-ro, Let the Hebrew children go!"

Now it seems the burdened cry. Prayer and moan and anguish 'midst Of the Hebrews' land. Toth: in that heathen land Now it seems the pleading's vain For their one—doomed! to be slain: "Pha-a-ro, Pha-a-ro, Pha-a-ro, Let the Hebrew children go!"

Now we hear the tramp and shout As Mo'se leads his people out: Hear the song of triumph and praise: "Pha-a-ro, Pha-a-ro, Pha-a-ro, Let the Hebrew children go!"

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A WEST VIRGINIA HERO.

HIS ADVENTURE WITH A HUGE PANTHER.

Pretty Well Hanged Up, But He Killed the Panther, Fell Over a Precipice and Won a Wealthy Heir All on the Same Day—A Dog's Sense.

Joe Newton, a stalwart young mountaineer living near Littleton, is the hero of that neighborhood. He is at the same time pronounced unhesitatingly the most fortunate man in West Virginia.

Newton is quite a sportsman and a crack shot. Early one morning he went out turkey hunting on old Bald Knob mountain. As he went to the mountain he stopped at the home of Job Magruder, where he held a short conversation with little, the daughter of the house, and then proceeded to Dead Man's gulch into the pine woods. Here he struck the first turkey sign.

Quite a large flock of birds he alighted and wandered along the edge of a dangerous precipice, and then up the mountain. Newton noted the signs, and with his dog gleefully followed the trail in anticipation of a good day's sport.

After reconnoitering a few moments he decided that they were either on a wooded ledge, which he knew jutted from the east wall of the gorge, or else were at the bottom of the gulch.

He quietly crept through the brush toward the edge of the precipice, and took a station under the old hemlock from where he could see the gulch below and the several ledges thereabout. He finally located the flock among the brush on a ledge almost directly below him. He could hear, but not see, a male bird as it gobbled and strutted about. He patiently waited for it to show itself so that he could pick it off. Finally he saw its tail through the brush, and took aim at the turkey cock, lifting the barrel of a good shotgun.

He was reminded of this the other day when calling on a friend whose three small nieces had just arrived from South America. The children's native tongue was Spanish, but evidently a "First English Course" had been used to prepare them for their visit to this country, and their quaint high-down phrases were a constant source of mirth to the household. They invariably prefaced each sentence with "It is that."

It is easier to remember things usually if you know what they mean. A little boy could never remember even about how long a cubit is until his father told him the word was cubit in Latin which means an elbow, and that the measure called cubit was the distance from a man's elbow to the end of his middle finger.

"And how much is a fathom," asked the little boy. "Oh, fathom comes from the two words, 'fat' which means in the Aryan language to extend, and 'thom' a man. A fathom is the length of a man extended; that is, when the arms are stretched out on each side from the shoulders, from tip to tip of his fingers."

"The foot is an English word and means just the length of the foot of a full grown man."

He was very cautious. The teacher had notified Hiram Plunkett he would be expected to remain after school was dismissed as a punishment for misconduct. Hiram was one of the big boys, and there was a perceptible tremor in his voice as he came awkwardly up to her desk and said in a low tone: "Miss Jones, I wish you'd keep Mamie McGinnis in, too. She does just as much whisperin' as I did. I saw her do it."

"Why do you wish to have Mamie McGinnis kept in?" asked the teacher. "I don't want her to get jealous agin'," said Hiram, scratching the floor with the toe of his shoe. "The other time you kept me in after school she wouldn't speak to me for a week."

Cherries in England. English boys should be as grateful to Sir Walter Raleigh as are Englishmen. The first cherry tree grown in England was planted by Sir Walter Raleigh at his residence, Ardsent, nearly opposite Tourin castle, once the property of the Roches, on the river Blackwater. So while the Englishman who owes his pipe and his cigars to him who introduced tobacco into England, the boys, to whom cherries are a never-ending source of delight, should be to it that the knight of old has a warm place in their memories.—Harper's Young People.

He Mispronounced It. The Housekeeper's Weekly tells how a boy was lead astray by a misunderstanding title. He was about 8 years old and was looking over the book shelves for something to read. A volume bound in red attracted him. It was Pope's "Essay on Man." He read it for a few minutes and then threw it down.

"It may be easy on man," he said, "but it's hard on a boy."

Not Exactly! "Let me tell you, Mrs. Thomas," said a happy Long Island parent to a rustic neighbor, "my son Ernest has got a first prize." "Oh! I quite understand your feeling, marm," said Mrs. Thomas. "I felt just the same when our young pig carried off a medal at the agricultural show."

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A SUBTERRANEAN OCEAN.

It Extends Under Kansas and Nebraska and Part of Indian Territory.

The best scientists of the land favor the opinion that Nebraska, Kansas and part of Indian Territory are situated over an immense underground lake or sea, says the St. Louis Republic. It is a well known fact that in several places in Kansas—whole sections of land have suddenly disappeared, leaving only batholiths lakelike to mark the spot where they were once situated. Proof that there is something peculiar with the foundation of the section of the country mentioned may be found in the celebrated "tide wells" of Polk, Butler and Colfax counties in Nebraska. Polk county is best provided with these curious wells, having between a dozen and twenty, which rise and ebb and flow with an unusual tide.

The roaring of those remarkable curiosities (they cannot be called natural wonders, because they are the work of man, at least so far as excavation is concerned) is caused by the inhalation and exhalation of immense quantities of air. There are hours, regular and uniform, in which the air will rush out with a loud, hissing sound, and again an equal quantity will be sucked in, so that all the air of the Platte valley will be sucked into the cavernous depths of these wonderful wells.

The period of this ebb and flow does not seem to depend upon either the season or the state of the weather, but it is thought to have some mysterious connection with the high and low tide periods of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A meteorologist of natural reputation, who sought to fathom the mystery of the "Platte river tide wells," and who issued a little pamphlet with the title "Roaring Wells of Nebraska," gave it as his opinion that the roaring phenomenon was in some way connected with the prevailing direction of the wind, being strongest in time of west or southwest breezes. The farmers in the three counties mentioned as best provided with these tide-regulated, air expelling wells believe that the water supply is connected with a body large enough to have a regular ebb and flow of tide. All the wells in the counties of Polk and Butler which are tide-regulated are of about the same depth, those of Colfax being deeper, but all extending to a porous stratum having the same general characteristics.

It is not generally known that tea-tasting is a regular commercial profession, and one which is certain death to those who pursue it. The success of the tea-taster depends upon the trained accuracy of his nose and palate. His experience in the wants of the market and keen business tact. If he has these qualities in high cultivation he may command a good salary as long as he lives—and die of ulceration of the lungs. In overhauling a cargo of tea he classifies it and determines the value of each sort. In doing this he first looks at the color of the leaf and the general cleanliness of it. He next takes a quantity of the herb in his hand, and breathing his warm breath upon it, sniffs up the fragrance. In doing this he draws into his lungs a quantity of irritating dust, which is by no means wholesome. Then, sitting down to a table in his office, on which is a long row of little porcelain cups and a pot of hot water, he "draws" the tea and tastes it. In this way he experiences the different sorts to the minutest shade, makes the different prices and then compares his work with the invoice. The skill of some of these men is marvellous, but the effect on their health is ruinous. They grow lean, nervous and consumptive.

By Everett Chance.

It was a narrow escape. The strong man shuffled and wiped the beads of perspiration from his brow. "Good heavens!" he said; "another moment and then—"

It was several moments before he recovered sufficiently to resume his task.

For once again he had come within an ace of dipping the maillure brush in the ink.—Truth.

Dearest City of the World. The city having the greatest death rate in the world is Rheims, Germany, the proportion being 28.92 per 1000 in each year. Dublin follows with 27.00, and then New York with 26.27. In Minneapolis, Minn., relatively the lowest deaths occur—only 9.63 per 1,000.

FARCICAL PALAVER. Doctor—You're pretty well healed now, Mr. Biggs. Biggs—But I won't be so well healed after I pay you a bill.

"Is the jury out?" "Guess it is. Fellow that promised 'em \$3 apiece got robbed before he'd paid over the cash."

"The editor ain't in, but he couldn't settle that bill of his, was he?" "He couldn't?" "No," came the reply. "He said there was the devil to pay in town this mornin'."

"You have a bright look, my boy," said the visitor at the school. "Yes, sir," replied the candid youth. "That's because I forgot to rinse the soap off my face good."

"I hope you have not been hasty in accepting this young man. Do you know anything about him?" Daughter—Why certainly I do. His name is Smith, I'm almost certain.

Little Emilie, as his sister Elli enters the room with an apple in her hand—Let's play Adam and Eve, sis. Elli—How? Emilie—You tempt me with the apple, and I eat it.

The Irish hit always had a delicate taste that hit as well as a London physician driving up to his own doorway saw a porter closing up his passage with a load of stones. "Take those stones to hell!" cried the angry doctor. "Wouldn't they be more out of your honor's way in the other place?" inquired the ready-witted porter.

"Mamma," inquired one of those inquisitive youngsters you all know about, even if

FARM DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Scientific Methods of Managing the Modern Farm and Garden—Live Stock, Poultry, Dairy, Apiary and Orchard.

Tuberculosis.

Readers of the Farmers' Review are doubtless aware that experiments are being made the world over with tuberculin as an agent for the detection of even dormant tuberculosis. They, too, have learned that hundreds of cattle have been destroyed in the east as a result of the findings of this new method of diagnosis. Tuberculin is injected hypodermically and causes a rise in temperature when, say the experimenters, tuberculosis is present in the animal, no matter whether the disease be latent or passive. A heated discussion has arisen over this matter, for one side claims that where almost any lesion is present in the cow's body the injection of tuberculin—or other agents for that matter—will cause a rise in temperature. Results have shown, as published in the columns of the FARMERS' REVIEW that the work with tuberculin has given wonderfully correct and even astonishing results in some cases of tuberculosis that could not be diagnosed by percussion and auscultation by qualified veterinarians; but on the contrary it has, if we have read aright, condemned healthy beasts unjustly while there is a suspicion in the minds of some that where a rise in temperature had resulted from the injection of tuberculin simple post mortem lesions were pronounced tuberculous for convenience sake. If it should prove that tuberculin is a safe, never failing detective agent in the diagnosis of tuberculosis it must

be considered one of the most important discoveries of recent years in the annals of veterinary history, but on the contrary it is evident that the greatest possible care must be taken to conclusively prove the efficacy of tuberculin before making it the judge authorized to condemn to death dairy cows in wholesale numbers under state laws. We submit that the study of tuberculin, its etiology, its symptoms, its post mortem lesions, every possible phase and stage of development, is of as great importance as the study of tuberculin and its effects. There is great danger in adopting this most interesting "new discovery" as a means of diagnosing tuberculosis, if it be true that other diseases of the lungs and pleura, of the spleen and liver, on the exhibition of tuberculin, produce a rise of temperature as great as that when tuberculosis is present. The study of tuberculosis is necessary, because should different states authorize the condemning of cattle showing a reaction to tuberculin the agent will be put in the hands of hundreds of practitioners who know little or nothing regarding the post mortem lesions of tuberculosis. We apprehend that a few savants can not settle this matter for the whole community; that a few experiments showing successful diagnosis of tuberculosis through the medium of tuberculin should not be accepted as so conclusive in the hands of non-professional inspectors or even young veterinarians may be safely considered equally trustworthy and final as to the health or disease, life or death of the dairy cow. This evidently is a matter for the government to take up and settle after careful work in each state possessing an experiment station. It is work that the farmer should not pay for; work that the government should undertake in an honest, thorough manner to be reported upon candidly and in an unbiased manner. Then and not till then should any man be made to abide by the results of tuberculin injected into the veins of his cows, mayhap at the behest of some enemy or business rival. There is, too, another point of importance, viz., that the government should supply tuberculin at cost, with instructions for use to every qualified veterinarian throughout the country who will engage to test it to the best of his ability and report results. The entire profession should be able to experiment if they so desire, and many a veterinarian would be willing to experiment and pay for the results for post mortem examination if given a chance to procure a supply of tested tuberculin.—Farmers' Review.

Best Records in Egg Production.

We believe that the main-stay of the poultry business is egg production and that there is more money in it for the egg-producer than for the producer of dressed poultry. The egg is without dispute a more perfect food than the flesh, in the same way that milk is a more perfect food than beef. Eggs are in every way more marketable, as they are used in such innumerable ways, and in all kinds of cooking. This demand will increase from year to year, and there is little danger of the supply exceeding the demand in

Beef from Tubercular Cattle.

We find the following in the Dairy World, London, which that paper has translated from some German contemporary: Owing to the present spreading of the tubercular disease it is of much importance to the farmer to know what the hygiene has to say as to the use of beef from tubercular animals, and what the means are which will in some measure lessen the pecuniary losses he has to sustain. Already, when discovering the real nature of the disease and its contagiousness, steps have been taken to lessen the danger by destroying and burying down the carcasses. At all the veterinary and medical congresses the opinion has always been expressed that the flesh from tubercular animals, whatever may be its condition, was unfit for human use, and Prof. Koch has tried to prove by numerous experiments that such was the case. Lately, however, it has been found that it is necessary to modify these rigid conclusions, and several scientists have expressed the opinion that not all flesh is detrimental to the health, but that it depends entirely on the nature of the changes themselves. Thus the beef in which tubercles show signs of calcination may be considered rather harmless, but if having a cheese-like appearance highly contagious. In this case it is indispensable that the beef sold be carefully controlled. A country where hygienic matters receive most attention is undubitably Germany; this state has now instituted new regulations of the sale of beef which somewhat modify the previous existing ones. According to these a detrimental effect is as a rule only to be anticipated if knots of tubercles are contained in the flesh, or the animal very much fallen off without any such colonies being visible to the naked eye. If the animal is in fair condition and the tubercles have only affected one or several organs in the same

MATRONS AND MAIDS.

SOME THINGS THEY LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT.

The Water Lily.—A Japanese girl in an American College—Ways of Testing Silk as to Quality—Frames for Photographs—Good Things to Eat.

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Frame for Four Photographs.

This is a very pretty way of displaying four photographs; it may easily be modified so as to hold a larger or a smaller number, and the frames may, if preferred, be cut square, or round, or oval, or shield-shaped. A sheet of very stout cardboard is needed for the front, and a piece of rather thinner make for the back. In the thick sheet cut four oval spaces. These may give some trouble to the amateur, so it is, as well, perhaps, to get a professional mount cutter to arrange this, as he has the means of planning them accurately and spacing them properly.

The second and thinner sheet of cardboard should be cut exactly the same shape and size as the thick piece, but it need have no openings. Before covering the front of the frame, take a brush filled with gold paint and color the edge of the oval openings with it. Then lightly gum the card, lay a sheet of wadding over it and cover this place with a piece of brocade. Press this down well, especially round the openings, but carry the outer edges of the material over to the wrong side of the cardboard and gum them down well there. When the gum is dry cut away the brocade and the wadding from above the openings.

Take next some colored ribbon about an inch wide, and lay a length between each of the openings for the photographs and hold it down with an invisible stitch placed here and there. The edge of the openings must now be finished with a line of narrow gold gimp, which can most easily be secured with a very little glue, care being taken that this does not run beyond the edges. A bow of ribbon should now be placed at the top and bottom, the upper one of the two having a loop added to it by which the frame can be hung up.

The outer edge of the frame is finished off in a very pretty and novel style. Prepare some large crystal beads and a quantity of pins with colored glass heads, such as are used in making macramé lace. Pass a pin through each bead and then stick it into the edge of the frame. Allow a space equal to the width of a bead between each one, and vary the colors according to fancy and according to the prevailing tint of the brocade.

The next thing to do is to fix the photographs at the opening made for them. A touch of gum at the corners will be all-sufficient to hold them, and care must be taken to place them quite evenly and straight upon the card. Now cover the thinner piece of card which has been reserved for the back and hold it with a few stitches taken through the edges here and there, at intervals of an inch or two all round.

Potatoes for a Week.—On Sunday have them mashed—not pounded into a sodden mass, but whisked into a creamy substance. To attain this they should be peeled, steamed, broken with a potato whip, moistened with milk and butter, seasoned with salt and pepper and beaten like a batter until they are very light.

On Monday bake them in their skins. They should be washed clean, baked in a good oven and served at once.

For Tuesday they may be peeled and baked with a roast. When the meat is within half an hour or so of being ready lay them in the gravy under it and bake until they are covered with a crisp, brown skin.

On Wednesday serve them in Kentucky style. These are sliced thin as for frying, soaked in cold water for half an hour, put in a pudding dish with salt, pepper and milk and baked for one hour.

On Thursday serve them fried whole. Peel and boil them. Roll in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in butter.

On Friday have potatoes à la Parisienne. Wash and rub them with a coarse cloth until they are skinned, drop into boiling water and boil until done. Have ready in a saucepan some hot cream and butter, a little green parsley, pepper and salt. Pour the water off the boiled potatoes, cover with this and let it stand.

On Saturday boil the potatoes with their skins on and serve with butter.—Philadelphia Times.

The Empress of Austria. The empress of Austria is an enthusiastic Greek scholar, although she did not learn the language of Homer till she was nearly fifty. Her majesty spends much of her time at a palace she built for herself in the beautiful island of Corfu. In token of her Hellenic enthusiasm it is called "Achilleion," and the palace is filled with statues and pictures of famous Greeks, while on the seashore her majesty has a splendid mansion called "Dionysos." It is in these classical studies that she has found consolation for having had to give up, with advancing age, her favorite recreation—riding.

Green Peas. Shell the peas but do not wash them, as washing destroys the delicate flavor. Shake the peas in a colander to remove the fine particles. Boil twenty minutes or till tender. Drain the peas, turn them into a hot dish, season with salt. Place a pat of two of butter on top and set them into the oven for three or four minutes. Be sure and put the cover on the dish before putting it in the oven.

Peach Pie. Line a pie plate with rich pastry and fill with peaches pared and cut in halves, and liberally sprinkled with sugar in proportion to the sweetness of the fruit. Chop three peach kernels fine and add to the pie. Sift over one tablespoonful of flour or less, if the peaches are not juicy. Cover with an upper crust and bake.

Horse-Radish Vinegar. Six tablespoonfuls grated horse radish, one tablespoonful white sugar, one quart of vinegar. Scald the vinegar, pour boiling hot over the horse radish. Let it stand a week, strain and bottle.

Orangeade. Orangeade is a substitute for lemonade. A rich orange drink is made as follows: Squeeze the juice of six China oranges and three Seville oranges, boil the peel of the Seville oranges in half a pint of water for half an hour, and add to it with eight

SOME IMPORTED LAPPS.

EUROPEAN NOMADS BROUGHT OVER BY UNCLE SAM.

Alaskan Reindeer Need Somebody to Look After Them, and Laplanders Are Fetched to Undertake the Job Which Nobody Else Understands.

Five families of sub-Arctic nomads have been imported into this country under government auspices. They come from Lapland. The party comprises seventeen persons, including six men, the rest being women and children. They bring with them eleven dogs bred for taking care of reindeer.

It is for this purpose, in fact, that they and their owners came over. The Siberian government hired to take care of the imported reindeer in Alaska have not proved satisfactory. Their native pastures on the other side of Behring strait, and want to be traveling to and fro. So it was decided to replace them with a few experienced Lapps. Advertisements were published in all of the Scandinavian newspapers of the United States, but it was found that there were no full-blooded Lapps in this country. Among 274 responses obtained was one from William A. Kjellmann, of Madison, Wis.

Kjellmann was sent over to Lapland. He secured five families of mountain Lapps and took them to Port Clarence, where the reindeer are. Port Clarence is an Eskimo village sixty miles from Cape Prince of Wales, which is the most westerly point of North America. It is within one degree of the arctic circle and is situated on a magnificent harbor twenty miles in length and nearly land-locked.

In 1882 the United States steamer Bear brought 171 of the animals from Siberia. To these 127 were added in 1883. Fawns born last year brought the total number up to 348. Ten of these were trained to draw sleds. The presence of the reindeer has attracted great attention from the natives, some of whom have come 400 miles to see them. Port Clarence being the rendezvous for the Arctic sailing fleet, many Eskimo flock thither to trade and the deer a boon to them a useful object lesson.

One man who had a quantity of walrusbone asked a white skipper to go across to Asia and buy deer with it for him. If the increase proves to be as anticipated, herds of 100 deer each will soon be started at Cape Prince of Wales, Golovin bay, Nulato, on the Yukon river, and at Lawrence Island. It was on Saint Lawrence Island that the entire native population starved to death a few years ago. Whalers sold them whisky, and they spent the summer time in carousing, neglecting to gather their usual stores of food. When winter came they perished of hunger. If appropriations can be got from congress, a vessel will be chartered to continue the importation of deer from Siberia. Eventually it is hoped that all Alaska, north of the Yukon, will be stocked with the animals.

Now thousands of square miles of new useless territory will be reclaimed and made valuable—a permanent wealth-producing industry will be created, and a barbarous people at present on the verge of starvation will be lifted up to comfortable self-support and civilization.

The deer, on being landed at Port Clarence and liberated, usually started off to run away at breakneck speed, but they soon came back and only two were lost in this way. They are easily cared for, wandering little and feeding for days in one locality. In winter they lay the snow away with their hoofs to get at the moss on which they feed. The only difficulties in learning how to herd them are harnessing and throwing the lasso. For lassoing a seal thong fifty feet long is used. At one end is attached a piece of ivory with a hole in it large enough to permit the rope to slide freely.

In 1891 small herds were turned loose on the islands of Unalaska and Amakuek in the Aleutian chain. These have already increased considerably in numbers. Native sportsmen are being taught how to care for the deer. As soon as they have learned how it is intended to lend a few animals to each of them, in order that they may start herds of their own. It is hoped that in this manner the entire population of Arctic Alaska will be supplied at a future day with means of support.

When they have abandoned the chase as a source of livelihood for the keeping of domestic animals, they will have made a great step toward civilization.

Incidentally, they will be saved from starvation, which otherwise must soon wipe them out. Owing to the destruction by the whites of the seals, walrus and walrus, on which they have hitherto depended for their support, they can no longer get enough to eat. Food is so scarce that women nurse their babies until they are 5 years old. Many infants are killed by their parents lest there be two many mouths to feed. To make a fishing boat return 4 four walrus hides, and the material is no longer obtainable. A notion of the peaceful character of these Eskimo is afforded by the fact that they have never attempted to touch the reindeer at Port Clarence, where, half clad and hungry the lives of only two white men have stood between them and abundance of food and clothing.

What spot on earth where white men were starting would witness this condition long? Every deer would be killed, every particle of food distributed, and the act would be justified by public opinion.

Egypt's priceless Museum. For many years strong protest has been made to the Egyptian government by antiquarians and hosts of other interested people the world over against the continued housing of the priceless government collection of Egyptian antiquities in the old wooden museum at Ghizeh. The collection comprises the choicest of all the relics that have been discovered in Egypt. It is and has been for many years exposed to the greatest possible danger from fire. The government has hitherto declined to remedy the matter, but a few days ago the council of ministers agreed

to the appropriation of \$50,000 for the building of a new fire-proof museum at Cairo to contain the collection.

SHE HAD NOTHING TO WEAR.

But Owned Costly Frock and Silk Stockings by the Hundreds.

"What do you think of the woman who was the owner of eighty-nine dresses of the very finest of silk velvet and other expensive dress goods, 100 skirts of every conceivable texture and fabric, 114 pairs of silk hose, underwear rich and costly shawls, and undergarments of the finest linen by the trunkful, and yet had never worn a single one of these dresses, skirts, shawls, undergarments or pairs of hose?" said a well-known woman to a Boston Herald man. "It seems incredible, but those things are some of the articles of wearing apparel that belonged to Miss Johanna Farnham of Milton, N. H., although no one ever knew it but herself until she died. She wore the cheapest clothing all her life, and her common remark was that she had nothing to wear."

Miss Farnham was 80 years old when she died. Although she went from Milton to Boston when she was a young girl and lived there until her death, she always called Milton her home. She was for years an employe of the Boston hotels, and made no intimate acquaintances. When she died it was not known that she had more than enough to give her a decent burial, but in her old trunk in her room at the hotel were found \$5,000 in gold securities, a bank-book showing that she had nearly \$2,000 on deposit in a savings bank, and a key wrapped in a piece of paper.

On the paper was written, "This key will unlock a trunk at my cousin Ann's house in Milton." The trunk was found there and the key unlocked it. It was packed full of such things as I have mentioned and contained another key wrapped in paper, with information on the paper that this key would unlock another trunk at another place. That trunk was found with a like result, with a third key for a third trunk in still another place. This went on until twenty large trunks belonging to the eccentric dead woman had been found. Besides the wearing apparel already spoken of, valuable chinaware, jewelry, and silverware, large quantities of the very finest table and bed linen, the best English cutlery, and many pieces of choice bric-a-brac were found in the trunks. This precious storage made a load that took two oxen to haul it out of Milton. Miss Farnham's heirs agreed to sell the whole of these valuables by auction in Boston, and they netted more than \$10,000—nowhere near their actual value."

A DISH OF TRIALS. The principle of trial by jury was inaugurated A. D. 468.

The first crusade was preached by Peter the Hermit A. D. 1095.

The first known water mill was built in Pamphylia B. C. 70.

The first coins of precious metal were made in Greece B. C. 869.

The art of printing is said to have been invented in China B. C. 302.

A musical scale and notes were devised by Guido Aretno A. D. 1024.

Tin was discovered in Britain and exported to the continent B. C. 480.

The first public library was opened at Athens by subscription B. C. 537.

The first dictionary was compiled by a Chinese philosopher B. C. 1100.

The art of paper making was invented by the Arabs in Spain A. D. 716.

The coliseum begun by Vespasian and finished by his son Titus A. D. 69.

The Chinese wall is said to have been built to keep out invaders B. C. 300.

The first recorded eclipse of the moon was observed in Babylon B. C. 721.

The first known sculptures and paintings were made in Egypt B. C. 2100.

The first record made of astronomical observations was at Babylon B. C. 2234.

The first naval expedition, the voyage of the Argonauts, took place B. C. 1263.

The first calculation and prediction of a solar eclipse was made by Thales B. C. 601.

ITEMS AND IDEAS. The historic battlefield at Braddock, Pa., is to be marked by a shaft of steel.

West Virginia has 16,000 square miles of coal fields, an area greater than the coal regions of Great Britain.

More than four-fifths of the murders in the United States last year were by men who had no regular occupation.

Miss Fannie Arnold of Bessemer, Ala., was poisoned by eating fancy candy a day or two ago, and it required the most strenuous efforts of the physicians to save her life.

Policeman Steele of Manchester, N. H., weighs 150 pounds. During a recent fire he carried down five flights of stairs a sick man who tipped the scales at 300. He was loudly cheered by the crowd.

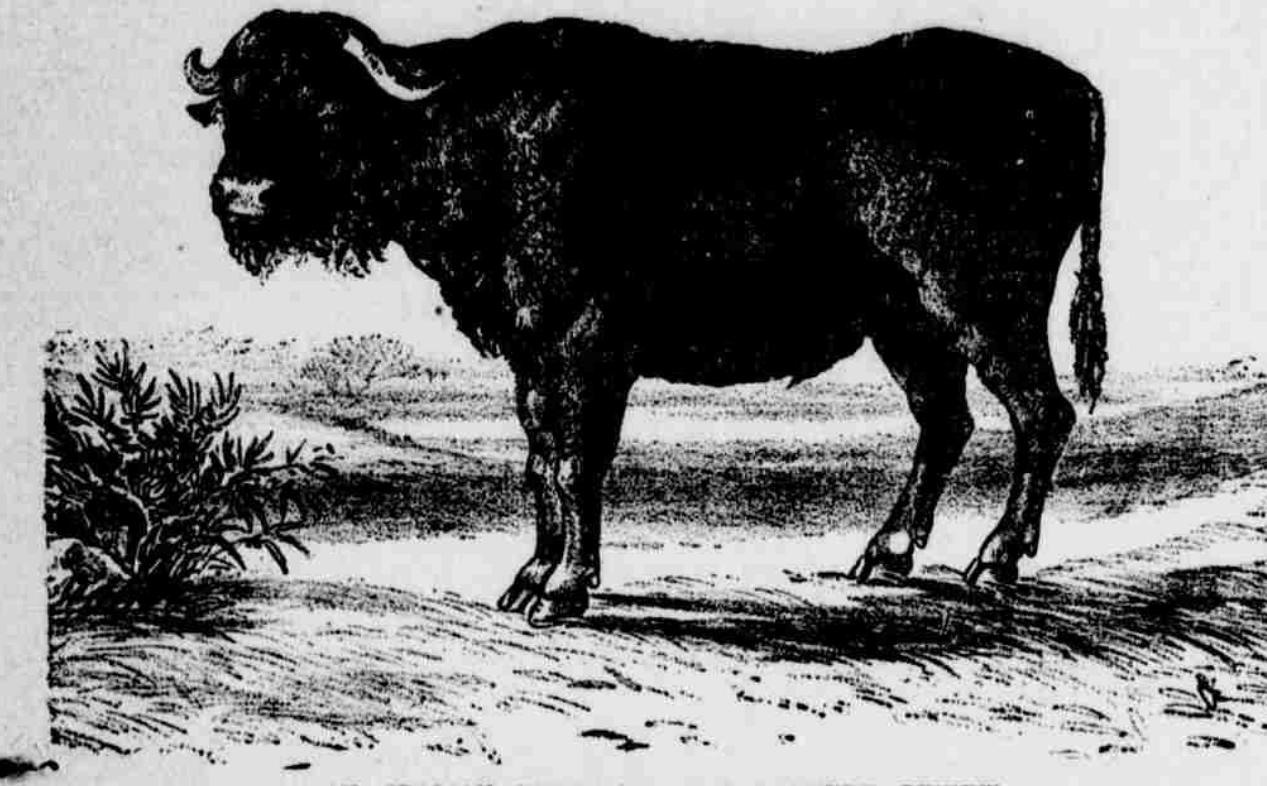
Two telegraph linemen recently discovered in Connecticut that a spider had spun a strong web between two wires and that the dew and rain held by the web had made a "cross" of substantial magnitude.

Dowe, the Manheim tailor, whose bullet proof fabric is likely to make many others as well as himself wealthy, was so poor when he had his discovery completed that he had to borrow a revolver to test the cloth.

The strongest animals in the world are those that live on a vegetable diet. The lion is ferocious, rather than strong. The bull, horse, reindeer, elephant and antelope, all complexion for strength, choose a vegetable diet.

During the past eight or ten years in June a mirage of some unknown city suspended in the air has been observed at Glacier bay, Alaska. It has been photographed, but thus far no one has been able to identify the vision.

The yew at Amberly's House, near Staines, is believed to be over 1,000 years old. Beneath it was signed the Magna Charta, the bygone of English liberty, and beneath this same tree Henry VIII. and Anne Bolingbroke had their trying place.



AN ITALIAN BUFFALO.—FROM FARMERS' REVIEW.

to be considered one of the most important discoveries of recent years in the annals of veterinary history, but on the contrary it is evident that the greatest possible care must be taken to conclusively prove the efficacy of tuberculin before making it the judge authorized to condemn to death dairy cows in wholesale numbers under state laws.

We submit that the study of tuberculin, its etiology, its symptoms, its post mortem lesions, every possible phase and stage of development, is of as great importance as the study of tuberculin and its effects. There is great danger in adopting this most interesting "new discovery" as a means of diagnosing tuberculosis, if it be true that other diseases of the lungs and pleura, of the spleen and liver, on the exhibition of tuberculin, produce a rise of temperature as great as that when tuberculosis is present. The study of tuberculosis is necessary, because should different states authorize the condemning of cattle showing a reaction to tuberculin the agent will be put in the hands of hundreds of practitioners who know little or nothing regarding the post mortem lesions of tuberculosis. We apprehend that a few savants can not settle this matter for the whole community; that a few experiments showing successful diagnosis of tuberculosis through the medium of tuberculin should not be accepted as so conclusive in the hands of non-professional inspectors or even young veterinarians may be safely considered equally trustworthy and final as to the health or disease, life or death of the dairy cow. This evidently is a matter for the government to take up and settle after careful work in each state possessing an experiment station. It is work that the farmer should not pay for; work that the government should undertake in an honest, thorough manner to be reported upon candidly and in an unbiased manner. Then and not till then should any man be made to abide by the results of tuberculin injected into the veins of his cows, mayhap at the behest of some enemy or business rival. There is, too, another point of importance, viz., that the government should supply tuberculin at cost, with instructions for use to every qualified veterinarian throughout the country who will engage to test it to the best of his ability and report results. The entire profession should be able to experiment if they so desire, and many a veterinarian would be willing to experiment and pay for the results for post mortem examination if given a chance to procure a supply of tested tuberculin.—Farmers' Review.

Corrected Tests of Dairy Cows.

The Illinois agricultural experiment station announces in bulletin No. 33 just published that it will supervise tests of dairy herds and, in exceptional cases, of individual cows owned or exhibited in Illinois, under the following conditions: The number of tests as supervised and the times at which they shall be made, will be determined by the probability of sending an authorized representative for the purpose without serious interference with other work of the station, but it is expected that there can be prompt com-

this generation, at least. The production of eggs needs to be stimulated, and we know of no better way of doing it than recording the experiences of others. Such records have a great value. They set a standard of attainment as it were, that is sure to be used by others, for one naturally reasons that what one person has done others may do. We want to hear from poultry raisers everywhere as to the best records their hens have ever made, but we want figures and particulars. In replying give the breed, number of hens, season and duration of the laying period reported, kind of food, whether hens were in pens or running free, and any other items that may have had an influence on the egg production. Let us have many replies, for in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom.

Chicago Better Market. Some of the Chicago market dealers have announced their intention of breaking away from the Elgin market and establishing quotations of their own. They recently held a meeting at which the following classification of butter was established. We publish it for the information of our readers that ship butter to Chicago.

Extras—Shall consist of the highest grade of butter produced during the season when made.

Flavor—Must be quick, fine, fresh, and clean if of fresh make, and good, sweet, and clean if held.

Body—Must be firm and solid with a perfect grain or texture, free from saltness.

Color—Must be uniform, neither too light nor too high.

Salt—Well dissolved, thoroughly washed in, not too high nor too light salted.

Package—Good and sound as required in classification.

Firsts—Shall be a grade just below extras, lacking somewhat in flavor, which, however, must be good, sweet and clean. All other requirements being the same as in extras, except style of package.

Seconds—Shall consist of a grade just below firsts.

cavity, the flesh may be considered fit for human food. It is very rare that the muscles are affected, and if tubercles, therefore, are not present in the very flesh it may not be considered to be of an inferior quality, and the sale, therefore, need not be placed under special control. From a rational economical point of view it is to be desired that such beef, which has a higher value than that from animals highly fallen off, may be allowed to be sold without restrictions; in doubtful cases the opinion of a veterinary surgeon must be resorted to. This ordinance has been favorably greeted in Germany, though Prof. Koch still adheres to his previous opinion that the consumption of the infected beef involves a certain danger. In several places, therefore, where the control is very sharp, special stands have been opened where beef less fit for human food is sold, and where the buyer knows his risk and is informed of the precautions he has to take. In Berlin a steam boiling apparatus has been erected in connection with the public slaughter house, where all suspected beef is boiled so long as to kill the contagious matter.

Do not be afraid to invest a little money in the poultry business. A great many farmers do not succeed with poultry for the reason that they want to conduct it in a man ner different from that in which they would carry on any other business. The idea should be that the business is one in which money is to be invested. Many people try to carry on poultry raising without money. Let a man consider whether it will be worth while to put \$100 in the bank at 6 per cent interest or whether he shall invest it in modern poultry houses, and rat-proof yard, with the other necessary adjuncts of the successful poultry raiser. Even if a man has a flock of common, unselected hens, \$100 so invested would pay him a large per cent. True, he could not draw his money at will, but generally he would not want to, for the per cent of interest would be so high that he would be willing to let it remain.

A Missouri Bulletin. BULLETIN 20, of the Missouri experiment station summarizes the results of some of their experiments as follows:

- 1. All crops demand soluble plant food in proper amounts. 2. The plant food most deficient in our soils is potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. 3. All plants readily respond to applications of potash and phosphoric acid, and all but the leguminous plants to that of nitrogen. 4. The leguminous plants are able to gather and appropriate nitrogen in abundance from the atmosphere air. 5. Large crops mean the buying of potash and soluble phosphoric acid fertilizers, and, unless a proper rotation is adopted, that of nitrate or other nitrogenous manures. 6. Potash salts may be applied either in fall or in spring, soluble phosphoric acids and nitrates in spring only. 7. For deep rooting plants the two forms should be deeply plowed under, and the soil receive a top dressing in addition. 8. Beneficial results follow the application of lime and that of inferior fertilizers, such as salt. 9. A proper rotation, diversified under different conditions, may be introduced as a profitable measure for making farming a viable and satisfactory occupation.—Farmers' Review.

Orangeade is a substitute for lemonade. A rich orange drink is made as follows: Squeeze the juice of six China oranges and three Seville oranges, boil the peel of the Seville oranges in half a pint of water for half an hour, and add to it with eight

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AN IMPORTANT BILL

PASSES THE HOUSE WITHOUT ANY OPPOSITION.

Provides for the Collection of Taxes on Property in the Hands of Receivers.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The house has passed without opposition the bill reported from the judiciary committee...

THE TARIFF

WASHINGTON, July 23.—All interest in the senate proceedings for the present week centers in the efforts which will be made to settle the tariff controversy...

Great War of Words

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Yesterday was one of dramatic interest in the senate for the fate of the tariff bill of 1894 depended upon the course pursued in the upper branch of congress.

Passed Several Bills

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Because of a very small attendance and by reason of greater attractions in the senate, the house was able to transact business in short order yesterday.

First Formal Conference

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The first formal conference on the tariff with all the senate and house members, both Democratic and Republican, was held yesterday and continued only an hour.

Bankruptcy Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The house passed the Bailey voluntary bankruptcy bill yesterday by a vote of 127 to 81 and devoted the remainder of the day to business reported from the judiciary committee.

Agree to Dispute

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The conference on the tariff bill met twice yesterday, once in the morning and once in the evening, ostensibly for the purpose of settling if some agreement could not be secured.

purpose of settling if some agreement could not be secured. But this was for no reason, because the committee has known for a week past that an agreement at present was entirely out of the question.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The galleries were crowded and the scene on the floor was an animated one in anticipation of the debate on the tariff conference report when the house met yesterday.

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order when the house confers on the tariff resolution No. 4864 (the tariff bill) to make a report of disagreement to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross, and ask a further conference with the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses thereon; that two hours of debate shall be allowed upon said motion and then, without other motion, the vote shall be taken thereon.

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WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Democratic members of the conference committee adjourned earlier than usual yesterday, and the situation at adjournment, from the best information was that the conference were far from an agreement, and that in short time a disagreement would be reported to the senate and house.

They Cannot Agree

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Democratic members of the conference committee adjourned earlier than usual yesterday, and the situation at adjournment, from the best information was that the conference were far from an agreement, and that in short time a disagreement would be reported to the senate and house.

Arid Land Bill

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In the senate yesterday a house joint resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of state to accept from G. F. Watts, R. A., a painting entitled "Love and Life," exhibited by him at the World's fair.

Want to Return

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 18.—It is just reported that General Superintendent Fillmore and the mediation committee of the American Railway union have had a conference.

A Sugar Play

WASHINGTON, July 18.—There was no meeting of Texans and Louisiana people yesterday on the sugar reciprocity treaty with Hawaii.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—A special train was held up by two masked men near Red Oak.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A resolution, resulting from the part taken by the United States courts in the recent strike, has been introduced by Representative Pence (Rep.) of Colorado. It is to direct the committee on judiciary to report to the house a bill definitely fixing the power of federal courts and judges thereon in the matter of punishment of persons charged with contempt of said courts, and giving to such persons the right of trial by jury.

Chicago, Ill., July 17.—The strikers' headquarters at Ulrick's hall yesterday was calmed as much as possible by speech-making.

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DEBS' FORMAL APPEAL

HE ASKS THE PEOPLE TO BOYCOTT PULLMAN CARS.

A Strong Paper Asking the People to Not Occupy Seats or Berths in Pullman Sleepers Until Justice is Done.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Kellner and Rogers, the American Railway union officials, issued an address to the public yesterday, the substance of which is as follows: Headquarters, American Railway Union, Cook County Jail, Chicago, Ill., July 22.—To the American public: It is almost universally conceded that the Pullman company, through the oft-repeated reduction of wages, excessive rents and many other causes, has grievously wronged its employees, and whatever may be said of the general railroad strike which resulted in consequence of such grievances, the arbitrary refusal of said Pullman company to submit to arbitration in any form (even to decide the question if there was anything to arbitrate) is proof positive that said company had no faith in the justice of its cause and fears the disclosures that are certain to result from an honest investigation, and in view of the heavy losses entailed upon the country such obstinacy on the part of the Pullman company is deserving of the severest condemnation.

Twenty-Three Indictments

CHICAGO, July 20.—The federal jury returned twenty-three indictments in Judge Seaman's court yesterday afternoon and was discharged. In the twenty-three indictments were included the names of about seventy-five individuals who are charged with violating the federal statutes during the trouble of the last three weeks.

It Will Not Be One-Sided

CHICAGO, July 19.—At the county jail yesterday Vice President Howard of the American Railway Union, made the following statement: "This thing is going to be a test. We do not consider ourselves better than the law, and incidentally we think the railroads are not. We are getting some evidence for the coming legal battle and we consider it of a pretty fair grade. Here is a letter I have received telling of evidence that most of the freight car burning here in Chicago was done by two men in the employ of the General Managers' association. One of the secretaries of a certain committee saw two men on the night of the big fire going through the yards with a hand-car loaded with inflammable waste, which they lighted and systematically threw among the cars. This agent overheard a conversation between the men from which he gleaned that they were paid \$200 down and were to receive \$300 more when the job was done. This understanding was before the troops were called out. An effort is now being made to arrest these two men. We further have positive evidence that the big island who led the mob of 5000 Blue Island was a 'Dixie' man, and was employed by the railroads, and that a significant that although he could easily be identified, yet he has not been arrested. It is safe to say this case will not be entirely one-sided."

Released on Bond

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 18.—The case of Hurley, Harrison and Sperry was concluded yesterday morning before Commissioner Wright, who committed them to appear before the United States district court on Nov. 5. On motion of United States District Attorney Carhart their bonds were fixed at \$500 and they were released on their own recognizance.

Debs in Jail

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—Eugene V. Debs, Howard, Rogers and Sylvester Kellner, officers of the American Railway union, were committed to jail yesterday morning by Judge Wood of the United States circuit court for alleged violation of the injunction issued by Judge Wood and Grosscup. The four leaders of the strike in reality went to jail in default of bail. The court offered them their liberty until next Monday, when they will have a hearing on the charge of conspiracy. Their bail was fixed at \$3000 each, but the men refused to give it and the court committed them.

A Pledge Required

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—A cast-iron pledge is required by the Southern Pacific from every striker who desires to re-enter its service. Each repentant applicant for re-employment is required to sign a promise that the applicant will sever his connection with the A. R. U.; that he will not join any labor organization during the period of his employment by the company, and that he will not become a member of any brotherhood or union for five years.

Wash. Washins

WASHINGTON, Va., July 21.—Wash Washins was hanged yesterday for the murder of Ike Radford last November. He had been reprieved from June 30 to testify at the trial of Charles Bays, his accomplice, who went to the penitentiary for life.

Drowned in a Tub

EMORY, Tex., July 17.—James Roundsville, about 15 years old, was drowned Sunday evening while in bathing in J. R. Dyer's mill tank, about six miles east of this place.

Shot and Killed

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AN EDITOR KILLED.

Sheriff Walter Durbin Kills A. W. Carpenter at Pearall.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 23.—News was received here yesterday evening from Pearall stating that A. W. Carpenter, editor of the Vidicator of that place, was killed Saturday afternoon by Sheriff Walter Durbin of Frio county. Carpenter had been spending a few days in San Antonio and left for Pearall immediately upon his arrival there he called at the office of Sheriff Durbin. The two men spent a few minutes alone and then shooting was heard, and when an investigation was made the dead body of Carpenter was found lying on the floor. Sheriff Durbin stated that he did the killing and immediately gave himself up. The two men had been enemies for several months. Both were leading Populists of the county, the Vidicator being a prominent paper of that party in southwest Texas. Carpenter had criticized Durbin's official acts severely through the columns of the paper and it is supposed that this led to the killing. The murdered man is of a prominent Texas family and possessed fine attainments. He was utterly fearless and wielded a free lance through the columns of his paper. He was favorably known throughout the state.

New Superintendent

DALLAS, Tex., July 23.—Mr. H. F. Fairbanks of Atlanta, Ga., arrived in this city last night to fill the position of superintendent of the Dallas cotton mills made vacant by the killing a week ago of Superintendent Nickless. The mills, which shut down when Mr. Nickless was killed, will resume this morning with a full force of operatives. Mr. Fairbanks was the first superintendent of the mills and he resigned that position in an effort to bring a large manufacturing industry here.

Work of a Mob

WOOLVILLE, Tex., July 20.—Yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock a mob of about thirty masked men called on the deputy sheriff, J. G. Payne, of this, Tyler, county, and obtained the keys by force from him and took a negro boy out of the jail, carried him to the railroad tank about 400 yards from the jail and hung him. He was brought down here from Chester and placed in jail for criminally assaulting a little white girl near that place some time since. The mob was very quiet about it.

Broke His Arm

REAGAN, Tex., July 20.—John Harrison, a young white boy living near here, had his arm broken Wednesday evening. He was riding along the side of a picket fence in the edge of town, trying to head off some loose horses he was driving, and fearing his horse was going to close to the fence, he threw out his hand to ward off the collision. His hand slipped, breaking his forearm just above the wrist.

Drank Poisoned Milk

HILLSBORO, Tex., July 17.—A family named Weathered was poisoned Saturday night by drinking milk. Eight persons drank it and all of them were seriously sick. The physician is unable to account for the poison, as the cows appear to be in a healthy condition. He says the milk evidently is affected with germs, but he cannot account for them. The parties are all considered out of danger.

A Duel to the Death

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 19.—H. W. Corley, a ranchman of Presidio county, brings news of the finding of the bodies of two unknown Mexicans on a ranch near Rio Grande. One of the Mexicans had clasp in his hand a dirk knife, rusted with blood, while lying by the side of the other was a machete. It is presumed they fell in mortal conflict with each other.

Father and Son Killed

BOZEMAN, Tex., July 20.—In a difficulty yesterday morning at Cherry creek, in this (Kendall) county, between Jim Cravey and an old man named Crain, Crain and his son were shot and killed. Cravey was before the last district court, charged with theft of cattle.

Gored by a Bull

TEKAMUKA, Tex., July 21.—James Buffington, aged 50, who superintends the stock farm of Dr. W. C. Spearman three miles east of town, was fatally gored by a Jersey bull yesterday. The old man's abdomen was ripped open, letting out his entrails.

Poisoned Watermelons

LAGRANGE, Tex., July 20.—Louis Reineck, a Bohemian farmer, living a few miles east of town, poisoned watermelons to catch several negroes who had been raising his patch. The result was that one Matt Hall ate of the poisoned melons and died and three others are deathly sick.

Found Dead

ENNIS, Tex., July 20.—A Perrin, a farmer, living about five miles south, died here from an overdose of morphine yesterday. He was picked up in an unconscious state from the track of the Houston and Texas Central railroad and died about an hour later.

Arm Torn Off

AXTELL, Tex., July 18.—Thomas Whitten, who was attending to Oats & Bates' threshing near here had his arm pulled off from his shoulder and was bruised up considerably about his body Monday.

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AL HOME AND ABROAD.

Senator George of Mississippi introduced an amendment to the constitution which specifies that no person or association engaged in mechanical pursuit, or manual work, or transportation, or other than water craft, shall require or permit any employe doing manual labor to work more than 48 hours in one week, except in cases of emergency prescribed by law.

At New Orleans during a recent storm two men were killed on board ship. One was a Norwegian sailor named Charles Johnson, who was struck by lightning at the top of a mast and fell seventy feet to the deck. The other was Peter Thompson, a deck hand. Twenty men and several women were knocked senseless by the shock.

A negro named Bill Strickland is now in jail at Jackson, Miss., awaiting the arrival of authorities from Covington county, where he killed a woman and two children in a most atrocious manner. He was pointed out to the police by a negro who formerly lived in Covington county and at whose house the murders occurred.

Nine Chinese transport steamers have sailed for Corea, it is reported, to withdraw the Chinese troops. It is denied in official circles, where it is asserted that the Chinese position at Asan has been greatly strengthened. The Japanese government has issued an official denial that Japan has accepted mediation.

A riot occurred a few days since at one of the mines near Birmingham, Ala. Six men were killed, three of whom were officers, and several wounded. The striking miners were killing negro miners as fast as they appeared at the mouth of the mine.

Two children of Charles Carlston, one 6 years old and deaf and dumb and the other 4 years old, were killed by a passenger train at Bordentown, N. J., recently. They were playing on the railroad track.

Another disastrous cave-in occurred recently at Cumberland gap tunnel, near Middleborough, Ky. One man was taken out dead and two mangled so they will die. Three others are buried alive.

After midnight, one morning recently, at Burlington, Ky., a mob of twenty masked men took Louis Lafferetta from jail and lynched him by hanging. He was a tramp and had murdered William Whitlock, a farmer. Giovanni Perna shot into a crowd of merry-makers in a Philadelphia, Pa., garden recently, wounding twelve. A lynching was averted only by a constable's bravery.

At Montgomery, Ala., a few days since a trolley car ran over and killed a negro woman, Mary Moore, on Hull street. Making the third victim inside of nine months.

Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate, has just rendered a decision condemning the liquor traffic. He approved of the explosion of liquor dealers from Catholic societies.

Unknown persons, looted the brake chains on a Big Four freight at Indianapolis recently and it dashed down an incline into a brewing company's stables.

Recently an insurrection in the prison at South Boston, Mass., was suppressed only after a volley had been fired by officers. One convict was wounded.

The homes of James Butler and John Carter, at Steelton, Pa., was recently wrecked by dynamite. They had taken the places of men on a strike.

A young man by the name of Ed Kelly, said to be from Fordyce, Ark., was drowned the other day in the Ouachita river, near Camden, Ark.

The umbrella trust, said to have \$8,000,000 capital, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Liabilities, \$1,400,000; assets, \$600,000.

At Adairville, Ky., one night recently a mob took Edwin Traubachs from his home and hanged him. He was a bad man generally.

At St. Petersburg, 196 fresh cases of cholera are reported and seventy-nine more deaths have been recorded. It is steadily increasing.

There is a field of millet on a farm near Brookfield, Mo., that in the opinion of good judges will yield six bushels per acre.

One farmer near Oregon, Mo., lost 120 hogs by cholera before he got control of the disease. He had no more to lose.

Mrs. Mary J. Allen secured a verdict of \$5000 against the city of Springfield, Mo., for a broken sash.

Many foreigners at Chicago who are disgrusted with the results of the late strike are leaving this country.

Johnson claims to be one of the champion corn counties of Missouri.

Harrison county, Mo., has thrashed its wheat crop and the yield was excellent and the quality unexcelled.

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PIERCE THE CLOUDS.

WILL THE GREAT WATKINS TOWER IN LONDON TOWN.

One Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Feet in the Sky—Made Especially to Eclipse the Eiffel Structure—Their Heights Compared.



LONDON IS ALWAYS anxious to outshine Paris when it is a question of material rather than artistic achievement. Therefore it is no surprising that all London and England take the greatest interest in the new tower at Wembley Park, near the metropolis, which has been started expressly to outdo the lofty tower of Eiffel.



1. St. Nicholas, in Hamburg, 144.3 metres. 2. The Cathedral, Antwerp, 123 metres. 3. The St. Stephen, in Vienna, 137 metres. 4. The Cathedral in Rome, 140 metres. 5. St. Peter's in Rome, 138.7 metres. 6. The Dome in Cologne, 156 metres. 7. The Minster in Ulm, highest church in the world, 161 metres. 8. St. Giraldo, in Seville, 111.5 metres. 9. St. Paul's, in London, 111.3 metres. 10. The Minster in Strasbourg, 148 metres. 11. The Dome in Freiburg, 120 metres.

five feet high, at each tower leg. The erection will be continued by means of four electric cranes. These weigh about twenty tons, and will be run on special girders bolted by the side of and just above the horizontal struts.

The cranes will unload direct from the railway trucks, and as each section is finished they will be able to lift themselves to the next level in twenty-five minutes. One central, or generating dynamo, will serve for all four cranes. It will only work one at a time, but will have sufficient spare power for some electric drills.

After the tower reaches the height of 500 feet only one of these cranes will be used. It will be provided with a longer jib, and will be in the center sliding between the lift guides. When completed the total weight of the tower is estimated at 7,000 tons.

The total height of the tower will be 1,150 feet, that of the Eiffel tower being 957 feet. The Wembley tower stands on an eminence 165 feet above sea level, and at this tremendous height it is difficult to form an idea of the wide stretch of country which will be under foot and within sight. The lifts will carry 60,000 people a day.

As for the uses to which the tower will be put some day depends on circumstances. On the first platform, which is 150 feet from the ground, and is about 300 feet square, shops, restaurants, side shows and a concert hall will be built. The second platform will be at an altitude of 300 feet, and this will contain similar buildings to the lower platform, but on a smaller scale, as the space at command will be much less.

Higher still a third platform will be built, and on this will be a postoffice, a telephone call office and other small buildings. Right at the top will be an observatory and a very powerful electric light from which the beams should be seen from great distances.

That on the Eiffel tower has been seen seventy miles away. The tower is expected to be finished early in 1910, and will cost \$1,000,000.

SENDING TELEGRAMS.
If You Want No Mistakes You Should Pay Double Rates.

A decision of importance relating to the liability of telegraph companies in sending messages has been made by the supreme court of the United States. The court decides that the Western Union Telegraph company is not liable in damages to the sender of a message in cipher for errors in transmission thereof. The case came up from the Circuit court of the United States for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, where Frank J. Primrose sued the telegraph company for \$200,000 damages for mistakes in sending a cipher telegram from Philadelphia to Waukegan, Kan. The message related to a transaction in wool, and the mistake, Primrose claimed, damaged him in the sum named. Judge Butler nonsuited the plaintiff in the Circuit court on the ground that the conditions of the contract printed on the back of the telegram absolved the telegraph company from liability for errors by transmission unless it specially insured correctness. This contract was held to be a reasonable one. Justice Gray read the opinion of the Circuit court. The case has been pending in the Supreme court since 1879. People of ordinary intelligence not educated in the mysteries of the law will wonder why great trusts like the Western Union Telegraph company should be exempted from responsibility for their carelessness and blunders. The Supreme court holds that if you want to have your message sent correctly, you must pay double price. But if you want the telegraph company to make blunders for which you have no redress, you pay single fare. On the same principle it would seem as if railway companies might adopt a double fare scheme, by which, unless passengers pay specially for insurance of safety, the companies will escape liability for broken limbs and other damages. All the companies need to do is to print the little trick on the back of their tickets.

Grant's Memoirs.
T. C. Crawford, writing in McClure's Magazine for May, says of Gen. Grant's memoirs: "Not less than a more brilliant success following such labor. No book written in this country has ever returned such a large reward. At the time of this writing the Grant family has received from the royalties, paid by the publishers of the work, over \$440,000, and the sale still goes on."

Child-Bridesmaids.
An unpleasant feature of some of the modern weddings is the child-bridesmaid, who is sometimes actually decorated with diamonds, sprinkled with perfumes, and horrible to say, powdered and painted.

Hand of the Chinese Ascetic.
With the exception of those on his index fingers, to grow several inches long. Finally they become entangled and resemble somewhat the claws of an old bird.

Traveler's Librarian.
The Amerer of Bokhara. In Central Asia has modified entirely his habits and customs, as a result of his recent voyage in Russia. He has opened the gates of his palace to the Russian ladies and organized dancing parties. Moreover, this palace, with all its oriental splendors, does not seem to be satisfactory to the Amerer in general comfort. He has ordered another to be built in the European style, near the Russian legation, under the supervision of a French architect.

When You are Packing your pretty dresses put soft paper between the folds and they will crease very little when you reach your journey's end.

A GREAT TOWER.

Copenhagen to Have the Highest One in Europe.

It has been decided to build a tower, on somewhat similar lines to the Eiffel tower, in a park outside of Copenhagen, on an elevated spot, from whence there will be an exceptionally fine view over the city, the surrounding picturesque country, the sound, and a long distance into Sweden. It will be built exclusively of iron and steel, and the foundation will be of cement concrete. The height will be considerably more modest than the tower of Blackpool and Paris, viz., only 430 feet, but then the locality is some ninety feet above the level of the sea. The diameter of the base will be 160 feet, and there will be three platforms, at respectively 160 feet, 320 feet and 430 feet. The lowest platform will rest on a structure of the shape of an even sixteen-sided pyramid, and will itself be octagonal, each side being forty-six feet. This platform will have in its central portion an octagonal pavilion for restaurant, etc. In the upper portion of the pavilion will be access to staircase and elevator to the upper platforms. The access to the lower platform will be by two staircases and two elevators; the capacity of the latter will be about a dozen passengers each, and their maximum speed 1 1/2 feet per second. It has not yet been decided whether they will be worked by hydraulic power or electricity. The second and third platforms will also be octagonal, fitting into circles of respectively 54 feet and 31 feet in diameter. These will have stone floors, and the access to them from the lower platform will be by means of two staircases and two eight-passenger elevators, round which the staircases are placed. The

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When deep snow covers the ground the skunk lays low in his burrow, and we can't get at him. The animal wants bare ground to do his foraging on. He hunts worms and larvae, and when a few of them get to work they will root up acres of ground in a single night, and a lot of pigs couldn't do it any better. A good place to look for 'em is in old graveyards. They will travel a good ways to root up an old grave-yard. I don't know why it is, but I suppose it's because they are after the regular hours for this pastime of theirs, but they never seem to waste more than ten or fifteen minutes at it. Then they scatter in all directions and go to skimming for food. At such times it is well to keep your eye on your chicken coop if you have one, for the skunk's playful antics seem to give him an appetite for poultry, and he will make the rounds of the poultry yards before morning.

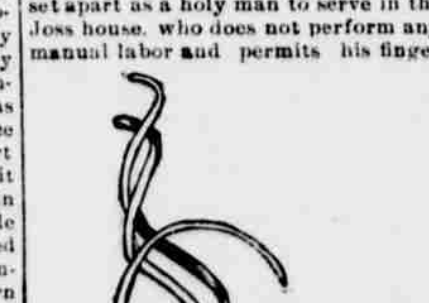
Like all weasels—for the skunk belongs to that stealthy tribe—he does not care so much for the flesh of the chicken as he does for its blood. If he gets inside of a well-fitted hen house he will kill and suck the blood of its inmates one after another until he can't hold any more.

I have gathered in the pelt of many a skunk that I have killed myself, but I can't tell you how many I have seen in regular hours for this pastime of theirs, but they never seem to waste more than ten or fifteen minutes at it. Then they scatter in all directions and go to skimming for food. At such times it is well to keep your eye on your chicken coop if you have one, for the skunk's playful antics seem to give him an appetite for poultry, and he will make the rounds of the poultry yards before morning.

CLAWING FINGER NAILS.
Absurd Custom Among Holy Men of the Celestial Kingdom.

To what extremes physical deformation, for the sake of complying with certain fashions or as the fulfillment of ascetic vows, can be carried is explained by Dr. I. Rank of Germany in his recently published anatomical treatise entitled "Der Mensch." He demonstrates that in all lands certain forms of malpractice have been indulged in. In old Peru, for instance, little children were placed under a head press and their skulls were shaped oblong. This was especially the case with the daughters of the royal families.

The climber is reached, however, in the case of the Chinese ascetic who is set apart as a holy man to serve in the Joss house, who does not perform any manual labor and permits his finger



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GREAT CLOP OF SKUNKS.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY'S HARVEST OF 9,000 PELTS.

The Best Season Ever Known to Trappers of the Frisky and Odiferous Little "Fritter"—The "Figure Four" or "Deadfall" Scheme.

If the district around about Avon is any indication, the last season's skunk crop in Livingston county, New York, is the largest one ever gathered, and Livingston county never has a small skunk crop at that. Avon has a merchant who makes a specialty of buying skunk skins, and when the season closed he had purchased from the skunk harvesters 2,732 pelts of that odiferous little beast. There are half a dozen more of the county that are skunk skin buying centers, and their tributary districts have always yielded large crops. The Avon dealer estimates that if those districts have done as well in proportion as the Avon fields have the total skunk-skin crop of the county this season will not fall short of 9,000 pelts. As these pelts will average in value 60 cents apiece the gatherers among themselves a very comfortable thing out of the work says the Chicago Times, for the most of it is done by a comparatively few professional harvesters, the blood of the average citizen not being sufficiently sporting to prompt him to follow the trail of game so amply qualified to make its presence known as the skunk is.

When deep snow covers the ground the skunk lays low in his burrow, and we can't get at him. The animal wants bare ground to do his foraging on. He hunts worms and larvae, and when a few of them get to work they will root up acres of ground in a single night, and a lot of pigs couldn't do it any better. A good place to look for 'em is in old graveyards. They will travel a good ways to root up an old grave-yard. I don't know why it is, but I suppose it's because they are after the regular hours for this pastime of theirs, but they never seem to waste more than ten or fifteen minutes at it. Then they scatter in all directions and go to skimming for food. At such times it is well to keep your eye on your chicken coop if you have one, for the skunk's playful antics seem to give him an appetite for poultry, and he will make the rounds of the poultry yards before morning.

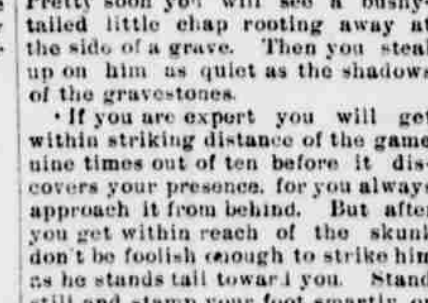
Like all weasels—for the skunk belongs to that stealthy tribe—he does not care so much for the flesh of the chicken as he does for its blood. If he gets inside of a well-fitted hen house he will kill and suck the blood of its inmates one after another until he can't hold any more.

I have gathered in the pelt of many a skunk that I have killed myself, but I can't tell you how many I have seen in regular hours for this pastime of theirs, but they never seem to waste more than ten or fifteen minutes at it. Then they scatter in all directions and go to skimming for food. At such times it is well to keep your eye on your chicken coop if you have one, for the skunk's playful antics seem to give him an appetite for poultry, and he will make the rounds of the poultry yards before morning.

CLAWING FINGER NAILS.
Absurd Custom Among Holy Men of the Celestial Kingdom.

To what extremes physical deformation, for the sake of complying with certain fashions or as the fulfillment of ascetic vows, can be carried is explained by Dr. I. Rank of Germany in his recently published anatomical treatise entitled "Der Mensch." He demonstrates that in all lands certain forms of malpractice have been indulged in. In old Peru, for instance, little children were placed under a head press and their skulls were shaped oblong. This was especially the case with the daughters of the royal families.

The climber is reached, however, in the case of the Chinese ascetic who is set apart as a holy man to serve in the Joss house, who does not perform any manual labor and permits his finger



to grow to such a length that they are set apart as a holy man to serve in the Joss house, who does not perform any manual labor and permits his finger

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fruit, when the sugar has in some degree been converted into alcohol. Around such fruits, especially rotten plums and grapes, the wasps may be seen fighting and struggling for precedence, and afterward, when they are actually drunk with the spirit, they crawl away in a torpid condition and hide themselves in the grass till they have slept off the orgy.

SEQUEL TO A WAR ROMANCE.

A Woman Who Fought as a Guerrilla at Last Finds Her Daughter.

The circuit court at Burkesville, Ky., at its next session will find a case before it bristling with romance, says a writer in the New York Recorder. The litigation is over a land title. In the early days of the war a company of guerrillas made their headquarters in the Bennett neighborhood, in an adjoining county. One of the members of the company was a young fellow known as Jack Mason. None of his fellows knew his antecedents, but he was a jolly, good natured, enthusiastic and brave in raids no questions were asked. Mason was feminine in form and conduct, but this was attributed to his youth. In person he was a handsome young man, a skirmin' one day Mason was wounded and left at the house of a family named Orth. Here it was discovered that Mason was a girl. Her wound, though painful, was not serious, but kept her confined to her bed for several months, during which time she became a mother. After her recovery she disappeared, leaving some jewelry and money for the baby. The excitement of the war caused the Orths to forget the girl, and they came to look upon her as the same one who was their own and did the best they could for her. She grew to womanhood and married a young farmer, and now is the mother of two children. Her husband owned some land in a distant county, which he sold "later a question of title came up, during which the wife was called to testify. During the hearing Mrs. Mayhew told her life story as she had it from the Orths. The local newspapers are full of the story, which was republished in several places, including Knoxville.

This last was seen by the wife of a prosperous merchant in a country town in Tennessee and created the wildest joy in her bosom. In Mrs. Mayhew she recognized her baby, lost for years, and she visited Burkesville to investigate. Her story is that shortly after her marriage she became jealous of her husband and accused him, as she now knows, falsely. They quarreled and he left her. In despair and ashamed to go to her parents, who had forbidden her to marry, and being young and romantic, she fled as far as she could and joined the guerrillas. After the birth of the child, without resources, she ran away from the Orths, intending to return home, tell all to her parents and then return to her home. When she reached her home she found she had overtaxed her strength and was ill for many weeks. When she recovered she could not locate the baby. She had not made any inquiries about the country nor even the nearest town while at Orth's, and the ravages of war, together with the constantly moving bodies of the army in East Tennessee, prevented a search. After the war search was made, but without success, and the baby was given up as lost until the publication came to her notice. The mother, who had been reunited to her husband, at once went to Orth's, was recognized, and proceeded to see her daughter, who was frantic with joy at seeing the mother she never expected to know. All this story will be confirmed in the next session of the circuit court when the land case comes up.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Fencing is becoming a fad among New York girls. Most of the telegraph operators in Sweden are women. A maiden desirous of a swaying figure can easily attain the same by brisk exercise with a swinging gait.

There is said to be a revival in favor of the old-fashioned names for girls, such as Sarah, Ann, Martha, Jane, etc. Clara—How did it happen that Miss Debutante was so easily taken in by him? May—She had just come out.

A New York girl threw her arms around a man's neck and hugged him until the police interfered. He was a burglar. The wedding ring is worn on the left hand because, in symbolism, the right hand is authority, and the left obedience.

Bright Child—I know what they call them, mamma, when there's three twins. Mamma—What, Katy? Bright Child—Giblets! Hair dye is considered so detrimental to long life that a Paris insurance company refuses to insure the lives of women who use it.

He—Then I understand that you content for an equality of the sexes. She—Not at all. I don't expect men ever will be quite equal to women. The eight flowers most prized by the Japanese are said to be the morning glory, apricot, cherry, wistaria, poppy, iris, lotus and chrysanthemum.

Is your daughter improving in her painting? "Well, I should say so. Her last picture was so good that only three of the family failed to guess what it was." "Few people," said the wife, as she proceeded to investigate her husband's pockets after he had gone to sleep—"few people are aware of what a wife has to go through."

Mrs. Brown, nudging Mr. Brown, who snores with his mouth open: "William! you'd make less noise if you'd keep your mouth shut! Mr. Brown, only half awake—So'd you! The Parisian beauty, Leonide Labiano, whose death has evoked many recollections of her splendor in the days of her popularity, was the daughter of a laborer. Her mother begged in the streets.

Drummer—I want a pair of congress gaiters. Dealer—There has been so little demand for congress gaiters lately that we have ceased to keep them. Drummer—Hum! Then give me a pair of button gaiters and a fire-escape. Wood Paper is Durable. What is claimed to be the first book made of ground wood paper was placed in the Berlin testing office for examination recently. It is said to be in good condition despite the fact that it was printed in 1852.

Gold Comfort. Emily—I am so unhappy. I begin to see that Arthur married me for my money. Emily's Dearest Friend—Well, you have the comfort of knowing that he is not as simple as he looks. Ambiguous. He—Wanted that an absurd rumor they started, that I was losing my mind? She—Well, I should say so.

THE DENTISTRY OF TO-DAY.

Great Changes Since Washington and Teeth Carved From a Block of Ivory.

When we think reverently and admiringly of the father of our country, and of all the dangers he dared and the evils he encountered, we are not apt to remember one of the hardest trials of his life; and that must have been the accommodation of his mouth to a set of teeth manufactured 3,000 miles away from that mouth, and carved, it is said, from a whole block of ivory.

When he had contrived to accommodate himself to the momentous affair it must have been a singular revelation that his smile made, and Lady Washington may have found something trying in the face opposite her of the greatest and grandest of men. What a marvel in comparison is the dentistry of to-day. That knows how to preserve the teeth in their natural position, and so to preserve the shape of the face and the original beauty of the lips, and upon necessity can absolutely remove the bone, and put in its place the prepared rubber to which the plate shall be riveted and clamped, till a fair face is made out of a ruin. And what a difference in the teeth made to-day to supply deficiencies, so light, so useful, fitting so smoothly in the plate that one almost smotherly to see nature replaced and improved upon universally.

Yet in spite of the beautiful delicacy and regularity of the modern artificial tooth in general, a much better effect is obtained when the teeth are not so perfect, and each so exactly like its typical prototype. A little gold filling here, a very slight shortening there, a tiny gap, a hint of overlapping, an atom or two of unevenness at the end, all help more in vraisemblance than matched and precise perfectness does. This, however, is more useful than for the vraisemblance in giving individuality to the mouth. All and each of those little peculiarities seem to express some idiosyncrasy of the person possessing them; they are like arresting and retaining points to the memory of the imagination.

And provided they be not too obstructive, and the teeth are sufficiently wholesome looking otherwise, they do not at all interfere with the charm of "sugared lips parted with sugar breath." It is with difficulty indeed that any healthy teeth, unless they are set in ugly and projecting gums, can do ought but add to the luster and life of the countenance. A man whose bones largely hides his teeth can even meet this difficulty, and is never at the disadvantage, so far as teeth are spoken of, that a woman is when these teeth are not all they should be.

But great as the marvels of dentistry are, and life-like and comfortable as artificial teeth can now be made, unless one is willing to undergo operations that shall make some foreign substance act the part of the roots of the teeth in filling out and holding up the cheek, and so maintaining the agreeable look of youth, one had best do all that is possible to preserve the original teeth and forego any great knowledge of the dentist's powers.

How to Get Rid of Sparrows. William Ford, an old soldier, suggested to a reporter how to get rid of English sparrows. Ford says his knowledge and experience with sparrows was obtained while an inmate of the soldiers' home at Hampton, Va., last year. Unknown to the officers, liquor being prohibited, a small quantity of whisky was smuggled into the home, and a lot of rice being obtained, the latter was soaked in the whisky, then thrown broadcast about the grounds. The sparrows tackled the rice in force, and in a few minutes hundreds of them were hors d' combat. Ford says it was "circus" for the boys—the old soldiers—watching the antics of the birds after they had become affected by the whisky, and the cats of the home had a picnic, and more sparrows than enough. The cats were simply gorged with sparrows. Very many of the sparrows were killed by the rice whisky alone.

Printing Facards Only. There is a printing office in Vienna the sole employment of which is the announcement of fetes, plays, concerts, etc., nothing else being printed but placards. The proprietor of the establishment has many persons in his service who thoroughly understand the most striking way of announcing such matters to the street public by unique arrangement of alluring words. The monster types are all wood; the effect of the great colored letters upon men's eyes and fancies is always speculated upon. In the pictorial announcements of estates for sale the letters are often composed of pictures of castles and rural views, the effect of which is very "catchy" and sure to please the eye.

Not In. Visitor—You say your mistress is not in? Fresh Domestic—She was in the sitting room a little while ago, but I can't find her now. I guess she saw you coming, put on her bonnet and skipped out the back way.—Texas Siftings.

Knew What He Wanted. Drummer—I want a pair of congress gaiters. Dealer—There has been so little demand for congress gaiters lately that we have ceased to keep them. Drummer—Hum! Then give me a pair of button gaiters and a fire-escape. Wood Paper is Durable. What is claimed to be the first book made of ground wood paper was placed in the Berlin testing office for examination recently. It is said to be in good condition despite the fact that it was printed in 1852.

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Teaching Deaf Mutes.

In beginning to teach deaf mutes, the art of speech they are first placed before a mirror and taught to form with their lips the different vowel sounds in speaking. But this is not all. Sounds are produced not only by the lips but by the larynx, the vibration of which is the strongest in the region known as the "Adam's apple." The pupil places his finger upon his master's throat while that vibration is going on, and then, touching his own, tries to imitate it. Then, when he is in possession of these elements of speech, he has only to combine them in order to produce syllables, words and phrases. The lips of deaf mutes are always far less supplied than those of persons normally developed, and consequently require systematic exercise. The eyes do not need to be taught keenness, as they are always on the watch to supply information usually furnished by hearing, but they are taught to attain great power of fixity, so that the attention may be concentrated without diversion upon the lips of any person speaking.

Gold "Sweats." Gold in transit across the Atlantic "sweats," no matter how tightly it may be packed. It is usually sent in stout kegs and squeezed in as tight as possible, but there is a regular allowance for loss by attrition upon the voyage, and in the course of years this loss to the commercial world amounts to a large sum.

Mirth is the Troth! And it will prevail. Against undervalued competition and spurious imitation, the genuine efficacy of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, always has and always will prevail. The public recognizes it everywhere as the chief preventive of malaria, and a reliable specific for dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism, kidney trouble, biliousness and loss of appetite. Efforts made by irresponsible dealers to compete with it by indirect means have and will continue to fall upon the sands, and it may be added, the pockets of those making them. Through the length and breadth of the American continent it is the acknowledged household remedy, reliable and prompt. It rests upon facts, upon public experience, and upon the emphatic commendation of the medical fraternity.

About Little Rock. Little Rock took its name from a bowler on the shore. It was said to be the first bit of stone seen by the early voyagers on their way from the mouth of the river to that point, and so they named the trading station Little Rock.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion, acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength. The happiness and misery of men depend no less on temper than on fortune.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c. The moral progression of a people can scarcely begin till they are independent.

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fail. For loss of appetite, indigestion, sick head.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

ache, and other troubles of a dyspeptic nature. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy which most certainly cures. It quickly tones the stomach and makes one "real hungry." Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

COOK BOOK

FREE! 42 PAGES—ILLUSTRATED. One of the Largest and Best Cook-Books ever published. For 25 Large Size Cards or 50 Small Size Cards, or 100 Small Size Cards, or 200 Small Size Cards, or 400 Small Size Cards, or 800 Small Size Cards, or 1600 Small Size Cards, or 3200 Small Size Cards, or 6400 Small Size Cards, or 12800 Small Size Cards, or 25600 Small Size Cards, or 51200 Small Size Cards, or 102400 Small Size Cards, or 204800 Small Size Cards, or 409600 Small Size Cards, or 819200 Small Size Cards, or 1638400 Small Size Cards, or 3276800 Small Size Cards, or 6553600 Small Size Cards, or 13107200 Small Size Cards, or 26214400 Small Size Cards, or 52428800 Small Size Cards, or 104857600 Small Size Cards, or 209715200 Small Size Cards, or 419430400 Small Size Cards, or 838860800 Small Size Cards, or 1677721600 Small Size Cards, or 3355443200 Small Size Cards, or 6710886400 Small Size Cards, or 13421772800 Small Size Cards, or 26843545600 Small Size Cards, or 53687091200 Small Size Cards, or 107374182400 Small Size Cards, or 214748364800 Small Size Cards, or 429496729600 Small Size Cards, or 858993459200 Small Size Cards, or 1717986918400 Small Size Cards, or 3435973836800 Small Size Cards, or 6871947673600 Small Size Cards, or 13743895347200 Small Size Cards, or 27487790694400 Small Size Cards, or 54975581388800 Small Size Cards, or 109951162777600 Small Size Cards, or 219902325555200 Small Size Cards, or 439804651110400 Small Size Cards, or 879609302220800 Small Size Cards, or 1759218604441600 Small Size Cards, or 3518437208883200 Small Size Cards, or 7036874417766400 Small Size Cards, or 14073748835532800 Small Size Cards, or 28147497671065600 Small Size Cards, or 56294995342131200 Small Size Cards, or 112589990684262400 Small Size Cards, or 225179981368524800 Small Size Cards, or 450359962737049600 Small Size Cards, or 900719925474099200 Small Size Cards, or 1801439850948198400 Small Size Cards, or 3602879701896396800 Small Size Cards, or 7205759403792793600 Small Size Cards, or 14411518807585587200 Small Size Cards, or 28823037615171174400 Small Size Cards, or 57646075230342348800 Small Size Cards, or 115292150460684697600 Small Size Cards, or 230584300921369395200 Small Size Cards, or 461168601842738790400 Small Size Cards, or 922337203685477580800 Small Size Cards, or 1844674407370955161600 Small Size Cards, or 3689348814741910323200 Small Size Cards, or 7378697629483820646400 Small Size Cards, or 14757395258967641292800 Small Size Cards, or 29514790517935282585600 Small Size Cards, or 59029581035870565171200 Small Size Cards, or 118059162071741130342400 Small Size Cards, or 23611

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

"When I'm a man," said little Tom, "I'll be a doctor and I'll cure everybody. I'll be a lawyer and I'll win every case. I'll be a banker and I'll be rich. I'll be a statesman and I'll be famous. I'll be a general and I'll win every battle. I'll be a king and I'll be happy. I'll be a man and I'll be a success."

THE MERCHANT'S CRIME.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

CHAPTER X—CONTINUED.

"Well, your wish is likely to be gratified," said his guardian. "Do you mean to let me visit it, then?" asked the boy, looking up with eager and animated inquiry. "Yes, I have observed that your father's death has naturally weighed upon your mind, and depressed your spirits. If you should go back to school now, you would not be in a fitting frame of mind to resume your studies. I think a little change and variation will do you good. For this reason I intend to let you go on a journey, not only to Niagara, but still farther west."

"You are very kind, Mr. Morton," said Robert. "But," he added with momentary hesitation, "would it be quite right for me to go on a pleasure excursion so soon after the death of my poor father?" "Your father would, I am sure, approve it," said his guardian. "Because your mind is diverted by pleasant scenery, it will not for a moment be as if you had forgotten your father."

"No, I shall never forget him as long as I live." "So you see there is no objection on that score." "Are you going with me, Mr. Morton?" asked Robert, suddenly. "No, I am unable to leave my business for so long."

"Am I going alone?" "No; you are too young for that. I have a friend, Mr. Morton was about to say; but after a pause he said, 'acquaintance, who is to start on a trip to the West, and I shall place you under his charge.'"

"Who is it, sir?" "A young man named Cromwell," said Mr. Morton. "How soon are we to start?" "Probably in a day or two. You can look over your wardrobe and see if you need any new clothes, and can get them before you leave New York."

"Yes, sir." Robert left his guardian's presence in better spirits than he had entered. The prospect of a journey was very agreeable, for he had all a boy's love of new scenes, and it added to his pleasure, though he hardly admitted it to himself, that his guardian was so anxious to accompany him. He hardly knew why it was, but though he had been told that Mr. Morton was his father's intimate friend, and had no reason to doubt the truth of this statement, he found it impossible to like him. Shortly after Robert left the presence of his guardian, James Cromwell was once more ushered into it. He was no longer the threadbare clerk, but had provided himself with a new suit of clothes, which looked, indeed, better than his former array; but no clothing, however costly, could change the appearance of his mean and insignificant features, and give him the air of a gentleman.

"I have waited upon you early, Mr. Morton," he said. "Not too early," answered the merchant. "Indeed, I may say that I am anxious to complete our arrangements and put the boy under your care as soon as possible. The fact is, that with our business cares the additional burden of a ward is not welcome. If it had not been the son of my intimate friend, I might have declined the trust; but under the circumstances I did not think it ought to do so."

"Does he know he is going with me?" "I mentioned that I had asked an acquaintance of mine to take charge of him. I shall introduce you as that acquaintance," said Mr. Morton. "You intend, then, Mr. Morton, that we shall take Niagara falls on the way?" said James Cromwell. "Yes; I think it will be a pleasant arrangement for you, no doubt, if you have never seen the falls."

BOTH WERE BAD MEN.

SWIFTEST MANIPULATORS OF GUNS IN WYOMING.

When they crossed each other the shooting was of short duration and remarkably accurate—what was the quicker remained undetected.

"You must remember, though, gentlemen, that not one in fifty of the stories of gun play that came out of the West has any foundation in fact. Most of them, very nearly all of them, are pure fancy."

It was Colonel George Barry, in his old corner of the Lotus club cafe, started again in his experiences on the frontier, says the New York Sun.

"Now, in all the time that I was stationed in Wyoming territory," he went on, "I met only one 'bad man,' take us about twenty-four hours."

"Then we shall get there about this time to-morrow."

"Yes; we shall be all night on the cars."

"I am sorry for that, for we shall lose the scenery on the way—I mean, that we pass through during the night."

Here the conversation dropped. James Cromwell bought a paper from a boy who came through the cars, and began to read. Robert, with all the eager interest of his age, employed himself in looking out of the window, watching the fields and houses among which they were wending their rapid way.

It was unnecessary to chronicle the incidents of the journey, for there were none worth mentioning. In due time they reached Niagara, and secured rooms at the principal hotel on the American side. It was afternoon, and they only went round a little before supper. They decided to defer the principal part of their sight seeing until the next day.

The next day was pleasant. Together the two walked about, enjoying views of the cataract from various points. At length Cromwell said, "How would you like to go to Goat Island?"

"I should like it very much. Suppose we go," said Robert promptly. Had he known the sinister purpose with which this proposition was made, he would have recoiled from it as from a deadly serpent, but the boy was wholly unconscious of the peril that menaced him, nor did he observe the nervous agitation that affected James Cromwell, whose timidity made him shrink with fear at the risk he was about to incur.

"Then we will go," said the young man.

CHAPTER XI. On Goat Island.

"Robert," said his guardian, "this is Mr. Cromwell, who is to take charge of you on the journey. Mr. Cromwell, this is my ward, whom I hope you will find a pleasant traveling companion."

"How do you do?" said James Cromwell, holding out his hand rather stiffly to the boy.

"I am well, thank you," said Robert, looking with curiosity, and it must be confessed, disappointment, at the young man who was to be his companion.

He had hoped that he would be a congenial person, with whom he might be on terms of pleasant familiarity; but when he looked at the small ferret-like eyes and mean features of James Cromwell, his first impressions were unfavorable. Every man's face is to a certain extent indicative of his disposition and prevailing traits; and Robert, who was quicker than most boys in reading a actor, concluded without delay, that the companion with which his guardian had provided him would not be to his taste. Still, he possessed a great deal of natural courtesy and politeness, and he determined to conceal this feeling as well as he might, and to cut Mr. Cromwell with as much respect and politeness as if he had liked him better.

Though he would have liked to travel with a different person, still, the natural scenery which he would behold would be none the less attractive, and would afford him some compensation for the absence of a congenial companion.

James Cromwell was on his side not without shrewdness or insight. As he met the boy's gaze with the glance of his small ferret-like eyes, he perceived the look of disappointment, however carefully it was veiled, and with the spite of a small, wily man, he inspired him with instant dislike for Robert. Instead of determining to win his confidence and regard by kindness, he resolved, as soon as he fairly had him in his power, to annoy him by petty tyranny, and so wreak vengeance upon him for the feelings he could not help.

"I have obtained tickets for you by the middle train," proceeded the merchant. "Here they are," Mr. Cromwell.

"Thank you, sir," said Cromwell, taking them and putting them in his pocket.

"You will remain at Niagara two or three days if you like," continued Mr. Morton. "I have no doubt you will enjoy yourself. What do you say, Robert?"

"I shall be sure to enjoy it," said Robert with animation.

"So shall I," said Cromwell. "I have never visited the falls."

"Well," said the merchant, drawing on his gloves, "I am sorry, but I shall be obliged to leave you. I have considerable business awaiting me at my counting room. I have ordered a carriage at eleven to convey you with your trunks to the railroad depot. Good-bye, Robert, good-bye, Mr. Cromwell. A pleasant journey to you."

"Good-bye, sir," said both.

"Oh, by the way, Mr. Cromwell," said the merchant, turning as he reached the door, and looking significantly at Cromwell, "if you meet with any mishap, telegraph to me at once."

Again a greenish pallor overspread the face of James Cromwell, for he understood the allusion, and his cowardly nature recoiled with fear, not without abhorrence.

"Yes, sir," he said. "I will remember."

"Once more, good-bye, then," and Paul Morton closed the door behind him.

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The next day was pleasant. Together the two walked about, enjoying views of the cataract from various points. At length Cromwell said, "How would you like to go to Goat Island?"

"I should like it very much. Suppose we go," said Robert promptly. Had he known the sinister purpose with which this proposition was made, he would have recoiled from it as from a deadly serpent, but the boy was wholly unconscious of the peril that menaced him, nor did he observe the nervous agitation that affected James Cromwell, whose timidity made him shrink with fear at the risk he was about to incur.

"Then we will go," said the young man.

CHAPTER XI. On Goat Island.

"Robert," said his guardian, "this is Mr. Cromwell, who is to take charge of you on the journey. Mr. Cromwell, this is my ward, whom I hope you will find a pleasant traveling companion."

"How do you do?" said James Cromwell, holding out his hand rather stiffly to the boy.

"I am well, thank you," said Robert, looking with curiosity, and it must be confessed, disappointment, at the young man who was to be his companion.

He had hoped that he would be a congenial person, with whom he might be on terms of pleasant familiarity; but when he looked at the small ferret-like eyes and mean features of James Cromwell, his first impressions were unfavorable. Every man's face is to a certain extent indicative of his disposition and prevailing traits; and Robert, who was quicker than most boys in reading a actor, concluded without delay, that the companion with which his guardian had provided him would not be to his taste. Still, he possessed a great deal of natural courtesy and politeness, and he determined to conceal this feeling as well as he might, and to cut Mr. Cromwell with as much respect and politeness as if he had liked him better.

Though he would have liked to travel with a different person, still, the natural scenery which he would behold would be none the less attractive, and would afford him some compensation for the absence of a congenial companion.

James Cromwell was on his side not without shrewdness or insight. As he met the boy's gaze with the glance of his small ferret-like eyes, he perceived the look of disappointment, however carefully it was veiled, and with the spite of a small, wily man, he inspired him with instant dislike for Robert. Instead of determining to win his confidence and regard by kindness, he resolved, as soon as he fairly had him in his power, to annoy him by petty tyranny, and so wreak vengeance upon him for the feelings he could not help.

"I have obtained tickets for you by the middle train," proceeded the merchant. "Here they are," Mr. Cromwell.

"Thank you, sir," said Cromwell, taking them and putting them in his pocket.

"You will remain at Niagara two or three days if you like," continued Mr. Morton. "I have no doubt you will enjoy yourself. What do you say, Robert?"

"I shall be sure to enjoy it," said Robert with animation.

"So shall I," said Cromwell. "I have never visited the falls."

"Well," said the merchant, drawing on his gloves, "I am sorry, but I shall be obliged to leave you. I have considerable business awaiting me at my counting room. I have ordered a carriage at eleven to convey you with your trunks to the railroad depot. Good-bye, Robert, good-bye, Mr. Cromwell. A pleasant journey to you."

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"Oh, by the way, Mr. Cromwell," said the merchant, turning as he reached the door, and looking significantly at Cromwell, "if you meet with any mishap, telegraph to me at once."

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Risen with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

So They Say. Experts in handwriting say that all the people of a single generation write alike, and it is well known that most French handwriting has a strong family likeness to the eyes of other Frenchmen.

Art is the education and refinement of all the five material senses. People who spend their energies in getting even seldom get ahead.

He that lives virtuously has lived long enough, let him die when he will.

He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.

You exact duty in full measure from others; you also exact it of yourself.

The tear that is wiped with a little address may be followed, perhaps, by a smile.

Hansen's Magic Corn Salve. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The idle, no matter what their position in life, are only one remove from the loafer.

Dr. J. A. Hester, specialist in diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, Catarrh and Deafness, 315 Main Street, Dallas, Tex. Send for pamphlet.

A single seed of fact will produce in a season or two a harvest of calamities, but sensible men will pay no attention to them.

When Traveling. Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver, bowels, and prevents fever, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

Men are more often credited with virtues they do not possess than they are charged with misdemeanors they are not guilty of.

Notice. I want every man and woman in the United States who are interested in the opinion and whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address, E. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., box 377, and one will be sent you free.

Good opportunities must be taken by the forelock; most people take them by the tail.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids digestion, tones the nerves, creates appetite, the best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Trust not yourself, but your defects to know. Make use of every friend—and every foe.

Earle's Clover Root Tea. The great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation, Eczema, etc.

We speak of educating our children. Do we know that our children also educate us!

CROSS-GRAINED. Sour, irritable, so that the whole world seems wrong. That's the way you feel when your liver is inactive. You need Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to stimulate it and correct it, and clear up your system. All that you need with the taking of them—they're so small and so natural in their effects. All that you need with them is the good that they do.

