

The Haskell Free Press.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Apr. 6, 1895.

No. 14.

NOTICE.

OFFICIAL DISTRICT.
Hon. Ed. J. Hamner,
w. w. Deall.

OFFICIALS.

P. D. Sanders,
J. E. Wilfong,
G. R. Conch,
W. B. Anthony,
Jasper Hill bottom,
H. S. Post,
H. M. Nite

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Evans,
E. H. Owsley,
J. L. Warron,
J. M. Perry.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

By the Cotton Growers' Convention.

Below we print the resolutions adopted by the cotton growers convention, in session at Waco on 28th and 29th ult., by unanimous vote and which embody the conclusions arrived at and the recommendations to the cotton planters.

The convention was composed of prominent and intelligent farmers from all parts of the cotton belt, and was presided over by E. S. Peters of Calvert, who is president of the Texas branch of the American Cotton Growers association.

This convention also appointed delegates to the above association to convene at New Orleans on last Monday, to take final action on the acreage question.

The resolutions are as follows:

"We do not deem it advisable at this time to enter into a discussion of the question as to whether there has or has not been any over-production of cotton to meet the necessities of the world. The fact is, however, self-evident, from existing conditions, that individual farmers can not produce cotton at existing prices. If quotations of future deliveries of cotton are any evidence, the fact is self-evident that cotton can not be profitably produced at the prices that will rule while the next crop is in the hands of the producer. We do not therefore hesitate to recommend, as a temporary relief, that it will be the part of wisdom for our farmers to decrease their cotton acreage to the fullest possible extent for the crops of 1895-96.

There are other self-evident facts which we think should not be lost sight of by the farmer. For example the recent advances in prices offer some encouragement to those who oppose reduction of acreage. It should not be forgotten that these advances are at a time when but a very small fraction of the crop is in the hands of the producers—the great bulk being in the hands of speculators who can bear or bull the market regardless of supply or demand. Hence producers should in no sense be influenced by market quotations, either now or at any time prior to harvesting the next crop.

Another point the farmer should remember: He has but slight influence in fixing prices of the staple, while he has reduced cost of production to almost, if not quite the minimum. It is the conditions existing after the staple leaves his hands until it reaches the manufacturer that fix prices. Among these are quality and weight of bagging, number of ties, rules and rates in ginning, discounts on bills of lading, insurance premiums, prices and methods in compressing, margins to local buyers, freight to the seaboard, actions of exporters etc. These are all taxes on original production in proportion as they are based upon sound judgment, square dealing or the reverse.

We would therefore emphasize it as an absolute necessity that the producer should familiarize himself with all these conditions to the end that he may have at least some say as to the price he gets for his labor.

The farmer should not forget that at the opening of the cotton season the action of the producer himself operates as among the strongest bears to tear down prices by rushing his cotton upon the market. In this he is always encouraged by the local buyer, who to this end employs every argument and artifice at command. It follows that as far as concerns the producer the cotton crop is practically marketed by January of each year. Would it not be wisdom in the farmer then to work for conditions under which he can exercise the power of a bull in the market? To do this he must arrange for liberal treatment from those who can store, compress, insure and make advances upon the staple. In a word, the farmer should so educate himself as to understand the philosophy of marketing as well as producing cotton.

When the farmer concludes to reduce cotton acreage the question arises: What shall he plant as a substitute? His first consideration should be to produce an ample sufficiency for home consumption. It is

a burlesque on common sense for a farmer to buy his own meat or bread, corn, oats or hay for his stock, butter, milk or else for his table.

And yet, we would admonish the farmer not to be drawn by the clamor of those not posted into an excessive production of any one article, whether corn, oats, wheat, hogs, cattle or horses. Be it remembered that the prices for these are much under control of speculative commerce as are those of cotton. While the speculator takes care of a safe margin for himself upon each article, upon none can the farmer hope for a per cent much in excess of cost of production.

The farmer can only hope for success by exercise of common sense, seasoned by a diligent search for information upon every point entering into his life—the rules and regulations governing marketing as well as production. In a word, if the farmer will produce all he consumes at home and stay out of debt, he will be able to handle the surplus of his productions profitably rather than as now be at the mercy of those who play while he works and then in a short season appropriate the greater profits of his labors.

Forty-two divorce cases are pending in the district court of Collin county.

A general improvement in business is taking place throughout the country, according to the reports of the leading newspapers and the various commercial agencies.

If you need a pair of Jeans Pants ask for "THE BUCKSKIN BREECHES."

They are the best made, and if they prove defective you get a new pair.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record's reports of southern industrial progress show during the first three months of 1895 new manufacturing enterprises, including those projected, an increase of 891, against 662 for the first three months of 1894, an increase of 229, or a gain of over one third.—Dallas News.

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds. Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. P. McLemore.

The Sem-Centennial issue of the Fort Worth Gazette, which was sent out on March 24, was immense in quantity and quality of matter. Besides a brief description of each organized county it contained a large amount of general and special information in regard to the resources and institutions of the state. As a whole it formed a valuable compendium of information for the citizen, or intending immigrant to the state, to file away for future reference. We presume that copies can yet be had by addressing the Gazette.

Report on Small Pox.

Washington, March 31.—The abstract of sanitary reports as made by the surgeon general shows the presence of small pox in twenty-one states of the union. Of the cities Milwaukee has suffered the most from this disease during the winter, recording 524 cases and 164 deaths. Philadelphia had 224 cases and 26 deaths, Chicago 243 cases and 44 deaths, Hot Springs, Ark., 118 cases and 27 deaths, Washington, D. C. 51 cases and 9 deaths, Detroit 81 cases and 16 deaths, St. Louis 105 cases and 35 deaths, New York 55 cases and 10 deaths.

There appears to have been, all told, 373 deaths from small pox in the United States during the winter.

The Cuban revolt is growing in volume. Recent information indicates that the revolution is growing more serious than the Spanish government likes to admit.

The Grand Jury to the Legislature.

The grand jury of Haskell county last week sent to the legislature a petition for legislation on two very important matters. The first was a request for the passage of the bill now pending which requires the court of criminal appeals to affirm cases without regard to technicalities where the record shows the guilt of the accused and that a new trial should not result in a different verdict. The other was an appeal, in view of the law laid down in the recent decision in the Alf Meirs case, for legislation for the protection of peace officers in making arrests without warrant, or capias.

It was suggested that peace officers be authorized to make arrests without warrant in the following cases when the delay necessary to procure a warrant would probably result in the escape of the criminal:

1. When they have information from a credible person affording reasonable grounds for believing that an offense has been committed and that a certain person or persons are guilty of the same.

2. When they know that a party has been indicted, or complained against before a magistrate, and has not been arrested, or has been arrested and has escaped from custody.

3.—When they know that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of a person by reason of having seen same, or of having been told of its possession by another peace officer.

It was further suggested that a heavy penalty be placed on persons giving false information to an officer to cause him to make an arrest.

The document affirmed the belief of the grand jurors that without some such legislation the efficiency of our peace officers would be greatly weakened by the decision in the Meirs case.

The FREE PRESS fully endorses the recommendations of the grand jury and hopes the legislature will not adjourn without taking affirmative action on these subjects.

COMING.

K. O. C. & S. W.

Guthrie, Ok., March 30.—The city council and the Board of Trade had a joint meeting with the directors of the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern railway to night and the city will give right of way, depot grounds and a large cash bonus, which insures the building of the road at once. This road running from Coffeyville, Kan., to Vernon, Tex., a distance of 300 miles, will be of incalculable benefit to Oklahoma. At Coffeyville it will tap four competing trunk lines and place Guthrie nearer St. Louis by 143 miles and Kansas City 80 miles and if no pool is formed with the Santa Fe will make a difference in freight rate of between 49 and 83 cents on the 100, to say nothing of the vast scope of country to be opened up and developed.

Vernon, Tex., the southern terminus of the road, a town of 3000 inhabitants, is very sanguine. The people of that place have given the right of way through the town, depot grounds and \$50,000 in cash.

It begins to look as if Haskell's best chance of a railroad lies in the direction of the K. O. C. & S. W.

Railroad Items.

The Railroad Age of March 29th presented a table of railroad mileage proposed to be constructed in Texas in 1895, from which we extract the following in which Haskell is interested, to wit:

Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern—Extension, Mineral Wells northwest to Graham; L. M. Fouts, president and general manager, Weatherford, Tex., 35 miles.

Texas Central—Ross to Waco, 12 miles, surveyed, Albany northwest to New Mexico line, toward Las Vegas, N. M., 250 miles; Joseph McWilliams engineer, Waco, Texas, 262 miles.

Red River and Southwestern—Henrietta to Spofford; graded in 1891 from Henrietta to Archer, 30 miles, located to Abilene 110 miles from Henrietta; W. J. Swayne, general attorney, Henrietta, Tex., 350 miles.

It occurs to the FREE PRESS that now is a good time for the people of Haskell county—and all others who are interested in its development, to do some good work toward furthering that end. We know that as a rule purple generally wait for the excitement of a boom to stir them up to do such work for their localities, also that too many people wait till a boom is on to make their investments, when they frequently become victims of their excitement. Both are wrong from a business point of view, especially the latter.

There is no boom here now, but that a steady, quiet recovery of prosperity from the depths of the depression of the past two years is in progress, there can be no doubt. And this is the best argument in favor of investing in real estate, either for the purpose of securing a home or for speculative purposes. Prices are at the lowest point they have reached in years, in fact since the organization of the county, and lower than they ever will be again. Of this we feel certain. In fact, the quality of the land, the many natural advantages and resources and the prospective development of the country considered, they are too low. But this is as it is and furnishes the reason for believing that if the attention of the outside world could be focused upon these facts and considerations telling results would follow.

It will of course require intelligent effort and some expense to do this, but we believe the results would justify and compensate for both. Can some enterprising citizen suggest a plan of campaign?

We take the following items from the weekly Tribune of Calaway, Custer Co., Neb., which found its way to our office a few days ago.

"The noble response of other states to Nebraska's appeal for aid, can never be forgotten. But, friends, remember that there is but a couple of week's supply of provisions ahead with months of time to be provided for and the number of destitute increasing. Left without further aid thousands must perish.

The drouth of the past two years has left this town in a sorry plight. Two years ago we had at least thirty business houses, but now the streets are dark at evenings, except 4 or 5 glimmering lights in business houses trying to struggle through, and there is only here and there an inhabited dwelling. Verily, the Drouth Fiend has had triumph!"

A circular letter published in the same paper by Thos. Norbury, Sec'y of the Calaway central relief committee, calls for help from abroad, donations to be sent to Omaha National Bank to his credit. Can't Haskell send a small donation.

Our little cold snap Monday and Tuesday was the sequel to the Colorado blizzard and snow storm of the Saturday before. They had snow up there a foot deep.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining at the Post office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days. If not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office. When calling for the above please say advertised. Respectfully,
C. D. Lono, P. M.
Haskell, Texas, Apr. 1, 1895.

DO YOU.

Want to know all about Texas, parts of which can boast a climate of almost perpetual springtime? If you want to know something of McLennan county and Waco, Texas, their artesian hot wells, the great health resort, the home of the Jotton Palace, and a flourishing city, send four cents in postage stamps for a copy of "TEXAS H. SOCIETY," a paper devoted to the material interests of Texas. Subscription price \$1 per annum. Agents wanted. Address: Texas Resources Pub. Co., J. K. STREET, Manager, Waco, Texas.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

DON'T BE FOOLED
into buying spurious imitations of
B. B. BABBITT'S POTASH
Sold under similar names and labels.
THE BEST AND PUREST
Put up in
WHITE TIN CANS
containing one pound full weight
is manufactured only by
BABBITT
NEW YORK CITY
and has stood the test for over 59 years.

Insist on
ARM AND HAMMER SODA
in packages
Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is universally acknowledged purest in the world.
Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York.
Sole by grocers everywhere.
Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

Our Club Rates.

We offer the following inducements to secure cash subscribers to the Free Press:
FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE and FREE PRESS one year for \$1.60.
TEXAS FARM and RANCH and FREE PRESS one year for \$1.85.
DALLAS WEEKLY NEWS and FREE PRESS one year for \$2.00.
WOMANKIND, AMERICAN FARMER and FREE PRESS, (three papers) one year for \$1.50.
Call on or address J. E. POOLE,
Haskell, Tex.

T. E. PITNER. J. W. BELL.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET,

PITNER & BELL, Props.
Will keep the choicest and best beef to be had, also pork, mutton etc. when it can be procured of good quality.
Their prices will always be reasonable, and the public patronage is solicited.
S. E. Corner public Square Haskell, Texas.

M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Chas. Lee PIERSON, Asst. Chas.

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.

A. H. TANDY, President. J. V. W. HOLMES, Cashier. B. H. DODSON, Vice Pres.

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, E. F. Merrill, J. V. W. Holmes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. P. McLemore.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

S.S.S.
PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It
CURES
All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of Inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and
SKIN-CANCER
Treats on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award and Endorsement.

INCOMES FROM THE SLUMS

Where Some of the Charitable Get the Wealth They Give.

The "Inconsistencies of the Rich" would make an interesting chapter were it not for the fact that in all justice it should be followed by one on the "Inconsistencies of the Poor," and then a wider judgment would end by classing them under the "Inconsistencies of Human Nature."

If such a woman were told that she is in a measure the cause of much that she endeavors to alleviate by money she would not understand.

Some time ago one who had gone down to live among the poor and miserable, hoping by personal contact to better their condition, found near the tiny house which he had taken a most deplorable state of affairs.

She was persuaded, however, to visit the place and was shocked into bed for two days by what she saw there. Workmen were speedily sent and the condition of one little slum was materially bettered.

MILLIONS OF MICE.

The Pests Threaten Ruin to a Russian Province.

One of the most unpleasant places in this world to live in just at present, according to Russian papers, is the province of Kharkoff, in the land of the czar. The country is now overrun with mice—millions of mice.

Sleep for many of the poor inhabitants has become almost impossible. All of them, virtually, have been obliged to place their beds in the middle of the rooms.

Almost all the wheat has been destroyed. A number of wealthy women—landed proprietors—have been obliged to abandon their homes, and have gone to St. Petersburg to get away from the scourge, for such has it become.

In the fields the mice are so numerous that men kill 200 or 300 in five or ten minutes.

A Strange People.

North Carolina's strange people of the swamps have counterparts in the mysterious race of so-called Indians in Southern Delaware. They are a swarthy people, with some strange traits of the redman, though there are contradictory stories as to their origin.

A Real Disadvantage.

The Candidate—I wish I wasn't so absolutely certain that I'm going to be elected.

His Friend—Great Caesar! Why?

The Candidate—How in thunder am I going to be overcome with confusion and surprise when they tell me of the result?—Chicago Record.

Not the Expected Reply.

Miss Flyup—That man is a perfect brute!

Miss Midg—What's he done?

Miss Flyup—He sat behind me at the theater the other night, and when I asked him if I should take off my hat he said "yes."—Chicago Record.

Sustained Metaphor.

Jacques—She's a most adorable girl; a perfect poem.

Julie—Yes, she is profoundly intellectual.

Jacques—That's why I call her a poem; I can't understand her.

IS LIVELY AT EIGHTY.

ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Albert Williams Still Practices Law at Ionia, Mich.—His Death Will Remove One of the Characters of the Western Country.



SO FAST MOVES the world in this age that no doubt in many minds the birth of so established an institution as the republican party seems to antedate all generations now alive.

The fact that Albert Williams, one of the original committee that drafted the first state platform of the party and gave it its name at the memorable meeting held "under the oaks" at Jackson, Mich., is still living, and, more than that, practicing law, is, therefore, peculiarly interesting.

It will be forty-one years ago next July that he and fifteen other prominent men of the time met to formulate the resolutions which embodied the principles of the political organization that has ruled the country during so many administrations.

Since then he has held many important positions at the request of the party and is now spending the evening of his life in comparative quiet, although his unflinching energy leads him to continue in the practice of his profession.

ALBERT WILLIAMS.

son was 12 years old. In 1844 Albert Williams removed to Michigan and continued his law studies at Monroe. Admitted to the bar the following year, he went to Ionia, where he has since resided. From 1847 to 1851 he was prosecuting attorney of the county and shortly after became one of the leading men of the state.

Women at Sport.

Out-door life, delight in action, the spirit of sport, have taken hold of American womanhood. Girls of strong physique, erect carriage and energetic spirit, delighting in tennis, riding, boating, walking, are now the rule; the feeble, in-door do-nothing is the exception, and the result is a tall, vigorous race, with free steps and cheeks aglow with the ruddy color of physical health and energy.

Has a Prison Bible Class.

Mrs. de Feyster Field, nee Hamerly, so well known in New York city in connection with religious and charitable work and at one time prominently identified with the King's Daughters, has organized a bible class for convicts in Sing Sing prison.

A WOODEN LIBRARY.

A Unique Collection in the Museum at Hesse-Cassel.

The historical museum of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, contains undoubtedly the most unique in the form of a "wooden library" composed of 546 volumes in folio and quarto sizes.

The majority of people who know much about the life of Grant are aware that he graduated from the military academy at West Point, and remained in the army some years, when he left the service, to enter it again when his services were needed and troops were called out to suppress the rebellion.

Grant met his commanding officer's eye fearlessly. "Yes, sir, it is true," he said. "What do you deem my duty in the matter of your resignation?" was the major's next question.

There was a moment's silence. Then Grant spoke: "You are an old soldier, Major Buchanan. You do not need instruction from me. But, since you have asked me the question, I will answer it. It is your duty to send in the resignation of any officer who breaks his pledge, and I know of no reason why an exception should be made in your case before you." He stood a moment longer. He had spoken.

"That is all, sir," answered "Old Buck," as he rose and bowed Grant out. Two months later an official communication reached the post. It informed Maj. Buchanan that his resignation had been accepted, to take effect July 31, 1864. This was the end of it and Capt. Grant ceased to be an army officer from that date.

Girls Who Carve in Wood.

The Misses Swann are three Louisville girls who have made a success as designers and carvers of choice furniture. In 1880 Miss Laura Swann made a cedar chest and sold it for \$35. Miss Josie tried her hand on the wardrobe, which was sold for \$40. The third sister designed and executed a six-piece suite, which was quickly sold for \$215.

Wyoming's New Senator.

Francis E. Warren whose portrait is here shown was lately chosen to represent the state of Wyoming in the United States Senate. Senator Warren is a young man born on the sunny side of 45. He is a republican with silver tendencies.

Li Hung Chang's Wife.

Marchioness Li, the wife of Li Hung Chang, of China, is described as a very beautiful and, for China, a learned woman, who looks thirty-five and is fifty-five. Her husband's wealth is fabulous, and she spends royally, though she keeps accurate account of every item. In her magnificent home on the banks of the Pei-Ho she lives in great splendor, surrounded by song-birds, peacocks, aquaria, pottery, gems, books and servants. She has 2,000 coats, 1,500 pairs of "trouserettes," and 500 fur robes. Her feet are so small that she is unable to walk more than a few steps, but twice a day she bathes in oil of orange and acacia blooms and takes an airing in a coolie sedan. Finally, she dresses her hair in fifty ways, her favorite coiffure being a la griffin.

HE GOT ONE CHANCE.

THE USE GRANT MADE OF IT HISTORY TELLS.

He Had Violated a Pledge Given to His Superior and Resigned From the Army—He Was Capt. Grant Then—How He Got Back into the Army.

The majority of people who know much about the life of Grant are aware that he graduated from the military academy at West Point, and remained in the army some years, when he left the service, to enter it again when his services were needed and troops were called out to suppress the rebellion.

Grant met his commanding officer's eye fearlessly. "Yes, sir, it is true," he said. "What do you deem my duty in the matter of your resignation?" was the major's next question.

There was a moment's silence. Then Grant spoke: "You are an old soldier, Major Buchanan. You do not need instruction from me. But, since you have asked me the question, I will answer it. It is your duty to send in the resignation of any officer who breaks his pledge, and I know of no reason why an exception should be made in your case before you." He stood a moment longer. He had spoken.

"That is all, sir," answered "Old Buck," as he rose and bowed Grant out. Two months later an official communication reached the post. It informed Maj. Buchanan that his resignation had been accepted, to take effect July 31, 1864. This was the end of it and Capt. Grant ceased to be an army officer from that date.

FOOD OF GENIUS.

It is extremely improbable that genius derives any peculiarly appropriate nutriment from a fish diet, and it is certain that genius goes no thought to the subject. Mr. Carlyle and Lord Tennyson smoked pipes—because they were men enough to smoke pipes—but we do not suppose that cigarettes would have made a decadent of Mr. Carlyle or an "impressionist" of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

THE WHISTLING OR MUSICAL TREE.

The musical tree is a native of the West Indies, growing abundantly on all the islands of that group except Jamaica. It has a very peculiarly shaped pod which is split or open along the edge, and the wind whistling through thousands of these shell-like pods produces the sound, which gives the tree its name. A species of acacia, which grows very abundantly in the Soudan is also called the "whistling tree" for similar reasons.

The First Colored Money.

The first coinage of money is attributed to Phidon, King of Argos, in the year 885 B. C. Colored money was first used in Western Europe twenty-nine years before the opening of the Christian era. The first coinage in England in the eleventh century, and the first round coins were not made until 150 years later.

SHE SOLD HER DIARY.

And It Began to Look as If She Had the Best of the Job.

There seems to be no limit to a woman's self-sacrifice when she once takes a charitable object to heart. This is the story of a girl who sold her diary, and you have to be a woman to know why she was so anxious to do so.

It was on shipboard, and it happened on the way over from Liverpool. The girl was a millionaire's daughter, and in addition to devoting her pocket money to the east side mission, of which she was a patroness, she spent most of her leisure time crocheting wonderful and altogether useless nothings, which she persuaded her rich admirers to buy at fabulous prices for the benefit of the poor.

"How much will you give?" asked the girl, after a little thought. "Five dollars was then bid and refused. Miss Blank then playfully put the volume up at auction, and the men in the party were so anxious that she could be in earnest, piled bid up on bid until the price stood at \$55.

The diary is yours, Mr. Jones," said the girl to the successful bidder, but she remembered my terms are spot cash, with the further condition that you leave it with me until I can make a copy for myself." The laugh was on Jones, and his companions forced him to pay down the money on the spot. Miss Blank delivered the diary, and of course all that the unucky joker could do was to return it unopened with his compliments.

SWEET CHARITY.

The Woman's Appeal Wrung a Ready Response from the Mechanic.

It was in a Cincinnati restaurant. The clerks in the neighboring stores and offices began pouring in for dinner. While the waitress put a lamb stew dinner with coffee and pie in front of the waiter, a man came in and sat down opposite, by his dress a casual observer would have put him down as a mechanic. He ordered milk and rolls, and when he had about half finished a young woman came in. She was poorly clad, and hesitating for a moment at the first table, she took courage, and going close up to the table she spoke to the man who was eating a big dinner.

WYOMING'S NEW SENATOR.

Francis E. Warren whose portrait is here shown was lately chosen to represent the state of Wyoming in the United States Senate. Senator Warren is a young man born on the sunny side of 45. He is a republican with silver tendencies.

LI HUNG CHANG'S WIFE.

Marchioness Li, the wife of Li Hung Chang, of China, is described as a very beautiful and, for China, a learned woman, who looks thirty-five and is fifty-five. Her husband's wealth is fabulous, and she spends royally, though she keeps accurate account of every item. In her magnificent home on the banks of the Pei-Ho she lives in great splendor, surrounded by song-birds, peacocks, aquaria, pottery, gems, books and servants. She has 2,000 coats, 1,500 pairs of "trouserettes," and 500 fur robes. Her feet are so small that she is unable to walk more than a few steps, but twice a day she bathes in oil of orange and acacia blooms and takes an airing in a coolie sedan. Finally, she dresses her hair in fifty ways, her favorite coiffure being a la griffin.

WEAK NERVE

Indicate as surely as any physical symptom shows anything, that the organs and tissues of the body are not satisfied with their nourishment.

They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure, or insufficient, they are in a state of revolt. Their complaints are made to the brain, the king of the body, through the nervous system, and the result of the general dissatisfaction is what we call Nervousness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Florida has wonderful recuperative powers. When the last cold wave visited the peninsula, vegetation was suffering from the preceding one had already greatly revived. Frosted orange trees had put forth new leaves and were developing fruit buds, and early vegetables had been replanted and were in a flourishing condition.

Glasgow, in Scotland, Moscow, in Russia, and Ajan, on the Pacific coast of Asia, are at about the same distance north of the equator, but the average winter temperature of Glasgow is 38.8 degrees above zero, of Moscow 14.7 above, and of Ajan 1.1 degrees below. Yet many still cling to the idea that the coldness of winter weather depends chiefly upon distance north or south of the equator.

WYOMING'S NEW SENATOR.

Francis E. Warren whose portrait is here shown was lately chosen to represent the state of Wyoming in the United States Senate. Senator Warren is a young man born on the sunny side of 45. He is a republican with silver tendencies.

WYOMING'S NEW SENATOR.

Francis E. Warren whose portrait is here shown was lately chosen to represent the state of Wyoming in the United States Senate. Senator Warren is a young man born on the sunny side of 45. He is a republican with silver tendencies.

LI HUNG CHANG'S WIFE.

Marchioness Li, the wife of Li Hung Chang, of China, is described as a very beautiful and, for China, a learned woman, who looks thirty-five and is fifty-five. Her husband's wealth is fabulous, and she spends royally, though she keeps accurate account of every item. In her magnificent home on the banks of the Pei-Ho she lives in great splendor, surrounded by song-birds, peacocks, aquaria, pottery, gems, books and servants. She has 2,000 coats, 1,500 pairs of "trouserettes," and 500 fur robes. Her feet are so small that she is unable to walk more than a few steps, but twice a day she bathes in oil of orange and acacia blooms and takes an airing in a coolie sedan. Finally, she dresses her hair in fifty ways, her favorite coiffure being a la griffin.

Webster's International Dictionary

It is the Standard of the U. S. Supreme Court, of the Government Printing Office, and of nearly all the courts. It is warmly commended by every State Superintendent of Education.

Coughs and Colds

Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, General Debility—all forms of Emaciation are speedily cured by Scott's Emulsion.

PROGRESS.
D BY ADVANCED
SCIENCE.

and below the water line, the design being to protect the machinery and magazines from other parts are armor-plated locally for the protection of guns. It seems to be intended in Mr. Crook's scheme that the armor shall cover the whole vessel, from bulwarks to bottom. Such an amount of armor would, it is suggested, be altogether too great a weight for a ship to carry. Then no provision is made for light and air, or for working guns from any of the lower decks. It is suggested that some such scheme, of three skins, would be a good plan to apply to passenger steamers, especially if the spaces between the skins were filled with cellulose or some such material as would act to close up a break made by collision.

Click Without Wheels.
A mechanical clock was found in a private collection by Director Davy of the observatory of Montsouris, France. It dates from the time of Henry III, and is described in a treatise on clocks published in the seventeenth century by Father Alexander, a Benedictine monk. The clock on the outside looks like a little wooden cabinet, but the right side figures are carved along the edge in a vertical line, representing the hours from 5 a. m. to 12 midnight. A small metal cylinder with a rod through its length is supported by two pieces of string, and by turning the cylinder up the two pieces of string will roll up the rod. The interior of the cylinder is divided into eight compartments of even size. These compartments communicate by very small apertures—1, 11, 12, etc.—with those next to them, and by canals with those next on the opposite side of the cylinder. The working power is simple. A specially prepared fluid is filled into the cylinder up to the line M-N.

When the cylinder is rolled up and the fluid allowed to settle, the cylinder will not fall down, but work its way down with a slow and steady movement. Each of the compartments in turn is slowly filled and emptied in that slow-turning motion, and the rod on the outside shows the time as the downward motion of the cylinder proceeds.

How to Clean Clothes.
The American Analyst tells how to do it as follows: Take, for instance, a shiny old coat, vest or pair of trousers of broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scourer makes a strong, warm soap and wash in the garment in a tub. It soaks it up and down, rubs the dirty places and, if necessary, puts it through a second time; then rinses it through several waters and hangs it up to dry on the line. When nearly dry he takes in, rolls it up for an hour or two and then presses it in a clothes wringer. It is laid on the outside of the coat and the iron passed over that until the wrinkles are out; but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would be shiny. Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying a wet cloth over them and passing the iron over that. If any shiny places are seen, they are treated as the wrinkles are—the iron is lifted while the full cloud of steam rises and brings the nap with it. The iron is passed over a suds made especially for this purpose, and that which has been used for white cotton or woolen clothes lint will be left in the water and will cling to the cloth.

In this manner we have known the same coat and trousers to be renewed time and time again, and have all the look and feel of new garments. Good broadcloth and its fellow cloths will bear many washings and look better every time because of them.

Decomposition of Glass by Water.
From a long series of experiments of his own on these subjects, and from the work of others, the author draws the following conclusions: (1) The weathering of glass is caused by the decomposition of the atmospheric moisture. The carbonic anhydride of the air does not act directly on the glass, but only on the alkaline products of the aqueous decomposition. (2) Dry carbonic anhydride is without action on dry glass. (3) There is no proof that water can be retained in glass except when it enters into chemical combination therewith. (4) The weathering of glass and the decomposition of glass by water are similar processes, and are both preceded by the taking up of water into the glass molecules. (5) The changes caused by weathering are comparatively slight with good glass. (6) The action of water on weathered glass is only temporarily more rapid than it is on new glass. (7) Glasses (time glasses) more hygroscopic and weather more easily. (8) The more easily they are attacked by water. (9) Even after long action of water, glass is still capable of becoming weathered.—F. Feister.

An Insect to His Honor.
His Lordship—Madam, by mistake I opened a letter addressed to you this morning.
His American Wife—Indeed, sir.
His Lordship—Yes, and I found something in it, which, if it ever occurs again, will part us forever!
Wife (paling)—Indeed, sir? What was it?
His Lordship—It was a receipted bill, madam.
Wife—Well?
His Lordship—When you married me you promised to give up all your vulgar and shabby American habits. Don't let me ever hear of your paying a bill again. My position as an aristocrat and an intriguer, divorcee even; but such vulgar condescension to the masses as this it will take me years to live down. Remember, if you must pay somebody, pay me!—Post-Dispatch.

AN INDIAN SCHOOL.
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT CARLISLE INSTITUTE.

Not Like the Closing Days in Other Schools—Teaching the Remnant of the Aborigines to Trim Ideas Instead of Arrows.

A Carlisle, Pa., special to the Washington Star, says: Commencement at Carlisle isn't like a commencement anywhere else on earth, except it be in one of the other schools like unto that of Carlisle, a dozen or so of which are scattered over the United States; offshoots of the Carlisle plan, and devoted to instructing the remnant of the aboriginal inhabitants how to trim ideas instead of arrows, and to eat with forks instead of fingers.

Carlisle was the pioneer proving ground of this method of educating the "Indian problem," and Capt. Pratt of the Tenth Cavalry, the father of the method, during a long and varied experience among the Indians on the plains, and afterward, when in charge of the unruly prisoners taken in the war of 1874-75, and transferred to Fort Augustine, found that the Indians have hearts and souls, and he found, too, that they are amenable to kindly influences and eager to learn. Then it was that the educational seed sprouted, out of which Carlisle has grown. Capt. Pratt didn't do all of the work alone, however, nor all of the thinking. Mrs. Pratt, his gentle, cultured wife, has been his able lieutenant, and his fair young daughter has been a good staff officer.

Every industry and many arts and sciences are taught at Carlisle. The boys are trained to be tinners, tailors, cobblers, blacksmiths, harness-makers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, wagon-makers and farmers, as their tastes run, each youth being permitted to take up for his trade the one that he likes best. The girls learn beaded books, all the womanly accomplishments, such as sewing, washing, ironing, darning, mending, baking, etc. Boys and girls alike are instructed in music, drawing, painting and the other arts, and also they serve half of each day in the schoolroom and the other half in one of the industrial classes. For their services in these classes a few cents a day is paid to each student, and these "outgoing" earnings amount in the aggregate to nearly \$25,000 a year, a sum of which is placed to the credit of each individual earning it, and it can be drawn upon at will, under slight restrictions. There is a regular cashier, whose duty is to care for this fund, and it is quite amusing to watch the students draw upon their bank accounts. They have bank books, which are models of neatness. An Indian seems to take naturally to penmanship and figures.

There are some things that the students of Carlisle could teach the people who talk of "civilizing" them. A young Indian seldom or never wears any other head covering than a bright scarf, and in the evening their glossy and well-kept black hair is fully in evidence, with a bit of bright ribbon or flower caught in it. The Indians love everything that is bright and beautiful, and the flower man that comes out every morning reaps a rich harvest from them.

Indian children are naturally devout. The belief in a higher power seems to be born in them and finds expression in the Sabbath school, Y. M. C. A. and the King's Daughters. A young Washington girl, who is a teacher at Carlisle, Miss Cummings, is one of the leaders in the King's Daughters. The little silver cross that sets them apart from all others is a common ornament. The love of the beautiful for show, in many ways. In the neat dormitories everything is as clean as soap and water. The owners themselves or purchased with their own spending money adorn the rooms. The great dining-rooms are furnished with white table linen and silver, neat china and glass ware. Everything that appeals to the sense of the beautiful is furnished.

THE PRICKLY YUCCA.
An interesting tree which grows in the Mojave Desert. The grotesque trees which thickly dot the Mojave desert fall to silent exclamations of wonder and curiosity from the travelers who view them for the first time, says the Overland Monthly. They seem like strange freaks of nature, instead of distinct species of plants. In a magnificent old tree will be found woody, but porous and light in texture and weight; and to all outward appearances they are as dead as the proverbial door nail, but at the extremity of each branch will be seen a tuft of green leaves, drawing sustenance from the apparently dead parent stalk. In the springtime a short stem is projected from the center of each tuft, bearing lateral branches, from which delicate, whitish-green, cup-shaped flowers are pendant; they disappear on the approach of winter, and as spring comes the blossoms merge into a wrinkled, elongated fruit, green in color, that is not palatable, for it becomes dry and spongy as it matures. When ripe it splits open, and the seeds, which are borne like thorns and thistles. Sometimes a gale overturns one of these giants, and the ubiquitous tramp, his conscience smiting him for the railroad ties he has consumed, endeavors to broil his chicken and make his coffee over a fire made from the round gray wood. His efforts fail, for nature did not design this tree for firewood. This grotesque tree is the Yucca brevifolia, and though it is found only in southern California and Arizona, there are several varieties of it which resemble it in structural formation.

TALE OF A TRAVELER.
RECOLLECTIONS OF DRUMMING IN EARLY DAYS.

The First Drummer to Go to the Wild West—Took His First Trip Forty Years Ago—Reminiscences and Comparisons—Canal and Stage.

"I believe I was the first drummer who went West from New England," said John B. Curtis, of the firm of Curtis & Son, in Portland, Maine, "and I am very sure that I was one of the first. I made my first long Western trip forty-four years ago, and I've just returned from a trip that took me to the Pacific coast."

"I sometimes wonder, when I meet the busy, pushing drummers of to-day, the men who are used to rapid traveling, the best of hotels, and good living generally—sometimes wonder what they would do if they were suddenly put back and made to do as we had to do fifty years ago, or a little less. Some of the poorest of them would give up their jobs, but I think that the rest would stick to it, and make a success of the business, just as they did in those days."

"Nearly fifty years ago, when the business of selling goods by samples was in its infancy, and when the drummer had but just been discovered, we were compelled to make long trips, and, of course, not many of them in a year. Then it took about three weeks to go from Portland to Chicago, and the dealers ordered goods enough to last six months. Then the drummer had to endure many privations, but we were a hardy set, and were content with a little, that is, if we could get plenty of orders."

"I have passed hundreds of nights camping out when on long trips, with only a blanket for covering and the trade in the West then in behalf of Eastern houses, didn't mind that, but we did object to the rattlesnakes sometimes. It didn't pay to have them get too familiar. We were happy when we could travel by canal boats or by steamboat, but the dreadful Western stages tried our patience."

"Time and time again, but for the fact that my samples and baggage had to be carried, I should have preferred to walk, and could have beaten the stages under ordinary circumstances. Many times I did walk, but it was beside the stage, with a rail on my shoulder, ready to help pry the stage itself out of the mud."

"In those days canals were the best. The canal boats would make from two to three miles an hour, but if the time was long the stories told by the captain and passengers were commonly good; the beds were bunks, but they fed us well—that is, as things went then."

ALFONSO'S FATAL GEM.
A Royal Opal Which Brings Death to the Possessor.

One of the strangest of the many jewels which hang around the neck of the statue of Our Lady of Almodena, at Madrid, is a ring which is believed to have brought misfortune to the royal house of Spain during the last two decades. It is a magnificent opal, surrounded by large diamonds. The late King Alfonso XII gave it to his cousin Mercedes when he was betrothed to her, and she wore it during the whole of her married life, which lasted only a few months. It is said that the young king presented it to his dead wife, Queen Christina, who died shortly afterward. Then it passed to the king's sister, the Infanta del Pilar. No sooner had she begun to wear this fatal gem than she sickened, and in a few days her body was racked with agonizing pains. She sent the ring to his sister-in-law, Christina, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, but in three months it reverted to the king by her death. His majesty, for the first time realizing the horrible misfortune which was attaching to the ownership of the opal, determined to keep it himself, fearful that if he again bestowed it upon one of his fair relatives she would not long survive the gift. He himself therefore fell sick, and in a few days he died. The queen was anxious to be rid forever of the ring, so she gave instructions that it should be suspended around the neck of the statue of the Holy Virgin of Almodena, where it has since remained.

THE PRICKLY YUCCA.
An interesting tree which grows in the Mojave Desert. The grotesque trees which thickly dot the Mojave desert fall to silent exclamations of wonder and curiosity from the travelers who view them for the first time, says the Overland Monthly. They seem like strange freaks of nature, instead of distinct species of plants. In a magnificent old tree will be found woody, but porous and light in texture and weight; and to all outward appearances they are as dead as the proverbial door nail, but at the extremity of each branch will be seen a tuft of green leaves, drawing sustenance from the apparently dead parent stalk. In the springtime a short stem is projected from the center of each tuft, bearing lateral branches, from which delicate, whitish-green, cup-shaped flowers are pendant; they disappear on the approach of winter, and as spring comes the blossoms merge into a wrinkled, elongated fruit, green in color, that is not palatable, for it becomes dry and spongy as it matures. When ripe it splits open, and the seeds, which are borne like thorns and thistles. Sometimes a gale overturns one of these giants, and the ubiquitous tramp, his conscience smiting him for the railroad ties he has consumed, endeavors to broil his chicken and make his coffee over a fire made from the round gray wood. His efforts fail, for nature did not design this tree for firewood. This grotesque tree is the Yucca brevifolia, and though it is found only in southern California and Arizona, there are several varieties of it which resemble it in structural formation.

Choosing the National Capital.
"It is not generally known," says the Philadelphia Record, "but it is a matter of history, nevertheless, that Bristol township, lying on the east side of Germantown, had a very narrow escape from being selected as the site of the capital of the United States. It was a very small matter that turned the scale. An opera house, owned by a So positive were some members of congress that the capital was going to be located near Germantown that they purchased real estate there, not, of course, as a matter of speculation, but simply to be ready to hand when the removal from Philadelphia to Bristol took place. When the vote of the commissioners was taken there was a tie, four being for Bristol and four for Germantown. The deciding vote, and Bristol township was left out in the cold."

ACUTE DYSPESIA.
SYMPATHETIC HEART DISEASE OFTEN ATTENDS IT.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Removing the Cause.

From Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Republican. Mrs. V. Curley, who has resided in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for the past twenty-two years, tells an interesting story of what she considers rescue from premature death. Her narrative follows: "For ten years prior to 1894, I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication—I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity and preparation of my food, distress always followed eating. I was despondent and blue. Almost to the point of insanity at times, and would have been glad to die. Often and often I tried to get relief by a course of medicine, but it would come on without a moment's warning."

My troubles increased as time wore on and I spent large sums in doctor bills, being compelled to have medical attendants almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893, it was impossible for me to retain food, and water and brashes plagued me. I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did ail me. The doctors gave us their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said: "All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium."

About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Symantha Smith, of Glidden, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted with the same ailment. She had consulted local physicians without relief and had gone to Davenport for treatment. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical.

I was led to try them from her experience and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now almost free from trouble, and it through some error of diet I feel badly this spring, but I sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual health. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists. Send for a circular, or mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 225 South Broadway, New York, N. Y., six boxes for \$2.50.

The Orange Goat.
Paddy Walsh owned an intelligent roat. Paddy Walsh lived in Brooklyn. One James Mullins was arrested for stealing the goat, and the man and goat appeared in court one morning recently. As a compliment to St. Patrick's day, the whiskers of the roat were painted a brilliant green, and, as a striking contrast, his stubby tail was streaked with the hated orange color. The prisoner explained to the satisfaction of the judge that he did not steal the goat, and he was released. Paddy Walsh escorted the roat from the courtroom in triumph, and, after removing the obnoxious color from his tail and ornamenting it with green ribbons, sent it down town to participate in the Hibernian parade. "If I could find the man," said Paddy Walsh, "who painted that goat's tail orange, I would not bring him out court, but it is likely he would need the services of the undertaker."

DIAMOND MINING IN AFRICA.
Tedious Process of Bringing the Gems to the Light of Day.

The diamond is one of the things which the public never tires of hearing about, and is ever anxious to see, discuss, and above all, to possess; but few have any idea of the tedious and laborious process by which the precious gem is mined and brought to the light of day, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. All entrances to the mine are carefully guarded, and only the written permit of the manager will enable a visitor to descend the huge shaft which pierces the working level, say 1,000 feet below. In the tunnels of the mine, which are about seven feet high, the miners are hard at work drilling holes in the adamant ground with a large crowbar, which they use with both hands. After making six holes each, which take three hours, or six or longer, according to the hardness of the strata they are working in, they are allowed to retire to their homes in the compound and rest for the remainder of the day. Dynamite cartridges are placed in the drilled holes and discharged, and the blue ground which has been dislodged is shoveled into trucks, each of which hold a ton, run along the level and large lumps, as hard as granite, to "the floors," where it is spread out and left from three to six months to be pulverized by the sun, air and rain, a steam harrow being run over it from time to time to assist the process of disintegration. In due time it is taken to the washing machine, the work of which is to sift out all the light deposit, called "tailings," in which no diamonds are found, and to clean the "ground," which is then placed in a hopper, and carried by revolving buckets to the top of an elevator, when it is dropped into a cylindrical pan. As the pan is rotated the mass is chipped and alced by iron knives, the light mud overlying in the center and the heavy deposit containing the diamonds passing into a pulsating receiver, from which it is graded into three different sized sieves. Water is then pumped through the bottom and the light deposit is forced over the top, the heavier substance, falling through the sieves. It is then passed by means of valves into tubs and the important work of searching for diamonds is commenced. Four times do the searchers examine every particle of the material and so carefully and thoroughly is their work done that it is said that a half karat diamond might be mixed with a couple of hundred-weight of earth in the hopper at the upper end of the sifting machine with perfect assurance that it would ultimately come into the hands of the sorters.

No Friendship in Business.
The day has long passed when advertising is to be done on the plea of friendship, or for any other reason in the world, except that one expects to get back a fair profit from every expenditure which he may make.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

It Makes a Difference.
A Pennsylvania judge recently sentenced a chicken thief to ten years in the penitentiary for stealing \$10 worth of chickens, and two bank men who stole a bank out of \$112,000 to one year. When the chicken thief saw that he was sent to the penitentiary he robed a bank. It would not have helped him. Bank robbing is generally forgiven if the bank robber stands well in the community, has accommodated directors, and does his robbing in a gentlemanly manner. To rob a hen roost is a fowl proceeding, and the chicken thief cannot implicate others in his guilt in any way.

Two Women Sold.
A novel spectacle was furnished in Georgetown, Ky., the other day. It was the sale by auction of two colored women, Sarah Jackson and Bessie Fishback. They were convicted of ragragny in the recent court, and sentenced to be sold into slavery for the period of six months. The sale took place in front of the courthouse, Deputy Sheriff being the auctioneer, and attracted a large crowd. The women were bought by two colored men, Henry Jackson and Richard Coleman, and brought \$1.05 and \$2, respectively.

Origin of Watches.
Watches originated at Nuremberg as early as 1477. They were at first called Nuremberg eggs, which they resembled both in shape and size. They were often fitted into the tops of walking sticks.

The "Witch Tree."
The "witch tree" of Nevada and southern California exudes or exhales a phosphorescent substance which makes every branch, leaf and section of its bark visible on the darkest night.

Canadian Butter Trade.
In order to foster the butter trade, the Canadian government has offered to buy the winter butter made by its citizens for shipment to England, paying for it 20 cents a pound. The opposition papers say this sudden development of paternalism is intended to secure the farmers' vote.

PAPER PLATES FOR DRINKING.
Paper plates are used in some German restaurants.

More than twenty villages in Italy are in ruins owing to the recent earthquakes.

Russian engineers are studying the route for the waterway to connect the White sea with the Baltic.

This country imports from Greece annually many thousand pounds of so-called dried currants, which are really small raisins.

Berthold Neumogen, a stock broker of New York, who died recently, made the collection of butterflies his hobby. He had over 100,000 rare and beautiful specimens.

Dead bodies, when taken as cargo on a ship are always described as either statutory or natural history specimens, owing chiefly to the superstition of sailors.

A new gas process for burning lime is being tried at Rockland, Me. It is claimed that it consumes about 75 per cent of the fuel (crude oil), while by the old system, or by the system now in use, about 80 per cent is wasted.

The extent to which industries are now specialized was illustrated by the arrest in Paris of Mme. Bide, whose speciality was the stealing of pipes. She had accumulated a magnificent collection of 2,000 pipes, including thirty-nine finely colored meerschaums. She spent eight months in prison for them.

WRECK.

BY THE ENGINE-DRIVING AN

and Results in Four Fatalities Injured—A Wife and Then Takes

April 1.—A train was wrecked about a mile east of morning, and four if not fatally injured, aged 25; Oscar William Mercer and are the injured. All to catch a freight own. The men all out midway of the in approached the for the limited, the was running at a and made an emer- force broke a car front of the one the they were allowed to the laws of death, buried into the ditch, and to the rail and his legs loose but found the knees. Hur- was broken in two took his coat off, his severed limbs await surgical aid. After bad crush and Berkshire will die a hopeless condition.

April 1.—One of the murderers committed the mutilated body was found in a the East river front, where the Algerian, now serving a life discovered yesterday victim in this case was woman, whose was found wrapped and partially in the rear of the New York Bank Note southwest corner of and Waverly place. Only remains had is not known, and is clew.

April 1.—A special very, O. says: His continued unsuccessful Mrs. Henry Thorne, on farm on the state killed his wife and then in his barn. His 14- who witnessed the as- was prevented alarm until the un- taken his own life. Days ago threatened but the wife took no at such a deed.

March 26.—There and suicide at morning. A negro struck Laura Col- in the head with instantly. Twenty shot himself through shotgun, blowing the head off. Jealousy on the cause. The thought of and had Sloan was a com-

March 30.—All plate the country, with will close down not resume until meantime arrange- to operate the management of formed combination known as the Pitts- company. All the of the country in this city.

March 30.—Cor- a resident of Des- and taken there confessed to having Mrs. Ellen Leader, for his insurance her, Ike Smith, one bers on the Rock mother is now the Iowa penitentiary the daughter hopes

March 30.—Cath- 1106 Lynch street, at 4 p. m. yester- man who had at her house. The his brutal crime ruction, gashing his and inflicting fatal

March 29.—Cath- 1106 Lynch street, at 4 p. m. yester- man who had at her house. The his brutal crime ruction, gashing his and inflicting fatal

March 29.—There have unearched organized to flood bogus Chinese reg- which defy almost United States officers members included white men in this already secured a 15,000 of these of a residence. An is said to be at the

March 28.—The Iron Mountain robbers about ten just north of Wil- fourteenth miles north Mo. by two men. the mail, express and ran about half the express car. It foot the robbers for lost his watch it is supposed the also robbed, but de- have not been re-

Two Bandits Killed.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 29.—Sam McWilliams, Sam Butler and George Sanders rode into Bragg, nine miles east of Fort Gibson at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and began robbing the town. T. J. Madden went out the back of the store and to Johnson Manning, deputy sheriff, a mile away, and gave the alarm. Manning and Hiram Stevens, another Indian deputy, came back and found the outlaws at Madden's store. A fierce fight ensued between the deputy sheriffs and the outlaws. McWilliams was wounded, but made his escape. Joe Morris, clerk for Madden, was shot through the abdomen and mortally wounded. The bodies of the outlaws were brought here at noon to get the reward of \$250 offered for McWilliams, who is better known as Verdigris Kid, and who was a side partner of Jim French. On his body was found a pistol taken from a deputy at Corea, during a robbery. Sanders has been a desperado for several years, but just joined Verdigris Kid's band. Bill Cook was brought out of jail and identified McWilliams. The body was shipped back to Bragg to relatives.

Actor Kills an Actress. NEW YORK, March 28.—John Bigelow, an actor, shot and killed Mary Thyll, an actress, yesterday in the furnished room of a woman in West Twenty-fourth street, and then turned the weapon, a revolver of large caliber, to his own head and blew out his brains. The double tragedy was not discovered until evening, when both bodies were found lying cold and bloody on the floor of the apartment where the crime had been committed. No one in the house could assign a motive for the deed. Bigelow was about 30 years old and the woman, not more than 25. She had lived in the room on the third floor since last summer, and was respected by all with whom she came in contact, and bore a character which was blameless. The man was known to the elevator attendant and others in the building, but only slightly.

Only Three Killed. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 28.—Three dead train robbers and three badly scared would-be bandits fleeing to the mountains with a posse at their heels is the result of an attempt at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning to hold up train No. 3 southbound from Cincinnati on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, sixteen miles south of Somerset, Ky., at the mouth of tunnel No. 5. Two of the robbers were shot down, one dying instantly and the other about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. One was captured at Cumberland Falls and turned over to the station agent there. He was badly wounded and died late yesterday afternoon. None of the men wore masks, and it is impossible to learn their names. They secured nothing, and after ten minutes delay the train proceeded to its destination.

Big Grain Monopoly. BERLIN, March 30.—Count Von Kanitz in the reichstag yesterday introduced his government grain monopoly question and endeavored to justify it, on the ground that some radical step was necessary in order to relieve the distress in husbandry, and to increase the price of cereals to a point which would cover the cost of their production. Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, declared that the count's proposals were contrary to existing commercial treaties, and that it would be incompatible with the dignity of the empire to strive to obtain a modification of them so soon after their conclusion.

Sentenced to Hang. STAFFORD, Ont., March 29.—On October 27, 1894, Jossie, the 14-year-old daughter of William Kit-trell, was brutally murdered. Suspicion pointed to one Chattle, at least 60 years old, and he was arrested. He pleaded guilty at the prisoner's inquest. The trial took place yesterday and in ten minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Chattle was sentenced to be hanged. As the judge finished the prisoner exclaimed, "Correct!" The murderer has traveled much. While living at one time in Texas he harbored the notorious Jesse James for two days from his pursuers.

Police Board Squabble. ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—The differences between the board of public commissioners of Atlanta, which for the past few days have so wrought up this community, have been settled by a compromise. The faction supporting Mayor King gets the chairmanship of the board, George E. Johnson being their choice, while the faction behind ex-chairman English and to yesterday action in cereals the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Chattle was sentenced to be hanged. As the judge finished the prisoner exclaimed, "Correct!" The murderer has traveled much. While living at one time in Texas he harbored the notorious Jesse James for two days from his pursuers.

Negro Lynched. OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., March 28.—Robert Betat, colored, who set fire to Mr. Flurry's barn at Bluff Creek, destroying the barn and contents, was lynched Tuesday night. His body was found yesterday morning hanging to a tree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 27.—Frank Sattler, an assayer, shot and fatally wounded his wife last night and then killed himself. The couple quarreled and separated several days ago. Last night Sattler called on his wife and asked her to go to his room. She refused, saying, "You want to kill me," at the same time running into another room. Sattler pursued and shot her twice, one bullet striking her wrist and the other lodging in her head. He then turned the pistol upon himself and sent a bullet into his own brain.

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

BILLS REPORTED BY HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE NO. 1.

One Limiting the Road-Working Age to 21 Years for the Lowest and 35 Years for the Highest—McLemore's Bill Killed a Second Time.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 1.—Saturday evening house judiciary committee No. 1 reported favorably the following bills: By Senator Lewis amending the act providing for the transfer of cases pending in the supreme court to the court of appeals; by Mr. Moore of Morris amending the act providing for the disposition of certain causes before the court of civil appeals; by Mr. Cameron, amending the act prescribing the manner of perfecting appeals from district and county courts; by Mr. Reiger, prohibiting the deposit with any party to a cause during the progress of such causes of funds coming into the hands of receivers, statutory assignees, clerks and all other persons connected with or under the control of courts; by Mr. Wester, to restore purchase money when deed fails on account of defective authentication; by Mr. Smith of Brazos, to amend the statute prescribing cases in which depositions of witnesses may be taken; by Mr. Moore of Lamar, limiting the road-working age to 21 years for the lowest and 35 years for the highest; by Mr. Smith of Runnels, to diminish the jurisdiction of the county court of Crockett county.

A Warehouse Bill. AUSTIN, Tex., March 29.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Tips insisted upon taking up the warehouse bill, and it was given priority. The discussion turned upon amendments proposed, and after quite a lengthy debate, Mr. Tips held that the bill is a compilation of warehouse laws of other states and that none of these laws contain unusual requirements. He exemplified, showing that a receipt for property stored in an Austin warehouse would not be negotiable at Galveston or other distant places, if the party proposing to purchase had to inspect the records of the warehouse owner at Austin. The purpose was to make receipts negotiable upon their face without investigating records. The various doubtful amendments were rejected and several by friends of the measure mainly curing defects in the verbiage of the bill were adopted, and the bill passed to engrossment, and under suspension of the rules was made a law.

Killed the Bill. AUSTIN, Tex., April 1.—Mr. McLemore's bill to release to the inhabitants of Duval "all the lands bought in by the state for taxes due on said lands Oct. 1, 1893, and to release the said inhabitants from the payment of taxes due Oct. 1, 1894," has met an untoward fate. Sometime ago the bill was reported adversely by the committee, but Mr. McLemore had the bill recommitted and it was given another hearing, as the saying goes. All the members of the committee felt favorably toward the bill, for they knew of the distress that has prevailed in the southwest because of the drought, but they decided that it was unconstitutional and the bill was again reported adversely.

County Bond Bill. AUSTIN, Tex., April 1.—Saturday morning the house began operations by passing Mr. Spillane's bill amending the charter of the city of Galveston by a unanimous vote.

House Bill No. 610 to authorize the commissioners of Brazoria county to issue road bonds of said county to the amount of \$15,500, was postponed until next Saturday upon motion of Mr. Burmeister, and after the introduction of a memorial from citizens of said county by Mr. Tompkins, protesting against the passage of the bill.

The Arbitration Bill. AUSTIN, Tex., March 30.—The house yesterday afternoon discussed the Rogers arbitration bill, which the senate passed the other day after extracting its most vicious fangs. Col. Jennings made an eloquent and forcible appeal against the bill. The house passed it, but not until it had refused to adopt an amendment by Mr. Evans of Hunt, which leaves the measure in a state of what might be termed virtual emasculation so far as its original aims and provision are concerned.

Adjournment. AUSTIN, Tex., March 29.—Yesterday morning in the senate Mr. Agnew called up his resolution to adjourn sine die April 10, and briefly urged its adoption in as much as the appropriation bill had been completed by the senate and was in an advanced stage in the house, and other legislation considered necessary had been passed or could be passed by April 10. Without further discussion the resolution was adopted.

Want to Go Home. AUSTIN, Tex., March 30.—It is not a sure thing that the legislature will adjourn by the middle of next month, though the probabilities are that it will, as some of the members are so very anxious to go home that it will require trace chains to hold them here. The house is making progress slowly on the general appropriation bill, and the members are becoming so weary that it is hard to keep a working quorum—something that is not usually the case when a general appropriation bill is under discussion.

Frontier Protection. AUSTIN, Tex., March 27.—Yesterday the house spent the entire forenoon on the ranger appropriation, and the discussion was so warm at times that the speaker's gavel was forced to call time, but the western contingent won the fight in the end by a good majority. The senate bill gives the ranger service \$40,000, and the house having fixed the amount at \$25,000, a compromise of some \$30,000 or more will doubtless be reached when the conference committee tackles the matter.

About the Millits.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 28.—In the house yesterday morning consideration of the general appropriation bill was resumed, the adjutant general's department was taken up, and Mr. Patterson moved to strike out \$20,000 for a militia encampment for 1896. Messrs. Peck, Jennings, Ward, Tarver, Morrison, Owsley and Brown opposed the amendment. Messrs. Patterson, Wester and Burns spoke in its support, and the amendment carried by a vote of 65 to 43, three hours having been consumed in its discussion, and the house took a recess until 3 p. m. The vote on the amendment to strike out the appropriation for an encampment was as follows:

Yeas—Allen of Dallas, Allen of Colorado, Bally, Bass, Beall, Bortram, Hialr, Hound, Bumpass, Burney, Burns, Carpenter, Carson, Chambers, Curston, Davis, Drew, Edwards, Evans of Grayson, Falke, Feagin, Foster, Freeman, Gilleland, Greer, Halter, Henderson, Jackson, King, Lillard, Lindsey, Logan, Long, Martin of Coryell, McBride, McNeill, McWilliams, Mills, Mitchell, Moody, Murchison, Nix, O'Neal, Patterson, Radford, Reiger, Rhodes of Wood, Ritter, Seago, Sebastian, Smith of Milam, Smith of Colorado, Speckels, Spivey, Stokes, Strange, Thomas, Townsend of Angolina, Townsend of Lampasas, Turner, Watkins, Wester, Whitacre, Williams—65. Nays—Andrews, Armistead, Avery, Brown, Cameron, Darrook, Dashiell, Evans of Hunt, Fletcher, Giddings, Good, Graham, Harrison, Jennings, Kennedy, Langhammer, Love, Martin of Kinney, Martinale, McKinnery, McLemore, Moore of Lamar, Moroney, Morrison, Orr, Owsley, Peck, Peaburns, Ragsdale, Rogers, Roy, Seabury, Simmons, Smith of Runnels, Smith of Brazos, Sowell, Spillane, Tarver, Tompkins, Turney, Ward, Wayland, Wurzbach—43.

Officials Must Pay. AUSTIN, Tex., March 30.—Comptroller Finley says: "I have compiled a roster of all state, district and county officials from the highest to the lowest; also the employes in all the state departments and state institutions who draw money from the state treasury under appropriations for salaries or fees, for the purpose of comparing the list with the tax rolls, and where the record shows any officer or employe of the state in arrears for state taxes, no warrant will be issued to cover services for such officer or employe until delinquencies shown are satisfied. Art. 3761 revised statutes provides that no warrant shall be drawn on the treasury in favor of any person, agent or assignee of any person indebted to the state until such debt be paid. While this will require considerable work, it becomes necessary to take the precaution to make the examination in order that I may not issue warrants in violation of the statutes, especially so since my attention has been directed to instances where warrants should not issue to certain officers until they have paid up their back taxes. I shall adhere strictly to the law, and therefore suggest to those to whom the statute applies that they must settle their back taxes before I can issue a warrant on the treasury for any money that may be due them."

Vacancy On Commission. AUSTIN, Tex., March 29.—The protracted deliberation of the governor in naming a successor for Railroad Commissioner Foster, is taken by the latter's friends as indicating two conclusions: One that Commissioner Foster will not be reappointed, else his name would have been sent in ago, as he is here on the ground, is willing and would be promptly confirmed by the senate. The second conclusion is that the reason for delay is that the governor has selected a member of the senate whose usefulness in the senate he cannot afford to relinquish.

Investigating Committee. AUSTIN, Tex., March 27.—The speaker yesterday morning announced the appointment of Messrs. Graham and Rogers as additional members of the committee to investigate the printing of reports of the higher courts, and the house returned to the consideration of the appropriation bill, the comptroller's department being under fire. Every item in the list of the amounts asked for this department was assailed. Mr. Bumpass leading the fight and objecting to paying department clerks more than sixty baies of cotton per annum.

With the Governor. AUSTIN, Tex., March 28.—The bill authorizing the Houston East and West Texas railroad to lease and operate the extension of that railroad from the state line to Shreveport, La., was signed by the speaker of the house, and conveyed to the governor. The bill appears to successfully avoid the technical objection to combinations of lines of railroad, which the governor strenuously opposed in his messages. The combinations prohibited by the constitution are not such as the bill authorizes.

Asylum Appropriations Cut. AUSTIN, Tex., March 26.—The senate pruned the appropriation for the lunatic asylums yesterday afternoon in many instances, but the aggregate reductions were small. These appropriations had already been curtailed by the finance committee much below the estimates of superintendents. Most of the time was consumed in discussion of salaries of engineers and firemen. It was expected the senate would finish up the general appropriation bill yesterday, but there was too much discussion of allowances.

Meeting of Regents. AUSTIN, Tex., March 27.—A called meeting of the regents of the University of Texas was held yesterday mainly for the purpose of taking some action for the management of the university land lately transferred to their control. Present: Regents Woolen, Brackenkridge, Bryson, Henderson, Wester and Thompson. After considerable discussion a special committee of the board was appointed to confer with the land commissioner for information as to the lands. Great interest was manifested in the work.

TEXAS NEWS BRIEFS.

Items of General Interest Carefully Selected From Many Sources.

The other evening at Corsicana, the horse attached to a surrey in which Mr. and Mrs. M. Hirsch and three other ladies were riding, became frightened at an engine on the Condon Belt near the artesian well and ran away. All the occupants were thrown from the vehicle. Mr. Hirsch had one limb broken and Mrs. Hirsch was severely bruised. The others escaped comparatively uninjured. The horse after breaking away from the surrey sprang into the waste pool of the artesian well, where he stuck so fast that a block and tackle was necessary to extricate him.

The force pump ordered to test the supply of the new artesian well at Paris arrived a few days ago, and was put to work. It was pumped continually for twenty-four hours. No sign of a diminution in the supply was perceptible, which appears to be inexhaustible. The water has a temperature of 82 degrees and tastes a little salty. If the water remains little, the well will be sunk deeper until another artesian stream is encountered.

The bill which has passed the senate, to transfer the management of the Confederate Home from private to state hands, provides that the confederate who is eligible to its advantages must have resided in Texas since 1891, unless he served in a Texas regiment, when his residence makes no difference. It fixes the pay of the superintendent at \$1500 per annum, and provides for a board of managers, composed of confederate soldiers.

A contract between the officials of the Gulf Shore railroad and a firm of contractors has been deposited in the San Antonio National bank, awaiting a settlement of the present troubles of the road. The contract is for the construction of the road to Velasco and was entered into some months ago, but no work will be done under the contract until complications growing out of the appointment of a receiver for the road have been adjusted.

The other night at Sartar, Fort Bend county, Robert Campbell shot and killed Ed Whitley. Whitley came to Sartar on the night train from Houston, and got off with a shotgun in his hands, and Campbell, who was at the depot, also with a gun, spoke to Whitley as he approached him. Campbell was shot in the arm. A load of buckshot was sent through Whitley's heart, killing him instantly. Campbell immediately went to Richmond and surrendered.

At Goldthwaite recently the Glass murder case was continued very unexpectedly. The case had been called and the jury selected and sworn. Judge Blackburn learned that one of the witnesses for the defense had mumps. Upon inquiry he learned that five of the jurors had never had mumps, and he stated he would not expose the jury by having the witness before them, and he discharged the jury and continued the case until next term.

W. H. Dunn of the Katy's carpenter department at Denison, left home the other morning ostensibly to go to work, and has not since been heard from. He had the \$20 on his person when last seen, and fears are entertained that he has come to harm. The missing man is married and has a child. He has lived in Denison eighteen years, and was a man of commendable habits.

Senator McComb thinks the establishment of an experimental station that will pay special attention to rice and tobacco cultivation will be a great thing for southeast Texas. He is showing 5 cent cigars made at Willis of tobacco raised in Montgomery county, which are said to be equal to any of the Cuban product.

At Ripley, Titus county, a case of hydrophobia has developed in the family of F. E. Fleming, caused by the drinking of milk from a cow that had been bitten by a mad dog, and which had subsequently died. There are four in the family and the physician is of the opinion that the entire family will be taken with the rabies. The case is attracting considerable attention.

The arbitration bill, bill to prohibit jumping on and off moving trains, bill to abolish permanent local teachers' certificates, resolution for the purchase of the Bible of Travis, bill providing for contest of elections, bill providing for state management of the Confederate home, and the bill providing for financial board for towns and cities have passed the senate.

John B. Long, Master of the State Grange issues an address urging a decrease of cotton acreage. It continues dry at Rockport and the bays are very low. Fishermen are complaining loudly of their inability to get fish. The damage done by the February freeze to the fish industry seems to have been very greatly underestimated. From now on for a good long time fish will be fish.

A few days since at Crockett P. Christian's infant fell into the fire and was seriously burned. It may recover.

Col. R. T. Wheeler, of Galveston, has severed his connection with the Democratic party.

Brakeman C. G. Rose fell from an International and Great Northern freight train recently while it was running rapidly, between Conroe and Ayres. His left side was paralyzed by the shock, but no bones broken. He was taken to the county hospital at Palestine unconscious.

Up to a few days ago, there had been 703 offered in the house, and 280 in the senate, making a total of 983 bills.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II—APRIL 14—THE WICKED HUSBANDMEN.

Golden Text: They Will Reverence My Son.—Mark XII: 1-12.

Introductory. We have now come to the great day of Jesus public teaching in the temple. It was his last day of public teaching. On Sunday he had offered himself to the Jews as their Messiah King, by entering the city in triumphal procession. On Monday he had driven out from his Father's house those who were defiling it with worldly traffic, and performed miracles worthy of the Messiah, thus presenting his claims again for their acceptance.

I. God's Spiritual Vineyard—verse 1. "And he began to speak unto them by parables." As the best method by which they could be convinced of the truth. "A certain man." This householder represents God who is the owner of all things. "Planted a vineyard." The image of the kingdom of God. "A vineyard runs through the whole old testament. We must think of Palestine as from the remotest period, a land of vineyards.

II. What God Did for His Vineyard—verses 1, 2. 1. "And he set a hedge about it." This represents the law and the divine institutions which separated the Jews from the Gentiles, and were a protection against immorality and idolatry. "And digged a place for the winefat." The vessel into which the liquor flows from the winepress. It represents the advantages conferred on the people to help them bring forth good fruit. "And built a tower." Used for the watchmen who guarded the vineyard.

The tower represents the watchful care God exercised over his people through leaders and prophets. "And let it out to husbandmen." It is customary in the East for the owner to let out his estate to tenants. The husbandmen represent the rulers of the Jews; but the people as a whole, as a nation or a church, are included. "Schaff. "And went into a far country." He left his tenants in charge with everything needful for their work, and by his absence tested their faithfulness. Christ did not come till five hundred years after the planting of the nation, and four hundred after the last prophet.

2. "And at the season he sent." At the time when the fruit was ripe, when he would naturally expect to receive his share of the products of the vineyard. The fruit represents sincere worship, righteous living, intelligence, growth, giving to the poor, preparations for the Messiah. III. Treatment of the Messenger—verses 3-5. 1. "He sent . . . a servant." That is, the prophets. 2. "And they caught him and beat him." A verb which strictly means to flay or skin, but is applied to the severest kind of scourging. "And sent him away empty." Without the fruits for which he was sent. The Jews rejected the prophets for the same reasons that men now reject the bible.

4. "And again he sent unto them another servant." God sent prophet after prophet to the Jews, message after message, as he sends many calls and influences to us. "Shamefully handled." A general summing up of all that must have happened to a man whose head was hurt. 5. "And many others; beating some, and killing some." And the fruit the Lord had a right to expect the people did not give.

IV. God's Crowning Work—verses 6-8. 6. "Having yet therefore one son." The last and crowning effort of divine mercy. "His well beloved." Dear to him as his own self. "They will reverence my son." From gratitude, and from the loss that would follow rejection. 7. "But the husbandmen said. . . This is the heir." Christ is the heir of all things. The earth is his inheritance. "Let us kill him and the inheritance shall be ours." They imagined that if they destroyed Christ, they would continue to be rulers over Israel, living on the fat of the land, and renting the temple courts to money changers.

8. "And killed him." As the Jews did Jesus. And because they killed they lost. 9. "The Consequences—verse 9. "What shall therefore the lord of the vineyard do? Every possible method of leading them to right conduct had been exhausted. "He will come and destroy." It was a simple matter of justice. "Give the vineyard to others." Expressed by the apostle when he said, "Lo, we turn to the Gentiles."

V. The Rejected Shall Triumph—verses 10-12. 10. "Have ye not read this scripture?" Referring them to Psalm cxviii:23,—"which the Jews applied to the Messiah. "The stone." The whole kingdom and power of the Messiah. "The head of the corner." The cornerstone. 11. "The Lord's doing." R. V. "This was from the Lord." "Marvellous in our eyes." One of the Lord's wonderful ways of working.

12. "And they sought to lay hands on him." To arrest him, for they saw that the parable was an argument against them. "But feared the people." Popular opinion is a great power for good or evil.

VI. BRIEF VARIETIES. With a population of 50,000,000, Germany has a war footing of 3,700,000. Germany reports 289 instances of suicide among school children during the last six years. A Columbia county, Pa., farmer has succeeded in grafting chestnuts on scrub oak and expects to feed the nuts to his pigs. Microscopists believe that the highest powers of their instruments have not yet revealed the most minute forms of animal life. Southeastern Europe now has millions of people who are far less advanced than the Japanese. When watercress was first introduced into New Zealand it developed into a shrub, blocking streams and causing disastrous floods. Ammonia is extracted from the Thames mud, and the residuum after the operation, is mixed with iron ore and made into brown paper. A "casser" that is shot from a rocket and shoots around the heavens for fully ten minutes has been invented by a man in Australia.

A BRITISH CAESAR.

CECIL RHODES WILL DEFEAT THE LION'S EMPIRE.

He is Establishing a Republic in South Africa Similar to Our Own—Wants to Be Its First President and May Succeed.



OMING EVENTS cast their shadows before," says the old saw, and if this be accepted as authoritative then the recall of Sir Henry Loch, the governor of Cape Colony, which was announced the other day must be taken to mean that the lifelong ambition of Cecil Rhodes, the prime minister of the colony, is on the eve of realization. What that ambition is, is told in very few words—what its realization would mean would require columns. Cecil Rhodes is a character of tremendous weight in the making of history, and if he should live long enough history will acclaim him as one who has done more toward disturbing, if not disrupting, the autonomy of the British Empire, than any single man save George Washington. Time was, not long ago either, when Cecil Rhodes was unknown to fame and still less to fortune. He is his own maker, has relied on no man but himself, has used all men as tools and has his best friend in himself. He has fought his way upward from the lowest rung of the ladder step by step, slowly and gradually, but with a force relentless in its intensity and tremendous in its power. It is doubtful if there is another man, excepting the great Napoleon, who could have accomplished what the South African statesman did.

Some twenty years ago South Africa was in the throes of the diamond fever.



and its population thought diamonds, dreamed of diamonds, found diamonds, bought diamonds and in more than one case, stole diamonds. It was "Diamonds, diamonds, everywhere," but no man imagined for a moment that the country's brightest diamond had at about that time been dug upon the soil of brightest Africa. It was when the diamond craze was reaching its resplendent zenith, when fortunes of millions were made and lost in a day, that Cecil Rhodes, a younger son of an English clergyman, arrived in Cape Colony and by dint of his rather weak, but compelled Rhodes to a London his studies for his prospective profession, the pulpit, and he sought the salubrious climate of the Cape in the hope of being benefited by its bracing winds. He caught the prevailing disease and at once plunged into speculation with a daring, a skill and a foresight that confounded and amazed the gamblers and promoters and investors. He did nothing by halves, and in the fullest sense of the term. In an almost incredibly short time he amassed a few millions and then looked about for new worlds to conquer. He had made his headquarters at Kimberley, Diamondopolis, and before long began a series of financial operations that equalled the most daring schemes of the late Jay Gould. He needed lieutenant and he chose them well. His first selection was Barney Barnato, an ex-Whitechapel contortionist, who had gone to the Cape and had by dint of his shrewdness made some twenty million dollars. His second selection was Henry J. King, a former resident of New York, and then the chairman of the Kimberley Stock Exchange. With these two and a few assistants Rhodes proceeded to build up the most gigantic monopoly in existence. He amalgamated the De Beers mines, shut down all the mines save the De Beers and by restricting the output of stones succeeded in doubling the price of diamonds in a year. In consequence the shares of the Consolidated De Beers were doubled in value and Rhodes was christened the "Diamond King." Then came the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand district in the Transvaal, some 200 miles north of Kimberley, and Rhodes & Co., by clever manipulation, soon became the organizers and promoters of over 100 gold mining companies, millions of unworked pounds flowing into the coffers of the combine.

About this time the dormant political instincts began to assert themselves and at the next election Rhodes was chosen to represent Kimberley in the Cape parliament, Barnato presenting Barkley West, an adjoining district. When he assumed his seat the Afrikan-

der, or anti-foreign, party was in control of affairs, and its members at once went to work to demolish Rhodes. But the latter concluded that he did not care to be demolished, and before a year had passed had the Afrikanders worshipping at his shrine, while the progressive English element simply idolized him. This sudden change of front was due to the simple fact that Rhodes was irrevocably opposed to moving from Downing street in London. He said in plain English that he, for one, would not be governed by men who knew ab-



olutely nothing of the country's needs and desires and who were some 12,000 miles away vegetating in the moldy and musty atmosphere of the British foreign office. Then began the phenomenal career of Cecil Rhodes. He was made prime minister of the Colony, and Sir Henry Loch, a former governor of New South Wales, was made governor. British high commissioner and commander-in-chief. Rhodes and his associates well together. The prime minister was the managing director of the British South Africa company, acting under the motherly eye of the queen, and had annexed Matabeleland and Mashonaland, killing a few thousand natives and a king or two. Sir Henry Loch became jealous of the prime minister's great influence and greater fame, and the result was the triumph of Rhodes.

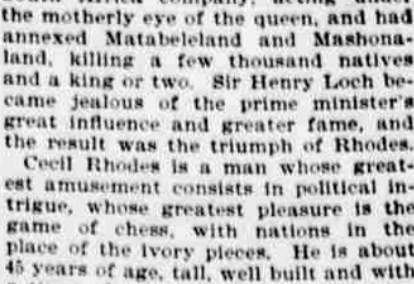
Cecil Rhodes is a man whose greatest amusement consists in political intrigue, whose greatest pleasure is the game of chess, with nations in the place of the ivory pieces. He is about 45 years of age, tall, well built and with a tinge of apoplexy in his complexion. His face is full and florid, his hair and mustache sandy and his eyes small and blue and exceedingly penetrating. His voice is full and resonant and when employed in debate or oration overtops most vocal organs. He is phlegmatic in temperament, cool and calculating and possesses magnetic "nerves." His wife is one of the noted beauties of Cape Colony.

What is the ambition of Cecil Rhodes? What has been his dream these years? The daring of the project is worthy of the master mind that conceives it. It is the unification of all the South African states and the formation of a United States of South Africa, the component parts being the Cape Colony, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Natal, Portuguese East Africa and the almost neutral native states. It is a constitution of this proposed republic is to be that of our own country. That is the goal for which he is striving and which he may reach if he lives another ten years. Cape Colony and Natal are too friendly toward the mother country, and it would not need much to produce a serious and permanent rupture. It is to affect such a state of affairs that Rhodes is now laboring, and when he succeeds in this his work will be clear and his road smooth. There it will no longer be Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony, but President Rhodes of the United States of South Africa. Rhodes has the ambition of an Alexander, the diplomacy of a Metetrnich, the determination of a Grant and the luck of a Rosebery. Will he succeed? Will he fail? Only time can answer the question.

FOR WOMEN TO READ.

CURRENT CONDENSATIONS FOR FIRESIDE PERUSAL.

The Ascending Magdalen—A Jolly Good Fellow—A Scientific Kitchen—Woman as a Censor of Morals—Woman and Corsica.



FOR YEARS AND years, "mid storm of rain and dust," half planted at the angle of the streets. I've stood through wintry colds and summer heats. Loaded with earth and covered over with rust. But with thy soul's soul pure, although the shade Of anguish past is in thine eyes, the moon Piercing the breast upon thy lips, its tone Of sorrow still as 'twere grief unalloyed.

Yet is thy ragged garment royal dress, And in thy Lamb's blood is thy mantle dyed. From the deep heart of slain and risen Love. Thy hair a halo is—each holy tress That wiped thy Master's feet a sign above. All radiant words thou shalt in peace abide! —Harper's Magazine.

A Jolly Good Fellow. At a recent Bohemian gathering the text of the evening was to the hostess, who was voted a "jolly good fellow." This sentiment was received with great applause, and every man present felt that no higher compliment could be paid the little woman who each desired to honor. A little thought, however, given to this little makes it less a matter for congratulation and more a topic for serious consideration. The world is full of women who are able to be good fellows, says the Philadelphia Times. It doesn't require much merely to get up a ready wit and a kindly heart, but the womanly woman, the gentle loving creature, who think the greatest honor in life lies in being devoted wives and mothers, they are not so rapidly found, but a treasure the world does not discover so often. A "good fellow" is forgotten, and the more essentially feminine, though less brilliant, woman is placed in the sacred recesses of his heart, where she dwells for good and aye.

Girls. It does not pay to cultivate a reputation for good fellowship, rather show all conduct that does not lie parallel with lines of refinement, duty and womanliness. The transient attached to a sovereignty of the last long time, the woman whose name has ever appeared upon the election list, and her qualifications, as shown in her examination papers and her record in preliminary work as a substitute teacher, give her a high place in the list. Miss Frazier's great-grandfather, Andrew Frazier, fought in the revolution, and her father, who is as proud of his descent as any scion of the Knickerbocker families, voted for John C. Fremont, the first republican candidate for the presidency, at a time when a colored man, to be entitled to vote, was required to be free and to hold real estate valued at \$250 or more. Miss Frazier is a rather slight girl, light in color, with a pleasant, intelligent face, bright eyes, a firm, rather thin-lipped mouth, and an easy, graceful manner. She talks readily and cleverly. Her



SUSAN FRAZIER. education was gained in New York, both in school and in her home life. Where her father, an intelligent and broad-minded man, encouraged her in the reading of histories and standard works. In 1857 she was graduated from the Normal college, taking a good stand. After graduation she became much interested in church work, and took an active part in the Sunday school of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal church, being elected the first president of the Woman's Auxiliary league of the church. Bishop Coleman appointed her one of three colored women as delegates to the missionary council at Hartford, where they represent the colored element of the Protestant Episcopal church. The first colored delegates ever sent to the council. There Miss Frazier read a paper entitled "Woman's Auxiliary in Our Work."

Literary work has always attracted Miss Frazier. Her wide reading has inspired her with the desire to write, and some of her essays, notably one upon Phillis Wheatley, the colored poet, read before the Brooklyn Literary union, have been greatly admired. Nearly all her writing has been in behalf of her race and in the line of urging her people to raise and educate themselves by all means possible. Besides her other work, Miss Frazier has found time to do considerable confidential correspondence for private persons. When she decided to qualify herself for teaching in the public schools she went to the authorities and learned that her color would debar her from no private schools open to white candidates. "The first thing for an applicant to do is to act as substitute a certain number of times—100 was then the number—in one of the public schools, as a substitute, the applicant's percentage in the matters of attention, discipline, power of imparting and instruction, such matters as to be permitted to take the final examination. Miss Frazier served as substitute teacher nearly 200 times in all and received very good reports. Then she took the final examination and passed it with flying colors.

Divorced in France. Divorce has been legal in France now for eight years. The first year 4,000 were granted was 1,700, the second 4,000, in 1894 it was 8,000. The total for eight years is 40,000. The working classes supply the largest proportion, 7 per cent. Incompatibility of temper was the cause in 35,000 cases. The most common time for bringing suits is the first year after marriage. Geographically, Paris leads the list.

ON THE PASCAL.

Regular Monkey and Parrot Time on Board Ship.

They are not down on the ship's articles and have no other rating, but among their mates on board the British steamship Pascal they are known respectively as Tom and Jack. The Pascal arrived the other day from Brazilian ports, and such troubles as they caused on board during the last few weeks would require a volume to relate. It was literally a monkey and parrot time, for Tom and Jack were monkeys, and in their devilry were ably assisted by the chief engineer's pet parrot.



The Pascal is a freight vessel, engaged in the trade between this port and the River Plate, touching at Rio Janeiro and other ports in Brazil on route. It was while on a trip up about three months ago that one of the crew in an unguarded moment introduced Tom among his mates. He was at amity with another member of the crew who, not to be outdone, went ashore and returned later with Jack. The "monks" were given the freedom of the ship, and were popular because whenever they met they would engage in a desperate fight, which their respective owners would later on continue. By and by the monkeys became fast friends, and when not entertaining the crew were secreted in some dark corner hatching up schemes whereby they could only enjoy themselves at some one's expense, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Then the chief engineer of the ship, feeling lonely, invested in a parrot. Other members of the crew decided that they must have something to pet and cherish, so they bought animals of various kinds. One man invested in a hedgehog. Another thought that life would not be worth living unless he had a snake to fondle. Still another acquired a sloth, and a fourth a carpincho, which also travels under the title of giant rat.

As soon as the Pascal got out of sight of land the monkeys began their devilry, while the parrot sat meekly in the engine-room eating bananas and looking important. Tom and Jack copied him, and used him up and down the engine-room, and several times the frightened parrot narrowly escaped being caught in the engines. After a hot run the monkeys finally caught him, and while Tom held him in a tight embrace Jack relieved him of his tail and feathers. From that time the parrot was suddenly transformed, and what devilry the monkeys overlooked he cheerfully indulged in. Indeed, so clever were his tricks that the monkeys became jealous, and the next time they caught him unawares they pitched him into the sea. They then turned their attention to the giant rat, which, if his bluck had been commensurate with his physique, could have eaten his tormentors without trouble. But he was a poitron, and after chasing him from every hiding place he could find on the ship the monkeys finally caught him and sent him after the parrot.

PLOT FOR A MELODRAMA. An Abortive Hanging for a Murderer That Was Never Completed. Many years ago a young man, walking to the house of his brother, a yeoman, found the inn at a neighboring town very full, says the London Saturday Review. He shared the room of a merchant who was openly counting out his money. Having occasion to visit the garden and also to borrow a knife, he accepted the loan of a knife from the merchant. On returning to his room he found the merchant gone. He went to bed, slept, rose early, walked to his brother's and was arrested in the afternoon for murdering the merchant. In his pocket was that tradesman's knife, and between blade and handle was a guinea of Mary Ann Williams. At the inn the merchant's empty bed was stained with blood, and though the merchant's body was nowhere to be found, the young man was condemned for murder and hanged in chains on his brother's farm. Here a countryman observed that the body moved. It was cut down, life was reanimated, and the youth fled to sea. Taken by Spaniards in South America, he rose to be warden of the gaol, and while in employment of that office recognized among some English prisoners the person for whose murder he had suffered. That day he hurried to the surgeon in the dark, was seized by a press gang, served his Britannic majesty in a ship-of-war, was taken by the Spaniards, and, at last, met in a gaol of South America the very man who had been hanged for murdering him in England.

A In Corsica. Mrs. Haughton—While we are waiting I will take one of those tablets the doctor prescribed. Mr. Haughton—But, my dear, the doctor said they should be taken one hour before meals. Mrs. Haughton—Carelessly—Oh, they never keep you waiting much longer than that here.—Puck.

Important Legal Point. "You wish to see me?" said the lawyer as the living skeleton from the dime museum approached. "Yes, sir. I want your advice on an important point." "Go on." "I am in love with the two-headed girl. If I marry her can I be prosecuted for bigamy?"—Judge.

Her Knowledge. Mr. Anicede—Do you know anything of the game laws, Miss Kennard? Miss Kennard—Oh, yes, Mr. Anicede. Mr. Anicede—What, for instance, Miss Kennard—You should never tramp your partner's acc.—Truth.

A Woman Still. "Turn back," pleaded the maiden, "O, Time, in thy flight, and make me young again, just for to-night." "Certainly," rejoined Time, affably. "About how far shall I turn back?" "None of your business." "Not to be expected. "Put up or shut up," said one pugilist to another. "I'll put up," was the latter's reply. "But surely you don't expect me to violate the tenets of our profession by snuffing up."—Judge.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

Small Home-Made Cheese.

Nice, small cheese may be made for home use by setting the milk of two cows may be set at night in a deep pail in cold water. This will check the rising of the cream. The morning milk may then be mixed with the milk of the previous evening, after it has been warmed to the same heat. When the milk is ready to be strained, add one ounce of rennet for 100 pounds of milk and 10 pounds of cheese, is stirred in the warm milk in a proper vessel. This is covered and left until the curd is made, and becomes tough enough to be lifted with the finger. It is then cut into long-bladed knives in squares of an inch, so as to liberate the whey.

When the whey has partly separated it is dipped off by means of a shallow dish without breaking the curd. The whey is then heated to 100 degrees and is poured on to the curd, which is covered to keep the heat. After half an hour the curd will become tough enough to lift without breaking, when the whey is all drawn off and the curd is broken up with the hands and heaped to permit more of the whey to drain off. This will take up half an hour. The curd is again broken up, and the whey cream fully pressed out by hand, so the cream may not escape.

It is then left another half hour, when it is again broken and salted at the rate of two ounces of finely-ground salt to seven pounds of curd, and is placed in a wooden hoop one inch lined with a cloth dipped in the whey. The curd is pressed into the mold firmly, and needs no weight or pressure. When it has settled in the mold, it is taken out in the cloth and set on a board and turned once a day until it has formed a crust. It should then be rubbed with butter and turned occasionally during the curing, which will require two or three months in a temperature of about 60 degrees.—N. Y. Times.

Incubator Eggs. The Farm-Poultry notes that some breeders of good repute are offering settings of eggs at prices which are right for good stock, and in addition, advertise incubator eggs at a very great reduction by the hundred. Settings will be priced at \$2, \$3 or \$5 per hen, while the incubator eggs from the same breeder go, say, \$6 per hundred. The inexperienced buyer who wants to make a start in poultry knows something of the reputation of the breeder and the strain of birds, and seeing the eggs thus advertised, argues to himself that there is no use in paying sitting prices when the prices by the hundred from the same flock are so much cheaper, and so he orders the larger quantity at the lower price, sets the eggs, hatches out fifty or sixty chicks and is grievously disappointed. The birds are from birds the breeder would not sell or use himself for breeding stock; they are simply fertile eggs that will hatch a fair per cent. of market chickens of the breed named, but they are not what the buyer expects. The breeder is disappointed and the breeder suffers in reputation, for whenever the former speaks of the latter to others it will be to the effect that he bought some eggs from Mr. — and they hatched out scrubs. A breeder when he sells "incubator eggs" should be sure to be sure that the buyer knows what he is getting, and is getting what he wants. There is no wrong in selling "incubator eggs," provided the matter is understood, but there should be neither deception by the seller nor can he for his own sake afford to permit self-deception on the part of the buyer.

Bacteria in the Dairy. An exchange contains the following: "An alleged joke is now current to the effect that an old lady troubled with obesity, and who consulted a physician, 'Madam' said to him, 'I have a science, you are troubled with an excess of adipose tissue.' 'Gracious!' said the old lady. 'I wonder if that is what makes me so fat.' We are told that certain kinds of bacteria produce certain kinds of flavors in butter, and certain kinds of bacteria produce sour milk, and certain conditions bring forth certain kinds of bacteria. Now all this is an old truth in a new garb and sometimes we do not recognize it any clearer than the old lady recognized her surplus fat under the name of 'adipose tissue.' When we ask the scientist how to kill the bacteria that produce sour milk he will tell us to apply heat to the vessel after removing all the milk adhering to the vessel. This is what we do when we wash and scald in the old-fashioned way, and simply to kill the bacteria that produce the fine flavor in butter, he will give us the same instructions that any good dairyman would give us without regard to science. Intelligent dairymen have demonstrated that in order to get good products from their dairies it is necessary to observe certain rules, and now scientists are telling us why it is necessary to observe these rules.

We should aim to make ourselves master of all the information the scientists have to give, as such knowledge can not fall to be of advantage to us, but we should not follow blindly everything the scientists tell us, unless experience and hard common sense are on the side of the scientist.

English Butter Markets. The competition in furnishing fresh butter for the English market grows daily fiercer. Once the Danes had all their own, and Danish butter was in demand at the highest prices. Seeing what the dairy schools had accomplished for that little kingdom, other nations followed suit and began a vigorous rivalry for the London market. Sweden has been so successful in her efforts that by many her product is reckoned even superior to the Danish article. French butter at one time ranked very high, but carelessness and the admixture of oleomargarine caused it to fall in repute. It has only just regained its lost footing by exercising extreme care in the preparation of the article and by the rigid exclusion of all adulterating substances. By herculean efforts Australia has succeeded in placing on the market a butter of excellent quality, and there is no room to doubt the rapid betterment of the Canadian and American article. The butter standard throughout the world has steadily risen. In nothing are the benefits of competition more clearly shown than in this one article. The average butter has improved more within the past decade than during the whole of the preceding century.—World.

Paving Clay.—Towns in Florida have a great boon in the so-called paving clay found near Bartow in the so-called clay found near Bartow. It is not solely clay, but a combination of sand, clay and a piece of iron. It breaks up under the pick when dug, and needs no sandy preparation to be put upon sandy streets of Florida towns. It is rolled several inches deep, wet, and is laid on the surface. The result is a hard, smooth surface that resists the wear and tear of traffic. Railway companies in Florida have used this material for paving at stations and crossings.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate Their Department of the Homestead—Hints As to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

A New York Poultryman. At the Wisconsin Round-up Institute held at Monroe last week, C. E. Chapman, of Perville, New York, made an address on poultry raising. He is a young man and has been in the business but a few years, but he exhibits the true instincts of a business-like poultryman. Only about six years ago he began to keep poultry. His first move in the business was to reduce everything to figures, to know just how many he had, how much they cost, how much feed they consumed, how many eggs they laid, and how great the profits on all his fowls and on each egg.

It may be an encouragement to our poultry-loving readers to know his record for one year. We will take the year 1890, which he began with 600 hens, partly brown and partly white Leghorns. He has settled down to the Leghorn fowls, believing them to be the best layers. The record will be of great interest to those that take interest in the laying capacity of each breed. Some have put the Leghorns as low as 150 eggs per year, while most books that give the capacities of the breeds, set the standard at 200 eggs. The latter figure has long been regarded as very inaccurate, though doubtless a flock could be bred up to that point by careful selection.

For the entire year the 600 hens lay on an average 164 eggs each. These eggs brought on an average 21¢ per dozen, the total receipts for the year for eggs being \$1,800. He must have bred a large number of birds and had numerous cockerels to sell, as his receipts for stock sold was \$170. The manure from these flocks had a value of \$100, which would be 45 cents per fowl for each of the 600, but it probably represents the droppings also of all the new stock produced. The total receipts were \$2,240. The expenses were: Cost of feed, \$660; labor, \$200; interest on money invested in fowls and chickens, \$100. This gives the total expense as \$1,060. The net profit of the flock for that year was \$1,170. The net profit per bird was \$1.95.

This, of course, was not done by letting the fowls hustle for themselves. They were compelled to do so on many farms. The birds have been well housed and well fed. The houses are well and warmly built, each one holding about 100 fowls. One of the houses as illustrated on a card had the following proportions: Length—Twenty feet. Width—Twelve feet. Lower story—Six and one-half feet wall or posts. Upper story—Four feet to plates. Windows—2x3½ feet on one end, on side and front. One idea brought prominently to the front in the diagram of Mr. Chapman is that too much light should not be given, especially on the south side. For this reason the windows are small and few in number. The reason as advanced by Mr. Chapman is that the poultry house should not undergo rapid changes of temperature in the winter. When there are large expanses of glass on the south side the winter sun pours through them, heating the rooms to almost a summer temperature. The birds also place themselves in the direct rays of the sun and so bask in a July warmth. But when the sun goes down the temperature falls with great rapidity, falling frequently far below zero. This daily and nightly change greatly injures the fowls. After being heated up in the daytime they are unable to so well endure the Arctic cold of the nights. Fowls had better be kept at a low temperature than to be forced to endure it half of the time. This will be a new idea to some poultrymen, but appears reasonable. However, the advocates of houses with glass exposures on the south will say, and justly, that if a poultry house be constructed with double walls and storm sash in addition to the first sash, the rooms will retain through the night the heat of the day. The houses of Mr. Chapman have ventilators, but we learn he has discarded the use of them, boarding them up.

We give the table of his feeding ration, which is as follows: 1. Corn, one-half bran, one-fourth corn, one-fourth oats. Mix with milk or boiling water. One pint of salt, two quarts of charcoal. One bushel clover hay cut fine. If no milk add sixteen pounds of meat. From a whole grain by measure: two parts oats, one quart buckwheat, one part wheat. Feed one part to every fifty hens in chaff. 2. Cracked wheat. 3. Milk or water. Besides these are oyster, clam, sea shells or bone pounded or ground. Road dust or sand is given in desirable quantities. It should be remembered that the ration for fowls is for 600 hens. We would not like to have any of our readers feed a pint of salt to a small flock.

Froth in Separated Cream. Many people who use the hand separator frequently find that they produce a great deal of froth in the cream, and it is not uncommon to notice that they are unaware of a method of avoiding this. A visitor to a recent dairy exhibition, who had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with such a difficulty, saw a plan which prevented it, and, although it is not new, he does well to speak of it. He says that, while watching the operations, he noticed that the cream of the separators, after the milk was through the can, the foam would be all obliterated or diffused, and in the cream can it would be solid cream. Every one who uses a separator finds that the foam or froth on the cream is a serious matter at times, and the run-off of the cream on to a sieve as it had met with

FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

INTERESTING READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Learning to Sew—Two Teams—Anecdote of Nelson—Sparrows and Chipmunk—A Bird Without Wings—A Lucky Irishman.

MY GRANDMAMMA says that the Right way to sew is to put little stitches Along in a row. That sounds very easy. I almost know That some spectacles and things would Help me sew.

I try very hard now, but Isn't it slow? The stitches won't half of them Stay in a row. I'm sure as can be that the People don't know What very hard work 'tis to Learn how to sew.

I'll do like my grandma; I'll Sing soft and low— Put my foot on a stool—make My rocking-chair go— And put on my spectacles—then Stitch, stitch, oh, ho! I think I've found out how to Learn how to sew.

Two Teams. Here is a really funny story which will amuse all who are interested in football. On the occasion of a great match in one of the English counties, between a number of military officers and a team of barristers, the former had prepared a splendid lunch for the visitors before the game. Both teams did through justice to the lunch, and the legal gentlemen going in strong for the indigestible, the officers anticipated an easy victory. On looking toward the football ground, however, after the lunch, the officers espied a remarkably fresh-looking lot of giants kicking the ball about, and, in amazement, asked their guests who the strangers were.

"Oh," replied one of them, just finishing a pipe, "they are the 'tanking team, you know.'"

Anecdote of Nelson. A very pretty anecdote is told of Lord Nelson, the hero of the battle of Trafalgar. Besides being a great commander and a brave man, Nelson was one of the most kind and generous of men, and as fond as all other remarkable men of the praise which good and heroic deeds merit. He knew so little of jealousy that he always wished others to have their share of praise as well as himself.

Presented to King George the Fourth at one of the royal levees, his majesty congratulated the admiral upon his tremendous victories, closing with a few sympathetic remarks about the admiral's loss of his arm.

Nelson bowed his acknowledgments, and then, turning about, presented his friend and companion in many hot fights, Captain Berry.

"The loss of my arm, your majesty," he said, "is not so great as you imagine, for here is my right hand."

The Sparrows and the Chipmunk. A young naturalist who is a close observer of birds tells this little story:

"One morning last summer, while walking through one of our parks, I was attracted by a tremendous chatter from a clump of bushes near the pathway. It sounded as if a hundred birds were having a fight over their breakfast—for sparrows think that a fat worm or a juicy bug is worth making a great fuss about. I walked quickly and stealthily up to the bushes and peeped in. It was not a worm which caused the commotion, but something bigger. A large flock of English sparrows were flying about, screaming as if they had gone mad and pecking each other with their bills. In the middle of the group was a small chipmunk, which was running about on the ground. It was a poor little red chipmunk who had excited their wrath. He was running back and forth, evidently trying to get away from his tormentors. It was not long before he was surrounded by them, and he evidently was getting weak in the unequal struggle. So I drove away the sparrows and tried to rescue the miserable little squirrel.

When he arose from the bushes and seemed still lay upon the ground, it seemed unable to move. I picked him up in my hands. He was in a pitiable condition. The sparrows had pulled nearly every hair out of his tail. One of his eyes was entirely pecked out, and he was covered with cuts and wounds where the pugnacious little sparrows had pecked and beaten him. Poor little chipmunk! He was nearly dead, and evidently in such suffering that he had to groan every eight or ten minutes. We had Mr. Chipmunk stuffed and put him on the mantel-shelf as an ornament. He looks much more happy there than he did the day the quarrelsome little sparrows pecked his life away. But what I tell you of is the wrath Mr. Chipmunk never told.

Too Much for Him. Some small boys are said to have a great horror of the bath-tub, and are disposed to rebel whenever the time comes for them to get into it. These at last will appreciate the following anecdote, which we cut from an English periodical:

"A young Scotchman at Aldershot fell ill, and was sent to the hospital. A bath was ordered. It was brought into the chamber where the invalid lay. He looked at it hard for some time, and then threw up his hands and bawled, 'Oh, doctor! doctor! I canna drink a bath!'"

The Roof Saved Him. The Irishman who went up in the hotel lift without knowing what it was did not easily get over his surprise.

He tells the story in this way: "I went to the hotel, and says I: 'Is Mr. Smith in?'"

"Says the man with the sojer cap: 'Will yer step in?'"

"So I steps into the office and all of a sudden he pulls the rope and the walls of the building began rippin' down to the cellar."

"'Oh, murder,' says I, 'what'll become of Bridget and the childer which was left below?'"

"Says he: 'Be aisy, sor; they'll be all right when yer come down.'"

"'Come down, is it?' says I, 'and it's no office, but a haythenish balloon that yer got me in.'"

"And wid that the walls stood stock still, and he opened the door and there I was with the roof just over my head, and bogorra that's what saved me from going up to the hives entirely."—Dublin Journal.

Alsat Foes Owl. A pair of large, heavy owls of a very rare species have had their home in the thick woods by the creek on our farm, and for fifteen years, when the stars shone resplendently during the long winter nights, these hardy birds, warm-

ABOUT CHORUS MEN.

THEY ARE PAID JUST LIKE THE CHORUS GIRL.

But as They See a Great Deal of the World They Consequently Consider Themselves Amply Compensated for Their Services.

The chorus girl has had the calcium light of attention thrown upon her for ages, but the poor chorus man has been neglected. He goes through life carefully concealed behind a double row of chorus girls, singing his little life away, and no one gives his future a single thought, says the Boston Globe. W. H. MacDonald of the Bostonians has lifted the veil which screens the chorus man in obscurity, and speaks of his genesis in this way: "Of course, I will have to begin with the chorus man's advent in opera," said he, "and I will state at the start that the chorus man collectively possesses more than average intelligence. He is not, as a rule, however, a man who has devoted his early life to a study of music, with a determination of entering upon an operatic career. Most of these men are young men who have studied music in a perfunctory way, and are the possessors of good, if not developed, voices, which their friends tell them should be heard upon the stage. The majority of them have been engaged in clerical work, and have tired of a life of commercial routine. If their salary is a small one, say \$5 or \$8 per week, the \$20 a week or more they can get doing chorus work looks as big to them as a Himalayan mountain. But even when this impression has been dissipated by a whole lot of uncom- fortably real conditions, the chances are that these men will continue in their new work rather than turn their faces toward a business life again, and no doubt most of them are more or less talented with Bohemianism, and are not fitted for commercial pursuits. Doubtless a desire to do good, as the phrase goes, is responsible for a number of them joining an opera company, and most of these are there to-day, seeing it over and over again."

Bird with No Wing to Speak Of. If a child was asked what ability a bird had which was not possessed by other creatures, he would probably reply "the power to fly." So the bird who could not fly would seem to him a contradiction; yet there is such a bird, and he is called the penguin.

The penguin does not fly, but he can walk upon the land and swim in the water. He swims in the water as a duck does, and his pictures show him to look not unlike a duck when swimming. But upon the land he sits in a peculiar upright position, with his queer little apologies for wings tucked close to his side. Penguins inhabit the southern seas and assemble together by thousands, sitting in stiff rows along the shore or walking in the same strange upright position. The penguin subsists, as might be expected, upon fish, which he swallows whole.

The Penguin makes no nest. The mother lays but one egg at a time and carries this about with her under her absurd little wing or under her leg, as some naturalists say. In this style she takes great care of it until the baby penguin appears, when both parents sit out and fish for its sustenance. With two parents working for one child, the baby penguin should be well provided for, and he probably is.

There are many varieties of penguins, their habits and appearance being much alike. They are very noisy birds, making a harsh, braying sound. They are not afraid of men and show a disposition to fight if molested. These birds are about three feet high.

The Bugaboo Brownie. An amusing toy, easy to make and worth the trouble of making, is the bugaboo brownie. Boys often find the hours of a rainy night hanging heavily on their hands. Here is something to make one forget that the dark hours before bed time are dreary. Obtain a rose-colored apple. Stick two ladies' hat pins through the apple, close together; these form the big eyes of the roly-poly face. Inlay the hat pin sockets with a row of ordinary pins. These form the teeth. Stick a spoon atop of the apple where the stem comes out; this is the hat. Into the under side of the fruit insert three long strips of wire, not too blunt, and stout enough to bear the weight of the apple. Cut a piece of cloth in the form of a loose robe. Tuck up the ends of the wire and your brownie is ready. The wire and the bugaboo's nose is missing! This is a simple game. No need to say where it is to be placed. When the brownie is quite himself, he may be dressed in a cloth and by scratching the cloth in front of the figure it will walk, dance or wobble toward the great green personage, this bugaboo brownie.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Musical Item. Here is a story from New Orleans which must be taken as it stands. We do not vouch for the truth of it. "Musical shows," says the tale, "are the least among the sensations of New Orleans. A sharp-shooter of the name of 'Pardon' fired at a metal band of the 'Lepicade order. It consists of nine largest sized bicycles joined together in a chain by means of nickel bars, the guide, the second, in front. In its wake follow eight young men, of about 18, dressed in uniform of dark blue, with gilt buttons, felt caps and helmets, the pantaloons neatly caught around the ankle by clamps. Neat cuffs and collars and well trimmed hair, show careful attention to the person. The expression of the faces is cheerful, almost gay, the carriage elegant and manly, but certain and unforced. This is a certain timidity of bearing, makes one glance again to see that the party is entirely blind! They have walked through the gateway, crossed the award, and reached the queer machine of a carriage which they had come to a halt at once that masonic trick of adjusting the wheel and handle known to the bicycle fraternity. Chatting and smiling, each of the eight finds his special steed and stands beside it."

Blind Cyclers. Strange Sight on the Boulevards of Paris.

"In one of the most aristocratic quarters of the city, within the chain of the 'Napoleon' tomb and the twin towers of St. Francois Xavier are sentinels over historic associations, lies the beautiful Boulevard des Invalides, a long, tree-shaped avenue, where sounds march in list slippers and the perfume of unferrous envelopes comes to the senses, says Outing. One plump shoulder of this charming drive is made interesting by a little grouped commotion every Thursday afternoon. Through an imposing iron gateway, into the center of the street, is rolled a curious-looking machine of the 'velocipede order. It consists of nine largest sized bicycles joined together in a chain by means of nickel bars, the guide, the second, in front. In its wake follow eight young men, of about 18, dressed in uniform of dark blue, with gilt buttons, felt caps and helmets, the pantaloons neatly caught around the ankle by clamps. Neat cuffs and collars and well trimmed hair, show careful attention to the person. The expression of the faces is cheerful, almost gay, the carriage elegant and manly, but certain and unforced. This is a certain timidity of bearing, makes one glance again to see that the party is entirely blind! They have walked through the gateway, crossed the award, and reached the queer machine of a carriage which they had come to a halt at once that masonic trick of adjusting the wheel and handle known to the bicycle fraternity. Chatting and smiling, each of the eight finds his special steed and stands beside it."

His Little Gal. She Was a Tender Flower, Was Farmer Skinner's Sally.

"It ain't everybody I'd trust my little gal," said old Farmer Skinner to the love-lorn swain who in the far west had become enamored of Miss Sally Skinner and wished to carry her from the loving care and shelter of her home nest. The "little gal" who was 5 feet 11 inches tall in her bare feet, as she was at that moment, hid her happy, blushing face on her dear, fond old father's shoulder and wept happy tears as he said to Sally's deeply-moved and sympathetic young lover:

"You must take good keer of my wee birdling, Jack. Recollect that she's been raised kind o' tender like. Two acres a day is all I ever asked her to plow and an acre of corn a day is all she's used to hoeing. She kin do light work, such as makin' rat fences and digging post holes and burning brush, and all that, but ain't used to regular farm work and you mustn't ask too much of her. It's hard for her old dad to give his little sunshine up. He'll have to split his own cordwood and dig his own taters now. But go, birdie, and be happy!"

Leave No Stone Unturned. The origin of the expression "Leave no stone unturned" is thus accounted for by authorities on the many obscure expressions used: After the battle of Plataea, Mardonius, the aide of Xerxes, buried a vast amount of treasure on the field. Polycrates, consulting the oracle at Delphi as to the best means of securing the same, received the answer, "Turn every stone."

Big Hat Notance Abated. "Yes," remarked the tall woman, who no longer made any secret of her age, "we have succeeded in elevating the usage a good deal."

The slender man with chin whiskers had difficulty in repressing his tears. "Perhaps we can see it now," he murmured in ecstasy.

Thus Joy Came to Two Hearts. Surely She Was a Lady. Arriet (after the "scarp")—I see to her, "I don't want none of your lip." I see; an' she sees, "Oh, you're no lily!" an' I see, "I'll soon show you if I ain't." I see; an' you take my word, I'd 'er 'ed in the mud 'ere she could think—St. Paul's.

LACEMAKING.

How the Different Kinds of Hand-Made Lace Are Woven.

Guipure is a term applied to designate a thick cord effect, over which a silk, gold or silver thread is twisted. Originally slips of parchment were used, but as these were more or less injured by atmospheric changes, a cotton material called canelle was substituted. During the seventeenth century, when gimps, braids and laces were made of linen thread to imitate the high relief of the needle-made thick cord, worked over with thread or guipe, was introduced to more clearly define the salient points in the pattern. Thus the term guipure was applied to the thread laces with guipure reliefs. This designation has since remained in use in reference to all laces without ground in which the various patterns are used by "bridges." The term guipure is also applied to those bold, flowing patterns, united by a coarse reseau ground, which are noticeable in the products of Flanders and Italy. Lace consists of two parts—the pattern and the ground upon which it is wrought.

The older laces, such as point and guipure, according to the Dry Goods Economist, are not worked upon a network ground, the flowers are connected by irregular threads, overcast with fringed with loops or knots, known as "thorns" or "brides."

To designate the honeycomb or network ground, the terms reseau, champ, treille or entourage are all employed. The flower or ornamental pattern is held in place together with the ground, as in Valenciennes and Mechlin, or separately in the form of an applique, open-work stitches introduced into the pattern are known as modes, jours or fillings. All lace is terminated by two rows of little points or coulourne—a cord of little points or coulourne, and the footing, or entourage, which serves to keep the stitches of the ground firm and to sew the lace to the garment on which it is to be worn. Lace is divided into two distinct classes—point and pillow. The former is made by the needle on a parchment pattern, and is termed needle point. Pillow lace is made on a cushion placed upon the knees of the workwoman. On this pillow is fixed a stiff piece of parchment with small holes pricked through to mark the pattern. Through these holes pins are inserted into the cushion, and the work with which the lace is formed are wound upon bobbins having round their upper ends a deep groove in which the thread is wound, a separate bobbin being used for each thread.

The pattern or figure, technically known as gimpe is made by interweaving a thread much thicker than that forming the groundwork, according to the design pricked out on the parchment.

SOLDIERS POOR COOKS. Some of the Makeshifts Resorted to During the Crimean War.

In these Crimean days our soldiers had no knowledge of cooking, being in this respect far behind the French and Turks. But even had our men been perfect cooks they would have had but little opportunity of exercising their skill. Camp kettles were issued at Kalmita bay, when the troops landed, in the proportion of one to five men. Now, the kettle would cook fresh, but not salt meat for five men, as more water is required to extract the brine from salt meat than the kettle could hold, and, moreover, this number (five) represented nothing then, nor does it now, in our regimental systems. Most of the kettles had been dropped at the Alma or in the subsequent march, and the soldiers for all cooking purposes to a mess tin which each man carried on his back. These were made of tin, and lids, perhaps, were most prized, for when the body is wet and cold there is a craving for a hot drink, and it took less time and fuel to roast the green coffee berries in the lid than to boil the salt meat in the body of the tin. It had not occurred to any one in the department then responsible for the commissariat that to make a mug of coffee out of green berries roasting and grinding apparatus was essential, and all January, when some roasted coffee was landed, our men were busy pounding with a stone or round shell the berries in a fragment of exploded shell.—Fortnightly Review.

When you buy a pair of new shoes never put them on a shelf higher than your head, unless you want to bring bad luck; and if you blacken them before you have had both shoes on, you may meet with an accident, or even have a sudden death. This is an old Irish superstition. The Scotch girls believe that if they drop their shoes before they are worn, it will ensue, and a German disappointment in love, and a German man in the same predicament feels that she will soon lose one of her children. You must not put your right shoe on your right foot, or your left on your right, nor must you put your left shoe on before the right unless you want bad luck. This superstition dates back to one of the Emperors of Rome, who, it is recorded, put on his left shoe one morning and came near being assassinated during the day.

Tobacco Smoke Kills Microbes. M. Tassinari, a Parisian scientist, has been experimenting with the smoke of tobacco and finds it to be one of the most perfect germicides and disinfectants ever used. In proving his claims smoke from a cigar was blown across a strip of linen which had been dipped in a fluid containing thousands of virulent microbes. When the cigar was finished the linen was immediately placed in a bowl of beef broth, where common microbes are expected to breed and multiply very rapidly. To the surprise of the doubters it was found that the smoke had had the effect of delaying the growth of the organisms, that the majority of them were dead, and that those which managed to live never fully developed.

American Publications. It is interesting to note the enormous increase the business of publishing newspapers and periodicals has undergone in this country during the last twenty-five years. It is without parallel anywhere in the world. Statistics show that in 1870 there were 5,871 publications; now there are 20,000, varying from daily to quarterly. Of this total 1,885 are dailies, and 14,077 weeklies. In 1890 the aggregate capital represented by those publications was about \$105,000,000; to produce them, 108,000 persons were employed; the wages paid amounted to \$70,000,000 per annum, while the states used cost \$40,000,000.—Philadelphia Record.

Highest of all in Leaving Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Here are two or three anecdotes of German children: It was at a large party. A gentleman had the misfortune to break a glass. Little Lena, who was standing near her mamma, raised herself on tiptoe and whispered, loud enough for all of the company to hear: "And one of the borrowed ones, too!" Later in the evening the hostess gave one of her little daughters a nice apple. "Now give your mamma a kiss, there's a dear," said the child's uncle. "I'm not allowed to when she's sent with her face." Little Paul was sent with a bunch of flowers to the manager's wife on her birthday, and waited in silence after he had been dismissed. Lady—Well, my young man, what are you waiting for now? "Mamma said I was not to ask for a piece of birthday cake, but wait till I get it."

A Heavy Loss. It is now estimated that the loss by the cold snap of December in Florida, will amount to \$7,000,000. In addition to this affliction the Florida towns are menaced by hordes of tramps thrown out of work by the sudden cessation of the picking and packing industry in the orchards.

Got Excited. A woman in Jacksonville, Fla., while cooking, mashed her finger. She rushed out of the house, screaming "Murder!" "Fire!" An accommodating neighbor kindly turned in an alarm, and in a few minutes the fire department was at the woman's house.

What a Blessing. It is to have strong nerves, and now many are denied it. They to whom nature has been niggard in this respect can enjoy nerve vigor and quietude if they use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the finest nervines and tonics in existence. Dyspepsia, a profligate source of nerve depletion, is invariably overcome by this genial medicine, which is also potent as a remedy for malaria and kidney trouble and constipation.

He that labors is tempted by one devil; he that is idle, by a thousand.

McELREES' WINE OF CARDUI. For Female Diseases.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. IS THE BEST. BEST GONGOLA. BEST DONGOLA. BEST CATALGUE. BEST CATALOGUE. BEST CATALOGUE. BEST CATALOGUE.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$4 SHOES. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed, and the prices are uniform,—no skimping on socks. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

COUPON. In ordering give No. of patterns wanted. Bust and Waist measured. Cutting of these patterns will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps when this coupon is enclosed with order and one cent for postage, with your address.

JO-H-E-I. This famous remedy is the greatest discovery of the age and a boon to the afflicted—in the breathing tract. It is a powerful and effective positive in its cure. It breaks all inflammation, breaks down the mucus, purifies the blood and penetrates even to the nerve buds, and positively destroys all microbes and germs, which create disease. It is a wonderful healing and curative preparation and for a free sample, book of directions, have no agent call on druggist, or send for it, to the inventor and proprietor, H. JONES, P. O. Box 300, Dallas, Tex.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS. General Foundry and Machine Shop. 375 & 381 Water Street. Oil Mills, Cuts, Ice Plants, Electric Light, etc. Repairs. Write us. Mather Mfg Co., Dallas.

Picked Up In Church. USE CLARETTE SOAP. MADE ONLY BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

GIVE AWAY.

free of cost, for a TIME ONLY.

Common Sense Medical Advice. Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon. The Standard of the World. A book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

ERMOTORS. The history of the Ermotor from the beginning to the present. There have been but few competitors in our territory. The Ermotor is a complete family doctor book. It is a book of over 1,000 large colored and other illustrations. Paper covers to any one in one-cent stamps for postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this book have been sold. Complete Family Doctor Book. Both binding at regular address: with stamps and Dr. J. C. Chief Consulting Surgeon, P. O. Box 663 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

