

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 10.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1895.

No. 47.

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

Directory.

JUDGES 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Judge, Hon. Ed. J. Hamner.
Attorney, W. W. Beall.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
Judge, F. D. Sanders.
Attorney, J. E. Wilfong.
Dist. Clerk, G. R. Couch.
Land Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
Treasurer, Jasper Millhollon.
Assessor, H. S. Post.
Surveyor, H. M. Hike.

COMMISSIONERS.
No. 1, J. W. Evans.
No. 2, B. H. Owsley.
No. 3, J. L. Warren.
No. 4, J. M. Perry.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
Prec. No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Prec. No. 2, J. W. Evans.

CHURCHES.
Missionary, Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Rev. E. M. G. Kland, Pastor.
Episcopal, (Cumberland) Every 2nd Sunday.
No Pastor.
Catholic, (Campbellite) Every 2nd Sunday and 4th day before.
Pastor, J. E. Sherrill.
Episcopal, (St. Andrew's) Every Sunday and 4th day before.
Pastor, N. B. Bennett.
Episcopal, (St. Paul's) Every Sunday and 4th day before.
Pastor, J. E. Sherrill.
Episcopal, (St. James) Every Sunday and 4th day before.
Pastor, J. E. Sherrill.
Episcopal, (St. John's) Every Sunday and 4th day before.
Pastor, J. E. Sherrill.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 882, A. F. & A. M., Saturday on or before each full moon.
P. D. Sanders, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 1st.
Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday of each month.
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
City Lodge No. 203 K. of P. meets every third and fifth Friday nights of each month.
Ed. J. Hamner, C. C.
E. H. Morrison, K. of R. S.
Wood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
J. E. Poole, Con. C.
G. R. Couch, Clerk.
Haskell Council Grand Orient of the Orient, in the second and fourth Friday night of each month.
C. D. Lonz, Past. W. E. Sherrill, Publish.

Professional Cards.
Lindsey, M. D. E. R. Gilbert, M. D.
Lindsey & Gilbert, Physicians & Surgeons.
Under their services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country. Surgery and all other diseases attended to. Office hours, 10 to 12 and 5 to 8. Office at A. P. McEmore's Drug Store.

FOSTER & SCOTT, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.

H. G. McCONNELL, Attorney-at-Law.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

BALDWIN & LOMAX, Attorneys and Land Agents.
Furnish Abstracts of Land Titles. Special Attention to Land Litigation.

Ed. J. HAMNER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

P. D. SANDERS, LAWYER & LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

DID YOU EVER
Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy, or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at A. P. McEmore's Drug Store.

ENGLAND is claiming a slice off of our Alaskan territory, which it is said, will take rich gold fields from this country if allowed.

MERCHANTS who have doubted the wisdom of spending money in advertising are largely employed as clerks in the stores of men who celebrated their stocks through the press.—Fourth Estate.

PURCELL, I. T. was nearly wiped out by fire on Tuesday morning last. The fire was attributed to incendiary origin and two leading merchants, A. Froug and P. Luckman are under arrest charged with starting the fire, to get their insurance, it is supposed.

It is very ill mannered for a young lady and gentleman to go to church and talk and giggle all during services. If they would stop and think for a moment how they look in the eyes of Christian people, they would undoubtedly be ashamed of themselves.—Throckmorton Times.

Don't know about that. Most people who are guilty of such conduct seem to have been born without the sense of shame and to be unable to acquire it. They are objects for commiseration.

JOHN WANAMAKER says: "I do the heaviest advertising in dull times. Then it is when people look most keenly for bargains and are anxious to know what things cost, and where they can save money. I advertise particular things, give prices and take as much pains with my announcement as I do with my stock. One big dinner won't keep up the reputation of the big house—but steady good cooking does it. I never permit interest in my announcements to lag, and never miss an issue in my chosen publication. Advertising has made my store one of the largest in the country."—Ex.

The late report of the auditor of the postoffice department shows 128 presidential offices in Texas. Their gross receipts for the year ended June 30 last were \$1,091,715.58, expense \$495,117.07 which left a net income to the government of \$596,498.51. The ten largest offices are: Dallas with gross receipts of \$131,671.19; Houston, \$80,143.89; Galveston, \$79,410.10; San Antonio, \$69,986.70; Fort Worth, \$63,111.09; Waco, \$46,093.03; Austin, \$43,963.87; Sherman, \$19,657.75; Denison, \$18,377.79; El Paso, \$17,229.09. There are only eighteen offices in the state that run above \$10,000.

The following item from San Angelo gives an idea of what irrigation will do for western Texas:

The irrigated farms adjacent to San Angelo report prospects for a large crop of celery most flattering. They expect to begin shipping out celery within the next ten days and continue the distribution of this brain nourishing food for the next three months. The Concho country is well adapted to celery growing. The plant has a vigorous growth and a juicy, palatable flavor that experts claim is not equaled by the famous Kalamazoo plant. Twelve thousand plants are grown to the acre for which a ready sale is found throughout Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana at 35 to 40 cents per dozen stalks, or an average of \$350 to \$400 to the acre.

PRINTERS INK of Nov. 13 reports that Munsey's magazine has disposed of its last advertising page for a year. It was contracted to four different advertisers, a fourth of a page to each one at \$6,000, making a total of \$24,000 for the page a year. There is really nothing unusual in this item, however, as many publications get higher rates. It is merely to arouse the attention of business (?) men who think that money paid for advertising is money thrown away, or nearly so, and who consequently touch it so lightly that it does them but little good, to the methods of real business men, men who actually give more thought to their advertising and spend more money on it than on any thing else connected with their business. They do it because they have found that it don't pay not to do it.

Two Typical Jobs of the Judges.

Dallas News.

The decisions in the John Paris and L. E. Williams cases, carried to the court of criminal appeals from Dallas county, are fraught with a lamentable degree of discouragement for right-thinking and law-loving citizens. It is not necessary for the News to assert whether the former assassinated a man for a price or whether he is an innocent martyr. It is not the purpose of The News to assert or to deny that defendant Williams chopped his wife to death and tumbled her body out of an upper window and buried it beside their house. It is only necessary to direct attention to the fact that the methods of dealing with these cases in the courts have disgusted the people who believe in law, justice and common sense. If these men are not guilty of course they have been very cruelly treated. If they are guilty they should have been punished long ago. In both cases defendants have been found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by competent jurors, and on appeals both judgments have been reversed. As strange as it may appear to an ordinary person of common sense the question of guilt has not been considered or even alluded to by the court of appeals in either of the cases. So far as anybody can tell from the opinions of the court the material points in the cases are not whether two people have been assassinated by the accused men, but whether the district judge committed an error in his mode of conjuring justice. Without attempting to saddle the responsibility upon this court or that court it is not a whit too emphatic to declare the results in these two cases rank with the poison of mischievous foolishness. Somebody is responsible. The load should be fastened upon somebody. If the statutes of the state take away from the higher court the right in such cases to consider the main fact and to disregard technical matter or manner of procedure where the main fact of guilt or innocence is perfectly clear, then the statute should be changed in the interest of justice at the imperative dictate of common sense. Unless the purpose of the law is to give the witnesses time to disappear or die off, to disturb the peaceable people in their private business by calling them into court again and again, to pile up court costs up to the skies, to prolong the life or the unlawful imprisonment of the accused, to permit the judges to "shoot craps" with the blind goddess, then there should certainly be no statute that deprives the higher courts of the right to consider the main question in such a case and disregard immaterial points in reaching substantial justice without unnecessary expenditure, perambulation and delay. The people who regard matters from a standpoint of justice and common sense will consider the result in the Paris and Williams cases as expensive samples of noxious nonsense. The people are not to blame for the errors and failures that have attended these cases excepting so far as they are responsible for the election of the judges. The delay and miscarriage are not chargeable to stubborn jurors or absent witnesses. The trouble lies at the door of the judiciary. Some judge or judges has or have brought down upon Dallas and other counties these unnecessary and discouraging abortions of criminal justice. If there is decline of confidence in the courts and loss of wholesome respect for the law as officially administered such deficiencies and defaults on the part of the average citizen may be traced by even a blind man largely if not exclusively to adjudications like those handed out to the people of Dallas county in the John Paris and L. E. Williams cases. There is something sadly out of fix somewhere.

The sultan of Turkey is said to have finally realized that the powers mean business in demanding protection for the Armenian christians and that he is endeavoring to restore quiet and peace in his dominions.

The pops didn't get a smell in the late state elections.

The Citizens' Meeting.

The meeting held on Saturday evening last in the district court room, in response to the call of numerous citizens, to take some action toward advertising Haskell county for the purpose of securing desirable immigration was fairly well attended by representative citizens. Dr. J. G. Simmons was elected chairman and Mr. A. C. Foster secretary. The meeting was addressed by Judge P. D. Sanders, Judge Ed. J. Hamner, Mr. S. L. Robertson and S. W. Scott Esq. in practical business talks looking to the end in view. We haven't space to go into details. The meeting, however, decided that it was not practical to begin work at once as it was necessary to first ascertain the cost of a certain line of work and to determine whether or not it is within our means. A committee consisting of Messrs P. D. Sanders, H. R. Jones and J. E. Poole was appointed to get this information and report same to a mass meeting to be held on Monday, Dec. 2. Another committee consisting of Messrs S. W. Scott, R. E. Sherrill and F. P. Morgan was appointed to draft a brief constitution and by-laws for a local organization on lines suggested by Mr. S. L. Robertson, and whose object it will be to promote and control the work had in view by the meeting, said committee to report at same time as the first mentioned.

There was a genuine interest manifested by all who attended the meeting, all seeming to appreciate the necessity of doing something to bring our county before the world in a proper light and secure more people to help in its development.

The rain chart published by the Dallas News of the 22th shows that rain was general all over Texas during October, except in a small scope of country at the southeast corner of New Mexico and a narrow strip along the Rio Grande river from Eagle Pass northward. The precipitation ranged from one to six inches in different sections of the country, large portion of it having as much as four inches.

This is an off year—very much so for the democrats.

Premiums for Shackelford County.

Iron Bros., of this place, breeders of chickens, had a splendid exhibit at the Dallas fair and captured twelve first premiums and three second premiums on their fowls. They also got first premium on millet and second on sorghum. Eugene, the older of the firm who went in charge of the exhibits, came home Monday evening loaded down with glory and blue ribbons.—Albany News.

Northwest Texas heretofore claimed first place only in horses cattle and sheep. Now, Shackelford county enterprise has put it ahead in chickens, and next we expect to see it go ahead on hogs,—and there is nothing certain about its not claiming the earth yet, and getting it, too.

Congressional Timber.

Since the Hon. J. V. Cockrell's positive announcement of his intention to retire from congress at the end of his present term the available timber of the district is being aired by the papers. Among the gentlemen spoken of in that connection are: Judge D. E. Patterson of the wise county district; Tom McMurry, ex county attorney of Wise county; W. P. Sebastian, representative in the 23 and 24th legislatures from Stephens county; Judge W. B. Plemmons also of the 24th legislature from Potter county; Fred Cockrell of Taylor county, son of our present congressman; ex-Senator J. H. Stephens of Wilbarger county; Judge B. M. Baker of Hemphill county, superintendent of public instruction during Gov. Ireland's administration; Senator Goss of Baylor county; Judge Dave Holman also of Baylor county; J. M. Browning of Donley county, who represented all West Texas north of the T. & P. railroad in the legislature a few years ago when it was all in one district; A. K. Swan of Clay County and Mr. Cobb and Judge Miller of Wichita county; Col. W. B. Black of El Paso and Senator R. D. Gage of this district.

An editorial from the Dallas News which we reproduce this week, criticizing the action of the appellate court in reversing two important murder cases from Dallas county, calls attention to a condition in the administration of our criminal laws that should be remedied at the first assembling of the legislature. The News says: "As strange as it may appear to an ordinary person of common sense the question of guilt has not been considered or even alluded to by the court of appeals in either of the cases." In looking over the records of the cases it was doubtless found that some form of procedure, some red-tape requirement or some technical point had not been observed in the lower court, hence, back must go these great cases with all the attendant expense of another trial; and another appeal with multiplied chances of escape for the guilty parties through the death or absconding of witnesses or the discovery (?) of new evidence by the defense. We hold that if the record in a case before the appellate court clearly shows the guilt of the accused and that a new trial before a fair jury, with the same evidence, should have substantially the same result, the case should be affirmed regardless of technical errors or irregularities in the trial that do not affect the main question.

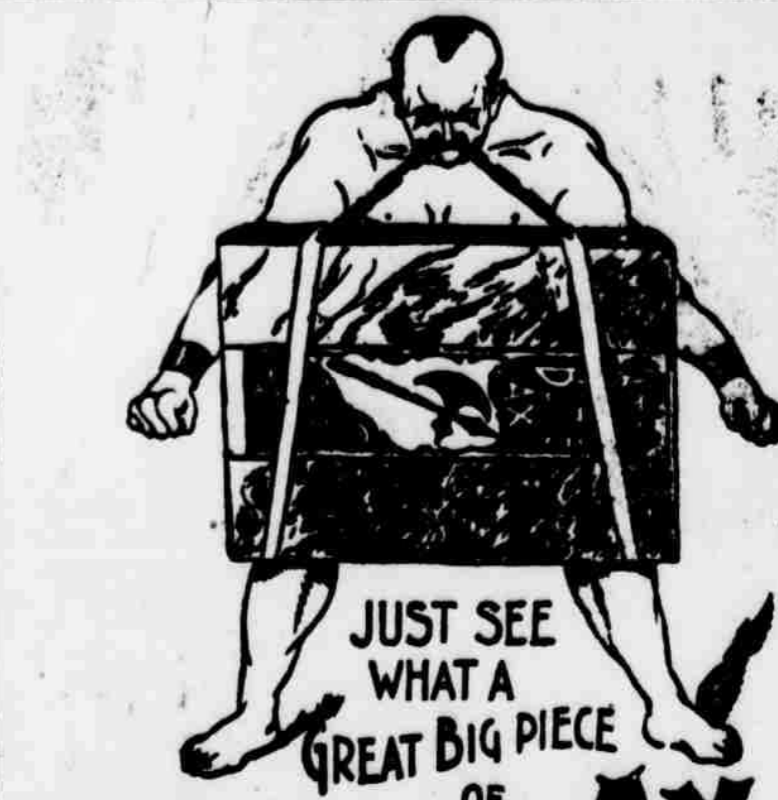
Petitions were presented to the 24th legislature by several grand jurors asking such amendment of the laws as would put our court of criminal appeals on practically this basis in the decision of cases. A bill to that effect was introduced, but it stood small show of passage, was practically ignored. Most of the argument against such a reformation of the law are sophistical; none of them have sufficient weight in sound reason to be allowed to defeat it. We can only conjecture that the bill was defeated because there were too many lawyers in the legislative body who were averse to the curtailment of fees that would result from such a simplifying of the practice before the courts.

Public sentiment should be aroused on this question to such an extent that the legislature will be forced to act, and we do not know of a better work for the press of the state to undertake.

With speedy trials going to the main question, before courts from which the cobwebs and stumbling blocks have been removed, the necessity for the existence of Judge Lynch and his work will have been to a large extent removed.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.



JUST SEE WHAT A GREAT BIG PIECE OF BATTLEAX PLUG YOU CAN GET FOR 10 CENTS LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR THE MONEY

M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Cash. J. V. W. HOLMES, Asst. Cash.
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.

SHERRILL BROS. & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Stoves and Tinware, Tanks, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings.
Call and Try Us



R-I-P-A-N'S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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.
A. R. BENGE, DEALER IN SADDLES & HARNESS.
To my friends in Haskell Co.—While in Seymour, call and examine my Prices on Saddlery and Harness Goods.
A. R. BENGE, N. Main St. Seymour, Tenn.

about every piece of merchandise from pins to pianos—our big Catalogue and Buyers Guide for '95. 623 pages; 25,000 articles and their prices, 25,000 illustrations. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15c. for partial postage or express charges. Book free. Write to-day.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
550-556 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO.
—If you have an idea of buying a buggy, call at the Free Press office and see how cheap you can get one.



was very promising that such people would get married, like the rest of the world." Mrs. Greenough said, half in fun and half in earnest, "I don't see how you can fall sewing when you are not coming on, and here was Lizzie Brown, who had been going off to be married; and she had no resource but to advertise for a husband, and take some over her shoulder. No less than ten women had been there that day, and not one could answer."

"There comes number eleven," said Mrs. Greenough, "and she will see," she said, as she bellied, as the bell rang. Kitty Greenough looked on with interest. Indeed, she was her mother's, rather than her mother's, that were most interesting. She was just sixteen, and the last winter she had shot up suddenly, as girls at that age so often do, and outgrown most of her clothes.

Mrs. Greenough was right—it was another seamstress; and Bridget bowed in a plain, sad-looking woman, about forty, with an air of intense respectability. Mrs. Greenough explained what she wanted done, and the woman said quietly that she was accustomed to such work—would Mrs. Greenough be so kind as to look at some recommendations? Whereupon she handed out several lady-like notes, whose writers indorsed the bearer, Mrs. Margaret Graham, as faithful and capable, used to trimmings of all sorts, and quick to catch an idea.

"Very well, indeed!" Mrs. Greenough said, as she finished reading them. "I don't believe there'll be any trick in your dress at all." "Tomorrow, if you wish, madame," was the answer, and then Mrs. Graham went away.

Kitty Greenough was an impulsive, imaginative girl; no subject was too full or too unpromising for her fancy to touch it. She made a story for herself about every new person who came in her way. After Number Eleven had gone down the stairs, Kitty laughed.

"Isn't she a splendid mamma? I don't believe there'll be any trick in your dress at all." "Tomorrow, if you wish, madame," was the answer, and then Mrs. Graham went away.

"What do you think she is, mamma—wife or widow?" And then answering her own question: "I think she's married, and her husband's sick, and she has to take care of him. That's all, still why she has come of much staying in a sick room. She's in the habit of keeping quiet, don't you see? I wish she were a little prettier; I think he would get well quicker."

"There'd be no plain, quiet people in your world if you made one," her mother said, smiling; "but you'd make a mistake to leave them out. If you would get tired even of the sun if it shone all the time?"

Now, it is not nice to be contradictory; besides, she wouldn't look so quiet and when she's gone. You wouldn't guess how many things I see from my window; and then I make worsted mats and tidies, and mother sells them; and then I sing.

Kitty stopped to the window to see what range of vision it offered, and her eye fell on Luke. She recalled her business. "I came to see if I could get your mother to sew two or three days for me this week."

Tom was alert and business-like at once. "Let me see," she said; "to-day is Tuesday," and she drew toward her a little book, and looked it over. "Tomorrow is engaged, but you could have Thursday, Friday and Saturday, if you want so much. Please write your name against them."

Kitty pulled off her pretty gray glove and wrote her name and address with the little toy pencil at the end of her catelaine; and then she turned to go, but it was Tom's turn to question. "Please," said the sweet, fresh voice, which seemed so like the clear carol of a bird, "would you mind telling me how old you are? I'm sixteen, myself."

"And so am I sixteen," said Kitty. "And you have a father and mother both, haven't you?" "Yes, indeed," said Kitty. "Oh, I've only a mother, but she is good as two. Must you go now? And I wonder if I shall ever see you again?"

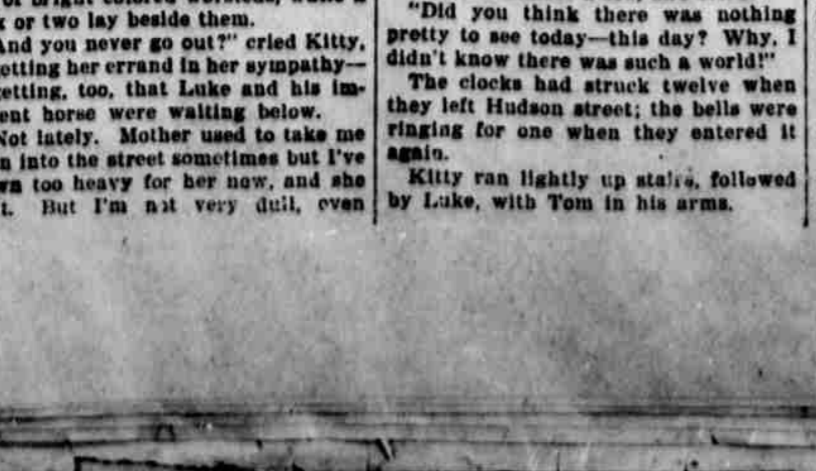
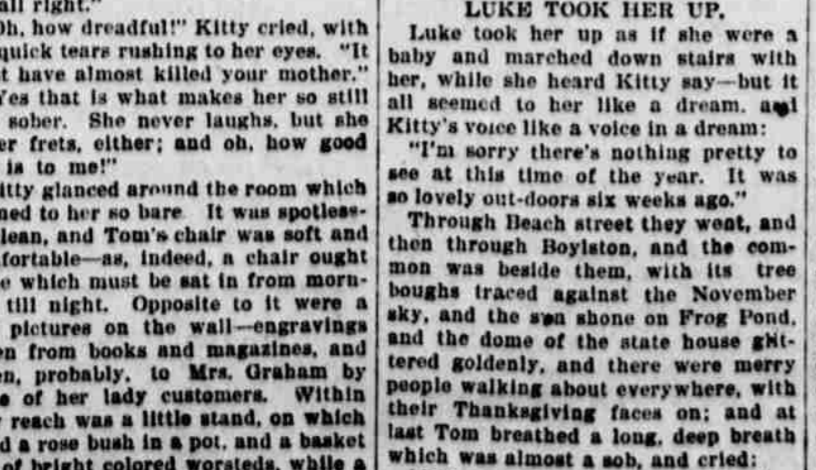
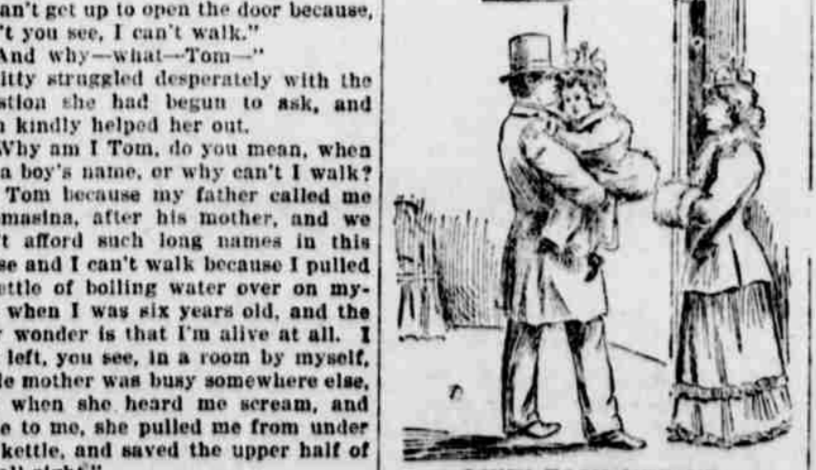
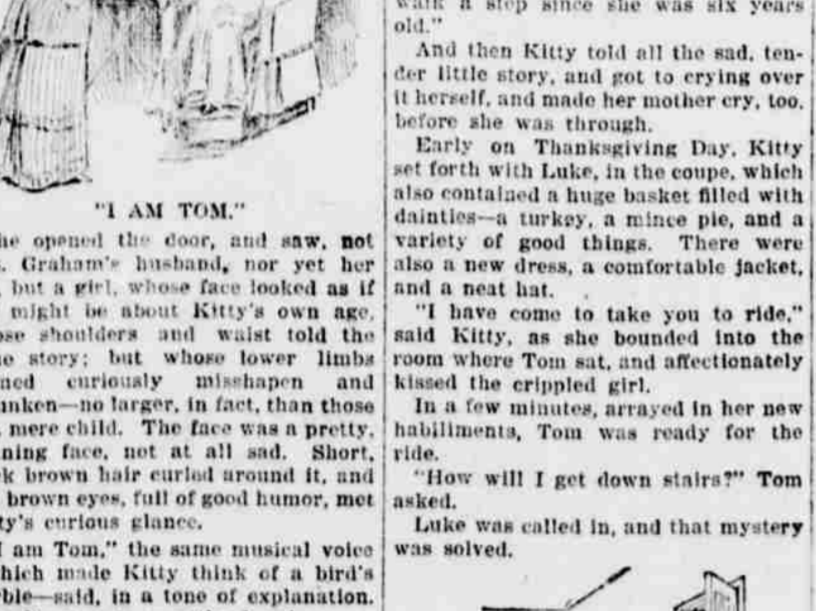
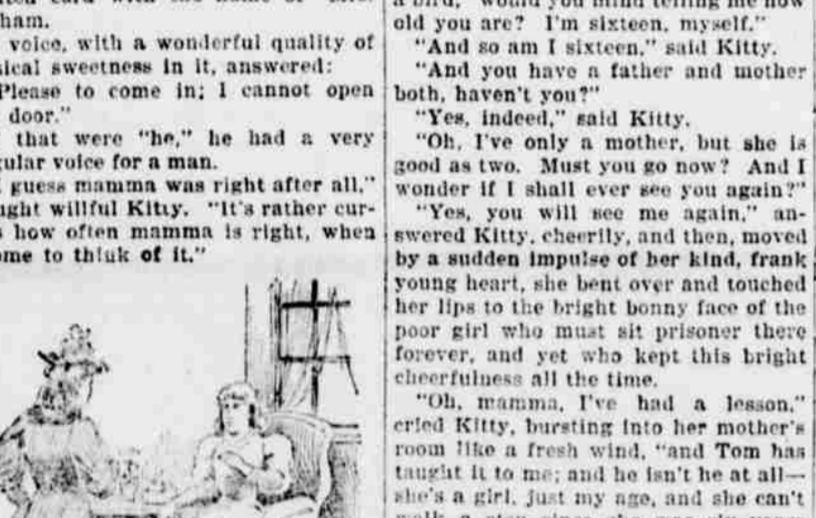
"Yes, you will see me again," answered Kitty, cheerily, and then, moved by a sudden impulse of her kind, frank young heart, she bent over and touched her lips to the bright boy's face of the poor girl who must sit prisoner there forever, and yet who kept this bright cheerfulness all the time.

"Oh, mamma, I've had a lesson," cried Kitty, bursting into her mother's room like a fresh wind, "and Tom has taught it to me; and he isn't he at all—she's a girl, just my age, and she can't walk a step since she was six years old."

And then Kitty told all the sad, tender little story, and got to crying over it herself, and made her mother cry, too, before she was through.

Early on Thanksgiving Day, Kitty set forth with Luke, in the coupe, which also contained a huge basket filled with dainties—a turkey, a mince pie, and a variety of good things. There were also a new dress, a comfortable jacket, and a neat hat.

"I have come to take you to ride," said Kitty, as she bounded into the room where Tom sat, and affectionately kissed the crippled girl.



Kitty threw open the door, and there was a table spread with as good a Thanksgiving dinner as the heart could desire, with Tom's chair drawn up beside it. Luke let his light burden down.

Kitty waited to hear neither thanks nor exclamations. She saw Tom's brown eyes as they rested on the table, and that was enough. She bent for one moment over the bright face—the cheeks which the out-door air had painted red as the rose that had just opened in honor of the day—and left on the young, sweet, wistful lips a kiss, and then went silently down the stairs, leaving Tom and Tom's mother to their Thanksgiving.

Hasting the Turkey. Polly loved to watch Bridget while she cooked the Thanksgiving dinner. The kitchen was full of sweet scents, ginger and nutmeg and cinnamon, and the smell of the big turkey in the oven—ah!

"Now, then, I'm ready," said Bridget, at last. "Now, then," said Polly, holding up her hands to show that she was ready, too.

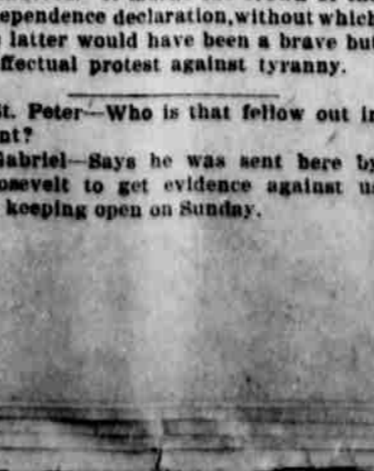
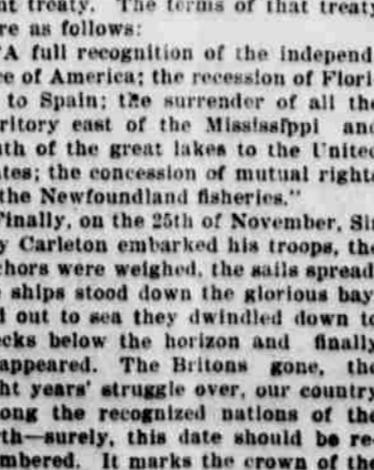
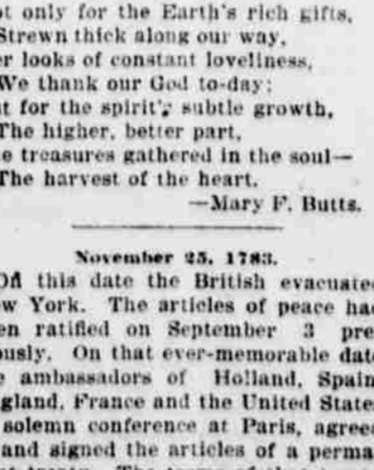
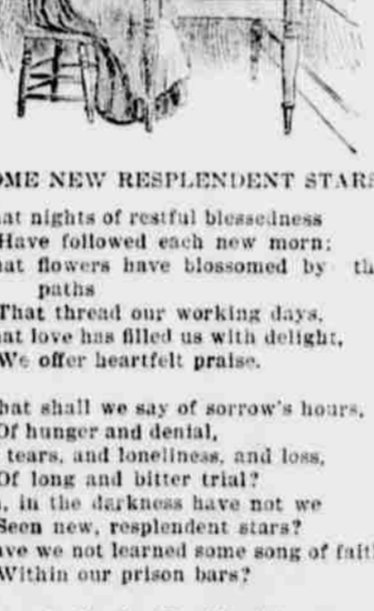
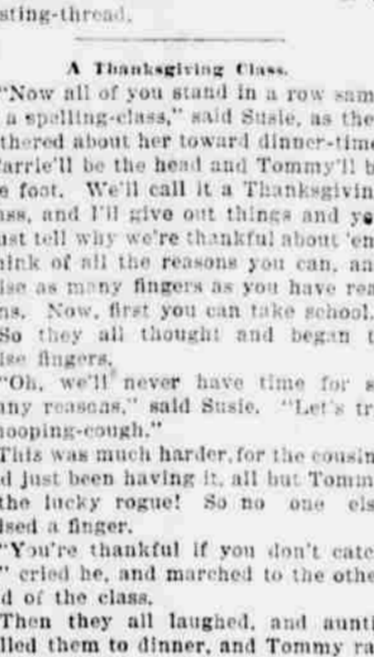
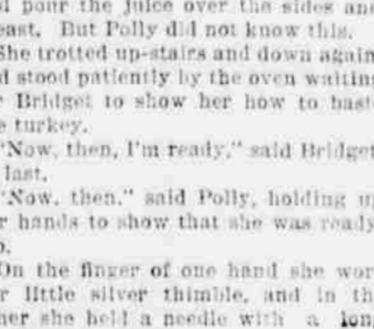
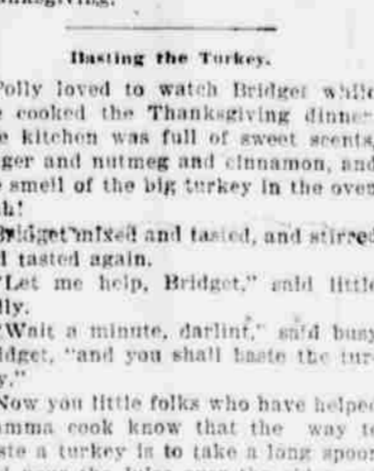
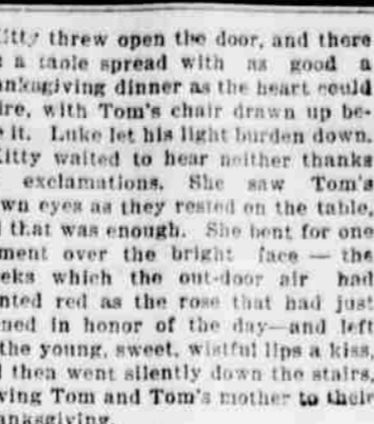
On the finger of one hand she wore her little silver thimble, and in the other she held a needle with a long hasting-thread.

A Thanksgiving Class. "Now all of you stand in a row as in a spelling-class," said Susie, as they gathered about her toward dinner-time. "Carrie'll be the head and Tommy'll be the foot. We'll call it a Thanksgiving class, and I'll give out things and you must tell why we're thankful about 'em. Think of all the reasons you can, and raise as many fingers as you have reasons. Now, first you can take school."

So they all thought and began to raise fingers. "Oh, we'll never have time for so many reasons," said Susie. "Let's try whooping-cough."

This was much harder for the cousins had just been having it, all but Tommy—the lucky rogue! So no one else raised a finger.

"You're thankful if you don't catch it," cried he, and marched to the other end of the class.



THANKSGIVING IN THE COUNTRY.



THANKSGIVING DINNER No. 1.			THANKSGIVING DINNER No. 2.		
Chicken Pie	Apple Jelly	Mock Turkey	Vegetable Oyster Soup	Roast Turkey	Currant Soy
Potatoes	Celery Salad	Carrots	Pumpkin Pie	White Cake	Confectionery
Brown Bread	Pickles	Queen's Pudding	Black Cake	Confectionery	Coffee
Mock Turkey	Apple Jelly	Mock Mince Pie	Nuts	Coffee	
Carrots	Turnips	White Bread	Onions	Cabbage	Sweet Pickles
Beets					

THE MAITLAND BOYS.

AV. Bill, whose fellows give Willow Gray a regular surprise party Thanksgiving eve.

"I heard those Maitland boys bragging to little Tom Gray what a splendid Thanksgiving they were going to have, and raise as many fingers as you have reasons. Now, first you can take school."

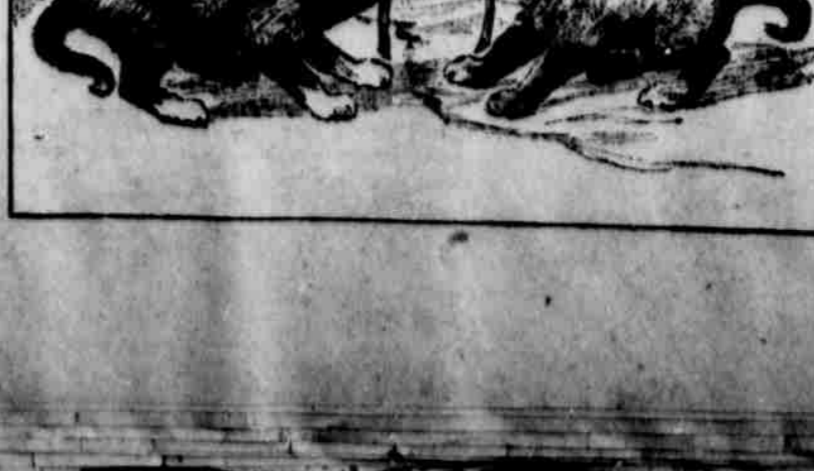
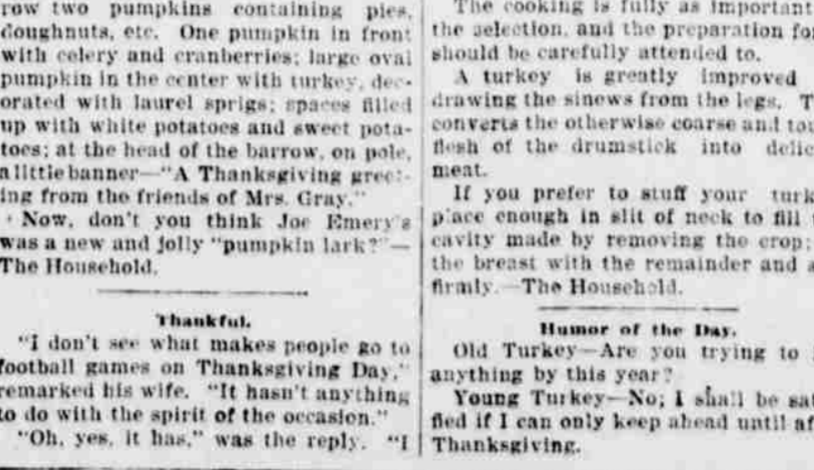
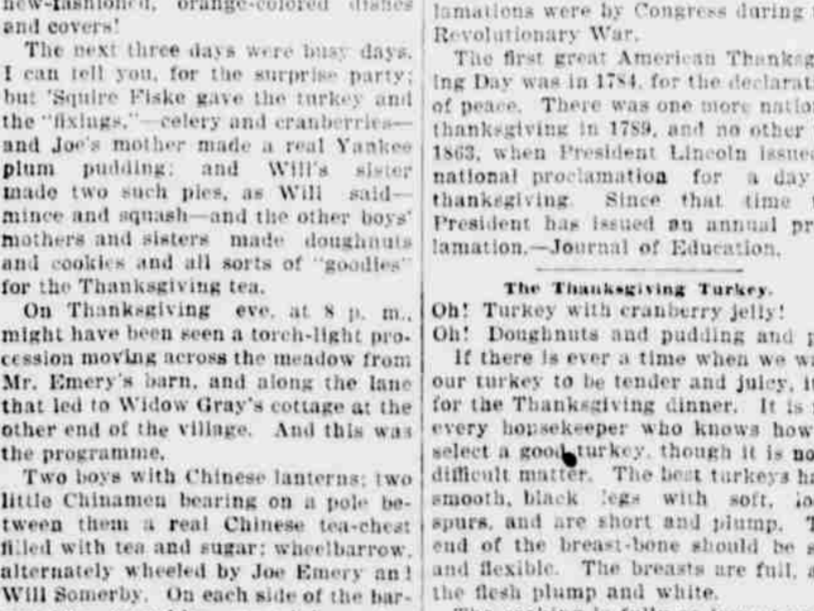
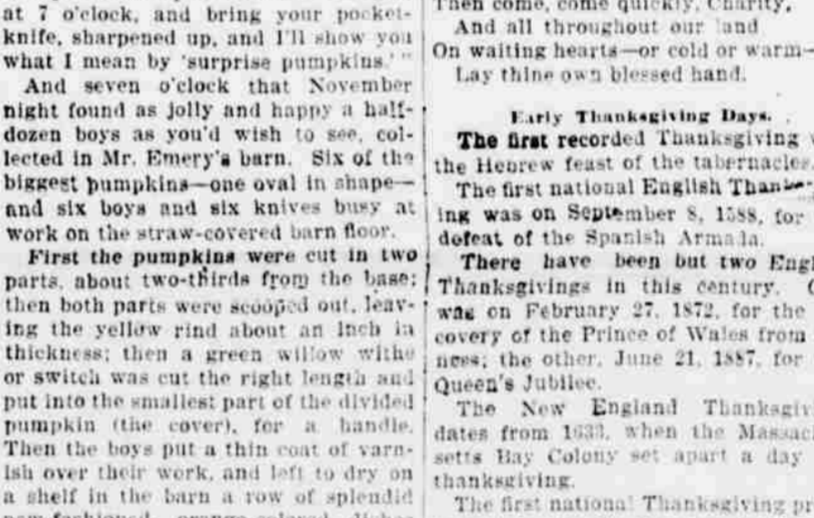
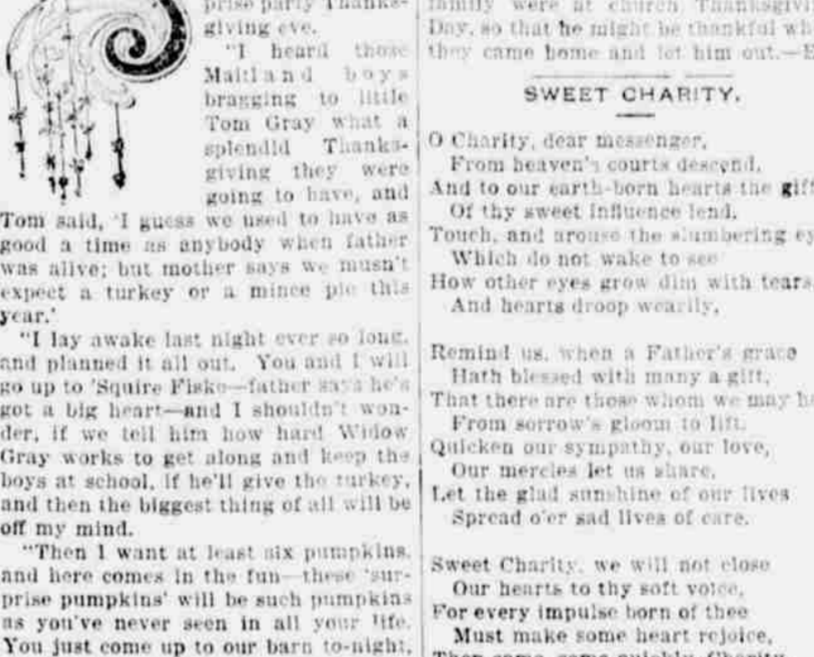
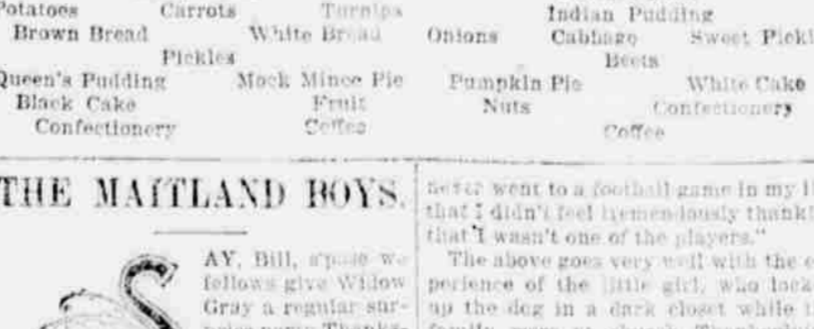
"I lay awake last night over so long, and planned it all out. You and I will go up to Squire Fiske's—father says he's got a big heart—and I shouldn't wonder, if we tell him how hard Willow Gray works to get along and keep the boys at school, if he'll give the turkey, and then the biggest thing of all will be off my mind."

"Then I want at least six pumpkins, and here comes in the fun—these 'surprise pumpkins' will be such pumpkins as you've never seen in all your life. You just come up to our barn to-night, at 7 o'clock, and bring your pocket-knife, sharpened up, and I'll show you what I mean by 'surprise pumpkins.'"

"The first recorded Thanksgiving was the historic feast of the Pilgrims. The first national English Thanksgiving was on September 8, 1588, for the defeat of the Spanish Armada."

"The first Thanksgiving Turkey. On Thanksgiving eve, at 8 p. m., might have been seen a torch-light procession moving across the meadow from Mr. Emery's barn, and along the lane that led to Widow Gray's cottage at the other end of the village. And this was the programme."

"Two boys with Chinese lanterns; two little Chinamen bearing on a pole between them a real Chinese tea-chest filled with tea and sugar; wheelbarrow, alternately wheeled by Joe Emery and Will Somerly. On each side of the barrow two pumpkins containing pies, doughnuts, etc. One pumpkin in front with celery and cranberries; large oval pumpkin in the center with turkey, decorated with laurel sprigs; spaces filled up with white potatoes and sweet potatoes; at the head of the barrow, on pole, a little banner—'A Thanksgiving greeting from the friends of Mrs. Gray.'"



INFLUENCE OF GARFIELD'S LIFE.

How a Young Jersey Preacher Obtained an Interesting Memento.
A few days ago the Rev. H. H. Parker Miles, the young minister in charge of the Lyndhurst chapel, received a pleasant letter from Mrs. James A. Garfield, enclosing an autograph of her late husband. A pretty tale is furnished by this incident. A dozen years ago Mr. Miles lived in humble circumstances in a mill town in England. The book, "From Township to President," which relates the history of General Garfield, fell into his hands; he became a devout admirer of its hero, and determined to make his future home in a country where everything was possible to a poor boy. He came to New York and by a queer coincidence first secured employment in the office of a close friend of Garfield. Following closely in the steps of his model, Mr. Miles worked his way through college, studying first at St. Stephens, and being graduated from the Union Theological Seminary. Again like Garfield, he became a teacher, and soon after his graduation he was sent as a missionary to the West. At the first service he held, in a small Western village, an Ohio woman came to him and thanked him for his helpful sermon. To the young Englishman, Ohio was simply Garfield's home, and he said to the woman: "Did you know Garfield?" "Sure I did," was the reply, "I've heard him preach many a sermon when a young man."

These incidents further strengthened the hold of Garfield's memory on the young man, and some weeks ago he wrote to Mrs. Garfield, telling her of the marked influence of her husband's life upon his own career, and asking for her autograph, as being that of the one nearest to his hero. In her response, Mrs. Garfield thanks the young minister for his evident admiration and emulation of the dead president, and sends to him an envelope addressed to her by her husband during the war of the rebellion. The envelope, which Mr. Miles prescribes as containing with the First Presbyterian church of Rutherford, N. J., of which Rev. Dr. E. A. Balkley is pastor, and since the coming of Mr. Miles, some two years ago, a large increase in the active membership has taken place.

SWEET CHARITY.
O Charity, dear messenger,
From heaven's courts descend,
And to our earth-born hearts the gift
Of thy sweet influence lend.
Which do not wake to see
How other eyes grow dim with tears,
And hearts droop weary.

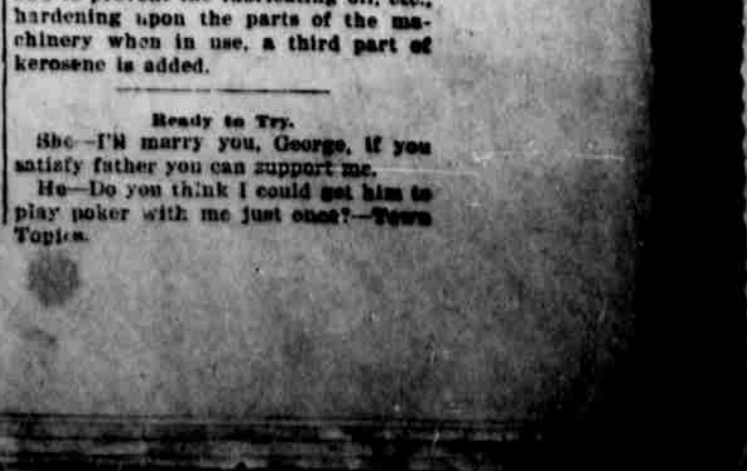
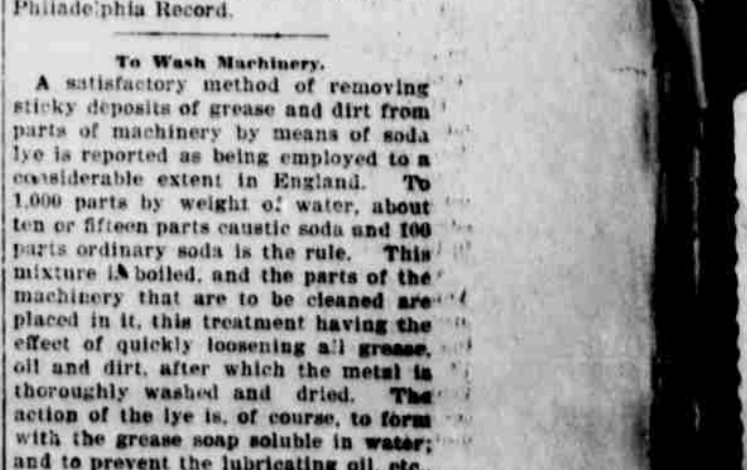
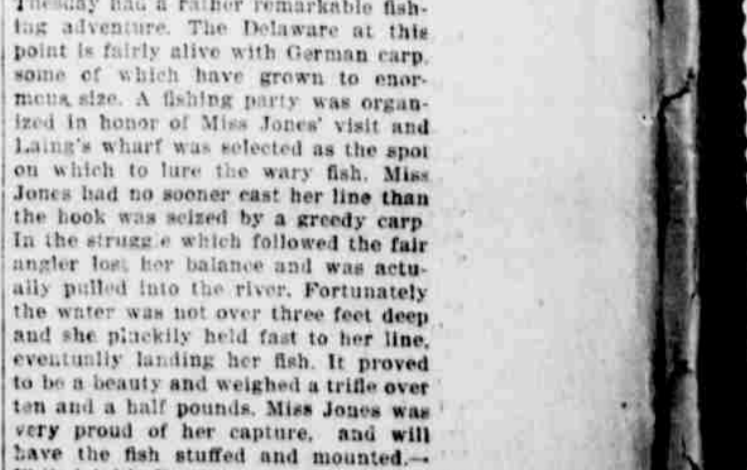
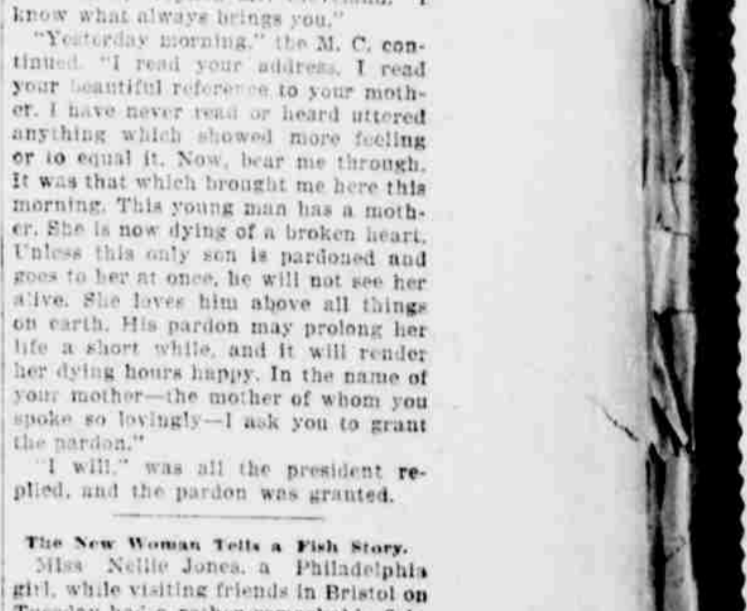
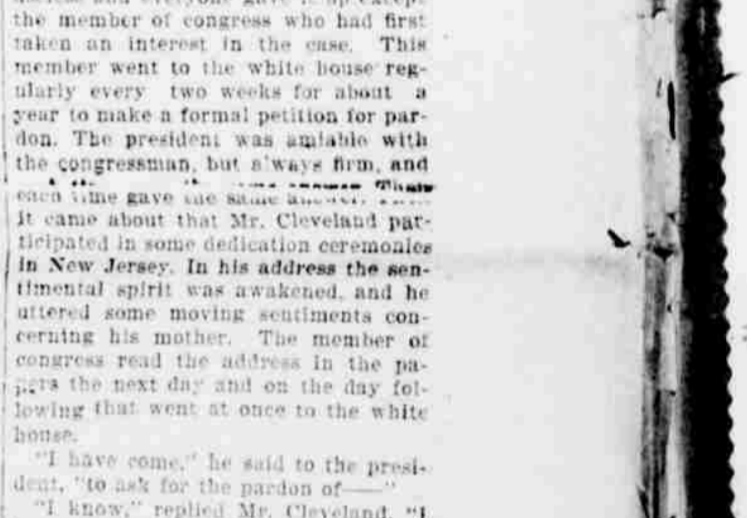
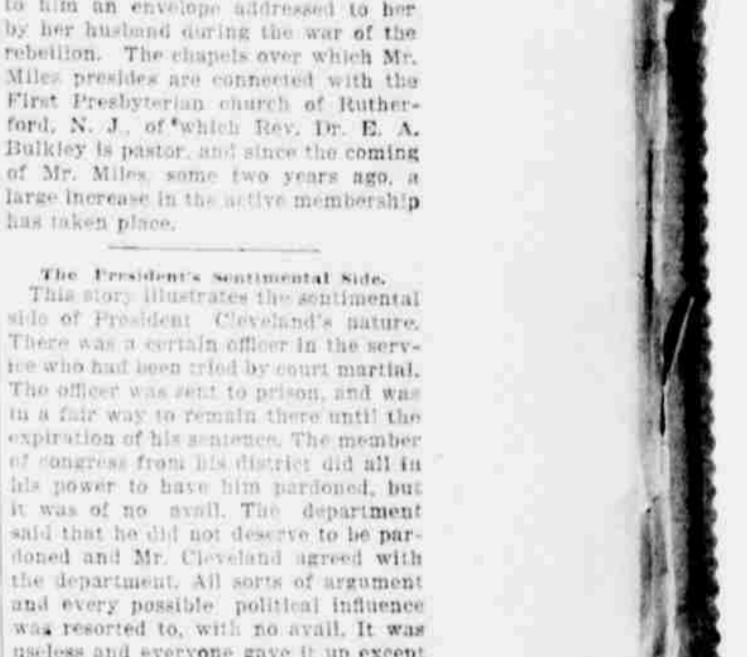
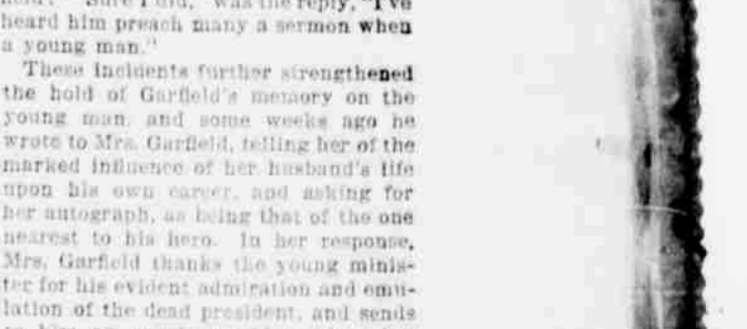
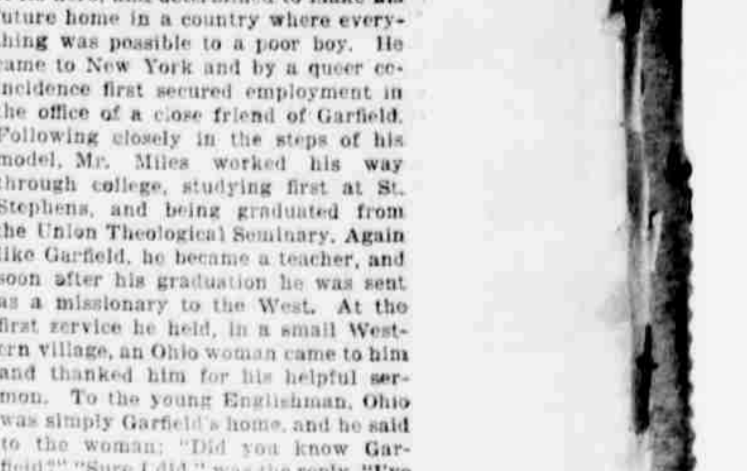
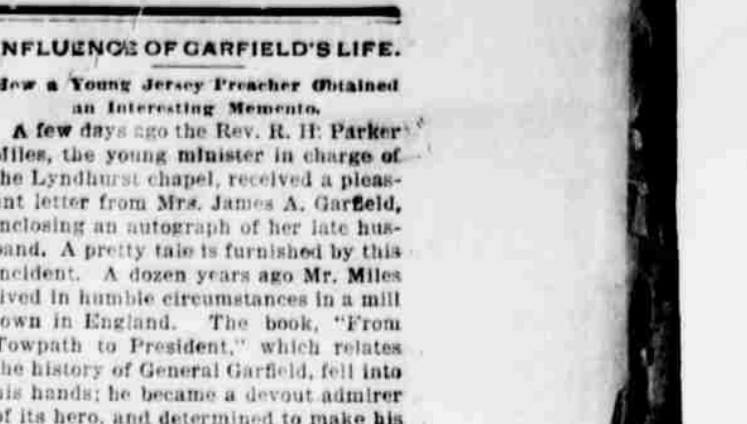
Remind us, when a Father's grace
Hath blessed with many a gift,
That there are those whom we may help
From sorrow's gloom to lift.
Quicken our sympathy, our love,
Our mercies let us share,
Let the glad sunshine of our lives
Spread over sad lives of care.

Early Thanksgiving Days.
The first recorded Thanksgiving was the historic feast of the Pilgrims. The first national English Thanksgiving was on September 8, 1588, for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

The Thanksgiving Turkey.
On Thanksgiving eve, at 8 p. m., might have been seen a torch-light procession moving across the meadow from Mr. Emery's barn, and along the lane that led to Widow Gray's cottage at the other end of the village. And this was the programme.

Humor of the Day.
Old Turkey—Are you trying to lay anything by this year?
Young Turkey—No; I shall be satisfied if I can only keep ahead until after Thanksgiving.

To Wash Machinery.
A satisfactory method of removing sticky deposits of grease and dirt from parts of machinery by means of soda lye is reported as being employed to a considerable extent in England. To 1,000 parts by weight of water, about ten or fifteen parts caustic soda and 100 parts ordinary soda is the rule. This mixture is boiled, and the parts of the machinery that are to be cleaned are placed in it, this treatment having the effect of quickly loosening all grease, oil and dirt, after which the metal is thoroughly washed and dried. The action of the lye is, of course, to form with the grease soap soluble in water; and to prevent the lubricating oil, etc., hardening upon the parts of the machinery when in use, a third part of kerosene is added.



"There comes number eleven," said Mrs. Greenough, "and she will see," she said, as she bellied, as the bell rang. Kitty Greenough looked on with interest. Indeed, she was her mother's, rather than her mother's, that were most interesting. She was just sixteen, and the last winter she had shot up suddenly, as girls at that age so often do, and outgrown most of her clothes.

"What do you think she is, mamma—wife or widow?" And then answering her own question: "I think she's married, and her husband's sick, and she has to take care of him. That's all, still why she has come of much staying in a sick room. She's in the habit of keeping quiet, don't you see? I wish she were a little prettier; I think he would get well quicker."

"You're thankful if you don't catch it," cried he, and marched to the other end of the class.

"I lay awake last night over so long, and planned it all out. You and I will go up to Squire Fiske's—father says he's got a big heart—and I shouldn't wonder, if we tell him how hard Willow Gray works to get along and keep the boys at school, if he'll give the turkey, and then the biggest thing of all will be off my mind."

Ready to Try.
She—I'm sorry you, George, if you satisfy father you can support me.
He—Do you think I could get him to play poker with me just once?—Tommy Tooley.

A woman and her 6-year-old child were found murdered near Laredo recently. The bodies were identified by the proprietor of the hotel as man...

A young man engaged on Stoddard Brook rice farm, about seven miles from Orange, and known as McMillan, got into a difficulty recently and was fined...

Local option went into effect in Johnson county on the 6th of April, 1895. Thirteen saloons were in operation in Cleburne at the time, two of which have closed their doors...

The clock and Bible were stolen a few nights ago from the Central Baptist church at Dallas. In a pile over a year a dozen clocks have been stolen from churches in Dallas and a poor box was burglarized in one of those sacred edifices...

While Ivy McCarthy, about 13 years old, and Otto Richter, 15 years old, were hunting on Simms bayou, near Harrisburg, Harris county, recently, McCarthy was shot in the neck by a gun in the hands of Richter, king of the instant. It was an accident...

BATTLEFIELD NAMED.

CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS WILL NOW FIGHT.

A Battleground Has Been Secured, and Mr Corbett Must Come to Time or Be Branded a Blusterer and Coward—Fitz is Ready.

EL PASO, TEX., Nov. 15.—Dan Stuart, who has been since last Saturday arranging for a battlefield on which Corbett and Fitzsimmons can meet for a finish contest, said to an Associated Press representative yesterday: "I will hang up a purse of \$20,000 for a finish fight between them, they to take the entire purse if I fail to carry out my part of the contract. I would name January 19, 1896, as the day for the battle, as that is after the holidays, but an earlier day can be fixed if the principals desire it, and the battle ground will be of easy access to El Paso. I am in this deal alone and not in any way connected with any club. I will post half of the purse when articles for the contest are signed and will put the other \$10,000 up five days before the contest. I am not responsible for the mishaps attendant upon the efforts to bring the two big men together at Dallas and Hot Springs. Those mishaps were the result of political wrangles with which I had nothing to do, but this time I am sure of my footing, and no man can say I ever failed to make good my word."

Hon. George C. Pendleton and M. W. Winbough, in behalf of the Belton and Northwestern railway, submitted an application for authority to issue bonds to the amount of \$16,000 for the construction of twenty-eight miles of road to be constructed from Belton to McGregor. The commission authorized them to issue \$12,000 per mile.

Alexander Brown of Baltimore, the banker, who is furnishing the money for the deep water improvements at Aransas Pass, passed through San Antonio recently for Aransas Pass, accompanied by a party of his friends and associates, including ex-Gov. Hogg, Hon. A. L. Matlock and several San Antonians.

The 4-month-old babe of Frank Rains, living two miles from Lovelady, Houston county, was lying on a pallet in front of the fire, the other evening while its mother went out in the yard to look after something. When she returned the little one had rolled over near the fire and was so badly burned that it died.

A house belonging to Wm. McPhaul, three miles south of Paige, Bastrop county, was burned one night not long since and Laura Washington, colored, who occupied it, was so badly burned it is said she will die. Cause of fire not known.

Recently in Trinity county near Centerville, Jno. Coiman, an old citizen, shot and fatally wounded a man by the name of Roberts from Guero, De Witt county. Roberts received three wounds from a shot gun and is not expected to live.

Joseph A. Skizlar, living a few miles south of Cleburne, dropped dead the other morning. Mr. Skizlar had recently stood a satisfactory examination for life insurance and had received a policy for \$3000 on the day of his death.

The governor has made the following appointments: Henry E. Trainor, commissioner of deeds for the state of Texas at Hartford, Conn., and P. F. Sweetser, commissioner of deeds for the state of Texas at Minneapolis, Minn.

W. W. Phillips, dealer in music and musical instruments at Hillsboro and Mineral Wells, has assigned for the benefit of the following creditors: Collins & Armstrong \$1558.53, Estey & Camp \$1919.83, local creditors \$509.

Burris & Moore, general merchants, Blooming Grove, Navarro county, have made an assignment. Thomas H. Jack was named as trustee. The liabilities are about \$13,000, while the assets are about \$14,000.

Gains Tatum, a lunatic in jail at Wichita Falls, awaiting transportation to Terrell, tried to end his life by hanging. He used a part of his bedding. The prisoners called the jailer in time to save him.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

AUSTIN, TEX., Nov. 15.—Gov. Culbertson has issued the following: It is becoming that a Christian people should acknowledge with gratitude the blessings and forbearance of Almighty God, and from time to time unite in thanksgiving.

It is becoming that a Christian people should acknowledge with gratitude the blessings and forbearance of Almighty God, and from time to time unite in thanksgiving. In the freedom from famine and pestilence and war, in a fruitful season, in the rewards of labor in shop and field, and in the continued enjoyment of liberty which have come to the people of Texas the past year his province is seen. Upon the upbuilding of the state, upon the enlargement of freedom, upon the enlightenment and progress of the people upon increasing happiness and comforts of home and upon every moral influence and endeavor, his blessings should be asked. To the end, therefore, that devout acknowledgment and prayer may be offered, and conforming to the proclamation of the president of the United States, I, Charles A. Culbertson, governor of Texas, do hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, the 25th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be appropriately observed in the usual places of worship, with special remembrance of the poor and destitute. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the state to be affixed at Austin this 14th day of November, A. D. 1895. C. A. CULBERTSON, Governor.

MURDER AND ROBBERY. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—The terribly mangled remains of Luther H. Beecher, 22 years of age, and a member of one of the most prominent families in Detroit, was brought to his home late last night by the young man's parents. The body had been run over late Wednesday night by a Michigan Central train three miles from Leaper, but it is believed that Mr. Beecher was murdered and robbed while on the train. The negro driver of the train, who was charged with the crime, is being held in custody.

A Lady Assaulted. CHARLOTTSVILLE, Va., Nov. 15.—Yesterday morning a negro made a murderous assault upon Mrs. L. B. Bailey at her residence, just beyond the city limits. The negro entered the dining-room and, seizing her, struck her over the head three times with some instrument, making severe wounds. The negro escaped to the woods, but he has been hunted all day by several hundred armed and infuriated citizens. Capt. Woods, the commonwealth's attorney, has issued a warrant in his pursuit not to resort to violence if the negro is caught. It is believed that the negro pursued rape and was frightened away by Mrs. Bailey's screams.

MAN MAN RANS AMUCK. MARSHVILLE, Mo., Nov. 15.—A wise merchant named Domergue of Montpellier, capital of the department of Hérault, who suddenly became insane, shot his wife and mother and then opened fire upon people in the street, killing three of them and wounding several others. The madman then barricaded himself in his house and fired upon the gendarmes who surrounded the building. The fire department was finally called upon to subdue him, and by playing a stream of water upon him they succeeded in doing so and he was seized and secured.

THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Construction workers at the New York navy yard have furnished the additional report called for by the navy department upon the straining of the battleship Texas in drydock. The constructor recommends that no attempt be made at present to straighten the bent iron work, but that the ship be floated and the crooked cement replaced, which will cost about \$300. He also suggests certain precautions that should be adopted when the vessel is docked again, mainly in the provision of additional shores under the ship.

AN UGLY AFFAIR. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—A special from Parkersburg, W. Va., says: Ben Hall, the jailer's turnkey, was shot four times on the street Wednesday by his brother-in-law, W. Scott Kimer. Hall is dying and Kimer is in jail. The men married sisters. Kimer says Hall had broken up his home and that they had previously quarreled because of Hall's intimacy with Mrs. Kimer.

GUARDED IN JAIL. MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 14.—Suella Marritt, aged 14, died yesterday of her assailant, Shih McIntyre, 50 years of age, is strongly guarded in the Warren county jail. The crime was committed last Saturday night and since that time the excitement has been growing in intensity. The popular phase has assumed so threatening a phase that the sheriff, fearing a lynching, has hastily sworn in a number of deputies.

A BROKEN NAV. Bay City, Mich., Nov. 14.—A train on the North Midland division of the Michigan Central railroad consisting of an engine, one combination baggage and smoking car and a coach, struck a broken rail at 4:30 yesterday three-fourths of a mile east of Auburn. There were but few persons on the train and only two were slightly injured.

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS. COLUMBUS, S. C., Nov. 13.—In consideration of the article incorporated in the constitutional convention sections were adopted giving employees of railroads the same rights as passengers in the service of railroads through the negligence of the company or their fellow employees. All railroads operating in this city, by another section, are required to secure charters from the state, although they are chartered in other states.

TRouble IN TURKEY.

THE POWERS HAVE NOT BEEN ANSWERED.

AMERICAN CONSULS HAVE NOT BEEN RECALLED, AND THE LIVES OF CHRISTIAN TEACHERS ARE IN PERIL—VARIOUS WARSHIPS ORDERED TO TURKISH WATERS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Disquieting rumors regarding the security of the Christian teachers in Turkey between Trebizond and Erzurum were about the state department yesterday, but the officials refused to allay the popular apprehension. There is ground for the belief that the department had heard from Minister Terrell, and that his advice, while showing that a perilous state of affairs confronts the American missionaries and teachers in that section, do not state that actual murders have been reported to him. The navy department has also a most energetic officer near the scene of the trouble in the person of Capt. O'Neill of the Marblehead, and up to the close of office hours he had made no report of a massacre, as he would undoubtedly have done had the news reached his ears.

The nearest state department representative is United States Consul Jewett at Sivas, but he also has been silent. For the very reason that this section of Turkey, including important missions, has all along been without any consular officer representing the United States, congress at its last session provided for the establishment of two consulates therein, one at Erzurum and another at Harpoot. The state department several months ago sent to Turkey two experienced men from Washington to open the consulates there. But the Turkish government has persistently declined to issue exequators to them, so they have been unable to exercise consular functions. These men, Messrs. Chilton and Hunter, were in Erzurum when the last massacre occurred there, and were compelled to seek safety in the British consular office during the rioting. Since then, their lives were needlessly jeopardized, and there was no hope of securing recognition as consuls, the state department has seen fit to authorize their retirement from the scene of danger, and at last accounts they were in Constantinople with every indication that they would be ordered back to the United States, and the project of establishing these consulates abandoned for the present at least.

Admiral Selfridge arrived at Marselles last evening and relieved Admiral Kirkland of the command of the European station and hoisted his flag on the San Francisco under orders from the secretary of the navy to proceed at once to join the Marblehead in Turkish waters. With these vessels present it is thought that our government will have done all in its power to protect Americans in the interior of Turkey, taken in connection with the notice from United States Minister Terrell that the United States will hold the porte responsible for any injury they may have sustained.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The Turkish ministers for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, replied yesterday to the notes of the diplomatic corps of Great Britain, Russia and France, assuring them, as he had previously assured the ambassadors of Germany, Austria and Italy, that the Turkish government's statement as to what measures it intended to take for the suppression of disorders in Asia Minor will be presented to the ambassador without delay.

Another dispatch seems likely to arise which may give the Sultan further excuse for inaction. The Hall Rifat ministry is said to be tottering and another cabinet change is likely to occur at any time. The rumors concerning the possible deposition of Abdul Hamid are still current, but the statement that the imperial yacht is lying off the palace with steam up, intimating that the Sultan is preparing to seek safety in flight, is a weak fabrication. The Emperor is ready out of repair and is laid up for the winter.

The statement published in the United States that there has been trouble at Angora and Palura and that 1000 Armenians there have been massacred is also a clumsy invention. No news of a disturbance of any kind has reached here from Angora or Palura. In the meantime fresh disturbances are reported from Manatiah, where a number of persons have been killed, including four priests of the Society of Jesus, who were under French protection. The French ambassador, M. Cambon, has been appealed to and is preparing a very strong representation on the subject for the porte. A squadron of five French warships has sailed from the Piræus for Turkish waters, and it is stated that an Italian fleet will rendezvous with the British fleet within a few days. There has been most serious trouble at Caesarea, not far from Jerusalem, but no details of the rioting there has yet reached this city.

A great panic prevails at Moosh, owing to the Kurdish movement. All those who can do so are fleeing from the city and neighborhood. Many people are reported to have been robbed and murdered while fleeing. The Kurds are said to be in arms throughout the district. Troops are, it is claimed by the authorities, being hurried to the spot.

The fifteenth infantry, now located at Chicago, will in a few days be transferred to Fort Clark, Texas, and the troops at the latter place will be transferred to Vancouver barracks in the state of Washington.

Peter Maher has issued a challenge to any heavy weight in the world, Bob Fitzsimmons preferred. James J. Corbett has retired from the ring, and is therefore barred.

THAT ADDRESS ON EGYPT.

Prof. Flinders Petrie's paper before the British association on the state of modern civilization is one of the most remarkable contributions of our day to the literature of education.

Prof. Flinders Petrie's paper before the British association on the state of modern civilization is one of the most remarkable contributions of our day to the literature of education. "Every civilization is the product of a very complex set of conditions, and to attempt to make such a system apart from its conditions is impossible. No change is legitimate or beneficial to the real character of a nation and the natural growth of a civilization. To force upon other nations a civilization 'developed in a cold country, amid one of the hardest, least sympathetic, and most self-denying and calculating peoples of all the world; to make a deadhouse and cold civilization. Scarcely a single nation can bear the contact and the burden. And then we talk complacently about the mysterious decay of savages and the white men." Of the modern Egyptianization he says: "The Egyptianization is in most cases the result of the manufacturing paper of civilization. The fathers are taught to read and write, and the result of this burden which their fathers bore not is that they become an Egyptian who has had reading and writing thrust upon him, in every case that I have met with, half-witted, silly, or incapable of taking care of himself. With the Copt this is quite different; his fathers have been scribes for thousands of years. Observation of these people leads to the view that the average man cannot receive much more knowledge than his immediate ancestors. Our boasted belief in reading and writing is not in the least justified when we look at the mass of mankind." Concluding he said: "It is the business of anthropology to step in and make a knowledge of other civilizations a part of all decent education. The origin and utility of the various customs and habits need to be pointed out, and in every way they are reasonable and needful to the well being of the community. And above all, we ought to impress on every boy that this civilization in which he grows is only one of innumerable experiments in life that have been tried; that it is by no means the only successful one, or perhaps, not the most successful; that there has been, that there are many other solutions of the problems of community and culture which are as good as our own, and that no one solution will fit a different race, climate, or set of conditions." The books required for such reading should cover the life of Greece, Rome, Babylon, Egypt and Mexico in ancient times; and China, India, Persia, Russia, Spain, and one or two low civilizations, such as the Andamans and the Zulus, in modern times. Neither histories nor travels are wanted for this purpose, but a selection of the literature which had most illustrate the social life and frame of the community, with full explanations and illustrations. When no literature is available a vivid story of the nature of the practical working of their civilization should take its place."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—President McBride of the Federation of Labor has sent out the call for the fifteenth annual convention of the federation, which will be held in Madison Square garden, New York, beginning December 15. The basis of representation in the convention will be: From national or international unions of less than 1000 or more, two delegates; 1000 or more, three delegates; 20,000 or more, four delegates; and so on; and from each federated body connected with or having a national or international head affiliated with the federation, one delegate.

FOUR KILLED AND FOUR INJURED. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: Further details of the wreck on the Southern railway at America, Ala., Tuesday disclose the fact that four men were killed and four injured. The collision occurred between a work train and a freight train, the latter coming on the former without passing signals ahead. Four of the crew of the work train were killed, the engineer of the freight and two of the crew of the work train were injured. The men who were killed were in the caboose at the time of the accident.

A MAN CREMATED. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—John Baranski was burned to death, his wife of his 21-year-old son, Martin, fatally injured and three other men, including a woman, were killed and two buildings, 390 and 392 Noble street, yesterday morning. The fire was discovered by a policeman, who endeavored to arouse the family. This could not be done and the firemen had to break the doors in. The members of the family were all unconscious and their rescue was effected with great difficulty.

NATIONAL GRANGE. WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14.—The twenty-ninth annual session of the National Grange assembled in Horticultural hall yesterday morning with nearly all the national officers present and delegates representing thirty states. To-day the sixth degree of the order will be conferred upon several hundred applicants who are anxious to be ready for the seventh degree, which is to be conferred Friday to classes that will aggregate 2500.

THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS HAS COME TO GRIEF IN THE DRY DOCK AT NEW YORK AND HAS SUSTAINED SERIOUS INJURIES, THE EXTENT OF WHICH IS NOT KNOWN AT PRESENT.

Peter Maher has issued a challenge to any heavy weight in the world, Bob Fitzsimmons preferred. James J. Corbett has retired from the ring, and is therefore barred.

DAVID DAY, Indian agent at Ignacio, Col., has telegraphed that two by unknown parties near the head of Lost Canyon. The lives are greatly endangered and he fears for the safety of the settlers. No particulars are available.

DAVID DAY, Indian agent at Ignacio, Col., has telegraphed that two by unknown parties near the head of Lost Canyon. The lives are greatly endangered and he fears for the safety of the settlers. No particulars are available.

DAVID DAY, Indian agent at Ignacio, Col., has telegraphed that two by unknown parties near the head of Lost Canyon. The lives are greatly endangered and he fears for the safety of the settlers. No particulars are available.

PEN POINTS.

All good men don't make good husbands. What we know about yesterday doesn't seem to help us much with tomorrow. The world contains many "bird women" who wouldn't rest if they had the opportunity. A woman won't lie for her own sake nearly so easily as she will for the sake of somebody else. Most sentiment is liable to milder if not carefully looked after. Cupid shoots his arrow through a pocketbook when he doesn't take aim. A woman can't be any more constant than a man, but she can keep it up much longer.

Cupid is represented as a child, because an adult Cupid would be ashamed of the country for reckless shooting.

HUMOROUS. Conductor—Did I get your fare? Passenger—I guess so; I didn't get your fare; I got up for the company.—Rushby Geste. "Help! Help!" cried the man who was being robbed. "Calm yourself," said the highwman; "I don't need any assistance."—Town Topics. Johnny—Papa, what does it mean when they say a man is his own worst enemy? Papa—It generally means that he drinks like a fish.—Puck.

"He didn't have the sand to propose, did he, Bessie?" "Yes; but she rejected him. She said that while he had the sand to propose he didn't have the rocks to marry."—Harper's Magazine. Lawyer—Have you formed any opinion on this case? Jurymen—No, sir. "Do you think after the evidence on both sides is all in you would be able to form any opinion?" "No, sir." "You do—New York Weekly. A month after the appointment, I got a letter from papa to-day saying that he had made his will. "He—He do come in anywhere? She—Not directly; but he has left all his money to an asylum for idiots.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ada—How can you be so fastidious? You said you were sorry you were out when he called. Ida—No; I said I was sorry he called when I was out. —Well! Ida—He is likely to call some time when I am in.—New York Herald. "Do you think it hurts the poor people to be put in the store?" asked the kind-hearted girl. "It seems cruel." "Yes," replied her aunt; "it does seem cruel. There's nothing more terrible, you know, than solitary confinement."—Washington Star.

THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS HAS COME TO GRIEF IN THE DRY DOCK AT NEW YORK AND HAS SUSTAINED SERIOUS INJURIES, THE EXTENT OF WHICH IS NOT KNOWN AT PRESENT.

Peter Maher has issued a challenge to any heavy weight in the world, Bob Fitzsimmons preferred. James J. Corbett has retired from the ring, and is therefore barred.

DAVID DAY, Indian agent at Ignacio, Col., has telegraphed that two by unknown parties near the head of Lost Canyon. The lives are greatly endangered and he fears for the safety of the settlers. No particulars are available.

DAVID DAY, Indian agent at Ignacio, Col., has telegraphed that two by unknown parties near the head of Lost Canyon. The lives are greatly endangered and he fears for the safety of the settlers. No particulars are available.

DAVID DAY, Indian agent at Ignacio, Col., has telegraphed that two by unknown parties near the head of Lost Canyon. The lives are greatly endangered and he fears for the safety of the settlers. No particulars are available.

DAVID DAY, Indian agent at Ignacio, Col., has telegraphed that two by unknown parties near the head of Lost Canyon. The lives are greatly endangered and he fears for the safety of the settlers. No particulars are available.

DAVID DAY, Indian agent at Ignacio, Col., has telegraphed that two by unknown parties near the head of Lost Canyon. The lives are greatly endangered and he fears for the safety of the settlers. No particulars are available.

DAVID DAY, Indian agent at Ignacio, Col., has telegraphed that two by unknown parties near the head of Lost Canyon. The lives are greatly endangered and he fears for the safety of the settlers. No particulars are available.

SULTAN MUST ACT

MEMBERS OF THE POWERS ARE DETERMINED.

and a New Representation to the Sultan for Foreign Affairs, being their demands in stronger language than heretofore.

STANTINOPLE, Nov. 11, via Soda, Ha, Nov. 12.—As a result of the large number of telegrams bearing the representatives of the sultan and their respective governments, the sultan yesterday morning, an important meeting of the ambassadors held here yesterday and the situation was thoroughly discussed.

It was decided to send representations to the Turkish minister sign affairs, Fawik Bahar, regarding the stronger language of the sultan addressed by the ambassador Tewfik Pasha's predecessor, Pasha, on November 5, and in upon being informed without delay as to what measures contemplated taking in order to restore order in Armenia, and that the Turkish government has already been notified of the sultan's decision to take their own steps in the matter.

It should be developed that the port of the sultan is inadequate to deal with the state of anarchy prevailing in Armenia.

It is known that the sultan still believes that the powers are not to the action to be taken by the Turkish empire.

It is estimated that the number of victims of the massacre is now reported to be 10,000, and it is estimated that the number of Armenian men, women and children killed during all the massacres exceeds 10,000, and the total is being constantly to.

General Hampe announces that he has entrusted persons to disburse the funds collected for the relief of the Armenian victims of the massacre, and that the work there, interrupted by the retirement of the American marines whose lives were in danger, is being resumed.

It is estimated that during the week or ten days 300 Armenians were killed without trial from the city, and the police are still on making arrests.

Philip Currie, the British ambassador to Turkey, is expected back post at the end of the week. He will return to London regarding the situation here. An official note was issued by the sultan Saturday expressing his thanks for the energetic measures taken by the imperial powers in view of the disturbances which have broken out in the provinces of Asia Minor, which due to serious intrigues of Armenian agitators and which have everywhere suppressed. The sultan's order has been restored in the districts which were recently scene of riot and conflicts, and the maintenance of quiet.

Blackburn Will Be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Mr. Van Dine, the private secretary of Secretary Carlisle, returned to his duties in Kentucky yesterday. He says there is not a possible chance of the retention of Senator Blackburn to the office, and that there is hardly a chance for any other Democrat.

He says the Republicans are united to have the senator and they will leave nothing undone at this prize. The legislature on ballot stands 69 to 69, with a list and an independent Republican standing on the outside, presumably the balance of power.

Five Lives Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—The sinking at sea and the loss of a portion of the crew of the steamer William Hales by a fog on November 8 during a fog with the Ward line steamer Niagara, outward bound, with a cargo and a number of passengers was contained in a cablegram received here yesterday by the agents of the Niagara. It is dated Nassau, and is signed by the master, George W. Kimmette and five crewmen had just been landed at the Niagara. Five of the passengers were drowned, every effort to save them having failed.

William Hales left here August 28 for Havana to return with a cargo of bones and shipped at port with a crew of twelve men, followed by Capt. Combes, master; George W. Kimmette, mate; a Col. second mate; Bernard E. Surus, third mate; and Seaman William Deonard, Christian Holson, Charles Ho, Charles Beck, Emil Gomboson and a hand. The names of the saved were not learned, although the captain announced that the captain's mate were among those rescued.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

No insulator of magnetism is known. Silver is cleaned at the shops by pressing the piece against rapidly-revolving wheel made of Canton flannel in many places.

It is said that a bat finds its way without the assistance of its eyes. A blinded bat will avoid wires and obstructions as dexterously as though it could see perfectly.

The diatoms, single-celled plants of the seaweed family, are so small that 3,000 of them laid end to end scarcely suffice to cover an inch of space on the globe.

There are many reasons in favor of the proposition that Mars is more likely to have been inhabited in past ages than at the present time, in spite of its atmosphere or water or class to the life of a planet.

No paternal member of the insect tribe of the genus, the eggs of an insect are destined to be hatched long after the parents are dead, so that most insects are born orphans.

Mrs. Rebecca T. Cornham and Miss Sherman, who have been missing from Dighton, Mass., for more than a year and for whom the police of New England have searched, were discovered at Nassau, N. H. When traced both women acknowledged their identity and stated that they had been missing since their disappearance. Mrs. Cornham says that she had some because of unhappy domestic relations.

WILL ASK CONGRESS TO ACT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Thomas Estrada Palma, the head of the Cuban revolutionary party, will come to Washington within the next few days. It is expected his visit will result in a more definite line of policy regarding what Cubans will suggest or urge upon congress as the most desirable course for the United States to adopt. Mr. Palma is not only president of the American branch of the Cuban organization, but he has recently received a commission from the insurgent government in Cuba constituting him their official representative in the United States. A movement is on foot to have Mr. Palma remove his headquarters from New York to Washington. This, however, is a matter for future consideration, as his coming visit will be temporary.

Thus far the policy of the Cubans has been toward securing from the United States a recognition of belligerent rights. Now, however, there is said to be an influential element against this course. They say it would prove disastrous to American shipping, as it would permit Spain to seize American merchant vessels suspected of carrying contraband goods on the high seas, whereas these seizures can not be made at the present time outside of the three-mile limit of the Cuban coast.

Instead of recognition to the insurgents, it is being urged that the United States should adopt steps to put an end to the struggle in Cuba by forcible intervention if necessary, as was proposed by President Grant in 1875, during the last Cuban uprising. This question will be among those to come before President Palma when he reaches Washington.

An Interesting Decision. CHRISTON, Ia., Nov. 12.—Judge Wilcox of the Adams county district court has handed down an opinion that is decidedly peculiar and interesting. John Craig, a farmer living near Greenfield, died some time ago, leaving an estate valued at about \$30,000. In his will he bequeathed \$10,000 to Mary Clancy, a woman who nursed him during his last illness, and who, it is said, was a former sweetheart, and left the rest of his property to a Mrs. Johnson, his sister. Craig, it was supposed, was a bachelor. After the will was probated the woman, Mary Clancy, claimed to be the wife of Craig and had borne him children and brought suit against Mrs. Johnson for her share of the estate. It was commonly believed that the Clancy woman was married to a man in St. Joseph and that it was a scheme to obtain part of the property. The cause was bitterly contested. Judge Wilcox, in an opinion, says that if Mary Clancy was not the wife of Craig she ought to have been and gave her the amount named in the will and one-third of the estate.

Maher Wins. MASPETH, L. I., N. Y., Nov. 12.—The scheduled twenty-five round mill between Peter Maher, the Irish champion, and Steve O'Donnell of Australia, who has long been associated with Champion Corbett, came to an untimely end last night. It was one of the quickest battles on record, for O'Donnell was knocked out in one round, only sixty-three seconds from the start. Maher at so time gave his opponent a chance, but knocked him down three times in succession and the last time O'Donnell could not rise. Never since the opening of the Empire Athletic club has there been so densely crowded a fight as it was last night. As early as 7 o'clock there were hundreds of people outside the clubhouse, including many sporting men from Boston, Baltimore and Chicago.

A Dead's Expedition. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Marquette, Mich., says: The Marquette Powder company's mill, situated about four miles from the city, exploded yesterday morning. The entire structure was demolished and two men were blown to atoms.

Near Grogansville, Rockingham county, N. C., on the 8th instant, an insane father named Reed attacked one of his daughters with a knife, cutting her throat from ear to ear, and then seized an ax and buried the blade in her body, killing her instantly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The first information of excited public feeling in Venezuela resulting from British demands reached here Saturday in Caracas papers up to Nov. 1. The prevailing sentiment is for immediate war preparations, although some conservative journals urge moderation.

Gen. Thomas Jordan of New York, the ex-Confederate leader, is failing slowly and it is thought he cannot live longer than a few days.

Spencer Churchill, son of Lord Churchill, arrived at New York on the steamer New York on the 10th instant. He intends to go to Cuba to witness some of the fighting as a spectator if possible.

Engine No. 13 of the Lehigh and Hudson railroad blew up on the morning of the 10th, eight miles from Warwick, N. Y. Two men were instantly killed and another has died from injuries.

The 44th prize discovered. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—The mysterious double tragedy which occurred in this city on the morning of August 25, the murder of Miss Ora Minton, of Nebraska, and Max Noah, has been solved. The police said yesterday that they had indisputable evidence that the dual crime was committed by "Kid" Gallagher and Alex Chapin, who were sentenced to the Nebraska penitentiary for fifteen years Monday for other crimes.

At Boston, Mass., the police have recovered \$20,000 worth of stolen property in a lump. The property is said to be the savings of William Barwick, a notorious criminal now serving a life sentence for murder.

A DARING ROBBERY.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY ROBBED OF \$20,000.

The Agent at Colorado Springs, Colo., Held Up by Two Masked Men, Who Acted as Old Timors at the Business. Massachusetts Negroes Protest.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13.—A special from Colorado Springs says: The express at the Santa Fe depot in this city was robbed of \$20,000 late Monday night. Immediately after the departure of the night express at 5:42 George Krout, the express agent, stepped from the platform to his office and was confronted by two masked men who leveled revolvers at his head and ordered him to open the safe. This he did and they helped themselves to two packages of money containing \$5000 and \$15,000, respectively, and made their escape. The money was part of a consignment of \$50,000 sent from Denver to Cripple Creek, the remainder of which was in the safe, but was not found. Officers are scouring the country for the robbers.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 13.—The Wells-Fargo Express company has given out the following official statement regarding the robbery at the Santa Fe depot about 10 o'clock Monday night: "Twenty thousand dollars were sent from Denver to the First National bank of Colorado Springs. This money was in a consignment of \$50,000 received about 6 o'clock and too late to be delivered to the bank. The package containing the money was placed in the depot safe and both doors locked. There was nothing to indicate its value. Evidently the thieves knew of its existence. When train No. 6 came in about 9:43 o'clock there were other packages aboard, with the currency, to the amount of \$35,000 consigned to the same bank. These packages were delivered to the agent and placed in the safe with the other. After the train had departed the agent, George Krout, went to the platform to straighten the trucks which were standing there and when he returned to the office he was met at the door by two masked men with drawn revolvers. The package containing \$20,000 was demanded and the agent was compelled to open the safe and give it up. The agent said nothing about the remaining packages and the robbers left at once. The standing reward of \$300 for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of the robbers, of course, holds good."

When Krout entered the office after performing his duties outside, two men confronted him with revolvers pointed at his head and commanded him to throw up his hands. Krout, badly frightened, obeyed. Then one of the robbers, stepping close to the agent, said: "Not a word from you. We want you to open that safe and be quick about it. Hurry up."

Krout denied that there was any money in the safe. The revolver was pressed closer to him and he was told to open the safe or suffer the consequences. With trembling hands he slowly turned the combination. When the door swung open Krout explained that there was only one package there and reaching in he picked up an envelope containing \$20,000 which he handed to the robber. He then closed the heavy door.

The express officials believe that the robbery was committed by A. J. Gray, alias Sam Wells, and G. Stuart, alias C. J. Starr, who were arrested for the theft of \$15,000 from the express wagon at Cripple Creek, April 11, and who recently, in company with Tom McCarthy, escaped from jail in this city.

R. W. Montgomery, who was a prisoner at the time of the escape, notified the police at Denver several days ago that Gray and Stuart plotted when in jail to rob the express company again. The express officials believe that the robbers had an accomplice in the bank.

Dr. George W. Fraker, the notorious insurance swindler, is confined to his bed in the Bay county, Missouri, jail, with Bright's disease.

Atgated at Atlanta. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A special from Atlanta says: Not an officer or private of the regular army marched in the procession which led the Chicago visitors to the exposition grounds on this, "Chicago day." The programme had arranged for a military parade which was to be led by the fifth regiment of infantry of the United States army. Col. Koch, whose command is stationed here, was ready to lead his men, when the governor of the state of Illinois put in his veto. John P. Altgeld said he would not ride in a parade in which federal troops were part of the parade, and inasmuch as it was Chicago day, and the presence of John P. Altgeld as governor of Illinois was necessary to the occasion, the federal troops were left at home and John P. Altgeld rode in the parade.

Carriage for Judge. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The report that the president has resolved to appoint John G. Carlisle to the vacancy on the supreme bench has attained great volume here. Just why this is no one knows and the source of the story can not be traced, yet it is generally credited on all sides. It is said in proof of its probability that the late election in Kentucky disposed of Mr. Carlisle as a presidential candidate and that the president believes that Carlisle's loyalty to him was one of the moves which led him to make the fight which he did in Kentucky.

The 44th prize discovered. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—The mysterious double tragedy which occurred in this city on the morning of August 25, the murder of Miss Ora Minton, of Nebraska, and Max Noah, has been solved. The police said yesterday that they had indisputable evidence that the dual crime was committed by "Kid" Gallagher and Alex Chapin, who were sentenced to the Nebraska penitentiary for fifteen years Monday for other crimes.

At Boston, Mass., the police have recovered \$20,000 worth of stolen property in a lump. The property is said to be the savings of William Barwick, a notorious criminal now serving a life sentence for murder.

MASSACHUSETTS NEGROES PROTEST.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—Nearly 300 people attended a mass meeting in Faneuil hall last night to protest against the lynching and burning of negroes in the southern states. The meeting was held under the auspices of the various colored societies of Boston and vicinity. The speeches were by both white and colored men and were vigorously applauded. Mayor Edwin H. Curtis presided and among the speakers were Congressman Elijah Morse, Judge Edward Walker and Father Sully. At the conclusion of the speeches Hon. Geo. T. Downing presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously: "We condemn, without any reservation, the lynching, mutilation, and the roasting alive of men and women now commonly practiced in parts of our country, so commonly practiced as to arrest the attention of the world; we condemn this God-defying heartlessness with most indignant feelings as civilized beings, as citizens with patriotism, moving as Christians. We are, as human civilized beings, as proud Americans, made to hold our heads down in shame because of the almost daily reports which reach us of being 'born in the image of God being thrust into consuming fires with all the consequent agonies, with the outraged piteously entreating their heartless tormentors for mercy, protesting their innocence even while in the very jaws of death, while gazing imploringly—that is, if their eyes have not been gouged out—upon men, women and children assembled from miles around to witness and gloat over God's image scoffed at while writhing in agony."

"We emphatically state we would not stand to the way of a just punishment of all crimes, but the law of the land must be respected in meting out such punishment. All persons charged with crime are entitled to a fair trial before a jury of their peers. "The heartless bloodthirsty disregard of the supreme law of the land must cease; Massachusetts declares it; she calls upon all lovers of law and order to rise up in their might and majesty and say amen to the declaration. She takes no part in the falsehood that the negro race is more immoral than are other races—that they are rapists. It is her firm conviction that the charge is false; that it is manufactured to appeal to a sentiment calculated to cover up and palliate to a great extent the burning alive of black men—the real design being concealed—which is to crush the lawful, growing aspiration manifesting itself among black men."

"We invoke the uncompromising spirit of Garrison, of Phillips, of Sumner, of Andrews, and in their names to those defyers of God and humanity cry out: 'Stop this brutality which degrades our nation's fair name' adding that if it cannot be stopped the impetuous spirit of Crispus Attucks or John Brown, who is still marching on, will in its march haunt into action."

A Physical Burst. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The monster twenty-ton flywheel in the power house of the Albany railway burst yesterday evening and the hurling fragments inflicted injuries from which John Pieh died at the hospital. The others hurt are: Charles Meyer, supervisor, leg and ankle bruised; Lewis Thuis, head and left breast lacerated, may die; John Faust, head and legs injured. One of the pieces crashed through Meyer's saloon across the street. Another piece weighing two tons fell for two blocks and tore off the roof and side of a residence, but injured no one. The property loss will reach about \$50,000.

Can't See Timber. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—In the case of John D. Shilver vs. the United States, the United States supreme court decided in an opinion handed down by Justice Brown that lands ordered under the homestead laws are not by the mere act of entry so segregated from the public domain as to give the homesteaders the right to sell timber from their entries, and that in doing so he renders himself liable to criminal prosecution.

Shot to Death. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—A special from Pine Bluff, Ark., says: Will R. G. Orr, colored, was shot to death by R. G. Orr, colored, at Altzheimer, Ark. Orr had heard that Jacobs had been criminally intimate with his daughter, and securing a gun hunted for Jacobs and killed him within ten feet of the township constable, who permitted him to escape. The officer reported the killing to the sheriff here late last night.

Maxim Guns for Venezuela. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says British Guiana advises report that Maxim guns have been started toward the Venezuelan frontier. The expedition consists of three guns for the fifty men and nine cannons. A force of Venezuelan troops is supposed to be awaiting the arrival of the expedition, prepared to capture the guns.

At Lowell, Mass., Henry Holden, a young German, fired four shots at Miss Sadie Hilton, a nurse girl, who had jilted him, fatally wounding her.

Friend—And are you very happy? Bride—Very. Almost every day I hear of some other girl who would have jumped at the chance to marry my husband.

"All is fair in love and war, isn't it?" she said. "I don't know," he replied doubtfully. "I've been in love a good many times, but I never was married."

Sympathetic Old Lady (to dirty-looking tramp)—Are you a married man, sir? Dirty-looking Tramp—No, mum. Would you like me to marry you? "Is Letty really as strong-minded as you said?" "Indeed, she is. Why, she can tie the latest sort of necktie without getting her brother to help her."

Mrs. Washmore—I am sorry to say the ton is all exhausted. Crusty Boarder—I am not surprised. It has been a awfully weak for some time.

A Friend—If you love her, old fellow, why don't you marry her? Bachelor Doctor—Marry her? Why, she is one of my best patients!

Musty—Why is that new boarder over at the other table raising a fuss about the oyster soup? Crusty—Maybe he found an oyster in it.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"HANDWRITING ON THE WALL" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"When God Writes Anything on the Wall a Man Had Better Read It as It Is." The Opening and the Close of Sin's Banquet.

ASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Since his coming to Washington, Dr. Talmage's pulpit experience has been a remarkable one. Not only has the church in which he preaches been filled, but the audiences have overflowed into the adjoining streets to an extent that has rendered them impassable. Similar scenes were enacted at to-day's services when the preacher took for his subject: "Handwriting on the Wall," the text chosen being Dan. 5: 30, "In that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain."

The night was about to come down on Babylon. The shadows of her two hundred and forty towers began to lengthen. The Euphrates rolled on, touched by the fiery splendors of the setting sun; and gates of brass, burnished and glittering, opened and shut like doors of flame. The hanging gardens of Babylon, wet with the heavy dew, began to pour, from starlit flowers and dripping leaf, a fragrance for many miles around. The streets and squares were lighted for dance and frolic and promenade.

The theaters and galleries of art invited the wealth, and pomp, and grandeur of the great entertainments. Scenes of riot and razzaw were mingled in every street; and godless mirth, and outrageous excess and splendid wickedness came to the king's palace, to do their mightiest deeds of darkness.

A royal feast to-night at the king's palace! Rushing up to the gates are chariots, upholstered with precious cloths from Dedan, and drawn by fire-eyed horses from Togarmah, "at rear and neigh in the grasp of the charioteers, while a thousand lords dismount, and women dressed in all the splendors of Syrian emerald, and the color-blending of agate, and the chasteness of coral, and the sombre glory of Tyrian purple, and princely embroideries, brought from afar by camels across the desert, and by ships of Tarshish across the sea.

Open wide the gates and let the guests come in. The chamberlains and cup-bearers are all ready. Hark to the rustle of the silks, and to the carol of the music! See the blaze of the jeweled crown, and the gleam of the scepter. Clap the cymbals. Blow the trumpets. Let the night go with song, and dance, and ovation; and let that Babylonish tongue be palsied that will not say, "Oh, King Belshazzar, live forever."

"Ah! my friends, it was not any common banquet to which these great people came. All parts of the earth had sent their richest viands to that table. Brackets and chandeliers flashed their light upon tankards of burnished gold. Fruits, ripe and luscious, in baskets of silver, entwined with leaves, plucked from the conservatory, were inlaid with emerald and ridged with exquisite traceries, filled with nuts that were threshed from forests of distant lands. Wine brought from the royal vaults, foaming in the decanters and bubbling in the chalices. Tufts of cassia and frankincense wafting their sweetness from wall and table. Gorgeous banners unfolding in the breeze that came through the open window, bewitched with the perfumes of hanging gardens. Fountains rising up from incense burners, in jets of ivory, to fall in glittering rain of diamonds and pearls. Statues of mighty men looking down from niches in the wall upon crowns and shields brought from subdued empires. Idols of wonderful work standing on pedestals of precious stones. Embroideries stooping about the windows and wrapping pillars of cedar, and drifting on floor inlaid with ivory and agate. Music, mingling the thrum of harp, and the clash of cymbals, and the blast of trumpets in one wave of transport that went rippling along the wall and breathing among the garlands, and pouring down the corridors, and thrilling the souls of a thousand banqueters. The signal is given, and the lords and ladies, the mighty men and women of the land, come around the table. Pour out the wine. Let foam and bubble kiss the rim! Hoist every one his cup and drink to the sentiment: "O King Belshazzar, live forever!"

Bestarred head-band and carcanet of royal beauty gleam to the uplifted chalices, as again, and again, and again they are emptied. Away with care from the palace! Tear royal dignity to tatters! Pour out more wine! Give us more light, whither music, sweeter perfume! Lord should to lord, captain ogles to captain. Goblets clash; decanters rattle. There come in the obscene song, and the drunken hiccough and the slaverling lip, and the guffaw of idiotic laughter, bursting from the lips of princes, flushed, reeling, bloodshot; while mingling with it all hear, "Huz! What is that on the plastering of the wall? Is it a spirit? Is it a phantom? Is it God?" The music stops. The goblets fall from the nerveless grasp. There is a thrill. There is a start. There is a thousand-voiced shriek of horror. Let Daniel be brought in to read that writing. He comes in. He reads it: "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Meanwhile the Medes, who for two years had been laying siege to that city, took advantage of that carousal and came in. I hear the feet of the conquerors on the palace stairs. Massacre rushes in with a thousand gleaming knives. Death bursts upon the scene; and I shut the door of that banqueting hall, for I do not want to look. There is nothing there but torn banners, and broken wreaths, and the slush of upset tankards, and the blood of murdered women, and the kicked and tumbled carcass of a dead king. For "in that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain."

I go on to learn some lessons from all this. I learn that when God writes anything on the wall, a man had better read it as it is. Daniel did not misinterpret or modify the handwriting on the wall. It is all foolishness to expect a minister of the Gospel to preach always things that the people like, or the people choose. Young men of Washington, what shall I preach to you

to-night? Shall I tell you of the dignity of human nature? Shall I tell you of the wonders that our race has accomplished? "Oh, no," you say, "tell me the message that came from God." I will. If there is any handwriting on the wall, it is this lesson: "Repent! Accept of Christ and be saved!" I might talk of a great many other things; but that is the message, and so I declare it. Jesus never flattered those to whom he preached. He said to those who did wrong, and who were offensive in his sight, "Ye generation of vipers! ye whited sepulchres! how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Paul the apostle preached before a man who was not ready to hear him preach. What subject did he take? Did he say, "Oh! you are a good man, a very fine man, a very noble man?" No; he preached of righteousness to a man who was unrighteous; of temperance to a man who was a victim of bad appetites; of the judgment to come to a man who was unfit for it. So we must always declare the message that happens to come to us. Daniel must read it as it is. A minister preached before James VI. of England, who was James VI. of Scotland. What subject did he take? The king was noted all over the world for being unsettled and wavering in his ideas. What did the minister preach about to this man who was James I. of England and James VI. of Scotland? He took for his text James first and sixth: "He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed." Hugh Latimer preached; and the king said, "Hugh Latimer, come and apologize." "I will," said Hugh Latimer. So the day was appointed; and the king's chapel was full of lords, and dukes, and mighty men and women of the court, for Hugh Latimer was to apologize. He began his sermon by saying, "Hugh Latimer, bethink thee! Thou art in the presence of thine earthly king, who can destroy thy body. But bethink thee, Hugh Latimer, that thou art in the presence of the King of heaven and earth, who can destroy both body and soul in hell fire." Then he preached with appalling directness at the king's crimes.

Another lesson that comes to us to-night: there is a great difference between the opening of the banquet of sin and its close. Young man, if you had looked in upon the banquet in the first few hours, you would have noticed that you had been invited there, and could sit at the feast. "Oh! the grandeur of Belshazzar's feast!" you would have said; but you look in at the close of the banquet, and your blood curdles with horror. The King of Terrors has there a ghastlier banquet, and human blood is the wine, and dying groans are the music. Sin has made itself a king in the earth. It has crowned itself. It has spread a banquet. It invites all the world to come to it. It has hung in its banqueting hall the spoils of all kingdoms, and the banners of all nations. It has gathered from its wealth, the tables, and floors, and arches. And yet how often is that banquet broken up; and how horrible is its end? Ever and anon there is a handwriting on the wall. A king falls. A great culprit is slain. The knees of wickedness knock together. God's judgment, like an armed host, breaks in upon the banquet; and that night is Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain.

Here is a young man who says, "I cannot see why they make such a fuss about the intoxicating cup. Why, it is exhilarating! It makes me feel well. I can talk better, think better, feel better. I cannot see why people have such a prejudice against it. A few years pass on, and he wakes up and finds himself in the clutches of an evil habit which he cannot break, but cannot, and he cries out: "Oh! Lord God, help me!" It seems as though God would not bear his prayer, and in an agony of body and soul he cries out: "It biteth like a serpent and it stingeth like an adder." How bright it was at start! How black it was at last!

Here is a man who begins to read loose novels. "They are so charming," he says; "I will go out and see for myself whether all these things are so." He opens the gate of a sinful life. He goes in. A sinful spirit meets him with her wand. She waves her wand and it is all enchantment. Why, it seems as if the angels of God had poured oil of perfume in the atmosphere. As he walks on he finds the hills becoming more radiant with foliage, and the ravines more resonant with the falling water. Oh, what a charming landscape he sees! But that sinful spirit, with her wand, meets him again; but now she reverses the wand, and all the enchantment is gone. The cup is full of poison. The fruit turns to ashes. All the leaves of the bower are forked tongues of hissing serpents. The flowing fountains fall back in a dead pool stenchful with corruption. The luring songs become curses and screams of demonic laughter. Lost spirits gather about him and feel for his heart, and beckon him on with "Hail, brother, hail, blasted spirit, hail!" He tries to get out. He comes to the front door where he entered and tries to push it back, but the door turns against him; and in the jar of that shutting door he hears these words: "This night is Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain." Sin may open bright as the morning. It ends dark as the night.

I learn further from this subject that death sometimes breaks in upon a banquet. Why did he not go down to the prisons in Babylon? There were people there that would like to have died. I suppose there were men and women in torture in that city who would have welcomed death, but he comes to the palace; and just at the time when the mirth is dashing to the tiptop pitch, death breaks in at the banquet. We have often seen the same thing illustrated. Here is a young man just come from college. He is kind. He is loving. He is enthusiastic. He is eloquent. By one spring he may bound to heights toward which many men have been struggling for years. A profession opens before him. He is established in the law. His friends cheer him. After awhile you may see him standing in the American senate, or moving a popular assembly by his eloquence, as trees are moved in a whirlwind. Some night he retires early. A fever is on him. Delirium like a reckless chariot, seizes the reins of his intellect. Faith and hope stand by and see the glories of his life going out to the great

ocean. The banquet is coming to an end. The lights of thought and mirth, and eloquence are being extinguished. The garlands are snatched from the brow. The vision is gone. Death at the banquet!

I have also to learn from the subject that the destruction of the vicious and of those who despise God, will be very sudden. The wave of mirth had dashed to the highest point when the invading army broke through. It was unexpected. Suddenly, almost always, comes the doom of those who despise God, and defy the laws of men. How was it at the deluge? Do you suppose it came through a long northeast storm, so that people for days before were sure it was coming? No; I suppose the morning was bright; that calmness brooded on the waters; that beauty sat enthroned on the hills; when suddenly the heavens burst, and the mountains sank like anchors into the sea that dashed clear over the Andes and the Himalayas.

The Red sea was divided. The Egyptians tried to cross it. There could be no danger. The Israelites had just gone through; where they had gone, why not the Egyptians? Oh, it was such a beautiful walking place! A pavement of tined shells and pearls, and on either side two great walls of water—solid. There can be no danger. Forward, great host of the Egyptians! Clap the cymbals and blow the trumpets of victory! After them! We will catch them yet, and they shall be destroyed. But the walls begin to tremble. They rock! They fall! The rushing waters! The shriek of drowning men! The swimming of the horses in vain for the shore! The straining of the great host on the bottom of the sea, or pitched by the angry wave on the beach—a battered, bruised, and loathsome wreck! Suddenly destruction came. One half hour before they could not have believed it. Destroyed, and without remedy.

I am just setting forth a fact, which you have noticed as well as I. Annanias comes to the apostle. The apostle says: "Did you sell the land for so much?" He says, "Yes. It was a lie. Dead as quick as that. Sapphira, his wife, comes in. "Did you sell the land for so much?" "Yes. It was a lie, and quick as that she was dead. God's judgments are upon those who despise Him and defy Him. They come suddenly.

The destroying angel went through Egypt. Do you suppose that any of the people knew that he was coming? Did they hear the flap of his great wing? No, no! Suddenly, unexpectedly, he came.

Skilled sportsmen do not like to shoot a bird standing on a sprig near by. If they are skilled, they pride themselves on taking it on the wing; and they wait till it starts. Death is an old sportsman, and he loves to take men flying under the very sun. He loves to take them on the wing. Oh, flee to God this night! If there be one in this presence who has wandered far away from Christ, though he may not have heard the call of the Gospel for many a year, I invite him now to come and be saved. Flee from thy sin! Flee to the stronghold of the Gospel! Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation.

Good night, my young friends! may you have rosy sleep, guarded by Him who never slumbers! May you awake in the morning strong and well! But oh! art thou a despiser of God? Is this thy last night on earth? Shouldst thou be awakened in the night by something, thou knowest not what, and there be shadows floating in the room, and a handwriting on the wall, and you feel that your last hour is come, and there be a fainting at the heart, and a tremor in the limb, and a catching of the breath—then thy doom would be but an echo of the words of the text: "In that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain."

Oh! that my Lord Jesus would now make Himself so attractive to your souls that you cannot resist Him; and if you have never prayed before, or have not prayed since those days when you knelt down at your mother's knee, then that to-night you might pray, saying:

Just as I am, without one plea But that thy blood was shed for me, And that thou bidst me come to thee, O Lamb of God, I come.

But if you cannot think of so long a prayer as that, I will give you a shorter prayer that you can say: "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" Or, if you cannot think of so long a prayer as that, I will give you a still shorter one that you may utter: "Lord, save me, or I perish!" Or, if that be too long a prayer you need not make it. Use the word "Help!" Or, if that be too long a word, you need not use any word at all. Just look and live!

Satisfy Your Own Conscience. To the Editor: I was sprinkled when a child—was I baptized or not? Please tell me what is set forth in Romans 6: 3-5.

This is one of the questions which cannot be discussed in a non-denominational paper. If your conscience is not satisfied, get yourself baptized in such a way as will satisfy it. Even assuming that the first baptism was sufficient, the second will not hurt you; but it will hurt you to have an unsatisfied conscience.

But what ever else you do, beware that you do not set yourself up as a judge of those who conscientiously take a different view of the matter. Remember Paul's warning to the Christians at Rome:

"Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth; but we will be fully persuaded in his own mind. * * * Every one of

WOMAN AND HOME.

UP TO DATE READING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Some of the Latest Styles for the Ladies—The Handsomest Gowns—New Devices in Bodice Trimming—Old Drawings.



To connect any rational idea with a woman's dress seems a ridiculous, and yet many things are discarded by her because they cast a suspicion of worry over her face, while she demands the same effect in more healthful materials. Some years ago the evolved woman decided that thick, rough materials made the most handsome gowns. But she learned, also, that these gowns were entirely too heavy for her slender figure and that their pleating effect was counterbalanced by the lines of ruffles which their weight added to her face. Heavy gowns were laid aside and light ones worn. Smooth materials are pretty only when perfectly fresh. With a sigh of dis-

satisfaction those were rejected and the crinkled crepon took their place. For the crepon we shall forever have kindly thoughts, for to that material do we owe the heavy light dress goods to be worn during the coming season. At first crepons were very light, both in weight and appearance, gradually the material gained in thickness, yet added nothing to its weight and for a time we were perfectly satisfied. Just as we had decided that we must renounce crepons because they had been worn so long and turned our eyes to silk, the manufacturer secured a patent. Heavy crepons gave him an inspiration, which resulted in his shedding our market with thick rough materials, so heavy and so handsome in appearance, yet so light in weight that one is hardly conscious of the burden. As to colors, little black will be worn. Everything will be of several colors, chambray effects, checks and stripes, but the first will be decidedly the favorite.

Many wide collar effects are produced in linen and white muslin. A wide sailor collar at the back is finished with two long points in front that fit down to the waist line. In natural linen color openworked in white, the effect is charming. Such collars are now being worn with stiff dresses and bid fair to be accepted as a correct embellishment to winter gowns. For the throat all sorts of delicious affairs appear, and the ruffs are so high that when in hand it appears impossible that any ordinary woman can have neck enough for them. Yet when they are on they prove so well cut and so soft that one is inclined to venture that they can't be made too high. Despite the new fashions, a great many new dresses are seen with the full, loose-front bodice that came in last season. The style is becoming, and is sure to hold for at least this winter and next summer. So don't fret about the dresses that are on hand cut that way. There will be lots of wear from them yet, and no danger of looking unfashionable.



THE NOVEMBER BRIDE.

The box-shaped jacket that appeared in the first importations seems to have almost disappeared, and in its place are those that fit the figure somewhat loosely and are much more symmetrical and becoming than the stiff and angular articles that were brought out merely for the sake of having something new. Some of the best models are cut with a yoke at the back and front, and from the edge of this yoke to the waist-line the fabric is pleated in and stitched down, flaring slightly below the waist, but not so much as to make any marked ruffle effect. One of the most popular jackets has double-breasted fronts, a little curved in at the darts, a rather close-fitting back, leg-of-mutton sleeves and very wide plush collar and cuffs. This will be one of the types for the season, and it is safe to say will, with the exception of the cape, be the most popular outside garment.



One of the handsomest models of the season is made of black poplin. The skirt is the usual flaring shape, and the bodice is close fitting. A jacket banquette has large leg-of-mutton sleeves and extremely full skirts, finished with buckram, and so full as to stand in scallops around the hips just below the waist. The shoulders and entire front of this jacket are covered by a cape-shaped arrangement of black satin, folded in jabot fashion from the neck to the belt on either side of an elaborately braided vest. This braiding is one of the features of the new suits, and is done with heavy mohair braid, about three-fourths of an inch in width, skirts having elaborate designs on the side seams from waist-line to hem.

One of the handsomest models of the season is made of black poplin. The skirt is the usual flaring shape, and the bodice is close fitting. A jacket banquette has large leg-of-mutton sleeves and extremely full skirts, finished with buckram, and so full as to stand in scallops around the hips just below the waist. The shoulders and entire front of this jacket are covered by a cape-shaped arrangement of black satin, folded in jabot fashion from the neck to the belt on either side of an elaborately braided vest. This braiding is one of the features of the new suits, and is done with heavy mohair braid, about three-fourths of an inch in width, skirts having elaborate designs on the side seams from waist-line to hem.

sure are combined very prettily on this pictured dress, which is made of dark green suiting. Its skirt has a narrow stripe of the spangles near the hem, and there are two wide bands on the front breadth. Then the blouse waist is banded up and down and across with the same trimming, ornaments being placed at the corners, and is alike in back and front. The sleeves are trimmed to match, and collar, belt, and romettes are of the ribbon. Stunning little capes are being made of heavy shawls, fringe and all. These garments reach well below the elbow and

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

GOOD SELECTIONS FOR THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

What a Boy Can Do—Victory Through Defeat—The Christian Way the Best Way—Do Dogs Think?—Cuban Courtship.

WHAT can a boy do, anyway? You ask, "What grand or great?" Listen a moment, lad, I pray, and I'll three things will state. A boy can make the world more true by an exalted aim; Let one be given and pursue, Others will seek the same. Full simple things, indeed, these three, Thus stated in my rhyme; Yet, what, dear lad, could greater be? What grander, more sublime? —Philip H. Strong in Ham's Horn.

Victory Through Defeat. There is a world of truth in the motto: "Who conquers must suffer," as an incident in the early career of Jenny Lind bears witness. The Australian Weekly tells the story: In her twenty-first year she came to Paris to take lessons from the great master, Signor Garcia. She had already taken a high place at Stockholm, having been made a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of music in 1840, and court singer in the same year. When she waited on Signor Garcia, he might test her voice before receiving her as a pupil, the trial was a complete failure. It was indeed a crushing blow when the master said: "It would be useless to teach you, mademoiselle; you have no voice left." She told Mendelssohn years afterward that the anguish of that moment exceeded all that she had ever suffered in her whole life. Yet, with a stout heart she determined to try again. Moved by her distress Garcia said she might come to him again after six weeks, if, during that time, she gave her voice complete rest, not singing a single note and speaking as little as possible. How did she spend those weary weeks? Knowing that if she succeeded, she would have to sing one day in Italian, and French, she devoted herself to the thorough study of those languages. Her next voice trial was a success, and thenceforward she rose rapidly into fame. That bitter disappointment was perhaps one of the most necessary parts of her training for her subsequent career.

The Common People Heard Him Gladly. What a wonderful teacher was Jesus. What power he had to give life to lifeless things. He could point to a dead branch and make it a living teacher and preacher. He could take some common event in a peasant's life and out of it make a vessel which he would fill with the precious oil of truth. He never preached but what he filled his sermons with living pictures to make plain his meaning. Deep truths were so clearly presented that men who had never been to school a day could understand them. There wouldn't be any trouble about reaching the masses, if our religious teachers would learn to teach as Jesus taught. Famishing sheep never go toward painted water, but show them the living stream and they will open their mouths and immediately seek it. There is nothing the world so much needs as the gospel, and people everywhere are panting and dying for want of it. Sheep will leave the best pasture in the world to go in search of water. Just so with people. The world is a pasture, but without the water of life running through it it will not satisfy. God made the soul of man so much bigger than the world he lives in that he must have more than the world before he can get any real joy out of it. People are panting for the gospel, but they don't know just what it is they want. They are all after happiness, ease and rest, but do not know that it is Christ they need, and so by seeking in their own way, they wander like sheep away from God. Truth in the abstract is as dry as dust to them. It is torture to have to listen to some one talking when you don't know what he is talking about. Read a few pages of Chocwatt to children and they will run thereafter every time you pick up a book, but talk to them in word pictures that they can understand and they will not want you to stop. Dead men are as anxious to hear as anybody, but they never know what it is they need, and so they march to the slaughter. Reason some men never have to talk to empty benches because they have learned the principles of teaching from the Great Teacher. Where other men would have nothing but a valley of dry bones to point out, they summon the winds of simple and clear speech to breathe upon them, and thereby cause an army of living men to spring up and battle. Had Jesus spent his life in talking about microbes and protoplasm, he would never have had any multitude following him. They never had to wait until he got to "ninthly" before they could make out what he was talking about. People will go again when the preacher provides baskets in which his sermon may be carried home from church.

Do Dogs Think? So many wonderful and intelligent feats have been and are constantly being performed by dogs, that the question naturally arises, "Do dogs really think like human persons, only in a less degree?" Among the stories of this animal's intelligence and affection which have recently fallen into my hands one of the most interesting is that of Hero and Midget, which is recorded by the Christian Intelligencer: Mr. Lane and his family lived in the country and were the owners of the two dogs, Hero

and Midget. Hero was a fine, large dog, while Midget, as you might guess from the name, was a little one. The two dogs were very fond of each other, and had many gay games together. One summer the Lane family went to make a visit to some friends who lived in a village some seventeen miles away. Midget they took with them, but Hero they left behind. Near the house where the Lane family were staying was a hotel, where lived a very large dog who was not always very friendly. One day Midget went out for a walk. As he was passing the hotel, the large dog came out and commenced to fight with poor little Midget. The little dog was dreadfully beaten, and crept to the house quite crestfallen. The next day Midget was missing right after breakfast, and all search after him was in vain. Later in the day who should be seen coming along the dusty road but Midget, and with him Hero. The little dog had gone all the way home after his friend. The two dogs went to the house where their friends were, ate a hearty meal, and then trotted off straight for that hotel and found the hotel dog. Then Hero gave that dog such a whipping that I do not think he bothered small dogs for some time. Then he turned about and went all the way home again.

Cuban Courtship. One pities the Cuban young man who is in love. He cannot come regularly to the house until a fair understanding of his intentions is arrived at. And when at last he has attained the felicity of being daily expected, he must do all his courting in the presence of the family, and utter his sweetest phrases across the critical ear of his future mother-in-law. Until they have been to church, they are two, and never left alone. The whole family take up turns in watching them. There is a regular detail made from the older servants of the house to keep an eye on them. But there is human nature everywhere, even in Cuba, and the two are always getting off to a window seat or a distant pair of chairs, though with equal certainty somebody slides off in that direction and mounts guard.

The smitten pair do not walk together in the evening. He does not accompany her to the theater or to mass. They enjoy all the bliss they can unobtrusively, and with all mankind looking on. The indirect result of this espionage, of course, nobody in this land of custom has ever observed. There are a great many small intrigues and innocent endeavors to circumvent the detectives. There are eloquent glances, signals, fan talk, and the sly interchange of notes. Then the iron-guarded window, instead of being a protection, becomes a great convenience. It is more than the front gate is with us. He enters when he will pass by, and stands there with a fair hand clapping the bars of her cage, and waits for him. They stand there, with the iron bar between them, and talk. Every day it is so, and if mamma wants to stop it she must come and stand in a window also.

There are other respects in which the young man has a hard time. He must come every day. He must, and she holds him to the strict letter of the law. He is bound to show, by every means in his power, he holds all other women in contempt and detestation. He must not dance with any other, and had better not be caught holding on to any other window bars, in any other street. He tells all his friends about it, and she all hers, and the matter is diligently discussed. If he should fail to come around regularly every day, he takes his revenge after marriage.

Carlo's Warm Biscuit. A writer in Science says that during her mother's long and severe illness her dog Carlo took great interest in all that pertained to her, watching the doctor very closely, and sitting by her side. We bought our bread, and, knowing Carlo's fondness for warm biscuits, the baker often gave him one, which he quickly dispatched. One day, during a severe attack of mother's when we were doing our utmost to tempt her appetite, Carlo came in early one morning, bringing his warm biscuit untouched, and laid it on the floor by mother's side. She was too sick to notice this act of his; but not to be disappointed in his own plan, he came forward and lifted the biscuit to her pillow, and retired again to his corner to wait some look of thanks from her. It came, and such a happy dog! He had brought his choicest offering—a warm biscuit—and it had been recognized. Was there not a loving plan and careful observation in this act?

Strong Coffee Responsible. Wayne, Neb., special: A remarkable case of delirium tremens from the use of strong coffee is interesting to physicians of Wayne and vicinity. Mrs. W. H. Hanshaw, the patient, is between 45 and 50, and is the wife of a farmer living a short distance from town. For many years she has been addicted to the use of very strong coffee in excessive quantities, frequently taking as many as a dozen cups at a meal. Her nervous system has suffered seriously as the result, and on several occasions she has attempted to break off the habit, but without success.

A few days ago she resolved to make a last desperate effort, and for a time managed to get along without touching the seductive beverage. At the end of the second day, however, her nerves were in a state of almost complete collapse and a few hours later an attack of what closely resembles delirium tremens set in. The physician called was at first deceived by the symptoms, but when the nature of the case was explained to him he said the disease was undoubtedly caused by the sudden breaking off of the habit. Mrs. Hanshaw's recovery is probable, but her physician says she could hardly survive another attack. He pronounces the case one of the most remarkable he has ever seen.

Drowned in a Can of Milk. Jamestown, Special: While playing in the barnyard last evening the 4-year-old daughter of Fred E. Rowland, of Farmington, fell into a dairy can of milk, from which she attempted with a jump to dip some milk to drink, and was drowned. No one saw the accident, and the child was dead when found.—Buffalo Courier.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

MAKE a building that will hold 50 cows, say 28 feet wide by 108 feet long and 14 feet high. The first story should be 10 feet for the cows, with a 4 foot loft for malden cut litter. A building of this width and size of light timbers, say 2 by 4 inch studs, balloon frame. As the roof is narrow the rafters can be light and need no purlins. Board it with neat siding and line it or plaster inside. With well arranged windows and air ducts you have light and ventilation as thoroughly under your control as in the living room of your house. Such a building as this can be put up for one-third the cost of a 55 by 60 foot bank barn and be infinitely better as a place to house cows. First objections will probably be urged against this single purpose barn—first, that you will need a large barn anyhow, for the storage of hay and grain, and, secondly, that it will be inconvenient to get the coarse provender from the store to the first objection I can say if new buildings are to be put up, build them long and narrow, as in the case of the cow barn before described, for the same saving in the cost of the smaller sized lumber can be made. Lumber of what we call yard sizes costs \$12 to \$15 per thousand. Sawed sizes cost \$18 to \$20, and quite large sticks, which have to be of good pine, may cost \$30. Such a building as above indicated can be built of yard sizes and would not cost over half as much as a square bank barn of the Chester county pattern of the same capacity. If your old barn is good, take your basement stables, drop your hay and so increase the storage capacity.

As to the second objection, every farmer with land enough to put on 50 or 50 cows to 100 acres will surely have a silo and cut his fodder and his hay, and with well arranged hanging tracks can take his cut feed across his barnyard into his cow barn with more satisfaction than in the old way of taking through the dark and narrow entries. An extension of this idea of a single purpose barn would suggest a horse barn also, which in many ways would be preferable to stabling them in the basements of bank barns. We used to imagine that great straw sheds were needed for the storage of litter, the shelter of the stock and the protection of the manure. Now we haul our manure directly to the fields, our cows are not let out when they require shelter, and the straw should be cut into inch lengths at the time of thrashing, in which case it can be housed in one-third the usual space, and actually costs less than to store it away uncut.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Western Pastures. One of the foremost considerations with the dairyman is the matter of cheap and effective food. In the West here, even at this comparatively early day, the cry is for more pasture room. As a matter of fact the absence of good pasture for the cows at about this time of the year, as a rule, is complained about a good deal more in this section than it is further East where they have learned to depend upon something better. It is now conceded by dairymen who have studied all sides of the question that the corn field will furnish more of the right kind of food for the dairy cow than will the pasture. That is to say, turn the pastures into corn fields and clover and alfalfa meadows, then prepare the food for the cows for every month the year around, and it will be discovered that milk and butter are produced at a lessened cost. This manner of feeding necessarily brings into requisition the silo. By this means several advantages are had. It is possible to feed through a long drought just the same, though the pastures were green and without any increase of cost. It is also possible to feed through the long winter on a milk producing ration that is grown on the farm and is as cheap as grass itself. With the right kind of ration for winter feeding it encourages more of winter dairying, and consequently greater profits to the butter maker. This branch of conducting the dairy is but one branch of what is known as intensive farming. It is found to be in keeping with the idea of cutting down the acreage of the farm, and of putting more of both brain and brawn labor into those acres. This system is working well in practice further east, and it is but a matter of time when it will be found more thoroughly engrained into our Western ways.—Nebraska Farmer.

Amateur Tests.—We once knew of a man that bought a good many cows every year for his city dairy. It was before the advent of the Babcock test, and for that reason he was very excusable in using a more primitive mode. He would get the milk of the cow offered for sale and set it over night in a juglet. If it showed a good thick cream in the morning, he bought the cow, provided her milking capacity was fairly good. This might do for cows to be used in a milk dairy, but it would be very unreliable for cows to be used in a creamery or for the private dairy. This, for two reasons: First, some cream is much more compact than others, and a cow whose cream was five-sixteenths of an inch thick might really contain less butterfat than one four-sixteenths inches thick. Second, the cream in some milk rises very much slower than in other lots, due largely to the size of the butter globule.

Incidents of Science. A writer in Ohio Poultry Journal says: There is no doubt but that the A. P. A. can recommend certain persons as judges, and require them, before that is done to be examined as to their qualifications for such position, but in that event will all societies and associations employ them? If they did

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

MAKE a building that will hold 50 cows, say 28 feet wide by 108 feet long and 14 feet high. The first story should be 10 feet for the cows, with a 4 foot loft for malden cut litter. A building of this width and size of light timbers, say 2 by 4 inch studs, balloon frame. As the roof is narrow the rafters can be light and need no purlins. Board it with neat siding and line it or plaster inside. With well arranged windows and air ducts you have light and ventilation as thoroughly under your control as in the living room of your house. Such a building as this can be put up for one-third the cost of a 55 by 60 foot bank barn and be infinitely better as a place to house cows. First objections will probably be urged against this single purpose barn—first, that you will need a large barn anyhow, for the storage of hay and grain, and, secondly, that it will be inconvenient to get the coarse provender from the store to the first objection I can say if new buildings are to be put up, build them long and narrow, as in the case of the cow barn before described, for the same saving in the cost of the smaller sized lumber can be made. Lumber of what we call yard sizes costs \$12 to \$15 per thousand. Sawed sizes cost \$18 to \$20, and quite large sticks, which have to be of good pine, may cost \$30. Such a building as above indicated can be built of yard sizes and would not cost over half as much as a square bank barn of the Chester county pattern of the same capacity. If your old barn is good, take your basement stables, drop your hay and so increase the storage capacity.

As to the second objection, every farmer with land enough to put on 50 or 50 cows to 100 acres will surely have a silo and cut his fodder and his hay, and with well arranged hanging tracks can take his cut feed across his barnyard into his cow barn with more satisfaction than in the old way of taking through the dark and narrow entries. An extension of this idea of a single purpose barn would suggest a horse barn also, which in many ways would be preferable to stabling them in the basements of bank barns. We used to imagine that great straw sheds were needed for the storage of litter, the shelter of the stock and the protection of the manure. Now we haul our manure directly to the fields, our cows are not let out when they require shelter, and the straw should be cut into inch lengths at the time of thrashing, in which case it can be housed in one-third the usual space, and actually costs less than to store it away uncut.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Western Pastures. One of the foremost considerations with the dairyman is the matter of cheap and effective food. In the West here, even at this comparatively early day, the cry is for more pasture room. As a matter of fact the absence of good pasture for the cows at about this time of the year, as a rule, is complained about a good deal more in this section than it is further East where they have learned to depend upon something better. It is now conceded by dairymen who have studied all sides of the question that the corn field will furnish more of the right kind of food for the dairy cow than will the pasture. That is to say, turn the pastures into corn fields and clover and alfalfa meadows, then prepare the food for the cows for every month the year around, and it will be discovered that milk and butter are produced at a lessened cost. This manner of feeding necessarily brings into requisition the silo. By this means several advantages are had. It is possible to feed through a long drought just the same, though the pastures were green and without any increase of cost. It is also possible to feed through the long winter on a milk producing ration that is grown on the farm and is as cheap as grass itself. With the right kind of ration for winter feeding it encourages more of winter dairying, and consequently greater profits to the butter maker. This branch of conducting the dairy is but one branch of what is known as intensive farming. It is found to be in keeping with the idea of cutting down the acreage of the farm, and of putting more of both brain and brawn labor into those acres. This system is working well in practice further east, and it is but a matter of time when it will be found more thoroughly engrained into our Western ways.—Nebraska Farmer.

Amateur Tests.—We once knew of a man that bought a good many cows every year for his city dairy. It was before the advent of the Babcock test, and for that reason he was very excusable in using a more primitive mode. He would get the milk of the cow offered for sale and set it over night in a juglet. If it showed a good thick cream in the morning, he bought the cow, provided her milking capacity was fairly good. This might do for cows to be used in a milk dairy, but it would be very unreliable for cows to be used in a creamery or for the private dairy. This, for two reasons: First, some cream is much more compact than others, and a cow whose cream was five-sixteenths of an inch thick might really contain less butterfat than one four-sixteenths inches thick. Second, the cream in some milk rises very much slower than in other lots, due largely to the size of the butter globule.

Incidents of Science. A writer in Ohio Poultry Journal says: There is no doubt but that the A. P. A. can recommend certain persons as judges, and require them, before that is done to be examined as to their qualifications for such position, but in that event will all societies and associations employ them? If they did

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

MAKE a building that will hold 50 cows, say 28 feet wide by 108 feet long and 14 feet high. The first story should be 10 feet for the cows, with a 4 foot loft for malden cut litter. A building of this width and size of light timbers, say 2 by 4 inch studs, balloon frame. As the roof is narrow the rafters can be light and need no purlins. Board it with neat siding and line it or plaster inside. With well arranged windows and air ducts you have light and ventilation as thoroughly under your control as in the living room of your house. Such a building as this can be put up for one-third the cost of a 55 by 60 foot bank barn and be infinitely better as a place to house cows. First objections will probably be urged against this single purpose barn—first, that you will need a large barn anyhow, for the storage of hay and grain, and, secondly, that it will be inconvenient to get the coarse provender from the store to the first objection I can say if new buildings are to be put up, build them long and narrow, as in the case of the cow barn before described, for the same saving in the cost of the smaller sized lumber can be made. Lumber of what we call yard sizes costs \$12 to \$15 per thousand. Sawed sizes cost \$18 to \$20, and quite large sticks, which have to be of good pine, may cost \$30. Such a building as above indicated can be built of yard sizes and would not cost over half as much as a square bank barn of the Chester county pattern of the same capacity. If your old barn is good, take your basement stables, drop your hay and so increase the storage capacity.

As to the second objection, every farmer with land enough to put on 50 or 50 cows to 100 acres will surely have a silo and cut his fodder and his hay, and with well arranged hanging tracks can take his cut feed across his barnyard into his cow barn with more satisfaction than in the old way of taking through the dark and narrow entries. An extension of this idea of a single purpose barn would suggest a horse barn also, which in many ways would be preferable to stabling them in the basements of bank barns. We used to imagine that great straw sheds were needed for the storage of litter, the shelter of the stock and the protection of the manure. Now we haul our manure directly to the fields, our cows are not let out when they require shelter, and the straw should be cut into inch lengths at the time of thrashing, in which case it can be housed in one-third the usual space, and actually costs less than to store it away uncut.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Western Pastures. One of the foremost considerations with the dairyman is the matter of cheap and effective food. In the West here, even at this comparatively early day, the cry is for more pasture room. As a matter of fact the absence of good pasture for the cows at about this time of the year, as a rule, is complained about a good deal more in this section than it is further East where they have learned to depend upon something better. It is now conceded by dairymen who have studied all sides of the question that the corn field will furnish more of the right kind of food for the dairy cow than will the pasture. That is to say, turn the pastures into corn fields and clover and alfalfa meadows, then prepare the food for the cows for every month the year around, and it will be discovered that milk and butter are produced at a lessened cost. This manner of feeding necessarily brings into requisition the silo. By this means several advantages are had. It is possible to feed through a long drought just the same, though the pastures were green and without any increase of cost. It is also possible to feed through the long winter on a milk producing ration that is grown on the farm and is as cheap as grass itself. With the right kind of ration for winter feeding it encourages more of winter dairying, and consequently greater profits to the butter maker. This branch of conducting the dairy is but one branch of what is known as intensive farming. It is found to be in keeping with the idea of cutting down the acreage of the farm, and of putting more of both brain and brawn labor into those acres. This system is working well in practice further east, and it is but a matter of time when it will be found more thoroughly engrained into our Western ways.—Nebraska Farmer.

Amateur Tests.—We once knew of a man that bought a good many cows every year for his city dairy. It was before the advent of the Babcock test, and for that reason he was very excusable in using a more primitive mode. He would get the milk of the cow offered for sale and set it over night in a juglet. If it showed a good thick cream in the morning, he bought the cow, provided her milking capacity was fairly good. This might do for cows to be used in a milk dairy, but it would be very unreliable for cows to be used in a creamery or for the private dairy. This, for two reasons: First, some cream is much more compact than others, and a cow whose cream was five-sixteenths of an inch thick might really contain less butterfat than one four-sixteenths inches thick. Second, the cream in some milk rises very much slower than in other lots, due largely to the size of the butter globule.

Incidents of Science. A writer in Ohio Poultry Journal says: There is no doubt but that the A. P. A. can recommend certain persons as judges, and require them, before that is done to be examined as to their qualifications for such position, but in that event will all societies and associations employ them? If they did

Care of the Breeding Pig.

Mr. James Riley of Indiana gives the following sensible advice in the "Breeder's Journal":

"First, the boar should be kept in a separate room; the sow, a separate preferable, where he can have good food, and pure water. Feed him on a good, healthy, and pure, and healthful food, not much corn; oats and one-third wheat, made into excellent food. In winter, or through the breeding season, feed some oil once or twice a week; also give buttermilk, as the acid in it reduces the flesh and helps to keep him vigorous. Don't let the boar get too portly. He should be kept in good, healthy condition, not too fat, to make him sleek or too poor, but in as good health as possible to get good, strong, healthy pigs. We should remember that laying the foundation of success in coming pig crop. If the pigs are weakly and diseased, no amount of skill will bring them out.

"The service of the boar is very important, and where a great many are taken are made. Some will turn a boar in with the sow, or several perhaps, and let them run with him through the period of heat. This will, no doubt, serve a six or seven times during her heat. This will turn him, until he will not get strong litters. Every breeder and farmer, as well as those who raise hogs, should have a breeding box. This can be easily made of common fence board, 1x5 inches; make it 16 to 18 inches wide, 26 inches high, and five feet long, without top or bottom. Nail a narrow inch slat across the bottom of the end of the box, then make a bridge three feet long, two feet wide and six inches high. Place this at the narrow end of the box; when the sow is in, she will give the boar seven inches elevation, in this way he can serve a larger sow without straining himself. One service is enough; thus put the sow in a quiet place by herself until she goes out of heat. This is for large sows and large boars; if a small sow and large boar are used, put a temporary bottom in the box to raise the sow. Always watch and assist the sow by holding a board under her belly to hold her up; in this way small sows may be bred to heavy boars."

Inspection of Export Meats.

A further postponement until January 1 is to be granted in the case of the meat inspection law (Act of March 1885), which the secretary of agriculture is desirous of having enforced. The law, it will be remembered, provides that collectors of customs should clear for any vessel which has a board any meat not accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the department of agriculture, unless such certificate is marked to show that it is from animals for which a certificate is not required, or bears the meat inspection tags or stamps of the department of agriculture. It was Secretary Morton's first intention to put the order into effect September 15, but a notice of only fourteen days to exporters, and owing to the protests of porters and the representations of committees that immediately went to Washington to put the facts about the great injustice that would be done those having contracts to fill out the secretary consented to postpone the order for thirty days—until October 1. It was claimed by the protesting trade, however, that, while the postponement would naturally help matters as far as contracts already made are concerned, the enforcement of the law would practically place the meat exporting business in the hands of the large Western packers and would drive the smaller porters and packers at the seaboard. On representations to this effect, Secretary Morton has granted a further postponement until January 1, before the law will be literally enforced. This action by the secretary is now regarded as an indication that the secretary will endeavor to have the act of March 1885 amended as soon as congress convenes, and that the law in its present form will remain a dead letter, as did the previous law on the same subject by the act of March 2 amended.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

German Quarantine Regulations.

The Department of Agriculture has received from its agent in Berlin copies of the quarantine and prohibition regulations at present in force in the German empire in regard to the importation of live stock and fresh meat. These regulations affect various countries as follows: "Russia and Austria-Hungary.—The importation of cattle, sheep, hogs and goats, also fresh beef, mutton and pork, is prohibited. "Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria.—The importation of hogs, goats and fresh mutton is prohibited. Also that of fresh beef from Roumania. "Italy.—The importation of cattle, sheep, hogs and goats from Italy and allied states is prohibited; also cattle and hogs imported into Italy from France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland. From these lands sheep for breeding purposes may be imported, if special permission be obtained. "Austria.—The importation of cattle and fresh beef is prohibited. The provincial presidents of the German government may order horses and sheep imported from the United States of America to be held at the landing place for observation and inspection. Pork imported from the United States must be accompanied by a government certificate of inspection."

Compulsory Sheep Dipping.

South Australia they have compulsory dipping for lice and ticks, as well as scab, and this too as a matter of public policy. In the United States, where the annual losses to sheep owners from scab and wild animals run away into tens of millions of dollars, the Government can afford an expenditure of \$50,000 on the nature and habits of ants, but not one cent for the encouragement and protection of a great industry that involves an investment of \$500,000,000.—Ex.

Slayer Sheep.

The too common opinion in regard to sheep is that they are but scavengers, and fitted only to consume the weeds and other refuse on the farm; but out of nothing comes nothing. If there is no proper care and shelter provided, we must expect our sheep to pine away and perish.—Ex.

There are 300 Idle Printers in China.

These fowls are supposed to be natives of India, though some say they originated in China. They are bred in England to some extent. The cocks weigh about four pounds, and the hens about two and one-half pounds.

There are 300 Idle Printers in China.

A writer in Ohio Poultry Journal says: There is no doubt but that the A. P. A. can recommend certain persons as judges, and require them, before that is done to be examined as to their qualifications for such position, but in that event will all societies and associations employ them? If they did

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

Entered at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as Second class Mail Matter.

Saturday, Nov. 23, 1895.

LOCAL DOTS.

Everything at Keister & Hazlewood's store is going at cost.

Spend your cash with S. L. Robertson and save money.

Where was Moses when the light went out? Ask S. W. S.

A full stock and everything at cost at Keister & Hazlewood's.

See those new and pretty calicoes at A. W. Springer's, they are a choice selection.

Mrs. A. H. Tandy left this week to visit a sick relative in Fort Worth.

The cost prices at Keister & Hazlewood's will surprise you.

"A dollar saved is a dollar made" - at Keister & Hazlewood's is the place to save it just now.

Don't fail to read Bass Bros. new advertisement.

Mr. Ed Robertson returned a few days ago from Dallas, where he has been for two or three months.

Every reader can get a handsome briar pipe free. See advertisement of Duke's Mixture.

Get good double seamed stove pipe at Reed's new tin shop.

Mrs. J. C. Baldwin came home this week after spending some time in St. Louis and Dallas in the interest of her business.

I have a lot of extra heavy sheet steel for stove pipe. The best is the cheapest. Call and see my double seamed pipe. - Theo Reed.

Straight cost for everything and no holdbacks, at Keister & Hazlewood's.

No special bargains, everything at straight cost at Keister & Hazlewood's, to everybody alike.

Mr. D. D. Winn is running the postoffice during the absence of Mr. C. D. Long.

Good seed wheat - 100 bushels at Dodson & Halsey's, for sale at 75 cts. per bushel.

When you have some extra CASH BARGAINS offered you, step over to F. G. Alexander & Co's and see what THEY can do in the way of cash bargains.

Dr. Morris finished up his work in Haskell this week and went over to Rayner.

Fruit Cakes! In a few days I will have a full line of fresh ingredients for making Christmas fruit cakes. S. L. Robertson.

Mr. J. G. Owens has bought the butcher business of Dickenson Bros., thus consolidating the two meat markets. The market will be run in the Dickenson Bros. shop.

Those capes and cloaks at F. G. Alexander & Co's are going fast at Chicago cost.

That cost sale at Keister & Hazlewood's is no catch; they are selling at straight cost.

They say he is a very timid and bashful young man and likes for the light to be turned low. Of whom do we speak? Ask the srenaders who were out Thursday night.

Reed's new tin-shop is the place to get anything you want made of tin or sheet iron. North side of the square at old Palace drug store.

The Wright House, J. W. Wright, proprietor, now shines out in a fresh coat of green paint, Mr. Fralley being the artist.

Carry your furs and hides to J. G. Owens and get the best market price for them.

Mr. W. H. Parsons received a shipment of several hundred fruit trees this week which he had ordered for himself and others from a Missouri nursery.

First Cost! I mean strictly what I say. All Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods at strictly first cost.

S. L. Robertson.

Mess. J. M. Wright, Will Simpson and - - - Burk, all of Jack county, were here several days this week looking over our county, the two latter with the view of locating. We understand that they were well pleased and that they made conditional trades for land.

Six Cabinet Photos Only | 10 Cts. | Don't Miss This Offer at WARD'S THE ART ST. ABILENE, TEXAS

Nothing too Good for Christmas!

We have the best stock of Xmas goods West Texas has ever seen. We have just what you want, whether it is for your wife, children or sweetheart. If you are a dealer and want a bill to sell, you will get special prices. It will pay you to get a day off and come to Abilene just to see, even if you don't buy. We are Headquarters on Albums, Dressing Cases, Celluloid Novelties, Dolls, Fire Works, Books, Etc.

BASS BROS., Abilene, Tex.

DO YOU Want to plant some fruit trees? We have secured the catalogues of some of the leading Texas nurseries for the purpose of ordering a few trees, grape and blackberry vines for our own planting and, desiring to induce every one else to plant as many trees etc., as possible, have decided to hold our order until the first of December and make the following proposition:

We will take your order and send it free of any charge or commission, getting the trees for you at actual nursery prices, each person paying his share of the freight, which will be very light in a club order like this. We do not propose to make a dollar out of this business, but believing that there are quite a number of persons who would buy and plant a few trees if they knew just how and where to order from, we make this offer of our services to give them an easy opportunity of overcoming these difficulties. If you decide to send, call at the FREE PRESS office before Dec. 1st and let us take your order. The money will have to go with the order, but it will be perfectly safe.

Prices will be about as follows: Peach trees 10 to 15 cents. Plum trees 20 cents. Apricots 20 cents. Grape vines 5 to 10 cents. Blackberries, 50 cts. per doz. or \$2 per 100. Strawberries, 25 cts. per doz. or \$1 per 100.

Besides the above, these catalogues contain all other varieties of fruit and shade trees and ornamental shrubbery suited to Texas. In this connection we quote the following from the Texas Stock and Farm Journal of last week: "This is the season of the year to purchase nursery stock. The common mistake of buying trees from irresponsible agents of unknown outside concerns should not be made, as half the failures in orchard growing are traceable to this source. The home nurseries grow stock specially adapted to Texas, and for this if for no other reason they should be patronized. Every farm owner in the state should invest liberally in fruit trees, and no money he spends will be so well placed. A farm without an orchard is a travesty on farming, and no time should be lost in remedying this defect when it exists."

Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. M. Martin. We the committee appointed by the Baptist Ladies Aid Society of Haskell to draft resolutions of respect in memory of our beloved sister, Mrs. N. M. Martin, who departed this life on Nov. 11, 1895, report as follows: Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from among us one of our worthy members, sister N. M. Martin, and, whereas, the long and intimate relations held with her in the faithful discharge of her duty in this society makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of her. Therefore, be it resolved; that in the death of sister Martin our society has lost one of its most useful members, one who was always ready to encourage the weak, and counsel in a christian spirit during the sessions of our society, which will be held in grateful remembrance; that her sudden removal from our midst will leave a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all the members and friends of this society; that we express deep sympathy for the bereaved relatives of the deceased, and hope that this great loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Her bereaved family and friends can only lie in the shadow of divine mercy and wait for the silver lining of heavenly consolation to enfold their souls. But the one drop of sweetness in all the bitter cup lies in the certain knowledge that with her all is peace, bright and eternal joy in that fair and heavenly land just across the evergreen shore, where sorrow, sickness and death never come. "There the wicked cease from troubling; there the weary be at rest."

Mrs. J. E. LINDSEY, } Mrs. A. C. FOSTER, } Com. Mrs. H. R. JONES. }

Cash for Cotton. As there has not heretofore been a cash market in Haskell for cotton, I take this means of informing the farmers that I have made arrangements for money with which to buy cotton this fall, and that I will take all that is offered at the best price the market will allow.

D. W. COURTWRIGHT.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and that it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at McLemore's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

You Will Save Money By DEALING WITH-

Burton, Lingo & Co., LUMBER DEALERS.

LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES. Cement, \$2.50 bbl. | Lime, \$1.50 bbl. | Shingles, good, \$1.75 per 1000. Fire-Proof Brick Kept on Hand.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

The Like Never Before Seen in Haskell!

Note these Goods and Prices:

We are offering a special drive in Ladies and Misses Capes and Cloaks in the latest styles.

LADIES CAPES, imported meltons and flannels, handsomely trimmed in laces and braids, former prices from \$7.50 to \$19.50 each.

Our Price Now, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

CLOAKS of same material, handsomely trimmed, former prices from \$5 to \$15.00.

Our Prices Now, \$2.00 to \$6.00.

These goods are suitable for fall and winter wear and are going fast. A good dongola patent tip ladies shoe, usual price \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Our Price only \$1.00.

Don't fail to see our 4 and 5 cent Domestic, 36 inches wide and good quality, the best you will find for the money.

25 yds. Best Cotton Checks for \$1.00.

Our general line of ladies dress goods is up to date in every particular, but prices date back to last year's low figures.

Our staple dry goods department is full of every class of goods required by this market and prices are bed rock.

SHOES of every class and style for everybody, big, little, old and young.

To cut the matter short we are pleased to be able to say that we now have one of the most complete and varied stocks of goods we have ever shown in Haskell.

We want your trade and invite you to call, believing that an inspection of our goods and prices will secure it.

Our stock was unusually low before our new goods came in so that nearly all our goods are new from original markets. Very Respyly.

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

N.B. When you have seen everything down stairs, remember there is more out of sight - just step up stairs and see our new and complete stock of Gentlemen's Clothing and Hats.

If You want to buy LUMBER go to DIGBY ROBERTS & CO., PINE ST., ABILENE, TEXAS.

They carry a large stock of all kinds of building material, lime, cement, brick, etc., at lowest prices.

HANCOCK - ROTARY - DISC - PLOW

We have just received a Car of them. After a thorough test, we pronounce it a practical success. From strictly an economical standpoint, you cannot do without it, and if you have any amount of plowing to do you must have one.

We would be pleased to furnish all information wanted concerning them. Let us hear from you.

Yours truly, Ed. S. HUGHES & CO., ABILENE, TEXAS.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away" is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up paralyzed nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, in-kees weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no hybrid or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by a P. McLemore under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENT-STOCK, \$1,500,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dry Goods-Millinery-Ladies' Hats-Notions-Boys' Clothing-Men's Furnishings-Shoes-Jewelry-Silverware-Books-Farm Implements-Carpets-Wall Paper-Hardware-Candles-New Tea Room.

Why You Should Trade Here - The assortment is the greatest in the West - under one roof. One order - one check - one shipment will fit you out completely. We buy for spot cash - our prices are consequently the lowest. No one refused on unsatisfactory goods - if returned at once. Hand some 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press - free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can, You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue - free by mail.

Emory, Bird, Thayer & Co., Successors to Bullard, Moore & Emery, KANSAS CITY, MO.

To the People of Haskell and adjoining counties: We are closing out our dry goods business in Haskell for the purpose of leaving. Every thing in our store is going at actual cost and must close out by the first of December. Come everybody and get your goods - you can save money by so doing.

Respectfully, Keister & Hazlewood.

—Rev. R. E. Sherrill has returned from Fort Worth, where he has been this week assisting in the organization of the Northwest Texas Presbytery.

COST SALE!

I desire to say to the people of Haskell and adjoining counties of the west that I am going to quit business in Haskell, and my ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT COST!

This stock consists of domestics, calicos, shoes, wraps, dress goods and MILLINERY.

Everything nice and new. Large line of HOLIDAY GOODS just in, to be opened up at cost. Come early and get choice.

Mrs. J. C. BALDWIN, Haskell, Texas.

To the Public -

We are selling our entire stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

-ALSO- Queensware, Tinware, Etc.

> AT COST <

FOR - CASH - ONLY.

We do this in order to wind up our business. Our books are closed for this season.

This is the best opportunity ever offered the people of this section to get the year's supply of dry goods at genuine prices. Don't miss it. Respectfully,

DODSON & HALSEY.

NOW IS THE TIME

and the opportunity to supply yourself with the best and plenty of good reading matter for a year very small cost.

Read the several special offers made below, make your choice and hand or send your order to the Free Press.

TEXAS FARM and RANCH and the FREE PRESS both one year for ONLY \$1.85 cash!

A Great Big Offer!

Two Papers GIVEN AS A PREMIUM For One CASH SUBSCRIBER TO THE FREE PRESS.

ONE OF THEM TO EVERY PERSON PAYING UP ONE YEAR OR MORE BACK SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FREE PRESS.

HERE THEY ARE.

Womankind.

This is a 16 paged illustrated monthly journal, devoted to the hold and other interests of the women of America.

Besides its stories, editorial and miscellaneous reading matter, well conducted departments under the following headings: Motherhood, Home and Work, About Women, The Child, Woman's Parliament, Toilet Hints, and Floral.

Much valuable information can be obtained from these several departments by any intelligent woman.

The American Farmer and Farm News.

This is a 16 paged monthly paper dealing with the various subjects interesting to the farmer and stockraiser.

Besides its valuable correspondence by experienced farmers, stockraisers and much interesting miscellaneous reading matter it has well conducted departments under the following headings: Agriculture, Horticulture, The Home Circle, The Dairy, Poultry, Bees, and Live Stock.

It is a paper that can not fail to be of value to any intelligent farmer.

Our great offer is that we will give both "WOMANKIND" and the "AMERICAN FARMER" absolutely free to every person paying \$1.50 cash in advance for the Free Press for one year.

Or, we will give one year's subscription to either of the above papers to every subscriber paying up one year or more of past due subscription to the Free Press within the next sixty days. Address THE FREE PRESS, Haskell Texas.

SIXTY CENTS FREE.

Extraordinary Offer to Newspaper Readers - Limited to Sixty Days.

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Fort Worth Weekly Gazette we are enabled to make this extraordinary offer:

Remit us \$1.60 for one year's subscription to the HASKELL FREE PRESS and we will send you free, as a premium the Weekly Gazette for one year. This offer applies only to persons who are not now subscribers to the Gazette.

THE FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE is a large eight page paper, seven columns to the page, issued on Friday of each week. Its subscription price is 60 cents per year, and it gives its readers more for their money than the New York, Chicago, Atlanta or Louisville papers.

The Gazette is a plain democratic paper, without frill or furbelows in its politics. It advocates: The free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 - the most important issue now before the country.

Tariff reform that will give the producers an equal chance with the manufacturers.

An income tax.

Pension reform.

The repeal of the state bank tax.

The election of United States senators by popular vote.

An effective railroad commission.

The enforcement of the anti-trust law against all trusts.

The Gazette is NOT OWNED BY THE TRUST. It prints: All Texas news. All general news. All foreign news. Local and foreign markets. A farmers' department. Stories, sketches and many interesting special features.

This offer, which is the best ever made to the newspaper readers of Texas, will be withdrawn after sixty days. Take advantage of it at once. Remit \$1.60 to us for one year's subscription to the FREE PRESS and we will send it and the Weekly Gazette for one year. If your subscription to the FREE PRESS has not expired will credit you with one year's subscription from the time of its expiration. Address the HASKELL FREE PRESS, Haskell, Texas.

GOOD NEWSPAPERS At a Very Low Price.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston, Texas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. It has special departments for the farmers, the miners and the boys and girls besides a world of good news for everybody. Illustrated edition. We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low cash price of \$1.00 each. This gives you three papers a week, or 12 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once. The price stands for 30 days.