

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 9.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1894.

No. 51.

### Professional Cards.

**J. E. LINDSEY, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
Haskell, Tex.  
Office in the Public and Solicitor's office in the city.

**A. G. NEATHERY**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,  
Haskell, - - - Texas.

Office in the Public and Solicitor's office in the city.

**OSCAR MARTIN,**  
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law  
- - - - -  
Notary Public.

**ARTHUR C. FOSTER,**  
LAND LAWYER.  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.  
Land Business and Land Litigation  
specialties.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

**S. W. SCOTT,**  
Attorney at Law and Land Agent  
Notary Public, Abstract of title to any land in Haskell county furnished on application. Office in Court House with County Surveyor.

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

**BALDWIN & LOMAX,**  
Attorneys and Land Agents.

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

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

**F. P. MORGAN,**  
Atty and Counselor at Law  
AND LAND AGENT.

HASKELL, - - - TEXAS.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

State of Texas, }  
Haskell County, } By virtue of a certified bill of costs issued by the clerk of the District court of Haskell county, Texas, on the 22 day of Oct., 1894, in cause of A. St. C. Tennille et al, vs. F. P. Morgan, et al, No. 134, pending in said court and to me as sheriff delivered, I did on the 7th day of Dec., 1894, levy upon all the right title and interest A. St. C. Tennille and S. B. Tennille had, in and to all that certain tract of land situated in Haskell county, Texas, located about 7 miles east of the town of Haskell, in name of Moses Butler, Abst. No. 12, Cert. No. 74, Sur. No. 59, Pat. No. 954, Vol. 12, and will proceed to sell the same within the hours prescribed by law for sheriff's sales, on the 1st Tuesday in January, 1895, it being the 1st day of said month, before the court house door of said Haskell county, Texas, to satisfy the demands of the officers of court for costs amounting to the sum of \$43.55, together with the cost of levy and sale under said bill of cost, incurred by and taxed against said A. St. C. Tennille and S. B. Tennille, plaintiffs in said cause. This Dec. 7th, 1894.

**W. B. ANTHONY,**  
Sheriff, Haskell Co., Tex.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Partly Yours the Standard.

## Santa Claus' Headquarters!

Bisque Dolls,  
China Dolls,  
Rubber Dolls,  
Elegant Finish Goods,  
Albums,  
Dressing cases,  
Manicure Sets,  
Ornamental Parlor Lamps.

WORD & ALEXANDER,

Our selection of Holiday Goods this season is large and varied, our intention being to have something to suit every age, every taste and every purse. It would take columns of space to name all of the pretty, ornamental, amusing and useful articles in our stock, so we content ourselves with inviting you to come and see them. We think that both goods and prices will please you.

Parlor Games and  
Story Books,  
Fancy Toilet Articles,  
Elegant Vases,  
Clocks and Fine  
Stationery,  
China, Alabaster and Bisque Goods,  
all in Great variety.  
ABILENE, TEXAS.

With the result of the elections and the revelations of the Lexow investigation Tamany seems to be on the down grade. No one who believes in clean, honest politics will regret to see its complete demise.

In a boxing match at New Orleans a few days ago pugilists Lavigne and Bowen the latter was knocked down with such force that he sustained concussion of the brain from his head striking the floor, from which he died in a day or two. About a month ago Fitzsimmons killed a man in a boxing contest. The sooner these bruisers kill each other out the better for the morals of the country.

The Federal circuit court at Chicago reached a decision a few days ago in the cases pending against Eugene V. Debs and other A. R. U. leaders of the big strike last summer. The charge against them was one of contempt of court in disobeying an injunction restraining them from hindering the United States mails and interstate commerce. They were found guilty and Debs was given six months in jail and the others three months each. The case will be appealed by the defendants.

The Senate finance committee by a close vote have decided to report a bill drawn on the lines of the Carlisle plan. It is also said that the new financial scheme is receiving a good deal of opposition and that it will probably have rough sailing through congress, if it gets through at all.

The president has caused the state department to notify the government of Spain that if its trade discriminations against the commerce of the United States do not cease, he will take action under the law empowering him to stop the importations from countries discriminating against us. This notice is also expected to be taken cognizance of by some of the other countries that are discriminating against the United States.

Don't fail to plant an orchard because it is dry. If you will put your trees in good sized holes, fill in among the roots with finely pulverized soil and tramp well leaving the hole so that it will hold about two buckets full of water, then pour the water in and when it is absorbed fill up with dry dirt, your trees will stand the remainder of the winter without rain and will put on fine roots and be ready to grow off all right when spring opens. Try it.

For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty W. Va. The prompt relief it affords alone worth many times the cost, 50 cts. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

**NURSERIES AND ORCHARDS** is the name of a valuable paper published at Louisiana, Mo., at only 4 cents a year. It is edited by practical fruit growers and orchardists and tells all about varieties of fruits, how to plant and cultivate, prune, etc., in a simple, practical way that any one can understand. Every person who has an orchard or intends planting one should send for it.

**ALL FREE.**  
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklin & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. A. P. McLemore, druggist.

### Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, on the 27th day of March, 1891, A. D. Tucker did convey to me, (C. D. Long) the following described property to-wit:

Situated in the town of Haskell, Haskell county, Texas and being the east one-half of lot No. 24, containing three acres of land, and also out lot No. 18, containing six and one-third acres of land, both of said lots being a part of the Brown and Roberts addition to the town of Haskell, as shown by plat and map of said town recorded in Book No. 13 page 7 and 8 of the deed records of Haskell county, Texas, and being a part of the Isidro Ramos league and labor survey No. 109, certificate No. 605, abstract No. 351, patent No. 165, volumn 18, and also a part of the W. R. Standefer preemption survey in said Haskell Co., Tex., it being the south tract of land conveyed to Campbell, Webb & Hill by H. G. McConnell, substituted trustee, by deed dated December 4th, 1888, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the First National bank of Haskell Texas, in the payment of a certain promissory note dated March 27th, 1891, for \$219.00 and also in trust to secure J. C. Baldwin and A. H. Tandy as sureties on said note. And whereas, by the letter of said conveyance it is made my duty on the failure of said A. D. Tucker to pay said note, or any part thereof, at its maturity or at any time thereafter, upon request being made by said bank, or by said Baldwin and Tandy, to sell said above described property at public outcry at the court house door of said Haskell county, Texas, after giving public notice of the time and place of said sale for three weeks in some newspaper published in Haskell county Texas. And, whereas, said A. D. Tucker has failed to pay off and satisfy said note, and said note is now past due and I have been requested by the First National bank of Haskell, Texas, and by said J. C. Baldwin and A. H. Tandy to proceed to sell said property in order to satisfy and pay off the remainder due on said note; now therefore, all parties interested will take notice that I will, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday the 1st day of January, 1895, in front of the court house door of Haskell county, Texas, proceed to sell said above described property to the highest bidder and for cash in order to pay off and satisfy said note. This, Nov. 26th, 1894.

C. D. LONG, Trustee.

**Democratic Economy.**  
The report of the secretary of agriculture filed with the congress just assembled shows that out of the appropriation set aside for running his department the past year \$600,000 have been saved and returned to the treasury.

The appropriation for the weather bureau was \$951,100, out of this \$138,500 was saved and returned to the treasury.

The appropriation for the bureau of animal industry was \$750,000, out of this \$354,570.76 was not spent.

The interior department was run on \$663,240.64 less than the appropriation for the previous year.

Reforms have been effected in the war department which will make an annual saving of \$250,000.

The total aggregate reduction in government expenses for the year was \$1,952,674.

### CALL ON

## J. F. CLARK,

### THE OLDEST JEWELER

—IN ABILENE—  
For Watches and any thing in the Jewelry line.

WILL MEET EASTERN PRICES ON GOODS IN MY LINE.  
Goods sent on selection to responsible parties. Store on Pine Street, Abilene.

### Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF TEXAS, }  
COUNTY OF HASKELL, } By virtue of pluries execution No. 1, issued out of the honorable district court of Somerville county, on the 8th day of December, 1894, by the clerk thereof, in the case of B. R. Milam versus A. J. and N. S. Hudson. No. 127, and to me as sheriff directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell, within the hours prescribed by law for sheriff's sales, on the first Tuesday in February, A. D. 1895, it being the 5th day of said month, before the court house door of said Haskell county, in the town of Haskell, the following described property to-wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land in Haskell county, Texas, being a part of the W. R. Standefer preemption survey, Abstract No. 608, described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of the Peter Allen survey of 25 league and one labor, a stone mound; thence east crossing branch to the N. W. corner of a lot sold by N. S. Hudson and S. B. Hudson to J. N. Millhollon by deed dated March 3rd, 1892, and recorded in vol. 11, page 525 of the deed records of Haskell county, Texas, to which record reference is made for identification: thence south to the S. W. corner of said Millhollon lot; thence east to a stake in the east line of said W. R. Standefer preemption survey; thence south to a stake 90 vrs south of the N. E. corner of said Standefer preemption survey; thence west 174 varas to a stake in the east line of survey No. 20, H. & T. C. R. R. Co.; thence north 90 varas to the place of beginning.

Levied on Dec. 13th, 1894, by me as the property of N. S. Hudson to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$2550.70, less \$350, in favor of B. R. Milam and cost of suit.  
Given under my hand, this 13th day of December, 1894.  
W. B. ANTHONY,  
Sheriff, H. Co. Tex.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

### ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at A. P. McLemore's Drugstore.

### Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

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

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

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

HASKELL, TEXAS.  
All business pertaining to legitimate and conservative banking solicited.  
Prompt attention given to collections. Interest paid on time deposits.  
DIRECTORS—A. H. Tandy, J. C. Baldwin, E. Hill, J. S. Keister, B. H. Douglass, R. E. Sherrill, J. V. W. Holmes.

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

**\$85.00** If your dealer does not handle our goods write us for prices  
**Buggies, Spring Wagons, Road Cars and Wagons.**  
**Pappy Mfg Co.**  
LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED FACTORY IN THE WORLD.  
SUPERIOR VEHICLES Ind.

## SHERRILL BROS. & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—  
**HARDWARE,**  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
Stoves and Tinware, Tanks, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings.  
Call and Try Us

## E. G. SHORSH,

Jeweler and Watchmaker,  
ABILENE, TEXAS,  
East Side of Pine Street.  
Watches, Clocks, Silverware,  
Jewelry, Spects, &c.  
Agent for the celebrated  
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.  
Needles and Attachments for any kind of machines for sale.  
Repairing Fine Watches a Specialty.

## Buy - Native - Fruit - Trees

## Merkel (TAYLOR COUNTY) Nursery.

It is an admitted fact among experienced orchardists that trees propagated under the same conditions of soil, climate and seasons as those under which they are to be finally grown will give much better results than trees that were propagated under different conditions, hence, it is advisable to get nursery stock as near home as possible.  
I will be in Haskell about December 10th, with a full line of FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ETC.  
Peach and apple trees each 15 cts. Plums, Apricots and Cherries 25 cts.  
Roses and Shade trees, 50 cts. Berries, all kinds, per doz. . . 50 cts.  
You will find my stock at the City Hotel—remember these trees were raised in Taylor county. Respectfully,  
J. D. BORING, Prop.  
MERKEL NURSERY, Merkel, Texas.

## JUVENILE AND OTHER HOLIDAY BOOKS

**RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.**  
If you want to make from \$250.00 to \$400.00 between now and the Holidays, write to us at once for a canvassing outfit of our BEAUTIFUL JUVENILE HOLIDAY BOOKS. We guarantee the  
**BEST TERMS AND BEST BOOKS.**  
In every particular. Best of paper, Most of printing, Most of binding, Most of illustrations, Most of interesting and instructive stories written for the children. Prices to agents, \$1.00, \$1.50, graded to suit all ages.  
**BIG SALES. LARGE PROFITS. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY.**  
If you want your choice of territory, send immediately 45 cents to pay express charges, and we will send you full instructions and  
**OUR BEAUTIFUL \$4.50 OUTFIT FREE.** We pay the Freight. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. WE GIVE FULL INSTRUCTIONS.  
Address, **S. I. BELL & CO., Publishers,**  
639-643 N. BROAD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING

costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes roof for years and any one can put it on. Gum-elastic paint costs only 50 cents per gal. in 100 lbs. or \$4.50 for 5-gal. tubs. Color, dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs, and will last for years. Try it. Send 25 cents for samples and full particulars.  
**GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING CO.**  
31 & 33 West Broadway, NEW YORK  
Local Agents Wanted.

## 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,  
Seymour, Texas.  
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma

REPUBLIC BATTLE HYMN.

Whoever has seen the glory of the combat... He is trampled out the vista... He has loosed the fatal lightning of his terrible sword...

Lady Latimer's Escape.

BY CHARLOTTE M. BRAEMER.

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED. "How fair it is!" she said. De you know, Audrey, the one dream of my life when I was a child, was to live somewhere near a river, or great fountain or the sea. My home—

Lady Latimer was very attentive to her husband; she never omitted any of the duties he expected from her; she answered his letters; she saw that all his papers were out and prepared for him to read; she was solicitous if he seemed ill; she seldom retorted if he was impatient or angry, which happened very frequently; but she never used any loving words to him, and would sooner have thought of lying than of kissing him. They were not even on such affectionate terms as father and daughter, or uncle and niece, and I soon saw that it was want of interest in her life—want of love—that made her sad and thoughtful, tired and wearied, when she ought to have been blithe and gay.

sweet flowers, who praises you, and kisses you, and cannot live without you. How beautiful!" "All husbands love their wives, do they not?" I asked, secure in my superior knowledge. "No. Mine does not love me," she answered, quickly. "I do not agree with you," I said. "Your husband must have loved you, or he would not have married you—he did not marry you for money; it must have been for love."

"But he never does anything of that kind. He has given me diamonds and pearls enough for a queen, but he never gave me a rose or whispered loving words to me. I do not know that I should be pleased if he did. I do not believe that Lord Felton ever forgave his wife for one moment; he is like her shadow."

"I know how you feel," she said, suddenly. "I should have been much happier with a young husband—one who would have laughed and talked and sung with me, who would have given me flowers and kissed me. Do you not think so?" "Yes," I answered, most decidedly; "but it is too late now to think of that."

"I know it is. It is very sad, after all," she continued, dreamily, "to have a husband so old and tired of life that he has forgotten all about love and forgotten what it is like to be young and forgotten what youth wants and desires." "It is sad," I answered. "But, Lady Latimer, did you marry for love?" "I know before I asked the question that it was not possible. She looked at me with the utmost surprise. "Oh, no, Audrey, I do not know that the word love was mentioned over my marriage at all."

speeches and cheers; Lord Latimer was invited to the skies. But my father came from it pale and trembling; he could have felled all that he had in the world, and then leave Ferrills. He said little, but he wore the look of a heartbroken man. He told me that on the day following, Lord Latimer was coming himself to look over Ferrills.

"Neither my father nor aunt looked at it in that light. They thought such a piece of fortune perfectly magical; they never seemed to think there would be a possibility of my refusing. I do not know that I thought so myself. I do not remember that I made the least effort to save myself. I was blind; one thought only filled my mind, and it was that I should save my father. You see, there is no one to blame. My aunt thought that I was the happiest and most fortunate girl in the world; my father almost believed that the very powers of heaven had interfered to save him from ruin. Lord Latimer said that his visit to Hillside had been a very fortunate thing for him. There was no one to save me, and I had not the sense to save myself. I had been so happy in my simple home life that I had never thought or troubled about lovers or marriage; to live always at Ferrills with my father, seemed to me the height of human happiness. I had not reached the knowledge then that I have now—that love is the crown of life, and that no life is complete without it."

"I know that, Audrey, now; I did not then. I make no complaint, but I think the three who were older and wiser, who knew more of life than I did, might have warned me, might have told me that I could not live without love. We were married quietly enough in the church at Hillside. Lord Latimer would not have any fuss—and he went away to the continent. We stayed there for a year and a half, then came home here to Lorton's Cray, and here I am, just beginning to understand the mysteries, the wants, the wishes and the pains of human life."

Truckman—Boss, I'll have to charge you \$2 for haulin' these ashes away. It's more'n two miles to the dump, and the 'thorities won't let us empty them this side of it. They watch us mighty close. Same Truckman, two hours later—Cap'n, I'll have to charge you \$2 for haulin' these ashes. Everybody's puttin' in these cement walks now and has to have 'em, and good ashes is mighty hard to get now. I tell you.—Chicago Tribune.

CARDS AND A DOSE OF POISON.

How an Englishman and a Frenchman fought a duel in Arizona. "I was once the master of ceremonies at the most sensational duel ever fought," said L. R. Frenson to a reporter for the Cincinnati Enquirer. "In fact, I had not been present I could not have believed that it could take place in the way it did. I was in Tombstone, Arizona, when a young Englishman, who was prospecting through the country, quarreled with a high-spirited Frenchman. I have now forgotten in what way the trouble arose, but that night I was sitting in the Englishman's room when he received a challenge from the offended party. As coolly as if accepting an invitation to dinner, he said: 'Tell your principal he believes me to be a coward. If he is not he will not object to my method of settling this affair. As the challenged party I have a right to choose my weapons. I choose a deck of cards, a game of seven-up and a dose of strychnine, the loser to kill himself in the presence of the others, the time to-night at midnight.' The Frenchman was game and appeared at the appointed time with his second. We could not interfere, and the game was started, a white powder lying on the table. It was for seven points, and each dealt with as much composure as though it was a mere friendly pastime. At first the Englishman led, and had five points when his antagonist had but two. Three points for the latter made them even and the Frenchman's deal. The Englishman begged, and four for high and low, with an excellent running hand had the cards been run. The Frenchman showed the queen and tray, and without a word the Englishman swallowed the poison. It was more than any of us could stand. Even the Frenchman relented, and all of us went to work trying to save the man's life, with the assistance of a doctor who boarded in the house. Fortunately, an overdose was taken, and in a few days he was out of bed, but looking very pale from the ordeal through which he had passed. The two duellists afterward became friends, and were partners in the cattle business up to a few months ago."

FOOLING WITH MOONSHINERS. Only One of the United States Deputy Marshals Came Back Whole. It was known in the United States marshal's office at Nashville that wildcat whisky was coming down the Cumberland river. The marshal was in the office, said Opie Read, and therefore was determined to do his duty, which was, of course, to see that the illicit distilleries, no matter how remote, should be destroyed, and that the distillers should be brought to justice. His predecessor in office had been likewise determined, and had sent brave men to the mountains, but they had continued to come down the Cumberland river. The present marshal, Captain Hayes, an old Confederate officer, said that he thought that when the boys found out that he really wanted them to quit they would do so. He understood them, he knew their natures, their impulsiveness, and their disposition to yield to persuasion. So he sent a deputy and four men to tell the boys to quit. One night about a week later some one rang the door bell, and the marshal himself went to the door. "Why," he said, "have you got back, Carney?" "Carney answered: 'Yes, just about.' 'Where is the deputy marshal?' 'Well, he's back, too.' 'Why didn't he come round?' 'Well, I 'lowed his folks needed him more'n you did, so I unloaded him there.' 'What, you don't mean that he's hurt?' 'No, not hurt now, but he was. He is dead at present. I'm the only one that got back whole.' 'Well, I declare. Didn't you tell those boys I wanted them to quit their foolishness?' 'Yes, and they must have heard of hearing, for they kept right on shooting.'"

Albany Beef. "Albany beef" is the epithem on the shores of the Delaware for sturgeon. Doubtless the term goes back to a time when the Hudson sturgeon fisheries were really important. The meat, cut into long, thick chunks, and kept in cold storage, was recently an important article of commerce a few miles above the head of Delaware bay, but the sturgeon fisheries in the Delaware, as elsewhere on the Atlantic coast, have greatly fallen off in importance. The sturgeon is the hated enemy of the shad fishermen, as he destroys their light nets.

One of California's Sylvan Giants. "Goliath," one of the largest of the famous "Big Trees" of California, measures 23 feet in diameter at the ground, and 20 feet eight feet higher up. "Goliath" is perfectly healthy and solid throughout. It has been estimated that this forest giant, denuded of its branches, would weigh 100,000 tons, and that it has not all inclined to be beautiful and does not dwell on his encounters. "The files of San Francisco papers of 1878 would unfold a tale about me if you are interested in that part of my history," he said. These papers contain an account of his trial and acquittal for killing the leader of a gang of toughs in South San Francisco. Although the captain doesn't own a white shirt or a pair of cuffs or a suit of clothes that would pass muster in a parlor or on a boulevard, is a wealthy man, controlling with his father the dredging business of the coast, and owning ships on the Atlantic and Pacific, and also considerable land in this state.

Awfully Embarrassing. Sue—Did you hear about Blanche's terribly embarrassing experience at the theater the other night? Nell—No; tell me about it. "Her hair came down." "How excessively annoying." "But that wasn't the worst of it. It rolled under the seats and was only recovered after a good deal of trouble, and then you can fancy what a condition it was in."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Not Very Graceful. Little Ethel—At the circus I saw a monkey riding a dog, but he didn't sit up like a man on a horse. Mother—How did he ride? Little Ethel—Oh, he screwed up his legs and stooped over so his head 'most touched the dog's ears. He looked 'most as funny as a boy on a bicycle.

A Hopeless Sentiment. "Do you think the world is getting worse?" asked the genial citizen. "No," replied the pessimist, "I don't see how it can."

A NAKED HERCULES.

COSTUME OF CALIFORNIA'S GIANT ADVENTURER. For Twenty Years He Has Been at no Expense for Clothing Having Cotton Trunks—Once One of the Four Hundred of San Francisco. A tawny giant, who has been naked for twenty years, is lord of the Oakland estuary. His wardrobe is a belt and a pair of cotton trunks. In his belt he wears a long dagger, and he carries a Winchester in his swarthy arms. He dictates the movements of all the ferryboats, yachts, tug-boats, schooners and crafts of every sort that pass his way. He is tall and superbly proportioned, measuring six feet three inches and weighing 200 pounds. For twenty years he has braved the climates of the world without a shirt or a coat to protect him. A San Francisco Examiner representative rowed out to the dredger and asked to see the captain. "He is there," said one of the crew motioning apprehensively toward the door of the cabin. In response to a knock a voice rang out above the din of the machinery, "Come in!" and the visitor entered. Before the giant within easy reach were two knives and a rifle. "Many people have wondered why you wear no clothes. Do you object to telling why?" was the first question. Von Schmidt put down a volume of Kipling's tales and replied: "Well, briefly, for my health." Then in answer to questions he went on for two hours reciting the details of a most singular career. "Don't I ever feel cold?" he repeated. "Why, bless you, I have gone as you see me now for twenty years, in all kinds of climates in every part of the world. It is a mistake to think that it is nature to go naked only in the tropics. Hittell, in his history of California, calls attention to the effect of civilization upon the Indians. When the Spanish padres, after converting these natives to Christianity, began to clothe them, the Indians began to die of pulmonary troubles. My philosophy of dress, or undress, is founded on scientific principles. The pores of the skin breathe the air and are intended to take in the sunshine, especially should the pores over the respiratory organs have free access to the sun and atmosphere. In fact, German scientists are now advocating nakedness as a cure for consumption. I come from a consumptive family, and when I was a boy it was predicted that I would die young because of my weak lungs. Here the giant took a long breath, and the superb expansion of his chest showed how indifferent events are to the reputation of prophets. "Yes," continued the strong man, "and I studied medicine, and my fellow empiricists said I had weak lungs, and when I went to sea my friends said I would never come back. Well, down in the tropics I naturally wore but very little, and the less I wore the better I felt, and when I put on more clothing again I didn't feel so well. A year later, when bringing the vessel through the straits of Magellan I noticed the Tierra del Fuegians going naked in the snow. I saw old men, stalwart and rugged mothers nursing their babies—all naked and all quick in action and sturdy of limb, and I said I have found the secret of health. Ever since I have dressed about as those natives of that bleak country dress, or as you see me now." It is difficult to be stately in undress. Carlyle shows how the dignity would pass out of the British parliament with a naked duke addressing a naked house of lords, but Captain Von Schmidt is dignified—men respect him. His crew, some of whom have worked for him fifteen, eighteen and twenty years, regard him as a veritable demigod. Naked he gives his commands, and naked he receives titled visitors from Washington and transacts business with imposing officials of the war department. As a concession to civilization he dons a light short-sleeved shirt, a cap and a thin pair of trousers, when as commodore of the California yacht club he presides over its regattas. But even then he wears no underwear and feels relieved when he gets back to primitive simplicity. His life has been romantic. As captain respectively of the schooner Ariel, formerly a government Baltimore clipper; the bark Francis Palmer; the schooner Claus Sprueckels; the brig Consuelo; the steamer Kinau; the first steamer that floated the Hawaiian flag in the Atlantic ocean, and the steamer Like-Like, named after the sister of Lilluakalani, this naked adventurer has circumnavigated the globe. He is somewhat of a landsman, too. Years ago as a government engineer he surveyed the boundary lines of California. "I have crossed the Sierras thirty-two times on foot," said he. He has a good many souvenirs of his experiences in the shape of ugly knife scars on his body, but he is not at all inclined to be boastful and does not dwell on his encounters. "The files of San Francisco papers of 1878 would unfold a tale about me if you are interested in that part of my history," he said. These papers contain an account of his trial and acquittal for killing the leader of a gang of toughs in South San Francisco. Although the captain doesn't own a white shirt or a pair of cuffs or a suit of clothes that would pass muster in a parlor or on a boulevard, is a wealthy man, controlling with his father the dredging business of the coast, and owning ships on the Atlantic and Pacific, and also considerable land in this state.

TRAINING HINDOO GIRLS.

Beginning at Seven, she's an Accomplished Housewife at Fifteen. The greatest care and anxiety of the Hindoo mother is to bring up her daughter to home life and make her a good housewife. When a girl is seven years of age the mother teaches her to cook and to wash the pots. Hindoos have two kinds of washing. One is the daily washing of everyday apparel, for the clothes are changed every morning after bathing. Every Hindoo must bathe before he takes his meals. Religion requires that no food be cooked before the person who cooks it has bathed. Hence every woman must bathe before she cooks. A woman first gives a bath to her children, then she takes a bath herself and thereafter goes to cook. The clothes are changed and washed every day. The little girl washes the smaller clothes on a stone and hangs them for drying. She assists her mother in many small things; she sweeps the kitchen, fetches the utensils, she cuts and slices vegetables, she pounds and grinds the spices, she takes the small pebbles from the rice and cleans it in water, and in short she does all the petty work, assisting her mother. If she has an infant brother or sister she feeds it and lulls it to sleep in the cradle. She gathers flowers and weaves them into wreaths with which Hindoo women adorn their hair. The mother teaches her to sew and embroider and to make her toilet, which is simple. She was no paint for her cheeks and no hooks and thorns for her hair. She adorns her hair with ornamental flowers of gold. These are fixed on the knot of hair. A small round mark of red paint is made on her forehead. The absence of this mark from the forehead of a woman indicates that she is a widow, for widows have not the privilege of wearing it. By the time she is fifteen she learns all things pertaining to general housekeeping and cookery.

Waking Him Up. Wife, to husband—Arthur, love, I want you to give Jack a good scolding to-morrow morning. Husband—What for? I am perfectly satisfied with the fellow. Wife—Well, you know he has to beat the carpets to-morrow, and he strikes ever so much harder when he's in a bad temper.—Tid-Bits.

HE AND SHE. Many of the great men of history were epileptics. At a recent wedding in Paris the bride wore a train four yards and a half long. A German statistician says that 3,000 years hence there will be one man to every 220 women. Miss Margaret Ploster of Schenectady, N. Y., is said to be still a fair hand and foot at bicycling, though over 93 years old. In Sitka, when an Indian wife has lost her husband by death she goes into mourning by painting the upper half of her face a deep black. Every Flemish town has a square called the "egg market," where on certain days the country people resort and offer their produce to the inhabitants.

In Burmah it is rather a suspicious thing to give money for a charitable object. It is supposed to mean that the donor has been very wicked, and is desirous to make amends. The Chinese minister, Yang Yu, is so anxious to avoid diplomatic errors that he insists upon having every word of each state document thoroughly defined before he will append his signature. Ex-Senate Senator Cyrus Flaxtoben of Concord, N. H., has a huge kite, on which he sends up his household linen to dry on washday. It is suspended about a quarter of a mile from the ground. A country couple, newly married, went to a restaurant the other day, the groom called for some wine. When asked what kind, he replied: "We want that kind of wine where the cork busts out and the stuff begins to bile, and keeps on a billi! till you get the worth of your money."

SAID IN JEST. Toots—How is it Tanks always puts K. C. B. after his name? Banks—He is a Keeley Cure Backslider. Judge—What's the charge against this prisoner, officer? Officer—Didn't know he was loaded, your honor. Political Boss—Say, John, what are you goin' to vote for? Giovanni Pedro de Corsique, just over—Two dollars. Inchley—I came within an ace of making a fortune once. Miss Foote—How was that? Inchley—The other man had the ace. "I wish we had more literary people like Blank." "Great Scott, Blank never had anything published." "That's just why."

"Did he fall on his knees when he proposed to you?" "No, that happened when he reached the sidewalk. I think papa had something to do with it." Registration Official—I'll have to swear ye, miss. Take off yer bonnet. Young Woman—Wouldn't it do just as well, sir, if you would take off your hat? Chapley—It is easy enough to get married; all a man has to do is to find a bigger fool than he is. Ethel Knox—But in some cases even that would be rather difficult. He—They say you are something of a mind reader? She—Do they? He—Yes, I am going to test you. What am I thinking about? She, looking at the clock—You are thinking of going home. Widow—Well, Mr. Brief, have you read the will? Brief—Yes; but I can't make anything out of it. He—Let me have it perused. A will that a lawyer can't make anything out of is a blessing. Head of Household—Alfred, dear, your biscuits are very good this morning. Young Husband, coloring with pleasure—I am glad to hear you say so. Head of Household—Still, they are not quite as good as papa used to make.

Helpless Ten Weeks.

"I was attacked with acute rheumatism and was laid up in the house ten weeks. My right arm was withered away to skin and bone and I had most lost the use of it. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and by the time the first bottle was used I was feeling a little better. I could see and feel a great change. The flesh was returning to my arm and the soreness was leaving my body and limbs. Every spring and fall since we have used three to six bottles in our family. I find to use Hood's Sarsaparilla is cheaper than to pay doctor's bills."

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

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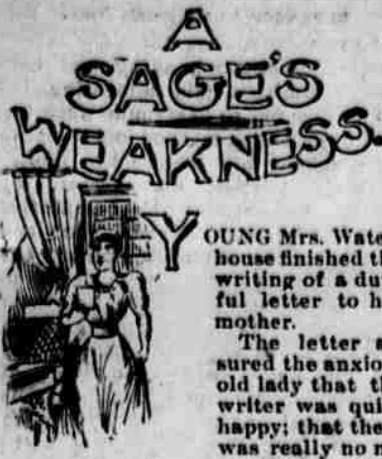
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# A SAGE'S WEAKNESS

YOUNG Mrs. Waterhouse finished the writing of a delightful letter to her mother.

The letter assured the anxious old lady that the writer was quite happy; that there was really no necessity for worry, and that mamma might make herself quite content at Biarritz. Geoffrey was the best of husbands, and although of course much engaged at South Kensington with his fearfully abstruse experiments, and his new book on "Steel Fibers," he was extremely attentive and kind. And she was, with much love, mamma's affectionate daughter, Helen Waterhouse.

"Mamma won't believe it," said young Mrs. Waterhouse, with a kind of comic despair. "She is always wanting to know about the skeleton. Thank goodness, there isn't one!"

On the clean blotting-pad was an impression of some of her husband's writing. A palette-shaped mirror stood on the table, and half unconsciously, she turned the pad toward it.

"Wonder to whom he has been writing?"

It was quite easy to see. Mrs. Waterhouse glanced at it casually at first, then, her face fiercely pink, with much attention.

"I want you, my dearest, to believe that I am quite true to you. I am bound by certain ties to others, but to you, my sweetheart, my own dear Alicia—"

"Alicia!" cried Mrs. Waterhouse aloud, as she panted and sat back in her chair. "Alicia! Alicia who I wonder!"

She knew his writing so well that she could scarce be deceived on that point. The whole thing in a moment was clear. Her dear mother, with a less cramped experience of the world, had been right, after all.

"There is a skeleton," said the trembling Mrs. Waterhouse. She tore her letter to Biarritz into many pieces. As the last fragment went into the fireplace she felt a kiss upon her neck.

"Don't do that, please," she cried.

"Beg pardon," said her husband.

"Did I frighten you?"

He took off his hat and adjusted his pince-nez. His coolness almost took her breath away.

"I must say, Geoffrey," she declared, "that I can't help admiring your—your cheek."

"My love, I admire yours. I meant to have kissed it just now."

She took up a newspaper and, twisting it violently in her excitement, made an endeavor to speak with calmness.

"I have been reading rather an interesting fragment, Geoffrey. Shall I tell you what it is?"

"Quote away."

Mrs. Waterhouse recited from the coin of vantage furnished by a rug the letter to Alicia. The professor dropped his glasses and looked intensely disturbed.

"Now, my dear love,"

"Oh, no!" said Mrs. Waterhouse.

"My dear Helen, then, will you allow me to say—"

"I only want to know one thing."

"DON'T DO THAT, PLEASE."

Did you write this ridiculous stuff, please?"

"Why, yes. I'm not going to deny that. Of course, it's only part of the letter to the girl, but if you like I can tell you what happens afterward."

"I don't want to know. If this gets known what will be thought of you? You will be the laughing stock of all your colleagues."

"That's very true," acknowledged Professor Waterhouse, with concern—"That's very true, and it must never get known. I can't drop the affair now, unfortunately; but you know—"

he smiled at his wife a little anxiously—"There is no harm in it, and I'm not the only man who—"

"Really?" In a tone of remote and frigid interest.

"I frankly admit, though, that I should be very sorry for it to get known. Of course, it seems to you a very foolish thing to do."

"By no means."

"But I really don't believe that I could have endured the strain of writing that new work of mine if, at the same time, I had not—"

"Let me ask you one more question, please. I understand, Geoffrey, that you are sorry now that you ever lent yourself to such a—such a despicable business."

"That's not quite the point, dear. He was recovering now his usual composure. "That's not what I'm sorry for. I'm sorry to be found out. I wanted to keep it quiet. But there's no earthly reason why anybody but ourselves should know. After all, every man has his hobby."

"Geoffrey, I won't listen to you."

"Well, my dear, I can't force you to, can I? Believe, if you would only let me tell you the whole affair from beginning to end, you wouldn't be so much annoyed about it. It really isn't so bad as you think. Alicia is a most delightful girl, and it has been a recreation for me, you know, and I have been slogging away so late, and—"

## TORTURE OF HUNGER.

THE DIARY OF A MAN WHO STARVED TO DEATH.

The story of a suicide by starvation as told by the victim—He Wondered that Death Did Not Come, Yet He Would Not Hasten the End.

George Marshall Sloan, lawyer, mathematician, socialist and economist, was the strongest and most capable spirit for good among the many who moulded socialistic labor thought in Chicago between the years 1879 and 1886, says the Chicago Tribune. But he ended his own life at last, for though he considered that death was but the relaxation of the power of nature and his chest had not taken food. He had addicted himself to the use of morphine. He writes of his intention to starve:

"Certainly there is no object to be served by my living, but I want to die so that it will be manifest that my sanity is palpable, and manifest that I die of self purpose and with deliberation, as the only method of escaping continuous pain."

The subsequent entries of interest follow—a painful, weary story of suffering and anguish:

"August 21st—I am just what I was on September 25, 1893. Nor have I changed mentally in any respect that I can notice. Physically there are changes, of course, and changes again since the date of the letter to the coroner. All the while the healing process of nature has been exerted and now intestines have been made and the old patched up, all of which the autopsy, if properly conducted, will disclose. But I don't know how often I have repeated myself, and after all the sole question is: 'Has or has not a short cut between my stomach and intestines been built by nature to get around the stricture. I think, in my stomach?'"

"August 26, Sunday—The wasting away begins to show in my arms and legs also in my chest. The fat of my breast is nearly all absorbed. My eyes are weak and my muscles don't obey. I spilled some oil filling the can this evening."

"August 28, Tuesday—Nine days; six more enough. \* \* \* So weak I can hardly stand to arrange my bed. \* \* \*

"September 4, Tuesday—Yesterday used but one grain, and did without for more than twenty-four hours as a last protest that I am not a morphine eater, and that it gives me no trouble to quit it. Now I only took this dose to keep my nerve up, as I am dying and my breath is very offensive. Perhaps it will improve that. I cannot read; I am too weak to hold up the book. Even to write this gives me trouble. I suppose I will last out the day. \* \* \* So often when I thought that I was dying I passed along. Life is so strong in me."

"September 6th, Thursday—How little is needed to sustain life! Yet the danger of making a miss of it is too great. Now I almost see the ending. The hunger torture is savage; I will apply some chloroform to the pit of stomach. Perhaps relief."

From September 16th to September 23d the slowly dying man chronicled faithfully the progress of his scheme to starve himself to death. The intestinal pain he suffered turned his thoughts to a quicker suicide, but he resolutely forced himself to keep along the path he had chosen.

"Monday, September 24th, thirty-seventh day—Nauseated! I am colder. I notice the circulation is slower in my legs and arms. \* \* \* If I had not passed my word to myself I would take a grain. I am sure it would do me good. Cold! no circulation up to my knees! The capacity for enduring torture seems to outlast everything else."

"Tuesday, September 25th, thirty-eighth day—Nearly blind with pain. \* \* \* My hands are quite cold. Thirty-eight days with retching to complicate it, so weak at the beginning that I could scarce walk across the room, must change the heretofore accepted ideas of the tenacity of life."

"September 26th, Tuesday, thirty-ninth day—The nausea is savage. \* \* \* I lie exposed that I may be chilled all possible. When I feel like fainting I will cover up. It's wonderful what temporary force the morphine gives. I can now move easily, while before each the least motion gives you pain such as a broken-backed snake must feel as it tries to escape. Yet when comes the lubricator? I put none in, yet I plainly feel from the injection point as a center, or supply point, toward any place on which, when I move, a need for something to assist in granting freedom to the muscles, will be called for. It is not, properly speaking, a force, but a something which makes the use of the will power at that point more easy to exercise."

"When I attempt to turn in the bed the lubricator seems all gone in my joints, and I crawl about. That would be well enough, but each motion tortures. \* \* \* A something impalpable seems to hold up my hand. \* \* \* It is my will, for the muscular force has vanished with the fatty tissues. \* \* \* Whether in this prolonged act I am wrong or right I do not argue. It is my pleasure to quit life, because it offers me a more dignified death, with constant pain in the interval, and to quit it in this manner because against the intellectual man who so departs, surely nothing can be said of a derogatory nature by any one whose opinion is of worth hearing."

From the fortieth day his diary shows how he wondered that death did not come. He began to think that the observation would not end his life, and he had concluded to end his life by a self-inflicted death without food. His diary closed September 29th with "am about blind." He was conscious without in twelve hours of his death.

He had been working all the winter to get a place in the brass band as a cornet-player, and just as his hopes seemed to be on the verge of fulfillment he met him on his way home from the postoffice, and linking her hand with his arm, walked on in silence until they reached the popular walk. There she stopped in the long shadows and said: "George, I wish

## INDIANS' FEATHERS.

THEY ARE EMBLEMS OF DARING AND CONQUEST.

The Savage's Feathered Headpiece Is Not Merely Ornamental—It Tells the Story of the Warrior's Feats in Bloody Battles.

Everybody knows of the fondness of the North American Indian for feathers, especially those of the eagle and wild turkey, but almost every one who thinks of all of the matter believes it is merely for ornament and vanity. Just as the devotee of fashion among our enlightened natives on viewing the wreck of some pretty bird in the milliner's window is sorely distressed until she obtains the same or some other equally handsome to adorn her giddy head and flaunt before the eyes of her admirers.

But the Indian wears his feathers with a deeper meaning, much the same as the Grand Army man attaches to his badge and uniform.

One thing the more intelligent tribes have admired in all, not only among themselves, but also in their enemies, and that is bravery, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Their vanity, however, equals and even surpasses their valor, and when they believe themselves to have accomplished a meritorious act they desire all the world to know it. Feathers and ornaments being erudite and few with them, among other things they fixed on feathers as marks of exploit and intrepidity. Feathers also have much to do with diplomatic messages, fetiches and charms, becoming, according as they were worn, cut, painted, stained or bound up together, symbols of many things.

The Sioux Indian, who, in sight of the necessities, touches a slain or living enemy, is allowed for this exploit to wear a feather horizontally in his hair. They look upon this as an important act of valor, for numbers are killed in the attempt to attain this honor. Differently marked or cut feathers are worn to show the succession in which the fallen enemy was struck, even in some tribes to the fifth to strike.

Northern Minnesota a black feather denotes the a woman belonging to the enemy has been slain. A plain feather signifies the wearer has killed an enemy, without reference to the manner in which it was done. When the edge dyed red it signifies that the throat of the foe was cut, and when a notch is cut out of the broader edge and a band along the cut stained it means that the enemy's throat was cut and he scalped by the wearer of the feather. Differently notched feathers among the Dakotas tell of the succession in which the foe was struck, and a split feather means that the wearer has received many wounds.

In Mrs. Eastman's "Dacotah" it is stated that a spot on the larger web indicates the slaying of an enemy by the wearer, and another writer says that when a warrior has been wounded he wears a red spot on the broad side of his feather.

Beldon says:

"Among the Sioux an eagle's feather, with a red spot painted on it, worn by a warrior in the village, denotes that on the last warpath he killed an enemy, and for every additional enemy he has slain he carries another feather painted with an additional red spot about the size of a silver quarter."

Only the most distinguished warriors are allowed to wear the great feather cap with horns. They must have performed many deeds of valor and led successful war parties and become quite celebrated ere they can don this plumed uniform for which they are so noted and in which artists love to depict them. This cap consists of strips of white ermine and red cloth, or simply red cloth hanging almost to the heels; and an upright row of eagle feathers is set firmly into the strips, so the appendage somewhat resembles the long back fin of a dolphin, and the front of it is surmounted by a pair of buffalo or ox horns.

Possibly one of the strangest symbolic decorations by feathers is mentioned by Worsnop as used by the Australian natives. He says that on grand occasions of the "Mandarin" (peace festival) these natives decorate their bodies, face, legs and feet with the down of wild fowl, stuck on with their own blood. The ceremony of taking the blood is very painful, but they endure it without a murmur. It takes five or six men four or five hours to decorate one man. The blood is put on and while wet the down stuck to it, showing, when finished, outlines of the head, face and feet of man, snakes, emu, fish, trees, birds and other outlines representing the sun, moon and stars and Aurora Australis, the whole signifying that they are at peace with the world.

Feathers are also used in messages and fetiches bound up with numerous other objects each having its own purpose, and strange devices and appendage of dress and ornament which to us appear ridiculous, each has its symbolic meaning to a brother savage, and a glance at the person will tell an Indian many things relating to the history of the brother warrior he meets on the way.

Potatoes in Their Jackets.

It is a great mistake to peel potatoes before cooking them. The skin, like the bark of all medicinal roots, is the richest part of the tuber. Potatoes baked are more nutritious than prepared in any other form, because the valuable mineral salts are held in solution by the pellicle of the skin. If it is desired to remove the skin it should be done by rubbing with a rough cloth, which preserves the true skin.

English oculists are intensely interested in the case of a Manchester weaver whose eyes magnify objects to fifty times their natural size.

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A certain chemist is reported to have discovered a new substance, called cryostat, which has the remarkable property of solidifying when heated and remaining liquid at temperatures below zero.

A string bean with a blue pod was the sensation of the recent Crystal Palace fruit show. The plant was obtained by accident from a lot of French seed, but the grower has now fixed the type and can produce it regularly.

The West End street railway of Boston has put in service to special trolley cars for the use of parties wishing private accommodation. They are furnished with easy chairs, and will traverse any city trolley line at any hour of the day or night.

The experiment of cooking dinner for 7,500 men belonging to the guards in a single field kitchen at the Manchester station near Berlin, took place the other day before the troops left for their headquarters. The affair was completely successful. Thirty-five hundred weight of beef and 1,500 weight of ham were cooked in eight hours, with a capacity of 640 liters each. Four tons of coal were used.

## THE EARTH AND STARS.

SIRIUS, is computed to be 100,000,000 miles distant from the sun.

There will not be a total eclipse of the sun visible hereabouts until the twentieth century.

The smallest egg is that of the tiny Mexican hummingbird. It is scarcely larger than a pin's head.

The Sierra Nevada range of mountains in California is nearly 5,000 miles long, 70 wide, and from 7,000 to nearly 15,000 feet high.

Owing to its extreme variability, the star Algol is regarded as one of the greatest mysteries of the heavens. Astronomers believe that some large, dead and dark world revolves between the star and Algol.

Professor William Harkness, of Washington, states the magnitude of the solar system as 5,774,000,000 miles, measuring across the diameter of Neptune's orbit, while the radius of the earth's orbit is 92,797,000 miles, with a possible error either way of 59,700 miles.

Great progress has been made in the study of ocean currents. A model has been made to illustrate the currents of the Atlantic. The water is blown out of various nozzles representing the mean direction of the permanent winds. The movement of the water is made perceptible by a kind of dust sprinkled over its surface.

Compressed air is used to drive certain Paris street cars.

Over 700 patents were issued for the application of electricity to household uses in 1892.

The largest photograph ever taken was seven feet long and four feet two inches wide.

The light efficiency of an incandescent lamp is about 5 per cent, the other 95 per cent being converted into heat.

The insect foes of the farmers are to be experimentally studied in a new department of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

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A string bean with a blue pod was the sensation of the recent Crystal Palace fruit show. The plant was obtained by accident from a lot of French seed, but the grower has now fixed the type and can produce it regularly.

The West End street railway of Boston has put in service to special trolley cars for the use of parties wishing private accommodation. They are furnished with easy chairs, and will traverse any city trolley line at any hour of the day or night.

The experiment of cooking dinner for 7,500 men belonging to the guards in a single field kitchen at the Manchester station near Berlin, took place the other day before the troops left for their headquarters. The affair was completely successful. Thirty-five hundred weight of beef and 1,500 weight of ham were cooked in eight hours, with a capacity of 640 liters each. Four tons of coal were used.

## IT PAYS TO BE A KICKER.

The Man Who Kicks Generally Gets the Best of Everything.

It pays to be a "kicker," according to the Chicago Record. It is the man who "kicks" and demands to be shown the chart who gets the best seats in the theater, while the meek, unasserting man who simply goes up and passes in his money is placed at the rear of the parquet circle behind a post.

The "kicker" always gets clothes that fit him because the tailor is afraid to offer him a misfit. But it is in the restaurant that the "kicker" is seen at his best.

The other regular patrons of the place were in the habit of coming in, quietly giving their orders, patiently waiting for their checks and then going away. The "kicker" would pound on the table if a waiter did not immediately come forward to serve him. He was in the habit of sending back dishes that didn't please him.

If his coffee wasn't piping hot he would send word for the manager to come at once, and to him he would offer violent complaint.

He upbraided the waiters if they were slow in bringing a napkin, and if, when he arose to depart, there was no waiter at hand to give him his check and help him with his coat he rattled a spoon in a cup in order to express his disapproval.

In these various ways did he demonstrate his caddishness, vulgarity and ill-breeding. With what result? When he comes into the place the manager meets him at the door to take his hat, and then makes desperate gestures to the waiters, who are attending upon other customers.

When he is seated at a table a waiter rushes forward to whisk away imaginary crumbs and spread fresh napkins over the clean table cloth.

The manager in the meantime is at the desk getting a newspaper for the "kicker" to read. He comes back with the newspaper and remarks that it is "rather chilly outside." After the waiter receives the order the manager goes back into the kitchen with him to see that everything is done properly. If all other work comes to a dead stop, that order must receive the religious attention of the cooks.

The "kicker" has a waiter hovering near him all the time, and occasionally the manager strolls that way to reassure himself that there is no cause for an outbreak.

When the kicker rises the check is ready. His coat and hat are brought to him and the cashier smiles upon him and never gives him a bean of silver in change. The manager bows to him as he passes out. Unquestionably it pays to be a "kicker."

OLD WORLD AFFAIRS.

The tinting of flowers which are naturally white is a French industry. The telephone is rapidly displacing the telegraph for train dispatching in France.

Another British steamer engaged in the petroleum trade has been fitted with furnaces and oil jets to enable her to burn oil instead of coal for generating steam.

The oldest of modern lighthouses is the Tour de Corduan, at the mouth of the Garonne, founded in 1584, completed in 1610—nearly a century earlier than the first Eddystone.

The British government is going to prosecute the Alibi Colliery company, near Pontypridd, South Wales, in whose mines a disastrous explosion occurred, for carelessness and violation of the mines act. Two hundred and ninety lives were lost.

The Paris police have discovered a remarkable hotel in the Faubourg St. Antoine. It was a resort of thieves. The rooms had double ceilings, the floors had trap doors, and all the drawers in the furniture had false bottoms. Large quantities of jewelry, money, securities and plunder generally were discovered. During the search a maid servant in the kitchen threw something in the soup. The soup was strained and proved to contain diamond rings.

At Mostar, in the Herzegovina, a husband and wife have met with a most extraordinary death together. The wife went to the wine cellar to fetch a mug of strong new wine for her husband's supper, and as the enormous cask was not a bean of lead over and fell into it. Her husband immediately dropped in after her to save her, and both were drowned in a few minutes. Their property is valued at \$20,000, but they lived as simple peasants.

BIRD NOTES.

No bird of prey has the gift of song.

The smallest hummingbird weighs twenty grains.

Wild birds do not sing more than eight or ten weeks in the year.

The birds of the south polar regions migrate north on the approach of winter.

The wren often makes a dozen nests, leaving all but one unfinished and unused.

No wild female bird ever sings during the period of incubation and rarely at other times.

The stork has been known to perish in the flames of a burning house rather than desert her young.

The secretary bird, in attacking venomous serpents, uses one wing as a shield and the other as a club.

The swiftest bird is the kestrel, or English sparrowhawk. It has been known to achieve a speed of 150 miles an hour.

The robin is always the last bird to go to roost in the evening. Its eyes are large, and it can see well by a dim light.

Sparrows have been met with at sea over 1,000 miles from any land. They were probably driven from land by storms.

The largest egg is that of the ostrich. It weighs three pounds, and is considered equal in amount to twenty-four hen's eggs.

The largest bird in the world is the condor. Condors with a spread of wing of eighteen to twenty feet have been shot in the Andes.

The smallest bird is a species of hummingbird common in Mexico and Central America. It is not quite so large as a blue-bottle fly.

The average golden eagle weighs twelve pounds, is three feet from the tip of its bill to the tip of the tail and has wings of seven feet spread.

## A WOMAN'S HEART.

ONE DISEASE THAT Baffles THE PHYSICIAN.

The Story of a Woman Who Suffered for Nine Years—How She Was Cured.

(From the Newark, N. J., Evening News.)

Valvular disease of the heart has always been considered incurable. The following interview, therefore, will interest the medical profession, since it describes the successful use of a new treatment for this disease. The patient is Mrs. Geo. Archer of Clifton, N. J., and this publication by the News is the first mention made of the case by any newspaper. All physicians consulted pronounced the patient suffering with valvular disease of the heart, and treated her without the slightest relief. Mrs. Archer said: "I could not walk across the floor; neither could I go up stairs without stopping to let my breath come, and I was in an arm chair. I felt an awful constriction about my arm and chest as though I were tied with ropes. Then there was a terrible noise at my right ear, like the laboring breathing of some great animal. I have often turned expecting to see some creature at my side."

"Last July," continued Mrs. Archer, "I was at Springfield, Mass., visiting, and my mother showed me an account in the Springfield Examiner, telling of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My mother urged me to try the pills, and I took them. I bought a box and began taking them, and I have taken them ever since, except for a few initial trials. The first box did not seem to benefit me, but I persevered, encouraged by the requests of my relatives. After my second and third boxes, to my wonder, the noise at my right ear ceased entirely. I kept right on and the distress that used to feel in my chest and arm gradually disappeared. The blood had returned to my face, lips and ears, which were entirely devoid of color, and I felt well and strong again."

"My son, too, had been troubled with gastritis and I induced him to try the Pink Pills, with the best results. He had been told by a doctor that he was suffering with a public as an unailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness, such as anemic, neuritis, or the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitless causes of most every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are a great relief to the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of every one who needs relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100, by address Geo. J. Williams, Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y."

The Cantieres.

To a good many people it will be a surprise to learn that the cantieres, who figures so picturesquely in French military pictures and on the stage of comic opera, is nearly as extinct as the dodo. M. Casimir-Perier granted and audience two or three days ago to almost the last specimens of this interesting class, who is known as Mme. Veuve Bouvier. In honor of the occasion she had a grand dinner so she was styled in the Fifth cantieres, when Louis Philippe was king, donned her black glazed sailor hat, her blue tunic with its triple array of gleaming buttons, and the rest of the uniform. A strange figure must this old lady have cut as she marched through the village streets to the presidential chateau. But they order things better in France, and instead of laughing, the good country folk were more serious, while the president received his visitor with respectful emotion.

Moccasins in Maine.

The wearing of moccasins is so common in the rural districts of Maine and New Brunswick that the shoemakers find it profitable to manufacture them wholesale, although the Indians are still reputed to make the best. The true moccasin is a light, thin foot covering of deerskin, but what is called a "shupack," and perhaps is even more in use, is a moccasin with an extra thickness of leather under the sole, and it comes a little higher on the ankle. The lumbermen wear "larrigans," which are made sometimes of deerskin and sometimes of moose leather, thick, strong, stiff, and oiled until they are as yellow as bar soap. They are shaped like boots, with heavy soles, and reach half way to the knee.

"Wojen," the opprobrious epithet which the Chinese apply to the Japs, belongs to an interesting class of nations by more or less friendly neighbors. Such names are found in all parts of Europe. The name Welsh is merely the Teutonic for foreign people, and in America the people who called themselves Dakotahs were known to their neighbors, the Ojibways, as Sioux or "enemies."

It is said that the word Equinox is a French corruption of the Chippewa or Cree phrase Uakkiunooq, or "raw flesh eaters."

A remarkable sight to be seen nearly any day at this season in the waters about Eastport, Me., is the rush of shoals or pollock. The fish is not greatly prized, locally or elsewhere, but none of his size makes a bigger commotion. When a colony of shrimp starts seaward, or a quantity of refuse from the "sardine" canneries at Lubec comes down on the tide, the water fairly boils with the rushing and splashing of the pollock. At a distance it looks as though the surface of the sea were beaten by a heavy rain.

The next monument to be dedicated in Boston will be that of John Boyle O'Reilly, which, however, is still in the hands of the Sculptor. French Ground has been broken in the Back Bay Fens for the foundation of the monument, and it is to be put in readiness for the monument at once. The site is on the triangle at the Boylston street entrance to the Fens, and it is exceedingly an attractive one for such a monument as this one is designed to be.

Instant Disgraced.

An English judge the other day dismissed an indictment against a policeman who had thrust his hand in a woman's pocket on the ground that as there was nothing to steal no offense was committed.

A Good Division.

In a recent address President Elliot, of Harvard, advised students to their appetizing diet: Study, too hours; sleep, eight; exercise, two; social duties, one; and meals, three hours.

Items of General Interest Carefully Selected From Many Sources.

Thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres of leased land belonging to the school fund has been declared forfeited since Nov. 15, 1894.

At Paris recently a horse-trader named Moore brought a horse on the square which the bystanders suspected had glanders.

At Marshall recently three prisoners confined in the county jail made an attempt to escape.

The attorney general has, by direction of the governor, brought suit against the Houston and Texas Central and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railways for sums of money and accrued interest.

At Big Springs, A. S. Wilson, a machinist at the railroad shops, was hunting the other evening in a cart.

At El Paso, a settlement in Cameron county, the store of Aneto Flores, was raided one day recently about dark by six men.

At Wylie, Collin county, W. M. Matherson, the head brakeman on an extra train going south on the Santa Fe the other morning at 1:30 was knocked from the rear end of the engine while crossing a bridge.

Civil Engineer Wilson recently arrived at Velasco from Waco with a collection of statistics of Brazos river counties' products for presentation to congress with the official report of the government surveyors.

At Palestine Mrs. McDonough, wife of Mike McDonough, roadmaster of the International and Great Northern, went out to the lot with her husband and their buggy horse.

Tom Adams, a carpenter who lives near the Katy depot at Temple, fell through a trestle on the Santa Fe the other night and broke his left leg.

Lots of little boys and girls are peeping around the corner already to see if they can discover Santa Claus.

While Mrs. M. Capers, 70 years old, was riding horseback near Gorman, Eastland county, the other evening, her horse became frightened at a passing train and she was thrown breaking her thigh bone and severely injuring her.

John Wagner was out driving at Temple recently when the team ran away, throwing him out and breaking his jaw.

Dick Hardin, of Fairfield, Freestone county, who went to Waco recently to buy goods, was shot and robbed at 2 o'clock in the morning while in the "recreation" of two unknown men.

T. J. Clay and Joe Garrett, brokers, have been arrested at Tyler upon warrants sworn out by M. W. Jarboe & Son of Carrollton, Mo., charging the former with swindling in two transactions and the latter with swindling in two transactions and with forgery in another.

The Greer county case now pending before the United States supreme court, has been again postponed and promises to become of as long standing on the docket as the oldest and most famous controversy before the court.

George Stone, a crazy man who was living with his widowed sister at Ennis, Ellis county, recently flew into a rage and beat her till she became unconscious, took her two little girls and started for the county judge, who was taken from him, but he made his escape.

Six very small boys were run in by the police the other night at Dallas, for being at large. The chief of police gave them a lecture, and on their promising to go home to their mothers, turned them loose.

In the election for local option in Harold precinct, Wilbarger county, recently, the pros won by six votes. The antis threaten to contest on the ground of being denied representation on the board of election managers.

Recently at Comanche, the cotton-seed oil mills' seedhouse was wrecked, the south side giving away under the pressure of the seed which rolled out in great volume, submerging several cars standing on the switch.

An investigation of the transactions of the county officers of Travis county, by an expert committee does not reveal a satisfactory state of affairs and a new system of bookkeeping in the treasurer's office is recommended.

At Navada, Collin county, recently, J. W. Beckman's horse ran into a barbed wire fence, throwing Beckman on the fence, cutting his left arm and almost severing his foot. It is thought he is crippled for life.

Three Chinamen jumped from a Houston and Texas Central passenger train in Ellis county recently while the train was running at full speed and escaped. They were being deported.

A brakeman on the Houston and Texas Central road named James Reese was run over and instantly killed recently near Brenham. His foot slipped and he fell under the cars.

In the district court at Waxahachie recently, the jury returned a verdict in the Douglas damage suit against the Central Texas and North-western railroad for \$4000 for plaintiff.

Aldace F. Walker and Mr. John J. McCook of Chicago, receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rails, have been making an inspection of the Santa Fe lines in this state.

Isaac Vexter, a Jew peddler, went to Chappell Hill, Washington county, recently, from Waller county, where he says he was held up and robbed of \$22 by two negroes near Waller.

Recently Charles Chryok, a Houston and Texas Central brakeman, who lives at Ennis was sand-bagged and robbed at Dallas. He was so seriously injured that he died.

The total receipts of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition last up to \$11,501.94, and the total expenses for the year was \$109,423.25, leaving \$2,077.78 cash on hand.

Robert Wellman, a lawyer of Henrietta, recently went to Chicago, and shot two men, came near being lynched, and was landed in jail. He is believed to be insane.

At "Bad Medicine Curve" on the Houston and Texas central road, in Navarro county, the other evening, a freight train was shot into by unknown parties.

For the year ending August 31, 1894, the estimated receipts of available school fund were \$2,600,000, over \$700,000 of which did not pan out, and the prospects for a like deficiency in this fund for the year ending August 31, 1895, are noticeable.

Recently at Dallas, Mrs. Davis Parsky touched a match to her gasoline stove to get dinner, when it exploded enveloping her in flames, as also her year old baby. The baby may live, but she died an hour afterwards.

L. V. Harcourt of Houston lit a cigarette in the Cotton Palace at Waco the other day, and not noticing, threw the match on some paper, which ignited and came near setting the building on fire. He was arrested.

It is reported that the grass in the counties of Deaf Smith, Palmer, Castro, Swisher, Bailey, Hale, Lamb, Cochran, Yoakum and Terry has been burned by a prairie fire that swept across the New Mexico line.

Cashier W. A. Sullivan of the Waco State bank, charges Clinton Marquand with swindling the bank out of \$1600 by representing that he was establishing a bank at Navasota. His arrest will follow.

Wiley Skelton of Lewisville, Denton county, and N. C. Nelson of Terrell, were held up by three men the other night on Hickory creek bridge, near Lewisville, and \$68 was taken from Mr. Nelson.

The Texas and Pacific recently landed two car loads of people from North Carolina for Texas points. They stepped at Dallas one night and left for their destination over various roads.

Three street peddlers were arrested recently at Dallas for violating the city ordinance by standing with their wares in one place for longer than five minutes and were fined \$2 each.

Twenty-seven men were arrested by the police the other night at San Antonio in a box car in the International & Great Northern yards. They were charged with vagrancy.

Moritz Conering, formerly a machinist on the Southern Pacific railway, fell through an elevator shaft at the El Paso smelting works the other night and broke his neck.

At Mumford, Robertson county, the other morning Ed Wilson's gin, with thirty bales of seed cotton and the seed out of 100 bales, burned. Loss \$5000; insurance \$975.

Jayroe & Bewley, dealers in general merchandise at Crawford, McLennan county have made an assignment. Their liabilities amount to \$2300; assets about the same.

The citizens of Dallas have set about raising the \$35,000 bonus to secure the terminal railroad and through the terminal the Rock Island and Cotton Belt.

At Elmo, Kaufman county recently, H. D. Richardson's gin burned. Insurance \$1600. After the fire the boiler exploded, injuring the engineer but not fatally.

The sheriff of Hardeman county wants one W. B. Brice, who up to a few days ago was cashier of a bank at Quanah. He is charged with forgery.

The following pensions have been granted to Texans: Original, John T. Leonard, San Antonio; widow, re-issue, Annie V. McGuire, Austin.

The stock of Wells Bros. Galveston, dry goods and clothing was attached recently by New York parties. The four attachments call for \$13,408.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

THE PORT ARTHUR MASSACRE EXPLAINED.

How and Why it Occurred—The Facts as Officially Announced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs—Isolated Asylum Superintendent Killed.

TOKYO, Japan, Dec. 17.—The ministry of foreign affairs informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that the government's investigations into the Port Arthur massacre establish the following facts: Previous to the capture of that town, the Japanese troops were infuriated by the wholesale atrocities perpetrated on their comrades; nevertheless the Chinese who promptly surrendered received no injury. Several hundred Chinese are now in custody. A majority of those in the town, however, thought to disguise themselves in the clothing left by the inhabitants, most of whom had left the place some days before. When detected these disguised soldiers attacked the Japanese desparately and treacherously killed many of them. Then discipline gave way and great numbers were slain.

It is not credited to any large extent that it was in the firm conviction that they were actual soldiers. It is reported that three women were cut down in the darkness owing to the similarity of male and female garb. Through three successive days additional groups of concealed Chinese were detected with mutilated Japanese corpses among them. Maddened anew by this, the conquerors destroyed hundreds whom they otherwise would have spared. The military authorities were totally unprepared for these outbreaks of frenzy and were powerless to exercise control over the men. The government is distressed, but it points to the fact that excesses were committed only in instances where the troops were made frantic by Chinese cruelties and treachery. This is not pleaded in justification, but to explain the single infringement of order and discipline which is deplored throughout the report. Stern measures have already been taken for the repression of further misdeeds.

He Won't Be "Shook." PERRY, Ok., Dec. 12.—Women often come to Perry hunting for their husbands, but a man arrived here yesterday hunting for his wife and children, and his late wife's children, make a good story.

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SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 15.—"Guilty as charged," was the finding announced yesterday by Federal Judge W. A. Woods against Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway union.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 15.—"Guilty as charged," was the finding announced yesterday by Federal Judge W. A. Woods against Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway union. The same finding was reached against the other American Railway union leaders on trial with Debs. The finding of the court is that the defendants are guilty of contempt, but any punishment inflicted would not be cumulative. In other words, there were two cases before the court, one for contempt and the other for violation of the federal statute. The latter case is merged into the former. Judge Woods, after announcing that the defendants were found guilty as charged, said it was not in accordance with the procedure in such cases to permit the defendants to say why sentence should not be passed, but in this case the court would allow it. Debs was sentenced to six months in the county jail. The others on trial were given three months each, except McVean, who was released because there was no evidence against him. After the murmur of excitement over the sentences had subsided the court announced the punishment was not to take effect for ten days, in which time the defendants' attorney will prepare an appeal. The prospective prisoners, after a short consultation with their attorneys, left the court room.

Japanese Cruelty. NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A cable from Yokohama says: The Japanese troops entered Port Arthur Nov. 21 and massacred practically the entire population in cold blood. Defenseless and unarmed people were butchered in houses and the bodies unpeepably mutilated. There was an unrelenting reign of murder which continued three days. The whole town was plundered with appalling atrocities. It was the first stain upon Japanese civilization. The Japanese in this instance relapsed into barbarism. All pretenses that circumstances justified the atrocities are false. The civilized world will be horrified by the details. Foreign correspondents horrified by the spectacle, left the army in a body. In this connection it but fair to say, that the Japanese minister at Washington flatly denies the report as being true.

Hog Cholera Remedy. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—With estimated losses of between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000 from hog cholera and swine plague in the United States, the discussion of the prevention of these diseases is of great value. The bureau of animal industry has been conducting an exhaustive investigation and finds the agents which destroy the germs of one of these diseases is also effective in the eradication of the other. The most efficient remedy tried by the government is the following: Wood charcoal, sulphur sodium, sulphate and antimony sulphide, one pound each; sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate and sodium hypophosphite, two pounds each. These completely pulverized and mixed. The medicine may be used also as a preventive of these diseases.

Race Riot in Georgia. FORSYTH, Ga., Dec. 15.—A serious riot occurred at Cabanis Thursday night, in which three white men were killed and badly wounded by a crowd of enraged negroes. Nolly and Bud McCord and Claude Holder, white, went to the house of Calvin Driskell, colored, to settle an old difficulty. Driskell escaped and raising an alarm returned with a mob of negroes, who attacked the white men. The white men, all badly wounded, fled to the house of Wash Freeman, which was soon surrounded by the negroes to the number of a hundred.

Butchered Morose. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A local horse butcher has given notice that he will open a shop in New York. The exact date has not been made public. At all events the likelihood of such a thing happening has served as a theme of even diplomatic correspondence. United States Secretary J. S. Morton, of the agricultural department writes under date of November 27 last that "there is no authority warranting the interference of the United States government in the sale of horse meat."

Tarred and Feathered a Girl. SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 14.—Henry Eisenminger of this city returned yesterday from Bainbridge, O., where he claims a mob of indignant citizens tarred and feathered a white girl, aged 17 years, of Cynthia, seven miles distant, who had been with a negro named Buck. The girl was stripped of all her clothing and then covered with tar and feathers. In that condition she walked seven miles home. The negro escaped the mob and has not been seen since.

After the Truce. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Peffer yesterday introduced a bill to authorize United States district attorneys to introduce proceedings in equity independent of the directions of the attorney general under the anti-trust act.

Officers in Trouble. SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Dec. 14.—City Treasurer Marrand was indicted by the grand jury for malfeasance in office and was served with papers Wednesday night by a deputy sheriff from Princeton. He immediately gave the required bonds and was released. Ex-City Clerk Fay was also indicted, but he has disappeared. Officers, however, are searching for him. Ex-Mayor Jack was also indicted, but State's Attorney Johnson refused to draw papers against him and the matter is in abeyance.

Crimes in Georgia. CONYERS, Ga., Dec. 13.—Tuesday night a storm with lightning raged with great violence here. The residence of Wm. Everett was struck by lightning and Mrs. Everett seriously shocked. A terrific tornado reached Forsyth about the same time and several people were badly hurt. The loss to the people of the town is \$50,000. The Methodist church, valued at \$18,000, is completely destroyed. Every store on the west side of the public square was unroofed.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE TEST OF THE HURST GUN NOT SATISFACTORY.

The Investor Trying to Explain—President Cleveland and Party Go For a Meet in South Carolina—New Currency Bill Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—With reference to the more recent tests of the Hurst gun at the Indian Head proving ground, which have been represented as unsatisfactory, Mr. H. P. Hurst, the inventor, claims that the failure of the gun to meet expectations was due to the manner of loading. He says he infers from reports of the experiments that the outside charge was built up beyond the end of the tube, causing an explosion of the outside charge before the tail piece of the projectile left the inner tube. This fact would, he said, account for the increased pressure reported. When Mr. Hurst made this representation to Com. Sampson, chief of the bureau of ordnance, he replied that the projectiles would have to be made stronger and a new design made for them.

In Committee of the Whole. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the house yesterday on motion of Mr. Breckinridge, Democrat, of Kentucky, the house went into the committee of the whole for the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which carries \$2,000,000, but there were only two disputed items, the appropriation of \$245,000 for the collection of the income tax and \$250,000 for the expense of special examiners of the pension office. An attempt to secure an agreement fixing the limit of general debate failed, owing to the objection of Mr. Bartlett, Democrat, of New York, who was at the head of the opposition to the income tax, and Mr. Henderson (Rep.) of Iowa, who led the opposition to the appropriation for the examiners of the pension office. The latter took the floor and bitterly antagonized the appropriation for the special examiners, criticizing severely the conduct of the pension office. The commissioner of pensions had boasted that \$3,000,000 of pension money had been saved last year. The mission of the examiners was to secure evidence against, not in favor of, pensioners and claimants. He favored an amendment that would cut off this auxiliary for more examiners and keep in the field only the regular number, 100. After numerous speeches the committee arose and the house adjourned.

The Salary Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—At the last session there was a bill introduced to repeal the law which permits the sergeant-at-arms to require of congressmen a statement of the number of days they were unnecessarily absent from duty and deduct therefor the pro rata salary for that day. True, the bill only aims at a section in the present law, but it is in effect intended to repeal the whole law and permit the members to draw a full salary whether or not they are at their post of duty. This bill and is on the calendar with myriads of other measures. In the judiciary committee yesterday an effort was made to secure from the committee on rules a day for the consideration of the bill, but it was voted down by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting against any day being set while the Republicans wanted it disposed of. So the bill stands on the calendar without any prospect of ever being heard from.

Bill Reported. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—By a close vote the committee on banking and currency of the house decided Saturday night to report Secretary Carlisle's plan for a revision of the currency. Representatives Johnson of Ohio and Ellis of Kentucky [dems.] voted with the republicans against reporting the plan. The report will be made to-day and debate will begin on Tuesday and the committee on rules will be asked to fix the final vote in the house for next Friday at three o'clock, p. m.

Gone for a Hunt. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, Capt. R. D. Evans and Mr. Charles Jefferson, left Washington yesterday evening on an Atlantic coast train for a hunting trip on the coast of the South Carolina. Georgetown is the destination of the party. It is a small town on the coast north of Charleston and at the head of the bay at which the great Pedee river empties.

All Are Waiting. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In view of the disinclination to take up the sugar schedule of the tariff account and the subsequent improbability of any action such as was recommended by the president looking to the repeal of the duty one-tenth of 1 cent on sugar produced under the bounty system, the future action of the German government is being waited with some apprehension here.

Urgency Deficiency Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The urgency deficiency bill as prepared by the committee and reported to the house, contains an appropriation for silver coinage of \$20,000, recoinage of silver dollars, \$100,000 for increased force in the internal revenue commissioners' office to provide for the collection of the income tax, \$242,795; special agents of the pension office, \$200,000; for defraying expenses of marshals of United States courts, \$140,000, and for the support of United States prisoners \$340,000.

Feeling Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The house was engaged all day in disposing of the bill to permit pooling among railroads. This bill has been before that body ever since it met this session except now and then when it was temporarily set aside for the disposal of special matters. Mr. Gresham made a speech in favor of it yesterday, and he says that the passage of the law will be of great benefit to the thickly populated parts of the country.

Carlisle Before the Committee. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The first steps toward reconstructing the present financial system of the United States were taken yesterday. The house committee on banking and currency had a meeting, and both the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency were before it. The committee was called together at 10 o'clock and every member except one or two was on hand and every space in the room was filled with congressmen and newspaper men anxious to hear Mr. Carlisle.

Secretary of Carlisle's Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Democrats of the house banking and currency committee held a meeting yesterday evening to determine upon the most expeditious method of bringing the Carlisle bill before the house.

Secretary Carlisle was present by special invitation. Representative Culberson of Texas advised that the majority of the committee direct the chairman to report the Carlisle bill to the house without amendment and ask for its immediate consideration. The committee has the privilege of reporting at any time. Mr. Culberson further suggested that it would be wise to bring the bill before the house without some definite rule of procedure. This met the approval of the other members of the committee, and also of Secretary Carlisle. It was thereupon determined that Chairman Springer should confer with Speaker Crisp to-day and ask that the committee on rules report a resolution next Monday providing that the bill shall have ten hours general debate and thereafter be considered for six days under the five-minute rule, and that at the expiration of that time a vote be taken. The bill will be reported to the house next Monday without any amendment whatever and there is no doubt that the speaker and his democratic associates of the rules committee will sustain this policy by reporting a resolution defining the course of procedure indicated by the democratic majority of the committee. The bill will be submitted to the full committee before being reported to the house, but any and all amendments offered by the minority will be voted down. The democratic leaders apparently feel assured of their power to pass the bill through the house before the holiday recess. That is their plan, and they are determined to adhere to it.

Income Tax Regulations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The secretary of the treasury has approved the regulations prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue for the enforcement of the collection of the income tax under the late tariff act. Under the regulations provided approved pursuant to law, every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every citizen residing or doing business in the United States who has an annual income of more than \$500 shall make a full return of the same, verified by his oath, to the collector of internal revenue of the collection district in which he resides, or if not a resident, in which his property from which his income is received is situated, on or before the first Monday in March of each year.

Indian Commission. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Messrs. Dawes and Kidd, who were on the commission which lately visited the five civilized tribes to consult with them in regard to the territorializing of the country, were before the senate committee on Indian affairs yesterday. Both made speeches, but newspaper men were not admitted and their exact statements are not at this time known. It is known, however, that both created an immediate change in the present tribal government in that country and absorption of what is now the Indian territory as a sure-enough territory. They followed the lines laid down in their report and were listened to most attentively.

Extending Civil Service. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The president last night, after a conference with Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue bureau, issued an order extending the civil service law and rules to the internal revenue service. The new extension will embrace 518 storekeepers, 578 gaugers, 1190 storekeeper gaugers and 185 clerks in the offices of the collectors, making 2471 in all. Deputy collectors, of which there are 963, are not included in this order.

The Closure Rule. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Harris said on Wednesday, when the motion of Vest came up to consider his resolution to change the rule, that the committee on rules, of which he was a member, intended to consider a rule yesterday limiting debates, etc. Yesterday has come and gone as far as the committee is concerned, and there is no closure rule agreed on by it. He and Blackburn met, but Mr. Gorman did not put in an appearance. Gorman does not favor a closure rule.

Fusion Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The time of the house was consumed yesterday with debate on the pension appropriation bill, and although it abounded in charges and counter charges, it lacked interesting detail. The bill carried \$141,381,570, and was passed without amendment. The Hill resolution of inquiry, calling on the secretary of state for the correspondence relating to the payment of \$425,000 to Great Britain, in connection with the fur seal controversy, was adopted.

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**A CHRISTMAS IDYL.**

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But her timid arguments were interrupted by Arthur's angry retort:

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"You can never marry me unless you change your fickle ways!" flashed Mabel, indignantly, and Arthur, not to be outdone, replied:

"Very well, Miss Miller, I can soon find another sweetheart as pretty as you are, and perhaps not so jealous!"

Mabel's blue eyes flashed with anger, and tossing her beautiful golden head, she threw his diamond ring disdainfully at his feet. Arthur picked it up with a reproachful glance from his large, dark eyes, bowed scornfully, and went away. After that they never spoke as they passed by.

But, in spite of their outward pride and alienation, they had loved too tenderly and truly to change at heart, and each cherished a secret hope of reconciliation. She thought that Arthur would repent and own his fault; he believed that Mabel would repent and call him back.

But in one bright month her father died, and the heart-broken wife quickly followed her husband to the better land.

Mabel and little Blossom were left all alone in the cold world. Riches took wings, and friends forsook the orphans. With a few dollars, and the old china rose-jar, they removed to a humble room they had rented in the cottage of a poor widow. There, for a little while, Mabel half hoped for Arthur's coming. Surely, if he had ever loved her, he would throw pride to the winds and come to her now, when she was so poor, and sad, and wretched.

But the long months came and went without a sign from Arthur, and it was more than two years now since their angry parting. She seldom went out, she did not read the newspapers—she was too busy and too poor—so she did not even know what had become of her old love. He might be dead or married—married to that sweethearts he had boasted "he could find, as pretty as Mabel and not so jealous."

Mabel had tried—oh, so hard!—to put fickle Arthur out of her thoughts, but, alas, when Blossom's restless fingers would stir the pot-pourri into perfume, the ghost of that dead summer and that lost love would come out from the withered rose leaves and pull at Mabel's heart-strings with relentless hands.

While Mabel wept on her folded hands, the restless little Blossom, ever intent on childish mischief, came and leaned against her knee, abstracted the tiny silver thimble from her finger, and trotted back to dabble in the rose leaves again until she was presently put to bed after drowsily murmuring her baby prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Then Mabel knelt to pray also, and to her nightly petition she added, as often before, "God bless Arthur, wherever he may be, and give him a happy life. Amen."

The joyous Christmas morning dawned with dazzling sunshine on the bright, now fallen snow, and Blossom was very happy with the new doll and sugar plums in her red stocking, but

for sweet Mabel there was no Christmas token, although in former years the festive season had showered her with gifts. With deft fingers she prepared their simple breakfast of tea and toast, and just as they finished eating their laundress entered.

She was a sunny tempered old negro woman, once Blossom's loving nurse, and since then she had insisted on doing their small wash, charging only a nominal sum, such as she knew Mabel could afford to pay.

Blossom laughed with delight over the big yellow orange Mammy gave her, then the old woman opened her neat basket and brought out the snowy garments so daintily laundered, explaining volubly:

"My precious Mabel, we must forgive Mammy and Blossom their share in our long separation, for we both have suffered so deeply that our reunion is all the more sweet and thrilling! No more sadness and loneliness for us, Mabel, darling. This is the most joyous Christmas of my life, and to-morrow you shall be my worshiped bride!"



"MY PRECIOUS MABEL."

"Miss Mabel, honey, dese yere white aprons us Blossom's done waded so threadbare, dat I tored a snag in one sleeve, honey. It's mighty sorry, but I cudden' help it to save my life, de muslin is so ole and thin. But, darlin', you git yo' needle right off an' fix it afore Blossom puts hit on, 'cause you know ef she spy dat leetle snag, she gwine to poke her sassy leetle thumb in it shure, and tyar dat hole heap bigger in a minnit! Ah, you s'p'it little precious," apostrophizing Blossom, "you needn't shake dem yaller curls at me, 'cause you knows 'dat yo' ole black Mammy is tellin' de gospel truth on you! You always was a doing of some mischief eber sence you was born, dough you do look like a hebbeny angel wid dem big blue eyes an' dimply cheeks!" and she gathered the cherub to her broad bosom in a loving hug while Mabel sought diligently in her little work-basket for her missing thimble.

"It is not here. How strange, for I had it late last night," she said. Then a sudden memory came over her. She added, anxiously, "Blossom, you had sister's thimble last night. You took it from my finger. Get it for me now, that I may mend your pretty white apron!"

Blossom trotted from corner to corner with a puckered brow of grave perplexity and her rosy thumb in her mouth, sure sign of perturbation. Mabel and Mammy joined in the search, diligently, but all in vain.

"Oh, dear! the little mischief, she is always losing some of my things," sighed Mabel, impatiently. "There was my gold pen that went so strangely, my tooth brush, dozens of spoons of embroidery silk, and—over so many trifles. But she can never remember what she did with a single thing! She must have found a crack in the floor or wall to poke things in. Think now, pet, with all your might. Where did you hide sister's thimble?"

Blossom, with her most cherubic air of innocence, was thinking deeply, and to some purpose this time, for suddenly, with a shout of joy like an infantile Columbus discovering a new America, she rushed to the rose-jar.

"In dat—ov'ying in dere!" she lisped, joyfully, and boldly overturned the pot-pourri upon the floor.

Oh, the food of sweetest, the summer-time perfume in the wintry air as the spices and withered roses poured in reckless waste upon the warm carpet! A cry of dismay rose from Mabel's lips, but Mammy and Blossom were already on their knees scattering the fragrant mass and bringing to light all the lost treasures.

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# MAYOR OF LONDON.

## SIR JOSEPH RENALS IS A TYPICAL BRITON.

After Accumulating a Fortune Large Enough to Live in Ease the Remainder of His Life, He Sought and Won Political Honors.

THE RECENT ANNUAL census provided by the city of London upon the occasion of the installation of the new lord mayor was witnessed by tens of thousands. The turnout of the populace was the largest in recent years. Crowds of workmen and women were massed at Fleet street, St. Paul's churchyard and on the Victoria embankment, but there were no disorderly demonstrations and the scores of metropolitan police stationed along the route of the procession had little or nothing to do. The various divisions included the city firemen, court of aldermen, lifeboat men, foresters and

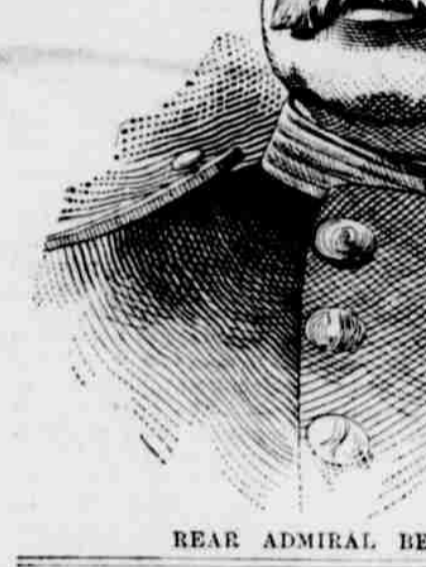
was declared elected. The fact that the office of lord mayor of London of late had been unpleasantly connected with financial scandals made the opposition to Renals more effective than it would otherwise have been. It was pointed out by those opposed to him that Sir Joseph Whitehead, who was elected lord mayor in 1890, was under the stigma of having been engaged in company promotion; Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs assisted while in office to float two of the biggest swindles known in modern times, Sir Joseph Savory, who pledged himself not to join any board during his year's term as lord mayor, became a director in a company which obtained a city lighting contract. These facts helped to make the opposition to Sir Joseph that it was found so hard to overcome, but he fought a winning fight, and the ballot taken Oct. 3 last resulted in his favor.

RECENT NAVY CHANGES. Some Young and Vigorous Officers Being Brought Out to Fill Vacancies.

By the retirement of Rear Admiral Gerhardt, Admiral Benham, the hero of Rio de Janeiro, succeeds to the most important post in the United States navy. It is an honor which he will not enjoy long, however, as he becomes 63 years of age shortly after receiving his commission. He in time will be succeeded by Admiral Robert Evans, who is also within a few weeks of the age at which he must retire. The change will bring to the front a young and vigorous set of officers who have yet to gain their spurs.

FRANCE'S COMING MAN. His Name is Villers, and He is a Shrewd Diplomatist.

M. LeMyre Villers has received a reward for his diplomatic success at Bangkok in 1893 by being chosen as the French envoy to the Hova government. Relations between the French government and the prime minister of Madagascar have been strained for some time, and the mission of M. LeMyre Villers is to reconcile these differences and assert the French position. It is not his first connection with the island, as he was resident there several years ago. It was he who hauled down the French flag at Antananarivo, as an endeavor to frighten the Malagasy into concurrence with his policy. Astute and alert are the most correct adjectives



REAR ADMIRAL BENHAM, U. S. NAVY.

It was occupied by Lord Mayor George Robert Tyler, the outgoing official, and his successor, Sir Joseph Renals. Business along the route of the parade was generally suspended and the business houses and public buildings were elaborately decorated. The pageant started from the Guildhall at 10 o'clock and proceeded via Graham street, Moorgate Hill and Queen Victoria street, Upper Thames street, St. Paul's churchyard, Ludgate Hill and Fleet street to the law courts, where his lordship was received by the lord chancellor. From the courts the return was made via the Strand, Charing Cross and the Victoria embankment to the Guildhall.

The lord mayor was born at Nottingham, England, and received his education there. He made that city his home, and for a number of years he was engaged in business with his brother. At the age of 24 years he retired from active business life and removed to London, where in 1888 he was elected an alderman of the corporation. Prior to this, however, he had entered politics, and he had represented Aldersgate in the court of common council. At the time of his election as lord mayor of London, which occurred but a few weeks ago, he was the senior

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sheriff of London. His election to the mayoralty was vigorously opposed by several aldermen on the ground that he was the promoter and director of nine companies having an aggregate capital of \$15,000,000, not one of which was paying dividends. An entire ballot of the entire guild's electorate was taken, however, and Alderman Renals received a majority of the votes and

Richard M. Hunt, the well-known architect who lately received Queen Victoria's medal and highest award at the Columbian Exposition for the Administration building, is a brother of the late William Morris Hunt, the well-known American artist.

# MATRONS AND MAIDS.

## HOWS AND WHYS OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

Why so Many School Children Suffer From Round Shoulders and Spinal Troubles—How to Dust a Room—My Love—Ways to John's Heart.

Spine Strengthening. Between a faulty position in sitting and standing and lateral curvature of the spine there seems a great gulch fixed, but those who study the secret science of a condition say there is only a small stream, and that is bridged over.

As the twig is bent so the tree grows, is claimed to be true of physical as of vegetable life. That is to say, the bones of young children are soft and will take the position in which they are habitually placed. Therefore, much is to be heard as to the attitudes children should be made to take at school in writing or studying, or practicing at home on the piano. Recognizing the serious effect of carelessness in this line, physicians have looked thoughtfully into the matter and devised devices that should remedy the evil if possible. Orders they give are that the seat for a child should not be deeper than the length of the thigh or higher than the length of the leg, its back not to be above the shoulders and should be arched so as to fit in the hollow of the back; a hard cushion or a false back made of leather stiffened with steel would meet the requirements. The back of the chair should slope backward slightly, forming an angle of 100 to 110 degrees with the seat, and should serve as a support to the whole of an spine when a child leans backward. The distance from the top of the seat to the top of the table should be one-eighth of a girl or one-seventh of a boy. The edge of the table should be just over the edge of the chair, and the desk should be two inches to twelve in breadth.

So much for the desk and seat. Next in importance is the attitude in sitting. The body should be set well into the chair, firmly touching the wood with the lower part of the spine; trunk held erect, legs straight before trunk and feet resting upon a sloping cricket, which steadies the legs. The forearm, in rest, two-thirds lengths on the table. This position keeps all muscles and bones in the proper place. As this is the correct way to sit when older, it is well to train every child after this manner from a common sense standpoint, as all laws of physical culture are founded on practical reasons.

That many cases of lateral curvature of the spine are due to this laxity at school and at home with children who, having weak backs, assume continuous faulty attitudes there is no gainsaying. A Berlin physician, having examined 200 school children who were writing, found in 160 cases that the trunk inclined toward the right, but the body twisted toward the left. In only six cases there was the trunk straight. In only thirty-eight was the transverse axis of the body parallel with the desk.

Two girls—twin sisters—have also been noted in New York who sat at the same desk on a bench; one leaned habitually on the left arm, with the body twisted, the other on the right, and curvatures were developed in the girls according to their sitting. Of course, it is true that grown people assume equally incorrect positions, but the frame is developed, and the bones are less pliable. The weakest part of a child is that long stretch down the spinal column from the collar to the belt; a part that is more apt to wriggle and drop and twist and lounge than any other portion of their anatomy. Continuous muscular action is necessary for holding it erect, and favorable conditions must be supplied to aid the body. If not the spinal column bends, the muscles overstretch and distortion results.

The stricture created by the abolishing of benches and other improper seats in school has made many mothers so anxious concerning a possible curvature in their children's backs that they have had their backs photographed and these pictures carried to a doctor. This is an excellent way for the surgeons to keep informed of a growing child. Even if no serious spinal trouble is developed from sitting badly, excessive round shoulders or badly prominent shoulder blades, as a result, will ruin a figure or walk for after life.

Troubles that arise from faulty positions are what the surgeons call proximal curvatures, and the body, if causes are rickets, want of nutrition, inheritance and that brings about so much of the deformity in the world. These can only be remedied, the other can be averted. Even older people, whose backs are weak and continually "drooping," when they assume a sitting position can strengthen them marvellously by a system of gymnastics. The best recommended is to lie on the lounge with the head dropping over the end; in this position use dumbbells. It will be found to develop the muscles about the spine and those of the neck. Steels and other mechanical appliances are apt to weaken the muscles.

These curvatures are more likely in school girls than school boys; the former sit less and the back is never so strong. The way to sleep is another anxious question with the doctors. The method of the Indian is always best; flat on the back, with little or no pillow. Nothing is so restful as this attitude, as any one will find out by spreading a rug on the floor and lying down this way an hour before dinner. In no other attitude are the muscles so completely relaxed.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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Tom and Ned looked intently into their plates and did not see the quick glance of their father gave them as he continued: "Mrs. Morris insisted that she had not ordered any wood, and that she had no money to pay for it. She says she picks up all her wood in the forest."

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# MATRONS AND MAIDS.

## HOWS AND WHYS OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

Why so Many School Children Suffer From Round Shoulders and Spinal Troubles—How to Dust a Room—My Love—Ways to John's Heart.

Spine Strengthening. Between a faulty position in sitting and standing and lateral curvature of the spine there seems a great gulch fixed, but those who study the secret science of a condition say there is only a small stream, and that is bridged over.

As the twig is bent so the tree grows, is claimed to be true of physical as of vegetable life. That is to say, the bones of young children are soft and will take the position in which they are habitually placed. Therefore, much is to be heard as to the attitudes children should be made to take at school in writing or studying, or practicing at home on the piano. Recognizing the serious effect of carelessness in this line, physicians have looked thoughtfully into the matter and devised devices that should remedy the evil if possible. Orders they give are that the seat for a child should not be deeper than the length of the thigh or higher than the length of the leg, its back not to be above the shoulders and should be arched so as to fit in the hollow of the back; a hard cushion or a false back made of leather stiffened with steel would meet the requirements. The back of the chair should slope backward slightly, forming an angle of 100 to 110 degrees with the seat, and should serve as a support to the whole of an spine when a child leans backward. The distance from the top of the seat to the top of the table should be one-eighth of a girl or one-seventh of a boy. The edge of the table should be just over the edge of the chair, and the desk should be two inches to twelve in breadth.

So much for the desk and seat. Next in importance is the attitude in sitting. The body should be set well into the chair, firmly touching the wood with the lower part of the spine; trunk held erect, legs straight before trunk and feet resting upon a sloping cricket, which steadies the legs. The forearm, in rest, two-thirds lengths on the table. This position keeps all muscles and bones in the proper place. As this is the correct way to sit when older, it is well to train every child after this manner from a common sense standpoint, as all laws of physical culture are founded on practical reasons.

That many cases of lateral curvature of the spine are due to this laxity at school and at home with children who, having weak backs, assume continuous faulty attitudes there is no gainsaying. A Berlin physician, having examined 200 school children who were writing, found in 160 cases that the trunk inclined toward the right, but the body twisted toward the left. In only six cases there was the trunk straight. In only thirty-eight was the transverse axis of the body parallel with the desk.

Two girls—twin sisters—have also been noted in New York who sat at the same desk on a bench; one leaned habitually on the left arm, with the body twisted, the other on the right, and curvatures were developed in the girls according to their sitting. Of course, it is true that grown people assume equally incorrect positions, but the frame is developed, and the bones are less pliable. The weakest part of a child is that long stretch down the spinal column from the collar to the belt; a part that is more apt to wriggle and drop and twist and lounge than any other portion of their anatomy. Continuous muscular action is necessary for holding it erect, and favorable conditions must be supplied to aid the body. If not the spinal column bends, the muscles overstretch and distortion results.

The stricture created by the abolishing of benches and other improper seats in school has made many mothers so anxious concerning a possible curvature in their children's backs that they have had their backs photographed and these pictures carried to a doctor. This is an excellent way for the surgeons to keep informed of a growing child. Even if no serious spinal trouble is developed from sitting badly, excessive round shoulders or badly prominent shoulder blades, as a result, will ruin a figure or walk for after life.

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# HIS KNIFE.

## Was an Old Friend That Wouldn't Stay.

The old gentleman shook the water from his palm leaf, hung up his rubber coat, rapped smartly his briarwood pipe on the wood bench, pushed a straw through the stem, filled the bowl and started a smudge equal to a coal pit, turned a pall bottom-side up, placed a couple of meal bags thereon, and as he sat down, gravely remarked: "It's a wet rain."

This sage remark having been adopted without a dissenting voice, the old man continued: "I've got a silver in one of my hands and I want one of you fellows to get it out," at the same time producing an implement which appeared to be a cross between a marlin spike and a cheese knife. The silver having been removed and thrown out on the wood pile for future use, the old gent carefully wiped the blade of his knife, bestowing on it an affectionate glance or two, and then proceeded:

"Ain't it funny how some things'll stick to ye wuzn't the itch or a bad dollar? Now, I've had that ear knife nigh on to forty year. The blade was made for me by a tramp blacksmith, and there never was a better piece of stuff put into a blade. The handle I made myself from the horn of a deer I shot out in the swamp yonder. I've lost it several times, but it has turned up again as often.

"Dropped it into the lake one'through a hole in a raft of logs, but I cut it out of a big pickerel I caught through the lee the next winter. Another time I came across an old bear with a cub. I shot the old one and tried to save the young one alive, but the little cuss clawed and scratched me so I got mad and stuck the knife into him four I thought. It must have hurt him bad, for he gave a powerful wrench, got away from me and ran into the brush with the knife a-stickin' in him. I put a ball into him, though, the next spring, and he wasn't very fat, but the knife was there just where I'd left it.

"The next time I lost it I'd been about three miles up the river looking for a likely railway. I tied my boat up to an old windmill while I ate my lunch. Used my knife to cut some meat. Stuck it into an old log. For got it and started for home. When I were about half way down I wanted the knife to cut some beechy with. It was gone. Well, as I knowed just where I'd left it, and as the water was smooth, I thought I'd go back and get it. Now, I hadn't gone more'n half a mile, when I'll be blamed if I didn't see that ear knife stuck straight up in a piece of bark sailing along as grand as could be and a-coming down the river to meet me.

"Yes, I do set a great store by that knife, but it's cow time, boys, and I must be a-going." — Forest and Stream.

Patience Tale of a Rat. A touching story of a rat comes from Rickmansworth. The hero is old and blind. He lives with his family on a sewage farm, and since he lost the use of his eyes he has taken his daily airing with two of the younger members of his family. To guard against misadventures the three go about with a piece of stick in their mouths, which the youngsters use as a tiller to steer the blind gentleman with. Thus fortified the afflicted rat is enabled to take his walks over his native sewage farm, crossing planks and eluding dogs as in the days of his youth and vigor. Even the lady who "cut off their tails with the carving knife" will have no chance against the blind rat of Rickmansworth.—Westminster Gazette.

Very Conscientious. A quiet, nice man had opened an undertaker's shop in a Western town, and about the second day after the bully of the burg called on him and insulted him grossly. An hour later the undertaker called on a friend for advice.

"That tough, Bill Slug," he said, "came into my place awhile ago and called me a liar."

"Why didn't you shoot him?" was the prompt inquiry.

"I didn't like to," he said diffidently.

"Why not?"

"Aw, well," he hesitated, "I kinder thought people might say I done it for business purposes only."

Women Workers of the South. Thousands of Southern girls who never before attempted to earn a living are every year drawn into the canneries, shirt factories and the like, newly established all over the South. These enterprises have given a tone of hope and life to many a listless Southern village and are paving the way for a broader intellectual life for Southern girls of the youngsters. Meanwhile small social protestations. Meanwhile the characteristic Southern respect for womanhood promises for these working girls a consideration that would astonish Europeans. No such awakening has yet come to colored women.—N. Y. Sun.

Manag. Old usage of modern slang words turn up in unexpected quarters some times. Most of us think that the word "jolly" in the sense of very, extremely, is of recent date; but in a serious theological work of two hundred years ago—John Trapp's Commentary on the Old and New Testament (London, 1656-7) we read: "All was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came thither." We have heard the same phrase from a schoolboy's mouth applied to a maiden aunt's tea-party.

The Work Fear of God. "If we just upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds; if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity."—D. Webster.

An Impression. The road bird, delicate and delicious, lay supreme on a bit of toast, when Uncle Caleb from New Jersey sat down.

"Are you fond of the little fowl?" asked the hostess.

**A Lion's Club Joke.**  
In a Virginia forest the other day, says a New York paper, a very large tree was cut down, near the heart of which was found a lock of hair, or rather two, intertwined of darker and lighter meshes. By carefully splitting the wood the initials "J. S." and "P. P." were discovered, faintly legible, in what must have been the hair of several hundred years ago. By carefully counting the rings which covered the initials they were found to support a theory that the mystic groves stand for John Bull, or "John Smith" and "Pocahontas Powhatan," whose locks of hair had been in some romantic mood intruded to the keeping of the cleft bark.

**That Would Fix Him.**  
A group of artists in a city were discussing the evil record of a certain man of prominence the other day, and various methods of holding him up to obloquy were suggested, none of which, however, seemed to meet with general approval. Finally one of them, in a moment of inspiration, exclaimed: "I have it; let a statue of him be erected in one of the parks." It was unanimously decided that this suggestion hit the bull's-eye, since, in the opinion of those present, no greater punishment could be inflicted on a man than to put up a statue of him like some of the monstrosities already erected.

**The Reason Why.**  
Why is it that in most of the cities of the world fashion makes its home in the northwestern quarter? Why is it that the "west end" is so often the aristocratic section of the city? It is a fact that there is a ruling cause for it. Is it this? That the prevailing winds of the earth are northwesterly? They are generally northwesterly, and their tendency is to blow the dust, smoke and odors of a city to its eastern or southern side. This makes the opposite quarter more desirable for residence. People have in all ages been governed by this rule without inquiring very deeply into its cause.

The greatest part of what we say and do is unnecessary, if a man takes this way, he will have less usefulness.

The people who have the most to eat are often the least thankful for it.

**Hope Springs Eternal**  
In the human breast, despite repeated disappointments, the divine spark rekindles after each. Through there may not be a silver lining to every cloud, the vapors which obscure the sky oft waft aside and disclose the full splendor of the sun. Thus is hope justified. Invalids who seek the aid from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the hope of something better than a mere modification of the evils from which they suffer, will find that it justifies their expectations. It cures fever, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver and kidney trouble, nervousness and debility are thoroughly, not partly, remedied by the Bitters. Loss of flesh, appetite and sleep are counteracted by this helpful tonic as by no other medicinal agent, and to the old, infirm and convalescent, it affords speedy and appreciable benefit. A wineglassful three times a day.

Every one has a right to accept just praise but no one has a right to accept flattery.

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

As long as you set your sins before your face God will send them behind his back.

**A Valuable Gift.**  
A complete medical work, with 160 favorite Prescriptions for all diseases and best, price \$1.75, and one bottle of Dr. Thurmond's Catarrh Cure, or Blood Purifier, sent free. Address: Thurmond Chemical Co., Dallas, Tex.

Keep sweet as a matter of self-defense.

Some men advocate cremation merely as a method of defying the devil.

**Catarrh Can Not Be Cured**  
With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Dr. Thurmond's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

**F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.**  
Sold by druggists, price 75c.  
Bottle Family Pills, 50c.

If you would make a man sensitive touch his pocket.



**KNOWLEDGE**

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The man who lives better than others and enjoys life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

It is excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if called.

**PORT WORTH CHINA CO.** Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Cantonware and Glassware. Write in for prices.

**Patents, Trade-Marks.**  
Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Inventions. For full particulars, apply to J. W. PATENT, FARMER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**FARM AND GARDEN.**

**MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURALISTS.**

**Some Up to Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.**

**Commercial Bean Growing.**

A Michigan correspondent of the American Agriculturist gives the following interesting information about the business of commercial bean growing. The draught on the planter and harvester is very light. The cost of harvesting by machinery does not exceed 50 cents per acre, while by hand it is about \$1.50. The puller leaves the ground loose and saves one hour for harrowing for wheat or rye. If the beans when hauled to the barn are ripe and dry, they may be put in mows the same as wheat. I have had three days hard and steady rain on a crop lying on the ground without material injury; in fact, I have seldom raised a crop without at least a part of it getting wet after it was pulled. In planting large quantities of beans, it is well to plant at intervals of a few days. Then with the machinery they can be handled without any hurrying. After the beans are off the ground it is generally fitted for wheat. Where it is intended to replant the ground in crops the next spring, it is generally sown. This will afford a large amount of late fall pasture, when other pastures are short, and it is the first to afford a green bite in the spring. If allowed to get a start, it becomes almost impossible to keep it fed down. Many farmers plow under the fall sown rye for corn, or beans again, and find it an excellent fertilizer. The beans are ready to be threshed at any time after pulling. This is done by steam power in much the same manner as wheat, although the separator must be one made especially for bean threshing. The large wholesale houses send out their buyers, and the greater part of the crop is bought in the barns and delivered by the farmer, the price ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per bushel, according to the condition of the market and the quality of the crop. The hand picking is done by the wholesale houses. These houses employ a large number of women to aid in the work. The beans are first run through large fanning mills run by steam, which takes out all the dirt and damaged beans. The beans are then carried by an endless belt, on each side of which the women are arranged, who pick out the discolored beans. The refuse beans are sold for sheep feed at 25 cents a bushel. It is the practice of many seed houses to furnish the seed and contract to take a crop at a certain price, but in many cases these houses have furnished the garden varieties, and the white field bean has, side by side, yielded four times the quantity and brought more per bushel. The vines and pods are fed to sheep and cattle, and a ton of them will go further than a ton of hay. Many farmers are of the opinion that the vines and pods from a good crop pay all the cost of producing it.

**Farm Help.**

The help problem is one of the greatest difficulties which stare farmers in the face. It is, moreover, a problem which refuses to remain still, but is ever rising up and surrounding them with some new phase of character. The great difficulty besides that of getting help at all is to obtain reliable help, faithful employes as well as capable, and those who will adhere to an agreement. A New England farmer, who has had a long and varied experience in hiring farm help, has concluded that there is no time so auspicious for obtaining good hands and making agreements as in the autumn. Now, as most farmers know who have tried it, there is one serious difficulty at this season of the year. It is that the average workman having enjoyed more than common compensation during the winter, will desert his employer in the spring, because the wages for the following six months are out of proportion to the pay received by those who hire for the summer. The farmer quoted tells in the Farm Journal how to obviate this difficulty. He says: The proper way to surmount this difficulty is to pay a graduated table of wages for the months throughout the year, something as follows: The compensation to be made proportionate to the labor season and the amount of work to be done. Beginning, we will say, with October, the man agrees to take \$240 and his board, an average of \$20 per month. This contract in this region would call for \$30 per month throughout October and November, \$15 for December, \$10 through the three months beginning Jan. 1, \$15 for April, \$20 for May, \$30 for June, \$35 for July, \$30 for August, \$25 for September. Here is a graduated system of wages which will give the faithful worker enough for all needs during the months of comparative leisure and first class pay when the days are long and the labor rigorous. A satisfactory system of payment of \$350, including rent, board and a quart of milk daily, with garden, is this graduated series, with a rent worth \$50, fuel \$30 and milk and garden \$30. These things, if properly shown to the hired man, will convince him they are worth so much, for which he would have to lay out cash otherwise.

**READY CASH ALWAYS.**

Eggs are cash in market at all seasons, and the returns from the hens come in daily. With a choice flock of hens the home market—the farmer's table—is the most important, for the hens enable him to have a fresh supply during all seasons. We know of a poultryman living in the suburbs of a large city who claims that his hens not only provide him with an abundance of eggs, but with occasional poultry, but enable him to purchase all the milk and vegetables required for his family of five persons, yet he goes to his work at 6 o'clock in the morning and is not home in the evening until 7. His little boy attending to feeding the flocks and collecting the eggs before and after school hours, the cleaning of the poultry house being done on Saturdays for small consideration. The neighbors come to his house to buy his fresh eggs, paying cash for all they receive, or sending off to the city markets, but every day the hens give cash returns and pay well.—Mirror and Farmer.

**LAND SHARKS IN AUSTRALIA.**

There are in South Australia about 2,636,000 acres of the 12,000,000 acres purchased of the government out of the total area of the colony of 578,361,600 acres, which are held in farms or estates exceeding 5,000 acres each. The returns show that fifty-four estates range from 5,000 to 1,000 each, nineteen from 10,000 to 15,000, nine from 15,000 to 20,000, thirteen from 20,000 to 25,000, ten from 25,000 to 30,000, eight from 30,000 to 40,000, three from 40,000 to 50,000, four from 50,000 to 60,000, two from 60,000 to 90,000, and one from 90,000 to 100,000 acres. So it will be seen that about one fourth of the public land bought of the government is in the hands of the so-called "landed proprietors," who can and do gobble up the small owners almost whenever it suits their pleasure.

**SHIPPING WHEAT WEST.**

At the general freight office of the Northwestern railroad it was stated yesterday that shipments of wheat for feeding purposes in the drought area west of the Mississippi average about fifty cars daily by that road, the bulk of it coming from Kansas, which is well supplied with low grade wheat. At the Burlington freight office it was stated that shipments of wheat for feeding purposes sometimes amount to 100 cars in a single day. From the foregoing it would look as if all of the western roads were shipping, possibly, 500 cars in the territory west of the Mississippi river for feed alone, equivalent to about 500,000 bushels per day.—Chicago Herald.

**IN ONE TON OF CORN STALKS**

there are seventeen pounds nitrogen, eighteen pounds potash and forty pounds phosphoric acid, worth as a manure \$4.75

**Growth of Corn.**

At the Illinois experiment station observations have been made, for several years, of the relation of growth of corn to weather conditions, and the amount of growth at different times. As a result of these observations the following conditions have been found to exist: The higher temperature the better the corn growth, and according to the observations made heat seemed to be more beneficial than rain. The most rapid growth in height was made between 3 and 6 feet tall. It grew 2 feet per week for two weeks in succession the last of June, 1890. The excessive rain of April, May and June, 1893, prevented the same growth of corn as in the previous years during these months, but about 3 inches in height per day was made in the last week in July, 1892. The table shows that in the first three years the corn reached its maximum height eight weeks after it was 1 foot high, but in 1892 it kept on increasing in height for ten weeks from that time. No uniform relation between growth of plant and meteorological conditions can be exactly traced from these figures, which cover a period of four years of observations.

**Value of Cold Storage.**

With the introduction of the telephone, electric appliances of all sorts and the scores of improvements that every year brings us, facilities for cold storage will come in time, and no very long time at that, says New York Ledger. It will be among the easy possibilities to have a series of pipes so arranged that air at a very low temperature will be supplied to households in the same way as we now get water and gas. When that day comes, householding will have lost at least one of its terrors. The possibility of purchasing supplies in reasonable quantity and feeling assured that they will not spoil on account of the ice running out, will be a comfort that every household will appreciate. Half of the cost of living in some families comes

**Keeping Sweet Potatoes.**

Prof. W. F. Massey of the North Carolina experiment station, gives the following method of keeping sweet potatoes. It was written for the climate and facilities of that state. In Ohio and neighboring states some other method, straw or leaves, would have to be substituted for "pine straw," and the earth covering would need to be deeper. Prof. Massey says: The following method I have found to keep sweet potatoes in perfect order until June. Procure a good supply of pine straw from the woods in a dry time and keep it under cover ready for use. Dig the potatoes as soon as the frost cuts the vines. If not convenient to dig at once, cut the frosted vines off at once or they will harbor fungus growth that will damage the potatoes. Dig on a warm, sunny day—lay the potatoes along the row as dug, and do not allow them to be bruised by throwing into piles. Handle at all times as gently as eggs. Allow them to lie in the sun during the day, and in the evening haul to a convenient place. Place good layer a foot thick of pine straw on the ground, and on this pile the potatoes in steep heaps, not over twenty-five bushels in a pile. Cover the piles thickly all over with the dry straw—now build a rough board shed over the piles, and let them remain until the weather grows colder, or until they have gone through a sweat and dried off. Then cover the heaps with earth six or eight inches thick and beat smooth. The important points are the sweating under the previous cover of the pine straw before covering with earth, very careful handling, and the board cover over head. Dry earth keeps out more cold than wet earth. If for family use, put in smaller piles and take up an entire heap at once for use, keeping them in a dry, warm place while using.

**"Mummy" Wheat Will Not Grow.**

It has been published repeatedly as a fact that wheat taken from deposits made with Egyptian mummies will grow when planted, though it be 3,000

**Valuable Woods.**

Many of the finest woods in existence are yet unknown, or only slightly known, to the manufacturers of wood in the civilized world. The woods of Central and South America are, perhaps, the most remarkable as well as the least known. In the yet untouched forests of this continent are many woods far finer than any of those now in use. These woods range from pure white to jet black in color, and many of them are most beautifully marked and veined. Some of them are so hard that they turn the edges of axes, chisels and other tools, while the band saw cuts them only slowly. In the Columbia exposition there were many displays of little known woods, and the finest of them were those from Argentina, the Republic, Brazil and other South American countries. Some of these southern woods yielded to the teeth of the band saw, not the ordinary sawdust, but fine powder, fine as the finest flour, so hard were the woods. Some of them burnt but slowly. Others possess qualities that keep them free from insects. Some of them seemed to be practically indestructible by air and water. All along the eastern slopes of the Andes, up to the snow line on those great elevations, throughout all the great river valleys, and in some of the wide areas of level country in South America, are great forests of fine woods that are especially fit for the finest cabinet and furniture work, and also for shipbuilding, carpentry and other industrial arts in which wood is the "raw material." These great forests are now an unknown quantity in the commercial world, but they will come rapidly into the knowledge of men and into industrial use when once the railroad has reached them. Before many years, it is safe to predict, the South American and Central American republics will be threaded by railroads, and then those wonderful woods will be drawn upon to supply the demand for new and fine woods in all the civilized countries.—Lumber World.

**Check the Weeds.**

We never liked the practice of letting the weeds grow until their seeds were ripened, which is often defended by the plea that they can then be gathered together and burned. A great many weed seeds are shelled in cutting or pulling the weed and getting it to the heap. Then unless some dry wood is used to make an extremely hot fire, it is by no means certain that all the weed seeds will be destroyed. The heat of fire bursts the seed pods, and they fall to the earth. If the fire burns slowly without much heat, the carbonic acid gas which is thus developed does not rise and is dissipated into the air, but remains at the bottom to burn. The weed seeds are thus protected, and will often spring up, especially around the edges of the fire where a heap of weeds was burned the previous year.—Ex.

**Vitality of Seeds.**

Fifteen years ago Prof. W. J. Beal buried twenty lots of fifty seeds each of twenty-one species, mostly weeds, the seeds being mixed with damp sand and placed in eight ounce bottles. After the end of five years, and again at the end of ten years these seeds were tested, and now at the end of fifteen years an additional test has been made, which shows that many of the seeds still retain their vitality. They were sown this spring, and are still coming up. The seeds of some weeds belonging to the mustard family, like shepherd's purse and pepper grass, all retain their germinative power, while those of May weed (anthem. cotula), evening primrose, purslane, narrow dock and mullein are still very much alive. In another paper on the "Vitality of Clover Seed," Dr. Beal stated that some twelve years ago he selected from a second crop of red clover the seeds of fifty good heads from five plants, which were placed in a glass bottle and exposed to the light. On the first of June of this year fifty seeds of each lot were tested, and a month later a second lot were tested, which showed that an average of 30 per cent germinated. As a practical matter, farmers may, therefore, rest assured that if their clover seed is well sown and kept free from insects and vermin, there is little danger but that it will germinate for at least five years.

**Artificial Leather.**

A new material is proposed as a substitute for leather. It is called "seax fibre" and is derived from flax, suitably prepared and dried. It has the same appearance as leather, is particularly supple and takes a polish equally well with the best kinds of calf. The material is said to possess great tenacity, while affording great ease and comfort to the foot when made into shoes. Flaxus fibre, being of vegetable origin, is calculated also to facilitate free ventilation and thereby to obviate the discomfort arising from what is called "drawing" the feet.

**Secure a Water Supply.**

Throughout a very wide range of country, farmers have suffered seriously from drought during the past season. Droughts have become of such frequent recurrence that where it can be prevented there is always a permanent demand at home up to certain limits, and as soon as this is reached other markets are opened. There is not the least danger of horticulture being overdone in this country for a long time.

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**ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.**

**IN all receipts for cooking** requiring a leavening agent the **ROYAL BAKING POWDER**, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

**A False Impression.**

It was formerly supposed that people of pale complexion, especially if the hair was a pronounced blonde, fine and thin, were specially liable to mental excitement and brain disorder. Statistics which have recently been compiled prove this to be another of the grave errors of the old-time "specialist." At the Kirkbridge, England, asylum out of a total of 265 patients only one has red hair and only three either light hair or fair complexion. In the New York, London and Paris hospitals for the insane the same proportion holds good. Exactly why dark-haired persons are more liable to mental disease than those of other shades of color has not yet been explained.

**Just Redeemed.**

At the Paris Mont de Piete, the official pawnbroking establishment, a wedding ring pawned in 1857 has just been redeemed. Only 17 francs was loaned upon it originally, but the ticket was renewed thirty-six times, and the owner paid 50 francs in interest. The tickets are still renewed every year for a pair of cotton curtains pledged for 4 francs twenty-two years ago, and for an umbrella pawned in 1849.

**An International Telephone.**

An international telephone system, to cover all Europe with its network, is one of the latest movements to bring the nations into more intimate and more peaceful relations with each other. The cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels and Antwerp are already connected by telephone, and the extension of the lines is a question of only a little time.

**Ought to Be Cheap.**

Champagne ought to be cheaper. In the cellars of the Marne district in France there are now stored 120,000,000 bottles of the sparkling fluid, enough to supply the whole world for six years. This does not include the vintage of 1894, nor all the sparkling wine product of France. There is an immense quantity of all French wines on hand, a result of fine vintages for seven consecutive years.

**Woods are Changed.**

Treated birch becomes mahogany of rare beauty, and "soaked" maple goes into all "ebony" pianos now. So cleverly is the "fake" wood "weighted" that nothing short of borings will prove the deception. Maple mahogany is soaked through to a depth of four inches, and will polish even better than the genuine wood.

**Any man who can read the English language has the key to vast stores of learning.**

**ST. JACOBS OIL** ONLY A RUB TO MAKE YOU WELL AGAIN

**CURES PAIN** OF PAINS RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, LUMBAGIC AND SCIATIC.

**CLAIRETTE SOAP.**

**WALL STREET**

**Enterprise Undertaker.**

A New York undertaker occupies the store on the first floor of a flat house. His show window lately contained, besides a coffin, this suggestive advertisement: "Apartments to Let."

**If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.**

Dr. Wessell's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Our habits are stronger than our judgments, or even our passions.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Our leisure is the time the devil seizes upon to make us work for him.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mr. M. G. Burt, Syracuse, Wash., March 5, '91.

The bright side of a situation is hard to see when one is underneath it.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

A hen is a very superior creature, but she could never lay a corner stone.

Dr. Childen & Corbett, 1001 Broadway, New York.

My hope is earth which will pierce the thickets cloud sun ever stretched.

**DO YOU EXPECT To Become a Mother?**

If so, then permit us to send you a copy of our Favorite Prescription, which is indeed, the best.

"Mother's Friend," FOR IT MAKES Childbirth Easy

by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening Labor. The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

Send to cents for a large book (68 pages), giving all particulars. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**PAINE'S CHILD BIRTH.**

My friend Hunt, of Glenville, N. Y., says:—I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th I had a twelve pound baby girl. When I was confined I was not sick in any way. I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I keep your Extract of Smart-Weed on hand all the time. It was very cold weather and our room was very cold but I did not take any cold, and never had any after-pain or any other pain. It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. This is the eighth living child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

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# CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

AND I WILL HAVE

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THE TOWN OF HASSELL.

I don't want you to go to the railroad to buy, for I will have everything you need and, as cheap or cheaper than you can buy anywhere. My stock will be complete by Dec. 10, so come early and select what you want. I have the goods and must sell them, cheap for cash.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS AND LANTERNS, CHEAP.

A. P. McLEMORE, Haskell, Texas.

## The Haskell Free Press.

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 Dec. 22, 1894.

## LOCAL DOTS.

—Messrs. Middleton & Smith have sold their meat market business to Mr. Tom Pitner.

—Ladies' Emporium will be headquarters for holiday goods and, they have suitable presents for father and mother and all the children. They have them cheap and fine and invite one and all to call and examine their stock, and, remember that every dollar's worth you buy may entitle you to a present of lovely silverware.

—Mr. L. S. Jones of the Apple neighborhood delivered several loads of corn in town this week.

—Six spools best thread for 25 cts at S. L. Robertson's.

—We had a light rain last Saturday, not enough, however, to bring up wheat.

—Prof. Hentz and lady left yesterday for Belknap, in response to a summons to the bedside of Mrs. Hentz's mother who is dangerously ill.

—Miss Lillie Rike and Fannie Tandy will arrive this evening from Sherman to spend their holiday vacation at home.

—The American Bible Society has its depository for this section located at E. G. Shorsh's jewelry store at Abilene, where Bibles and Testaments are sold at N. Y. publisher's prices.

—Don't mention that blossom Mr. Scott brought home on the end of his nose. Of course 'red lip' had nothing to do with it.

—Don't foolishly away your money on cheap toys, but go to McCollum & Wilbourn Co's, and get a present that will make the family glad for a whole year.

—All kinds of Toys to please the children at Johnson Bros. & Co's.

—Mr. J. V. W. Holmes, the popular cashier of the First National Bank, made a business trip to Abilene this week.

—Capt. H. Donohou is another wanderer from Haskell county who has returned to the fold satisfied to remain.

—I have opened up the old Palace drug store as a hotel where I will give the best accommodations possible under the circumstances to lodgers. The boarding and table fare will be as good as before, and I hope to have a liberal share of patronage.

MRS. A. R. MEADORS.

—Messrs. Draper & Baldwin intend building another lively stable as soon as they can get the material on the ground.

—We understand that Messrs. Keister & Hazlewood have ordered lumber with which to erect a business house and that they will open up a general store as soon as the building is completed.

—S. L. Robertson carries the best stock of groceries in town.

—Mr. T. J. Lemmon and family left last Thursday to spend the holidays with old friends and relatives in Louisiana.

—I am now receiving a new stock and choice line of shoes for men, women and children. They were bought cheap and will be sold the same way.

S. L. Robertson.

—Lost: A breastpin in the form of a souvenir spoon, the bowl of the spoon is gold, and the handle silver. Supposed to have been lost between the post office and Mr. W. T. Hudson's residence. It belongs to Miss Eula Hudson and if it is found she will be greatly pleased to recover it.

—In justice to ourselves and with due respect toward everyone, we kindly ask all parties indebted to us for groceries or otherwise to make satisfactory settlement of their accounts by October 31st, 1894, after which time we will be compelled to sell only for cash, but will make our prices so low that we hope not only to retain all our old customers but to induce others to give us their trade. We will endeavor to keep on hand a good supply of first-class goods at all times.

Respectfully,  
W. W. FIELDS & BRO.

**A Farm to Rent.**  
55 acres in cultivation, valley land, 130 acres in pasture, good four room house, barns, etc., also good well. Apply to D. Livingood.

—School Crayons at McLemore's.

—Judge Sanders has returned from Houston.

—Men's shoes, ladies' shoes, misses and children's shoes at lowest prices at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. Charley Higgins has returned to Haskell.

—School Crayons at McLemore's.

—Mr. John Lee is here on a visit to his sister, Mrs. A. C. Foster.

—Toys, Toys, a world of toys at Johnson Bros. & Co's.

—Mr. J. E. Garren has returned from a business trip to Coryell county.

—Have you seen those genuine Smyrnas, and beautiful Fur Rugs at McCollum & Wilbourn Co's?

—You must pay your account, I am needing the money.

A. P. McLemore.

—A six horse load of Lumber arrived yesterday for the new livery stable.

—B. F. Reynolds, Esq., of the Throckmorton bar was in Haskell on business this week.

—Miss Laura Garren spent last week in the country visiting her brother, Mr. W. D. Garren.

—All persons indebted to us must settle before Jan. 1st. Don't neglect it and then complain that you didn't expect to be sued.

RIKE & ELLIS.

—Price McCollum & Wilbourn Co's. fine water sets, and Chinaware, before you buy Xmas presents; they are very low.

—When you want jewelry send to J. F. Clark, Abilene.

—Mr. S. E. Frost will arrive today, and spend the holiday at home.

Choice new crop Louisiana sugar house molasses at S. L. Robertson.

—Miss Nina Hill leaves to-day for her home at Austin, where she will spend the vacation.

—Cheap for the cash, everything to please the children at Johnson Bros. & Co's.

—Ye editor went to Throckmorton Thursday and left ye 'Satanic Majesty' in charge.

—Everything sold low for cash at S. L. Robertson's.

—If you have an idea of buying a buggy, call at the Free Press office and see how cheap you can get one.

—Mrs. Massey gave the young people a social Thursday night which was enjoyed by all who attended.

—Mr. H. S. Post is acting as assistant cashier in the First National Bank.

—Mr. M. H. Lackey left Wednesday on a business trip to the eastern portion of the state.

—Mr. Bunk Rike got home to-day from Fort Worth and will spend his Christmas vacation at home.

—W. W. Fields & Bro. keep their stock of Groceries constantly replenished with new, fresh and choice goods.

—Mr. C. C. Riddell has opened a saddle and harness shop on the west side of the square.

—You must pay your account, I am needing the money.

A. P. McLemore.

There is some talk of Fields Bros. building a hotel north of the First national bank.

—Mr. J. G. Owens, J. W. Wright and J. L. Warren were enrolled on our subscription list this week.

—If you owe Rike & Ellis anything, you are the man they want to see.

## CHRISTMAS GOODS.

The display of HOLIDAY GOODS, suitable for CHRISTMAS and WEDDING GIFTS, is this season very large and complete at the Drug Store of BASS BROS., Abilene, Tex.

The Chanaware, Teasets, Vases, Albums, Gift Books, and Bibles surpass in elegance and variety all previous efforts, while the toys, Iron wagon, Doll, Fire crackers &c, are equal to former seasons, and much cheaper.

We can meet Dallas prices and make it to the interest of the merchants to trade with us.

**BASS BROS.,**

West Side Pine Street, Abilene, Texas.

—Rev. R. E. Sherrill will preach at the Methodist church Sunday at 11, and Rev. N. B. Bennett will fill the pulpit at the Presbyterian church Sunday night.

—The building to be erected by Messrs. Keister and Hazlewood on the southeast corner of the square will improve the appearance of the south side.

—Mr. M. A. Clifton of the Karoga neighborhood was in town Thursday buying a supply of ammunition for a Christmas camp hunt in the breaks of Knox and King counties.

—Mr. A. C. Foster has returned from his trip to Atlanta, Ga., and Starksville, Miss. He was accompanied by his sister Miss Mattie Foster from Starkville who will spend the winter here.

—If you desire to make home happy, go to Bass Bros. Abilene, Texas, and buy a present suitable for every member of the family. They have a large stock and are selling very low.

—Buy a pound package of Dikes Mixture smoking tobacco for 35cits. and get a briar pipe free. See advertisement.

—Bring your presents to the Christmas tree early, so that the committee can finish dressing the tree and sweep the house before night.

—The Free Press editor keeps a cow and a horse and will accept corn, oats, hay, sorghum and cotton seed on your subscription account.

—Mr. Aycock representing Aldridge & Co., stationers, paid the Free Press a pleasant call last Wednesday. Mr. A. is an old printer and gave us some good points while talking on the subject.

—A gin owned by J. W. Parrott in the northeast part of Throckmorton county was burned last week. No insurance.

—We notice from the Times that Cupid has been leading some of our young Throckmorton friends to the Hymenal altar. Mr. Chas. Allen and Miss Minnie Mallick and Mr. Dave Matthews and Miss Beatrice Martin were married there last week. The Free Press wishes them a full measure of happiness.

—Do not miss the splendid business offer made by S. I. Bell & Co. Philadelphia, Pa. They apply for ladies and gentlemen and offer equal pay to both for the same work.

—Rev. Jno. M. Barcus of Vernon, presiding elder of this district since the action of the late conference changing it from the West Texas district to the Vernon district, has been assisting Rev. Bennett in his protracted meeting at this place.

—The year is drawing to a close when the retail merchant must call on his patrons for a settlement of accounts in order to enable him to make the required settlements with those who have extended favors to him. We have extended to our patrons all the credit and time possible and have not worried them for 30 to 60 day settlements, but having now reached our own limit we must respectfully but firmly insist that all come forward promptly by the 1st of January and make a settlement of their accounts.

Please give this your prompt attention and don't wait for a further reminder through the mail or otherwise.

F. G. Alexander & Co.

—What's the matter, Oscar? What has happened? What are you smiling all over your face about this morning? These are some of the questions directed at Oscar Martin as he passed along the streets Monday morning and to which the reply was, "Nine pound boy down at my house."

—Messrs. J. W. Bell and L. N. Ritter returned Wednesday from an extensive tour of Eastern Texas and a portion of Louisiana, disposing of a lot of horses driven there by them. We understand they had fairly good success. Mr. Bell says he found the people in fairly prosperous condition, better, he thinks, than for several years past. He also says that Haskell county stands all right in comparison with any country he saw.

## PAINT CREEK PENCILINGS.

Some Farm Notes and Neighbor News.

Paint Creek, Dec. 17th, 1894. To the Free Press.

A nice warm rain fell Saturday. Cotton is just about all gathered. Mr. Ross made something near 18 bales on his upland farm. The farmers are busy hauling and stacking their forage crops. Mr. J. S. Post threshed 50 bushels of seed off of one acre of sorghum recently. There has not been very much wheat sown in our section this season. Our hogs are as good as the best. The commissioners let the contract to Mr. C. W. Lucas to repair the bridge on Little Paint on the Haskell and Abilene road, he has the work about completed. Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Lackey, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gardner, Mr. Chas. Denson and daughters and Mr. A. R. Davis made a trip to Abilene last week. Mr. J. L. Warren will also make a trip this week. There were some prospectors here last week from Young county. Messrs. J. M. and R. K. Perry, former citizens here but now of Hill county, will return in a few weeks to make Haskell their home again. Mr. C. F. Hyde and family will depart soon for their new home near Walnut Springs. They have many friends who regret to lose them as neighbors. Mr. Winters of the Flat Top community will occupy the place vacated by Mr. Hyde. Mr. C. W. Lucas will go soon to Williamson county, where he will make his future home. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty entertained the young folks on Friday night last. Cards are out announcing the coming marriage on Thursday evening next of one of Haskell county's most beautiful and accomplished daughters, Miss Annie Lucas. The ceremony will be performed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Barker of Williamson county. There will be a Xmas tree at our school house on Xmas-eve night; so wear your brightest smiles, Mr. Willie, for our young ladies as well as the children, have learned that Santa Clause's headquarters are at Mr. A. P. McLemore's this year.

To the editor who bears our feeble thoughts to the Free Press readers: A merry Christmas and happy new year. Kind words and thoughts to all is the sincere wish of M. R. [With his brightest smile the editor bows his acknowledgment and appreciation of the good wishes of the F. P.'s. esteemed and valued correspondent.—Editor.]

## BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY



WITH EVERY ONE POUND OF DUKES MIXTURE for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or 2oz. PACKAGES 5¢

—Mr. A. O. Watson, one of the contractors on our handsome court house, was here Monday looking after some interests he has in Haskell.

—Our Paint creek correspondent says that J. S. Post threshed 50 bushels of seed from the sorghum grown on one acre. Sorghum seed is a good stock feed, and when one acre will give 50 bushels of seed and two or three tons of good hay it beats corn, wheat or oats clear out of the ring.

—We neglected last week to mention the return of Messrs. R. B. Fields and C. C. Riddell from the eastern portion of the state, where they carried a considerable drove of saddle and work horses and spent some weeks in selling them. Mr. Fields spent most of his time in Kaufman county and says he found most of the farmers with good crops and in a prosperous condition.

## From Flat Top.

We received a communication from Flat Top Thursday. As our space was pretty well filled up we could not give it entire but condense the following items from it: The younger son of Mr. E. H. Green was thrown from a horse a few days ago and was so unfortunate as to get a leg broken. Mr. Green's new residence is completed and he will have a housewarming Christmas, with all his neighbors to enjoy the occasion with him. Horses and cattle in that section are fat and things are in good shape generally.

## Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the First National Bank of Haskell for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank on Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

J. V. W. HOLMES,  
Cashier.

Dec. 8th, 1894.

## To Rent.

A 250 acre farm, good land and comfortable houses, barns, etc.

Apply to JESSE JONES.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away"  
The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Break up nicotine-lead nerves, eliminate nicotine poisons, make weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.  
Book at drugists, or mailed free. Address: The Smoking Remedy Co., Chicago, 69 Randolph St. New York, 10 Spruce St.



Ladies make your fall bill at Ladies' Emporium, you can get choice styles in dress goods and trimmings, a nice hat, a fine pair of shoes, a dress made in the latest Paris style, gloves, hosiery etc., in fact every thing a lady needs to complete her toilet at the very lowest prices. We solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

—If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—brought comes from the very first dose—of weak, pale, nervous, and it's pleasant to take.

## In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

**Brown's Iron Bitters**

**It Cures**  
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c stamps we will send set of our Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

## DO YOU WEAR PANTS?

—Well, then, call at the

**One Price Racket Store,**

of Seymour and get your trousers at

**ACTUAL WHOLESALE COST.**

—We are also going to sell our

**HOLIDAY GOODS**

**Racket Prices.**

Call on us and be convinced as to prices and quality.

Bargains in Notions, Tinware, Stationery, Ladies and gents Furnishings, Hamilton-Brown Boots and shoes.

Respectfully submitted to the cash trade,

**BRANHAM & PETRIE,**  
In Hanson building next door to Luck & Taylor

## Price List—Cisco Nursery

	Per each.	Per dozen.	Per 100.
Peach and apple any variety	15c	\$1.50	\$10.00
Pear	30	3.00	25.00
Plum, native variety	20	1.80	12.50
Japan plum, several best varieties	25	2.40	18.00
Apricot, Nectarine and soft shell Almonds	25	2.40	16.00
Cherries	20	2.00	15.00
Grapes, new and scarce varieties	50	5.00	20.00
Blackberries	5	.50	2.00
Strawberries, 50 at 100 rates			1.00
Flowering shrubs	25		
Ever-bearing or non-bearing mulberries	3 to 8 feet,	10 to 25	
Evergreens	50 to 75		
Ornamental grasses, etc.	10 to 25 cts.		
Roses, good 1 1/2 year plants	25 to 40c.		
Big discount on cash orders of \$25.00 and upward, but will not sell 50 cent and \$1.00 bills at 100 rates as heretofore.			

WILLARD ROBISON,  
Cisco, Texas.

## 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.

## CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

## SKIN-CANCER

Treats on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

If you want something neat, pretty and useful for Christmas  
 HOLIDAY GOODS  
 HODDSON & HEALSTERS  
 WAIT AND SEE  
 TO BE OPENED TO PUBLIC INSPECTION IN A FEW DAYS.

## PALACE HOTEL.

ABILENE, TEXAS.  
(South Side West of Court House.)

MRS. LOU FOLEY, Proprietress.

This house has been newly renovated and its management improved, and it now offers to many conveniences and comforts to its guests as will be found at much higher priced houses.

137 Haskell Patronage is Solicited.

## C. E. WELCH,

(Successor to John Stromberg)  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

**SADDLES, HARNESSES, and BRIDLES,**

Ordered work a specialty.

ABILENE, TEXAS.  
South Side, Opposite Post Office.

## FENCING

RAILROAD, FARM, GARDEN, Cemetery, Lawn, Poultry and Rabbit Fencing.

PROCESSES OF WIRE IN USE. CATALOGUE FREE. FREIGHT PAID.

THE HASKELL WIRE FENCE CO.  
126, 124, 122 and 120 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.