

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 10.

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

No. 27.

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

Directory.
OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. Ed. J. Hamner.
District Attorney, W. W. Beall.
COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, P. D. Sanders.
County Attorney, J. E. Wilfong.
County Clerk, G. R. Conover.
County Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Milhollon.
County Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, H. M. Rike.
COMMISSIONERS.
District No. 1, J. W. Evans.
District No. 2, B. H. Owsley.
District No. 3, J. L. Warren.
District No. 4, J. M. Perry.
PRECINCT OFFICERS.
Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Precinct No. 2, J. W. Evans.
CHURCHES.
Episcopal (Missionary) Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Rev. R. M. G. Kland, Pastor.
Presbyterian (Cumberland) Every 2nd Sunday of Saturday before.
Rev. J. E. Wilfong, Pastor.
Presbyterian (Campbellite) Every 3rd Sunday and Sunday before.
Rev. J. E. Wilfong, Pastor.
Presbyterian Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Rev. R. E. Sherrill, Pastor.
Episcopal (M. E. Church S.) Every Sunday and Sunday night.
Rev. N. B. Bennett, Pastor.
Presbyterian meeting every Wednesday night.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
D. Sanders, Superintendent.
Christian Sunday School every Sunday.
J. R. Standefer, Superintendent.
Baptist Sunday School every Sunday.
J. P. Whitman, Superintendent.
Presbyterian Sunday School every Sunday.
M. Halvick, Superintendent.
CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 622, A. F. & A. M.
Meets Saturday on or before each full moon.
P. D. Sanders, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 1st.
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday each month.
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Prairie City Lodge No. 203, K. of P. meets every first, third and fifth Friday nights of each month.
Ed. J. Hamner, C. C.
E. H. Morrison, K. of R. S.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
J. E. Poole, Con. C.
G. R. Couch, Clerk.
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient.
Meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month.
C. D. Long, Past Master.
W. E. Sherrill, Exalted Master.

AS TO FORFEITED SCHOOL LANDS.
The Commissioner's Ruling.
There has been considerable confusion among school land purchasers and persons who have allowed their lands to forfeit for non-payment of interest as to the exact terms and meaning of the new school land law, and the land commissioner and attorney general have had some difficulty in construing it and adopting a policy. It is now held by these officials that the value of improvements on forfeited land will not be added to the price of the land in reselling it. Persons who have forfeited by non-payment of interest are given the prior right for ninety days from the time the law goes into effect to repurchase. Such person must pay up all back interest in cash and make the usual cash first payment. If the land was occupied by the original purchaser or his vendee for three years prior to forfeiture he, or they, will not be required to further occupy the land, or if it has been occupied a shorter time they will only be required to occupy it a sufficient time from the new purchase to make up the three years.
If a purchaser fails to take advantage of the ninety days prior right given him he is then on the same footing as any other person in regard to purchasing. He would not have to pay the back interest, but would have to occupy the land three years.

The Texas Fruit Palace.
Everything is in good shape for the opening of the great Texas Fruit Palace at Tyler on July 17, to continue to August 1st, 1895. It is said that the main exhibition hall is large and commodious, with sufficient space to accommodate hundreds of exhibits of fruits, flowers, cereals and melons competing for prizes. The auditorium will seat over 3000 people and will be decorated in the most artistic manner with fruits, grain and flowers.
A great advance, and one that is adding largely to the prosperity of those engaged in it, has been made in fruit culture within the last ten years; train loads of fruit, melons and vegetables going to the early northern markets are a common thing now where ten years ago a single car-load was an object of surprise and interest. At this meeting the horticulturists will thoroughly discuss all subjects pertaining to fruit and vegetable culture, varieties, etc., and those who attend will doubtless gain much valuable information for future use. It is confidently expected that a new era of improvement in fruit and vegetable culture will date from this great exhibition and congress of fruit growers. The railroads have made very low excursion rates, not to exceed \$5 from any railway point in the state.

Professional Cards.
J. E. LINDSEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Haskell, Tex.
Special attention to diseases of the eye, ear and throat.
Will adjust glasses to the eyes so as to correct errors of sight.
A. G. NEATHERY
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Haskell, - - Texas.
Offers his services to the public and solicits share of their patronage.
Office in Parish building, - N. E. Corner square.
ARTHUR C. FOSTER.
LAND LAWYER.
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Land Business and Land Litigation specialties.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Office in Haskell National Bank.
S. W. SCOTT.
Attorney at Law and Land Agent
Notary Public, Abstract of title to any land in Haskell county furnished on application. Office in Court House with County Surveyor.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

H. G. McCONNELL,
Attorney - at - Law.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
BALDWIN & LOMAX.
Attorneys and Land Agents.
Furnish Abstracts of Land Titles. Special Attention to Land Litigation.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Ed. J. HAMNER.
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Practices in the County and District Courts of Haskell and surrounding counties.
1200 over First National Bank. *
P. D. SANDERS.
LAWYER & LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Notarial work, abstracting and attention to property of non-residents given special attention.

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

The Reason Why!
To the Editor of the Haskell Free Press.
Dear Sir:—
I wish to say in the "drouth" sufferers that the reason some of them have not the luxuries of life is pure laziness.
I had for dinner to-day at least one dozen varieties of vegetables. This is not a rarity as I have them every day. I have not used any fertilizer nor irrigation to raise them.
The following are some of the products of my garden: Irish potatoes, beets, squash, okra, snap beans, English peas, corn-field peas, turnips, mustard, green corn, cucumbers, onions and radishes.
Yours truly,
C. J. HANSON.

[We have often felt like assigning the same cause for the absence of the great luxury of vegetables and fruits in many families, but we felt a little delicacy in coming out with the 'plain English' of it and have contented myself with telling what might be had by proper effort. Now, however, as Mr. Hanson has brought it out flat-footed, we second the motion.—Ed.]
The government gold reserve now stands at \$107,560,000.
HASKELL prairies are as pretty now as a spring wheat field.
PROF. THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, the celebrated naturalist, died in London last Saturday.
The Texas agents of the Mutual Life insurance company of N. Y., met in San Antonio on Thursday of last week and had a grand banquet and speechnaking in which the beneficial features of that sterling old company were duly set forth.
THERE is not the slightest doubt that a weekly surface cultivation of orchards, from June until the last of August, greatly conserves the water in the soil, while at the same time culture sets free plant food, keeps the lower strata of soil cool and moist. Wherever the conditions do not forbid surface cultivation it should be practiced extensively in young orchards, for the three-fold purpose of conserving moisture, preparing plant food and shading with a shallow mulch of finely pulverized soil that portion of the ground which is occupied by the roots of the growing tree or plants.—Orchard.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard.
W. J. FRENCH, a northern Iowa man, talking to a Dallas News reporter the other day, among other things said: "Every item of Texas news is eagerly sought after (in Iowa) and from appearances the Texas fever is spreading all the time."
* * * I have been two or three trips to Texas. My first trip had for its objective point the coast region of Texas, but after traveling over it extensively and comparing it with what I had seen of the northwestern part of the state, I became convinced that the advantages of northwestern Texas were much greater and I have turned my attention to that locality, in preference to south Texas." Everything indicates a large immigration to Texas this fall. What will Haskell people do to attract the home seeker to her borders?
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

IT MAY DO AS MUCH FOR YOU.
Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill. writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c, for large bottle. At A. P. McLemore's Drug Store.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.
The following is a List of letters remaining at the Post Office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days.
Coley, Mr. Bill; Dominguez, Felix; King, Lee; Moore, Mrs. D. W. J. Scott, Mr. D. W. J. If not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office.
When calling for the above please say advertised. Respectfully,
C. D. Long, P. M.
Haskell, Texas, July 1, 1895.

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BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY
WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF
DUKES MIXTURE
for 35 cents
Every pipe stamped
DUKES MIXTURE OF
2 OZ. PACKAGES 5¢

AN Illinois farmer tells in the Breeder's Gazette why he left Illinois and came to Texas. His reason for leaving that state was because of the severe climate in winter, and he also tells why he is satisfied with the change. Anent the advantages of Texas, he says: The advantages I derive from the change I have made are, first the smaller outlay required to carry on my business. My Batavia farm of 400 acres, with necessary buildings for that climate, cost me over \$42,000, and did not furnish the half necessary feed the year round. Here half the sum pays for and equips 2,000 acres that will furnish all my feed and I can run my business for half the expense that it required in Illinois. I also find that I can depend on 50 per cent. more foals here than there, but having over 100 registered brood mares there will be necessarily quite a number that will miss breeding some years or lose their foals. It cost me \$50 per head to carry such mares over in Illinois; here I can do it for \$10. These two items are big ones to me and will be to any horse-breeder. The long, open seasons are not only of great advantage to stock-feeders but reduce the expense of general farming, as farm work can be carried on all winter. All kinds of grain do well here and will average Chicago prices. Oats, wheat, barley and rye afford fine winter pasture and just as good crops as if not pastured. I wintered a lot of foals on a field of wheat that after yielding 22½ bushels of first quality grain and sold for 85 cts. per bushel, the land costing \$7.50 per acre. By good managing two crops can be raised on a large part of the farm here. Millet will follow wheat or oats and come off in time to seed in fall. Last year I raised two heavy crops of sorghum on sod broken last winter. Two crops of potatoes and all garden stuff can be raised on suitable ground. Although Texas possesses remarkable facilities for raising stock, first-class stock of all kinds is scarce. Any practical breeder who will come here can make money on first-class horses, sheep, cattle or hogs. Good milch cows are scarce and high and will pay a big profit for many years, for on account of the Texas fever they cannot be brought from the north without great loss, and the Texas-bred will always have a great advantage. A butter or milk dairy managed by a practical northern dairyman would make a fortune for the owner.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

SKIN-CANCER
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Greatest Retail Store in the West.
105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000
FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.
Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Baby Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room.
Why You Should Trade Here—
The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof.
One order—our check—one shipment will fit you out complete.
We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest.
Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once.
Handsome 12-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.
Come to the Big Store if you can.
You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Sullivan, Moore, Sweeney & Co.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

S.S.S.
PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It
CURES
All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and
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OWN MAKE
MENS \$2.50 SHOES
STRONG AS SAMSON
HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO.

I handle the above celebrated line of MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS and SHOES. —ALSO— LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES. Men's Furnishing Goods and Hats. A Full Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries. My terms are cash and lowest prices. **S.L. ROBERTSON**

THE CITY MEAT MARKET,
OWENS BROS., Props.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF Fresh Meats.
We aim to please.
M. S. PIERRON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Chas. Lee PIERRON, Asst. Chas.

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.
DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, P. D. Sanders.

SALOON,
J. A. McLAREN, Proprietor.
Keeps constantly on hand a variety of Fine Case Goods of Best Brands. Iced Beer and Lemonade Through the Summer. THE PLACE TO GET A GOOD CIGAR. Pure Brandy and Wines for Medical use.

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

PRICES' 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.

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The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Ed. and Prop.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

You can't make us believe that a fat man is overworked.

Don't feel ashamed if you can't play the piano; be proud of it.

What most towns are in need of is capital to try experiments.

Chewing tobacco is not the worst of it; spitting is the worst of it.

The corn crop has been killed again. It was first frozen and then roasted.

A man who can draw good cuts for your ads can draw good trade to your store.

Jud Harmon and Hoke Smith will be sure to hit it off well in the cabinet meetings.

There is only one thing worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about.

Let the advertiser remember that plain English and polished English are synonymous terms.

Mrs. Li Hung Chang has 2,000 coats and 1,200 pair of trousers, and still she doesn't ride a bicycle.

Long-neglected country relatives are being hunted up by city folk who are talking to their friends about spending the summer in Europe.

Preparations are being made for a wedding in Topeka at which the bride will wear bloomers. She is an emancipated woman, and will wear no evidences of her recent thralldom to the altar.

Munhall, the English statistician, figures up that from 1860 to 1890 the United States shows an increase of \$40,000,000,000 in apparent wealth. That was in thirty years of republican rule. We have already lost, according to the New York World, several billions of wealth in two years of democratic rule, and still there are men who continue to talk about the prosperity of democratic times.

The North German Lloyd is the largest steamship company in the world. Its capital is about twenty million dollars, and its fleet consists of eighty-two steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 240,000 tons, besides tug-boats. The staff consists of 8,000 men. The traffic comprises twenty-two separate lines, eight of which are European, the remainder trading between Germany and America, Eastern Asia and Australia.

The New York Mercury says that Recorder Goff is the first judicial officer to send an unsuccessful suicide to state prison. In the isolated cases of attempted self-destruction that had previously occurred the judges had somewhat yielded to the inevitable English custom of a coroner's jury awarding verdict over a suicide to the effect, "committed while of unsound mind." This decision is apt to again raise the question, is suicide a crime?

Each congress leaves a souvenir of itself in the shape of a few welcome additions to the American navy. The Fifty-third ordered eleven new vessels. Two were seagoing coast line battle-ships of formidable size. There were ordered six gunboats, 1,000 tons each. These will be capable of running up shallow rivers. The gunboats will cost \$230,000 each. Three torpedo boats complete the list. They will cost \$175,000. The gunboats and torpedo boats would be more useful than the big coast defenders if we could not have both.

W. C. Stivers, a tobacco raiser of Lancaster, Ky., has sued Miss Catherine West for \$5,000 for breach of promise. Mr. Stivers is a widower and Miss West is a handsome school teacher, 23 years old. The petition avers that the defendant had promised to wed him on February 27, 1895, but that she had since declined to become his wife. Mr. Stivers claims to have been greatly worried, annoyed, humiliated and damaged in the sum named. Since the girls have begun to wear men's clothes they have begun to trifle with the sterner sex and disregard their promises. Make her whack up, Mr. Stivers.

The Church Union, a religious paper published in New York by Miss Elizabeth Grannia, and which has for associate editors Charles H. Parkhurst, Bishop J. P. Newman, Miss Frances E. Willard, Rev. C. C. Salter, Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, and others, was excluded from the mails on the grounds that it contained a lottery advertisement, and that the paper was in fact conducting a lottery business. The last number of the paper contained a full-page advertisement offering a total of \$2,999 in prizes to aid in securing subscribers for the paper. This is the first instance on record of a church social grab bag.

Charles A. Dana and Colonel McClure are each trying to convince the other that he was the better friend of General Simon Cameron. They both deserted Cameron's political principles as soon as he was dead.

Tom Reed came near losing his watch the last time he attended a political meeting in New York. He would rather miss a dozen good dinners with Chauncey Dewey than lose the watch which is a memento of his two years as the "Car of the House of Representatives."

New York state has a new law, closing on Sunday all barber shops except those in Saratoga and New York city. The object is to give the men folks one day of rest from barber-shop yarns.

The system of telegraphing in Chinese is very simple. There are about eight thousand characters in the Chinese language. These are numbered from one up, and so printed in book form. It is, therefore, only necessary to telegraph the numbers. This system is used in the government dispatches.

EXCELS WITH BRUSH.

CHASE IS AMERICA'S FOREMOST PAINTER.

His Productions Have Carried Away the Gold Medals at the Notable Exhibitions of the Year—Chosen to High Honors.

William M. Chase is president of the Society of American Artists and a member of the National Academy of Design, has been a man of note—a painter who provoked discussion, an artist who excited admiration.

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PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

AMERICANS BECOMING UNEASY ABOUT CRESTS.

The Ancestry Hunters of New York—A Fashionable Fad on the Increase According to the Librarian's Story—Look Up Your Heraldry.

EDIGREE RESEARCH is a remarkably fashionable mania, and an increasing one in New York, at least. The libraries are haunted by persons engaged in tracing family lines and resurrecting coats of arms.

It is surprising to see the number of persons that come here to consult genealogical records," said the custodian of the Astor library to a New York reporter. "Their numbers have been greatly increased of late. There is hardly an hour in the day that some one is not poring over pedigrees looking for their line of ancestry. Part of this is accounted for by the requirements of the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. Members of these societies must have revolutionary blood. But, besides these modern researches, there is an immense amount of delving into the old English pedigrees."

The same state of affairs was found at the other large libraries of the city, and what the librarians say show that of late years there has been a wonderful awakening of interest in the question of what blood flows in your veins.

"I think it greatly a matter of curiosity," said a gentleman at the Lenox library, "Plutocracy has assumed the place formerly occupied by aristocracy, and wealth makes blue the palest of blood. In public esteem fortune covers a multitude of sins in pedigree, and families possessing it trace their lineage only back to the founder of the fortune—sometimes but a single generation and sometimes three or four. Yet there is a growing interest in genealogical matters, as I can see here in the library; but I think it more a natural and commendable desire in persons to know who their ancestors were than to claim a Norman or any other desired blood. Every educated man is interested in his pedigree. That's right, there are many who hope for noble blood when every evidence of it has disappeared in them. As has been said, they are like potatoes; the best part is underground."

Sometimes this pedigree business is a dangerous one, for, though often ancestors are disgraced by the descendants, frequently descendants are disgraced by their ancestors.

With the increased interest in pedigree has naturally come an increase in the business of heraldry. That it is a business is shown by a number of signs about the city that read: "Arms found and emblazoned." I questioned the proprietor of one of these establishments, and found that he was driving quite a trade.

"There are many persons in New York entitled to coats of arms who do not know it," he said. "There has been an awakened interest in this matter of late, and I have many inquiries, and on examination find many interesting pedigrees of which no one need be ashamed. Then there are families who reach an opulent niche that suggests the display of a coat of arms. I have many calls from such. They want arms emblazoned, and I have to find them. I usually succeed. I have access to all of the existing genealogical and heraldic records, and so trace back the line until I find some fighting ancestor who had a coat of arms."

He did not say what the course was when a search through the genealogical ashes of a client brought to light no ancestor who could bestow a sign of heraldry. Yet clients are seldom disappointed for some blazoned animal, shell, flower, feather, implement of war, or a combination of two or more of these, is usually found to fit the case.

A Summer Idea.

"Him" of Vogue, gives this latest bit of information about men's fashions: "The prince has at last started a novelty which I think will be more lasting than the link-button, which has not been generally adopted. In Paris, recently, the prince appeared in what is known as a smoking jacket or a Cowes after the street. Of course he had the overcoat over it, but the jacket was worn in the day-time and when he removed his Chesterfield, he was found clad in light shepherd's-plaid trousers, white waistcoat and a lounge or Cowes jacket of black-faced silk, with garter collar. The idea, however, is not for winter, but for summer. This summer after midday, Cowes coats or lounge jackets, or Tuxedos or whatever you may be pleased to call them will be worn with light trousers and fancy or white waistcoats. At least, this is the prophecy."

Betting Killed in Pennsylvania.

Horse racing in Pennsylvania has been killed by a bill that passed the legislature forbidding the sale of pool or betting of any sort in the state. It is especially directed to break up the pool-rooms. While hitting at the pool-rooms it has wiped out all betting.

BLOOMERS.

She (to hubby)—My dear, these cakes are not as good as popper used to make I must get you his old recipe.—New York World.

Her Hubby—If you will insist on going to your club every night, not getting home until morning and cruelly neglecting me, I'm going home to my papa.

Son of the House—It was bad enough when I had to wear father's cut-down trousers, but when it comes to wearing mother's, I'm going to kick.—New York World.

Mrs. Hayseed—Don't stare at the poor thing, Hiram. Land sakes! to think the woman would be so absent-minded as to come out and forget to put on her skirt.

Mrs. Newgurt (to daughter)—Goodness me, Kitty! Don't stand there with your hands in your pockets that way—no nibbling to be left.—That is very nice; but my wife did better than that. My birthday was last week, and she had the baby coach all newly painted for me.—New York World.

New Electricity Kills.

The very interesting and valuable experiments which Dr. A. M. Blodie, of the Ohio State university, has been making with regard to the effects of electric shocks upon animal organism have reached a stage where a working theory can be predicated upon the results obtained, says the Cleveland Leader. This theory is a complete departure from that most commonly accepted. It has been supposed that the cause of death in electrocution was the breaking down of the tissues. But the elaborate experiments which Prof. Blodie has made during the last month or more leave no doubt in his mind

What Robert Grant Says of the Old Aristocratic Theory of Woman.

There are thousands of daughters of well-to-do mothers in this country who are brought up in the old aristocratic theory that a woman should study moderately hard until she is 18, then look as pretty as she can and devote herself until she is married to having what is called on this side of the Atlantic a good time. Writes Robert Grant in Scribner's. To be sure, in France the good time does not come until after marriage, and there are other differences, but the well-bred lady of social graces is the well-bred lady, whether it be in London, Paris, Vienna, or New York, and a ball-room in one capital is essentially the same as in all the others, unless it be that over here the very young people are allowed to crowd out everybody else.

There are thousands of mothers who are content that this should be the limit of their daughter's experience, a reasonably good education, perfect manners, four years of whirl and then a husband, or no husband and a conservative afternoon tea drinking spinsterhood—and they are thankful on the whole when their girls put their necks meekly beneath the yoke of convention and do as past generations of women all over the civilized world have done. The reign of the unconventional society young woman is over. She shocks now her own countrywoman even more than foreigners; and though like the buffalo, she is still extant, she is disappearing even more rapidly than that illustrious quadruped.

Origin of Gas.

Experiments to determine the source of gas have recently been made. Scientists have become weary of theories, and it has been thought worth while to make experiments that should demonstrate facts past doubt, rather than compel students to look merely to popular opinion for their authorities. The experiments were made with dried seaweed, which was steeped in water freed from air. After a certain number of hours, gas was generated. This was thrown out for ten days, when the quantity was sensibly diminished and ceased altogether. After a long time of standing, more gas was thrown out, the latter being of different quality from the first, consisting, as was ascertained, largely of methane, which is the principal element of natural gas. These trials seem to have demonstrated that very slow decomposition of vegetable matter is responsible in part for that article known as natural gas.

About James Whitcomb Riley.

James Whitcomb Riley writes very slowly and with painstaking care. Billy Nye, his old associate and friend, says that he digs his pencil into the paper so hard that the several sheets below form manifold copies of the original. There are thousands of mothers who are content that this should be the limit of their daughter's experience, a reasonably good education, perfect manners, four years of whirl and then a husband, or no husband and a conservative afternoon tea drinking spinsterhood—and they are thankful on the whole when their girls put their necks meekly beneath the yoke of convention and do as past generations of women all over the civilized world have done. The reign of the unconventional society young woman is over. She shocks now her own countrywoman even more than foreigners; and though like the buffalo, she is still extant, she is disappearing even more rapidly than that illustrious quadruped.

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Kipling's Eyes.

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PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

AMERICANS BECOMING UNEASY ABOUT CRESTS.

GLASS OF FASHION.

LATEST NOVELTIES FOR WOMAN'S WEAR.

The Popular Bag-Front Bodice—Waists with Yokes—Traveling Gowns—Driving Dresses—The Half-Crown Girl—Fashion Notes.

THE POPULAR bag front in bodices is frequently made with the concentration of all elaboration in a costume. Very often this yard of material is richly encrusted with all manner of beads, over-worked with spirals, and interlarded with inlayings of solid metal designs, and it is decreed that in coloring the front shall so harmonize with the rest of the costume that no one may accuse the wearer of having one front that goes with everything. These overhanging fronts are so numerous and their effect is attained in so many tasteful ways that designers of blouses that do not droop to hide the belt in front are obliged to accomplish something very novel if they are to succeed at all.

Waists with Yokes.
The liking for long shoulders still continues, and, though the necessity for looseness somewhere about the waist acts as a check upon the demand for them, the difficulty is surmounted by the introduction of a yoke as in the picture here given. Yokes, by the way, will be much worn this summer, and the stores are full of the materials, especially arranged for them, as well as the made-up collarettes with yokes and flounces, which will be the principal trimming for so many summer toilets. The fashion of introducing a yoke into a fancy dress is found very useful, since it can be so easily removed, thus making an evening dress of the costume.

JACKET FOR COACHING WEAR



The costume here shown is a crepon of a light but dull green on the sage tint, with a black silk dot scattered throughout. The skirt is trimmed with large, loose bows of sage-green silk, three of them set near the bottom of the skirt. The waist is made with a yoke of sage-green silk veiled with black dotted net. The yoke has the long shoulders of fifty years ago and gives the gown a delicate appearance. The crepon is draped prettily about the shoulders, merging into the puffed sleeves, and the



Stylish and Handsome Waists.
A stylish and handsome waist of silk has sides and back of plain silk, with a full-length vest front of fancy material or of plain goods covered with lace. The front slightly droops over the belt. The lace has full folds of plain goods at each side, extending from shoulder-seams to waist-line. The stock collar has large bows at the back of the neck. There is a plain belt, with a rosette and very long ends of white satin ribbon; the sleeves are very full at the tops, and from the inside of the elbow about half the distance to the shoulder additional fullness is shirred in. This is a new model of a sleeve and is very much liked.

Driving Dresses.
It would be interesting to note the number of persons whose lives are sacrificed every year because they will not take proper precautions as to dress when they go out to drive," said a physician with a large practice. "With the past three months I have had half a dozen patients who have suffered severe illness, barely escaping with their lives, on account of their

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

HEALTHY READING FOR DEVELOPING YOUNG MINDS.

The Thorn and the Rose—A Woman Hermit—A King's Cannon—An Independent Barber—Edison's Minor Inventions—Indian Snakes.

HE WAY IS long for thee, dear one, But 'tis the same way I have trod; I will shun, 'Till I take this way that leads to God. Find thou the way with thy frail feet, Even as I have found it, sweet!

I cannot say: "Beware the thorn!" Because, above it climbs the rose; Nor whisper: "Lament the rose!" For stars will shine at daylight's morn. Find thou the light and darkness' feet, Even as I have found them, sweet!

And yet, for only thy dear sake, The tenderest prayer that thrills my breast Is that the kind, good God shall make A world of roses for thy rest! But thou must find, with thy dear feet, The thorn or rose—as I have, sweet!

—F. L. Stanton, in Atlantic Constitution.

A Woman Hermit.
At Lookout Pass, on the Onondaga range, about 150 miles from Salt Lake City and thirty miles from the nearest ranch, where no one save a stray miner ever passes her cabin, lives Elizabeth Rockwell, widow of Horace Rockwell, a brother of Porter Rockwell, who achieved fame by leading Brigham Young's band of Destroying Angels, or Danites. Aunt Lib is the name by which she is known. Her only companions are a quintet of snarling cur dogs and a lonesome cow. For nearly fifty years the old woman has lived there. She is extremely averse to having anyone inside her door, refusing to furnish travelers with food, and charging them with the water their cattle drink at the water hole. One day she says the Saginaw Courier-Herald, she is well-to-do, her husband having left her a comfortable property. One story told of her is that on one occasion, when one of the pups was ill, she managed to get a message to a physician living eighty miles away that he was wanted at once. He came post-haste, thinking that it was herself who was ill, and was so disgusted when he learned that he had been called to prescribe for the dog that he charged her two hundred dollars. For this act he never received her forgiveness, although she paid the bill. About ten days ago Aunt Lib had an adventure which plainly demonstrated her force to take care of herself, although seventy years of age. The impression has prevailed that she has been hoarding money somewhere about her cabin. Two would-be bandits endeavored to force the secret of her treasure from her about a week ago, and the result was that she was wounded that it is a ten to one shot that he is now dead.

A King's Cannon.
He wanted a cannon, just as the little boy did on the Fourth of July, and now-like that little boy—he is sorry he wanted a cannon. A recent dispatch is to the effect that the King of Dahomey received some Krupp cannon a few weeks ago, because he thought a kingdom was not quite up to the mark unless it had a few of these killers in its armament. When the cannon arrived the king had them mounted on the backs of elephants, for use in the field. With much difficulty this project was carried out, and at the next military review the king ordered that one of the cannon be fired immediately in front of the royal position. He first took the precaution to place a couple of thousand prisoners where it was calculated the ball would strike, so as to judge the effectiveness of the shot. When all was ready one of the biggest of the elephants was backed round and sighted. Just as the lanyard was jerked, however, the animal turned half around to reach for a peanut or something, and the shell, on the prime minister's head, and knocked a hole as big as a sewer right through the royal palace. His majesty wouldn't have cared so much if the matter had ended there—as the minister wasn't very prime and the palace needed ventilation—but it didn't. On the contrary, the elephant, which had been stood on its head by the recoil, picked itself up in a fury and started in on the down grade, and the king ordered the grand stand the very first rush, slung the grand chamberlain and the past grand carver of missionaries into the next street. It then jumped into the brass band with all four feet, and if it hadn't got the big drum over its head so that it couldn't see, it would probably have cleaned out the entire congregation. The king was not found until the next morning, and then, as he slid down out of a banana tree, he was heard to remark that there was something wrong needed to render his new artillery system a success—that was to get the enemy to adopt it.

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Gold Coins at a Discount.
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Did It Need So Much Oil.
Just previous to the big boom in oil a gentleman who knew the condition of affairs and was certain that prices would go away up, went to a friend, who had more ready cash than knowledge of the world, and said: "Friend John, the price of oil is going to go up, so I would advise you to buy 10,000 barrels."
"Buy 10,000 barrels of oil?" was the astonished reply of the man addressed, who looked as if he thought his friend was crazy; "why, I don't use a barrel in a year."

There is an entertaining story about a Frenchman who was proud to do things which were against his principles. The story is vouched for as an actual fact by the man to whom the incident happened. While traveling in Europe

he stopped over night at Coney, and noting that his hair was cutting long, he went to have it cut by the local barber. He told the barber to take off very little, but before the scissors had been at work many seconds he noticed a favorable change in the color of his jacket in which he had been arrayed. Whereupon he reproved the barber for not following his instructions, upon which the man observed, in muffled tones of reproach and dismay: "Monsieur must permit me to do my work in the way which seems best to me; and what is more, I shall take off some more."
"Not at all," said the traveler; "I tell you I want very little taken off, and must insist upon your doing as I direct you."
The barber, however, was not to be put down in this way, and said, "Monsieur, it is possible that this is how things may be done in England, but here in France we are not slaves. I shall cut off as much as I please."

History Straightened Out.
The old Athenian who insists that it was Capt. Scott's and not Col. Crockett's son that came down on a critical occasion is entirely correct. Capt. Martin Scott was never shot in the day and generation, and it is related that he invited a party of friends out hunting once upon a time. They were soon scattered through the woods, and one of the party came upon a raccoon that was sitting on the top of what is a branch of a very tall tree. He fired at him and missed him. One by one the other members of the party took aim and fired, but they failed to dislodge the animal. At length Capt. Scott arrived on the scene, and he shot at the raccoon, pulling the trigger when the coon looked down and said: "Who are you?" "I am Scott," "Capt. Scott," "Are you Capt. Martin Scott?" "The same." "Well," said the coon, unlimbering himself, "you need not shoot. I will come down."

A Russian Student's Hair.
An Odessa correspondent of the London Times says: "An event has happened which has caused quite a commotion among the students of the university here. Prince Tomouloff, a member of an old and historical family in this country, has just received an order expelling him from the university here and directing him to drink at the next day's party. The extraordinary reason for this Draconian decree is that he declined to wear his hair short. He has been refused permission to go to St. Petersburg to present a petition, and now by a decision from this university he is not permitted to enter another in Russia; therefore his bright hopes and his aspirations to employ his talents for his country's benefit are wrecked and his career in Russia is ruined. The severity with which the university students in South Russia have lately been treated is viewed with dismay. Their grievances are left unredressed and petitions are useless. In these circumstances fresh disorders may be expected to break out at any time."

Ravages of Snakes and Wild Animals.
The number of deaths in India caused by bites of wild animals and reptiles is on the increase. The deaths from snake bites last year were 2,100, and the same period nearly 120,000 deadly snakes were killed. Wild animals caused the death of 2,800 persons in the same year. The tigers killed nearly a thousand; leopards, 291; wolves, 175; bears, 21; and cheetahs, 57. On the other hand, nearly 15,000 wild beasts were killed, including nearly 1,200 tigers and more than 4,000 leopards. In addition to the loss of human life, nearly ninety thousand head of cattle were destroyed. The loss of property is incalculable. It is expected to decrease the number of wild animals.

A Good Memory.
"I don't see how you can remember the birthdays of all the children," remarked Little Boy Blue. "It's very easy to collect," replied the lady. "The first was born on Aug. 17. I remember it because on that day you gave me a pearl necklace with my name and the date on the clasp. The second was born on July 30. On that day you gave me a story book with my name and date on the fly leaf. The third was born May 6th. On that day you got mad at the millinery bill which had just been sent in, and it isn't paid yet."

Bicyclist and Battlesnake.
Hartford special to New York Sun: Edward Coates, a bicyclist of this city, riding with a companion along the shore of the lake in the city of Hartford, saw a snake coiled in the road in front of him. He turned out, supposing the snake was an ordinary black one. As he came abreast of the snake, which was darting its head up and down, he saw the snake's forked tongue flash in his bicycle trousers at the knee. At the same time the warning whirling sound told Coates that he had a rattler to deal with. There were several revolutions of the wheel before he made repeated jumps at Coates. After fifteen minutes it was killed. Coates brought the snake to this city to-night. It measured 4 feet 8 inches in length. It had fourteen rattles, and it was at least two inches in diameter.

Patron (in basement restaurant)— Gimme pig's feet and a dish of mashed potatoes, extra. **Waiter (shouting order through his hands)—** Try fer one: Little Billee on the side!
"Barker is going to teach me book-keeping," said young Jarley. "Well, he's just the man to do it," said Dawson. "I lent him a copy of Longfellow's poems a year ago, and he's kept it ever since."
"Clay—I wonder if it is true that one is likely to catch something from being kissed?" Maud—Of course not. You've been kissed enough, but you haven't caught anything yet, have you?"

With Grape Surface.
Dresses of crepe-surfaced material are becoming so common that many ladies are already weary of them. These stuffs are not specially durable, and get mussed and dragged almost immediately. One of the prettiest of these has a plain skirt, a fitted waist, slightly embroidered front and back, a vest front of embroidery, and a very elaborate waist trimming of passementerie, which covers the entire sides of the front from shoulders to bodice point and overlaps the vest. The neck collar is of the same material, with a small knot at the back of the neck. Ribbon is draped and festooned about the edge of the bodice. The very full topped sleeves are fashioned with their lives, on account of their

JOSEPH'S FOOT-WASHING.

The Caritas Ceremony of Holy Week in Vienna.

On Holy Thursday, at Vienna, the Emperor Francis Joseph performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of twelve old beggars, says the New York Sun. The ceremony took place in the hall of ceremonies in the imperial palace. On a platform raised slightly above the floor was a long table with twelve covers, a plate, knife, wooden spoon, folded napkin for each, with a piece of bread, a pewter mug, and a little blue pitcher filled with water. At 10 o'clock, twelve old men, the youngest 89 and the oldest 96, entered the hall and were supported, each by two relatives, to the platform, which they mounted with their family and were placed in their gowns, their relatives, most of them women, standing behind them. Then entered twenty knights of the Teutonic order, headed by their master, Archduke Eugene, dressed in white with long black crosses on the breasts of their doublets and others on the back of their long black cloaks. They marched around the hall, and then, forming a line on either side, made way for the ministers, with Count Kalrozky at the head, and the emperor's staff. They were followed by the primate of Austria, Cardinal Gruscha, with priests and acolytes bearing candles and burning incense. Then came the emperor, dressed in the white uniform of an Austrian general and wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. He advanced to the table and addressed a few words to the old men. At a signal from the master of ceremonies twelve gurdmen stepped forward, each bearing on a tray the first course of the sumptuous repast; the emperor now took off his helmet, gave it to an officer, and, passing down the line, arranged the dishes before the guests. Twelve archdukes then approached and removed the Barmeise banquet from the guests eyes, handing the dishes to the guards. This was repeated for three courses, and with the last, the plates, knives and other objects on the table were also taken off. They were all packed later, with the food, in wooden boxes, and sent to the homes of the old men. The table was then taken away, and the "washing of feet" began. A priest approached with a towel and golden basin full of water; their slippers were taken from the old men's feet, and the emperor, on his knees, beginning with the oldest, moistened his feet with water and dried them with the towel. Without rising, still on his knees, he passed on to the next one, and so on to the end of the row. When he had finished he rose and placed around each man's neck a chain, attached to which was a small white bag containing thirty pieces of silver. That ended the ceremony; the emperor and his suite withdrew, and the old men were taken home by their friends.

A MYSTIFIED WOMAN.
The Wheels Wouldn't Go Round.
Everyone in the streets stopped. Even a child could see that there was something wrong. Every time the horse started the sparks flew from where the tire touched the stone. That is why the lady got out. A crowd gathered and gazed curiously while she examined the horse, the harness, the vehicle and the wheel that wouldn't go round. A policeman came forward and suggested that the horse was balky. A gentleman who belonged to the Society with the long

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name, said that the beast was overworked, and should be unharnessed and rubbed down. Another man advised her to back a bit and take a new start. A fourth suggested that if she would drive right on, sparks or no sparks, the difficulty would remedy itself; while still another insisted that unless a new tire be put on the wheel, the whole outfit would collapse. These conflicting counsels increased the confusion of the distressed lady, but they did not make the wheel go round.
Just then a carriage drove up, a gentleman got out and asked what was the matter. One of the bystanders said it was a break down. While each of eleven others gave a different explanation as to why the wheel wouldn't go round, the stranger examined the turnout, led the pony forward a step, and as the sparks began flying, remarked: "Madam, your horse, harness, cart and wheel are all right. The sparks that the tire draws from the curbstones are merely outward symptoms of the inward ailment. The real difficulty is not with the tire of the wheel, but with its axle, or its 'hot-box.' Just what the man did next it is not necessary to state, but in less than ten minutes the entire trouble was ended. He had removed the cause instead of temporizing with the effect. As the lady drove on rejoicing someone remarked: "How few people in the world reason down to the root of things, and at the same time carry in their heads the 'know how' that makes the wheels go round."

A COUPLE'S ADVENTURE.
Short of Funds, but the Gentleman Was an Able Financier.
Among the throng on bicycles speeding between Ridgewood and Tuxedo on Saturday afternoon were a little couple not yet in their teens, says the New York Sun. The little lady manipulated the wheel to perfection, and as they passed along they looked even more interesting than the beautiful country about them. They had halted at Ramsey's, had cream and coffee, and had resumed their trip when rain began to fall. Here was a dilemma the youth of 11 had not calculated on. Rain meant railroad fare back to Ridgewood, for in no circumstances could the young lady be allowed to get wet. They hastened to the first railroad station. The youth saw the wheels housed and then fished in his pockets for funds. The little treat at the saloon had absorbed nearly all his cash, but he arose to the occasion and in a confidential way whispered to the ticket agent that if two could ride on a whole ticket that cost less than two half tickets he thought he had sufficient funds to buy one. Then, to his dismay, the lad discovered he was 2 cents short even of the price of one whole ticket. He so informed the agent and asked for credit for that sum, promising to reimburse him at another time. The agent looked at the worried face of the little girl and handed him out a ticket.

Cataloguing a Great Library.
A work more in regard to the problem of the card catalogue. A few years ago it was proposed in this library to print its titles as they then stood, and an approximate but safe estimate showed, after cutting the titles down to the minimum of intelligibility and correctness, that such a book catalogue would fill more than seventeen volumes, closely printed in somewhat small type and in two columns to a page, each volume to be of quarto size and to contain 650 pages. By the time this colossal feat could have been done enough titles would have accumulated to make it desirable to repeat the task at once. Since this estimate was made the type-setting machine, with its speed and economy, has become a revolutionary element in the printing world. This library is now asking itself how this invention can be used toward solving the catalogue problem. It is proposed—and machines are already made for the purpose—to print the titles of all new books, to use the titles as heretofore in the 3273 Catalogue, and then to save the "slugs" on which each title will be cast until enough have been accumulated and alphabetized to form the basis for a general printed catalogue. The slugs will still be saved, and by a constant process of accumulation and alphabetizing new editions will at any time be possible.—The New Public Library in Boston, by Lindsay Swift, in the Century.

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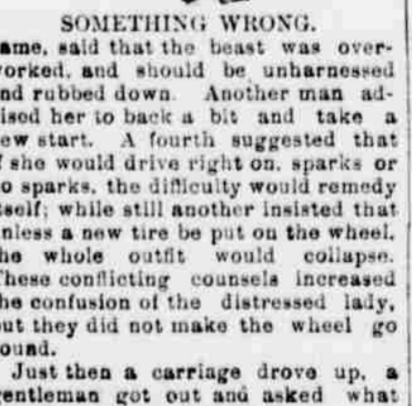
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N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting, valuable and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little COUPON NUMBER with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a readable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

Keep the Change.
There is a new story out concerning the reasonable kindness, amiability and proverbial honesty of the Niagara Falls hackman. Two tourists, a lady and a gentleman, stopped off at the Falls between trains. A hackman engaged them for a brief tour of sight-seeing. The time actually consumed was fifty-five minutes. The hackman said he must have \$10. The gentleman remarked that it was an outrage. The driver explained that he had been of great assistance in pointing out the places of interest and stood firm. The gentleman prepared to pay under protest. Unfortunately for himself, he handed the man a \$20 bill. "Do you pay for the lady, also?" asked the hackman promptly. "Do I pay for the lady?" repeated his fare, in astonishment. "Of course, I do. What do you mean?" "Then there will be no change," replied the hackman. "My charge of \$10 is for one person; \$20 for two persons. The amount you handed me is exactly correct. Thank you, sir."

Will Not Be Downed.
Denver has a preacher named Passmore, who is said to be fervid, fluent and furious. To hear him go on one is impressed that there is but one honest preacher, and he is him. This man thinks, or says he does, that the world is pegging along toward perdition like an ox to the shambles. He accuses all the brethren in Colorado and Omaha of being in league with the world, the flesh and the devil to rob heaven of its just share of the precious spoils of earth. The conference has called him down, and he must answer to the grave charge of conduct unbecoming a minister of the gospel. He expects to be "fired" and give out the information in advance that persecution cannot close his mouth. He will continue to preach as long as there is a lung left, and the conference shall not be suffered to forget that he was once a part of it. His zeal is commendable, but his judgment is lame.

Poor Then, Rich Now.
Bernato, the mine owner of South Africa, is at present scattering his millions in Paris. Twenty years ago he was very poor, and acted as clown in a circus, with two trained donkeys. He is now worth \$150,000. He was performing in Kimberley to poor houses, when, on a walk, he found a sparkling stone in the fields. It was a diamond and worth \$10,000. Barnato bought the fields around there and gradually looked up gems and sold them. Thus he won a fortune, and likewise later with the Johannesburg gold mines. He is a fellow director with Cecil Rhodes in the companies that control the mines.

No Use for a Pole.
In Buffalo, the other day, a Pole whose life was saved by Alderman John Sheehan expressed his gratefulness to the alderman by calling at his place of business and offering his rescuer one of his baby sons. The alderman declined the proffered gift with thanks. The Pole said that was the only way he could fittingly express his gratitude, but the alderman was firm, and the grateful man returned home with his infant son. If the alderman had been offered a Newfoundland dog, or an Angora cat, he might have taken it, but, with no election in sight, he had no use for the little Pole.

A Thundering Nonsense.
Red Thunder, who was concerned in the Turtle mountain outbreak in North Dakota and refused to surrender to Major Hale, the Indian agent, is 85 years old. It took six deputy marshals to overpower the chief and put handcuffs on him. Red Thunder has killed four Sioux, two Gros Ventres, one Assinaboine and one white man in battle. This terrible murdering Indian is bad enough to be pardoned. If the United States government has a pardon mill in working order, dramatic appeals and petitions will be sent for Red Thunder.

Value of Bee Stings.
In Malta bees are plentiful and bee stings are in such repute as a cure for rheumatism that resort to this primitive method of inoculation is severe cases in common practice in severe cases for generations, the results, it is said, having been most satisfactory for patients.

"Little Venice."
The early explorers found the natives living in houses placed on piles in the marshes.

A Popular Enterprise.
The long distance telephone between Paris and London has over 800 calls a day. At the rate of \$2 for each call it pays.

The Sabbathman's Task.
Endeavors are being made in England to establish the Sabbathman, one year's rest in seven, for school teachers.

The Largest Bible in the World.
The largest Bible in the world is a manuscript, the Bible in the Vatican, which is written in a very large hand.

Items of General Interest Carefully Selected from Many Sources.

Near Montgomery, recently, Emmett Chester accused a Mr. G. E. Wilson of being intimate with his step-daughter and had also had an altercation with Wilson, but things had been settled and they had been friends.

A young man named Harper, living about ten miles southwest of Childress, was accidentally shot recently at his home. He was handling a .44-caliber pistol when it was discharged, the ball passing through his left thigh.

A petition from 500 market gardeners and vegetable raisers has been presented to the city council of Fort Worth asking for the establishment of a market place with keeper, inspector, etc.

The voters of Austin have by an overwhelming majority authorized the city council to issue \$200,000 of bonds to complete the water and light system.

Phillip Boudin, a negro boy 19 years old, while swimming recently in Pampell's lake, four miles from Brehan was drowned. His body was recovered.

A section hand named Godfrey was run over and killed by a train on the Santa Fe road near Yegua crossing, in Washington county a few days ago.

The prohibitionists of Bowie, a local option county, are worried over the sale of whisky at Texarkana, and are making an effort to stop it.

At Runge, Karnes county, the other day, John Alsop, colored, killed Bob Thomas, colored, with buckshot and escaped, Thomas may recover.

An iron bridge to span the Colorado river between Lampasas and San Saba counties, also between Mills and San Saba counties.

The single gold standard Democratic committee met at Dallas recently and made provisions for a thorough organization in the state.

Eight brick business houses, two of them two-story, have been built at Hearne since January 1, besides a number of residences.

THE LATEST FIGURES.

ANNUAL DEFICIT DEFINITELY FIXED AT \$43,250,000.

Postal Receipts Increased and Internal Revenue Decreased—Cash Balance is \$195,000,000, but \$100,000,000, Being Gold Reserve, is Not Available.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The treasury deficit for the fiscal year just closed will be, by to-day's statement, approximately \$43,250,000. This, added to last year's deficit of nearly \$70,000,000, makes the excess of expenditures over receipts since June 30, 1893, about \$113,250,000.

Last year the receipts from this source amounted to nearly \$122,000,000 and this year they approximate \$153,000,000. Of this amount, sugar contributed about \$17,500,000. To-day's debit statement will show an available cash balance of about \$195,000,000, of which about \$100,000,000 is gold reserve.

The debt charge of only \$31,157,709 in bonds, or one-half of the whole amount issued. In explanation of this seeming error it is said a formal transfer of the London half of the bonds has not yet been made.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—James A. Newsom of Memphis, Tenn., aged 50 years, for a long time one of the door-keepers at the house of representatives, was struck on the head several times Friday night with a base ball bat in the hands of Lewis Berry.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—As it is understood that the Spanish cortes will adjourn on July 18 there is much interest in the closing action of the session concerning pending questions with the United States and the prosecution of the Cuban contest.

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Not Executed Yet.

SING SING, N. Y., July 1.—I do not propose to execute Dr. Buchanan until the attorney general gives me a written opinion as to the effect of the papers of appeal now in his hands at Albany.

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WONDERFUL VICTORY

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

Cleveland and Carlisle Endorsed by a Vote of 647 to 233, a Platform Adopted and Gen. F. W. Waller Nominated for Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—The Democratic state convention of Kentucky has endorsed the administration, with special tributes to President Cleveland and his distinguished co-adviser and secretary, John G. Carlisle. No voting was ever more productive of effective results than that of Secretary Carlisle to Kentucky and the Memphis convention.

The Democrats of Kentucky in convention assembled congratulate the country upon the repeal of the McKinley tariff law and upon the evidence we have on every hand of returning prosperity, under the operations of reduced and equalized tariff laws.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON II—JULY 14—"THE GOLDEN CALF"—EX. 32:1-8, 30-35.

Golden Text: "Little Children, Buy Yourselves from Idols"—John 5:41. Ratification of God's Covenant with Man—Moses' Long Absence.

Introductory: The events here recorded are better understood by reading the Book of the Covenant. According to the common chronology the records were made six or seven weeks after the giving of the law. The Jews were still encamped before Mt. Sinai, in the valley of Horeb.

I. The Book of the Covenant.—The name given to chapters 20-23, containing the covenant of the ten commandments and about seventy enactments based on the commandments.

II. Ratification of the Covenant.—Chap. 24: 1-8. No government can succeed (the Jews were to establish themselves into a nation, when the Hebrews were to be governed and accordingly an altar was built, the book of the covenant placed thereon and the Jews were called upon to ratify the agreement with God.

III. Moses' Absence for Forty Days.—Chap. 24: 18-18. "After this Moses was called up into the mountain," where he remained for forty days and received the tablets of stone.

IV. The Discouraged People.—The absence of Moses proved a time for testing the faith and courage of the people, who had all taken the oath of allegiance to God. "Saw that Moses people gathered themselves together for something must be done. To Aaron, Moses' brother, left in charge during Moses' absence, they said: "Up and make us gods," or a God, "which we can see," some real thing "which shall go before us and be our leader."

V. The Golden Calf.—Vs. 24. "Break off the golden earrings which they have melted, and bring them to me." The people gathered themselves together for something must be done. To Aaron, Moses' brother, left in charge during Moses' absence, they said: "Up and make us gods," or a God, "which we can see," some real thing "which shall go before us and be our leader."

VI. The Covenant Broken.—Vs. 44. "These be thy Gods, O Israel." They did not deny Jehovah, but worshiped him through the calf contrary to the express command of God. "Tomorrow is a feast to the Lord." They would make offerings to him through the image. Yet it became a day of revelry and debauchery.

VII. Moses Came Down.—Came from the mount to restore the people from their allegiance. He pleaded with God for forgiveness. The people were destroyed.

VIII. The Prayer of Moses for the People.—Vs. 30-35. Moses would lead them to repentance by saying, "Ye have sinned a great sin. And now I will send an angel before me, and I will visit you, and I will punish you. If you will not forsake your sin, and if you do not beat me I pray the end of thy book." The book that enrolls the names of the just.

IX. The Covenant Renewed.—The remainder of the book of Exodus tells how.

NEWSY MORSELS.

It is said the largest literary income at present are earned by Mr. S. R. Crockett, Mr. Stanley Weyman and Mr. Conroy Deane.

The summer house of Prof. Dell, the telephone inventor, is on an estate of 15,000 acres in Cape Breton, on the Bras d'Or.

The operative managers are saying that Mr. Walter H. Woodcock is at least \$100,000 better off than he was when he began his season of German opera.

The Empress of Austria, though no longer a young woman, spends a large part of her time in study. She is devoting herself now to the Greek language and literature.

Five hours a man still work steadily for five or six hours a day, although he is in his 70th year. He has five stories all ready for the printer, and is engaged upon another for 187.

Ethel Wedder, the father of the distinguished artist, fell down some steps in St. Augustine, Fla., the other day and was seriously injured. Although he is 92 years of age, hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Two illustrious Englishwomen, Florence Nightingale and Jean Inglew, celebrated their 75th birthday this year. Each lives in London. Miss Nightingale in the west end and Miss Inglew in his recovery.

A. J. Blackwell, the millionaire abolitionist, who owns the cities of Blackwell and David in the Indian Territory, has decided to erect a \$300,000 temple at David City, O. T., for the perpetuation of his name.

Berlin is to have soon a "sport exhibition." In preparation for which, and to save the German language from foreign taint, a committee offered a prize of \$125, 500 and \$25 for German equivalents for all foreign sporting terms.

A French judge, before whom a divorce case was recently tried, complicated matters seriously by handing down a decree divorcing the lawyer who appeared for the man who had asked for a divorce instead of the man himself.

FACTS. In Great Britain there are 1,047 women to 1,000 men. The reduction in England's debt last year was \$5,535,000. With a population of 400,000,000 people, China has only 10 physicians. Some men mock at other people's poverty, but a great many more make use of it.

Zoologists say that all known species of wild animals are gradually diminishing in size. The best stage managers of the present day are said to be men who have been actors. If the earth's surface were level the water of the oceans would cover it to a depth of 600 feet. In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field. Germany 210, Russia 210. For the last eighty-three years the church of England has been spending \$45,000 a week upon her schools. Among the Armenians it is estimated that from 50 to 70 per cent of the children die from disease—typhoid fever and smallpox. A Chinese proverb says: "Let every man sweep the snow from his own doors, and not trouble himself about the feet of his neighbor's horse."

THE SMOOTHEST YET.

LADY ROBBED BY A COLORED ARTIST.

Pays Him \$7,000 for His Influence with the Governor or in Securing a Pardon for Her Husband Who is in the State Penitentiary.

HALLVILLE, Tex., June 29.—At the term of court at Longview, Bud Coleman, a well to do farmer, living five miles north of here, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and is now serving out the time.

Several days since Mrs. Coleman received a letter from Louisiana in which the writer said that her husband had at one time been sent to the penitentiary in that state, but through the aid and influence of a negro man named Hicks a pardon was secured for him.

The writer of the letter recommended Hicks to Mrs. Coleman to do as she liked. Wednesday the negro showed up dressed in fine clothes and stating that his name was Hicks from Louisiana and that he would secure Coleman's release and restore him to his family by Wednesday of next week for \$100; \$50 cash and \$50 from Coleman returned home, but asked that a few of the most prominent citizens of the settlement be called in to witness everything, as he did not wish to take advantage of the negro.

They were called in and he laid his business, claiming that he had influence, etc., with "Charley Johnson," the governor of the state. A dictated letter to Gov. Culbertson, which was written and signed by Mrs. Coleman, then Hicks took the letter and went into a room alone and returning gave the letter to Coleman present and asked that it be called at once, which was done.

Several related occurrences took place in this section years ago and also told several of the men present how certain cases in court that they were interested in would terminate, and this mysterious talk caught them all. So the \$50 was sent for to the Longview bank and given to Hicks yesterday morning in the presence of several men. The next morning the negro was gone and the alarm was given through the community and search was at once made, but to no avail. The negro was tracked to near Marshall, where he is supposed he took the train. Some think it was a white man disguised as a negro. Some one present at Coleman's said he was the "out talker" man they ever heard. Nothing has been heard from him, although the officers at Marshall are on the lookout.

"Mad" Tom Strang Up. JACKSON, Ky., June 29.—"Bad" Tom Smith, horse thief, incendiary and wholesale murderer, was hanged at 1 p. m. yesterday morning in the presence of 2,000 people who had come from miles around. He broke down completely just before noon and confessed to the murder of Dr. Rader, for which he was convicted, and five others. He asked for time to make a speech with God for this crime, for which he felt he had not been forgiven, and the execution was postponed until afternoon. Smith had been the hiring of certain faction, in every murder except that of Rader. The condemned man mounted the scaffold at 1:30 and the drop fell at 1:45 p. m. Smith was baptized in Kentucky river at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the presence of an immense throng. Four were camped along the river bank to await the event. Excursion trains ran from Jackson to Lexington and other points yesterday morning, and hundreds of mountaineers arrived on foot and on horseback. The execution was public, the scaffold being erected in a hollow near the jail, and the view from the surrounding hills was almost unobstructed. No mountain desperado has killed more men in Kentucky than "Bad" Tom Smith. He murdered Joe Hurt in 1883, Combs brothers and several in 1888, Ambrose, Amberg, Robert Cornett, Jacob Cornett, Ed Campbell in 1889. In September, 1894, he resisted arrest in Jackson, where he paid the life penalty yesterday. Town Marshal H. C. Turst, Jr., and Deputy Samuel Mann attempted to arrest Smith and a number of his cohorts and a fight followed in which Smith was shot in the left arm, breaking the bone and severing an artery, from which he came near bleeding to death. After getting under the clutches of the law, he then went to live with Mrs. Catherine McQuinn. At her house Dr. Rader was captured and Smith, when he was captured, was tried. Smith tried to charge the murder of Dr. Rader to Mrs. McQuinn, but the court found him guilty. He was jealous of Rader.

On Terms of Peace. WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mr. White Stevens, in charge of the Japanese legation during the absence of Minister Kurino, says that the reports of a rivalry between Russia and Japan are merely the revival of vague speculation current some time ago and all the information reaching the legation indicates that the entente cordiale between the countries has been re-confirmed. The Russian fleet was withdrawn from the Japanese waters after the settlement was made as to the Iao Tung peninsula, since which time there has been no new evidence of friction. Mr. Stevens says also, that as the war story comes from Shanghai, it is not to be relied on, as the Chinese at that point have no means of knowing the relations existing between Japan and Russia.

Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest. AUSTIN, Tex., June 29.—A special correspondent for a New York paper has been here to see whether the governor would interfere in the coming prize fight. His conclusions, wired at great length, were in substance that the laws prohibit the state from preventing it, as that devolves wholly upon local authority. The prevalent opinion in official circles seems to be that the fight will be pulled off anywhere.

A Yacht seized.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Word has been received from Havana that the yacht Neponthe has been seized by the Spanish authorities and that its owners, George Agar and Bishop Dudley, have been imprisoned. Both of these gentlemen are prominent in social and business circles, being members of the cotton and sugar exchanges. The Neponthe left here a few days ago on a cruise across the Florida coast and sailed across to Cuba. It is said that the yacht was overhauled by a Spanish gunboat and towed into Havana. Although the cable is very brief it is supposed from its tenor that the Neponthe was suspected of carrying a filibustering expedition. There are several others in the party besides the two owners, but it is not known that they all were placed in confinement. George Agar is a partner in the well-known firm of sugar dealers who has for years held large transactions with Cuba in the way of importing. Mr. Dudley is a cotton broker. The seizure of the yacht and imprisonment of her owners created no little excitement when the facts became known and steps were at once taken to lay the matter before Secretary Olney. The above is not credited in Havana.

Mail Robbery. GOLDENWALD, Tex., June 29.—Lin Lewis, who carries the mail from this place to Star, came in yesterday morning and reported that while on his way about six miles from town two men rode out of the brush and with pistols drawn demanded the mail pouch, which he delivered to them, when they rode off. J. P. Grundy, the postmaster, at once notified the deputy sheriff and deputy United States marshal, who, with the postmaster and mail carrier, at once started for the scene of the robbery. Lewis carried them to where he said he was robbed, where, upon examination, they found a trace of the robbers. After a short search they found the mail pouch in a thicket out to pieces and the letters torn open and scattered on the ground. Lewis, the carrier, was arrested on suspicion. He was brought back and lodged in jail and the United States district attorney was notified of the robbery. Lewis is not 17 years old. His parents live here.

About the Bond Contract. WASHINGTON, June 29.—The treasury officials now in the city still maintain perfect silence as to what if any modifications have been made in the bond contract or what, if any, basis there is for the rumor that the syndicate will no longer use its influence to protect the government from gold withdrawal for export. The rumor, however, is given no credence here by persons having any knowledge of the situation. It is more than probable, it is said, that the syndicate has obtained permission from the secretary to make temporary deposits of domestic gold which is subsequently to be replaced by importations from London. The exact facts in the case cannot, however, in the absence of Secretary Carlisle, be learned. Inquiry among treasury officials last night elicited the information that no uneasiness whatever is felt over the present situation as to the bond contract.

The Printing Board. AUSTIN, Tex., June 29.—The printing board, before letting the contract for printing the revised codes, was formally solicited to state whether the law permitted the work to be done outside of the state. A former board, it is understood, under the advice of the attorney general, ruled that the work had to be performed within the state. Attorney General Crane has had the question under advisement the last few days. However, it was decided unexpectedly to the board by another authority in a suit against Henry Hutchins, instituted by the old board on his bond for a printing contract, the decision hinged upon this very question. The case was decided yesterday morning by District Judge Morris against the board, and to the effect that while the law prevents outsiders from being present contractors for printing, it does not prevent contractors from having the work performed outside the state.

All Acquitted. BUTTE, Neb., June 29.—The famous Barrett-Smith murder case was concluded Thursday by the acquittal of Mullihan, Elliott and Harris, the three vigilantes who were accused of hanging the defaulting treasurer of Holt county in January, 1895. This is the final chapter in one of the most sensational affairs in the history of the west. Scott, while treasurer of Holt county, stole \$100,000 and fled to Mexico. He was extradited and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Influential politicians, his friends, it is charged, prevented his incarceration in the penitentiary, and while enjoying his freedom, pending the supreme court's action, he was taken from his buggy by a dozen masked men and hanged.

A Wild Mob. LACROSSE, Wis., June 29.—The wildest mob seen in La Crosse in some years gathered in the northern part of the city Thursday night to denounce the police for killing a man. They talked themselves hoarse and began to demand the man's body of the police. When Charles Byrne, chief of police, arrived they would not listen to him and demanded the murdered man's body. The police are puzzled. There is no murdered man and no foundation for the story except that three days ago two tramps were ordered out of town and were resisting was tapped with a billy, but not even knocked down. A committee was appointed and they notified the chief of police that they must produce that man alive or dead.

A Riot recently occurred in the state penitentiary of Nebraska, but it was soon quelled. The 400 of New York are all "broke up" because Miss Alice Vanderbilt Shepard runaway with millionaire Dave Hansen Morris, and married. Dave made his money out of a lottery and fast horses. At Savannah, Ga., recently, while Mrs. Maria Johnson was holding the baby of a neighbor in her arms during a thunder storm, lightning struck the house, killing the woman instantly. The baby escaped unharmed.

A COWARDLY MURDER

CHARLES J. LANGHOZ KILLED IN KERRVILLE COUNTY.

A Right Investigation is Being Made of the Affair by Officials—Preparations for the Execution of Dr. Buchanan at New York.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 28.—In an unmarked grave in a lonely spot in the mountains thirty-five miles from Kerrville lies the body of Charles J. Langholz, lately a young and prominent citizen and business man of San Antonio. Monday night, June 7, C. J. Langholz and a companion arrived in Kerrville from San Antonio and on Tuesday morning hired a buggy and started in the direction of Junction to look at some ranch property the companion claimed to own and which he proposed to trade to Langholz. They were subsequently seen and recognized by several people on the road. The last seen of the men was at Millisite ranch June 19, thirty miles from Kerrville and twelve miles from where Langholz's body was afterward found. The evening of the same day the companion was seen passing Millisite ranch returning in the buggy alone. The companion arrived at Kerrville Thursday and returned the buggy. When asked where Langholz was he said he left him in a fatigued condition as well as in a childlike mood. Friday morning the companion came to San Antonio. Tuesday, June 25, Bert Secret, a cowboy, noticed the track of a buggy on the 70 C. L. ranch, and following it up discovered the dead body of a man. Sheriff Cordeur of Kimble county and Coroner Thurman were notified and made an examination. Langholz was identified by papers on his person. He had a bullet hole in his head and his pockets had been rifled. The body was buried where found. The apron of the buggy cushion was found near the body. It fit the cushion returned to the livery stable, and in the cushion was found a fatigued pistol bullet. Dr. C. G. Watts, J. T. Burnett of San Antonio and the coroner will leave Kerrville this morning for the grave where the body will be disinterred and a post mortem held. The companion is well known throughout this country.

San Francisco's Big Fire. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—The most disastrous fire in many years broke out here about 6 o'clock yesterday evening in a box factory at the corner of Fifth and Bryant streets. A strong south wind was blowing and the flames spread rapidly. The entire fire department was immediately called out, and for four hours the fire men had such a battle with the fire as seldom falls to their lot. They could do nothing to stop the progress of the conflagration, and only a timely change in the wind, which swept the flames back over the burned district, saved the entire district from destruction. Although many scores of buildings were burned, the monetary loss was not great, as the fire was kept away from the richly-stored warehouses of the district and only cheap frame structures, occupied by poor laboring people and small manufacturers were damaged. The loss will probably be between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, with very little insurance, as the insurance companies have long avoided taking risks in that section. It was the worst fire since that San Francisco has had in many a day, and the most alarming reports of the progress and magnitude of the fire were current throughout the city. As it was the flames wiped out one entire square and made holes in surrounding blocks. Probably 100 poor families have been made homeless, besides losing all their possessions. About a score or more of small factories, such as furniture factories, machine shops, etc., had narrow escapes. One fatally was reported. Miss Gilroy was covered with burning oil and scorched. Later estimates place the losses at at least \$1,000,000 with a probability that it will amount to \$1,500,000.

Killings in Fayette. LAGRANGE, Tex., June 28.—Justice Ledbetter of this city was called out Wednesday in two instances to hold inquests over the dead bodies of two boys, both of whom met death by the accidental discharge of shotguns. One was near Rabb's creek, about six miles from the city. It seems that with a party of men, who had been fishing, was a 12-year-old boy. When the party was returning from the creek Fritz Thieson, 10 years of age, met them and said something about the fish, when the first boy remarked, "I will shoot you," and raised his shotgun to his shoulder, the gun was discharged and the entire load entered Thieson's head, killing him instantly. The other was a little negro boy, 3 years old, whose parents were away from home and he and his brother were playing with the shotgun when it was discharged and the child killed. This happened near Plum.

Sinking Execution. COLUMBUS, O., June 28.—Michael McDonough, the Kenton wife murderer, was hanged yesterday morning in the penitentiary annex. The execution was a sickening sight. The rope cut deep into the neck when the body dropped, severing the trachea and jugular vein. The blood spouted over Dr. Jones, one of the physicians standing near the scaffold, then flowed in a torrent to the stone stoop of the door. Some of the spectators turned white and with difficulty kept their nerve.

The Big Hamburg-American liner Palatia, had the honor of being the first ocean steamer to pass through the Kaiser Wilhelm canal. "It is plain," said the justice, "that you stole the hog and I shall send you up for twelve months." "Judge, of you kin gibment 'bout one hour 'o I goes I doesn't care." "What for?" "Well, ah, pork won't keep in dis weather, en I wants ter go home en salt dat hog down."

Four hundred tons of top weight must come off the new French battle ship Brennus before she can be made seaworthy; one of her fighting masts will be taken out and her upper deck will be almost completely dismantled.

A New Tariff Bill.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A special

from Paris says: M. Honoreux, minister of foreign affairs, introduced in the chamber of deputies a bill modifying the commercial relations between France and Switzerland. The bill is designed to put an end to the tariff war between the two countries. The modification takes the form of a reduction of the French minimum tariff on matches, clocks, naphery, cheese and silks, but manufactured cotton is expressly excluded. Not only Switzerland, but all countries having commercial treaties with France containing the "most favored nation clause" will benefit by the reduction. Since the rupture of commercial relations with Switzerland in 1892 France has lost 14,000,000 francs annually. Switzerland has lost 10,000,000 francs. The new agreement is due to the energy of M. Barere, the French ambassador to Berne. The bill will probably be ratified by the chamber speedily. Charles Barguet, an eminent Swiss jurist, says that Switzerland is much less willing than France to accept a new treaty since a new commercial equilibrium had been secured and outlets, chiefly Germans, for Swiss products had been found since 1892. The French government press is carrying on a strong campaign in favor of the measure. Even if the arrangement is definitely concluded France will have difficulty in ousting Germany from the Swiss markets. Immediately after the rupture in 1892 the Germans exerted themselves to secure the Swiss trade and completely succeeded. The minister of the colonies, M. Chaumet, has been obliged to ask for an additional appropriation of 10,000,000 francs because of the unauthorized expenditures recently detected in Tonquin.

Minneapolis in Mourning. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 28.—The most disastrous fire which ever visited Minneapolis accomplished its work of destruction and death last night. Within an hour after the alarm rang at 11 o'clock six firemen paid the penalty of death for their faithfulness in trying to save the property of the city. The dead are: Joseph Hay, truck No. 2; Walter Richardson, truck No. 6; Frank Rulaine, lieutenant of hose company No. 6; John Horner, truck No. 3; Bert Thomas, hose company No. 10. Unidentified: Former member of engine company No. 14. Several others were seriously injured and it is thought there may be still more dead who have not yet been extracted from under the ruins of the walls which fell and crushed them. The seriously injured so far as known are: Ed Thilen, lieutenant of hook and ladder company No. 2; Capt. Caldwell of engine company No. 6. The property loss consists of the entire demolition of the building occupied by McDonald Bros., dealers in crockery, and amounts to about \$100,000. The building was four stories, brick walls and wooden interior framework, and was well stocked. The fire originated in the boxes and packing stock in the rear of the building and was beyond the power of the fire department to control. At a few minutes before midnight the walls fell outward into the alley where the firemen were at work.

Cheers For President Cleveland. KIEL, June 28.—The dinner given by Admiral Kirkland and the officers of the New York to the emperor was a successful affair. In addition to his majesty, Prince Henry of Prussia, Admirals Von Knorr, Koester, Valois, Semmen, Flaedmann and Capt. Evans were present. Capt. Evans had previously been authorized to name the fastest racing boat of the New York the Victoria Louise, after the daughter of the emperor and empress of Germany, the Princess Victoria Louise, who was born September 13, 1892. The arrival of Emperor William and his party on board the New York was the signal for vociferous cheering for the princess and emperor. Admiral Kirkland toasted his majesty, and in so doing thanked him for the reception accorded to the United States war ships at Kiel. In reply the emperor requested Admiral Kirkland to convey his thanks to President Cleveland for sending the United States squadron to take part in the celebrations in honor of the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, and expressed himself as being highly gratified at the fact that the Americans were pleased with their visit. The emperor concluded his remarks by calling for cheers for President Cleveland.

To Be Electrocutted. SING SING, N. Y., June 28.—Warden Sage has returned from Albany and is busy making preparations to execute Dr. Buchanan during the week beginning Monday next. For the fourth time invitations to the execution were sent out. The warden is not sure just what time the execution is to take place, but it is generally believed Buchanan will be ordered to the electric chair at 11 a. m. Monday, unless the court interposes. Warden Sage says there have been so many postponements that he cannot tell until the hour arrives whether execution will take place or not. While in Albany the warden was assured that Buchanan could be legally executed on Monday, although the condemned man's counsel claims that he cannot be. The prison officials do not believe that Gov. Morton will grant another hearing. Dr. Buchanan is much annoyed over the announcement that he is to be made the subject of a play soon to be produced in New York. He has instructed his lawyers to prevent the production of the play if possible, for the sake of his wife and children.

Yellow fever has made its appearance at Havana, Cuba. J. W. Knight, who was to appear for trial at the July term of court for the killing of his own son, died the other night in the county jail at Ukiah, Cal., of cancer.

A man sent as a transmitter of a telegraph at Cleveland, O., the other day, and wrote a letter that was received at Chicago, Ill., a distant of 431 miles. It was a perfect reproduction, was every punctuation mark appearing distinctly at Chicago.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"SISTERS OF CHARITY" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

A Companion Sermon to "Women's Opportunities"—Be a Grace Darling, a Marie Antoinette, a Joan of Arc—To the New Woman.



ESTRICE, N. B., June 23, 1895. In his sermon for today, Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now on his summer vacation tour, has chosen for his subject that most august and most pathetic of all loves of humanity, viz: "Sisters of Charity." Starting now where I left off last Sabbath in reciting women's opportunities, I have to say that woman has the special and superlative right of blessing and bearing the sick. What hasten what street, what house, has not felt the smiting of disease? Tens of thousands of sickbeds! What shall we do with them? Shall man, with his rough hand and heavy foot, and impatient bearing minister? No. He cannot soothe the pain. We cannot quiet the nerves. He knows not where to set the light. His hand is not steady enough to pour out the drops. He is not wakeful enough to be a watcher. The Lord God sent Mrs. Dix into the Virginia hospitals, and the Maid of Saragossa appease the wounds of the battle-field, has equipped wife, mother, and daughter for this delicate but tremendous mission. You have known men who have been in some, but the moment disease fell upon them they did not send for their friends at the bank, or their partner in business, or their worldly associates; their first cry was: "Take me to my wife." The dissipated young man at the college scoffs at the idea of being under home influence, but when the first blast of the typhoid fever on his cheek he says: "Where is mother?" Walter Scott wrote partly in satire and partly in compliment when he said: "O woman, in our hour of ease, Thine hand, coy and hard to please; When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou."

I think the most pathetic passage in all the Bible is the description of the lad who went out to the harvest-field of Shunem and got sunstruck—throwing himself on his temple and crying out: "O, my head! my head!" and they said: "Carry him to his mother." And then the record is: "He sat on her knees till noon, and then died." It is an awful thing to be ill away from home in a strange hotel, once in while men coming to look after you, holding their breath for their mouth for fear that they will catch the contagion. How roughly they turn you in bed! How loudly they talk! How you long for the ministries of home! I know one such who went away from one of the brightest and best of several weeks' business absence at the West. A telegram came at midnight that he was on his death-bed, far away from home. By express train the wife and daughters went westward; but they were too late. He had been ill a little while longer. He said: "I am willing to die, but not alone." But the pulse fluttered, the eyes closed, and he was stopped. The express trains met in the midnight; wife and daughters going westward—lifeless remains of husband and father coming eastward. O, it was a sad, pitiful, overwhelming spectacle! When we are sick we are for the most part at home. When the time comes for us to die we want to die at home. The room may be very humble, and the faces that look into ours may be very plain, but we care for that? Loving hands to bathe the temples, and loving voices to speak good cheer. Loving lips to read the comforting promises of Jesus.

In our last dreadful war men cast their cannon; men fashioned the musketry; men cried to the hosts, "Forward!" men hurled their battalions on the sharp edges of the enemy, crying "Charge! charge!" but woman scraped the lint; woman administered the cordials; woman watched by the dying couch; woman wrote the last message to the home circle; woman wept at the burial; woman held the hand of the four men with a spade. We greeted the general home with brass bands and triumphal arches, and wild huzzas; but the story is too good to be written anywhere, save in the chronicles of heaven. Mrs. Brady, who came down among the sick in the swamps of the Chickahominy; of Annie Ross, in the cooper shop hospital; of Margaret Breckinridge, who came to men who had been for weeks with their wounds undressed and their faces frozen to the ground; and when she turned them over to those that had an arm left, waved it and filled the air with their "hurrahs!"—of Mrs. Hodge, who came from Chicago with blankets and with pillows, until the men shouted: "Three cheers for the Christian Commission! God bless the women at home!" then sitting down to take the last message: "Tell my wife not to fret about me, but to meet me in heaven; tell her to train up the boys when we have lovey so here; tell her to bear me love like the Christ who was a Christian soldier;" and of Mrs. Shelton, into whose face the convalescent soldier looked and said: "Your grapes and cologne cured me." Men died with shot and shell, and carbine and howitzer; women did their work with socks and slippers, and bandages, and warm drinks, and Scripture texts, and gentle strokings of the hot temples, and stories of that land where they never saw any pain. "Mark Knapp down over the wounded," said: "On which side did you fight?" Women knelt down over the wounded and said: "Where are you hurt? What nice thing can I make for you that will make you cry?" Tonight, while we men are sound asleep in our beds, there will be a light in yonder loft; there will be groaning in that dark alley; there will be cries of distress in that cellar. Men will sleep, and when we wake again: I have to tell you that it is woman's specific right to comfort under the stress of dire disaster. She is called the weaker vessel; but all profane as well as sacred history attests that when the crisis comes she is better prepared than man to meet the emergency. How often you have seen a woman who seemed to be a disciple of frivolity and indolence, who, under one stroke of calamity, changed to a heroine. Oh, what a great mistake! Those business men make who never tell their business troubles to their wives. There comes some great loss to their store, or some of their companions in business play some a trick, and they carry the whole all alone. He is like the household again and again: "What is the matter?" but he believes it a sort of Christian duty to keep all that trouble within his own soul. Oh, sir, your first duty was to tell your wife all about it; perhaps you might not have distressed her as badly as you

SIX DAYS IN A TRANCE.

Alfred Wootton Was Put to Sleep by a Hypnotizer and Watched by Doctors.

A dramatic illustration of hypnotism accompanied by many gruesome features has been given in London by Prof. Morrill, who seems to possess extraordinary powers of a mysterious nature, says the New York World. He put a man to sleep in a coffin-shaped glass case and kept him there nearly a week and at the end of that time awakened him in the presence of a large number of witnesses. The victim of this achievement, one Alfred Wootton, is a stained glass-worker, 35 years of age. During the whole of the time he was asleep or in a trance he was exhibited in a public hall. When the experiment was ready to begin on Monday he had readily climbed into the coffin-shaped case, and many people watched the hypnotizer as he proceeded to exercise his mysterious power. Holding Wootton by the forehead and chin, the hypnotizer gazed steadily into his eyes. He then made a few downward passes from above the eyes along the side of the face, from time to time examining the pupils of the eyes. The man, it was found, had by this time become rigid. One minute after the experiment began the hypnotizer asked Dr. Forbes to examine the man. He was found to be thoroughly unconscious. His pulse was 96, the exact number of beats it registered before he became unconscious. His respiration was about 16, the breathing chiefly abdominal. Temperature was 98.2, or normal. The pupils of the eyes were contracted almost to disappearance. During the following days the respiration, temperature and pulse changed slightly, but the man remained in a trance condition. His beard continued to grow. When he was awakened by Prof. Morrill the following Saturday evening, he could not be convinced that he had been in a hypnotic trance for nearly a week until he felt the thick growth of beard on his face. He said it seemed to him that he had only been asleep for a few minutes. It did not take longer than a minute to wake him up. The professor made a few passes of his hand across the man's face and lifted his head and shoulders from the coffin-shaped case. Wootton then opened his eyes and instantly recognized friends in the crowd about him, with whom he began to converse. The only notable sensation he experienced upon waking, he said, was that of hunger. A short time after being awakened he put on his coat and walked out of the building with his friends. He had been constantly watched during the whole time in the trance and evinced much interest in the records of the doctors. Prof. Morrill had previously tried a similar experiment with one Henry Nolan, but the doctors who were watching his case expressed the opinion that Nolan was not physically strong enough to undergo the ordeal.

ANCIENT WARRIORS.

Not So Large Nor Strong as the Men of To-day.

The popular tendency to enlarge everything that is far off and to belittle that which is close by is responsible for the opinion that the men of the present time are degenerate reductions of the men of mediaeval times, who were giants clad in iron and with muscles of steel. The Paris Figaro thus shows the absurdity of this opinion: Our learned physiologists, after having measured hundreds of skeletons, testify that the men of our times are from two to two centimeters taller than the men of the middle ages. We possess their garments, and it turns out that we appear not only to have grown taller since the time when these were manufactured, but our shoulders could never fit into the steel corslets of our so-called athletic forefathers. The superintendent of the museums under the second empire, wishing to put on the armor of Francis I., the largest of all in the museum of artillery, was unable to do so. It was too small for him, though he was in no sense a giant. And here is another example: In Switzerland recently, on the occasion of a gymnastic tournament, the young men, wishing to close the festivities by a procession in historical costumes, borrowed the armor and armor of the arsenal. But it is evident that their ancestors, people of little foresight, never thought of their grandchildren, and these grandchildren were unable to put on the armor. It was too small for them. So much for the stature of our ancestors. As to their supposed enormous strength, we have no proof beyond the weight of the equipment of the men-at-arms. But the harness of the knights was very much lighter than has commonly been supposed. According to one of the catalogues of the museum or artillery, the weight of the complete armor did not, as a rule, exceed fifty pounds, and, inasmuch as those who wore it were horsemen, it was the horse that had to bear the greater part of the fatigue.

A Fine Collection.

An extraordinary collection of books, the library of Mr. Gennadius, late Greek minister to England, is about to be brought under the hammer in London. It consists of the first and rarest editions of the Greek classics in unusually good copies. Aldines, Juntas, Stephanuses, Of Homer there are 130 copies, of Anacreon 40, of Longus, 60, of Theocritus 50, and so on. Among the books are Racine's "Plutarch," Henri Estienne's "Aldine Thucydides," Melanchthon's editio princeps of Demosthenes, all with manuscript notes of their possessors. Besides these there are 154 lists of Byronicana, including the original manuscript of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."—Exchange.

Double Dose of Luck.

Patrick F. Benson, an Oakland, Cal., lawyer, has just received information confirming the recent news that he is heir to a vast estate in England. Since the first notification was received by him on April 10 another of his listed relatives has died, leaving him a fourth interest in an \$8,000,000 estate. Six weeks ago Mr. Benson received news of the death of his granduncle, Sir John Dowdell, of Scotland, who left him an interest in an estate valued at \$250,000. His attorney has now received confirmation of the death of his granduncle, Sir Andrew Dowdell, of Jamaica, British West Indies, who leaves him a fourth interest in his estate valued at \$500,000.

The Fortune told.

The fortune told in the case of a man who established an estate in the West Indies, was that he should be a statesman.

Every article of food should be kept covered until it appears on the table.

Milk and butter should be kept in airtight covered vessels. They take up every odor flying in the air, and are positively harmful to the stomach after standing uncovered for an hour or two. Not only odors, but the miasmas that all the air are attracted to milk and butter. Uncovered jelly is a menace to family health, yet in two-thirds of the cases in the city will be found half a dozen jelly stands up and down the streets.

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THE SCOTCH PATRIOT.

EARLIER STRUGGLES OF MME. NELLIE MELBA.

She Made Her First Appearance as a Singer in Australia and Subsequently Went to Paris—Then Followed Six Years of Unequaled Success.

MME. MELBA (Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Captain Francis Armstrong) has won within the last six years, the highest distinction in Paris, Brussels, London, Milan and the chief American cities. She is of Scotch descent and was born in Australia. At a very early age she began the study of the piano with her mother, who was an amateur of ability. Later she continued her studies under professional teachers, taking a course on the organ and also in harmony and composition, thus securing the groundwork of a thorough musical education, which must have proved of inestimable value after she began her career as a singer. When about twelve years old it was discovered that nature had endowed her with a voice of unusual beauty, and after having taken a few vocal lessons in Australia she accepted the advice of friends and went to Paris, where she placed herself under the tuition of the famous Mme. Marchesi. Notwithstanding the objections interposed by her father, Mr. Mitchell (who was one of the commissioners of the Melbourne exposition), and a lyric career became inevitable, and upon the completion of her studies with Mme. Marchesi she made her debut on



MME. MELBA.

Oct. 15, 1857, under the name of Melba, as Gilda in "Rigoletto" at the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels. So immediate and brilliant was her success that the attendant, who had arranged for a single performance only, engaged her for a term, and she appeared as Lakme, Violetta, Ophelia and Lucia. Subsequently Sir Augustus Harris engaged her for Covent Garden, and in the season of 1858 she made her debut in England in "Lucia," with a success well remembered by all opera-going Londoners. Then followed another long engagement in Brussels, after which she returned to Paris, and having studied under the composer the part of the heroine in Ambrose Thomas' "Hernani," she made her appearance at the Grand Opera in the character of Ophelia, which was successfully repeated eight times and enthusiastically praised by the French critics. Mme. Melba next studied in the role of Juliette, with the assistance of Gounod, and appeared in that character in London in June, 1859, with Jean de Reszke in his favorite part of Romeo. In the winter of that year she was the favorite prima donna of the Grand Opera at Paris, where she sang the roles of Marguerite, Juliette, Ophelia, Lucia and Gilda. The latest assumptions of Mme. Melba have been the parts of Esmeralda in Goring Thomas' opera of that name, Elsa in Wagner's "Lohengrin," and the title role in "Elsaine," composed by M. Berengier expressly for her, to whom, by the way, and to Jean de Reszke, the work is dedicated. Mme. Melba's beautiful interpretation of the part of Esmeralda in "Carmen," Mme. Melba's phenomenal success at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and in Boston and Chicago during the last two seasons is too well known to require more than a word of mention. Her triumphs on the concert stage have fully equalled those in the opera. Her voice is of a remarkably pure, beautiful and sympathetic quality, with a very extensive range, the tone being crystalline in its character. It is perfectly even throughout the register and her vocalization, in the purest Italian style, is almost unrivaled in melody and may safely be said to be faultless.

Gladstone and the Languages.
In addition to a scholarly and critical knowledge of Greek and Latin, Mr. Gladstone is almost as well versed in French and Italian as he is in English. His familiarity with the latter language won a tribute from the Italian ambassador to England, who, after a three hours' conversation with the ex-premier in the Tuscan tongue, admitted that Mr. Gladstone had not hesitated a moment for a word, or used any but the right word in the right place. Mr. Gladstone is still busy with general literature. He expects soon to have ready for the publisher an edition of Bishop Butler's works, with full annotations.

A Simple Means of Transportation.
The ascent of mountains and the carrying of necessary articles up very steep inclines necessitate an enormous amount of labor and time. It is possible to put up wire-rope tramways at a very small expense, and have these so arranged that loads can be brought up at a minimum of cost and trouble now involved. A sample of this device is a wire tramway recently put up at Gibraltar. It connects the signal at the

top of the rock with the town below. There are two ropes, three hundred and twenty yards long, leading to the mountain. An engine works the ropes, which are able to sustain a weight of seventy tons. The transit from the town to the station occupies scarcely five minutes, where formerly it took a whole day. On the general principle of the carriage line that delivers parcels and change in stores, an effective and rapid means of transit between various points may be secured. The rope-tramway idea is yet in its infancy, but before another ten years have passed this invention will be utilized to connect buildings of all sorts. It would be of untold value could a simple rope and basket be so arranged that one might pass from house to out-buildings regardless of snow, storm or rain, stepping from one sheltered entry to the house to another at the barn without coming in contact with the ground. The time and need are here, and only await the inventive genius who shall put these into practical operation.

THOMAS C. PLATT.

The Man Who Is Said to Make and Unmake Governors and Presidents.

Thomas Collier Platt, New York's famous republican politician, was born in Oswego, that state, in 1833. He matriculated at Yale college, but on account of failing health left there before graduation to enter upon a commercial career. He became conspicuous as a successful operator in banking and lumber enterprises. In 1872 and 1873 he was elected to congress from Oswego. In 1881 he was chosen to succeed Francis Kernan in the United States senate. His service in the senate was, however, of short duration. He at once fell into the friendship of Roscoe Conkling. When President Garfield saw fit to rebuke Senator Conkling by giving the New York patronage to the anti-Conkling republicans, both New York

senators resigned their seats, but not without hope of being re-elected by the legislature then in session. They were disappointed, however, for the legislature chose their successors shortly afterward. Conkling, broken-hearted, retired to private life and four years later died. Not so with Platt. He became president of the United States Express Co., and has managed to cut a wide swath in state politics. He managed the gubernatorial campaign for Levi P. Morton last year and now has charge

of the presidential boom of the governor of New York.

To Rescue Neufeldt.
James J. Coyle, of Pomona, Cal., is planning an expedition up the Nile to the Sudan country to rescue Dr. John Neufeldt, the Austrian prisoner of the Khalifa, with whom he served in the Sudan under Gordon. Coyle is a native of England, and when 17 years of age became attached to a corps of the Royal Civil Engineers in the military service of Egypt. He lived in Alexandria several years, and spent seven years in the Nile region and one season in Khartoum. He has traveled several times across the Sahara Desert. Coyle is now a hotel-keeper at Pomona. Every dollar of his profits has been saved for the expenses of his proposed expedition, with beaming eyes, "I should very much like to see Mr. Bingham, the man who, they say, is so rich."

Twain and Health.
The latest interesting characteristic of Mark Twain to be made public is his capacity for preserving good health on only four hours sleep a day. This is an incredible, though his life as a pilot on the Mississippi may have trained him to do with less sleep than ordinary men. Mr. Clemens is said to spend his mornings reading and smoking, and his afternoons writing and smoking. In the evening he reads and smokes again.

Of Simple Tastes.
Vaszary, the Prince of Hungary, is a man of the most simple tastes, and when he first entered office his task was rendered doubly hard by the fact that hitherto he had been but a poor Benedictine monk. He drove to the Primate's palace, at Aran, in a public cab, carrying on his back a cage containing his pet canary.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

AT A CHEESEMAKERS' convention in Wisconsin, Prof. W. A. Henry said: "Canada has built up a most enviable reputation, and I don't wonder that we are almost jealous, because they have taken it away from us. We have lost that reputation through the narrow-mindedness of certain factorymen; we have lost the trade of 35,000,000 of consumers across the water. Well, what shall we do about it? Cry over it? Not at all. Let us take a lesson from our neighbors, then let us turn right around and say, 'Where is the market?' Granted that we have lost the English market, in part, is there any other place where we can put our cheese? Why, bless your soul, there are 65,000,000 of people right around us. Which would you rather have, 65,000,000 American people to feed cheese or 35,000,000 Britishers? A gentleman came to me this morning and said, 'I have got a cat in my store and I want it analyzed. I believe it is filled cheese; it is no good.' Another one came to me last fall, and said: 'What do you think of this cheese?' He went on and described it and it was evidently filled cheese. I told him it was, and that I was afraid it came from Illinois or Wisconsin. Every day, almost, we hear of examples of this kind; the country is flooded with them. How long can business be run on such principles and succeed? How long can people who are catering to others keep them from eating good cheese? We are turning such poor stuff that nobody is going to eat, into a large quantity to crowd the cheese off our tables entirely with other kinds of foods. Now, let us cater for the home trade. Why, Wisconsin cannot begin to supply those 65,000,000 of people with cheese. Wisconsin, itself, could not quite supply a large part of all the cheese she now makes, if our people were properly educated and had the right cheese. I have people come to me every day and tell me they wish they could get a piece of good cheese. Between feeding our people culls and spurious food, we have pretty nearly killed off the demand.

We now have things headed in the right direction; we have a dairy school in Madison, which, I hope, is doing some good; we have better laws on our statute books; we have our organizations; before me are lots of young men full of the desire to do something better; full of the desire to better themselves by getting into the cheese business, which they are engaged. Now, I appeal to those young men to stand together firmly for honesty. Begin by doubling up your factories, so that there are fewer of them with more milk to work up.

We must begin to run our factories in a more cleanly way. The truth is, we are awfully dirty. A gentleman told me about buying a factory up north, where they could get a piece of good cheese. Between feeding our people culls and spurious food, we have pretty nearly killed off the demand.

Feeding the Hen.
To keep a hen in good condition for laying she should never have a full crop of feed. She should be fed to give a light meal of mixed food, warm in the morning, in the trough, but such meal should be only one-fourth the quantity the hens require. They should go to bed in the trough unsatisfied, and should then eat their food, deriving it then by grain, engaging in healthy exercise in order to obtain it, and in such circumstances the food will be passed into the gizzard slowly and completely. Gradually the hen will accumulate sufficient food to provide for the night, going on the roost with a full crop, where she can leisurely forward it from her crop to the gizzard. Feeding soft food makes her indigestive on the part of the beginner, causing him to overfeed and pamper his hens, and by it they will reach a condition that is entirely antagonistic to laying. It is not to feed from a trough, but the soft food is carefully measured. A quart of mixed, ground grain, moistened and in a crumbly condition, should be sufficient for forty hens as a "top-dressing" for the morning. Two quarts of whole grain should then be scattered in litter for them to seek and secure for themselves.—EX.

Our Dairy Interests.
The dairying interest of the United States has grown to be one of great magnitude. The home value of the butter and cheese product, exclusive of the value of buttermilk, skimmed milk, whey and other residues, was in the census year of 1890 to about \$237,000,000, of which amount about \$216,000,000 were for butter. Of the total number of pounds of butter produced in the United States in 1890, 2,477,000,000, while the total quantity of cheese made in 1890 was 1,205,000,000 pounds, of which amount 21 per cent was made

in the north Atlantic division, 7 per cent in the south Atlantic states, 54 per cent in the north central division, and 4 per cent in the western division. Only 181,000,000 pounds of butter were made in factories in the last census year, or less than 15 per cent, the rest being made in farm dairies.

Should Have a Few Sheep.—Every farm, if it is but a dozen acres, should have a few sheep, and a small orchard grass pasture for them to run in. This grass is the earliest of all and will afford a full bite a month before timothy is available. As this grass has a very loose open growth it is well to sow the small red clover with it. Mutton is becoming more and more popular, and the small flock will supply the farm home with the most acceptable meat, after the poultry. The farm most likely to succeed in raising mutton is the one that has a few acres of the best quality and at the very cheapest rate.—EX.

Missouri Anti-Oleo Bill a Law.—The welcome news has been telegraphed to St. Louis and heralded by the whole dairy world that Governor Stone has signed the anti-oleo bill and that the same has become the law of Missouri. This one by one do the great states fall into line and adopt measures that result to its native and legitimate domain this gross fraud upon the community, and so far at least give to the people a pure food bill.

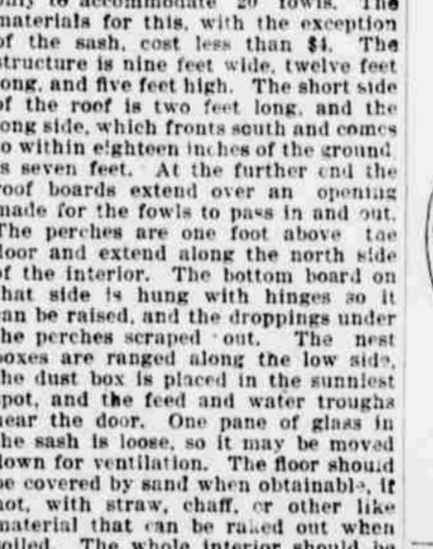
FAIR CUBAN REBELS.
NEW YORK HAS A LARGE NUMBER OF THEM.

They Assist the Patriots of the Little Island in Various Ways—Wives, Daughters and Successors of Spain's Kueenies.

(New York Correspondence.)
HERE IS IN THIS city a club of nearly a hundred charming rebels who wear the single-starred flag of Cuba as sign and symbol of their allegiance to its cause. The "Hijas de Cuba," or "Daughters of Cuba," as they are proud to call themselves, are representative of the social element of the Cuban colony, women of the best families of Cuba, in whose veins runs the blood of Castilian blood, though perhaps it warms with enthusiasm for the enemies of Spain.

The club "Hijas de Cuba" came into existence March 4, 1895, four days after war had been declared in Cuba. It grew, primarily, out of the efforts and enthusiasm of Mrs. Gonzalo de Quesada, Mrs. V. Zayas-Bazán, Mrs. Benjamín J. Guerra and Mrs. Carmen Mantilla. The women who have been most active in its work are largely young society matrons and maids, the wives and daughters of professional men and well-to-do merchants, but among them are the more mature who have sorrowful memories of the revolution of 1895, widows of revolutionary heroes and children of patriot fathers whose fore-

Many farmers, however, will not afford such houses, and some cannot. For such we give an illustration showing one that may be built at very small cost. It is supposed to be large enough



MRS. V. ZAYAS-BAZAN.

only to accommodate 20 fowls. The materials for this, with the exception of the such cost less than \$4. The structure is nine feet wide, twelve feet long, and five feet high. The short side of the roof is two feet long, and the long side, which fronts south and comes to within eighteen inches of the ground, is seven feet long. The north and south roof boards extend over an opening made for the fowls to pass in and out. The perches are one foot above the floor and extend along the north side of the interior. The bottom board on that side is hung with angles so it can be raised, and the droppings under the perches scraped out. The nest boxes are ranged along the low side, the dust box is placed in the sunniest spot, and the feed and water troughs near the door. One pane of glass in the sash is loose, so it may be moved down for ventilation. The floor should be covered by sand when obtainable, if not, with straw, chaff, or other like material that can be raised out when needed. The whole interior should be given a coat of fresh lime whitewash at least four times a year, and the perches swabbed with kerosene. This poultry house is easily cleaned, and answers the purpose nearly as well as one costing twenty times as much.

Guineas.
These should not be kept for market, as they rarely sell at a price that will pay for shipping them, although they are a good table fowl and especially for any one that is fond of wild game. They are profitable for eggs, as they lay early and lay fast, and after they begin to lay they will lay regularly at a time when it is usually desirable to use a considerable number of hen eggs for hatching.

The eggs are smaller, but the shells are very thick and strong, and the egg itself is richer in nutriment than proportion to its size, so that in market they sell at the same price. Guineas are very tender when small and require the very best of treatment, but they get well started to growing. After they get well feathered they can take care of themselves better than any other poultry on the farm, and for this reason they will in a majority of cases be found profitable.—American Grange Bulletin.

Canadian and American Cattle.—Something like a beef famine has lately prevailed in America, and prices have gone up to 5 cents a lb. The cause of it all is stated to be the scarcity of cattle, and also a ring which has been formed by the Chicago packers. As a result of the high prices now prevailing, an agitation has been set on foot in the United States for the removal of the duty of 20 per cent on Canadian cattle. The Dominion government is also strongly urged from Washington to consent to the mutual abandonment of the quarantine of ninety days imposed on cattle at the frontier. The Canadian government, has however, up to the present time, refused to consider the proposal, as it still holds to the Ottawa cablegram of date the 15th inst., says the British embargo will be removed, and it fears, if an arrangement such as that proposed be made with the United States, fresh difficulties may be raised about the admission of Canadian cattle into Great Britain.—North British Agriculturist.

MRS. GONZALO DE QUERADA.
For public business reasons they hesitate to ally themselves with the cause. Then each of the nearly one hundred "Hijas de Cuba" is pledged to give a monthly fee of one dollar, which is in the aggregate a tidy little sum, for the war fund. Mrs. Gonzalo de Quesada, president of the club, is the young wife of a Cuban lawyer and a typical Cuban woman in personal graces and domestic tastes. Her pretty home in West Sixty-fourth street is a meeting-place of the club, and she has been one of its most active workers in spite of the cares and duties of young motherhood. Mrs. Quesada is of an excellent Cuban family of patriotic history, and her mother, Mrs. Ramon Miranda, is also an active member of the club.

The vice-president of the "Hijas de Cuba" is Mrs. V. Zayas-Bazán, the wife of an ardent sympathizer with the Cuban cause. Mrs. Bazán is a young, strikingly beautiful and well-knowledgeable belle among the young matrons of the Cuban colony. She comes of a fine old Matanzas family—García de Manesca—and her grandmother was known as the richest woman in Matanzas before the ruin of the last war. Mrs. Bazán was sent to Paris to be educated, and there spent her girlhood and there was married. She is mistress of four languages—the French, German,

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turned to find the desolate home and the dead bodies of all the family, he was made insane and died within a few days of grief. It all happened within a few miles of where we were, and my parents knew them well. It is such memories that make true Cubans take up arms against Spain.

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The Secretary of the Club is Miss Carinita Mantilla, and the members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Trujillo, wife of the editor of El Porvenir and a staunch patriot, Mrs. Emilio Agraromonte, Jr., and Miss Frances Molina.

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By a stroke of good luck George McGowan, a negro, about 20 years old, has fallen into the hands of Chief of Police Massey at Wichita, Kan. This youth claims to have been a slave to the allied band of outlaws for ten years. A white ring about his neck shows where he was lassoed from a post-hole while trying to escape. He is branded "L.L." on his right leg. His initials are cut in his left arm, the work being done, he says, by John Long and Bill Dalton. On his back deep in the flesh is the mark of the obliterating iron, used to deface range brands, and this is another brand, the "half-hitch."

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A telephone wire is carried a mile and a half without support over Lake Wallen, between Quinen and Murz, in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland. The wire is two millimeters in diameter.

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Spanish and English—has contributed to the Paris Journals on literary topics, and has acquired much of the French woman's charm of manner and the most brilliant of the Paris salons. She has no memory of her native land, which she left as a little child, but the Cuban blood runs warm in her veins, and she pierces the needle in these days of war on tiny alkent flags with the daily star of Cuba wrought thereon, to be worn by her patriot sisters.

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"I was a very little child then," Mrs. Guerra related, her dark eyes flashing as she told the story to the writer, "but I can remember the terrible days of the days of war on tiny alkent flags with the daily star of Cuba wrought thereon, to be worn by her patriot sisters."

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The dream of scientists and engineers—of Edison and Tesla, especially—is the direct conversion of fuel into electricity, which they expect to convert into a propulsive mechanical force. Such a dream is now reached by John A. Secor, who has attained the direct conversion of fuel into a propulsive force sufficient to move vessels without intermediate transformation. The writer recently saw the latest Secor boat propelled by the direct combustion of fuel. This craft had no screw, paddle, boiler or steam engine, and it is within the bounds of truth to say that the control over the machinery far surpassed that of any steam engine in the world. A party of engineers were seated in the boat, and it was propelled up Newton Creek by its own engine. Stated in its simplest form, the Secor system consists in the use of several enclosed cylinders, into which are introduced a mixture of air and atomized fuel, which, being automatically igni-

ed, is discharged directly against the external water at the stern of the vessel. The instantaneous explosion of the gases drives the vessel forward in the water just as a rocket is elevated in the air. The explosions, under perfect control, are produced with a regularity and average 300 per minute. The commercial revolution likely to be effected by the success of this direct system of propulsion will be as great as that following the original introduction of steam. The economy of the system is so great and the bulk of the fuel is so small in proportion to the reduction in the carrying rates must follow. Sailing vessels will be fitted with auxiliary engines that can be started at a minute's notice. The adoption of the Secor system will be of vast pecuniary value to the people of New York State for the reason that no necessity will exist for deepening or widening the canals, as recommended by the recent constitutional convention, because the absence of any propeller or paddle will obviate the wear and consequent destruction to the banks. The Standard Oil Company and the bulls of Wall Street have been making use of the completion of the Secor system and a consequent largely increased use of petroleum to rapidly advance the price of oil.

Eugenie as Empress.
A great many portraits of ex-Empress Eugenie of France have been published in this country within the past twenty years, but none of them convey an idea of what the original really looks like. This is especially so since it is given out that she has never sat before a camera since a few months before, with Napoleon III, she abdicated the throne of France to the Republicans. The portrait printed herewith

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.
was painted prior to the fall of Paris and is still among the treasures of Tuilleries.

Australian Rabbits.
In Australia the erstwhile despised rabbit was lately being turned to good use, a large number of these "rodents" having been shipped to London in a frozen condition. At first they were used as a shilling species, but the increasing supply has quite spoiled the market, and now that there are 100,000 from Melbourne awaiting shipment whether the price realized in future will leave the shiner much to be desired.

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Don't Fail to Call at

A. P. McLEMORE'S DRUG STORE,

AND SEE THE CHOICEST LOT OF TOILET SOAPS EVER BROUGHT TO HASKELL.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

Entered at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as Second class Mail Matter. Saturday July 6, 1895.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Extra low prices for groceries at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. J. F. Jones made a business trip to King county this week.

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

—Mr. L. E. Agnew has returned with his menagerie of wild animals of the West.

—I feel grateful to all who trade with me, and will thank you for continuance. C. C. RIDDEL.

—Mr. Byron Glasscock brought in a fine lot of fish Wednesday, which he disposed of at good prices.

—We draw business with a chain of big values positively unbreakable and irresistible.

D. W. Courtwright.

—Mr. S. W. Scott has been out at his ranch this week looking after his live stock interest.

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

—Corn, fifty bushels per acre, is the way the news will go out from Haskell county this year.

—We are scattering wealth among all who take advantage of the wonderful bargains at

D. W. Courtwright's.

—The farmers have been taking full advantage of the last few days of sunshine to harvest their oats, millet, etc.

—Owens Bros. are keeping ice for sale in any quantity. They retail it at 3 cents a pound.

—We recently heard a drummer say that he sold more meat (hog) in Haskell than at any other place in his district. Moral, plant more hogs and keep your money at home.

—The brilliant headlight of low prices continues to illuminate the broad highway leading to

D. W. Courtwright's.

—Mr. Cecil Lane, the Misses Maud and Bev. Howell and Miss Minnie Weatherly of Benjamin were visiting at Mr. Will McLaren's this week.

—A party of young folks had a social gathering at Mr. L. N. Ritter's on Thursday night. Ice cream and other refreshments were freely indulged in.

—Marshall Pierson is at home from the Baylor university at Waco, which he attended during the last session.

—The young folks enjoyed a social entertainment, in which music was a leading feature, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Johnson on Tuesday night.

—A little cash gets a whole lot of stuff at Keister & Hazlewood's now.

—The Stonewall Reporter of last week gave the Haskell Masons a very complimentary notice on the nice way in which the Rayner visitors to the installation were entertained by them.

—Mr. Will Yoe subscribed for the Free Press the other day to be sent to a friend at Ranger. If more of our people would have the paper sent off to friends the result would be felt in time by increased population.

—The great Fourth passed into history at 12 o'clock Thursday night without the American eagle having screamed even a little bit in Haskell, unless the erratic firing of an old anvil in the afternoon can be counted as a weak effort in that direction.

—Now is your time to get a bargain in tan shoes and slippers at

—Messrs. C. D. Long, W. F. Rupe and J. S. Rike and their families have gone to the Clear Fork to spend a few days fishing.

—Sheriff W. B. Anthony will probably start tomorrow to attend the sheriff's annual convention to meet at Waco next Tuesday.

—The Free Press job department turned out a 16-paged law brief for Mr. F. P. Morgan last week and is now at work on a large one for Baldwin & Lomax. They say we turn out a neat job.

—Judge Sanders' rain gauge and thermometer gives the following record for June.

Rain, 6.70 inches.

Lowest temperature, 60.

Highest temperature, 99.

The rain was well distributed over the month.

—Mr. W. B. Anthony has completed some improvements on his residence and had it and his barn and fences dressed in a new coat of paint.

—The Legal Hotel, Mrs. J. G. Owens, proprietress, celebrated the Fourth with a ball, fine supper, ice cream, etc., at night. It was well attended and, we understand, the occasion was a social and financial success.

—Mr. M. A. Clifton of the north side was in town yesterday. He says crops are fine and everything is lovely up that way, though he don't expect to get more than 25 or 30 bushels of corn to the acre on account of the ravages of the worms, which, he says, are always bad in a new country.

—Gentlemen, I am compelled to raise some money to meet some of my accounts and other obligations and will take it as a favor if you who are owing me accounts will call and settle during next week.

Respectfully,

J. A. McLAREN.

—It is a pity to look over our broad prairies with their velvet-like carpet of waving green and think of how many prosperous homes they would sustain where now there is not one. These thousands upon thousands of fertile acres should be made to do their part toward sustaining the homeless and advancing the development of the country. Can not our people evolve some scheme by which the attention of farmers and stockraisers can be attracted to the advantages that await them here? Let us wake up and do something.



—Haskell county's great need is for good, industrious farmers and experienced fine stock raisers, but we fear that she will not get them unless our people wake up and do something to let such people know of the advantages that await them here.

—Go to the Cemetery association's entertainment Tuesday night and enjoy a social evening and at the same time help to complete the fence. And if enough money is not taken in take up a collection on the spot and complete the amount. The cattle and hogs should be kept away from the resting place of the dead and the grounds so protected that those who desire can plant shrubbery and trees about their lots. Haskell cannot longer neglect this matter and retain her self respect.

Married.

—Mr. M. L. Lynch and Miss Aliz Yoe were married on Thursday, 4th inst. at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Yoe of this place. Rev. E. C. Boynton of the Christian church performing the ceremony that made them one. A few friends of the parties were present and a good supper and pleasant evening were enjoyed after the ceremony. The Free Press tenders its best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

—Mr. G. B. Williamson, who is running sheep some six or seven miles east of town, called the other day and cashed up for the Free Press and Dallas News. Mr. Williamson said that he and a young man named Davis were out in the hail storm last week, and while they were fortunate enough not to be struck by any large hailstones, it rattled around them at a lively rate and looked pretty scary for a few minutes. Mr. Davis had on two slickers and a large hailstone went through both of them without striking his body.

—Still we are unable to say 'coal or no coal.' As stated last week, water was struck at 24 feet in the prospect shaft and work was suspended for a few days but was resumed on Friday, the water being drawn out and the shaft sunk to a depth of about 30 feet, when another vein of water was struck, which proved to be too strong to be drawn out by means at hand and work is again suspended. The owners are not yet satisfied with the investigation, their hope of ultimately finding coal having been greatly strengthened by the finding by other parties of the same indications of coal (in fact, lumps and fine particles of coal) at a dog hole five or six miles from theirs and some distance from any traveled road. This would seem to do away with the theory of some that the coal was probably dropped there by some person hauling blacksmith coal to Rayner. This theory had but slim foundation as the coal was found fully one hundred yards from the road and no one that we have heard of has any knowledge of any coal ever having been hauled over that route to Rayner or elsewhere. It is hoped that the work of investigation will be resumed at an early day.

Music and Social Entertainment.

The ladies of the Cemetery association have arranged to give a musical and social entertainment at the opera house on Tuesday evening, 9th inst. The admission fee will be, for children, 10 cts., for adults, 15 cts., or for a couple, 25 cts. Plenty of iced lemonade and cake will be served free, but there will be for sale home made candies.

The proceeds will be used to purchase the lumber necessary to complete the cemetery fence. They already have the woven wire fencing here ready to put up, but haven't the money to buy the needed lumber.

It is hoped that they will have a large patronage and secure enough money to complete their work.

County Court.

Judge Sanders' court met on Monday morning with the following result up to date.

State vs. W. L. Gatling, unlawfully driving cattle across quarantine line, indictment quashed and case dismissed.

State vs. G. R. Rains, unlawfully driving cattle from their accustomed range, defendant was non est and his bail bond for \$250 was forfeited.

State vs. R. W. McKee, unlawfully fencing land of another, continued.

All civil cases continued, except McGregor vs. Tabor et al, which was postponed for trial at a future day of the term.

The sheriff of Jones county was fined \$25 for contempt in refusing to execute process.

THE IDEAL PANACEA.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Free at A. P. McLemore's, Drug Store.

Advertisement for F. G. Alexander & Co. featuring 'High Prices Turned Down' and 'Largest Stock of Goods and Selected and Together with the Best - Testy, Kindness and Fair Dealing'.

Advertisement for The Legal Hotel, The Old Court House, and Acme Cycle Company. Includes text: 'We Employ Young Men' and 'Young Ladies employed on the same terms'.

Advertisement for 'In Poor Health' and 'Brown's Iron Bitters'. Includes text: 'means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected'.

Advertisement for 'The Cleanest Paper in America' and 'Texas Farm and Ranch'. Includes text: 'We are giving away to desirable, reliable gifts, Corn Shellers, Family Grist'.

Advertisement for 'The American Farmer and Farm News'. Includes text: 'and the opportunity to supply yourself with the news and plenty of good reading matter for a year at very small cost'.

Advertisement for 'A Great Big Offer!' and 'FREE PRESS'. Includes text: 'Two Papers GIVEN AS A PREMIUM For One CASH SUBSCRIBER TO THE FREE PRESS'.

Advertisement for 'Womankind' and 'The American Farmer and Farm News'. Includes text: 'This is a 16 paged illustrated monthly journal, devoted to the household and other interests of the women of America'.

Advertisement for 'SIXTY CENTS FREE' and 'Extraordinary Offer to Newspaper Readers'. Includes text: 'By special arrangement with the publishers of the Fort Worth Weekly Gazette we are enabled to make this extraordinary offer'.