

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 10.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1895.

No. 42.

**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 them, or no pay required. It is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. P. McEmore.

### Directory.

**JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**  
District Judge, Hon. Ed. J. Hamner.  
County Attorney, W. W. Beall.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**  
County Judge, P. D. Sanders.  
County Attorney, J. E. Wilfong.  
County Clerk, G. H. C. Webb.  
County Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.  
County Treasurer, Jasper Milhollon.  
County Assessor, H. S. Pike.  
County Surveyor, H. M. Rost.

**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.

**PRESIDENT OFFICERS.**  
District No. 1, J. W. Evans.  
District No. 2, B. H. Owsley.  
District No. 3, J. L. Warren.  
District No. 4, J. M. Perry.

**CHURCHES.**  
First (Missionary) Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.  
Rev. B. M. G. Kland, Pastor.  
Episcopal (Cumberland) Every 2nd Sunday.  
Pastor, No name.  
Episcopal (Campbellite) Every 3rd Sunday and 5th Sunday.  
Pastor, K. E. Sherrill.  
Episcopal (Episcopal) Every Sunday and 3rd Sunday.  
Pastor, W. B. Bennett.  
Episcopal (Episcopal) Every Wednesday night.  
Pastor, J. E. Poole.  
Episcopal (Episcopal) Every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.  
Pastor, J. E. Poole.  
Episcopal (Episcopal) Every Sunday.  
Pastor, J. E. Poole.  
Episcopal (Episcopal) Every Sunday.  
Pastor, J. E. Poole.  
Episcopal (Episcopal) Every Sunday.  
Pastor, J. E. Poole.

**CIVIC SOCIETIES.**  
Haskell Lodge No. 682, 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. 1, O. E. S., meets on the first Tuesday each month.  
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.  
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.  
Haskell Chapter No. 2, O. E. S., meets on the first, third and fifth Friday nights of each month.  
Ed. J. Hamner, G. C.  
E. H. Morrison, K. of R. S.  
Wood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.  
J. E. Poole, C. O. G.  
G. K. Conch, Clerk.  
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient meets on the 1st and 3rd of each month.  
W. E. Scerrill, Patriarch.

### Professional Cards.

**Lindsey & Gilbert, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.**  
Under their services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country. Surgery and all other diseases solicited. Pills presented the first of every month at A. P. McEmore's Drug Store.

**A. G. NEATHERY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,**  
Haskell, - - Texas.  
Offers his services to the public and solicits shares of their patronage.  
Office in Parish building, - N. E. Corner square.

**ARTHUR C. FOSTER, LAND LAWYER,**  
ATTORNEY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,  
and Business and Land Litigation specialties.  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
Office in Haskell National Bank.

**B. 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.  
Abstracts of Land Titles. Special Attention to Land Litigation.  
HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

**F. D. SANDERS,**  
ATTORNEY & LAND AGENT,  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
Special 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,  
Main St., Seymour, Texas.

The comptroller has figured up the cost of the recent special session of the legislature. Mileage and per diem \$19,415.70, contingent expenses \$112.75; total \$19,528.45 with about \$200 to be added for printing.

The initial number of the Baylor county Banner by Messrs. Norwood & Carter is to hand. It is a six-column quarto in size. Its typographical and mechanical make-up would be hard to excel. Editorially it is bright and newsy, being quite full in its local department. In short, it is a paper of which any town might be proud, as evidently its own is, for it starts out with a fine advertising patronage.

VIC PRESIDENT JAS. S. MAKIM of the Mexican International railway, who has just returned from Mexico, is reported as saying that the development of the mineral resources of Mexico is going on at an unprecedented rate and all the railroads are feeling the effects of it, and that railroad building has been going steadily on there. The outlook in Mexico, he said, appeared exceptionally bright. Prosperity appeared to have come to stay and business shows a constant and healthy increase.

His report accords well with President Diaz' message to the Mexican congress recently mentioned.

In its salutatory the Baylor County Banner strikes the key note in the following suggestion:  
"The future of the Banner will depend measurably upon how it is conducted, but more particularly upon the amount of patronage accorded it by the people. If the business men of the town come to our support to the full extent of their ability, the paper will be of benefit to them and of service to the country, otherwise its sphere of usefulness will necessarily be limited."  
It states a fact concisely and correctly that we should have to think twice to realize, but which many seem to overlook. It will pay any town to keep its newspaper on a paying basis.

WHEN the vote was counted in the 10th congressional district of Georgia last fall and it was announced that Maj. J. C. C. Black, democrat, had beaten Thos. E. Watson, populist, Mr. Watson and the populists in general raised a great hubbalooboo and charged that Watson was elected but had been counted out by democratic fraud. They claimed that if the race was run over fairly that their man would be elected by a good majority. Maj. Black resigned and said he would run it over. The second election was held on October 2nd and Maj. Black came through with a majority of 1,641, thus effectually disposing of the populist charge of fraud.

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

**Greatest Retail Store in the West.**  
105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,000,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.  
Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Toys—Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Pens—Cigars—Wall Paper—Hardware—Canned—New Tea Room.  
**Why You Should Trade Here—**  
The assortment is the greatest in the West under one roof.  
One of the best check-one shipment will be made out of our store.  
We pay for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest.  
Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once.  
Magnificent 10-page illustrated Catalogue sent out of store—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.,**  
Kansas City, Mo.

### THE PRIDE OF TEXAS.

**Its Great State Fair and Exposition and Fall Carnival.**

Gov. G. A. Culbertson Will Deliver the Opening Address—The Main Features and Great Programme of Unrivaled Attractions.

Special correspondence.]  
Dallas, Texas, Oct. 9.—The great Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition will open on Saturday, Oct. 19, and close Sunday, November 3d. Its management have arranged for the most costly and colossal exhibits, and secured the most meritorious and unrivaled list of attractions ever offered to the people of the Southwest. In the farm, garden and orchard departments the exhibit will be complete and embrace all that is grown in Texas soil. The display of fine horses and cattle, swine and sheep, poultry and pet animals will challenge the admiration of all beholders. In Machinery, Power and Exposition Halls the merchants, manufacturers, inventors and artisans of Texas will demonstrate that they are in advance of the oldest and most densely populated States of the Union. All these great buildings will be crowded with the most improved machinery of all kinds, vehicles of every description, etc. Look at the catalogue—seventy-five thousand dollars in premiums, purses, stakes and awards. This is a liberality that does not exist without the borders of this magnificent commonwealth. The horse and cattle shows will be eye-openers to the doubting Thomases this year, and the exhibits by the The Texas Swinebreeders Association will evoke the applause of even the exhibitors from other States. One thousand horses—runners and trotters and pacers—with twelve days' racing events will be a royal programme of turf sports for those who love the most exhilarating as well as exciting of all sports. Sousa's famous concert band of 47 pieces will furnish the patrons of the Fair with the grandest band music ever heard in the South, dividing honors with the Rival Hawaiian Band and Glee Club now on a triumphant tour of the United States. The Vienna Garden Tyrolean Quartette is a super attraction recently secured. Midway Avenue will contain 100 high-class novelties, from the glass-blowers of Bohemia to the most noted snake charmer in the world, with a collection of 1000 venomous snakes. The greatest spectacular production of the age, Pain's new "The Last Days of Pompeii," has been engaged at great expense. One thousand dollars worth of fireworks will be used nightly in presenting this attraction. The grounds and buildings will be brilliantly illuminated, and hundreds of flags of all nations will float in the breeze with "Old Glory" on guard at the highest pinnacle of Exposition Hall. Gov. Charles A. Culbertson will deliver the opening address and start the huge machinery of the enterprise in motion. All railroads have made reduced rates and hotel accommodations are ample and rates reasonable. The special days are as follows: Oct. 21, State Press day; Oct. 22, Prohibition day; Oct. 23, Shriners' day and Woman's Relief Corps day; Oct. 24 Daughters of Confederacy day; Oct. 25, Republican day; Oct. 26 Educational day Drummers' day; Oct. 28 Farmers' day; Oct. 29th Colored People's day; Oct. 30, Sound Money day; Oct. 31, National Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association day; Nov. 1 Free Silver day; Nov. 2 Woman's State Council day and Chrysanthemum day. There will be special programmes every day and many new attractions will be secured later by the special representatives of the Association now at St. Louis and Atlanta.

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

### The Immigration Meeting.

We concluded to await Judge Sanders' return from Waco for a report of the proceedings of the Texas Immigration and Ind. Ass'n, but will present the following extract from President Riggins' opening address, believing that it contains thoughts worthy of consideration by all our people:  
"Texas has three difficulties in her way:

1. A constitutional inhibition which debar the legislature appropriating money to the advertisement and development of Texas. On this account Texas was not represented at the World's fair commensurate with the occasion and lost the opportunity of this century.  
2. By too great a reliance upon her natural advantages, soil, climate and size.  
3. Too much political demagoguery and too many demagogues who have stood in front of intelligent development and have been a hindrance and impediment. In other words we have too much politics and politicians and too little business.  
On the first point I suggest that this convention formulate a memorial to the Texas legislature and get the same signed as numerous as possible, asking the repeal of this inhibition and an amendment authorizing appropriations for the encouragement of immigration.

On the second point it is simply a question of natural advantages vs. merit, public spirit and enterprise. Take for example Niagara Falls, possessing in as large degree as any location in the world advantages for a city of factories, having a natural water power sufficient to turn the spindles of this whole United States, could have been made the gateway between two nations, accessible on both sides to railroads.—In fact there is not a natural advantage which Niagara Falls does not possess. Yet to-day Niagara Falls is not known as city of any commercial or industrial importance. While at the other end of the same chain of lakes is Chicago, with every natural advantage to contend against, and yet, on that marsh has been built a city whose business and manufacturing interests, enterprise and population is the wonder of the world.

Take Atlanta, Ga., surrounded by as poor a country as can be found in the South, yet by pluck and grit and enterprise has risen, grown in size and commercial importance, until there is not a civilized nation to-day, or reader of the public press, who has not heard of Atlanta, Ga., and her grand Cotton States exposition.

Take North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia they are held up by all industrial and trades papers as the three industrial states of the South. Without disparity or injustice to either state there are many counties in Texas possessing more rich soil than either of these whole states could show.

This impresses us that while Texas has more truth to tell she tells less. That we have relied too much upon our climate, upon our soil and our size.

Take the comparisons as given in the Spy at Worcester, Mass., and it tells a wonderful story. The United States census would bear me out in the statement that Texas to-day has fewer factories to its area and to its population than any other southern state.

The third point is: Too much politics and too little business; too many politicians and too few patriots; too many office holders and too few statesmen.

In this state the politicians seem to have claimed the right of way and demand that every other interest be made to serve his purposes, right or wrong. To agrarize his selfish and mercenary considerations and political promotion.  
I believe it would be appropriate for these business men to serve notice upon these politicians that we are tired of politics. I have no opinion upon the question of money, whether the gold standard or silver plan be adopted, but I assert and emphasize the fact that this country has been thrown into a state of business stagnation and has received great damage from the political agitation of the money question, and has entailed

greater injury upon the country at large than any panic or calamity that could have befallen it. We are in the midst of the greatest plenty, we have an abundance of everything and we enjoy prosperity, but the three classes mentioned seem to be bowing in abject slavery in homage to the politician, who, in the majority of cases, is little better than the "banco steerer," whose oily words are simply another song of the "Spider to the fly."

JUDGE NUGENT missed a fine opportunity to put himself on record in opposition to pugilism, but his overweening desire to slur Culbertson and the democratic party led him to take the other side. His own party in the legislature repudiated him, and his party ought to repudiate him.—Baird Star.

Yes, the pop members turned a deaf ear to their leaders in this instance, be it said to their credit, and voted straight for the anti-price-fighting law.

THE FREE PRESS is pleased to note that all reports in regard to the irrigation scheme by which the Brazos is to be dammed in Knox county and its waters led by canals and ditches over the fertile prairies of Knox, Baylor and Wichita counties, point to the ultimate success of the grand project. In the hand of money and influential men like Morgan Jones, M. Lasker, Gen. Dodge and J. A. Kemp it is bound to succeed if money and enterprise can accomplish that result. The contemplated work will involve the outlay of many hundred thousands of dollars, perhaps reaching into a million but, once accomplished, there is little doubt that it will return the outlay and interest with a liberal hand, for the lands to be watered are fertile and need only the touch of the life giving fluid at the proper time to make them yield up a golden harvest of all the fruits cereal and vegetables that can be produced in a temperate climate. And while it is doing this homes and prosperity will have been provided for thousands, and other sections will take counsel from the object lesson furnished them and other streams will be made to gather their waters together and bring prosperity to their surroundings. We fondly believe that the work once successfully inaugurated will go on until every stream and canyon and hollow in western Texas is made to husband the water now wasted and turn it to man's use, bringing abundance and prosperity in its wake. Many will regard these ideas as visionary and pass them with a smile, but time will tell the story and tell it as here predicted.

### To Tighten Wagon Tires.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Wagon tires will become loose in dry weather and some owners think the remedy lies in having them cut and reset. A better way is to soak in water until tight, then soak in boiling oil. Have an iron pan six inches deep, the bottom slightly rounded—that is deeper in the middle than at the two ends. This half full of linseed oil, rest its ends on two stones over a fire. When the oil is at boiling heat a wheel, raised by a jack to just the right height, is placed over the pan so the rim will be covered by the oil, and is run through the oil until every part of the rim is saturated. This fastens the tire permanently and preserves the wood of the wheel.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Arsenic, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



**EVERYBODY IS ON TO IT**  
**BATTLEAX PLUG**  
**THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR THE MONEY**

M. S. PIERSON, President.  
A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President.  
J. L. JONES, Cash.  
J. W. HOLMES, Asst. Cash.  
**THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,**  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.  
DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, P. D. Sanders.

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

**LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY OF THE WORLD**  
OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST  
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST  
**SHERRILL BROS. & CO. Indianapolis, Ind.**

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

**SSS**  
Dunnally a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Canada, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It cures:  
All manner of Blood Disorders, from the catarrhs of the head to the cure of the worst cases of Rheumatism, Catarrh and  
**SKIN-CANCER**  
—If you have an idea of buying a buggy, call at the Free Press office and see how cheap you can get one.



A single Illinois cow has knickered out a red bloomer in one round.

The Cornell boys probably will not act in mourning if the American cup stays where it is.

The woman with the big theater hat should be made to hand down her whiskers and reef her spinnaker.

There is a Rev. Father Bloomer in Minneapolis, but he is not to blame for his name. He was born with it.

It is now generally conceded that there is a woman in the moon. Surely she has as much right there as the man.

Times appears to have burned all his bridges behind him, but it is not known whether they were covered with insurance or not.

It is authoritatively denied that Gertrude Vanderbilt is to marry Moses Taylor. Where was Moses when the light ceased to flicker?

The contemplated action of the Illinois Steel company, that of tagging its employees, is most roundly denounced by all classes. What next?

A New York paper says that "Champion Corbett don't drink a drop." That's too bad; a drunken bully may be excused, but a sober one never.

"Flags for the schoolhouses" is a good cry, but what Chicago, Boston, and some other cities urgently need just now is schoolhouses for the flags.

It is said that the Bannock Indians refuse to be photographed. This certainly indicates that they are intelligent and kindly disposed toward all mankind.

James Taguey of Chicago was sent to Joliet ten years for purloining an old harness that he sold for 50 cents. But James, it seems, had been there before several times.

The New York state fair in Syracuse this year had a Midway pleasure attachment which scandalized the visitors; but, sad to say, the real character of the show was not found out until the day after the fair adjourned.

There was a good deal of confusion in Boston concerning the California knights. One story was, that they had brought 2,200 dozen bottles of wine with them; another said they were assessed \$2,200 each for expenses; and a third story was that among the members there were 2,200 millionaires. No one seems to have hit upon the simple story that the 'Frisco knights were accompanied by 2,200 little grizzlies.

Mme. Melba, the prima donna, has lifted that heavenly soprano voice of hers to protest against bloomers. "Rest assured," she exclaims, "that the bicycle is simply a pretext. It is much less for motives of convenience than for more mysterious reasons that the skirt is sacrificed to ample trousers." It is a fact also, Mme. Melba, that some slanderous females do not wear bloomers from the very fact that they have not "mysterious reasons" enough to warrant it. It is not always modesty, but sometimes discretion, that prevents the fair bicyclist from adopting the fin de siecle garb of the wheel.

After six days' investigation and examination of witnesses, Denver's coroner's jury discovered that the Gummy hotel blew up and killed twenty-five people. It says it was impossible to fix the responsibility for the disaster upon any one person, but that the owners, Peter Gummy and Owen Griener, were blameable for allowing their engineer to work sixteen hours of the twenty-four, and for employing an inexperienced engineer whose habits were dissipated and unreliable. The jury seemed to be afraid to charge a dead man with guilt, and too sensitive about calling criminal negligence by its proper name.

An important order giving full protection to foreign consumers of American meat products was issued by Secretary Morton last week. It will prevent the exportation of any beef that is not inspected, and will cause the exporters of horse meat to mark the packages that the nature of the contents shall be apparent. The action is authorized by an act of March 3, 1891, amended March 2 last. Meat which is not so marked and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection will be classed as uninspected beef and will not be allowed exportation. Secretary Morton ought to have gone further and required the labeling of horse meat foisted on domestic consumers. If a man wants to eat horse meat he has a right to do so, but he ought to know it when he does.

In an address before the American Social Science association at Saratoga last week Prof. Francis Wayland asserted that there were 39,999 habitual criminals at large in the United States. To them he attributed the crimes of train robbery, train wrecking, highway robbery, etc., which were now so numerous in many parts of the country. The speaker proposed the perpetual imprisonment of such incorrigibles. The present indifference of public opinion to this danger, he said, was varied by outbreaks of lynching, which were natural and yet led to other danger and wrongs.

The quiet separation of Frances Hodgson Burnett and her husband, Dr. Burnett, has caused a good deal of surprise. Is matrimony really a failure among literary and scientific people? Must we at last go to commonplace people for our little Lord Fauntleroy?

Jefferson was asked to be president for a third term by the legislatures of Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and North Carolina. But Jefferson followed the example of Washington.

WOMAN AND HOME.

CURRENT NOTES OF THE MODES AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Wings for Fall and Winter Hats in Demand—Gray in the Lead—How to Keep a Man's Love—Stuffed Green Peppers.

HE wholesale milliners have extra forces of girls at work preparing the unusual quantity of wings demanded by the retail merchant. The wings, which are seen in fancy shapes, are made on the foundation of wired cotton. The cotton is first cut in the shape desired, then lined with buckram and the edges are wired. To this frame work tiny birds' feathers are pasted until the whole frame is covered. The feathers may be used in their natural color or dyed. The process which an ordinary bird's wing undergoes to obtain the nacre or shaded effect is most interesting. The wing is first soaked in soap and water and then drained. The entire wing is then dyed the color desired for part of the shading. After this one part of it is bleached and then dyed in another color. In this way the shaded effect is produced. The last step in the process is that of steaming. Frequently one girl can complete in one day six dozen wings of one pattern. Again, if the pattern is very difficult, she is unable to finish more than a dozen and a half.

Stuffed Green Peppers. In reply to a request for a receipt for stuffing green peppers, I send the following:

Cut a piece an inch in diameter from the stem end of the peppers and remove the seeds. Shred fine some tender cabbage and salt as you would for a salad; add one-fourth of the removed seeds, a little grated horseradish and all kinds of whole spices desired, not forgetting white mustard seed. Small whole cucumbers not more than an inch long are a nice addition, if procurable, but if these are used throw them into hot salted water and let stand until cold before using. After thoroughly mixing the filling, stuff the peppers, pressing it well down, and replace the stem pieces, fastening with two toothpicks in each pepper. Place these stuffed peppers in salted water for five hours, or until they taste of the salt, then pack them in jars. Heat sufficient vinegar to cover them, add a small piece of alum and pour while hot over the peppers. When cold cover with grape or horseradish leaves, or add sliced horseradish root to vinegar to preserve it. I have found that tying a piece of white sheet wadding tightly over the cover of a jar of pickles or preserves will serve almost as well as sealing them.

Walking Hats. Walking hats in alpine shape show a crown of different color from the brim—for instance, one having a crown or yellow straw has a brim of black, and is trimmed with a band and knot at the side of black satin ribbon. A novelty is shown in felt of different colors, black, of course, included, having a low, broad, flat crown and flaring brim, trimmed with a plain band of ribbon and a "painter's brush" at the side.

Gray in the Lead. Of the less showy hues grays are in the lead. Gray and amethyst color is

in the popular combination for the chiffon veils, many are sold with the dots in brown or dark blue. Plain chiffon veils are also in demand. They match in color the hats with which they are worn. The sewing silk veil still holds its own for sterner or yachting wear. The calling veil of the summer is an imported affair of black thread lace with a dainty border. Many of the net veils with a fancy mesh show a tiny border of yellow valencia lace, but none of these veils in any sense rivals in popularity the one of dotted chiffon.

A Brave Little Woman. It was a Chevy Chase car. She was tall and broad in proportion. Her gown was very tight and her diamond earrings very large and sparkling. She sat near the end of the seat, and she might have moved along to make room for somebody else, but she didn't. She simply sat and stared haughtily ahead. There was a tiny little mouse-colored woman standing, and the sight of the bediamonded one made her nervous. You could see her very toes twitch. At length she leaned over with great politeness.

"Pardon me, madam," she said, "but have you paid for two seats?" The stout woman was speechless.

"Oh," went on the mouse-colored one, "I thought you had. Please move along, then."

And the other moved, but I feel sure she had apoplexy when she got out of the car. You could see it coming on.—Washington Post.

Shades Newly Fashionable. The woman who didn't rush into corn-flower blue can now congratulate herself on that fact. At its first coming this tint made a good bid for general favor, but a strong new shade never holds its vogue. Now, though all other blues are to be extremely popular, the cornflower is condemned, and that means that its wearers must have discarded it or resorted to the dye-pot and renovation. Brilliant green is to have much favor, and the clear-skinned brunette will count one for her side. Wood-colored satin is a new shade of brown that has as yet appeared only in

stitching, and the right side of the blouse waist is cut into tabs that fasten across with oxidized silver buttons. This fastening, however, is only ornamental, for the waist fastens beneath it. Collar and belt, both quite plain, are made of brilliant plaid. A cape of the same goods and general scheme of ornamentation accompanies this dress, and is topped by a big chiffon ruching.

For Louis XVI. Costumes. Spangles, jewels, and tinsel of all kinds will glitter in the coming Louis XVI. costumes. A model gown is of gray faille open over a rose-colored petticoat. The gray is closely covered with waving lines of silver cord set from hem to belt of the skirt, and at the foot of the petticoat there is a row of large amethyst stones headed by a wide band of silver soutache, over which falls spangled lace. The short coat is of amethyst velvet, lined with rose-colored satin. It fastens double-breasted, the front being cut low to show the ruffles of lace about throat and bust, and short to show the two little pockets set in the waistcoat just below the waist line. The four buttons of the coat are large amethysts set about with yellow paste, an enormous buckle of yellow paste holds the lace at the throat, and the waistcoat of white satin is covered with waved silver to match the skirt. A yellow felt cocked hat trimmed all over with gray plumes is held in place by amethyst buckles. This costume is described by the dealer as a simple luncheon gown, but there is a lot of glitter to it.

Veils of the Season. This season the summer girl is devoted to chiffon, and this material is used in the veil of the hour. In its most popular guise it is white, sprinkled with black chenille dots, and is warranted to make even a plain young person good to look upon. Though white and black

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"Pardon me, madam," she said, "but have you paid for two seats?" The stout woman was speechless.

"Oh," went on the mouse-colored one, "I thought you had. Please move along, then."

And the other moved, but I feel sure she had apoplexy when she got out of the car. You could see it coming on.—Washington Post.

Shades Newly Fashionable. The woman who didn't rush into corn-flower blue can now congratulate herself on that fact. At its first coming this tint made a good bid for general favor, but a strong new shade never holds its vogue. Now, though all other blues are to be extremely popular, the cornflower is condemned, and that means that its wearers must have discarded it or resorted to the dye-pot and renovation. Brilliant green is to have much favor, and the clear-skinned brunette will count one for her side. Wood-colored satin is a new shade of brown that has as yet appeared only in

stitching, and the right side of the blouse waist is cut into tabs that fasten across with oxidized silver buttons. This fastening, however, is only ornamental, for the waist fastens beneath it. Collar and belt, both quite plain, are made of brilliant plaid. A cape of the same goods and general scheme of ornamentation accompanies this dress, and is topped by a big chiffon ruching.

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# COTTON STATES EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA

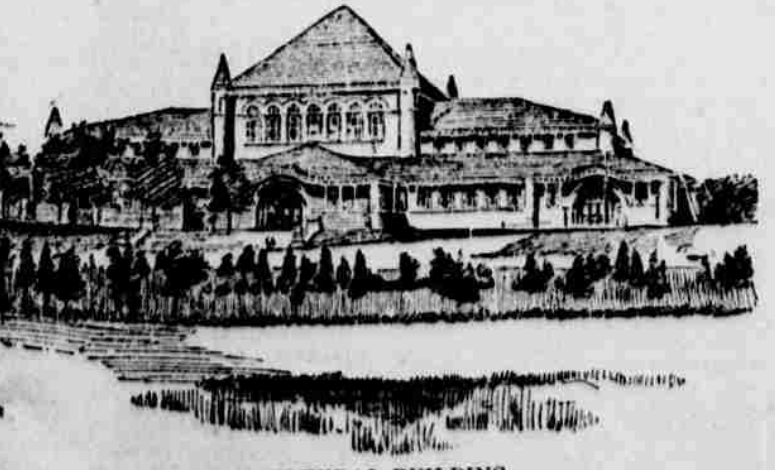
Cotton States Exposition was held at Atlanta September 18, the first of great pomp, and the first of the kind in the history of the city. The exposition was held in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, and was the first of its kind in the history of the city. The exposition was held in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, and was the first of its kind in the history of the city.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

The exhibits at the World's Fair it found impossible to do so. Perhaps if the people in power had known, rather than realized, the full measure of success which Chicago's enterprise was to attain they would have found a way to get around the constitutional prohibition which did not permit the exhibition to be held in the city of Atlanta. The men of Atlanta in starting this enterprise. One was, of course, a bringing material benefit to that city; another, and perhaps the more inspiring one, was to counteract, if possible, the effects of panic and hard times which then hung as a pall over the entire country, the theory of the originators being that if the people of Atlanta and of Georgia all pulled together to make this exposition a success they would forget hard times; in fact, would not have time to think of them.

When the proposition for an exposition was first made, there were a good many doubting Thomases. Wholesale merchants said that the former expositions were of the state-fair order, and had injured rather than helped the city. But from the time it was started the exposition grew very rapidly, and when the men mentioned realized the breadth and scope of the enterprise they, too, became enthusiastic for it.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Manufacturers' Association, and will show a variety of articles made in the state which will interest capitalists especially as showing the possibilities in the south.

The agricultural building will be valuable, the exhibits in the manufactures and liberal arts are of the same general nature as in the similar building at Chicago, while the transportation and electricity buildings contain complete exhibits of the character indicated by their names.

history of expositions as one of the most notable achievements of its kind.

### A GLOOMY SUPERSTITION.

It brought iller Disappointment to Two Lovers Hearts.

The rain was softly falling on D street between Ninth and Tenth. So softly falling that it was hardly falling. This meteorological paradox is presented here for the first time, and the attention of the weather bureau is called to it by the writer. It might also be noted that the rain was falling in other parts of the city, but we shall pass that by. At this moment a clock in the vicinity struck 8 p. m., and ere the last stroke died away a solitary young man in contemplative attire walked down the street from the street and an alley. Over the doorway three uniforms shimmered glistened and glistened in the gleaming, cold and isolated by an arc light. The young man carried in his right hand a lady's silk umbrella with a tattered china knob for a handle. It was a



WOMEN'S BUILDING.

may need it or desire it, what fields are open to them.

When the Atlantans went to Washington after that appropriation they took with them a number of representative colored men, who went to urge their friends in congress to aid this exposition enterprise. One of the first steps taken after the organization of the Exposition company was the creation of a negro department. It has been the claim that the negro has had greater chances for practical advancement in the south than he has ever had or that he could have in any other part of the country. From the day that freedom came to him there has been an opportunity for the negro to show how he had advanced since the responsibilities of citizenship were thrust upon him. He has advanced, and it is to show to the world this advancement that the negro department was created.

The cooperation of the leading men of their race all over the south was secured and the negro building is one of the chief centers of attraction at the exposition grounds. The work has been in good hands. The building was designed by a negro architect, was constructed by a negro contractor, and no white man has had any part in its making. The exposition company set aside a sufficient sum to erect the building and secure the exhibits, but with that their participation in this feature ended.

Every foot of space in this building has been taken and many exhibits have been declined for lack of room. The work of the farm laborer, the carpenter, the mason, the machinist and mechanic in all branches of that phase of industry will be shown here. There will be elaborate displays made by the many splendid institutions devoted to the education of the colored youth, especially those wherein the education is of manual training and technological lines. These schools are educating the colored youth to be good men and good citizens; they have the heartiest support of the men of the south, and in many instances of the state government.

Any letter concerning what is shown at the exposition would be incomplete without some reference to the amusement features. Our old friends on the Midway will be there in force. Cairo street, with its camels and donkeys, its conchee-conchee dancers and its fakirs of all sorts; a miniature Ferris wheel, which, being on a hill, will give ample opportunities of viewing the entire exposition grounds and the surrounding country; a Japanese village, a Chinese village, a Dahomey village with its inhabitants probably culled from the black belt of Alabama; the Mexican village, where the padded bulls had expected to disport themselves; the chutes, where a toboggan slide is taken down into a lake, and the thousand and one other schemes to capture the quarter of the visitor. Buffalo Bill, too; I had almost forgotten him and John Burke. Then there is the 49 Mining Camp, and next to this the barbecue. Poets have sung of it without beginning to do it justice. There is but one way to know the barbecue, and that is by personal contact with it.

This, it must be remembered, is a private enterprise, in contradistinction to the other great expositions, which have all been government enterprises; and while it is not nearly so massive or so wonderful as the World's Fair, it is a big success, and will stand out in the

# TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY

BY HENRY NEWBOLT.

HE COLONEL, IN FORMED HIS ALIEN IN-LAW the same evening of the capture of his expedition to Louisiana. He described his interview with John Estcourt in some length, and with a good deal of dramatic skill.

"Then you one trapped the man rather than pursued him?" she asked.

"I certainly did not intend him with any such object," he replied. "That can be easily explained at any time before we reach St. Helena."

"And you have no fear that he will draw back when he finds out the real nature of the service required from him?"

"He's not that kind of man. Besides, whatever he may be, let me encourage him on board, and I'll answer for his going through with the affair."

"He's not that kind of man. Besides, whatever he may be, let me encourage him on board, and I'll answer for his going through with the affair."

"I thought he'd be early," murmured the colonel to himself, "and I don't think there's much fear of his coming late."

He waited until his unconscious quarry had disappeared round the southern corner, and then hastened to the house. He rang the bell and a servant appeared.

"Is Captain Estcourt in?"

"Do you suppose he'll be long?"

"I shouldn't think so, sir; but he didn't say."

The colonel looked troubled.

"Will you leave your name, sir?" inquired the maid.

"I think," replied the visitor, "that I had better go to Captain Estcourt's room and write a note for him. My business is rather important, and I can't very well come back before he returns."

The girl opened the door wider and showed him upstairs; placed paper and ink before him, and waited by the door. The colonel wrote an exact copy of the letter he had shown to Camilla, only adding as the place of rendezvous "No. 2 Great Russell street," and "I'll be back on Saturday morning, March 21st," at the time. Then he asked for sealing-wax and a taper, fastened up the letter with elaborate care, and handed it to the attendant maid. She placed it on the mantelpiece and went toward the door to show him down the stairs out of the house. He followed her down a few steps, and then stopped, with an exclamation, "I have left my gloves and my pen and ink back here; if you could offer to go for them, I should be in an instant, but in that instant he had broken the newly made seal, opened the letter, folded it simply without fastening, and tossed it carelessly down again upon the mantelpiece.

"He's sure," he said, as he passed out, "that Captain Estcourt reads my note directly he comes home. I think you said that would not be long?"

"No, sir, not long, I expect." And she closed the door behind him.

He hurried to his own house, to find Camilla waiting for him and the carriage at the door.

"We are late," she said; "it is just upon 11 o'clock."

"I'm sorry," he replied; "I have been upon to Estcourt's rooms; he might as well have driven down with us; but he was not in, and I could not wait any longer."

She made no further remark, and they sat at once. On arriving at the house they found Dick upon the door-step. Camilla, who was dreading the decisive moment more and more, took comfort at the sight of his open smile and frank eyes, and unconsciously put more warmth than usual into her welcome.

"The colonel," he greeted him with effusive cordiality, and seemed to take his presence as a personal favor.

"We are so very glad," he said, as they entered the house together, "that you have been able to join us. I was hoping you would mysteriously appear at any point, or several points, or be played at the same moment, and by the same touch of the keys. So that, if the service of half a dozen more churches could be so timed as to exactly correspond in the length of the respective parts of their ritual or organ music, it would suffice for them all. He would sit at the keyboard and perform his offertory, anthem, or hymn as the case might be, and the pressure on the keys would make the electric contact, which would open the pneumatic valves in the pipes of all the instruments connected up by wires. The largest organ is controlled electrically with a simplicity, ease and absolute command of all its resources that is simply astounding. The organist touches a button, and the electric motors start the blowers, which are operated automatically, and which will continue to supply all the wind needed until they are stopped. At one time, organ playing was apt to be an exhausting gymnastic exercise, now the player actuates any or all of the stops by 'stop keys.' Little ivory levers just over the keyboard, which are moved by a light touch of the finger, even without raising the hand from the keys. Heretofore, the organ had had its limitations of touch effects; the latest electric organ has what is termed a 'double touch,' an action of the keys which is so quick and elastic that pianoforte music can be played by it as effectively and so delicate that it is capable of the finest 'expression.' The wires connecting the keyboard with the organ are run in a cable, and 2,000 are held in a conductor of 1 1/2 inches diameter.

Mr. Wilson relates an amusing story of an officer who determined to enter China Thibet by stratagem. This officer managed to cross the frontier at night and so escaped the frontier guard. Next day, however, while he was journeying deeper into Thibet, the Thibetan soldiers overtook him and informed him that, as the country was unsafe because of robbers, they would go with him in order to protect him, to which arrangement the traveler was compelled to agree. In a few hours they came to a river, which was crossed by a rope bridge. The Thibetans passed over first, in order to show that the bridge was safe, and then the officer got into the basket and was pulled along by the Thibetans. Suddenly, however, they ceased pulling and left the Englishman hanging in midair above the rushing torrent.

In vain the traveler shouted to the Thibetans to pull; they merely smoked and nodded their heads. The hours passed and still the officer hung above the torrent. At last the Thibetans refused to pull him back, and he made a promise to leave Thibet immediately. This, of course, he was compelled to do and took his departure from the forbidden land.—Gentleman's Magazine.

assent to my invitation to join us, and it will therefore be as well to make no reference to the matter at present, beyond, of course, giving a cordial greeting to so invaluable an accomplice."

M. Carnac started; the word "accomplice" appeared to disagree with him unpleasantly. But both he and the count acquiesced, and M. de Montaut led them upstairs. "These visitors, as they approached, started Dick and Camilla in their confusion, and the faces of both clouded at once.

"This is too bad!" he exclaimed, impatiently.

She looked troubled, and said in an anxious and deprecating tone: "It is only some friends whom we asked to meet us here."

"Oh!" he replied, "that's all right; your friends are mine." And the three gentlemen entered.

The formal introduction took place, and Camilla, seeing the dreaded ordeal close at hand, felt as though she must flee, or fall where she stood.

Her evident nervousness touched Dick, who naturally enough thought himself the cause of it. "Don't be afraid," he said, "I hope you will always command me for any service in my power."

So he replied to the compliments of the two strangers with a cordiality even more marked than their own. "I look forward," he said, "to our being placed the best of friends; I hope you will always command me for any service in my power."

Camilla's heart failed her; the words seemed like an evil omen.

A sound like a chuckle was heard from the ceiling.

"What are you laughing at?" Dick asked.

"Nothing," he replied; "but I am vastly pleased with this Claude. The Embarkation of St. Helena! I believe it is called a chuckle."

Camilla turned deadly white.

"I am unwell; my head aches," she said. "Let us go home."

She took Dick's arm and he led her from the room.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### KITCHEN CLEANSERS.

How to Keep Pots, Pans and So Forth Neat and Bright.

If any substance has remained attached to a utensil (and this, by the way, is generally the result of bad management or careless cooking), do not attempt to scour it off, but pour some water into the vessel, and place it over the fire, when it will soon be possible to remove all the adhering matter without scratching or injuring the pan. The cleanliness of all the kitchen furniture is of the greatest importance; more than in any other part of the house, freedom from dust, etc., becomes an absolute necessity for the welfare of the family, and the wholesomeness of the food; the larder, cupboards, and receptacles generally should be regularly and frequently attended to, with method and conscientiousness. Copper utensils are by many deemed a source of much extra work, but that can only be the case in kitchens where the different vessels are not thoroughly cleaned after each time of using; preservation in an old-time enema, and will not spare the cook or scullery-maid any more than anyone else. If copper and other shining metals were properly dealt with very time they are washed up, the labor would not be worth mentioning. A mixture of bran, salt and vinegar is excellent for brightening copper. It is especially the bottoms of cooking utensils that are often allowed to become quite black; on the strange principle, perhaps, that as they have been on the fire repeatedly, it is not necessary to clean them every time. Nothing hinders the proceedings more than the burnt substance in question; it is a non-conductor of heat, and should be carefully removed. The aluminum articles which are gaining ground in a good many places, are delightful in many ways; though their price is at present still somewhat prohibitive for many, they are very bright, durable, and decidedly an improvement to the appearance of the shelves or pot-board; hot water and soap are the best cleansers for that metal.

### A Wonderful Organ.

The electric organ has been developed into a marvelous instrument. Its distinguishing feature is that by using the "console," a keyboard on a movable stand, the organ can be played from any point, or several points, or be played at the same moment, and by the same touch of the keys. So that, if the service of half a dozen more churches could be so timed as to exactly correspond in the length of the respective parts of their ritual or organ music, it would suffice for them all. He would sit at the keyboard and perform his offertory, anthem, or hymn as the case might be, and the pressure on the keys would make the electric contact, which would open the pneumatic valves in the pipes of all the instruments connected up by wires. The largest organ is controlled electrically with a simplicity, ease and absolute command of all its resources that is simply astounding. The organist touches a button, and the electric motors start the blowers, which are operated automatically, and which will continue to supply all the wind needed until they are stopped. At one time, organ playing was apt to be an exhausting gymnastic exercise, now the player actuates any or all of the stops by "stop keys." Little ivory levers just over the keyboard, which are moved by a light touch of the finger, even without raising the hand from the keys. Heretofore, the organ had had its limitations of touch effects; the latest electric organ has what is termed a "double touch," an action of the keys which is so quick and elastic that pianoforte music can be played by it as effectively and so delicate that it is capable of the finest "expression." The wires connecting the keyboard with the organ are run in a cable, and 2,000 are held in a conductor of 1 1/2 inches diameter.

### Could Not Make Thibet.

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Items of General Interest Carefully Selected From Many Sources.

Another terrible tragedy occurred about four miles south of Gonzales one evening recently, resulting in the death of one and the mortal wounding of another of the participants.

The committee to secure for Corsicana the location of the orphan-home to be constructed by the Masonic fraternity in this state, have taken active steps in the premises.

Bob Hargrove was fired at by a negro in front of the Catholic church at Fort Worth the other night about 11:30. He was seated on the steps with a companion when a negro approached him and said "move on."

The board of education failed of a quorum the other day and the question as to investment of the school fund goes over until the quorum and the secretary of state returns.

Martin Liston, a laborer, fell from the North Side bridge across the Trinity, at Fort Worth, some time one night recently and was instantly killed.

At Troy, Bell county, the other night two unmasked men held up Charles Hudson, bookkeeper for Messrs. Glasson & Co., while he was in the office of the firm and, after mistreating and abusing him, blew open the safe, securing \$125 and a number of notes.

A cyclone that was followed by a heavy rain the other night struck Smith county about ten miles west of Tyler and went in a southwesterly direction and swept everything before it for twelve miles.

At Fort Worth, the other night, after the city council adjourned, the hoodlum wagon was hitched up and the whole assemblage, the city secretary and Attorney Templeton took seats made for those under arrest and were driven to the circus.

At Liberty, recently, by the falling of a floor beam of the bridge in course of erection across the Trinity river, by the Southern Pacific railroad company, a man whose name is supposed to be Pat Dillon was instantly killed.

A difficulty occurred recently at a Mexican dance near the San Marcos river in Caldwell county, in which five Mexicans were engaged, one of whom was shot through the body and died immediately.

At Forney, Kaufman county, the other night, a stampede occurred at the tent meeting conducted by Elder J. B. Boon. Some one knocked down one of the gasoline lamps and the gasoline spilled on the choir stand and ignited.

Work at the Aransas bar is progressing most favorably. Eighteen hundred feet of foundation have been laid and its effect on the bar is already perceptible.

The Houston Typographical Union at a recent meeting adopted resolutions of sympathy for Cuba and petitioned the federal government to recognize the new republic as a belligerent.

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TOWN WASHED AWAY

TIDAL WAVES COMPLETELY DESTROYED 184 HOUSES.

La Paz, Lower California, Almost Swept From the Map by a Tye one, in Which Four Lives Are Lost and Twenty-two Persons Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—A special report from San Francisco says: Private dispatches received here say that La Paz, Lower California, has been completely destroyed by a hurricane.

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Schooner Reported Lost.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—A special report from Stokes Bay, Ont., says: Reports indicate that the steamer Africa of Owen Sound is lost with all on board.

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A FRENCH VICTORY.

THEY CAPTURE THE CAPITAL OF MADAGASCAR.

The Prime Minister and the Court fled to Ambostatra—Frazzetta Bombarded—Gen. William Mahone of Virginia is Dead—The Fugitives Meet.

PORT LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Advices received here yesterday from the island of Madagascar announce that the French expeditionary force, which has been advancing upon the capital for many weeks past, captured Antananarivo on Sept. 27.

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Gen. Mahone Dead.

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TERRIBLE DISASTER.

TWO MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN THE

Opera House at Corsicana, and Nine Others Badly Wounded—Hot Springs, Ark., Secures the Great Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest.

CORSICANA, Tex., Oct. 10.—At 3:59 yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion occurred in the Merchants Opera house, where the "Devil's Auction" company was preparing to play last night.

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Hot Springs Give the Place.

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# IN DARKEST CHICAGO.

WORKING IN THE SLUMS OF SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Two Tireless Women Who Have Dared to Fight Satan on His Own Battleground—Making New Men and Women.



EVERY street has its peculiar characteristics, but there is one quality lower Clark street, Chicago, possesses which seems to cover up every other distinguishing feature. The most striking thing about this locality is the dirt.

Everything is filthy. The street, houses and people all need renovating. The only thing half way clean, it would seem, is the piece of sky one catches a glimpse of overhead, and even this is often soiled and blotted by the miserable chimneys which laden the atmosphere with their burden of smoke. But there is one bright spot in all this gloom. Below Van Buren street, near Harrison, there is a house which shows clear windows with neatly painted trimmings, and the pavement in front looks snow white compared with the adjoining streets.

The building is a one-story structure, and the announcement in the window reads that it is the "Central Baptist Church." Inside the house shows a large audience-room, cheerful and well-lighted, with two hundred chairs or more, which afford ample seating capacity for its congregation. In the rear are three cozily furnished parlors, which are used for social gatherings. The church is three years old, and from a dozen members it now numbers nearly a hundred. Considering the locality in which it is situated, this is decidedly encouraging. Rev. T. L. Smith, the pastor, is a man particularly adapted to this work. His sermons are not ornate, but they find their way to the hearts of his hearers. His congregation is a very poor one, and the majority must be helped in various ways, but the maintenance of the church is made possible through the generosity of I. B. Earle, the owner of the ground upon which it stands and who, himself, built the church. He gives the use of it free, and also heats and lights it gratuitously.

The Central Baptist Church is more than an ordinary church. It is the center for extensive missionary operations which are carried on in this district. It is the fountain-head from which much goodness flows into the dark byways of this ill-favored neighborhood. Prominent in this missionary work are Mrs. Elvira B. Swift and Mrs. N. S. Bliss, tireless workers in the slums of Chicago, who have been identified with the organization since its beginning. Meetings are conducted by them every day in the week and classes are taught where girls and women learn to sew. While ministering to the spiritual welfare they do not neglect the material needs, and every form of dress appeals to them. They visit the sick and find employment for those needing work, and in a hundred different ways they help these sufferers.

Of course, every case that presents itself has a great big moral attached to it. They come to grief and want because they break a law, but that does not make their distress any easier for them to bear. The mission is carried on from a nonsectarian standpoint and every sect is welcome. At the Sunday meetings there is a motley gathering. Nearly every nationality is represented, and two Chinamen have deserted the worship of their Joss, which is carried on across the street, to be regular attendants at the Christian church. Wednesdays are held, perhaps, the most interesting of all the meetings. It is then the women come together—the women of the neighborhood, with their sad, tired faces and their general air of utter hopelessness.

They all bring their troubles just as people take their lunches to picnics. If they forget them they go back after them. It is a small little company, and each face tells plainer than words of the bitter past. After the usual



MRS. ELVIRA B. SWIFT. Prayer and song those who have been saved give their testimony.

"The Lord is good enough for me," declares one. "Now I've found Him I'm going to stick to Him."

An old negro raises her voice and says, "Dear Lord, I've been a propper," and then she tells the story of her search for light.

One of the few happy faces was that of an Irish woman who had been converted and who brought a sinning friend with her. For some reason this woman viewed the proceedings very stolidly. She was asked to give her experience but replied with great dignity:

"I'm not used to speakin' in public, but I guess my feelings is just as good as some people's who do a sight more talkin'."

This was a decided slap at her nearest neighbor, who had been a steady speaker from the start. This woman was not to be put down so easily, and she turned with righteous indignation and literally shot a quotation from the Bible at the unwilling one to the effect that no one should be ashamed to add their evidence in the good cause. Having administered this rebuke she shut her lips with a snap and glared over her spectacles as much as to say, "Now will you be good?" and the offender was duly crushed.

# AG O' NEGRO MAMMY

Ag o' negro mammy heartily agreed with those last-spoken sentiments, and leaning across from her place said:

"Yes, indeed, that's so, honey. If the Lord isn't ashamed of you 'tain't your place to deny Him."

The services are only a part of the work done by these earnest Christians. They go from house to house holding cottage prayer meetings in the humblest and vilest places, asking no questions about the years that have been lived, but praying only for the coming ones, which are as yet undefined. Here and there some one is recovered, some one repents, which gives them encouragement to work on.

"One of the first and best signs we notice in a person wishing to reform," said Mrs. Swift, "is that they move out of this neighborhood immediately. Honesty and purity and Clark street don't jibe, I'm afraid."

Speaking of the way they were regarded by the people, Mrs. Swift was glad to say that never in her experience had she received anything but the most courteous treatment. "We have you to find a person so depraved as to receive us insultingly when we go to their homes," she declared. "It is a great field down here in darkest Chicago, and there is work enough for many more than are represented by my feeble little band."

"Yes, we often meet with ingratitude," Mrs. Bliss acknowledged, "but that is a part in a missionary's life which it is best not to dwell upon. The repentant ones make up for any disappointment we may suffer and the hopeful letters we receive from the men and women who have left their evil



MRS. N. S. BLISS. ways and are leading upright lives more than repay us for our labor."

Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Bliss work constantly together, devoting all their time to the mission, and their sweet calm faces are well known to the denizens of this district and they carry everywhere with them assurances of help and comfort. Moody's Institute lends its aid, while the Baptist Young People's Union also gives much-needed assistance to this little church. And though the need done may seem infinitesimal, who will say that to those who listen and heed these missions small and obscure as they may appear will not prove veritable wells in the desert.

# INFANT MURDERESS.

New Zealand Woman Dies on the Scaffold.

Minnie Dean, condemned to death for the murder of infants entrusted to her care, has been executed in Auckland, New Zealand. She protested her innocence up to the last.

Clemency was asked on account of the murderer being a woman, but the proof against her was so overwhelming that no mercy was shown. On the scaffold she was hysterical and had to be almost carried to the drop. Just before the black cap shut out the world from view she became more resigned, but piteously exclaimed: "Oh God let me not suffer!" The drop fell and death was instantaneous. The woman prayed incessantly toward the last, but stoutly maintained that she had no murder on her soul and had no doubt that she would go to heaven.

Minnie Dean's crimes were the sensation of last year in New Zealand. In her prosperity she was patronized by well-to-do scoundrels, who paid her handsomely to become responsible for their children. A mother's love, however, induced an erring woman to seek her child, who had been delivered to the woman's care.

Minnie Dean had reported it dead from natural causes, but the mother's suspicions were aroused and detectives were employed when the remains of a number of children were found of ages ranging from a few months to several years, buried in every conceivable place about the premises. The woman was arrested and after a sensational trial, was condemned to death on the evidence of the guilty fathers, who were compelled by the authorities to appear in court to assist the crown. Minnie Dean's defense was that all the children died from natural causes.

**How to the Creation.**  
A lady of extraordinary plumage with difficulty entered a well-filled street car. The men buried their classic features still deeper in the newspapers, but a tank youth in one corner rose heroically to the occasion, and said: "I will be one of four to give that lady a seat."

**Yes He Did!**  
They have a good joke just at present on a well-known lawyer, who is noted for his absent-mindedness. He went up his own stairs the other day and seeing a notice on the door, "Back in five minutes" littered around and waited for his own return.—Ex.

**Peppermint Instead of Hay.**  
In the vicinity of Niles, Mich., farmers are curing peppermint because of the scarcity of hay. Experiments prove it to give better results than timothy.

**Old gent.**—"When Fortune knocks at your door, young man, you want to be ready." Young gent.—"I haven't any door, I board."—Detroit Free Press.

# DON'T LIKE WOMEN.

FEMALE MISSIONARIES OFFEND SOCIAL IDEAS.

Mongolians Consider Women Inferior and Quickly Take Umbrage When They Attack Their Religion—Conversion of Chinese Women A Tragedy.



THE distressing massacre of women missionaries in China has called forth many expressions of opinion that women should not be encouraged by the societies that organize missionary effort to go to posts, and happily this view means for the present, to be accepted by the societies. Probably, indeed, women missionaries attract special dislike from foreign men in just the same spirit of masculine domination that actuates Wesleyans here in voting against women members of their conference. Of course to the Confucians, the Buddhists, and the Mohammedans their own religion is as certainly the one and only true religion from heaven as Christianity is to the missionary. This may be difficult for us to realize, but it must be realized if the case is to be understood. It is offensive, therefore, for the honest devotee of one of these heathen faiths to hear his religion attacked and described as a baseless, immoral, and evil superstition. It must be doubly offensive to hear his faith so attacked by a foreigner of the inferior sex while to have his own wife led to think differently from herself by the other woman's persuasions must be additionally exasperating.

This special objection of a man to have heretical teachings addressed to the females of his family, this animosity towards efforts made to place his women in antagonism to him, was naively expressed at the Congress of Religions in Chicago. A really capital paper on Confucianism was contributed by the chief secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and even this intelligent person explained that to attempt to convert women to Christianity was equally atrocious with sheltering crime. "If such a practice as giving religious instruction directly to women and girls, or as screening the wicked from the pursuit of justice by some kind of being, the effect of driving away all who value filial piety, propriety, sincerity, truth, and rectitude, and who have a sense of shame."

The same writer tells us the husband is recognized in Chinese religion as the master of the wife, in the same degree as heaven is of earth, and the sovereign is of the subject; that the State takes no care of female education, since it rests with the head of each family to do as he pleases with regard to its female members; and that so thoroughly is the responsibility, and therefore the power, of the father and husband allowed this will have the effect of the penalty of an offense done by the woman! "A woman burning incense in the cloisters shall be punished with stripes, but the punishment is inflicted vicariously—namely, on the head of the family to which she belongs. This principle of the Chinese law is applicable not only to this case, but also to all violations of law in which the offender is a female person." This is truly a lively prospect for the Chinese husbands and fathers! No wonder they require their women to have crippled feet in order that their goings-on may be easily supervised! No wonder that they teach their women a precept of Confucius, that "a man should never talk about what happens his own home within; but for a woman 'tis a sin to know of what takes place without." This is enough to indicate how particularly objectionable Christian missions specially addressed to Chinese women must seem to the true believer in the national religion, and how hopeless must be the "warfare" to which the missionary societies send Christian women at the peril of their lives.—Mrs. Fenwick-Miller in London Illustrated News.

**Deluded or Dishonest.**  
It is common observation that men may have much ability and much knowledge of certain kinds, with the faculty of ready expression which is so useful to politicians and public men, without having the power of clear and logical reasoning. They may have perverted intellect and defects of moral sense, which make them less capable of reaching sound conclusions than the "plain people," who need only to understand a subject to be about right in their judgment of it. Fanatics like Hland, of Missouri, are generally sincere, but irrational. In brains that are strong but not wholly sound delusion takes a deeper hold than in those that are weaker but more nearly normal. Are these able and experienced men, who formed the nucleus of the Washington silver convention and were responsible for the fiasco in which it resulted, still deluded on the subject of free coinage and its effects? The only alternative supposition is that they are not honest, and are seeking to derive some advantage for themselves from a policy that would surely be disastrous to the country.

**Depth of the Sea.**  
Small boys often ask their parents, "How deep is the sea?" The answer depends entirely upon the sea. The following table, compiled by one who has investigated, may help one to the solution of one of the small boy's problems: Average depth in yards: Pacific, 4,252; Atlantic, 4,626; Indian, 3,658; Antarctic, 3,090; Arctic, 1,639; Mediterranean, 1,476; Irish, 240; English channel, 110; Adriatic, 45; Baltic, 43.

**Something He Needed.**  
"Have you got anything that's good for a man with a darn bad case of chronic rheumatism?" inquired the sour-looking customer at the country drug store.

"Yes, sir," replied the conscientious druggist, handing him a tract entitled: "O Sin Sick Soul, Repent and Be Healed."

**Preacher in the Chain Gang.**  
Rev. J. Murray has been sentenced to the chain gang in Murray county, Ga., for violation of the state liquor law. The preacher eloped with a widow not long since.

# MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES.

Phosphorus Seems to Be the Only Material Available to the Trade.

A commission appointed by the French Government has been investigating the manufacture of matches, with the object of ascertaining if there was not some substance whose substitution for phosphorus would render that industry one in which men and women could engage without becoming the victims of horrible and fatal forms of poisoning. The commission has just made its report, and the conclusions reached by it are of great interest. There is, the commission says, nothing that can replace phosphorus as a quick and convenient means to start combustion. Other chemicals would, indeed, be safer for the employes, but some of them is even approximately safe or useful from the standpoint of the public. It is evident, therefore, that the use of phosphorus must continue, but, though that is the case, it by no means follows that the manufacture of matches must be at the cost of hundreds of lives every year. By using proper precautions, the commission declares, in the ventilation of factories, in the structure of machinery, and in the personal habits of the workpeople, practically all the danger can be removed in the best regulated establishments; measures have already been taken that put an end to the diseases that a careless and unscientific use of phosphorus produces in those that handle it. Adequate safeguards against necrosis and blood poisoning are known and in use by some manufacturers. Others persist in the old ways, and their employes continue to die, also in the old way. A startling feature of the report is its assertion that the match factories owned and conducted by the French Government itself are precisely those in which the conditions are the worst, which some headstrong committees have already made their premises models of arrangement and method, as healthful to work in as could be desired. It has long been known that the "allumettes de la regie" were the worst in the world, but perhaps the labors of this bold and outspoken commission will result in improving the official matches as well as the places where they are made.

# A MUSICAL MIX-UP.

There Are Times When Naval Officers Find People Ignorant.

Foreign bands sometimes get mixed up in playing the national airs of the United States. At Kiel it appeared that some band had been playing a particularly particular attention to the United States steamer Meribeehead, played "Climbing Up the Golden Stairs." This was laughed at in the navy department and one of the officers said it reminded him of a reception given the officers of his ship in Hayti. The entire Haytian army turned out to meet and escort the Yankee officers to the palace. Old King Solomon was president of the black republic at that time. The army consisted of all kinds and conditions of uniforms, and made an array that would have been the making of a minstrel olio. The band was gorgeous in its attire, the best part of all that was gaudy in the uniform of all nations having been used to make the national band of Hayti a thing of beauty and joy to the black republic. As the staff officers ascended the steps of the palace and the dignitaries fell back to make way for them the band played the supposed national air. It was some minutes before the American officers were aware that it was intended as a compliment to them and that they were expected to take off their hats and make their best bows. But they finally caught on and marched to the front of the platform and doffed their hats to "John Brown's Body Lies A-Moldering in the Grave."

# SHOES WILL COST MUCH MORE.

At Chicago jobbers are not mistaken when they advance the retail prices of shoes will take place in the next sixty or ninety days. Already in interior cities and towns storekeepers have advanced prices, and to a limited extent the same has been done in Chicago. The action grows out of the rise in leather, which now amounts to 100 per cent. The old stocks of shoes are now nearly cleaned up, and the goods which have been distributed in the last few weeks are made of leather which cost twice as much as the old ones.

# EXCHANGE.

I find that nonsense at times is singularly refreshing.—Talleyrand.  
Hardin must think that K-nuckly platform is a merry-go-round.—Toledo Bee.  
Love makes the world so round, but it will not make the eligible young men so round.—Puck.  
As a last resort in her desire for notoriety Zella Nicolaus might pose as a Holmes victim.—Washington Post.  
It might be as well to remark parenthetically that beer and the bicycle do not mix.—Philadelphia Press.  
Don't criticize a woman unless you are sure that you will never want to marry her.—New York Evening Sun.

# RELIGION AND REFORM.

John G. Woolley is prominently mentioned as the probable candidate of the prohibition party for president in 1896.

General Booth held a Salvation Army service in the King's Gardens, Copenhagen, at which there was an attendance of 6,000 people.

An 86-year-old missionary in Texas, making his report of a recent month's work, laments that owing to bad weather he was able to preach only 31 times. Last year 242 different young women and girls found help and situations through the Anchorage Mission of Chicago, where 2,000 lodgings were given.

Jezebeles of St. Louis have formed the Sisterhood of Personal Service, a charitable organization which will care for the poor; of their own denomination and educate their children.

The government of Belgium, alarmed by the ravages of the liquor traffic, has ordered that in all school-rooms, printed placard shall be displayed detailing the injurious effects of alcohol.

A missionary preacher records the fact that a young woman school teacher, with a salary of \$1,000 a year, is living on half of it and giving the other half for the support of a missionary in China.

In 1812 all Christian teaching was prohibited in India. Now the government, in appreciation of missions, gives large sums and valuable lands for the erection of hospitals and the forwarding of education and missions.

# LOTS OF FUN.

Set It Wasn't Quite What the Boys Expected.

"That's all right about them Britishers," said a long-legged western man to a group of reporters, one of whom had told a story of how an Englishman had been fooled by some Americans on a train in the far west by a cry of train robbers.

"Yes, but they don't like the robber business a little bit," asserted the reporter.

"I reckon not," admitted the westerner, doggedly. "Leastways, after what I seen and felt I should say there was one, anyways, that didn't like it overly."

"What did you do? Scare him out of a year's growth?"

"Well, no," was the hesitating answer. "I reckon it wasn't quite as much as that."

"Tell us about it," put in the impatient listener.

"It was this-a-way," said the westerner, in a tone of semi-sadness. "There was about a dozen of us fellows going through Texas in a sleight car, and the only stranger in the lot was a strapping big Englishman, with a voice on him like a bass drum. We got him out in the smoker, and it wasn't more'n eighteen minutes till we was loadin' him up to the neck with stories of train robbers and that sort of thing. At first, he kinder quieted down a bit, because we didn't tell no kind of yarns but blood and guts, and it wasn't long till he had his second wind, and party soon he was braggin' 'how he'd do if robbers happened to stop any train he was on."

"That's jist where we wanted him at, and it wasn't long till we had the job put up with the conductor and the rest of the gang to stop the train and skook that Britisher slumb to death and back again. It was about 11 o'clock at night, I reckon, in a mighty lonesome place, when the train came to a stop and we heard a shot outside. That was a sign for me, and I jumped up and yelled 'robbers.' So did the other fellows, except two that somehow wasn't around. The next minute a big chap with his face masked stepped in where we was and stuck his gun right at us. I throwed up my hands and so did the others, and we begged the Britisher not to kill anybody, but do like we done. He was meek-er in a lamb, and put his paws up like a lamb."

"Then another masked man took the place of the first one, while he went through us for our valuables, which we handed out, all but the Britisher. I never knowed jist how it happened at this 'n' that, but the first thing I knowed the Britisher let his two fists go, and the two masked men went down in a pile, and on the next lick I jined 'em with another feller on top of me, and the dern Britisher sat flat down on the accumulation and called for the rest of the gang. Leastwise that was what I afterwards heard he said, fer I didn't know anythin' for two hours, and we had to sit a doctor for the first two he bit. I thought a mule kicked me, and they told me afterwards they thought 'lightnin' had struck the train."

"How did he get onto your scheme?" inquired the reporter.

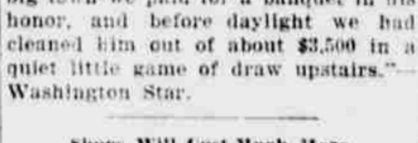
"Darned if we could ever find out. I guess he didn't git on; jist kinder suspicious and took the chances. He had all the advantage, fer we couldn't shoot him, and he didn't give us time to do any 'slagin'."

"How did it finally come out?"

"Oh, lawd. When we got to the next big town we paid for a banquet in his honor, and before daylight we had cleaned him out of about \$5,000 in a quiet little game of draw upstairs."—Washington Star.

# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

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



The subject is one in which much capital is invested, and to make the business pay one has to give it the closest study.

1. We have the change the feed in milk. The cow may be compared to an engine and the feed to the fuel. Now, if the engine has only enough fuel to overcome friction you get no power, or if you use the fuel to overcome the friction in two machines which could be used in one you lose time and fuel, but if you use this in one machine you realize a profit. The same with a cow. We are told that it takes two-thirds of what a cow eats to sustain the system, one-third to produce the milk. The less a cow has to travel to get her feed the greater amount of milk per pound of feed.

I have thought many times when I have seen cows hurried by men, boys and dogs whether the owner ever considered the cost.

2. The feed and surroundings. The cow is like a filter. If you ever tax it by giving poor feed you soon wear it out; besides producing a poor article of milk, butter and cheese.

I believe the seeds of poisoned cheese are sown in letting the cow drink stagnant water, eat fermented food, or breathe foul air. This much we do know, that the best grades of milk products are made where the feed, water and air are of the purest.

3. The care of milk. It is essential that milk should be well stored and cooled as soon as it is milked to stop the fermenting or decomposing. See that the udder is well cleaned before commencing to milk, and do not wet your hands so they will drip in the pail.

How much milk should a cow give? There are records as high as 18,000 lbs. of milk per cow in one year, but the farmer can get a dairy which will average 6,000 lbs. per cow, and he will not see the difference in cost of keeping between it and one which gives only 4,000 or 3,500 per cow. Old dairymen in the east made cheese for 3 and 4 cents per pound years ago, and the best of them say they would not keep a cow which would not make 600 lbs. of cheese in one season. Now the average at most factories does not exceed 350. At a factory in north-east Ohio, at the yearly meeting, the best and the poorest dairy were compared, with the idea of stimulating the patrons to improve their dairies and care of them. The best dairy of 14 cows had received from the factory during the year an average of \$50 per cow, while the poorest one of 10 cows had received only \$27 per cow.

The dairy well solves the question as to what to do with our farms. Grain raising exhausts the land by always taking it out and returning nothing to it, while in raising stock for beef, we find ourselves in competition with the west, where it costs but \$4 to raise an animal of 1,200 pounds weight.—Geo. Sindair.

# Granular Butter.

There seems to be an impression here and there, says a writer in the Practical Farmer, that what is known as granular butter can only be made by the few who possess the "know how," and have purposely constructed machinery. Such is not the case. The secret is no make of churn that granulates butter better than another, if we discard the dash churn. The only secret in the matter is to stop the churn at the right stage, and add the water, so to harden these little granules of fat and give the fluids free exit from the churn. In hot weather the granulation of butter is all the more important, as there is the greater need of getting the buttermilk out of the mass. Summer butter wants to be churned as cool as possible, and it is here that the owners of separators have the advantage, that they can cream the fresh-drawn milk down to 33 per cent of actual fat, and churn this cream exhaustively at 52 degrees, which is the actual crystallizing stage of butter, and get separation with little or no washing. By the ordinary way of churning, at about 60 degrees, the churn would be stopped as soon as the cream shows signs of breaking, and a half gallon or so of fair brigs added to the cream, when the butter will come, and more water is added before there is any attempt to remove the buttermilk. Then the butter granules float on the surface of the 54 degree cold water, and one has granular butter without an effort. Where the cream from any cause is very sour, it is a good practice to put a quantity of brigs into the cream at the start, and have this act as a sort of solvent of the casing, and will be a great help in preventing specks in the butter. One thing about granular butter is its varying content of water, and no maker can work it down to a uniformity every time; even experts will vary as much as five pounds in 100 pounds of butter. The larger the granules the less water will be held in the butter when it is packed.

# Chickens or Ducks.

A New Jersey poultry raiser recently made a test to decide the question of the relative profitability of ducks and chickens. He gives the following result: At a week old the duckling weighed four ounces, while the chick only reached two ounces. At two weeks old the duckling reached nine ounces, and the chick got up to four ounces. At three weeks, duckling one pound, chick, six and a quarter ounces. At four weeks, duckling one pound and nine ounces; chick, one pound and eleven ounces; chick, one pound and two and half ounces. At seven weeks old, duckling three pounds and five ounces; chick, one pound and seven ounces. At eight weeks old, duckling four pounds; chick, one pound and two ounces. At nine weeks old, duckling four pounds and eight ounces;

# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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chick, two pounds. So it can be seen that in the same time the weight of the chick was doubled by that of the duck. The prices for dressed carcasses run very close to each other, so that the increased price per pound although it takes about twice the amount of food to grow them.—Ex.

Merita of Houdan's. Wright, the well known English authority, says: "With respect to the merits of Houdans, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them one of the most valuable breeds ever introduced into this country. We have in this breed the size, form and quality of the Dorking, with earlier maturity. The hen is a most prolific layer of good sized eggs, which will almost invariably be found fertile—a point the Dorking is very deficient in, as all prime Dorkings know to their cost. The chickens feather very rapidly and early, but are nevertheless exceedingly hardy—perhaps more so than any except Cochins and Brahmas—and are therefore especially recommended for the farmer and small holder. They are easily reared with little loss. They are abundantly fed to the well for a farmer and will yield an ample profit or good food, both in eggs and flesh. Almost their only drawback is their refusal to incubate."

**Feeding Layers.**  
We have satisfied ourselves that hens may be fed too much to be good layers, and that they may be fed in such a manner that they will not want to sit, and if she is kept in laying condition she will not get the sitting fever at all, or if at all, not until late in the season. We have tried feeding Brown Leghorns all they would eat, while confined, and it is not a hard matter to get them fat enough to get in the notion of chocking; though they hardly ever sit more than a few days at a time unless they are fed or 5 years old. We had a pen of light Brahmans which we prevented from sitting at all until some of them were 2 years old by feeding them carefully, and we must say they were fine layers all the time. They were not so profitable of course as our Leghorns, because they ate more and did not lay as well but they were non-sitters while we fed them for the purpose of keeping them from sitting. Theyrot but very little corn, but had all the milk they wanted and were lightly fat on wheat screenings, oat meal, and shorts, and also other muscle making food. We have been very much surprised in a flock of Plymouth Rocks for the last year, the owner of which is taken great care to feed them properly, and has kept strict account of the feed they consumed, and the eggs they produced. When the year finished



# TROLLEY GARS AND PILLS. IT WAS THE PIONEER.

From the *Evening News*, Newark, N. J.  
 Mrs. J. J. Burns, of 338 Pine Street, Newark, N. J., is a decidedly pretty brunette, twenty-six years old, tall, and a pleasant conversationalist. On the ground floor of her residence she conducts a well-ordered candy store. When our reporter visited her store, she in response to a question told him a very interesting story.  
 "I had about two months ago," she began, "I enjoyed the very best of health and could work night and day if necessary. Suddenly, and without any apparent cause, I began to suffer with intense pains in my head, in my limbs and temples. Almost distracted with this seemingly never ending pain, I tried cure after cure, prescribing after prescription and almost a gallon of medicine of all kinds. Nothing did me any good. In fact I became worse. The pain in my hands soon became cramped and the pain in my legs became more and more distressing each day. Business in the store had to be attended to, however, and so I was obliged, suffering as I was, to keep more or less on my feet and occasional yawns were forced to go out. This was the ordeal I had to undergo each day. One day, however, when I came near the car tracks, for my pain at times was so severe that I was obliged to stand perfectly still. On that day I was walking in the street when I was seized with this way while I was crossing the tracks on Market Street and there I stood perfectly rigid, unable to vary in the least. While a rough car came thundering along. Fortunately it was stopped before it struck me but the dread of it lasted as long as my pain for I never forgot the feeling. I was the first, whether I would not drop to the ground in my agony and be crushed to death. My anxiety to get well grew apace and I had a doctor give me a prescription when I saw in the *Evening News* one day, an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Here was something that I had never before. I had no time in getting to the nearest drug store. There I paid fifty cents for a box of these truly wonderful health restorers. Before I had finished taking half of the pills I began to feel relieved; the pains in my legs gradually disappeared and for the first time in many days I felt as if there was some hope. I continued to take the pills and the more I took, the better I felt. I finished one box, got another and now, having taken only a few of the second box, I am free from all pain and as happy as the day is long. Since I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I have gained thirty pounds and now when I cross the car tracks I don't care if there is a dozen vehicles near by. It is a great relief, I assure you, and suffering humanity has a never failing friend in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I know what I am talking about. I speak from experience."  
 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a carefully condensed form of the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to women, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be purchased of any druggist, or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

## Our Bull Fighters.

It is said a troop of "lady" bull fighters is now touring in Spain. These six olive-skinned girls are mill hands, or rather, they were, until they betted themselves. Now they can earn \$20 each for every bull fight in which they are engaged. Of course, the animals they tackle are proportioned to the female standard of strength and agility, being younger and less fierce than the veterans. The proceedings are more pretty until the final scene, when one of the pretty young ladies kills a bull with a sword, and in Spain this is considered the prettiest thing of all.

## To Our Late Readers.

Nine-tenths of the women of the world are afflicted with some of the complaints known as "Female Diseases," or "Womans Troubles." There is scarcely a family but has an adopted daughter, a cherished sister, or a dearly loved mother who suffers, aches that are endured in silence to protect her modesty. Proper treatment is postponed from month to month by dread of a physician's humiliating examination, or surgeon's knife. Most of these dangerous diseases can be successfully treated at home, but there is widespread ignorance among even the most intelligent classes of women regarding their natural functions and organs of generation, owing to so little information having been published in regard to this subject, and a modesty that shrinks from investigation such a disagreeable matter. The *Wine of Cardus* is a treatment of female diseases curing thousands of cases of this nature every year. It can be used successfully in the privacy of the home and is cheap and effective. Ask your druggist for *Medicine's Wine of Cardus*.

## British Government has given \$1 apiece to some native Indian soldiers as a reward for conspicuous gallantry in the late campaign.

## The First Tool.

The first tool made by human hands was a cell, or handle, of chipped stone. With it a man can kill or skin game, hack wood or spike an enemy. A handle put upon the cell transversely makes it an ax; a handle longitudinally makes an arrow.

## A Large Sum.

The steamer *Rio de Janeiro* sailed from San Francisco for Japan the other day with more than \$1,000,000 in gold cash. The larger part of it was remitted by Chinamen.

## The Fish Industry.

The salmon pack of British Columbia this year amounted to 218,693 cases, an increase of about 25 per cent over last year. The output is valued at 2,500,000, out of the fishermen got about \$600,000. See?

## A Lively Political Campaign is in progress in the Jewish East.

The parties call themselves liberals and anti-Semites. The latter party is trying to win the support of the Catholic voters by promising liberal concessions for the schools of the church. It is said that the struggle is likely to be bitter and decisive.

## Jay Gould's estate is appraised for the inheritance tax levy at a little short of \$23,000,000.

## A Grand Nubiane.

Senator Lodge is in Europe, making a careful study of the immigration question. It is said that he expects to be chairman of the committee on immigration, and that he will endeavor to secure legislation closing our doors more tightly to undesirable immigrants.

## The Olympic Team.

Australia is after the cup now. A syndicate of Australian capitalists has been organized to build a yacht to challenge for it.

# IT WAS THE PIONEER.

## OLDEST WOMAN'S CLUB IN THE COUNTRY.

Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston Has Records Dating Back for Half a Century—List of Its Present Officers.

(Boston Correspondence.)



ORGANIZATION of women by women and for women is conspicuous for its frequent occurrence in this day of their prominence in the new fields, and it attracts little notice outside of its select circle. Every sort of an association with an object of some kind for its cause of being seems to have been thought of and established. The desire for the benefits and diversions which club circles give to their members has spread throughout the whole country. The little mountain hamlet or the fisherman's village has not escaped its influence. Where there is found a collection of homes, be they ever so humble, there will be found the periodical gathering together of the most ambitious souls of the community, with laudable endeavor toward a better knowledge of some special subject. They may have the merest social purpose as their object; whatever it is it is a woman's organization, and it is not opposed, rather it is applauded, and often admired by the fathers, brothers and husbands. These are willing to admit that the "club" is a distinct addition to the village life.

Just how great an addition and relief the circle is to the monotonous lives of village women can hardly be estimated. In such communities the club is an angel of mercy. It has infused life into dreary spiritless existence; it has carried help to homes where ignorance has held sway, and it wreaked its vengeance upon those who broke natural laws, not willfully, but because of forgetfulness and listlessness, and because environment led downward, not upward.

But it is not of the work and beneficent heaven of the woman's club as it is to-day that is the purpose of the present writing. They are suggested for comparative use only. In these days of toleration and self-help it is difficult to realize the obstacles which be-



PRESIDENT MERRITT.

set the pioneer of this great woman's club movement. Suppose now, for example, a body of women organized to study anatomy, physiology, the training of children and youth, the preservation of health, the causes and remedies of disease, and the like, should find that after a year's conscientious work the opposition to woman's thinking of anything outside of "the eating and sleeping of life" was so universal that but one man could be found who would pray for the success of the undertaking!

This is just what, however, the first handful of women who wished to learn how to live healthier and more hopeful lives experienced forty-seven years ago. It was in the old Washington Hall in Broomfield street, Boston, on April 11, 1848, that Prof. C. B. Bronson gave the first of six lectures on the "Laws of Life and Health." The sense of womanly obligation in such matters had hitherto lain dormant, but the genius of Prof. Bronson aroused it. At the close of the course, those who had listened determined to know more about the citadel of the soul and how to keep it. They organized themselves into a society called the Ladies' Physiological Society of Boston and vicinity, giving to the instructor, Prof. Bronson, the office of president.

In 1850 the society was incorporated through the assistance of the Rev. Sylvanus J. Cobb, and his wife became the first woman president. Mrs. Cobb who served three different terms as the chief executive officer of the institute, stands at the head of the list of untiring workers in its behalf. To her endurance and energy was due the successful stand of the society against such formidable obstacles as public opinion and the clergy. For at its first anniversary the Rev. Dr. Jenks of Boston was the only minister of the Gospel to be found who would offer a prayer for the society.

In view of the fact that the object of the association was to hear lectures upon the evil of physical sins and the morality of health and how to help the sick and suffering, one can only question the clerical custom of those days of opposing such laudable designs.

Nothing daunted the good purpose of its founders, however, and the work went on, soon fulfilling Prof. Bronson's condition: "That the mannikins and models used in the lectures should belong to the society when 1,000 members were duly enrolled."

A library was started the first year of the institute's existence, and growing constantly, has offered valuable privileges to its members ever since. Here reference books and all publications that deal with health topics can be found.

Two women who are undoubtedly the oldest clubwomen in the country, or perhaps in the world, Mary V. and Lydia E. Randall have maintained their membership continuously since the first enrollment, a period of forty-seven years. They are now Mrs. H. B. Jones and Mrs. L. E. Hutchinson.

# CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

## SOME LIGHT THROWN UPON POPULAR DELUSIONS.

Permanency of Weather Conditions Established by J. R. Sage of the Iowa Bureau—Records of All Countries Bear Out Fixedness.

IRECTOR J. R. Sage of the Iowa weather bureau, has been publishing a series of familiar weather talks in the Iowa Homestead, and in the concluding chapter he has the following regarding the permanency of climate:

Owing to the seeming inconsistency and variability of the elements of heat and humidity, for short periods, the idea has become prevalent among the people that the climate is undergoing a radical change. And this has been a current delusion in all ages and in nearly all countries. More than a century ago this notion was entertained by some of the more intelligent public men of the United States, including Thomas Jefferson, who, in 1786, stated his belief that since the clearing away of the forest a very sensible change had taken place in the climate; the heat was as well as the cold had become less vehement than before, as was testified by persons of no very advanced age.



SECRETARY BABCOCK.

It was this prevalent opinion that caused Humboldt to investigate the matter. In his "Views of Nature" his conclusion is given as follows: "The statement so frequently advanced, though unsupported by observation, that since the first European settlements in New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia, the destruction of many forests on both sides of the Alleghates has rendered the climate more equable, making the winters milder and the summers colder, are now generally discredited. There is no evidence of any appreciable change afforded by the American series."

In these days, it will be noted, the current theory was that clearing away forests had made the climate more equable, but in later years the opposite view has obtained. But, in fact, neither view is correct; that is, there has been no appreciable change in the climate.

Dr. Noah Webster reviewed this subject most exhaustively, both for Europe and America, and concluded that the hypothesis of a change or moderation of the climate was unsupported. Arago published a memoir in 1834 to show that since the time of Moses the temperature of Palestine had not changed, proving thereby that the solar radiation is a constant quantity.

In this country our ablest scientists have agreed with Elias Loomis in his conclusion that the mean temperature and precipitation do not vary from century to century, and that the earth's climate has not changed materially in 2,000 years.

But despite the deductions of scientists from the most reliable records, every notable fluctuation in the elements, causing a temporary departure from normal weather conditions, is regarded by large numbers of people as proof most positive that a radical change in the climate is in progress. And the change is often attributed to some very trivial causes.

Nearly fifty years ago the writer resided in eastern New York, among the foothills of the Catskill mountains. For two successive summers, in the latter part of the 40's, that region was badly scorched by severe droughts, during which forest fires raged along the steeply timbered ridges and steep sides of the lesser mountains. The people began to inquire concerning the cause of this remarkable "change of climate," and their learned men gravely affirmed that it was occasioned by the construction of telegraph lines along the Hudson river at the east and the Mohawk valley on the north of the "burned district." The wires, they said, formed conductors for atmospheric electricity, and drew away all the thunder storms into the valleys, leaving the interior mountain districts dry.

And that wisely formulated theory of the most learned men of that section obtained general acceptance among the people, and they began to talk about taking legal steps to have the drought-producing wires removed. In due time, however, the chorus of croakers was drowned out by the return of normal conditions with superabundant rainfall.

It is one of the fads of pseudo-scientists to ascribe great potency to electric currents in the production of rainfall, and they gravely assume that telegraph and telephone wires, railroad tracks, and even the innocent wire fence, exert powerful deflecting influence upon our summer thunder storms and refreshing showers. These theories will not withstand scientific investigation.

Of a piece with the unscientific notions above referred to is the theory that the climate of the west has been changed and is being practically ruined by drainage and cultivation of the lands which in early days were classed as swamp lands. These drained and reclaimed lands do not exceed 1 per cent of the entire area of country in which it is claimed, such a tremendous influence has been exerted upon the climate. The alleged cause is altogether too small and insignificant to produce such a wide-spread effect. It is wholly unphilosophical and unsupported by facts.

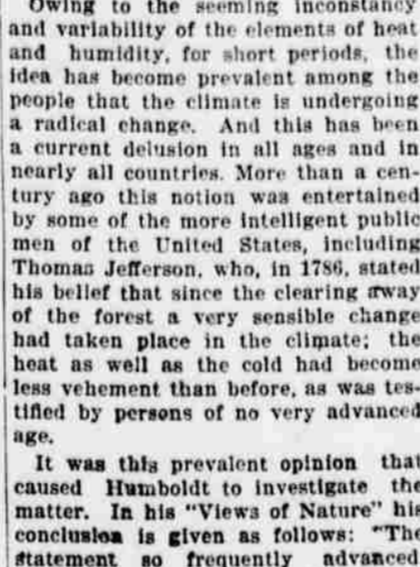
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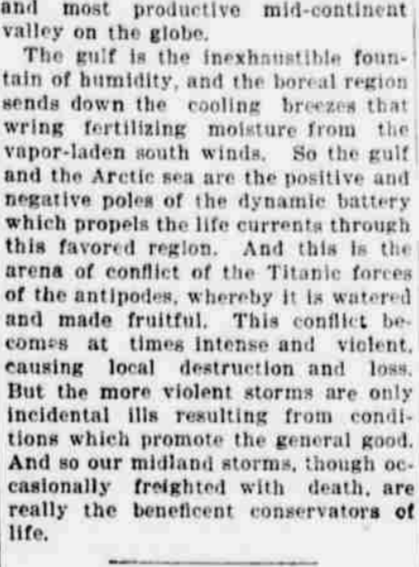
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# Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## ROYAL Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

History of the Polka. The origin of the polka is not generally known, the inventor of the dance having been a young Bohemian girl named Haniczka Selezka. She was a blooming young peasant maiden and the best dancer in the village of Costelek, on the river Elbe, and used to perform solo dances of her own invention at the various village festivities. It was in the year 1833, at a farmhouse, that the assembled guests asked her to dance a solo, and she said: "I will show you something quite new," and to the music of her own singing she danced the polka step, though with more elaboration than it is now performed. The dance became so popular that it was later made a national dance, and Haniczka named it polka, as she said it was danced in short steps from polka came polka, and finally polka, the dance three years later in 1836, becoming popular in Prague, and in 1839 it was already danced at the Vienna balls, and one year later became the most popular dance in Paris. Haniczka Selezka is still alive, surrounded by numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren sprung from her own six sons and daughters.

How They Get Rich. The little economies that have made Japan so rich may be noticed everywhere. The dust of charcoal is gathered up and mixed with the chaff of wheat, barley and other grains, and with chopped straw. It is then moistened into a paste, rolled into balls about as big as billiard balls and makes excellent fuel. Brains is one crop that should be thoroughly cultivated.

A Silent Appeal for Help. When your kidneys and bladder are inactive they are making a silent appeal for help. Don't disregard it, but with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters safely impel them to activity. They are in need of a doctor and it is too bad to shut one's eyes to the fact. He takes in this too, if you experience such feelings of dizziness, malaria, rheumatism, constipation or nerve trouble. The Bitters before a meal adds zest to it.

There is one good thing about your poor relations: they don't expect you to take their advice.

That Joyful Feeling. With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness which follows the use of Syrup of Figs is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

Every man should take a pride in his business.

It takes a family two or three generations to get used to riches.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy. It is *WATERBURY'S SCORPION SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING*.

A shiftless husband has made many a woman a financier.

As man grows older, it takes his nerves longer to tone.

It is not how it does it, it is not the question. It is enough to know that *Humboldt's* takes out the worms and very disagreeable parasites out of a child.

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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, Oct. 10, 1895.

W. H. PARSONS.

Wants to Sell or Trade

The following named articles: 1 good work mare, 1 bicycle, 1 pump, 1 heating stove, clocks and watches, 1 shot gun. Would take good corn.

LOCAL DOTS.

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

Mr. F. P. Morgan returned this week from a trip to Granbury.

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

Mr. Jim Reeves of Knox county was in our city a couple of days this week.

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

Capt. R. F. Hunter and lady have been spending a few days in town this week.

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

Mr. J. A. Jones returned a few days ago from a trip to Stephens county.

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

Mrs. Phillips and Miss Laura Garren returned on Friday of last week from their visit to Coryell county.

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

Mr. S. L. Robertson had the misfortune to lose his favorite buggy horse this week from blind staggers.

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

They say that Frank Armstrong made a \$1.50 talk to the county clerk the other day. This is regarded as a suspicious circumstance.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Messer, Mrs. F. P. Nalley and Miss Lucy Risher went down on Paint creek fishing this week.

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

Ye editor has to decline with thanks an invitation to attend the banquet to be given to the editors of the state on the 21st. by the directors of the Star fair.

It will pay you to scrape up a few dollars and go to Keister & Hazlewood's for your supply of dry goods.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baldwin gave a party of young folks a very pleasant entertainment on Thursday night.

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

Mr. J. M. Alexander of Stephens county, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Julia, is here on a visit to his brother, Mr. F. G. Alexander.

Mr. J. S. Post passed through town yesterday with several wagon loads of lumber from Abilene to build a residence on his new place on Wild Horse prairie.

Taken up by me, one Berkshire boar about 2 years old. The owner will come and get him or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

B. E. NOLEN.

We have a few old notes and accounts yet due us and we are also owing some. All persons owing us must pay at once, or we will put their notes and accounts out for collection.

It will pay you to remember this Respectfully,

RIKE & ELLIS.

The Free Press acknowledges with thanks the courtesy of a season ticket to the Texas state fair and Dallas exposition, Oct. 19 to Nov. 3. We should be pleased to be able to make use of the ticket as the coming fair will undoubtedly surpass any of its predecessors in magnitude and general interest.

SPECIAL CUT UNTIL DECEMBER 24 1895.

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

Remember!!

- 1st. Hans Bros. of Abilene have the largest line of School Books in the west. 2nd. Hans Bros. have the window glass you want. 3rd. Hans Bros. have the best iron wagon made, 5 sizes. 4th. Hans Bros. are the patent medicine depot for West Texas. 5th. Hans Bros. sell Masury's paint, the best for the Texas climate. 6th. Hans Bros. are never beaten in prices.

Dental Announcement.

Dr. W. A. Morris wishes to announce to the citizens of Haskell and vicinity that he will be in Haskell on or about the 28th of Oct., and will come prepared to serve them in any line of Dentistry. As his time will be limited those persons desiring his services should call early. His location will be announced on his arrival. Respectfully, Dr. W. A. Morris.

Miss Mina Daughtrey, who has been visiting the family of Mr. L. N. Riter left for home this morning. Miss Daughtrey made many friends in Haskell who will welcome a repetition of her visit to their midst.

Mr. S. S. Cummings and family arrived this week from the Indian territory to again make this county their home. The Free Press joins their many friends in welcoming them back to the prize county of Texas.

Mr. John Agnew's residence was the scene of a pleasant musicale on Tuesday night. Eight musicians with piano, four violins, two guitars, and a flageolet made melody on the occasion.

The Free Press made a mistake last week in stating that Mr. J. F. Pinkerton received 6000 bushels of rent corn from his farm in this county. The crop made on the farm was six thousand bushels and he received 2000 bushels as rent.

In the election of officers of the Texas Immigration and Industrial Association at Waco Tuesday Judge P. D. Sanders of Haskell was elected a member of the board of directors. We also notice his name mentioned among those who made short addresses before the association.

Deputy U. S. Marsh all Cornelius was here this week and summoned Post Master Long, Judge Hamner, Wit Springer, Will Hills and perhaps others, to attend the federal court in Graham next week as witnesses in the Crawford mail robbery case. As Kenan, who was carrying the mail at the time of the alleged robbery, and who was the chief witness in the case, is dead, it is probable that the case will be dismissed.

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

We are pleased to note the fact that quite a number of our leading farmers are beginning to take an interest in the subject of organizing a Farmers' Institute in our county. During the past week Messrs. J. M. Perry, J. E. Davis, J. L. Warren, W. T. McDaniel and J. H. Hicks have spoken to us on the subject, giving it their unqualified endorsement. Several of our business men have also spoken very favorably of it. Now, let others come forward and give us their views. We believe that once the subject gets to be discussed among the farmers it will go through without a hitch, for they are bound to recognize the benefits to be derived from the Institute.

Messrs. A. C. Foster, H. B. Martin, J. A. Jones and Sheriff Anthony leave to-day on their bicycles for the Dallas fair. It will be a run of about 240 miles by the route they will have to travel, with some hills, sand beds, grubs and rocks to encounter and the Free Press predicts that they will present a tattered and worn appearance by the time they reach Dallas that will put them in eminent danger of arrest as vagrants.

Mr. E. T. Parrott, one of Throckmorton's leading merchants and Mr. Chas. Allen, stockman, were visitors in Haskell yesterday.

Grandma Fields and Mrs. Peden, who spent the summer with relatives here, returned to Sherman this week.

On last Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Tucker were called upon to yield up their little child, a victim to that scourge of infancy, membranous croup. They have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

Mr. W. A. Pitcock brought us for our office specimens two stalks of Milo maize nearly nine feet in height. One of the stalks had, besides the main head, nine smaller ones and bore more grain than two average hills of corn would produce.

Mr. Theo Reed has opened up a tin shop with full outfit of tools in the room adjoining the old Palace drug store and solicits the patronage of all who desire repairing, guttering, roofing or tin and sheet iron work of any kind, promising prompt and efficient services at moderate prices.

We learned yesterday that Mr. C. W. Lucas had traded his farm on Paint creek to Mr. Hollingsworth from Houston county for property at Midland. We understand that Mr. Hollingsworth will move here and occupy the farm, also that it is not Mr. Lucas' intention to leave Haskell county.

Messrs. L. N. Riter and J. N. Ellis returned a few days ago from an extensive trip over the eastern portion of the state where, they were selling out a bunch of horses. Mr. Riter says they met with a good many people who are talking of moving to this section of the state.

Rev. W. G. Caperton writes Mr. A. C. Foster from Albany that he will be in Haskell on Sunday, 20, and will preach at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. if desired.

Fine Registered Bull For Sale or Exchange.

Will sell for cash or exchange for any other kind of stock a fine young registered Jersey Bull. Or would exchange for corn or oats. Address MAC SAYLES, Abilene Texas.

Cash for Cotton.

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

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away!

It is the truthful, starting title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit care that braces up nicotineized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by A. P. McLenore under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

If the statement of many of our prominent men who have visited the north during the past summer and this fall and those of many of our leading newspapers, who claim to speak from reliable information, is to be believed, Texas is destined to receive an unusually heavy immigration this fall and winter.

In view of the fact that more population is one of the greatest needs of our county, we believe that it would be a wise move on the part of our citizens to get together and adopt, and put into execution, some plan for judiciously advertising the advantages of the county in such a way as to bring it to the attention of these expected homeseekers. We believe that if the advantages our county has to offer in the way of cheap and fertile lands, superior adaptability to stock raising, farming, etc., together with the record of its law abiding, peace loving citizens, good society, churches and its excellent educational facilities, as embodied in our splendidly endowed free schools, are properly set before the intending home seekers of the north and east that it will result in large additions to our population.

You Will Save Money By DEALING WITH-

Burton, Lingo & Co., LUMBER DEALERS. LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.

Cement, \$2.50 bbl. | Lime, \$1.50 bbl. | Shingles, good, \$1.75 per 1000. Fire-Proof Brick Kept on Hand. ABILENE, TEXAS.

The Like Never Before Seen in Haskell!

Note these Goods and Prices:

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

LADIES CAPES, imported meltons and flannels, handsomely trimmed in laces and braids, former prices from \$7.50 to \$19.50 each. Our Price Now, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

CLOAKS of same material, handsomely trimmed, former prices from \$5 to \$15.00. Our Prices Now, \$2.00 to \$6.00.

These goods are suitable for fall and winter wear and are going fast.

A good dongola patent tip ladies shoe, usual price \$1.50 to \$2.00. Our Price only \$1.00.

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

25 yds. Best Cotton Checks for \$1.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

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

If You want to buy LUMBER go to

DIGBY ROBERTS & CO.,

PINE ST., ABILENE, TEXAS.

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

HANCOCK - ROTARY - DISC - PLOW

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

We would be pleased to furnish all information wanted concerning them. Let us hear from you. Yours truly, Ed. S. HUGHES & CO., ABILENE, TEXAS.

FOUR to six cent cotton last year gave the populists a big bone to gnaw and they gnawed it vigorously. According to their view President Cleveland and the democratic administration generally had brought the country to ruin and the people were rapidly approaching a condition of peonage with the iron heel of the plutocrat on their necks, a condition from which they could be saved only by joining the populist crusade. It was pointed out that the democratic administration had nothing to do with the low price of cotton, that it was simply a continuation of the condition to which republicanism had brought the country and from which democratic measures had not had time to extricate it—this coupled with the enormous crop made the low price, but it all fell upon deaf ears, and even some democrats harkened to the populists' doleful song and forsook their party. Now, that cotton is going at 8 1/2 and will probably reach 10 cents, will they have the grace to give the credit to the administration whose beneficent policies, coupled with the short crop, have wrought the change? The two causes have operated in both instances to produce the effect.

In Poor Health

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

Brown's Iron Bitters

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

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

Get only the genuine—It has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On 7 cent tin of 20 cent stamps we will send you a Free Beautiful World's Fair View of London—free.

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is full of Helpful, Wholesome Reading for Every Member of

We are giving away to desirable, reliable gifts, CornShellers, Family Grist

our subscribers all sorts of Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Mills, Books, etc.

THE FAMILY WEEKLY.

One Year's Subscription, \$1.00. AGENTS WANTED. Sample Copy Free and Big Premium List if you ask for it. Address

Texas Farm and Ranch, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

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

to every person paying up one year or more back subscription to the Free Press

HERE THEY ARE. Womankind.

This is a 16 paged illustrated monthly journal, devoted to the household and other interests of the women of America. Besides its stories, editorial and miscellaneous reading matter it has well conducted departments under the following headings: Motherhood, Home and Work, About Women, The Children, Woman's Parliament, Toilet Hints, and Floral.

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

The American Farmer and Farm News. This is a 16 paged monthly paper dealing with the various subjects interesting to the farmer and stock raiser.

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

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

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

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

SIXTY CENTS FREE. Extraordinary Offer to Newspaper Readers—Limited to Sixty Days.

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

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

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

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

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

An income tax. Pension reform. The repeal of the state bank tax. The election of United States senators by popular vote. An effective railroad commission.

The enforcement of the anti-trust law against all trusts. The Gazette is NOT OWNED BY THE TRUSTS. It prints: All Texas news. All general news. All foreign news. Local and foreign markets. A farmers' department. A woman's department. Stories, sketches and many interesting special features.

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

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Gazette of Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the Farmers, the Ladies and the boys and girls. Besides a world of general news, interesting articles, etc. We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low subscription price of \$2.00 cash.

This gives you three papers a week, or 12 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.