

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 10. Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1895. No. 7.

**NOTICE.**  
SOUTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.  
Hon. Ed. J. Hamner,  
w. w. Beall.  
**OFFICIALS.**  
F. D. Sanders,  
J. E. Wilton,  
G. H. Couch,  
W. B. Anthony,  
Jasper M. Holton,  
H. S. Post,  
H. M. Hike.  
**COMMISSIONERS.**  
J. W. Evans,  
B. H. Owsley,  
J. L. Warren,  
J. M. Perry.  
**JUDICIAL OFFICERS.**  
J. W. Evans,  
No. 1.  
**CHURCHES.**  
Mary Every 2nd and 4th Sun-  
day. Rev. B. M. G. Kland Pastor.  
Beverly Every 2nd Sunday  
before. No Pastor.  
Abilene Every 2nd Sunday and  
4th Sunday. Pastor  
J. M. Perry.  
Church S. Every Sunday and  
N. B. Bennett, Pastor.  
every Wednesday night.  
every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.  
Superintendent.  
Sunday School every Sunday.  
Superintendent.  
Day School every Sunday.  
Superintendent.  
Sunday School every Sunday.  
Superintendent.  
**PROFESIONAL SOCIETIES.**  
No. 102. A. F. & A. M.  
on or before each full moon.  
F. D. Sanders, W. M.  
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.  
Ball Chapter No. 1st  
meets on the 1st Tuesday  
of each month.  
G. McConnell, High Priest.  
J. W. Evans, secy.  
No. 203 K. of P. meets  
on 4th Friday night of each  
month.  
Ed J. Hamner, C. C.  
E. H. Morrison, K. of R. S.  
of the Woodmen of the  
World.  
J. E. Post, Con. C.  
G. H. Couch, Clerk.  
Grand Order of the Orient,  
meets on 4th Friday night of  
each month.  
W. E. Sherrill, Pathlshah.  
**Personal Cards.**  
**ANDREY, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**  
Texas.  
Share of Your Patronage.  
Must be paid on the first of the  
month.  
**G. NEATHERY,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**  
Texas.  
Office to the public and collects  
patronage.  
Building, S. E. Corner square.  
**R. MARTIN,**  
**Counsellor-at-Law**  
and  
**Notary Public,**  
TEXAS.  
**MUR C. FOSTER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,  
Business and Land Litigation  
specialties.  
KELL, TEXAS.  
Haskell National Bank.  
**T. SCOTT,**  
Law and Land Agent  
Abstract of title to any  
county furnished on applica-  
tion. Court House with County  
Office.  
.....TEXAS,  
**McCONNELL,**  
Attorney at Law,  
KELL, TEXAS.  
**WIN & LOMAX,**  
and Land Agents.  
Sale of Land Titles. Special At-  
tention to Land Litigation. TEXAS.  
**HAMNER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
.....TEXAS.  
County and District Courts of  
and surrounding counties.  
First National Bank. "C"  
**SANDERS,**  
**LAND AGENT.**  
KELL, TEXAS.  
Abstracting and attention to  
non-residents given special  
attention.  
**P. MORGAN,**  
**Counsellor at Law**  
**LAND AGENT.**  
.....TEXAS.  
all the District and Supreme  
and the U. S. Circuit and  
Court.  
entrusted to his care will re-  
sult in successful litigation.

It is said that in McLennan county a large acreage will be planted in tobacco this year.

**Eighty-Six head of horses sold at Lexington, Ky., last week for \$20,375. They were not scrub.**

If weather prophets Foster and Hicks are correct in saying that the most severe weather of February is yet to come—Oh my, ouch!

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record predicts the investment in the South during the next twelve months of not less than \$12,000,000 in cotton manufacture.

The Fort Worth Gazette seems to be growing in good favor both at home and abroad. During the past month its circulation increased 900 in the city of Fort Worth.

Some people think we are liable to have some nice warm weather by the middle of August, but there is no telling, the record is smashed all to pieces and we have nothing to go by.

It is easy to appreciate the advantage the man has in weather like this who has his stock reduced to a few head of the best and has some shelter and plenty of feed for them. That is the plan of the stockfarmer.

It is given out in an Austin dispatch that Gov. Hogg has accepted the position of attorney and general supervisor of the Trinity, Cameron and Western railroad. On account of the governor's well known record on the railroad question the announcement created no little surprise.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

BILLS have been introduced by representatives Beall of Nolan and Plemons of Potter to authorize counties to compromise or fund any lawful indebtedness created and owed by them prior to January 1st, 1895. If the bills covered indebtedness for current or general expenses it will enable counties that are in arrears to bond their indebtedness and get on a cash basis.

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by A. P. McLemore.

The bill making opprobrious epithets and slanderous remarks about female relatives a sufficient provocation in law to justify an assault and battery has been reported favorably by house judiciary committee No. 2. Under the bill the assault must be at the first opportunity after the epithets or slanderous words and while the person resenting them is laboring under the heat of passion. We believe this will be a good law if it is administered in the proper spirit.

CONGRESS is still floundering in the turbid slough of uncertainty, conflicting ideas and interests on the financial question, and as the present session can only hold till the first of March nearly all hope of any financial legislation by it is gone. As the next regular session, to be composed of members elected last November, will not meet until the first of December, unless sooner convened in special session by the president, the country will have to flounder along under its present suicidal and anomalous financial system until that time, and there is little telling what the republicans, who will then be in the majority will do. In the event of the failure of the present session to do anything the only hope left is based on Secretary Carlisle's estimate and statement that the government revenues under the present tariff laws will increase to such extent as to pay the government expenses and leave a surplus of \$20,000,000 by the end of this fiscal year, and thus do away with the necessity of levying any more bonds.

## How to Get Good Cattle.

If you are not able to buy thoroughbred cattle, do the next best thing—grade up such as you have, always getting one step higher. By this process any farmer may come into possession of some first-class cattle at a very small cost. But with many if they wait to get money enough ahead to buy the thoroughbreds to start with it will be as it always has been, they will never get to the starting point. While the process of grading up and always selecting the best animals for breeding purposes may seem a slow one it is the one by which all the distinctive breeds of high class animals have been produced. This every well informed person knows to be true. But the people of to-day have a very great advantage over the pioneers in this line, as there is already types or varieties of cattle well adapted to every purpose for which cattle are used, hence it is not necessary to originate a type by a long course of breeding and selection, when a few crosses from the variety preferred by the individual will give what is desired.

The importance of every farmer making a start in this direction is more important now than ever before, because of the low price of nearly all of the staple farm products, and especially its importance greater in this section of country where the yield of some of the staples are unreliable, but where most of the forage crops, oats, etc. always give an abundant crop which can be fed to good stock and a greater return in money realized from the sale of staple crops alone.

Go into any country where a mixed farming and stock raising business is carried on by a great majority of the people and you will invariably find it more prosperous than a strictly farming country. This should be sufficient proof that stock-farming is the most profitable.

We do not believe the State department of agriculture should be abolished as some of our solons at Austin have proposed. But we do believe that it should be reorganized on a better basis and so equipped as to be able to furnish crop reports and other information pertaining to the agricultural interests of the state fresh enough to be of some use to those interests. We believe also that it were to drop a great mass of the purely statistical matter annually published in its report and substitute the reports and catalogue of fruits prepared by the state horticultural society it would do the people of the state a vast deal of good.

As the department is now run, its reports serve only as statistics of the past, being nearly two years old when they reach the public. The report of the crops of 1894, for instance, coming out after the 1895 crop is planted and, too late to be of any service as a guide in determining the acreage or any other question that should influence the "pitching" of the 95 crop. This is an argument against the department as it is now run, but is not against it as it should be run. Some blending it with the department station might be of advantage.

"THE BUCKSKIN BREECHERS" are the best Jeans Pants made. Every pair warranted. Ask your dealer to show them to you.

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

## TWO LIVES SAVED.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at A. P. McLemore's Drugstore. Regular size bottles 50c and \$1.00.

## Saved From Ruin or Suicide.

The Ft. Worth correspondent of the Dallas News gives the following graphic statement of a young man in the former city as to how he was saved from disgrace and ruin, or, probably suicide, by a gambler. The action and advice, coming from a man deeply steeped in the vices of the gambling profession, and knowing all that it leads to, is peculiarly impressive. Read it in all seriousness, young man, and let it sink deep into your heart:

"One of the successful young business men of Fort Worth in talking with the News reporter said: 'I suppose nearly every man at some period in his career arrives at a point where the line between success and ruin is decidedly dim and shadowy. Some cross it and are lost while others narrowly avert the threatened danger. It is to this latter class that I belong, and my escape is wholly due to W. H. Harris, the well known sporting man, whose recent death in Kansas City is regretted by many everywhere. I have reason to mourn in consequence of his death for he was my friend. I will tell you all about it, but my name must not be used. A little over two years ago I found myself beginning to prosper, and, in fact, had accumulated some little money and enjoyed the full esteem and confidence of my employers as well as an excellent salary. I became quite 'sporty' and nightly could be found at the gambling table. I met Harris and he seemed to take an interest in me. Time passed on and soon my savings vanished. One evening I began drinking heavily and about 8:30 p. m. was intrusted with \$350, the funds of other parties. I went to the gambling table, and as I took my seat I noticed the form of W. H. Harris with his close cropped iron gray mustache eyeing me closely. He had his accustomed half smoked cigar between his teeth and was just perceptibly under the influence of liquor. The men engaged with me in the game were strangers to me, but evidently not to Harris, for he often addressed them familiarly. To make a long story short, the \$350 soon vanished and I arose from the table the embodiment of despair, realizing the terrible disgrace that would be mine the next day. Suicide, flight and a thousand other things entered my brain. I started for the street below, bound whither God Almighty alone knows. Reaching the head of the stairs Harris faced me and barred the way. A demon possessed me and I attempted to shake lose his grip, but he was as strong as a giant and held me still. I will never forget what he said to me and can repeat it now. Looking me squarely in the eye the 'major' as we called him, said: 'My young friend, I know what you have done and what you are thinking about. You were to kind me when I was ill once and I am going to repay you now. The men who have just won your money are strangers in Fort Worth but I know them; in fact, I have known them for many years. You have just reached a point where you will listen to reason. If you will give me your word of honor that you will never again touch a card I will get the money you have just gambled away, but if you break your word I will see that your complete ruin is compassed if I have to bring it about.' I gave the promise. Harris then went to the men, called them to a rear room and in ten minutes reappeared. The men who had won from me wore dark scowls on their faces when they emerged with Harris, but the latter brought me the money. What passed between Harris and those men I never knew. As the former handed me the \$350 he called to a porter and ordered a whisky straight and a lemonade and later on when the drinks came he quaffed the whisky, and having me the lemonade said: 'Drink this and let it be the strongest beverage you ever take in the future, and never even take that in a barroom.' I obeyed and from that day to this I have kept my word, and the result is to day I have no cause to regret it. I have cause to mourn the death of Harris and, like all who knew him best, think he deserved a better fate.

## Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

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

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the County Court of Harris county, State of Texas, I have this, 1st day of Feb'y 1895, levied upon and will on the 6th day of March 1895, it being the first Tuesday of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. in front of the court house door of Haskell county, Texas, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which R. R. Danglebury had on the 25th day of June, 1894, or any time thereafter in and to the following described property, to wit: Southwest quarter of Sec. No. 10, Block No. 1 lying and being situated in Haskell County, Texas, surveyed for Houston & Texas Central Railroad company, by virtue of certificate No. 835, containing 160 acres.

The above described property is levied upon and will be sold to satisfy a judgment rendered in the county court of Harris county, Texas, on the 24th day of November, 1891, in favor of Washburn & Moen Manufacturing company, a corporation, against the said R. R. Danglebury for the sum of \$307.08 and the further sum of \$53.20 costs, and foreclosing an attachment lien on said property. Witness my hand this 1st day of Feb'y, 1895. W. B. Anthony, Sheriff, Haskell County, Texas.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

It is reported that on account of the long continued cold weather in the Indian Territory cattle are dying in large numbers, because they can get neither food nor water. Many of the people, it is said also, are in a destitute condition with starvation staring them in the face.

BILLS to regulate and control primary elections have been favorably reported on in both house and senate, and it is thought a law on the subject will be enacted in time to apply to city elections in March, it will, however, apply to all elections. The measure has met with some opposition from some legislators and a few newspapers, but we fail to see why anyone who is in favor of fairness in politics and elections should object to it, for it is a notorious and shameful fact that there is nearly always more or less fraud practiced in primary elections.

A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner, with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

**S.S.S.**  
PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

**CURES**  
All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and  
**SKIN-CANCER**  
Treats all Blood and Skin Diseases and is the only cure for...  
Local Agents Wanted.

A. H. TANDY, President.  
B. H. DODSON, Vice Pres.

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

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

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

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

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

**\$85.00** If your dealer does not handle our goods write us for prices  
**Buggies, Spring Wagons, Road Carts and Wagons.**  
**Parry Mfg Co**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
EQUIPPED FOR THE EARTH PRODUCES SUPERIOR VEHICLES.

**A. R. BENGEL,**  
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. BENGEL,  
N. Main St. Seymour, Texas.

**C. E. WELCH,**  
(Successor to John Stromberg)  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
**SADDLES, HARNESS, and BRIDLES,**  
Ordered work a specialty.  
ABILENE, TEXAS.  
South Side, Opposite Post Office.

**PALACE HOTEL.**  
ABILENE, TEXAS.  
(South Side West of Court House.)  
**MRS. LOU FOLEY, Proprietress.**  
This house has been newly renovated and its management improved, and it now offers as many conveniences and comforts to its guests as will be found at much higher priced houses.  
The Haskell Patronage is Solicited.

**GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING**  
costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes good roof for years and any one can put it on. Gum Elastic paint costs only 50 cents per gal. in hot lots or \$1.00 for 5 gal. in hot lots. Will stop leaks in tin roofs, and will last for years. Try it. Send stamp for samples and full particulars.  
**GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,**  
211 W. 1st St. New York.  
Local Agents Wanted.

**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 medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles will cure—benefit comes from the very first dose. It's a most pleasant to take.

**It Cures**  
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuritis, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.  
Get only the genuine—has crossed red lines on the wrapper. If others are substituted, an receipt of two 2c stamps we will send you of Free Wonderful World's Fair Views and book—free.  
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

**ENCLOSING**  
WIRE ROPE BELT  
RAILROAD, FARM, GARDEN, HONEY, LEVIN, POULTRY and Rabbit Feeding.  
MACHINES OF BILLEN IN USE. CATALOGUES FREE. PLYMOUTH PAID.  
THE MANUFACTURER WIRE ROPE BELT CO.  
114, 122, 124 and 126 N. Market St. CHICAGO, ILL.

If the duke of Orleans is really anxious to set foot once more upon the soil of France, he might better have a quantity imported.

WILLIE K. VANDERBILT is going to try yacht races with the British. Does he, too, propose to get into English society by letting English society get into him.

DR. PARKHURST has told Chicago how to do it. Now if Chicago will bring its celebrated I Will into play, Mr. Stead may find a different state of affairs on his next visit.

Now that those who have gone all sleep, we trust, in peace, may we not hope that the New York aristocracy will stop parading their petty family feuds in the presence of the dead.

It would be proper at present to say New York has the influenza to prevent humorously inclined paragraphs from re-working the old gag about that town never losing her grip.

It is said Americans are a nation of whistlers. The assertion is a slander, for to whistle is not to think. In model government, in ingenious inventions and marvelous progress, America has been doing the thinking of the world for a century.

The medical journals are urging the introduction of music into hospitals as a healing agency. A considerable part of the current music of the day is of the sort to make patients fighting mad, but perhaps that would have the same effect therapeutically.

It having been suggested that the Chicago drainage canal would lower the level of the great lakes, attention has been called to the fact that the Detroit and Niagara rivers, both considerably more extensive water courses than the canal, have been flowing for a long time without accomplishing that result.

SAVANNAH has yielded to the march of events, and has turned its clocks twenty-four minutes ahead of the sun in order to conform to the time of the seventy-fifth meridian. The only serious complaint comes from the saloon-keepers, who are compelled by a recent law to close at midnight, which now arrives at 11:36.

Put this down for one of the maxims that the little schoolmaster is so usefully supplying to the business world: Advertising governs business; not business advertising. The proposition is perhaps novel and is rather startling, but has become true. And here is another truth, that advertisements worth reading are read attentively and critically.

The following adv. might properly though probably it does not, appear in the want columns of the Paris families to-day: "Wanted—Situations as tutors, coachmen or footmen in respectable families. References furnished. Address duke of Orleans, duke of Normandy, Victor Napoleon and General Francis de Bourbon, kings, etc., of France."

"PERIODICALS are not sold here," said the proprietor of a Paris book store when asked for a copy of the French constitution. This characterization of France's governmental charters by the merchant of her metropolis is apt and striking. It is a country of lightning-like political transformations. The line, "To be continued in our next," in her fundamental law comes frequently.

In the anti-toxine factories of Paris a horse has blood drawn without injury once every twenty days, and enough serum is obtained at a single tapping to treat 150 diphtheria patients. Considering the incredibly high price of the remedy, it is strange that nobody has thought of starting a serum in the West, where live horses are a drug at \$4 a dozen or thereabouts. There would be millions in it.

The people of Chicago suffered so from the enterprising burglar that they attached electric alarms to their doors and windows. This insured safety for a short time, but the burglar now climbs to the roof by means of the lightning rod and makes his entrance into the house by way of the skylight. The only precaution that can be taken now is to grease the lightning rod.

MAYOR SUTRO of San Francisco, is stopped so often on the street by looters that he presents to each of them a card on which is printed or written: "I claim the right of an ordinary citizen to walk the streets without molestation. If you have public business see me at the mayor's office." All of this goes to show that California may be depended upon to furnish any number of men who are consumed with a burning desire to serve their country.

The press correspondents who started for Sassoun, which is in the territory where the Armenian atrocities were committed, have been halted at Ezeroun, and there will be no report on the condition of things in Armenia except such as the Turkish authorities may approve. That is equivalent to saying that there will be no official investigation worthy of the name and no report worthy of credence. The halted correspondents, however, may do some investigating and reporting on their own account.

TENK experienced aeronauts intend to make the trip from New York to San Francisco in a balloon in the early spring. They have devised a balloon of a peculiar pattern which they claim can be guided through the air and landed at their will. These gentlemen will also take with them a light apparatus for generating gas on the way. Thus equipped they claim they can stay in the air as long as they wish, land when they please, guide the balloon at will and make the trip with perfect safety to themselves.

"LOOKING FORWARD."

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD

When All Mankind Will Be United and Anarchy and Socialism Will Be no More—Will Transportation Solve the Living Questions?

LOCOMOTION IN the nineteenth century has been a great and wonderful, perhaps in many instances, an amusing thing. To look over the numberless types of locomotion of the steam era, from 1814 to 1895, is to form some slight conception of the true philosophy of progress and to realize that, after all, it is only relative. Yet the nineteenth century can be considered only as a mere initiator, an experimenter, a feverish seeker, a sower of ideas and of projects which the twentieth century, more positive, more scientific, better balanced and less sentimental and idealistic, must realize.

Three methods of traction dominate the present. Each is comfortable, speedy and economic. They are steam, electricity and cyclism, the latter representing automatic motion in a still undeveloped stage. All indicate the greatest triumph of man over mere brute force, as represented by the horse, and offer advantages so real and so appreciable as to give indubitable evidence that in the immediate future our courses will be reduced from the rank of necessities to that of luxuries. Then, the horse relegated to the same leisure enjoyed by the bovine species, there would no longer be heard along the highways the rhythm of trots and gallops, no joyous neighings, no stertorous breathings of nags oppressed with burdens. In their place would resound the heavy roll of wheels, the

whirr of machinery, the scream of warning whistles. Everywhere steam or electric carriages, everywhere coal or petroleum stations, everywhere water tanks for the boilers, restaurants for travelers, blacksmith shops for repairs in the machinery, villages transformed into miniature towns and "hayscads" into sophisticated town-folk, the entire landscape invaded by automatic cars and aerial voyagers, flying like birds through the air.

Such vehicles will not be without character, and will lend individuality to the scene. Specially remarkable will be the large "family car," or excursion carriage, fitted with all conveniences. One feature will be the cooking of meals en route, for the boiler, utilized as a sort of homey kitchen, will facilitate the concoction of succulent stews, of hot pastry and of smoking coffee. The country doctor will adopt a convenient "Petroleum" run, as its name indicates, by petroleum and furnished with small drawers for medicines, where the heat will keep at a wholesome temperature his sordid doses, his anti-septic potions, his prophylactic vaporizers and injectors.

Traveling salesmen will speed along in "Drum cars," very giddy in color, and open at the sides so as to exhibit show cases full of tempting baits for village coquetry or country dudsom, with others will have "bargain cars" replete with strange bits of bric-a-brac in the shape of bottles, pots, cans or hales, according to the particular line they represent.

The streets of all the great cities—New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Paris or London—will be far, indeed, from the comparative calm and quiet of the present. Merely human voices of discredited coaches and car drivers will be drowned in the prodigious and never ceasing tumult of the whistles, the bells, the gongs and other shrieks of escaping steam at each accident or collision, the thunderous roll of wheels, the interminable clicking of machinery. The spectacles will be

pit-tresque, though dangerous to the pedestrian.

No horse will appear, save in certain little riding roads in the suburban parts. Magnificent bicycles, run by the aid of electricity and developing a high rate of speed by the merest touch of the most emancipated foot, will be the fashionable thing in places like the big parks. The horse track will give place to the bicycle track. Jerome park and Monmouth park will no more attract people to see contests of Salvators and Tenneys. Instead, more exciting trials of speed will take place between famous bicyclists. Enormous prizes will be offered by rival builders of the wheels. A curious sight in all the large cities will be the electrical funeral trains, accommodating a number of burial parties and running by schedule every day, each train consisting of half a dozen hearse and perhaps a hundred coaches for the friends of the defunct. These expresses will run at the rate of 100 miles an hour, and will deposit the bodies in the large crematory established somewhere on the shores of the Atlantic.

A century from now progress in transit will have almost reached its apogee. Before the new born generation has become octogenarian, the earth will be covered with a network of railways comparable to the interlaced ropes which envelop a balloon. The oceans will be docted with powerful boats which will dominate wind and tide. We may be almost certain that the problem of aerial navigation will have been partly or entirely solved.

In order to abandon the odious repetition of the future tense, let us suppose that the writer of this humble little sketch has suddenly transported himself into the year 1995; that he is a spectator looking back upon accomplished facts.

"Yes, indeed, gentlemen," he says proudly and pompously, "a century ago our fathers, a century ago in their skepticism and in their misgivings, would have dared to predict the realization of so many projects. What meets our eyes as we look back upon New York? A miserable provincial town, badly lighted, with a few fine streets and an innumerable number of dirty, narrow alleys, badly paved, lined with unsightly and unwholesome tenements, where the seeds of vice and disease were propagated and nursed to an evil maturity. Nine-tenths of the problems left to us by our ancestors remain to be realized? We have tamed and domesticated the electrical forces to perfection. Aerial navigation, which for so long tortured the brains of inventors and had at last almost been abandoned as an absolutely Utopian idea, is with us a matter of the most elementary nature. To employ an old saying of the past, it has entered definitely into our manners. The aerial, electric cable, which in less than two hours puts us in communication with any point from Maine to Florida, tenth of its citizens were either immoral or ignorant, knowing little or nothing of neighbor, cities, ridiculously narrow and jealous in all their judgments. It took six hours to go to Boston, and twenty-four to Chicago, while San Francisco and the now magnificent metropolis of Helena, Mont., were a long, serious

journey. Take a peep into what museums of antiquities and see what hideous, uncomfortable cars were used for those journeys.

"Now, gentlemen, look at our modern New York, emerged from the limbo in which it was plunged by the barbarity and unscientific stupidity of our predecessors! Let us admire the efforts which have permitted us to cover our great city with innumerable means of communication, with aerial, terrestrial and subterranean routes. Let us admire our elevated railroads, raised upon magnificent iron edifices, which add to rather than subtract from the general elegance. One hour of to-day is worth a year of the past. "Don't you think, my dear fellow progressionists, that in the way of material needs, we have gained the summit of human ambition! What of all the San Francisco, Chicago and New York limited aerophagus, which makes a journey across the continent a pleasant day's outing, can not surely be surpassed in swiftness, in security and in comfort. Our electric steamers

put London and Paris among our next door neighbors. I say nothing of our aero-cycles, whose use is so widespread among our modern population, that the sides of to-day have more men skimming through them than there were birds in the prehistoric times.

"These scientific conquests, gentlemen, have, in addition, increased the moral and physical health of the inhabitants of our planet; the diseases, the wars, the revolutions which for so many centuries afflicted our poor humanity are at last erased from the

register of our misfortunes. It may be said that all these calamities and disasters had only one cause, the stagnation of being, the egotism of nations, their provincialism, their ignorance of each other—in a word, the inability under which human beings then suffered to get outside of the four walls of their own being, to judge themselves impartially. We have realized the words of a now forgotten poet of whom these barbarously worded lines have survived:

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Lord Lansdowne, late viceroy of India and formerly governor general of Canada, who has been made a knight of the garter, is the third successive marquis of his line to receive this honor. Seven dukes of Devonshire in succession have been K. G.'s, six dukes of Richmond and of Rutland, five dukes of Beaufort and of Northumberland, three marquises of Salisbury, and three earls Spencer. Of the ordinary knights Earl Fitzwilliam, who was appointed in 1882, is the senior since the recent death of Earl Grey; of the royal extra-knights the Duke of Cambridge, who was made K. G. by King William IV, in 1835, is the most ancient; he is the only knight now living who has not received the honor from Queen Victoria.

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off all the blue ribbons that fall to the Scotch academic philosopher. After two sessions at Tubingen and Berlin, he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became senior in the moral science tripos of 1882, and in the following year he was elected a fellow of Trinity. His experience as a teacher ranges over a long period. He has been assistant professor in Edinburgh, he has lectured at Cambridge, he has conducted classes in University college, London, and since 1877 he has been professor of logic and mental and moral philosophy in University college, Cardiff. He has written a good deal, including, "The Ethics of Naturalism," "Jewish Medieval Philosophy and Spinoza," which won the Hulsean

prize in 1880, while he has also written a treatise on mining royalties.

A SMILE FOR A CLUB.

The Would Be Woman Policeman Thinks She Can Make Arrests.

There is nothing that some women will not attempt. We have women lawyers, women doctors, women editors, women bartenders, women barbers and the Lord only knows what. Here is a woman who wants to be a policeman. She is Mrs. Lily A. Thompson of Washington, D. C., young, beautiful, accomplished and refined. In urging her special fitness for the work, she has explained to the district commissioners that the very fact that she is a woman will enable her to make arrests without the aid of a billy or hoodlum wagon. When she is called upon to arrest a particularly bad man she thinks that all she will have to do is to smile gently upon him, and he will immediately become docile and manageable. Anyway she asks to be given a trial, and the commissioners

are all inclined to accord it. There is one thing in her favor—she wouldn't be working the bartenders for free drinks, nor be munching up the profits of the peanut and banana stands. Mrs. Thompson is a widow, blonde and blue-eyed.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Bank Cashier (who has just been sentenced to five years)—Your honor, that's a pretty long sentence. Judge—Yes; but criminals and judges always differ widely in regard to the length of sentences.

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HOW THE COUNTRY DOCTOR WILL TRAVEL.

Whirr of machinery, the scream of warning whistles. Everywhere steam or electric carriages, everywhere coal or petroleum stations, everywhere water tanks for the boilers, restaurants for travelers, blacksmith shops for repairs in the machinery, villages transformed into miniature towns and "hayscads" into sophisticated town-folk, the entire landscape invaded by automatic cars and aerial voyagers, flying like birds through the air.



AERIAL LINE.

cursor carriage, fitted with all conveniences. One feature will be the cooking of meals en route, for the boiler, utilized as a sort of homey kitchen, will facilitate the concoction of succulent stews, of hot pastry and of smoking coffee. The country doctor will adopt a convenient "Petroleum" run, as its name indicates, by petroleum and furnished with small drawers for medicines, where the heat will keep at a wholesome temperature his sordid doses, his anti-septic potions, his prophylactic vaporizers and injectors.

Traveling salesmen will speed along in "Drum cars," very giddy in color, and open at the sides so as to exhibit show cases full of tempting baits for village coquetry or country dudsom, with others will have "bargain cars" replete with strange bits of bric-a-brac in the shape of bottles, pots, cans or hales, according to the particular line they represent.

The streets of all the great cities—New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Paris or London—will be far, indeed, from the comparative calm and quiet of the present. Merely human voices of discredited coaches and car drivers will be drowned in the prodigious and never ceasing tumult of the whistles, the bells, the gongs and other shrieks of escaping steam at each accident or collision, the thunderous roll of wheels, the interminable clicking of machinery. The spectacles will be

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Mrs. Joseph Frank, with road baggage man, residing in London, Ill., several years ago formed a kind act toward H. Russell of Philadelphia, who had been forgotten by all until a few days ago when he died and had willed her \$10,000.

\$1000 Reward. The readers of this paper will learn that there is at least one disease that science has been unable to cure, and that is Catarrh of the

House Judiciary committee No. 2 has recommended the passage of Mr. Simmons' bill extending the operations of the liquor law to justice precincts, cities, towns or subdivisions of counties and providing that an order be entered of record on the minutes of the commissioners' court declaring prohibition carried shall be prima facie evidence that the election was held according to law. Also the passage of Mr. Patterson's bill providing that it shall be unlawful to occupy any vacant house not the property of the occupant after two days' notice to vacate has been given by the owner. Also Mr. Drew's bill that marriage may act as a bar to prosecution in cases of seduction.

The Johnson grass bill has passed the house with the following amendment offered by Gough of Collins: "Amend the words 'Johnson grass' after the word 'or' to read 'Johnson grass, or the seed or roots of any other vegetation which will make such land unsuitable for the cultivation of cotton, or of corn or any other grain, or which shall make the cultivation of such lands on such crops more difficult, or which will impair or diminish the value of such land for the cultivation of such crops as are usually grown thereon, and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'Coco, Russian thistle, or Bermuda grass.'"

A casualty occurred near Tona, a small station on the Texas Midland railroad about eight miles north of Terrell by which Wilbur Irwin, superintendent of that road, lost his life. He was aboard the Midland passenger train and as it passed Tona he stepped to the top of the caboose and standing on one of the copper writing an order to throw in one of the section foremen as he passed by when he lost his footing and fell, the train passing over his body. His neck was broken, a foot and arm severed from his body, and face crushed beyond recognition.

Two colored men tried to walk from Dexter to Odessa, in the northwestern part of Grayson county, during the late cold snap. One of them showed up the next day with his hands so badly frozen that when warmed his thumbs actually burst. He could barely talk to tell that his companion had been lost. A search party found the other half-buried in a snowdrift at some distance off the road. It took hard work to save their lives, and their hands and feet are in bad shape.

House bill No. 251 to make and constitute the treasurer of the state of Texas the custodian of all bonds held by the state of Texas under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Texas approved March 24, 1885, and also an act of the legislature of the state of Texas approved February 1, 1889, and to define duties in relation thereto, was laid before the house and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Recently three prisoners in jail at San Augustine threw the jail door and tied him and made their escape. The prisoners consisted of three white men, Bob Hays, charged with murder; G. W. Atkins, charged with an attempt to murder; and a man named Garrison, charged with being a fugitive from justice. They could not be followed by the officers, as it was drizzling rain and very dark.

At Dallas recently Hugh G. Smith, son of Mrs. Madeline Smith, was found dead in the out-house at his mother's residence. Shortly after noon Mr. Robert Ogden, who boards with Mrs. Smith, started to call him to dinner and found him dead. He deceased was of middle age and had frequently complained of smothering sensations. It is thought that he died of heart failure.

At Clarksville, recently, an important real estate deal took place. Capt. J. R. Donahoe sold the old Donahoe hotel property to Dr. B. A. Donnell, the purchase price being \$18,000. The old Donahoe was erected in 1836 and has been used as a hotel, continuously ever since, sheltering within its portals many of the prominent men of early Texas history.

Senator Colquitt has introduced a bill providing for the collection of taxes levied, making them a lien on the lands taxed and providing for the sale and conveyance of same to the state or county or town to satisfy taxes levied and delinquent since January 1, 1887, and still unredeemed.

As Rev. Teribio Hernandez, a Mexican Baptist minister, was going home from Seguin recently his wife fell from the wagon in an epileptic fit, and as she struck the ground one of the wheels caught her in the ear, tearing it nearly off. Medical aid was secured as soon as possible, but she is in a very critical condition.

In the senate bill No. 12, making it a penal offense for a minor to willfully or knowingly remain in a place where intoxicating liquors are sold, was read a second time and amended by inserting the words, "without the consent of his parents or guardian."

Mr. Jackson of Llano introduced a resolution in the house to withhold from members whose seats are contested their per diem and mileage during the pending of a contest, said per diem and mileage to be paid to the contestant if he is successful.

At Lot, Falls county recently as a result of the cold wave a lone wolf raided the chicken roosts of the town. The animal was driven desperate by hunger, as being shot at, from one place he went to another, bent on satisfying his famine.

The senate committee on public lands has reported favorably on senate bill No. 87 to confirm and validate certain surveys of land made by virtue of certificates issued to disabled persons from wounds received in the service of Texas or the Confederate states.

Reliable parties from Hollandsa, Hunt county report that Jesse Drew while making excavation at his sawmill unearthed a jar containing \$900 in gold. The money is thought to have been buried during the war by a man named Basfield.

Mr. Townsend of Angellina has introduced a bill in the house providing that the possession or sale of hogs with the heads, ears or ears cut off shall be considered prima facie evidence of the theft of such hog.

R. A. Bailey of Sherman quite a young man, has been arrested at Denison charged with attempting to pass a raised bill at a local grocery house. The bill is a \$10 silver certificate raised to a \$20.

While J. H. Meeks and Comer Black, were on Mud creek, eight miles north of Cherokee, recently, Mr. Meeks walked up on a very large black bear and killed him with a 22-caliber Winchester rifle.

A farmer in Montgomery county planted nine acres in tobacco last year. He housed 8000 pounds and sold it at 10 cents per pound, making \$800, or a fraction over \$350 per acre.

Walter Pittman, hide and animal inspector of Iron county, while feeding some cattle recently, was attacked by a vicious cow and painfully injured. He was hooked in his right eye.

Esquire Hiram Spencer, living three miles north of Lebanon in Collin county, fell in a well while watering stock recently and was drowned. His body was not found until the next morning.

A freight train on the Katy was wrecked at Sayers station, Bastrop county, the other morning by a misplaced rail, seemingly maliciously done. Nobody was hurt.

Dan Pittman and another negro recently had a fight in their cell in the county jail at Dallas, and Pittman died from the effects of a blow received in the stomach.

A 3-year-old child of Will Love at Lindall, Smith county was burned a few days ago. Her dress took fire from the fire place. She may recover.

The railroad and express office at Lometa, Lampasas county was robbed the other night. The safe was blown open. The robbers got about \$125.

The Atchison, Topika and Santa Fe railroad has just completed a \$20,000 system of waterworks for all purposes at Panhandle, Carson county.

The mayor and city marshal of Tyler are making war on gamblers and many of the prominent citizens have been before his honor and settled.

Flano, Collin county now has a well organized commercial club and talks about street cars, water works, fire department and sidewalks.

August Kaiser was found dead in the hall house of the Dallas mill the other morning. No one knows how he came to his death.

In the immediate vicinity of Angleton, Brazoria county, more than 150 acres will be planted to pears, Japanese plums and peaches.

At Beaumont, recently, Carr Van Warner, aged 49 years, was struck by an engine of the southern Pacific and instantly killed.

A trio of gamblers pleaded guilty and were fined \$25 and ten days in jail each at Waco recently for exhibiting gaming tables.

Senator Pressler has introduced a bill limiting exemptions, including the value of a homestead, at not more than \$5000.

George Kidd has been appointed auditor of the Houston and Texas Central railway, J. C. Kidd having resigned.

McLennan county farmers will raise more hogs and plant more tobacco and grain and less cotton in the future.

The lion and bear fight to have taken place at Fort Worth was stopped by an injunction from the district court.

Recently fourteen convicts were sent from Bastrop to Huntsville, including the four Elgin bank burglars.

Major Thomas P. Ochiltree, it is said, will visit Texas soon in the interest of the postal telegraph.

It is rumored that Taylor is to have a new \$20,000 opera house ready for next season.

Capt. R. H. Cowart says he does not intend to resign from the board of university regents.

Twenty-five colored families from Caddo parish, Louisiana, will settle in Brazoria county.

A train load of fat cattle left Corsicana a few days ago over the Cotton Belt for Chicago.

J. L. Gallup of South Bend, Ind., recently suicided at the union depot in Fort Worth.

TO REDISTRICITOR NOT

IS NOW ONE OF THE LEADING QUESTIONS.

The State Reconsidered the Vote and Discussed the Question at Considerable Length—Several Bills Passed in the House—A Proposition.

AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 11.—On Saturday in the senate Mr. Smith moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the report of the special committee was adopted relative to the appointment of a special joint committee to prepare a bill to redistribute the state into judicial districts. The motion prevailed. On the question of re-adopting the report Senators McComb, Colquitt, Beall and Smith led in the discussion and presented the reasons for and against the question clearly and concisely. Mr. McComb did not think it advisable to do it now, and did not believe elective judges could be legislated out of office. The people would object. Mr. Beall favored the measure and pulled the records of different districts and counties where there has been but little done. He wanted the committee appointed and go to work and exclude judges and district attorneys from the committee-room and prepare a bill within a few weeks, thus giving relief to the courts and exercise economy. He wanted judges to get upon their benches and attorneys to confront him in his court and quit posing as lobbyists in these halls. Pending further discussion the senate adjourned.

On Naturalization. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 6.—The discussion in the house yesterday morning of the joint resolution to amend the constitution so that aliens must take out their final naturalization papers before they can vote was carried on mainly by representatives from southwest Texas. Messrs. Bailey of De Witt, Ward of Travis and Wurdack of San Antonio opposed the resolution. Messrs. Turner and Tavel of Laredo, Burmeister of McMillen, McBride of Hays, Martin of Kinney and Turney of El Paso favored it. The burden of the argument of the opposition was that it would act as an impediment to desirable immigration and would work an injustice on a deserving foreign element which had identified itself with the material progress of Texas. Those who favored the resolution advanced the idea that its passage would result in the suppression of ballot prostitution on the Rio Grande border and prevent the voting of imported Mexicans in droves.

House Work. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 11.—In the house Saturday the senate bill to establish a civil and criminal court at Texarkana was read a second time and passed to engrossment. House bill to provide a special road law for Dallas county was put upon second reading and passed to engrossment, with amendment adding Medina county to Dallas county in the bill. The constitutional rule was suspended and the bill put upon third reading and passed.

Racy Evidence. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 6.—Mr. Fletcher of Lee, introduced a bill to amend the law prohibiting the circulation of obscene literature, etc., so as to bring under the ban the publication of racy evidence or pleadings in any case before any court or tribunal; the sale of any instrument, article, drug or medicine for immoral purposes, and the giving of what is commonly known as a "dog show."

Age of Consent. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 8.—The senate chamber yesterday was graced with a goodly number of ladies interested in the passage of the bill to increase the age of consent to 18 years. The discussion on amendments ranged from 13 to 25 years, the center of the argument being Senator Beall's amendment to increase to 16 years. After speeches by several senators a vote was taken on the 16 year amendment, fourteen voting for and fourteen against, and when President Jester voted aye and declared the amendment carried the senate adjourned.

Cash Outflow. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 7.—The state is gradually returning to a cash basis. Revenue deposits yesterday amounted to \$42,074, making a total for the month to date of \$177,116.68. Treasurer Wortham has also called for payment registered warrants up to and including 14,000, and as there were about 18,000 out in all, this leaves only about 4000 still outstanding.

The Consolidating Bill. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 8.—The consolidating bill creating the Galveston, La Porte and Houston railroad, after passing both houses, reached the governor January 30. He has ten days in which to sign it or let it become a law without his signature, hence the fate of the bill will be known on Monday morning. It is not believed the governor will veto it.

Against Neptolism. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 11.—It is understood that Senator Gage is preparing and will shortly introduce a bill prohibiting neptolism in Texas. Should he do so it is believed that the measure will promptly pass both houses.

Gage's Tobacco Bill. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 8.—Senator Gage's bill, which was engrossed in the senate Wednesday, is as follows: "Be it enacted, that any person who shall knowingly sell, barter or give or cause to be sold, bartered or given tobacco in any of its forms to any other person under the age of 16 years without the written consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, or some one standing in his place or stead, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100."

Wants a Pension. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 8.—Mr. Robert Hall of Cotulla, a veteran of the Mexican war, is here to try and persuade the senate to pass a law granting him a pension, he having been wounded in the conflict. He is a stalwart, gray-bearded old fellow, and was an interesting figure on the floor of the house yesterday, dressed in buckskin and with deer horns for plumage.

No Room for Them. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 8.—Representative Mills is in receipt of a letter from Superintendent McGuire of the house of correction, protesting against the bill which passed the senate, providing for the sending of girls to the institution.

More and More Bills. AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 8.—Yesterday the usual number of bills and petitions were introduced in the senate and house, and after the reading of committee reports but little was done.

A NEW LEGISLATIVE FIGHT.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WRANGLE.

Almost Every Member Has a Theory of His Own, But the Leading Ideas Are Antipathetic—Senator Morgan's Indian Court Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The house ways and means committee took up the president's special bond message at the end of a long session Saturday, and so much difference of opinion was manifested the business was postponed until 3 o'clock today. Mr. Hyman (Dem.) of Indiana proposed a resolution to amend the act of 1875 so as to make it authorize the issue of bonds bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per cent and payable in gold coin. Chairman Wilson proposed a resolution less sweeping in its scope to apply to the contemplated issue which was the subject of the message and to empower the secretary of the treasury to make them payable in gold coin bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per cent. The Democratic friends of the president argued that congress was confronted with the specific question of saving for the government some \$15,000,000. The Republicans contended that a thirty year loan to meet what the administration, according to their construction of its utterances, represents to be a temporary necessity, was inadvisable. They questioned the policy of negotiating with individual financiers for bond issues, advocating a popular loan of short term bonds in small denominations, which could be taken by the people of the country.

The Secretary's Answer. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The senate spent almost the entire day yesterday on the District of Columbia appropriation bill and for the first time since the measure was taken up it did not serve as a text for financial discussion. It is hoped to pass the bill today, thus clearing the way for the post-office and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills now on the calendar and for the Indian and sundry civil appropriation bill soon to be reported. Secretary Carlisle submitted a letter of information to the senate in reply to the senate resolution of January 28, 1895, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform the senate what is the estimated deficiency in the revenues of the government to pay the current expenses between December 31, 1894, and December 31, 1895, and if the \$158,337,579.93 cash balance in the treasury on December 31, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficiency.

The Secretary says: "I have the honor to state that from the estimates made upon the basis of the laws now in force it is believed for the twelve months ending December 31, 1895, the revenues of the government from all sources will exceed ordinary expenditures by \$22,553,082. Respectfully, J. G. CARLISLE."

London Hungers Get Them. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The cabinet was in session yesterday from before 10 o'clock until 2:45 p. m. It is understood that almost the only subject of discussion was the pending bond issue. Several prominent bankers are here, and among them J. Pierpont Morgan, and while they have seen neither the president nor Mr. Carlisle, it is understood that their views on the situation were conveyed to the president. It is understood that negotiations with representatives of London bankers are in progress with indications of early consummation. The purpose of the administration is, it is understood, to place the entire issue of bonds with London banks who would pay for them in London gold, and thus avoid, for the present, at least, the necessity for paying out gold in exchange for legal tenders. While no definite conclusion has been reached, it is believed that the announcement of the sale of bonds will be made at an early day.

Morgan's Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Morgan has his Indian Territory court bill in a shape that he thinks will add to its popularity to the extent of permitting it to pass through congress. He does not offer it as an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill or as an amendment to the Teller Indian court bill, but puts it out as a measure that can go through on its own merits. He presents a distinct bill, but it is probable that he will be forced to put it on the Teller bill in conference, as the Teller measure is already in conference.

All at Sea. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—What will now be done in the way of financial legislation no one dares to foretell. It would be just like Springer to come forward with another bill. He does not know what defeat or discomfiture means. It is suggested that the senate will put an amendment on an appropriation bill, giving the secretary of the treasury the right to sell bonds under the same law he is now acting under, bearing interest at a rate of no higher than 3 per cent.

One of Collecting. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In a letter to the house yesterday Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin estimates that \$7,476,723 will be necessary to collect the customs revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The laying of a cable to Hawaii was further discussed in the senate yesterday, but the conclusion was reached and the item remains as a stumbling block to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

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More Bonds Sold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The bond transaction consummated yesterday strictly speaking is not a sale of bonds for gold, but a purchase of gold to be paid for in bonds. The issue was not made under the authority granted by the redemption act, but under section 3709 of the revised statutes, which reads as follows:

"The secretary of the treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law at such dates and upon terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests."

The contract was made with August Belmont & Co. of New York on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons of London, and themselves and J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York on behalf of J. P. Morgan of London and themselves and provides for the delivery to the United States of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States, to be paid for in United States 1 per cent thirty year bonds. A large number of other bankers and financial institutions are interested in the transaction, but their names are not mentioned in the contract itself. The department does not know in what proportion the various parties are to supply the gold coin or to receive the bonds, as it is a matter for an arrangement among themselves. By the terms of the contract the parties are to bear all expenses of bringing the gold from abroad. The bonds thus issued amount to a little less than \$2,400,000.

The Springer Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—No man who heard the different amendments offered to the Springer bill yesterday, and the speeches on them could come to any other conclusion than that there are as many different opinions on finance in the house as members, and this being the case it looks as if it were impossible for any kind of measure, whatever may be its nature, to run the gantlet of the house. Mr. Bland, put in his free coinage amendment, Richardson, who was in the chair, ruled that the amendment was not germane and from this decision Bland appealed. About forty members voted with him. The others voted to sustain the chair. As the matter was in the committee of the whole, where no record of the vote kept, to the gratification of many a member who would do as he saw fit without his constituents calling him to account on the testimony of a record, the amendment was adopted which gave silver a little recognition. That was to require the import duties to be paid half in silver and half in gold. That was about the only triumph of the silver men. Dozens of amendments were voted down, but this should not be taken as showing the strength of the bill, for these amendments were opposed as much by members who are opposed to the bill as by members who favor it.

The Bill Defeated. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The house went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the administration bill to authorize the issuance of \$50,000,000 of gold bonds. After much discussion and the offering of various amendments, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The amendments and substitutes having been defeated, the vote was then taken on the third reading and indorsement of the bill itself, which was defeated on a rising vote of 97 to 159. Mr. Springer demanded the yeas and nays and the roll was called, confirming the rejection of the measure, the vote standing 154 to 181.

The vote shows that 44 Republicans and 90 Democrats voted for the bill and 56 Republicans, 97 Democrats and 8 Populists against it. Messrs. Bailey and Kilgore of Texas were present and did not vote.

Mr. Springer entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the third reading of the bill was refused and Mr. Hatch (Dem.), Missouri, promptly moved to lay that motion on the table. The latter motion was carried—135 to 127 thus ending the fight.

This is believed to be the last effort at financial legislation this session.

No Bonds Yet. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Another day has passed and still no bonds have been issued. No one can even guess why they have not been issued, as the intention of the secretary of the treasury to issue them yesterday is beyond dispute. The only reason given for the change in intentions is that the administration has concluded to watch the progress of the Springer bill a while longer. The probabilities are that when it was known on Monday that the committee on rules intended the direct consideration of the measure on Thursday, that the administration, considering the shortness of the time before something would be definitely known as to what the house would do, concluded to delay the issuance of bonds until that body expressed itself.

Another Message. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The president's message to congress yesterday was a surprise. The substance of it is that the gold reserve must be kept up by the sale of bonds if the promise of the government to redeem its notes are carried out; that if congress would authorize the sale of gold bonds in interest; that this country intended to pay its bonds in the money of the world [gold] and not in a local currency.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The omnibus war claims bill was considered in the house yesterday.

Some preliminary routine business preceded the presentation of the special order.

The conference reports on the foretelling bills were adopted.

Arkansas and Northwestern Railroad. Arkansas and Northwestern Railroad the Indian Territory; to authorize the governor of Alaska to create precincts and appoint justices of the peace.

Understood His Business. Fair Suffrage—Doctor, are you any ways cured by wearing shoes are too tight? "Chiroplasia—Not always. That's what causes 'em in the foot of your friend, Miss Higgins, across way. Her feet was made to fit a shoe, and she's a trying to 'em into a No. 4. Yours, made by prodding by wearing too large shoes which causes wrinkles in the skin and causes friction again the skin."

Whoooping-cough is to be cured according to Cheshire whooping-cougher's plain curement. The name of the man who cured me was that of the man who cured me. I paid for the medicine. I immediately, Cheshire, cured, coughing, also a broad and hoarse cough received from a married man, bearing the name of Jehu and

"TWO-FACED DAVE"

A Man Who Could Make Money in a Month.

The Hamblet met a man the day who has been offered a salary of \$100,000 a year, but he has steadily refused, and it is not at all probable that determination will ever be made. He is in fairly comfortable circumstances, and so long as he has good health he is reasonably certain of an income of from \$5,000 to \$6,000 in a business as a solicitor for a well-known insurance company. His name is David Kensil, and his home is in New York. He makes his living by his own exertions, his powers of persuasion, and it is believed that he has become a "freak" his fame is his fortune.

So far as the Hamblet knows, making a long search, there is no record of any case similar to his. He possesses the remarkable ability of changing the lines and angles of his countenance at will, and is himself unrecognizable to his friends. In respect his face is of the Napoleonic type—prominent nose and chin and pronounced arch. When he so wills he has the peculiar control he exercises over his facial muscles, cause his face to assume a priestly countenance, or become prominent and round, or of deep set; his chin to retreat instead of to set forward; his face to broaden at the nostrils and his ally thin lips to become thick and heavy. When he does this the feet in the corners of his eyes, appear, and the wrinkles leave his head. His expression is of an absolutely. If you can bring your mind's eye the round the corners of his eyes, and the sharp and shining features, Senator Ingalls you may form an idea of how completely Mr. Kensil alters his facial lines.

"I discovered my ability in this direction," said this singular man, Hamblet, "when I was about 16 years of age. I am now 46. You have men who can move their lips, it was in trying to imitate a panion who had that power. I could work certain muscles of the face, I cannot explain to you how I do it, but it comes just as natural as my mouth or closing my eyes, or twelve years ago I was posted exhibit myself, but refused, and was generally known among my managers that no sum of money could be paid to go before the public. I wouldn't. Several physicians expressed a desire to examine me. I told them no. If I happen to a jolly party I don't mind as them, but I always decline to them. I can do before a party company. It seems too good making a freak of me."

Mr. Kensil is known among his intimates as "Two-faced Dave."

LIKE TWO PEAS.

Two Brothers at Wesleyan.

Arthur and Archer Young, of Britain, twin brothers, who alike as two copper cents or proverbial peas in a pod, are New York Sun, entered Wesleyan last autumn in the first class, and the difficulty of distinguishing them has led to no end of mistaking them to their own satisfaction. In college they have become a trifle odd. In college they have become a trifle odd. In college they have become a trifle odd. In college they have become a trifle odd.

One of the twins fell back on the other and Arthur was lined up on the coach stand as to which side to have the ball, that functionary, everybody else, being unable to distinguish the twins. According to him up to the man who was seated to his feet with the ball and ask a loud whisper:

"Say, which Young are you, how, 'varsity or scrub?"

One of the brothers had an accident in some branch of his paratory work, and a date was set for the special examination. The one who had the condition marked on him remained in his room, while the other twin took the examination passed with flying colors. The pained because a mistake was originally in charging the wrong with a condition.

Canning's Status. After the death of George Canning the English statesman, there erected to his memory a bronze of heroic size, with that great tation known as verdant-day Judge Taunton, coming to Westminster hall with the able lawyer, passed before the and began criticizing it. He fault with the likeness, and the emphasis, said: "Besides, Canning was not so tall." "No, nor so returned the lawyer.—Argonaut.

Understood His Business. Fair Suffrage—Doctor, are you any ways cured by wearing shoes are too tight? "Chiroplasia—Not always. That's what causes 'em in the foot of your friend, Miss Higgins, across way. Her feet was made to fit a shoe, and she's a trying to 'em into a No. 4. Yours, made by prodding by wearing too large shoes which causes wrinkles in the skin and causes friction again the skin."

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# MATRONS AND MAIDS.

## WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE AND MORE MAY DO.

Suggestions for Icing Cakes Successfully  
— Rose Whist Party—  
— Approach to Hoops—  
— Toasting for Cakes.

In winter the sophisticated being who comes cake is likely to demand that it be iced, and while many bakers can properly comply with the demand, the results in many cases are not at all what the fastidious eye requires. Nevertheless the skill required is by no means great, and some degree of practice being the main essentials. In order to satisfy the taste of the following articles will be published as they are obtained: First, a cake drum, having a small base, with several upon which a large circular table, about nine inches in diameter, is fastened. The cake is placed upon this, and is turned around as wished. Secondly, a palette knife. Thirdly, some pipes or instead paper pipes may be used, these being made from small triangles of paper by folding them in a cone like the grocers' sugar cone, the whole being fixed by a pin near the point of the cone and according to the size of the thread desired.

These apparatus having been got ready, the next thing to do is to prepare the mixture. An excellent recipe is given in an English publication, the Baker's Guide. Put into a clean dry basin half a pound of icing sugar, enough tartaric acid to cover a three-penny piece, and the whites of three eggs. Beat the mixture for about twenty minutes until it stands in a very position it is put. It will then be ready for use. If required colored, the coloring must be beaten into it. Then upon the top of the cake as much of the mixture as will cover it all over, or only the top, as desired, and with the palette knife (whose length must be at least equal to the diameter of the cake), work it from side to side, always keeping one side of the knife upon the sugar. Do not take it off or scrape the cake. After the top is well and evenly covered draw the knife off with one sweep.

Usually the first attempt at icing leaves the surface a little rough. Lift the cake and knock it gently upon the table which, says the Providence Journal, will cause some of the ridges to be broken by the knife to fill up, and if the cake runs over, and put the knife round once more roughly to cover the cake, and then give an even sweep might round the cake. Do not take the knife off until the whole circle is made, or it will show the mark. The knife should not be flat upon the side of the cake, but slanting at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that it will carry the excess sugar before it right at the finish of the stroke.

The various colors are easily prepared. Brown is made by boiling a few ounces of sugar just moistened with water, stirring all the while, and as soon as it begins to brown, removing it and letting it slowly dry for about an hour. When nearly black put in a bottle. Green is made by pounding spinach leaves, pressing out the juice, and boiling it a minute before bottling. Red is prepared by boiling for five minutes one-half ounce of powdered cochineal, one-quarter ounce of alum and one ounce of sugar in a half pint of water, and then throw in one quarter ounce cream of tartar. Stir well, and when cold bottle. A very easy way of making almond icing is to mix three-quarters of a pound of pounded almonds and one pound of caster sugar in a mortar with the whites of two eggs. Warm the mixture in the oven, and when cold smooth over the top of the cake. When quite dry put on the sugar icing.

**Receipt for Biscuits.**  
The following recipe for biscuits can be vouched for. After the combs have been put through an strainer or crumbed and strained through a thin cloth the wax is put in a copper or porcelain lined kettle with cold water enough to cover it, and boiled for half an hour, or longer if it seems necessary. When the wax is taken from the store it is strained and poured in a vessel previously dipped in cold water. To make a round cake, pour the melted wax in a bowl that has been dipped in cold water. When cold the bowl may be easily removed if the bowl has been dipped in cold water. To make wax sheets use a board three-eighths of an inch thick, dampened with warm water, when dipped in the melted wax two or three times. The board is next put in water to cool for a little while, after which it is taken out the edges smoothed with a sharp knife, and two sheets of wax peeled off. To make thin wax sheets the wax must not be too hot or it will crack.

**The Approach to Hoops.**  
Now buckram dames do walk in velvet Mayfair, and in the streets of London, too. Fashions have stiffened, and things grown heroic of haircloth to such a degree of late that it is common to see the penance of her marriage or calling gown is lent to ladies who on the promenade rejoice in the armor that is concealed even in the attire. The effect of the enlarging sleeves is balanced, to a fine perception, by the counterpoise afforded by all the stiffening the goddess of fashion indulges in. Trust not the soft exterior of the most genteel maid or matron who has traffic with fashion in these days; there is a weight of woe to be carried about when buckram rules. Neither the motions of the cloister nor the stammers of the old days when the stuff was of a costlier kind than now are complied for those who wear haircloth to-day.—Boston Transcript.

**Roast Fudding.**  
Peel a dozen and a half of apples, coarsened out them into small pieces and put them into a small saucepan that will just hold them, with a little water, a little cinnamon, two cloves and the peel of one lemon. When over a slow fire till quite soft, then sweeten with sugar and pass it through a sieve. Add to it the yolks of four eggs and the white of one,

one-quarter of a pound of butter, one-half a nutmeg, the grated peel and juice of one lemon. Beat all well together. Lard the inside of a pie dish with good puff paste, put in the pudding and bake it.

**A Revival of the Faith.**  
With each succeeding winter the open fireplace is coming more and more into fashion and use, says the New York Sun. Not only the grate, wherein one may build a roaring fire of sea coal, and then sit and watch the glow steal steadily from lamp to lamp, but the open hearth on which one may burn a good Yule log and almost roast an ox. There are plenty of make-believes yet, of course, gas logs and fires of colored spar, but the open fireplace with which reference is made as coming more and more into vogue are the real things.

The custom of laughing at coal fires as old-fashioned, and as a system of heating that treated one to a touch of the tropics on his face and gaiters from coal-land at his back, have passed, and all the modern houses are built with fireplaces. They are as cosy and so quaint, we are told, and small fortunes are spent on curiously designed tongs, poker and shovels; gorgeously nozzleed bellowses are hung up by the mantelpiece, and cunning artifices are employed to work out brazen fenders on the old model. Photographers have been at work getting pictures of chimney pieces that have enclosed the ashes of centuries, and the marble pillars and slabs which the builders some time rejected nearly as superfluous of the position of honor as gas-fires of the hearth. But it is in the open hearth that the money of the rich New Yorker is being expended to-day. The cavernous fireplace is once more followed out in the thickness of the walls, the lofty mantelpieces are run up to the ceiling, massive andirons are set in the fireplace, and logs big enough to last a whole winter's night are hoisted on them and set ablazing. Some of the andirons that are displayed are certainly magnificent reproductions of classic models, while the iron castings that surround the hearth are rich with castings and repousse work.

There is a distinct leaning, too, toward a revival of Dutch tiled fireplaces and settles, and ingle nooks are as much the height of fashion as big sleeves and Napoleonica. In one store that deals in these things is to be seen the old sliding pole screen that was in use when the "Casket of Gems" and "Friendship's Offering" were read behind its rosy shade, and there has been an appreciable influence upon the price of brass and copper coal scuttles. The whole movement, indeed, has its curiously mingled sentimental and financial aspects.

It is true that there is a little spice of humbug about the thing, for while many cheerful and jolly things are said about the flashing firelight and the glorious crackling of the black log, the fact remains that the shrewd architect and householder have quietly agreed that a plain, well-equipped American furnace will be a very good thing to have in the basement for heating the halls and for turning on in the mornings when the wet log is spitting and the coal fire is showing a more than a suspicion of a rebellious inclination to smoke. But the revival is an admirable one, anyway, and it puts some real meaning into the sentiment of "Hearth and Home," which some how is lacking when the hearth is a register or a steam radiator.

**Rose Whist Party.**  
Any novel idea which will help to solve that difficult question of how to entertain a number of guests is always a welcome suggestion, and one very pretty form of entertainment is a rose whist party. To begin with, the invitations are set out on pale pink paper, and announce that rose whist is to be the order of the evening. The game played is that familiar one of whist, but with the exception that each player keeps account for herself of all the red cards which are taken, and nothing else is counted. When the time is up, the fortunate player who holds the most red cards takes the first prize, while the one who has the least gets the "booby."

The prizes should all be something pertaining to the rose. Numerous articles can be thought of, such as rose bowls, rose candlesticks, rose sachets, bottles of rose perfume, bon-bonnières with candied rose leaves, etc. Upon each table are placed four tall green La France or Mermet roses, with long stems and green leaves, as well as a dainty dish filled with pink and white bonbons. Each player also has a tally card of pink paper and a pink pencil attached for keeping the score.

The less served are pink and white, and the supper table should be gracefully draped with pink ribbons, with rose petals strewn about on the cover. In fact, roses in profusion should be everywhere, and the lights should be softly shaded in pink.

This can be made a very pretty form of amusement and one which ingeniously could suggest many more features to make it a great success. It would be an added attraction if the hostess were dressed in a rose pink gown.

**Lamb's Chop Sauce.**  
Put a piece of butter into a frying pan, and when hot lay in the chops, rather highly seasoned with pepper and salt. Fry them until thoroughly done, but not too brown. Should gray be required pour off the greater part of the fat, and then stir in half a tablespoonful of flour; stir until the flour browns, then add a gill of broth or water, an ounce of fresh butter and the juice of half a lemon. Stir until the sauce becomes rather thick; pour over the chops and serve.

# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

## INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Low Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead—Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Economy of Dairy Practice.

The Pennsylvania experiment station has been making some experiments relative to the influence of quantity of food upon economy of butter and milk production. In a summary they say: Varying quantities of a ration consisting of timothy hay and a mixture of corn meal, wheat bran and linseed meal were fed to ten fairly good cows for a period of 101 days.

1. When the average cost of food consumed per cow per day was 19.9 cents, an increase of 2.5 cents in the cost of the ration produced an increase in the value of the butter product of 3.8 cents, or a net gain of 1.1 cents per cow, amounting to \$7.22 per cow for a herd of twenty-five cows, or \$7.25 per year.

2. A further increase of 2.7 cents per day, making the ration cost 25.1 cents, showed no increase in the butter product, and was therefore fed at a loss.

3. At this point a reduction in the daily cost of the food consumed to 20.1 cents per cow showed a net gain in the daily profit returned of 3.5 cents over the period when the ration cost 25.1 cents; amounting to \$86.50 per year for a herd of twenty-five cows.

4. A further reduction of 3 cents per day in the cost of the ration, making the average cost 17.1 cents, gave the smallest net profit of any period in the experiment, amounting to a loss of 6.3 cents per cow per day when compared with the ration costing 20 cents and 7.4 cents per day per cow in comparison with a ration costing 23.4 cents.

This means a yearly loss on twenty-five cows when compared with the ration costing 20.1 of \$472.50 and \$55.00 when compared with the ration costing 23.4 cents per day.

5. It does not appear to be profitable in the average case to increase the food of animals as long as they will continue to show an increase in the butter produced, for beyond a certain limit, which varies with different animals, the increased product is made at a greatly increased cost of food.

6. While there is a danger of loss from over feeding, as is shown by the results in period 3, there is a very much greater probability of a loss occurring from under feeding in ordinary practice, since the most profitable rations in our trials were nearly up to the limits of the appetites of the animals when the consumption of any considerable quantity of coarse fodder was required of them.

7. Wide differences are shown in the yearly profit returned by animals producing approximately the same quantity of milk and butter. The extremes in the ten animals used in this trial are as 1 is to 1.95.

8. The ration giving us the greatest daily profit is lighter in digestible nutriment than that recommended by Wolf and that found to be the average of a number of leading dairymen in Wisconsin, but agrees in all details quite closely with the American standard proposed by Prof. Henry.

**Oleomargarine Versus Butter.**

The Supreme court of the United States has rendered a decision in the Massachusetts oleomargarine case which affirms in the broadest terms the power of the state government to protect its citizens against fraudulent imitations of articles of food. The opinion of the court is that it is within the power of a state to exclude from its markets any compound manufactured in another state which has been artificially colored or adulterated so as to cause it to look like an article of food in general use, and the sale of which may, by reason of such coloration or adulteration, cheat the general public into purchasing that which they may not intend to buy.

"The constitution of the United States does not secure to any one the privilege of defrauding the public." The Chicago Tribune, commenting on this well says: Some people connected with the manufacture of butterine in this city are quoted as saying if the state take advantage of this decision it will close the market against the product and affect the price of cattle. Either roses would have to be sold more cheaply or meat cost more to the consumer if the manufacturers of butterine were unable to find a market for the 20,000,000 pounds of that material which they make per year. That is an awkward way of stating the case, because it will allow some people to draw the unwelcome inference that nobody would knowingly buy butterine for his or her own use and that the consumption of the article can not be procured except by a cheat. If this were true the states ought to rule out the fraud. It is the duty of their government to protect the citizens from all kinds of cheating, and certainly not less so in regard to food, drink and drugs than to other things. But is it so? It must be admitted that in the earlier days of its manufacture here butterine was pushed into use by selling it for butter, and that probably its consumption now would be far less extensive but for that fact. Yet it surely ought to be able to stand on its own merits by this time. The manufacturers tell the truth in saying that good butterine is much preferable to poor butter, and that very many consumers are wise enough to believe that. It is undeniable that one great reason for legislating against its sale under ordinary conditions has been the fact that it was sold for what it was not, and it is probable that but for this no restrictive laws would have been passed in any state. So if some of these laws be unfairly strict they only retaliate upon interests which have profited by fraud in the past. The use of butterine is so well established that it is assured of an extensive consumption by people who would know they were not eating butter. And if not it should not be sold at all. There is no more right or reason in forcing it upon people who suppose they are paying for butter than in obliging them to consume pork or coffee when they think they are paying for beef or tea and much prefer the latter. Non-

esty ought still to be the best policy, as it was in the good old days of the industry which can not flourish except by wholesale fraud on the community has no right to flourish at all, and it is especially desirable that fraud be not allowed in the articles which people take into their stomachs. The butterine men should see to it that their product is offered to consumers on its own merits, as an acceptable substitute for butter, but not for butter itself, and till they come out fairly and squarely with that policy they hardly have a right to complain if some of the legislation intended to prevent fraud bears upon them a little more heavily than they think is fair.

**Eggs for Hatching.**  
The first question, they must have a warm or comfortable house to roost in, and a warm shed to scratch in. Room must have size governed by number of fowls—twenty fowls to a room 8x10 feet will be ample—with scratching shed 6x12 feet; little door from roosting room to scratching shed so access from one to the other can be had without compelling the birds to go into storm or severe cold weather. Birds would keep much warmer in extreme cold weather if plenty of litter was given them and kept clean by frequent stirring, and changing. One will notice how birds when not warm enough will huddle together. They soon learn how to keep warm—may we not learn from their habits how to manage them? Ordinarily I prefer a roost, say two feet high, and for Brahmas a board with little cleats crosswise will induce them to walk up to their roost. We find they must at first be put up for several nights, but if continued a while, finally they rest in no other way or place. Now, with this arrangement, either hens or pullets must be put upon proper rations. My plan is cheap for the fowls, as after a sufficient trial, results will show that I know that fowls too fat, what eggs they lay are worthless for setting, or rather hatching. No one would set eggs that no promise of hatching good strong chicks, and it is a pleasure to mention so good a tool for the fancier, sold it and cover with a blanket or piece of carpet over night; in the morning add as much wheat bran as I have clover, and add a small handful of salt, one third of a common sized teaspoon, two handfuls of flax seed meal, "old process," occasionally, say twice a week, two handfuls of ground bone, or what is much better, is fresh ground bones and the meat on them direct from the butcher. But as all can not get the fresh bones to cut, bowker meal two handfuls will do quite as well; in that case omit the ground bone, and what is much better, is fresh ground bones and the meat on them direct from the butcher. But as all can not get the fresh bones to cut, bowker meal two handfuls will do quite as well; in that case omit the ground bone, and what is much better, is fresh ground bones and the meat on them direct from the butcher.

Mr. Duncan, writing of the ran-flower, says: The Russians estimate that the stalks and leaves of one crop, if left on the land, will manure the soil sufficiently to yield six or more crops consecutively without additional fertilizing. The roots of the stalks are not to be thrown away, but are used as a ton of manure per acre in the soil, which is very fine for the next crop. The plant requires but little attention and labor after planting. When it is about ten or twelve inches high, the soil should be thoroughly cleaned of grass and weeds. That is all that will be required until harvest. Harvest time varies according to soil, climate and exposure of the flower to the sun. The usual time is from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15. When the seed are fully ripe, the heads of the flowers are cut from the stalks and placed in drying sheds for the purpose of curing them, the same as curing leaf tobacco. When the flower is fully dry, the seeds are threshed from the cups, and screened and run through a fan mill, and are ready for the seed mill.

After carefully examining every feature of this new and novel industry, as conducted by the Russians, I am induced to believe that with our improved modes of farming, together with our climate and soil, the cultivation of the sun-flower can be made one of the best paying crops that the average American farmer can raise. When we take into consideration the great saving of labor and expense in producing the crop ready for market, as compared with others, it is wonderful.

**What I Know About Poultry Lice.**  
The following appears in the Interstate Poultryman:  
Mr. Editor: As I had nothing else to do and you invite people to give their experience about poultry matters, I thought I would tell you what I know for your valuable paper. This is the season that the lice get in their work most effectively. Our family consists of me and dad and ma and about seventy-five Plymouth Rocks—little and big. Dad is sick and not feeling well. He had an argument with ma about setting a hen. He wanted to try the inverted soil, but ma would not have any such foolishness. Ma has a convincing way about her when she argues and that is what made dad sick. I should think he would know it by this time, but he was stubborn as a mule. You don't catch me arguing with ma. Ma says dad don't know enough about hens to set a hen, but if you could hear dad talk when ma ain't around you could see he is right in it. Ma takes care of our chickens. Oh, yes, about the hen lice. The other day I heard dad tell Jim Simpson all about how to keep away the lice from your hen house, and he said you couldn't find a house in all his hen house because he kept it so nice and clean. I knowed that was all bluff. But I didn't say anything. Boys know a good deal more than they let on. I have a place over my hen house where the little red lice were thicker than people at a free show. I knowed if I told on dad he'd be hot and he'd make me clean 'em out. That's no snap. But dad oughtn't tell fibs about lice, so I thought up a plan to make him repent and see how he'd like to roost in a hen house with all them red lice this hot weather. I felt sorry for the hens. Dad he was born tired and it's been growing on him for about forty-five years, so he goes to bed early—he can stand more rest than any man in this whole county. So I got a tin box with a lid on and scooped it full of red lice—about five hundred million of them—and took them up the stairs after dad had gone to bed. When I heard dad snoring—I should think snoring would be too hard work for him—I slipped into his room and emptied the box on the bed. It was awful hot and they had a good chance. Dad's pretty fat. I sleep in the next room. I went to bed with my clothes on so if I got in a hurry I'd be ready. I waited and waited and began to think dad was too tough for 'em, but pretty soon dad quit snoring. Then I knowed the things was working and I just held my breath and listened. Dad began to turn over and then turn back, and to throw his limbs around promiscuously like and to say things out loud. I thought I'd better shut the door, but I knew I had to keep quiet if I never thought dad could be so active. It was

a whole lesson in gymnastics. I felt that something was going to happen soon, so I slid out on the kitchen roof. Dad couldn't stand it no longer and got up and lit a match to see what ailed him. You would have died had you seen dad's face while he was looking at that bed. I slipped down off the roof and slept in the hay mow that night. I thought maybe dad would want my bed. Dad had to get the coal oil can and take a kerosene bath right away—that knocked them out. If you want to see a whole circus or wild beasts just ask dad what he knows about hen lice. You don't need to send us any paper this month, as dad is awful excitable, and being sick the doctor says he must keep perfectly quiet or he won't be responsible for the result.

Yours truly,  
WILLIAM WESLEY, JR.

P. S.—I had to scour out the hen house, though. But I don't care. I guess I had more fun out of it than dad.

**Smaller Farms Better Tilled.**  
It is gratifying to see how readily farmers who have been accustomed to broad acres that yield medium to meager crops from the still more meager tillage they receive content please with composure the necessity, says Field and Farm. They realize that this reduction in size of farms implies changes in many other ways. The preparation of the soil for the crop, the after culture, the kind of crop grown and the care to save it and to keep up the fertility of the land, must all be looked after. To the small farmer who would make his living from a few acres, all of these mean something far different from what they have meant to our average western farmer. We must in time make up our minds to cultivate fewer acres and do it more scientifically and economically. The rapid advance of the west is making in irrigation development, calling into demand at the same time the further division and allotment of water, will necessitate smaller holdings and more extensive cultivation. In a word this is what irrigation means. We notice that our modern farmers fully realize that under the circumstances in which they are placed that much more thought must be given to their work. It is not simply a matter of putting in one or a few crops that have their long and regular periods of seed time, culture, and harvest, but such a variety must be selected as to most fully occupy both the farmer and the soil. Crops in which skill in growing, harvesting and marketing count for much, are chosen. The farmer who may readily supply himself with wind mill pumps seem in a fair way to rank the highest in intelligent effort to make the most out of the force and appliances with which they work. This is one of the compensations of irrigation. The same amount of land may be made to yield much greater returns, but to do this the more people of such regions become well-to-do, not to say wealthy; they are refined and educated.

**Sunflower in Russia.**  
Mr. Duncan, writing of the ran-flower, says: The Russians estimate that the stalks and leaves of one crop, if left on the land, will manure the soil sufficiently to yield six or more crops consecutively without additional fertilizing. The roots of the stalks are not to be thrown away, but are used as a ton of manure per acre in the soil, which is very fine for the next crop. The plant requires but little attention and labor after planting. When it is about ten or twelve inches high, the soil should be thoroughly cleaned of grass and weeds. That is all that will be required until harvest. Harvest time varies according to soil, climate and exposure of the flower to the sun. The usual time is from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15. When the seed are fully ripe, the heads of the flowers are cut from the stalks and placed in drying sheds for the purpose of curing them, the same as curing leaf tobacco. When the flower is fully dry, the seeds are threshed from the cups, and screened and run through a fan mill, and are ready for the seed mill.

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# THE LAND OF OPHIR.

## AN AMERICAN WHO FOUGHT AGAINST LOBENGULA.

Meeting Advocates of Christopher R. Hobson, Who Was All Through the Matabele War and Traveled the Great White Road—A Narrative.

From King Solomon's mines to the Golden Gate, from the great white road, over which Blister Hagard carried his road to the land of Ophir, to the streets of the great city on the Pacific slope, is a strange transition, yet Christopher R. Hobson, who is at the Baldwin Hotel lives to tell the tale, says the San Francisco Chronicle. He saw a bullock team slowly making its way down the great white road toward the station called The Sisters, just as many a similar team has done in centuries past. It is over this road that Solomon is supposed to have shipped the gold from the mines to the coast.

He was all through the Matabele war. He was shot in the left leg and received a wound in the right shoulder from an assegai. He was forced to kill his horse to provide food for the men. At another time he gratefully made a meal of rats. His adventures have been thrilling indeed.

He had an interview with Lobengula in his kraal, when the king was surrounded with his intimates or counselors.

"I had a good position in Cape Town, but, like many another, caught the war fever and joined the chartered company's cavalry troop," said Hobson.

"On the way to Kimberley we crossed the Karoo desert, and at sunset we stopped at a station called 'The Sisters.' A more beautiful sight I have never seen, and I have traveled the world over. At our feet lay the desert, dotted here and there with a scrubby growth of brush. Away in the distance could be seen a range of mountains, made purple by the rays of the setting sun. In the foreground were Sheba's beasts, and to the right of them could be seen the great white road, described in Hagard's story entitled 'King Solomon's Mines.'

"This, then, thought I, is the land of Ophir, the land from which Solomon brought the gold and jewels that went to enrich the temple of Jerusalem. The breasts stood out prominently and the white quartzite formation shone like polished marble. The nipples were well defined, and the setting sun, throwing upon them a pink glow, emphasized the peculiar aspect of the name.

"The tactics of the Matabeles are the same as those of the Zulus, and like those three warriors, they, too, have no knowledge of the word defeat. They form in regiments, or impi, and the entire army makes the attack in a half-moon shape. They will not make an assault in the dark, but wait until dawn is just breaking. Then they come with a rush, and with the company that is caught napping. More fearless fighters I have never seen. Death has no terrors for them, and, indeed, a warrior will make a stepping stone of his brother's dead body in order to get nearer an inevitable death. But they could not stand the Gatling gun. It mowed them down in regiments and still they pressed forward. There would be a discharge from the battery, and when the smoke lifted the impi would apparently be on the advance.

"It would be a new regiment, however, the former having been almost annihilated by the Gatling guns. The stragglers would run up to our breastworks and facing instant death would hurl their assegais. It was not religious frenzy; it was training. From childhood they had held their lives in the hollow of their hands, and when it came to the time to do and die they had no fear.

"It was not Lobengula who forced the king into an open rupture and who prevented him making peace when honorable terms could have been obtained. It was after the Matabele war had been subjected that the Wilson tragedy occurred—when the gallant little band, surrounded by thousands of Matabele, sang 'God Save the Queen,' and then died to a man sooner than surrender.

"That massacre was the result of a big beer-drinking uprising. The Matabeles make a drink out of what is known as Kaffir corn. It is not like Indian corn, but is about the size of hemp seed. It is pounded and placed in a earthenware vessel. Then it is covered with water and allowed to ferment. When ready for use it resembles somewhat oatmeal and water. It is drunk out of calabashes which have grass straws attached to retain the solids in the liquor. It takes more than a white man's holding capacity to make the natives drunk, but they once become intoxicated the earth is not big enough to hold them. It was a 'big drunk' that was responsible for the slaughter of the members of the Wilson expedition.

"I had several narrow escapes during the war. The Portuguese had been encroaching on the Hartley hills, part of the company's territory, and we were sent out to find a shorter route to their base of operations than the Selous road. Myself, six guides, a white interpreter, and a guide formed the party, and we started out with three days' provisions. We were fifteen days getting to the Sabi river and thirteen days getting back. We ate up our horses, bartered our ammunition and blankets to the natives for something with which to fill our stomachs, and once, when we had been two days without food, we took a string of wild rats from a native and ate them raw. The native instead of being angry, took us to his kraal and fed us on locusts and wild honey. The insects looked like grasshoppers, and I suppose were of the same species that St. John the Baptist ate. Anyway, we enjoyed them.

**Meeting Up History.**  
Recent discoveries in Africa have all tended to prove that Herodotus, the father of history, was not also the father of lies. The four lakes from which the Nile rises have been shown to exist. Stanley's Ruwenzori mountains take the place of the mountains of the Moon; the penguins live in the agricultural forests, and now Sig. Rob-

beschi Bricchetti, the Italian explorer of Somali land, tells of a race which he has found on the coast of the Indian ocean, without any proper dwellings, living on fish or fish-bivalves, and considers the descendants of the Ichthyophagi, or fish-eaters, as by the old Greek historian.

# FAMILY TIES IN GERMANY.

Distance relatives and second cousins in the sacred circle.

The family tie is sacred in Germany and extends also to the larger circle. As long as father or mother, Members by the same name, are living among the nobility, most of them to time for conferences (Lands-tage) and have generally friends of the poorer members of the class. The German is sure to find a hand and house wherever he goes, even a distant relative. The children to their parents, the has lost much of its rigidity, one of respect, and this is a good foundation for the Luther in his admirable small-chism explains the fifth command to refer also to teachers, and all in authority. Also, as long as respect paternal and maternal, their home remains the center of the family, the married children, But the household does not comprise the family, the part of the German home, is also in this respect much of the old habit is done away with, present age, especially in the towns, where the family is a cup, as in the United States, land, a house of its own, but flat, with sometimes very large accommodation for the service of forty or fifty years same family.

The great day for the German is Christmas eve, when all the hold gathers around the fire to see the shining lights. The Christmas tree, which has no its way into many other countries, is very old institution, and deep in the hearts of the people. The poor man would spare his last penny for a tree. Wherever German together at Christmas, the tree is not wanting. The writer lines remembers a Christmas tree on the Atlantic on one of the German Lloyd steamers. The tree was very rough, but the Christmas tree was nevertheless lighted, ple will remember to their joy the joyful excitement of this hood, when the bell of the called them into the room, presents were laid out for the lighted tree. Also the called in and receive their Even in houses where there children, the Christmas tree and wealthy people often children of one or more years to give them presents on which commemorates the loved the world that he gave his begotten Son and everybody to show love to his neighbor.

# Birds.

Birds which fly highest and have the most air cells in the lungs, which is much more therefore lighter than the one passes into and out of the will of the bird, some birds to fill even the quills of their

# THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Bicycles with bamboo instead of steel are under trial in London.

There are at present no fewer than 10,000 canals at work in Austria. The first railroad west of Philadelphia was built from Lexington, Frankfort, Ky., in 1821. The construction of the New elevated railroad required 2,000,000 of iron per mile and cost \$2,000,000. A railroad 240 miles long built next year in California, \$20,000,000 per mile. It is rumored to be operated by electricity.

Official steps have been taken out opposition, to abolish the maining toll road in Connecticut. Derby turnpike. The company chartered about 100 years ago.

The greatest discovery in machinery ever made is just plain. It is almost human in its action, simple, and does the work which human hands could do heretofore dispenses with five weavers in

# GRAINS OF GOLD.

The root of all discontent is love.

The more people know their brag about it.

It is a great mistake to think that money can buy happiness. Trials never make us weak, only show us that we are weak.

Every day is a little life, and whole life is but a day repeated.

Nothing pays a poorer rate than the investment than wearing a face.

The man who talks much of himself will always have a life.

The nation has no better than the mother who teaches child to pray.

Undertake to prove that the hell and every mean man will up his hands.

The man who is afraid to be faults squarely in the face will get rid of them.

If there is any of the log in the bristles will soon begin to when he travels.

One of the saddest sights which angels have to look is of a lonely child.

Disdain hatred; hear both and delay judgment until you had time to resume her way.

An industrious and virtuous father for children is a better chance for them than a great of the man who reports on a from which he recovers, but backslides before he pays his bill.

It never pays to argue religion, to run in debt for charity, to fault-finding against the soul to feed the body.

Considering the unforseeable of this world, we should be sure no human condition should men with absolute despairs.

# 1895 Is Here and Your

## ACCOUNT IS DUE.

I WILL NOT CREDIT YOU ANY MORE UNTIL YOUR ACCOUNT IS PAID. "THAT'S A SHORE THING."

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS AND LANTERNS, CHEAP.

A. P. McLEMORE, Haskell, Texas.

### The Haskell Free Press.

**J. E. POOLE,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably paid in advance.

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

Saturday Feb. 16, 1895.

### LOCAL DOTS.

—Snow.  
—More snow.  
—Still more snow.  
—That's the way it's been going on for the past three weeks.

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

**SEED OATS**

If you want good seed oats on time for a good note see J. S. Riker.

—Sour made sweet by eating candy from D. W. Courtwright's.

—I sell all goods at strictly cash prices. S. L. Robertson.

—The fetching treatment for prices is to drop them.

D. W. Courtwright.

—Plant plenty of oats and some spring wheat if you can get the same.

—Thirty days is the longest time we can run accounts at the City Meat market, so you must be prepared to settle with us promptly on the first of each month. Pitner & Bell.

—If you owe me please call and pay. I need the money.

S. L. Robertson.

—My grocery prices make your savings jump from dimes to dollars.

D. W. Courtwright.

—The heavy snows of the past three weeks give this section a fine prospect for an early and successful starting of this year's crops.

—The celebrated Hamilton Brown Shoes for sale by S. L. Robertson.

Don't fail to read our clubbing offers on this page.

—I don't do a credit business. If you owe me it is only on short accommodation time. I can't afford to sell on long time. Please pay your account often.

S. L. Robertson.

—Nearly everything is at a standstill and there have been no local happenings during the past week, about which to write items.

Hamilton Brown Shoes: I have the largest stock of shoes and boots in Haskell. They are admitted to be the best and I sell them as low as they are sold any where in the United States.

S. L. Robertson.

—Mrs. J. S. Keister returned on last Friday from a visit to Dallas.

—The price on my groceries is like the feathers on a duck's back—down.

D. W. Courtwright.

—Don't wait to be hunted up if you owe us anything. It is to your interest to pay it as well as ours, don't delude yourself with the idea that it is the other fellow we are after. We have waited as long as we can. Have given fair warning.

**RIKE & ELMS.**

—You may be perfectly good for the debts you owe, but that does the man whom you owe, and might pay by a slight effort, no good. Even a very small amount may be badly needed by the creditor whom your carelessness deprives of it.

—Pickles, Krout, Cabbage, Apples, Potatoes, Onions and everything else, at S. L. Robertson's.

—All parties owing accounts must come and settle, we are in great need of money and have waited as long as we can well do. Your accounts are drawing interest and it will pay you to settle at once.

Ladies Emporium.

—The nearest purse can get the fullest satisfaction at

D. W. Courtwright's.

—Rev. N. E. Bennett of the Methodist church will begin a protracted meeting on Friday 22nd inst. Rev. Eason of Merkel and Rev. Haines of Yvonne are preaching sides of this district, will assist him in the meetings.

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

—Mr. Hazlewood, of Cheyenne, I. T., a brother of Mr. Hazlewood of this place, is here on a visit.

—I am selling everything at lowest prices. S. L. Robertson.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Forty Years the Standard.

—The intelligent, progressive farmer ever strives for better seeds, better methods of cultivation, better machinery, better stock, better methods of handling and breeding, better ways of preparing produce for market and better transportation facilities, including good country roads.

—Messrs. J. S. Keister and G. W. Hazlewood returned Saturday last from St. Louis and Cincinnati, where they purchased a full stock of clothing and dry-goods. Owing to the delay of the carpenters, on account of the weather, in completing their building they will be delayed in opening up business.

—It is remarkable how well range stock have stood the weather for the last three weeks, having been unable to eat except the scant picking of shrubs and limbs or twigs of trees and bushes. Part of the time they have rooted in the snow and gotten a little grass, but it is a desperately poor living they have had. A good deal of anxiety is beginning to be felt as to the outcome if the snow should remain much longer or if it is followed by a cold rain or a severe norther.

—When the Free Press went to press last week the earth had been solidly covered, except some very small patches, for two weeks with snow, which was then from 3 to 18 inches deep. It melted but little more until Monday night, when there was a slight fall of snow, and but little more melted until Wednesday morning, when it began snowing again, continuing most of the day and part of the night. Thursday and Friday the operation was repeated with occasional variations of sunshine but very little thawing of snow. We now (Saturday morning) have 4 to 5 inches of new snow on top of the old.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

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

**DRINKARD**, (pop) offered a bill in the legislature to prohibit commissioners' court from creating a debt of more than \$5,000 without submitting it to a vote of the people.—Call.

This is in keeping with the populist methods, perfectly. The county commissioners court would then cease to be a representative body. It reminds us of electing three school trustees and then holding an election to see which one of the four or five applicants shall have the school. It is the veriest of bosh and idiotic nonsense.—Graham Leader.

**ELECTRIC BITTERS.**

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

**DO YOU.**

Want to know all about Texas, parts of which can boast of almost perpetual spring weather? Then get a copy of the "Texas Year Book" for 1895. It contains all the latest news and statistics of the state, and is a most interesting and valuable work. Price 25 cents. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

### Don't Forget That

### NOW IS THE TIME TO KILL PRAIRIE DOGS

and that Bass' Prairie Dog Poison is an old reliable and the most successful poison ever used. Only \$1 per bottle (for 1 peck wheat) or \$1.10 by mail.

REMEMBER that we are putting up a Wolf capsule which is cheaper, safer and kills nearer the bait than strychnine, 25 cts per box of 15 capsules, or \$1 per box of 80, sent on receipt of price by mail.

**BASS BROS., Abilene, Tex.**

### COMMISSIONERS' COURT, FEBY TERM 1895.

#### Brief Report of Proceedings.

Presiding officers of Election:  
J. S. Post, Pre. No. 3.  
Road Overseers:  
W. F. Draper, Pre. No. 1.  
T. P. Martin, " " 2.  
T. E. Ballard, " " 3.  
S. Beavers, " " 4.  
W. E. Sherrill, " " 5.  
W. L. Yoe, " " 6.  
J. E. Davis, " " 7.  
W. E. Clark, " " 8.  
A. G. Jones, " " 9.  
J. S. Boone, " " 10.  
Theodore Jones, " " 11.  
L. C. Netherlain, " " 12.  
W. A. Pitcock, " " 13.  
M. A. Clifton, " " 14.  
T. G. Jack, " " 15.

S. W. Scott's bond as deputy county surveyor was approved.

An order was entered appropriating and apportioning money received on lease of county school land to the available school fund of the county. The tax levy for the year 1895 was made as follows, on each \$100 valuation of property in the county: 25 cents for general fund; 25 cents for court house and sinking fund and to pay interest on court house and bridge purposes, and to pay interest and create a sinking fund to pay road and bridge bonds. And 15 cents school tax in school districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to supplement the state school fund in said districts.

Reports of W. B. Anthony, Tax Collector; Jasper Millhollon, County Treasurer; G. R. Couch, County and District Clerk and P. D. Sanders, County Judge were examined and approved. Also reports of J. W. Evans and E. H. Owsley as J. P.'s in Precincts 1 and 2 were approved.

Reports of Middleton & Smith and Pitner & Bell, butchers, were approved.

Reports of Comrs. J. W. Evans, B. H. Owsley, J. L. Warren and J. M. Perry as supervisors of public roads were approved.

J. M. Baldwin's appointment as assistant county attorney was ratified.

#### Ward Public School.

The following is a report of the highest grades made in the several classes, for the month ending Feb. 1. U. S. History, 100, Frank Vernon. Texas History, 100, Wayne Perry and Eunice Denson.

Algebra, 70, Lucy Denson.  
Spelling, 80, Mattie and Myrtle Ward.  
Phys. Geog., 90, Robert Davis.  
Grammar, (Class A.) 93 Clinton Bolander.  
Physiology, 90, Alma Post and Lee Bivins.  
Grammar, (Class B.) 100 Eunice Denson.  
Geography, (Class A.) Willie Davis and Alex Jones.  
Geography, (Class B.) 50, Several.  
High Arith., 95, Lee Bivins.  
A do 80, Elmer Davis.  
B do 75, Irene Ward.  
C do 90, Wayne Perry.

#### Cattle Quarantine.

Secretary Morton of the department of agriculture, etc. has issued his proclamation again putting the cattle quarantine law in operation, beginning the 15th of February and extending to the 1st of December, 1895. The line through Texas is the same as that established last year and the rules and regulations in regard to driving cattle across same, shipping on railroads, etc., are the same as those in operation last year.

**OWN MAKE MENS \$2.50 SHOES STRONG AS SAMSON HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO.**

These Excellent Shoes are for Sale by S. L. ROBERTSON.

### One Hundred Years Ago.

Imprisonment for debt was a common practice. There was not a public library in the United States. Almost all furniture was imported from England. There was only one hat factory that made cocked hats. Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair. Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives. Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country. A man who jeered at the preacher or criticised the sermon was fined. A gentleman howling to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground. Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston. A daily laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day. The whipping post and pillory were still standing in New York and Boston. Beef, pork, salt fish, potatoes and hominy were the staple diet all the year round. Buttons were scarce and expensive and the trousers were fastened with laces and pegs.

MR. ALEX SANGER has been for some time quietly reorganizing the Dallas, Pacific and Southeastern railway. He is now its president. This movement suggests much that is bright in the way of prospects for this city. Mr. Sanger is an organizer. His capacity for handling big concerns with rare judgment is a matter of record, both in his commercial relation to the business of north Texas and in his connection with the state fair. Dallas can well afford to welcome such men in her great efforts to go forward. More than this, her people may well feel that something will be done when her representative men agree to take hold of vital railroad projects that lay so close to her future. Dallas is waking up, surely, when she can say to the world that her splendid spirit of enterprise is led by mainstays of her commercial position, now so well recognized in financial centers.—Dallas News.

Haskell feels a deep interest in the success of this enterprise as the proposed road points directly her way. It can be only a question of time until this road, the Fort Worth and Albuquerque or the Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern comes to us from the east.

#### Where Our Cotton Goes.

We glean from one of our exchanges the following interesting figures on the exportation of cotton seed oil:

During eight months of the present year we imported 225,131 gallons of olive oil, 2,414, and exported 1,035,657 gallons of cotton seed oil, valued at \$2,476,795. Last year we received from Italy 370,150 gallons of olive oil, and from Italy

### NOW IS THE TIME

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

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

**THE FAMILY WEEKLY.**  
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AGENTS WANTED.  
Sample Copy Free and Big Premium List if you ask for it. Address: Texas Farm and Ranch, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

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

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

**Womankind.**

This is a 16 paged illustrated monthly journal, devoted to the hold and other interests of the women of America. Besides its stories, editorial and miscellaneous reading matter well conducted departments under the following headings: Motions, Home and Work, About Women, The 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 interesting to the farmer and stockraiser. Besides its valuable correspondence by experienced farmer stockraisers and much interesting miscellaneous reading matter it conducted departments under the following headings: Agriculture, Horticulture, The Home Circle, The Dairy, and Bees, Live Stock.

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

Our great offer is that we will give both "WOMANKIND" and "THE AMERICAN FARMER" absolutely free to every person paying \$1.50 cash in advance for the Free Press for one year. Or, we will give one year's subscription to either of the above to every subscriber paying up one year or more of past due subscription to the Free Press within the next sixty days. Address: THE FREE PRESS, Haskell, Texas.

### SIXTY CENTS FREE.

**Extraordinary Offer to Newspaper Readers—Limited to Sixty Days.**

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

Remit us \$1.50 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 consumers. An income tax. Personal reform. The repeal of the state bank tax. The election of United States senators by popular vote. An effective railroad commission.

**GOOD NEWSPAPER At a Very Low Price.**

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Dallas) is published Tuesdays and each issue consists of eight pages. It contains all the latest news and the boys and girls' home and school news matter, illustrated and written by the NEWS-LETTER staff. PRICE: FIFTEEN CENTS FOR 12 MONTHS. Retail price of 50 cts. per copy. This gives you three papers a week for a year, for a nominal price. Send in your subscription at once. Price stands for 30 days.