

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 9.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1894.

No. 50.

Professional Cards.

J. E. LINDSEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Haskell, Texas.
Offers his services to the public and solicits a share of their patronage.
Office in Parish building, N. E. Corner square.

A. G. NEATHERY
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Haskell, Texas.
Office in Parish building, N. E. Corner square.

OSCAR MARTIN,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
Notary Public.
Haskell, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this remedy at home or on a trip away from home."

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

For sale by A. P. McLemore.

Santa Claus' Headquarters!

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

WORD & ALEXANDER,

Our selection of Holiday Goods this season is large and varied, our intention being to have something to suit every age, every taste and every purse.

It would take columns of space to name all of the pretty, ornamental, amusing and useful articles in our stock, so we content ourselves with inviting you to come and see them. We think that both goods and prices will please you.

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

President Fouts in Haskell.

President L. M. Fouts and his private secretary Mr. Hammond of the Weatherford and Mineral Wells R'y Co. were here last Saturday on a tour of inspection of the country over which they propose to extend their road from Mineral Wells. President Fouts said that he was going to New York on his return to Weatherford, and his purpose in making this trip was to be able to present in an intelligent way from personal observation etc., the advantages of the country to the New York directors of the company. This was his first visit to this section and he expressed himself as having found it really a better country than he had expected from our representations of it.

He expressed himself as favorably impressed with the geographical location of our town and thought its prospects good from a railroad point of view.

We are glad that President Fouts has seen the country, because we believe it will result in good for Haskell.

The report of the bank clearings for last week shows an increase over the same week last year in 90 per cent. of the forty-five cities reported.

On the first day of Nov., 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in this country was \$2,240,773,888 as against \$2,204,651,000 on Nov. 1, 1893. Of this sum \$568,680,466 was included in treasury holdings, leaving \$1,672,093,422 in circulation, showing a per capita circulation of \$24.27 for a population of 68,887,000.

The railroad commission's report as to the value of the G. H. & S. A. railroad, running from Galveston via San Antonio to the Rio Grande west of El Paso, and with its branches comprising 919 miles, shows a total cost of \$16,142,207, or a cost per mile of \$17,564. The report is in detail showing the cost of each item of construction, rolling stock and other property, such as depots, etc.

On the subject of the civil service the president said in his message that its advantages to the public service are constantly more apparent and that a vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important duties should not be distracted by dealing out minor offices and, they are going to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity. In these views the FREE PRESS heartily concurs.

The report of Secretary Carlisle states that the excess of expenditures over receipts during the last fiscal year, owing to the depressed condition of the country, was \$69,803,263. He thinks, however, the improvement in business, collections from the income tax, etc., will reduce this deficit to about \$20,000,000 by the close of the year. He further estimates that the laws set in operation by the last congress, together with an improved condition of business, will give the government a surplus during the next year of about \$28,800,000, instead of leaving a deficiency to meet. He also states that during this year there was a decrease of \$15,952,674 in the ordinary expenditures of the government. This is a very good step toward the promised democratic economy.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining at the Post office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days, unless called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office.
When calling for the above please say advertised.
Respectfully,
C. D. Lono, P. M.
Haskell, Texas, Dec. 1

Trustee's Sale.

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

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

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and night he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought sure I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. P. McLemore.

Give us civil service reform all the way through, and a divorcement of the public service from partisan politics. When this much is accomplished, we will see men entering a political contest from a deep seated and honest conviction that the principles they advocate are those best calculated to bring the greatest good to the greatest number, instead of, as is too often the case now, on a mere scramble for office and spoils with patriotism as a pretense.

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

CALL ON

J. F. CLARK,

THE OLDEST JEWELER

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

All that certain tract or parcel of land in Haskell county, Texas, being a part of the W. R. Standerfer preemption survey, Abstract No. 608, described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of the Peter Allen survey of 35 league and one labor, a stone mound; thence east crossing branch to the N. W. corner of a lot sold by N. S. Hudson and S. B. Hudson to J. N. Millihollon by deed dated March 3rd, 1892, and recorded in vol. 11, page 525 of the deed records of Haskell county, Texas, to which record reference is made for identification; thence south to the S. W. corner of said Millihollon lot; thence east to a stake in the east line of said W. R. Standerfer preemption survey; thence south to a stake 90 vrs south of the N. E. corner of said Standerfer preemption survey; thence west 174 varas to a stake in the east line of survey No. 20, H. & T. C. R. R. Co.; thence north 90 varas to the place of beginning.

Levied on Dec. 13th, 1894, by me as the property of N. S. Hudson to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$2350.70, less \$350, in favor of B. R. Milam and cost of suit.

Given under my hand, this 13th day of December, 1894.

W. B. ANTHONY,
Sheriff, H. Co. Tex.

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

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURY.

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

WANTED- Young men and ladies to learn Telegraphy for Railroad positions. Situations secured or cost of learning refunded. For particulars address
DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
Dallas, Texas.

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.

Haskell Patronage is Solicited.

C. E. WELCH,
(Successor to John Strouberg)
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
**SADDLES,
HARNESS,
and RIDLES.**
Ordered work a specialty.

ABILENE, TEXAS.
South Side, Opposite Post Office.

AT HOME
I have a large stock of
SADDLES, HARNESS,
and RIDLES.
I will give you the best
value for your money.
I have a large stock of
SADDLES, HARNESS,
and RIDLES.
I will give you the best
value for your money.

The next legislature should submit a constitutional amendment making a four years term of office for all state and county officers.—Baird Star.

As the editor of the Star was elected a member of the next legislature, we may expect to hear from him on this line. We second his motion.

SATURDAY night last three masked men robbed a T. & P. express train near Beebrook, a few miles from Fort Worth, and secured a large sum of money. And on Monday night three men robbed the passengers on a north bound Rock Island train just across Red river in the Indian territory.

Five men have been arrested as principals and accessories to the T. & P. robbery, but no arrests have been made in the other case. Highway robbery should be stamped out at all hazards, and with as little delay as possible. It might do some good for the next legislature to put it on the list of capital offenses.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S

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

A. H. TANDY, President. J. V. W. HOLMES, Cashier.
B. H. 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. Keister, B. H. Dodson, R. E. Sherrill, J. V. W. Holmes.

M. S. PIERSON, President. **A. C. FOSTER,** Vice-President. **J. L. JONES,** Cashier. **LEE PIERSON,** Asst. Cashier.

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.

WATT MIDDLETON, **BUD SMITH,**

THE NEW MEAT MARKET,

MIDDLETON & SMITH, 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 a share of the public patronage is solicited.

N. W. 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

E. G. SHORSH,
Jeweler and Watchmaker,
ABILENE, TEXAS,
East Side of Pine Street

**Watches, Clocks, Silverware,
Jewelry, Spects, &c.**

Agent for the celebrated
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

Needles and Attachments for any kind of machines for sale.

Reputing Fine Watches a Specialty.

Buy - Native - Fruit - Trees
—FROM THE—

Merkel (TAYLOR COUNTY) Nursery.

It is an admitted fact among experienced horticulturists that trees propagated under the same conditions of soil, climate and seasons as those under which they are to be finally grown will give much better results than trees that were propagated under different conditions, hence, it is advisable to get nursery stock as near home as possible.

I will be in Haskell about December 10th, with a full line of
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ETC.

Peach and apple trees each 15 cts. Plums, Apricots and Cherries 25 cts. Roses and Shade trees, 50 cts. Berries, all kinds, per doz. 50 cts.

You will find my stock at the City Hotel—remember these trees were raised in Taylor county. Respectfully,
J. D. BORING, Prop.

MERKEL NURSERY, Merkel, Texas.

JUVENILE AND OTHER HOLIDAY BOOKS

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

If you want to make from \$250.00 to \$400.00 between now and the Holidays, write to us at once for a canvassing outfit of our BEAUTIFUL JUVENILE HOLIDAY BOOKS. We guarantee the

BEST TERMS AND BEST BOOKS.
In every particular. Best of paper, Most amusing, of printing, interesting and instructive stories written for the children. Prices 50 cents, \$1.00, \$1.50, graded to suit all ages.

BIG SALES. LARGE PROFITS. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY.
If you want your choice of territory, send immediately 40 cents to pay express charge, and we will send you full instructions and

OUR BEAUTIFUL \$4.50 OUTFIT FREE. We pay the Freight. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. WE GIVE FULL INSTRUCTIONS.
Address, **S. I. BELL & CO., Publishers,**
639-643 N. BROAD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING

Costs only \$1.00 per 100 square feet. Makes roof-proof for years and may be renewed in one day. It is a Gum-Elastic paint costs only 50 cents per gal. It is light, or 64.50 for 5-gal. tubs. Color, dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs, and will last for years. Try it. Send stamp for samples and full particulars.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
25 & 41 West Broadway, NEW YORK.
Local Agents Wanted.

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

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

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE, Ed. and Prop.

HASKELL, TEXAS

THE King of Siam being reported all right, we pause to ask what has become of the heir of the akhood of Siam.

KAISER WILLIAM is working up his big armies to high stage of discipline. He prescribes how and when soldiers shall have their teeth pulled.

THE locomotive of the next century may be covered with armor-plate, opened by a safety combination lock and armed with Maxim guns against train-robbers.

THERE are 50,000 poor people in St. Petersburg who would like to have a car die every day. They were served with the best dinner of their lives as a part of the ceremony of burying a dead car.

FIFTY dollars was paid for a "lock of Napoleon's hair" at an auction; and now the person upon whose head the hair grew is willing to sell all the rest of his hair in Napoleonic locks at the same rate.

MRS. ALICE MARNER dreamed that she was the long-lost daughter of a man who lately died and left an estate of \$2,000,000. She had better go to sleep again and dream that she has got the money.

WHILE the body of William Sturges, the Chicago millionaire, was in process of incineration, the organist played a solemn dirge. The custom of having music at fires was started by Nero a good many years ago.

If half the reports are true about six thousand Armenian Christians butchered on account of their religion by the Turks, the European powers have an opportunity for united intercession much nearer home than in China. The alleged atrocities on women and children are too horrible for easy belief.

OUR new treaty with Japan recognizing her right to be classed among the first-class powers is the graceful sequel to the intimidation of Commodore Perry, in 1854, backed by seven Yankee warships that the Japs were taking undue liberties with Yankee sailors and in general were not up to date. But for that visit there would be no modern Japan.

AS an example of the possibilities of a spirit of enterprise, when carried into the domain of crime, the case of H. H. Holmes, the insurance swindler, promises to take a conspicuous place in criminal history. The ingenuity which has marked this individual's efforts was backed up by an energy which, in a better cause, might have won him fame and fortune.

BROOKLYN burglars have made a step toward performing the traditionally ultimate feat of carrying a red-hot stove. They succeeded in taking away, without waking its owner, a 400-pound safe containing cold cash. And the owner belonged to the anti-burglarious sex, too. Are we really ripe for consolidation so accomplished a criminal population?

LORD DENHAVEN, who brought the Valkyrie across last year to sail the Vindicator, is anxious for some change of rules for the races for the American's cup. He would prefer that the races be sailed off Marblehead rather than in New York waters, and wishes that the yachts be measured with all weights on board. It is not likely that his wishes will be granted.

GARROTING continues to flourish in New York under Pantata rule. It may be necessary to apply to this purely British crime the purely British remedy, whose efficiency was almost miraculous in its swiftness and thoroughness. It was fifty lashes with the "cat" for the first offense and one hundred for the second. There was no second on record—and very few firsts.

THE battle ships we are building are so big that no dock in the United States will receive them. Three large docks are under contract, but the deepest of these will not receive our biggest fighter until her coal has been discharged. The only dock at present capable of taking, in a first class American battle ship is at Halifax, and belongs to our British neighbors, who are not always fond of us.

THE speaking tube on a fighting ship has never been the success the inventor promised for it. Sounds carried from the deck to the engine room have been drowned by the rattle of machinery and other extraneous influences. This difficulty can now all be overcome by a set of powerful telephone instruments. By their use the man in the engine room can hear the orders distinctly and that, too, without having his ear glued to the ear-trumpet.

CATO learned to dance after he was 80, and there is a prospect that Cassius M. Clay, at 84, will follow his example, since he is the only man in the country with a wife of 15, a mother-in-law of 35, and a grandmother-in-law who is twenty years his junior.

A BATTLE between the Japanese and the Chinese telegraph operators would be of benefit to newspaper readers all over the world. We might get the truth if one side sliced handed matters, whereas the present oscillation between the two is distressing.

THE woman who can get off a moving car successfully has not been born. Invariably the woman steps off toward the rear and is thrown even when the car is not moving rapidly. Besides, the time saved in jumping from the car is not worth the exertion.

THE story of terrible butcheries in Armenia comes to the world through an Armenian agent in London, with a hint that the only remedy is British occupation of the country. Some more of our dear cousin's benevolent intentions, perhaps.

BARRED FROM COURT.

THE ONE WOMAN FEARED BY ALL RUSSIA.

Princess Yourievski, the Legal Wife of Alexander II.—She insists that Her Son is the Rightful Heir to the Imperial Throne.

Princess Yourievski, better known as Princess Dolgorouki, to whom the late czar of Russia telegraphed news of his condition, has notified in Russia since the death of Alexander II., to whom she was morganatically married. It was supposed that by some written requests found after the emperor's death a position was assured the princess in the Russian court, but whether her claims were advanced in too arrogant a manner or the presence of her son threatened political complications her departure with her family from Russia was insisted upon. Her return was a little later rendered impossible by a book which she published concerning the deceased czar, and in one passage of which she seemed to put forward her son George as an eventual pretender to the throne. Her children

consider themselves the legitimate children of Alexander II., as they are certainly under the ukase of the late emperor. The eldest, Prince George, is a handsome young man of 22 and holds a commission in the Russian navy. He has two sisters, Olga and Catherine, aged 20 and 16 respectively. A third daughter died in the life time of the late Emperor Alexander. The relations between the princess and her children and the late emperor were by no means as bad as they have sometimes been represented. He addressed her as "thou" and "Mary," and she called him "Sasha" (the pet name for Alexander). Even her son addressed his half-brother, the czar, as "thou" and "Sasha," and the czar called him "Gogo" (the pet name for George). The princess is wealthy, her income having been estimated at \$200,000 a year. The name of Yourievski, by the rank and title of serene highness, was bestowed upon her by an imperial decree which acknowledged the legitimacy of the marriage. It was celebrated six weeks after the death of the emperor and more than twelve years after the czar fell in love with Prince Michaelovitch Dolgorouki's beautiful daughter. During her war with Turkey the princess followed the czar to the banks of the Danube under an assumed name. Princess Yourievski is now forty-eight years old and is still handsome. She has marked literary tastes and at one time was devoted to music and painting, though for some years past she has not played a note or touched a brush.



Princess Yourievski (Dolgorouki).

MRS. HENROTIN, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Henrotin of Chicago, the new president of the General Federation of Women's clubs, is an intelligent and brilliant woman, with marked executive ability. She is likely to leave her impress on the federation when she quits the office. The important body of women over which she presides is too young to have done much more than organize itself thoroughly and in a manner to be handled. It is accepted that Mrs. Henrotin will consider that the time has come when the federation is ready to take up some special line of work, and it is likely that the public school system will be the object of its serious study and effort. Mrs. Henrotin has received from the Sultan of Turkey the decoration of the

Order of Chekakat. This is the second highest decoration in the Ottoman empire.

Among the unpublished memoirs of the revolution and the empire known to exist in France are those of Marshal Davoust, kept in an iron chest in the museum at Auxerre, and not to be published until 1893, a hundred years after the marshal's death; those of Fialoy, who helped tear down the Bastille, part of which are in the Bibliotheque Nationale, and part in the Musee Carnavalet; and those of Casanova, in the library at Sens is a copy of the memoirs of Fleury de Chaboulon, with marginal notes in the handwriting of Napoleon I. The Bibliotheque Nationale contains a unique copy of the memoirs of Larivillere Lepeux, the member of directory, which was printed in 1873 by Hetyl, but the whole edition was bought up and suppressed by the family before it was published. The director was very bitter against Lazare Carnot and Napoleon.

MRS. HENROTIN. Order of Chekakat. This is the second highest decoration in the Ottoman empire.

Among the unpublished memoirs of the revolution and the empire known to exist in France are those of Marshal Davoust, kept in an iron chest in the museum at Auxerre, and not to be published until 1893, a hundred years after the marshal's death; those of Fialoy, who helped tear down the Bastille, part of which are in the Bibliotheque Nationale, and part in the Musee Carnavalet; and those of Casanova, in the library at Sens is a copy of the memoirs of Fleury de Chaboulon, with marginal notes in the handwriting of Napoleon I. The Bibliotheque Nationale contains a unique copy of the memoirs of Larivillere Lepeux, the member of directory, which was printed in 1873 by Hetyl, but the whole edition was bought up and suppressed by the family before it was published. The director was very bitter against Lazare Carnot and Napoleon.

Memoirs of Marshal Davoust.

Order of Chekakat. This is the second highest decoration in the Ottoman empire.

Memoirs of Marshal Davoust.

Memoirs of Marshal Davoust.

Memoirs of Marshal Davoust.

Memoirs of Marshal Davoust.

Memoirs of Marshal Davoust.

Memoirs of Marshal Davoust.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S WIDOW.

THE ROUGHEST COUNTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Assistant Chief Goode of the United States Geological Survey Tells of the Great Elk, Bear, Fish and Birds—A Haven for Huntsmen.

Many queries have arisen lately as to what region of the United States is the roughest. Not long since it was believed to be No Man's Land, and afterward the Cherokee strip, but a boom overtook these and they were filled with struggling settlers, while the horse thieves and other outlaws there were scattered. Then it began to be bruited about that the wildest region was in the Northwest, says the San Francisco Examiner. Some made the almost undiscovered region in the Sawtooth mountains, in the middle of Idaho, the roughest. But Assistant Chief Goode of the United States geological survey has found a wilder region than that.

"This region, which composes roughly an area 1,000 miles square," said Assistant Chief Goode, "lies in the mountains between Roseburg and Coquille, in Western Oregon. It is nearly all covered with a dense growth of pine, fir, hemlock and other trees. Many of the trees are of enormous size, and they stand so closely that it is difficult for man to move his way between them. Where the trees are so thick the heavy growth of bushes of various kinds takes their place.

"It is a country which is filled with all kinds of wild game, including, as reported to me, elk, different kinds of bear, mountain lions, deer and other animals, including the lynx and others. There are also the varied kinds of wild fowl. The streams all have an abundance of trout and other kinds of fish.

"I penetrated into the wilds a dozen miles, and saw things that filled me with wonder at the vastness of the forest, and that any one should attempt to live in those solitudes. Few men, in fact, do attempt it, but one in a while along the primitive trails that have gradually been made by persons interested in crossing from one part of the mountains to another there is a lonely little cabin. I think the most pathetic sight I ever beheld was in this lonesome region at a little cabin. I looked in the window as I passed and saw a man stupefied from the effects of intoxicants. There was no one with him, and his dog was the only other living thing about.

"Near at hand was his gun, by which and his fishing tackle he gained a livelihood. He awoke, but we moved away, for he seemed as wild as the forest, and as we proceeded he started after us, his peculiar voice sounding strangely in the woods. But we did not know, wild as he was, but he would shoot us, and so moved on.

"Everywhere was the forest. We could get nowhere but on the few trails to which I have alluded. To get off of them would mean to get lost absolutely for a stranger. He could not hope to find his way. I found, too, that even the old trailers did not like to plunge too far into the wilderness. To make our triangulations we used to cut off the trees and brush in the form of the spokes of a wheel, and this, radiating from us, was being in the center, in order that we might get our bearings.

"But we soon got to where the growth of trees was so dense that we could not with our force do even this. We found that the woodsmen whom we had hired did not like to proceed immediately to this kind of work where it could be done. They wanted about three or four weeks to do it. They have a way of partially clearing a given point by boring a hole at the base of a tree and one at the top, and then setting fire to it, letting the fire do the work. This takes time, and as it was getting late and the rains were setting in we concluded to abandon all present efforts and come out.

"The lonely settlers on the trails make their way to the nearest trading points for a little flour, sugar and coffee at intervals, and seem to subsist otherwise entirely on what they kill. Oftentimes they do not even get out to any one of the little hamlets for months. There are no Indians in that part of the mountains that I heard of, till you get well down on the coast.

"The region is an asylum for game, great and small, and must remain so, I think, to a far remote time in the future. Trappers and hunters per-vade it for a good portion of each year, as I am told, each living for a time at a cabin or in a tent, and bringing away his pelts at the appropriate season.

"I was in the Sawtooth mountains, Idaho, not far from Hailey," continued Chief Goode, "just before I went to Oregon. That is a very wild country, too, but easier to get at than the region between Roseburg and Coquille. It is, however, undoubtedly next in wildness to the Oregon region. We saw wild goats and sheep there, and there were also, I was told, elk in the Sawtooths. The trout, of which there were many in the streams, we caught in a peculiar way with lassoes."

The Giraffe. The giraffe is, in its own country, a beast of no inconsiderable value. Its thick tough skin, which has from time immemorial provided Africans with splendid material for shields, bucklers, whips and sandals has always commanded a certain rate of exchange. Nowadays when the hippopotamus and rhinoceros are approaching extermination in habitable Africa, the hide of a giraffe ranges from four to five pounds in value, merely to provide the universal siembock, or whip, for the South African rider and ox-driver. An old bull will furnish a hide of about an inch to an inch and a quarter in thickness.

At the Whipping Post. English discipline with the cat-o-nine-tails seems more severe than its curial in Delaware. The cat in the peach state has nine tails for about 13,000 mere carcasses of sheep. The shipment was the first of its kind from the Pacific, where the ammonia machine was used for refrigerating purposes.

A Little Tee Nest. "I don't mind a woman being neat," said old Mrs. Jones, "but one woman I used to know was just a little too neat for any use. Why, that there woman used to take a couple of goldfish she had out of their tank every Saturday night and give 'em a bath."

Pretty Good Evidence. Lawyer, angrily.—Are you sure you are telling the truth? Witness.—Be jabbers, you wudn't be so hot about it if it wuzn't.

THE WILDEST WEST.

THE ROUGHEST COUNTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Assistant Chief Goode of the United States Geological Survey Tells of the Great Elk, Bear, Fish and Birds—A Haven for Huntsmen.

Many queries have arisen lately as to what region of the United States is the roughest. Not long since it was believed to be No Man's Land, and afterward the Cherokee strip, but a boom overtook these and they were filled with struggling settlers, while the horse thieves and other outlaws there were scattered. Then it began to be bruited about that the wildest region was in the Northwest, says the San Francisco Examiner. Some made the almost undiscovered region in the Sawtooth mountains, in the middle of Idaho, the roughest. But Assistant Chief Goode of the United States geological survey has found a wilder region than that.

"This region, which composes roughly an area 1,000 miles square," said Assistant Chief Goode, "lies in the mountains between Roseburg and Coquille, in Western Oregon. It is nearly all covered with a dense growth of pine, fir, hemlock and other trees. Many of the trees are of enormous size, and they stand so closely that it is difficult for man to move his way between them. Where the trees are so thick the heavy growth of bushes of various kinds takes their place.

"It is a country which is filled with all kinds of wild game, including, as reported to me, elk, different kinds of bear, mountain lions, deer and other animals, including the lynx and others. There are also the varied kinds of wild fowl. The streams all have an abundance of trout and other kinds of fish.

"I penetrated into the wilds a dozen miles, and saw things that filled me with wonder at the vastness of the forest, and that any one should attempt to live in those solitudes. Few men, in fact, do attempt it, but one in a while along the primitive trails that have gradually been made by persons interested in crossing from one part of the mountains to another there is a lonely little cabin. I think the most pathetic sight I ever beheld was in this lonesome region at a little cabin. I looked in the window as I passed and saw a man stupefied from the effects of intoxicants. There was no one with him, and his dog was the only other living thing about.

"Near at hand was his gun, by which and his fishing tackle he gained a livelihood. He awoke, but we moved away, for he seemed as wild as the forest, and as we proceeded he started after us, his peculiar voice sounding strangely in the woods. But we did not know, wild as he was, but he would shoot us, and so moved on.

"Everywhere was the forest. We could get nowhere but on the few trails to which I have alluded. To get off of them would mean to get lost absolutely for a stranger. He could not hope to find his way. I found, too, that even the old trailers did not like to plunge too far into the wilderness. To make our triangulations we used to cut off the trees and brush in the form of the spokes of a wheel, and this, radiating from us, was being in the center, in order that we might get our bearings.

"But we soon got to where the growth of trees was so dense that we could not with our force do even this. We found that the woodsmen whom we had hired did not like to proceed immediately to this kind of work where it could be done. They wanted about three or four weeks to do it. They have a way of partially clearing a given point by boring a hole at the base of a tree and one at the top, and then setting fire to it, letting the fire do the work. This takes time, and as it was getting late and the rains were setting in we concluded to abandon all present efforts and come out.

"The lonely settlers on the trails make their way to the nearest trading points for a little flour, sugar and coffee at intervals, and seem to subsist otherwise entirely on what they kill. Oftentimes they do not even get out to any one of the little hamlets for months. There are no Indians in that part of the mountains that I heard of, till you get well down on the coast.

"The region is an asylum for game, great and small, and must remain so, I think, to a far remote time in the future. Trappers and hunters per-vade it for a good portion of each year, as I am told, each living for a time at a cabin or in a tent, and bringing away his pelts at the appropriate season.

"I was in the Sawtooth mountains, Idaho, not far from Hailey," continued Chief Goode, "just before I went to Oregon. That is a very wild country, too, but easier to get at than the region between Roseburg and Coquille. It is, however, undoubtedly next in wildness to the Oregon region. We saw wild goats and sheep there, and there were also, I was told, elk in the Sawtooths. The trout, of which there were many in the streams, we caught in a peculiar way with lassoes."

The Giraffe. The giraffe is, in its own country, a beast of no inconsiderable value. Its thick tough skin, which has from time immemorial provided Africans with splendid material for shields, bucklers, whips and sandals has always commanded a certain rate of exchange. Nowadays when the hippopotamus and rhinoceros are approaching extermination in habitable Africa, the hide of a giraffe ranges from four to five pounds in value, merely to provide the universal siembock, or whip, for the South African rider and ox-driver. An old bull will furnish a hide of about an inch to an inch and a quarter in thickness.

At the Whipping Post. English discipline with the cat-o-nine-tails seems more severe than its curial in Delaware. The cat in the peach state has nine tails for about 13,000 mere carcasses of sheep. The shipment was the first of its kind from the Pacific, where the ammonia machine was used for refrigerating purposes.

A Little Tee Nest. "I don't mind a woman being neat," said old Mrs. Jones, "but one woman I used to know was just a little too neat for any use. Why, that there woman used to take a couple of goldfish she had out of their tank every Saturday night and give 'em a bath."

Pretty Good Evidence. Lawyer, angrily.—Are you sure you are telling the truth? Witness.—Be jabbers, you wudn't be so hot about it if it wuzn't.

DRAMATIC DREAMS.

THE BURROS DIED.

That the Prospectors Who Crossed the Desert Managed to Survive.

A man can stand more hardships than a burro. That is the conclusion that Henry Freeman and Jacob Gester have reached, and their story bearing on the subject indicates that the point is well taken.

Freeman and Gester are mining prospectors whose habits are migratory. They arrived in San Francisco recently after a long and winding scout for precious metals in the mountains of San Bernardino and Inyo counties. Mr. Freeman volunteered the information that he had passed through an experience which he could expect to find in the infernal regions during twice the length of time.

"Gester and I had been knocking around the mountains and canyons for several weeks," said Mr. Freeman. "We had four burros, two to ride and two to carry our packs of tools and provisions. The burros are dead; Gester and I are alive, but mighty shaky. We had poor luck and struck nothing with color in it for a long time. Finally, we decided to strike out for a locality where, few, if any, white men had ever gone before. We crossed the desert country south of Death Valley about—I don't know Wednesday last Sunday.

"Well, then, we headed for the Funeral mountains, east of the borax beds. There was some game to be had, and our supply of provisions held out very well, but the further east we went the scarcer the water became, and what there was of it was rank poison. In one of the gulches of the Funeral range we found a running spring with water as clear as crystal. Gester and I drank with great gulps, and so did the burros. It was about two hours before sunset on a day that was as hot as hell. Well, sir, five minutes after we drank that water my partner and I and the burros began to suffer agonies worse than death. My insides seemed to be on fire, and I felt as if some lusty freeman was dragging out my intestines with a fire hook. It was nip and tuck between Gester and me and the burros as to which could squirm and kick and make the most horrible noise. Before the sun set two of the animals were dead. The other two partially recovered.

"After a couple of rest-hav-ing in the meantime discovered a scant quantity of dirty, but less poisonous water—we set to work again, and very soon discovered some very rich gold-bearing quartz. It carried free gold, at least \$300 to the ton, and we drove stakes on the claims. But we might as well have saved ourselves the trouble, because, so far as I am concerned—and I know Gester is of the same mind—I wouldn't go back to that accursed region for a million. No, sir! It's death, death everywhere. Poison in the water, burning death in the sunlight, annihilation in the scorching winds. There is no water with which to work the ore or quench the thirst of man or beast. It would be next to an impossibility to cart the ore to a place where life could be sustained for any length of time. I am satisfied there are thousands of great fortunes in those hills and gulches, but it's my opinion they will remain there a long time.

Mr. Freeman then gave a graphic account of the retreat toward civilization and habitable regions. For nearly two days and nights he and Gester and the two burros had not one drop of water. The men were on the verge of madness, because the heat was intense. The mules tottered and groaned, and hung their tongues out of the corners of their mouths. When almost within sight of a little mountain spring, the two burros, not far from the Santa Fe railroad, the burros lay down and died, almost in the same breath. But Freeman and Gester reached the railroad, flagged a freight train, and left the land of horrors, with a pledge to each other never to return. Freeman says he will seek a cooler climate and better water in South Africa.

Lightning Makes a Ball of Iron. A remarkable discovery was recently made while workmen were cutting down a building at Pech, Hungary. When they removed the lightning rod, which had been erected some fifteen years previous, a large mass of pure iron was found firmly attached to the lower end. The lump was porous as a sponge, but pure and very heavy, the piece, which was not more than twice as large as the average man's head, weighing forty-six pounds. There is but one way of accounting for the peculiar position of this ball of iron—it had been brought together and shaped by the action of lightning on the iron particles in the clay.

Military Training. One interesting result of the military instruction at seventy-five or eighty colleges in this country has been the noticeable improvement in the carriage of loads by enter college without previous military training. It is noticeable, too, that the youth at those agricultural colleges that have but recently had enough students to entitle the institutions to have an army officer detailed as military instructor show vastly better discipline under such instruction than when the department of military tactics was in charge of civilians.

He Did His Best. Wife, to husband who is about to leave for a day's hunting—"Don't come home again without shooting some game. Husband—Ah, my dear little wife, you will have to consult with the rabbits themselves about that. They are to blame that I don't kill more of them.—Texas Siftings.

John Violentated. "Our John is the greatest fellow to put off you ever saw." "He procrastinates, eh?" "Oh dear, no; I didn't think John would do anything as bad as that. He puts everything off. That's the worst I ever heard anybody say about him."—Texas Siftings.

A Natural Mistake. Train Robber, in the Pullman.—Your money or your life! Sleepy Passenger, yawningly.—Confound you, portent! I'll call you when I want you.—At.

Who Would Have Thought An.

Methodist missions in Corea date from 1855, only a few years after the country was in some limited degree opened to foreigners. Until they were considered to be in a fairly prosperous state. They sustain one theological, two high and five Sabbath schools, with something less than a score of missionaries, a considerable number of whom are skilled in the medical art.

The Women Know Best. Much comment has been caused by the official reports of the United States and Canadian governments, in which are presented the evidences of the superior strength, purity and wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder. It is true that the good housewife looks upon commendations of the Royal Baking Powder from scientists and official sources such as these very much like the gliding of refined gold. Her practical sense ever recoiled in horror or awe at her in the most convincing way the great usefulness and superiority of the Royal Powder. A higher proof than this she does not want and cannot have. Yet it is so possible for her to realize that the facts established by these great competitive tests, these scientific examinations made under direction of the Government, exactly parallel those she had before worked out in her own common-sense practical way.

It does not appear that any baking powder, when presented in competition with the Royal, either at the Government tests or before World's Fair practical tests ever received a word or award over the Royal or made an equal showing in purity, strength or wholesomeness.

Other Hunters. In the Okeechobee region cracker families hunting otters are often seen. Sometimes there are two or more men with their wives and children, two poor horses, a rude wagon, and for food a remnant of grits, a little fat pork and perhaps a few fish. The product of three months' hunting may be a score of otter skins worth \$4 or \$5 each.

My Wife's Nerves. Are weak and she suffers terribly from nervousness, headache and loss of sleep. See the testimony of many a man. The poor, tired woman is suffering from impure and impoverished blood. Her food does not digest. She is living on her nerves, because her strength is gone. Her nerves and muscles

Need Strengthening. By the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, and gives tone to all the organs of the body. This is not what we say, it is what Hood's Sarsaparilla does. "My wife began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about three months ago. She has been in poor health for 15 years. She is doing her good. Her appetite is better, she looks better and has been improved in every way." J. W. Robinson, Greenfield, Tenn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I can use it every day with safety and it does not do me any harm. Sperry, Hartford, Conn. ELY'S CREAM BALM. Open and cures the Head, Rheumatism, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Skin from Cold, Restores the tissues of Hair and Nails, and is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

Particle is applied into each nostril and is absorbed. Price 25 cents, at drugstores or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 57 Warren Street, New York.

CARRIAGES. Buggies & Harness. Two Medals awarded at the World's Fair, New Strength, and Superior Quality. For trial, send your name to us, we will send you a free trial copy of our book "How to Buy a Carriage." Every person owning a horse or buggy should have it. Free Texas Catalogue. Buy "How to Buy a Carriage" and send your name to us. We will send you a free trial copy of our book "How to Buy a Carriage." Buy "How to Buy a Carriage" and send your name to us. We will send you a free trial copy of our book "How to Buy a Carriage."

JOHE. It is a magnetic oil. It has no equal for the speed and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Myalgia and all Inflammations. It is a permanent cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Myalgia and all Inflammations. It is a permanent cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Myalgia and all Inflammations. It is a permanent cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Myalgia and all Inflammations. It is a permanent cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Myalgia and all Inflammations.

\$100 WILL BE GIVEN TO THE first person who will send us the name of a man who has used our "JOHE" and who has been cured by it. We will send you a free trial copy of our book "How to Buy a Carriage." Buy "How to Buy a Carriage" and send your name to us. We will send you a free trial copy of our book "How to Buy a Carriage."

DALLAS BUSINESS FIRM. BALLARD, WEBB & BURNETTE. HEAT COMPANY. TRUNK FACTORY. PHOTO SUPPLIES. PIANOS, ORGANS. Wholesale Jewellers. Electroic Eel Oil. CRAYON PORTRAITS. MOSHER M'F CO.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

MR. CLEVELAND PRESENTS HIS VIEWS TO CONGRESS.

He Reviews Our Foreign Relations at Length, Recounting What Has Been Done, Alludes to Department Reports, Tariff and Finance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is President Cleveland's message as read before both branches of congress today.

The assembly within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making for the people a government free people, impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inescapable responsibility which rests upon them.

Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquillity. There ought to be no treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated in 1823.

The termination of the civil war in 1865 has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order, it is a privilege of this government, our naval force during the last year has been strengthened.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

MR. CLEVELAND PRESENTS HIS VIEWS TO CONGRESS.

HE REVIEWS OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS AT LENGTH, RECOUNTING WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, ALLUDES TO DEPARTMENT REPORTS, TARIFF AND FINANCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is President Cleveland's message as read before both branches of congress today.

The assembly within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making for the people a government free people, impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inescapable responsibility which rests upon them.

Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquillity. There ought to be no treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated in 1823.

The termination of the civil war in 1865 has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order, it is a privilege of this government, our naval force during the last year has been strengthened.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

The commission organized under the convention which was held at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each of the parties to the war.

THE NAVY.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHICH SHOWS THE PROGRESS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS FOR OUR NAVY.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

THE NAVY.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHICH SHOWS THE PROGRESS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS FOR OUR NAVY.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

THE NAVY.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHICH SHOWS THE PROGRESS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS FOR OUR NAVY.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

The secretary of the navy reports that the construction of ships for our navy is progressing rapidly. The total number of ships authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is 120.

ALL OVER THE WORLD

HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL.

A Comprehensive Epitome of Serious and Sensational Events Connected with the World's Progress.

CONSTRUCTION REIGNED IN THE ranks of the volunteer militia of Georgia over the failure of the house of representatives to vote the usual appropriation for their maintenance.

THE AMERICAN DEBENTURE COMPANY, organized by Coffin & Stanton, recently thrived over to the receiver at Chicago only one book and three dimes as the assets of a \$2,000,000 failure.

E. F. HILLIARD, a lawyer, was shot at his desk in the Rookery building, Chicago, recently by Henry C. Hastings, a crazy millman. He died in fifteen minutes. Hastings is in prison.

COFFEE IS TAXED \$110 in Austria, \$125 in Portugal, \$100 in Norway, \$100 in Germany and Spain. \$75 in Russia and \$70 in Great Britain.

TWO HUNDRED ANN ARBOR, Mich., students went on a special train and attended the football game with the University of Chicago eleven Thanksgiving morning.

JOAQUIN GARCIA LOZANECHE, the noted Mexican bibliographer, is dead. He has recently been engaged compiling a dictionary of the Mexican language.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1894, was \$149,168,449, a decrease of \$13,836,540, as compared with the previous year.

THE LOXIER bicycle factory at Toledo, O., where 25,000 machines were being constructed, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$500,000.

THREE persons were killed and twenty injured by an explosion recently in a forcite factory at Camille, Russia. The building was blown to atoms.

IN THE Centennial-Eureka-Mining company has declared a dividend of \$1 per share last month. It will require \$300,000 to pay the dividend.

THE ILLINOIS Union of Chiefs of Police will ask the legislature to put control of the various forces in the hands of non-partisan commissions.

ALL OVER THE WORLD

HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL.

A Comprehensive Epitome of Serious and Sensational Events Connected with the World's Progress.

CONSTRUCTION REIGNED IN THE ranks of the volunteer militia of Georgia over the failure of the house of representatives to vote the usual appropriation for their maintenance.

THE AMERICAN DEBENTURE COMPANY, organized by Coffin & Stanton, recently thrived over to the receiver at Chicago only one book and three dimes as the assets of a \$2,000,000 failure.

E. F. HILLIARD, a lawyer, was shot at his desk in the Rookery building, Chicago, recently by Henry C. Hastings, a crazy millman. He died in fifteen minutes. Hastings is in prison.

COFFEE IS TAXED \$110 in Austria, \$125 in Portugal, \$100 in Norway, \$100 in Germany and Spain. \$75 in Russia and \$70 in Great Britain.

TWO HUNDRED ANN ARBOR, Mich., students went on a special train and attended the football game with the University of Chicago eleven Thanksgiving morning.

JOAQUIN GARCIA LOZANECHE, the noted Mexican bibliographer, is dead. He has recently been engaged compiling a dictionary of the Mexican language.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1894, was \$149,168,449, a decrease of \$13,836,540, as compared with the previous year.

THE LOXIER bicycle factory at Toledo, O., where 25,000 machines were being constructed, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$500,000.

THREE persons were killed and twenty injured by an explosion recently in a forcite factory at Camille, Russia. The building was blown to atoms.

IN THE Centennial-Eureka-Mining company has declared a dividend of \$1 per share last month. It will require \$300,000 to pay the dividend.

THE ILLINOIS Union of Chiefs of Police will ask the legislature to put control of the various forces in the hands of non-partisan commissions.

WILL FIGHT THE PACIFIC ROADS FUNDING BILL.

If No Action Is Taken by Congress the House Becomes the Property of the Government—The Strike Arbitration Bill Nearing Perfection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representative Maguire of California will oppose the effort to take up the Pacific railroad funding bill. He will also contest the measure on the floor if Chairman Reilly succeeds in having the speaker fix a time for the bill before the holidays. His main objection is that the bill extends for fifty years, the absolute dominion of the Pacific railroads over the traffic of the great west. It also limits the security of the government to certain designated roads. Maguire said if Congress did not act the Pacific roads will lapse into governmental control. It would not be necessary for the government to operate them unless private interests refused to carry the mail. A forfeiture to the government would follow and the actual assumption of government proprietorship would come some time between January, 1896, and the year 1899.

Strike Arbitration Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Two important changes in the bill for national arbitration of strikes have been made, as a result of the conference between Labor Commissioner Wright and Representatives McGinnis, Springer and Erdman. They are first, that labor unions be chartered by the government; second, that the charter of a labor union be forfeited when its members resort to violence in the conduct of a strike. It is probable that the measure as thus amended will be the form it takes in the discussion before congress. Commissioners Wright and McGinnis, who made the recent investigation of the Pullman strike, will appear before the labor commission tomorrow to state their views of perfecting the bill.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Promptly at 12 o'clock yesterday Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order, and Chaplain Milburn, in eloquent terms, offered the opening prayer. On motion of Mr. Ransom (Dem.) of North Carolina, the secretary of the senate, was directed to give the usual notice to the house of representatives that the senate was now ready to proceed to business. Mr. Harris (Dem.) of Tennessee, offered the customary resolution asking that a committee be named for the notification of the president that the senate was in session and ready to receive such communications as he might wish to make, and Senators Harris and Anderson were appointed. The president's message was received and read, and the senate adjourned.

Income Tax War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—There is considerable discussion in regard to the appropriation to carry out that provision of the tariff bill known as the income tax law. It is reported that the Republicans in the house, and perhaps some of the Democrats, will fight the appropriation as long as they can do so, but the Republicans of that body, which provides both a closing debate and counting a quorum, they can not bring about such a delay. In the senate it is said Quay and Hill will oppose it.

Armenian Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The announcement in a cable dispatch from Constantinople that President Cleveland had reconsidered his original intention and decided to send an American delegate with the Turkish commission to inquire into the Armenian outrages, was shown Secretary Gresham. Until recently the department has been in the dark officially as to the Armenian troubles, but the last information received warranted action. The course pursued by the United States has been marked by great prudence from an entanglement in European politics.

Business at Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The gold reserve has been attacked again. Nearly \$5,000,000 has been drawn out within the past three days, and at this rate the reserve will soon fall below the \$100,000,000 mark. When it reaches \$70,000,000 there will be another issue of bonds, as the president in his message gave fair warning that he intended to keep up this fund, as is required. This day on the reserve opens wider the eyes of the lawmakers to the necessity of doing something to relieve the treasury of this embarrassment.

Six Years Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The house committee on commerce has agreed to extend to six years the time for building a bridge across the Mississippi river above New Orleans.

In Session One-half Hour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The senate was in session one-half hour yesterday, as the Democrats decided to caucus on the general order of business. There was time enough, however, for Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts to have passed two resolutions for information, which promise to bring the Hawaiian and Bluefields incidents before congress for comment and criticism. There was the usual deluge of bills and petitions incident to the opening days of a session.

A Fast Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The deputy commissioner of the currency under Harrison, Mr. Nixon, now a banker in Cincinnati, is here with a delegation representing the Chamber of Commerce and business interests of that state, asking for fast mail service to Texas. In order to obtain such service an application will be required, and this is what they are asking for from congress. The fast mail is asked between Cincinnati and Galveston, taking in the large cities of the state, such as Houston and Dallas.

Carliette's Plan Outlined.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The discussion of the Carliette financial plan and seemingly it becomes stronger each hour. There are objections to many of its features, but these objections do not as a rule extend to the whole scheme, and when urged and accompanied with suggestions as to where improvements can be made the statement of Mr. Cleveland that "it is quite likely the scheme may be usefully amended in its details" is quoted on all sides to show that the administration is not at all pig-headed in its desire to have all the details of the Carliette scheme incorporated in a law, but that it is willing to submit to wise suggestions from the lawmakers in relieving the country of its present ruinous financial policy.

Vest Wants Closure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—There was not a quorum present when the senate met yesterday, but as there was no demand for a quorum business proceeded with a limited attendance. Mr. Vest's efforts to secure a change in the rules in order to expedite senate business was the chief event of the day. The usual dullness of a discussion of rules was offset by the prevalent feeling that closure rule would have much to do at this particular time with pending tariff bills affecting coal, iron and sugar. Mr. Vest was formerly opposed to closure but announced his conversion and said closure was imperative to maintain the dignity and self-respect of the senate and the esteem of the public. Mr. Peffer made the first formal speech of the session, criticizing from a populist point the recent issues of bonds and giving his views on finance.

Carliette's plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Carliette is to be invited before the house committee on banking and currency next Monday morning to present his views concerning the financial plan briefly summarized in his annual report and endorsed in the president's message. A meeting of the banking and currency committee has been called for today to begin consideration of the Carliette plan. It is expected that after the hearing of the secretary Monday a bill will be drawn in accordance with his views. It is thought probable Mr. Carliette will himself draw the bill on the lines of his report. Many of the house leaders declare that the financial measure is likely to pass the house notwithstanding the briefness of the session.

Bills Reported.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Livingston (Dem.) of Georgia, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortification appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the pooling bill was disposed of, and Mr. O'Neill (Dem.) of Massachusetts reported the pension appropriation bill. During the morning hour Mr. McIlwain (Dem.) of Arkansas called up the bill to protect forest reservations, which was under discussion several days during the last session, but it went over by agreement.

Claim Big Fees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The claims of a number of attorneys for compensation for services in the settlement of the claims of the old settlers, Cherokee Indians, against the United States were given a hearing before Secretary Smith and Assistant Hall yesterday. As a result of the prosecution of their claims the Indians received \$80,000, while the attorneys' fees claimed aggregate over \$558,000. The matter grew out of the removal of the Indians from North Carolina to the Indian territory.

Arbitration Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Labor Commissioner Wright will have a conference today with Chairman McGinnis of the house committee on labor, Representative Springer, the author of the pending arbitrating bill, and Representative Erdman. They will go over the question of arbitrating strikes with a view of outlining a program for the immediate action of congress. Chairman McGinnis says the prospects of passing an arbitration bill this session are good, probably on the lines of the Springer bill.

Fast Mail for Texas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Congressman Gresham was in conference yesterday with the representative business men of Cincinnati, who are here for the purpose of securing from congress, if possible, an appropriation to expedite the mails from their city through the south into Texas. They are anxious to get the Texas congressman to aid them in their work and Mr. Sayers assured them he would do all in his power. The postmaster general assured them that he would recommend it.

Federal Court at Laredo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—By unanimous consent Mr. Crain (Dem.) of Texas secured the passage of a bill authorizing the holding of United States court at Laredo, Tex., and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned until today.

Closure is Done.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the caucus of Democratic senators yesterday there was a long discussion over the closure rule. This discussion developed such a wide difference of opinion that all hope of the incorporation of such a rule into the laws of the senate was abandoned. It was known that the Democrats must show a solid front on this question, if they hoped to win. It is supposed that the closure business is settled, except now and then some querulous exclamations against the present rules.

Indian Territory Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Yesterday Senator Berry of Arkansas in the senate and Representative John S. Little of the same state, introduced in their respective houses similar bills which look to the abrogation of the tribal relations existing between the five civilized tribes in the Indian territory and the bringing of that territory into the union like Arizona and New Mexico. The bills have been carefully prepared.

A too rapid gain will never bring a young man to the gate of heaven.

TEXAS NEWS BRIEFS

Items of General Interest Carefully Selected From Many Sources.

Que warrant proceedings have been instituted to oust William Boerner and Peter Jonas, county commissioners of Bexar county. The petition alleges conspiracy on the part of the commissioners' court to control the election for themselves and their friends on the big six ticket, and that pursuant to that conspiracy the commissioners appointed biased and prejudiced presiding officers of election and relatives, who selected assistants as judges and clerks, who with them are alleged to have conducted the election fraudulently by failing to count ballots as cast, substituting false for genuine ballots, falsely making up ballots the reverse of the manner desired by ignorant voters. The petition further charges that votes were purchased at from 50 cents to \$2 each and blocks of election certificates were voted indiscriminately by persons not entitled to vote.

Constable T. E. Finn brought Sheriff Patrick Tiernan to Waco recently and turned him over to Sheriff Burke. Mr. Tiernan is sheriff of Galveston county. He was arrested on a charge of contempt of court in his official transactions connected with papers sent to Galveston to serve in the case of the state of Texas vs. Arthur M. Finley, one of the defendants in the Standard Oil company indictments. On receiving custody of Sheriff Tiernan, Sheriff Burke arraigned him before Judge Sam R. Scott, who heard the testimony and the statement of Sheriff Tiernan, after which Judge Scott made an order fining the Galveston sheriff \$100 and giving him one day in jail. After a few hours in the custody of Sheriff Burke Sheriff Tiernan was released on paying the fine.

There was a general gathering in Velasco a few days ago of all the members of the Velasco Terminal, Brazos River, Channel and Dock, Texas Land and Immigration and other corporations and syndicates with a sprinkling of Boston, Hartford, New York and Chicago capitalists and their attorneys interested in rushing the port and river improvements there to completion. Several well known railroad contractors and civil engineers were also in attendance. The meeting was arranged some time ago and will result in great benefit to the deep water enterprise at the mouth of the Brazos.

At Palestine a few evenings since there was an enthusiastic meeting of citizens at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association for the purpose of discussing measures for the suppression of the immoral resorts of that city. Owing to recent occurrences in a house of assignation of the most degrading and bestial character, the people are in a fever of excitement. Indignation meetings have been held, committees formed and a decided determination reached to sweep these vile resorts out of existence.

The Populists of Delta county have been holding meetings and raising money to pay the expenses of J. C. (Cyclone) Davis in his contest for Judge Culbertson's seat in congress. How much has been raised is not known. Mr. Davis is allowed by law expenses not to exceed \$2000. It is not known whether his Populist friends know this or whether they are giving their money to enable him to prosecute his case more vigorously than he could with the sum he is allowed by law.

On the 4th the following counties had failed to send in any congressional returns to the secretary of state: Second district, Hardin, Jefferson and Tyler; third district, Van Zandt and Upsher; fourth district, Camp; fifth district, Fannin; tenth district, Fort Bend. Returns from the first, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth districts are all in. The official count will begin on the 17th instant and the missing returns should be sent in at once.

It is understood that several prominent members of the Austin bar, who are alleged to have been making it a practice to speak slightly of the court of civil appeals to such an extent that their remarks have appeared in the press, have been brought up with a short turn and given to understand that their remarks, if continued, would cause them to be called upon to answer for contempt of court.

The Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City and Paris and Great Northern railroads have as yet failed to make their annual reports to the railroad commission, and are therefore subject under the law to a fine of not less than \$125 nor more than \$500 per day from November 30, the date fixed by the commission before which all such reports were to be sent in.

Dublin, Erath county will issue \$6000 of street improvement bonds. At Houston recently Justice Hussey heard the case of Nathan Foster, ordered, charged with incest, and fixed his bond at \$3000, in default of which he was jailed. The evidence showed that the commission of the crime covered a period of four years.

P. C. Hardin, constable at Harold, Wilbarger county, while in the discharge of his duty one night recently was badly cut in the left leg by his horse running through a wire fence. The calf of his leg is cut to the bone and will necessitate confinement to his bed for some time.

The contemplated shipment of cotton by barge to Boston direct from Houston will be watched with interest. Even with increased insurance rates it will save about 35 cents a bale, which is a big item in the Texas cotton crop.

Charles Harris, a negro, is under arrest at Galveston, charged with assault to murder a Mexican, Cruse Rodriguez. Harris says that the Mexican jumped upon him in an alley and that he used a razor in self-defense. The Mexican was slashed in the cheek quite badly.

Five business houses were destroyed by fire at Manor, Travis county, one night recently. Loss \$10,000.

The Dallas Commercial club wants excursion rates on all the roads leading to that city for the holidays.

At El Paso, Chief of Police Milton

recently arrested C. G. Valentine and Mrs. T. F. Mulvaney, en route to Mexico. The two claim to be from Philadelphia and have a large amount of baggage checked for that city. They are being held to await instructions from the chief of police of Salt Lake City, on whose authority the arrest was made.

The Italian woman, Fannie Palaza, has identified Jim Huddick, now in custody of the sheriff of Brazos county, as the man who originally assaulted her the other morning. She was also identified by the son. Sheriff Nunn brought eight negroes before the woman, who easily picked out the man and then faints.

Gov. Hogg has pardoned B. A. Krebs and James Preston, who were convicted in 1876 of the murder of four persons, and whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He is satisfied that they are innocent of the crime, and that the real murderers were John Musick and Bill Taylor.

The air pump test of the eight-inch artesian well of the waterworks at Dallas is in progress and shows thus far a daily delivery of 430,000 gallons. Estimating the unaided flow at 80,000 gallons a day, this gain by air pressure represents an increase of 340,000 gallons.

Dr. James Kennedy, dean of the faculty of the school of pharmacy of the University of Texas, Galveston branch, has resigned his position and mailed his official resignation to the board of regents at Austin.

The candidates for the speakership of the incoming house of representatives, as far as heard from, are W. T. Armistead of Marion, J. R. Gough of Collin, Seth P. Mills of McLennan and T. S. Smith of Hill.

At Floresville recently a young Mexican named Casello accidentally shot himself in the right hand. The weapon was a target gun. The ball raged upward into the arm and has not been located.

At Rosebud, Falls county, the other morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the cotton platform of J. B. Muldrow caught fire. Five bales of cotton and a small portion of the platform were destroyed.

James Rogers, a young man, while at work around Timmins' gin on Leon Prairie, in Leon county, recently, was so badly injured by being cut with the gin saws that he died in a few hours.

Gov. Flower of New York has refused to grant requisition papers for John D. Rockefeller and others to the Governor of Texas, on the ground that the papers presented were not sufficient.

Artesian wells are being developed in Atascosa county with the passing of each week. At a depth less than 300 feet the flow is secured and the water is generally good for all purposes.

It is a pleasure to see the wagon loads of fine hogs and turkeys roll into the city daily, says a Greenville paper. Hunt county farmers know what the word "diversity" means.

The contract for another iron bridge across the Lavaca river has been let by the commissioners' court of Jackson county. Some of the public roads are being nicely graded.

J. M. Anderson & Co. of Waco, general merchandise, has filed a deed of trust, naming James Dugger, trustee. The liabilities aggregate about \$1700.

At Flatonia, Fayette county, recently, a \$1000 package was received at the express office, which upon being opened and counted was found \$100 short.

Many of the farmers of Jackson county are speaking of diversifying their crops next year and raising more "hog and hominy" and less cotton.

The Populists of Caldwell county, although they carried the county at the last election, are organizing clubs at every box in the county.

The Epworth League of the Floyd Street Methodist church of Dallas gives poverty parties to raise funds to assist those in distress.

Greenvilleites are making war on gamblers and saloons. They don't seem to think either necessary to the well-being of the town.

A young lady of Seguin is a good shot. She a few days ago, in company with a party of ladies, killed a number of squirrels.

Miss Bennett of Denison has been appointed stenographer for President Green of the Midland and will be employed at Terrell.

Hejimo Vela, the wife murderer, was hanged at Lockhart the other day. The governor was appealed to but refused to interfere.

The little folks have begun to talk about Santa Claus and Christmas and their hearts are filled with happiness in anticipation.

BIG REVIVAL IS NEAR.

ALL MANKIND IS TURNING TOWARD ISRAEL.

Dr. Talmage Reads the Signs of the Times in a Notable Sermon—Meaning of Electricity, Steam and Other Improvements.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Dr. Talmage chose for the subject of his sermon through the press today, "Objections to Religious Revivals," from the text: Luke vi. "They increased a great multitude of fishes, and their net broke." "I've broken the net," says some one, "how much better it would have been if they had stayed on shore, and fished with a hook and line, and taken one at a time, instead of having this great excitement, and the boat almost upset, and the net broken, and having to call for help, and getting sopping wet with the sea!" The church is the boat, the sea is the net, society is the sea, and a great revival is a whole school brought in at one sweep of the net.

I have admiration for the man who gets out with a hook and line to fish. I admire the way he unwinds the reel, and adjusts the bait, and drops the hook in a quiet place on a still afternoon, and here catches one and there one; but I like also a big boat, and a large crew, and a net a mile long, and swift oars, and stout sails, and a stiff breeze, and a great multitude of souls brought—so great a multitude that you have to get help to draw it ashore, straining the net to the utmost until it breaks here and there, letting a few escape, but bringing the great multitude into eternal safety.

In other words, I believe in revivals. The great work of saving men began with 3,000 people joining the church in one day, and they will close with forty or a hundred million people saved in twenty-four hours, when nations shall be born in a day. But there are objections to revivals. People are opposed to them because the net might get broken, and if by the pressure of souls it does not get broken, then they feel it's own penitence and silt the net. "They increased a great multitude of fishes and the net broke."

It is sometimes opposed to revivals of religion that those who come into the church at such times do not hold out; as long as there is a gale of blessing, they have their sails up; but as soon as strong winds stop blowing, they they drop into a dead calm. But what are the facts in the case? In all our churches, the vast majority of the useful people are those who are brought in under great awakenings, and they hold out. What are the prominent men in the United States? In churches, in prayer meetings, in Sabbath schools? For the most part they are the product of great awakenings.

I have noticed that those who are brought into the Kingdom of God through revivals have more persistence and more determination in the Christian life than those who come in under a low state of religion. People born in an ice house may live, but they will never get over the cold they caught in the ice house. A cannon ball starts upon the impulse with which it starts for how far it shall go, and how swiftly, and the greater the revival force with which a soul is started, the more far-reaching and far-reaching will be the execution.

But it is sometimes objected to revivals that there is so much excitement that people mistake hysteria for religion.

We must admit that in every revival of religion there is either a suppressed or a demonstrated excitement. Indeed, if a man can go out of a state of condemnation into a state of acceptance with God, or see other growth, or any agitation of soul, he is in an unhealthy, morbid state, and as a result, he is as a man who should boast he saw a child snatched out from under a horse's hoofs, and felt no agitation, or saw a man rescued from the fourth story of a house on fire, and felt no acceleration of the pulse.

Salvation from sin and death and hell into life and peace, and a heaven here, is such a tremendous thing that if a man tells me he can look on it without any agitation I don't doubt his Christianity. The fact is, that sometimes excitement is the most important possible thing. In case of resuscitation from drowning or freezing the one idea is to excite animation. Before conversion we are dead. It is the business of the church to revive, arouse, awaken, resuscitate, startle into life. Excitement is the means. It makes us do that which is bad, it is bad excitement; but if it makes us agitated about our eternal welfare, if it makes us pray, if it makes us attend upon Christian service, if it makes us cry unto God for mercy, then it is a good excitement.

It is sometimes said that during revivals of religion a great multitude of children and young people are brought into the church, and they do not know what they are about. It has been my observation that the earlier people come into the Kingdom of God the more useful they are.

Robert Hall, the prince of Baptist preachers, was converted at 12 years of age. It is supposed he knew what he was about. Matthew Henry, the commentator, was no more than a boy when he began to increase the

interest in the study of the scriptures.

was converted at 11 years of age; Isabella Graham, immortal in the Christian church, was converted at 10 years of age; Dr. Watts, whose hymns will be sung all down the ages, was converted at 9 years of age; Jonathan Edwards, perhaps the mightiest intellect that the American pulpit ever produced, was converted at 7 years of age; and that father and mother take, an awful responsibility when they tell their child at 7 years of age, "You are too young to be a Christian," or "You are too young to connect yourself with the church." That is a mistake as long as eternity.

If during a revival two persons present themselves as candidates for the church, and the one is ten years of age and the other is 40 years of age, I will have more confidence in the profession of religion of the one 10 years of age than the one 40 years of age. Why? The one who professes at 40 years of age has forty years of impulse in the wrong direction to correct, the child has only ten years in the wrong direction to correct. Four times ten are forty. Four times the religious prospect for the lad that comes into the Kingdom of God, and into the church at 10 years of age than the man at 40.

When I am speaking of eternal life in revivals, of course I do not mean temporary derangement of the nerves; I do not mean the absurd things of which we have read as transpiring sometime in the church of Christ, but I mean an intelligent, intense, all-absorbing agitation of body, mind and soul in the work of spiritual escape and spiritual rescue.

The difficulty is that when a revival begins in a church it begins at so many points that while you have done one anxious soul with a pall of cold water, there are 999 other anxious souls on fire. Oh! how much better it would be to lay hold of the chariot of Christ's gospel and help pull it on rather than to fling ourselves in front of the wheels, trying to block their progress. We will not stop the chariot, but we ourselves will be ground to powder.

But I think, after all, the greatest obstacle to revivals throughout Christendom to-day is an unconverted ministry. We must believe that the vast majority of those who officiate at sacred altars are regenerated; but I suppose there may float into the ministry of all the denominations of Christians men whose hearts have never been changed by the grace of God. Of course they are all antagonistic to revivals.

Suppose by some extra prolongation of human life, at the next fifty years, you should walk around the world, you would not in all that walk find one person that you recognize. Why? All dead, or so changed you would not know them. In other words, if you postpone the redemption of this world for fifty years, you admit that the majority of the two whole generations shall go off the stage unblest and unsaved. I tell you the church of Jesus Christ can not consent to it. We must pray and toil and have the revival spirit, and we must struggle to save the whole world saved before the men and women now in middle life pass off.

"Oh!" you say, "it is too vast an enterprise to be conducted in so short a time." Do you know how long it would take to save the whole world if each man would bring another? It would take ten years. By a calculation in compound interest, each man bringing another and that one another, and that one another, in ten years the whole world would be saved. If the world is not saved in the next ten years, it will be the fault of the Church of Christ.

It seems to me as if God is preparing the world for some quick and universal movement. A celebrated electrician gave me a telegraph chart of the world. On that chart the wires crossing the continents and the cables under the sea looked like veins read with blood. On that chart I see that the headquarters of the lightnings are in Great Britain and the United States, in London and New York the lightnings are started, waiting to be harnessed for some quick dispatch. That shows you that the telegraph is in possession of Christianity.

It is a significant fact that the man who invented the telegraph was an old-fashioned Christian—Prof. Morse, and that the man who put the telegraph under the sea was an old-fashioned Christian—Cyrus W. Field; and that the president of the most famous of the telegraph companies of country was an old-fashioned Christian—William Orton, going straight to his home in heaven. What does all that mean?

I do not suppose that the telegraph was invented merely to let us know whether four is up or down, or which ally won the race at the Derby, or which marksman beat at Dollymount. I suppose the telegraph was invented and built to call the world to God.

In some of the attributes of the Lord we seem to share on a small scale. For instance, in his love and in his kindness. But until of late, foreknowledge, omniscience, omnipresence, omnipotence, seem to have been exclusively God's possession. God desiring to make the race like himself, gives us a species of foreknowledge in the weather probabilities, gives us a species of omniscience in telegraphy, gives us a species of omnipresence in the telephone, gives us a species of omnipotence in the steam power. Discoveries and inventions all around about us, people are asking what next? I will tell you what next. Next, a stupendous religious movement. Next, the end of war. Next, the crash of despotisms. Next, the world's expurgation. Next, the Christianlike dominion. Next, the judgment. What becomes of the world after I care not. It will have suffered and achieved enough for one world. Lay it up in the dry-docks of eternity, like an old man-of-war gone out of service. Or, if it is up like a ship of relief to carry bread to some other suffering planet. Or, let it be demolished. Farewell, dear old world, that began with parasites and ended with judgment condemnation.

It is well to call attention to the fact that in every age the peaceful arts, such as house-making, tailoring, glass-making, spinning, weaving, and the like, belong to women. Many of the stone implements and pottery vessels recovered from the mounds and graves are found with skeletons of females. In the study of culture, therefore, the work of women cannot be overlooked.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII.—DEC. 23.—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

Golden Text: Of the Increase of His Government and Peace There Shall Be No End.—Isaiah IX: 7.

Introductory. The first verse of the chapter from which our lesson is taken shows that the prophecy which we are now to study refers primarily to the two tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali, whose territory lay in the northern part of Palestine and around the waters of the lake of Galilee. "These two tribes had been the first to fall beneath the yoke of Assyria. To make abundant compensation for their dishonor, the first rays of the light of Immanuel should shine on them." But the prophecy has also a wider application, and must be understood as pointing onward toward the whole Gentile world.

Ahaz introduced the worst of idolatry among his people. The worship of Moloch, the savage god of Ammon was established on the heights of Olivet and in the valley of Hinnom, close under the walls of Jerusalem. There the brazen god was erected with the furnace at his feet into which the children were thrown. (2 King. 23: 10.) A vain did Isaiah warn him, rebuke him, offer him signs, threaten him, urge him to rely on Jehovah; he sought help in every quarter but the right one.

1. The Reign of Peace, verses 2-5.
2. "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light." Even those that lived upon the outskirts of the nation, and in closest contact with heathenism, have seen the rising of the true light, the Sun of Righteousness. The prophet in vivid language describes the future event as already past. "The land of the shadow of death." A strong figure of speech for a land resting under a cloud of ignorance and wickedness.

3. "Thou hast multiplied the nation." The true spiritual Israel—all adherents to the Messiah—stands now in the prophet's foreground. "And not increased the joy." The revised version properly reads: "Thou hast increased their joy." This makes the clause harmonize with the rest of the passage. "According to the joy in harvest." There is no livelier joy than that which the husbandman feels as he gathers in his crops. "As men rejoice when they divide the spoil." After the battle is over and the victory won.

4. "For thou hast broken the yoke of his burden," etc. "The connection and course of thought are: Well may they rejoice, for thou hast broken the yoke of servitude imposed on his neck and the chastising rod (staff) inflicted upon his back (shoulder), even the rod of his oppressor; as Gideon's little band under God broke the yoke of Midian."

5. "For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise," etc. The revised version is a great improvement here. "All that bears in the armor and the weapon of the soldier, and the garments drenched in the blood of the slain—shall be swept away with fire, and war itself shall die."—Cowley. What a beautiful picture of a time of universal and perfect peace.

6. "Unto us a child is born." This child is born for the sake of men, and to bring about the conditions above described. "The government shall be upon his shoulder." He shall wear the badge of authority. "His name." Which is not a mere account, but represents his real character. "Shall be called wonderful." Men shall be amazed at him. "Counselor." Because he is deep in the counsels of God, and also gives counsel to men. "The mighty God." One of the highest titles of deity. "The everlasting Father." Existing before all things, even from eternity. "The Prince of Peace." The very end of whose rule is to bring about a settled and established peace.

7. "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end," etc. The growth and peace of his kingdom shall be without any end. Sitting on the throne of his father David (the ancient theocracy) being for the while the visible church, and representing in it Hebrew prophecy) he rules it most wisely, in perfect righteousness, from henceforth and forever, and ever. The God who has promised is in earnest to perform, and will surely do it.—Cowley.

8. "The increase of his government and peace there shall be no end," etc. The growth and peace of his kingdom shall be without any end. Sitting on the throne of his father David (the ancient theocracy) being for the while the visible church, and representing in it Hebrew prophecy) he rules it most wisely, in perfect righteousness, from henceforth and forever, and ever. The God who has promised is in earnest to perform, and will surely do it.—Cowley.

9. "The increase of his government and peace there shall be no end," etc. The growth and peace of his kingdom shall be without any end. Sitting on the throne of his father David (the ancient theocracy) being for

FOR WOMAN AND HOME

COSSIP AND HINTS FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Some Pen and Ink Sketches of Current Fashions—An Oddity in Millinery—Answers to Correspondents—Notes of the Month.



IF THERE IS ever a time in women's life when she could cultivate all the little feminine arts and graces that fascinate masculinity it is after her marriage vows have bound her to the man whom she has chosen for a life partner. It was a sensible woman who said, "I insist that a certain amount of coquetry is not only allowable, but a duty to our husbands." One requires to be somewhat more than merely a good housekeeper to keep a man's love and successfully preside over the home to which he looks for domestic happiness. A carefully chosen toilet, a becomingly arranged coiffure, sleeves that show to advantage, a white and rounded arm, shoes that cater in cleverest fashion to the outlines of a well-molded foot, all of these are telling points which no wife should overlook in her efforts to keep well alive the love flame which burned so ardently before marriage. Laying aside the armor of fascination for even so short a time is disastrous. There are always clever women about ready to step into the shoes of the married sister who is too busy or too careless to pay heed to the fact that in the matter of attractiveness she is being weighed in the balance and found wanting. Don't let any other woman be more charming than yourself. A careful regard for neatness of person and the toilet will blind a man to the charms of others.

Fashion Notes.

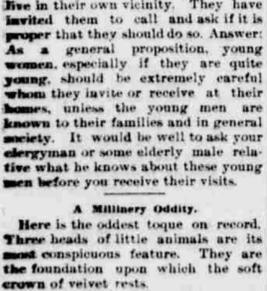
A handsome long cloak is made with straight breadths gathered into a yoke. This yoke is unique in its design, being made in very long tabs shaped somewhat like a peach leaf. These tabs unite in a small yoke above which is a collar slightly flaring and standing up around the throat. Collar, yoke and tabs are a solid mass of rich embroidery. Such a trimming as this is suitable for any handsome material, such as heavy silk velvet, moire or broadcloth. The sea seems to be in demand than the cape or a very stylish collar. In this latter garment there are several attractive designs, one of them having points that come over the shoulders and down the front and back—in fact, is but little more than a deep collar with standing collar. A model of this sort is of sealskin, and has a very deep, full Angora fringe. Ermine, from becoming popular, has become a fad, and every woman has money to buy it wants ermine in some form or another. The only difficulty is its scarcity and extravagantly high price. Really fine ermine is almost impossible to obtain, and the most fabulous prices are paid for it. Caps of moire are trimmed with fur collars and lined with bright silk. One of the handsomest of these garments was recently made to order and lined with very stiff broadcloth. Muffs are somewhat larger than heretofore. Many muffs will be used during the coming winter without other furs. A dress of cloth with a narrow moire band down the front is among the new importations. Sleeveless jackets of various materials with passementerie edgings are popular. Outaway jackets of velvet are much liked by young girls.

Receiving Attention.

Alciade and R. E. M. would like to know about receiving calls from young men. They had been away summering and met a number of young men who live in their own vicinity. They have invited them to call and ask if it is proper that they should do so. Answer: As a general proposition, young women, especially if they are quite young, should be extremely careful whom they invite or receive at their homes, unless the young men are known to their families and in general society. It would be well to ask your clergyman or some elderly male relative what he knows about these young men before you receive their visits.

A Millinery Oddity.

Here is the oddest toque on record. Three heads of little animals are its most conspicuous feature. They are the foundation upon which the soft crown of velvet rests.



This crown is of turquoise blue, studded with jet. Spreading out from each side of the crown are winklelike loops of black gauze, ablaze with gold sequins. That the toque is considered the height of fashion is shown by its price, \$25.

Her New Hat.

R. E. M. asks about a new hat for winter to match dresses, one of brown and green, the other of ashes of roses and green. Answer: A hat of felt in a shade of green to match the dresses might be trimmed with black, brown or metal, either gold, silver or steel. A white hat with ribbon and feathers is almost too dressy for ordinary wear. Winter hats are usually much more

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE STORY OF A DOG, A CAT, AND A PARROT.

A Lively Time Had Rose, Tabby, and Polly—The Little Watcher—Hints to Young Authors—Willie's Conundrum—Took It in Time.

The dog, the cat and the parrot. Rose the dog, Tabitha the cat, and Polly the parrot, were alone together. Polly lived in a strong cage, and was expected to stay there, excepting when she was invited to come out. She was out now, certainly, and the cage door stood open. She was a handsome bird and a great talker, but vicious.

Rose was a very good fellow, and a useful member of the family. Tabby was a good cat, as cats go. She was fond of milk, and sometimes around you if you had a cookie in your hand, or fly at you with her sharp claws if you chanced to tread on her tail. But she was well enough.

Rose and Tabby lived peacefully together. Not a "cat and dog's life" at all, but a friendly sort of life. Polly was not a favorite with them. They two did well enough together, but "three is a crowd." Tabby often found it pleasant to mouse round Polly's cage and pick up crumbs of cake or cracker, but Rose kept away.

Polly had tricks that were not agreeable. She would call, "Kitty, kitty, kitty," and when Tabby ran herself from a quiet nap and roused to see why she was wanted, Polly would salute her with a fierce "Scat!" followed by a mocking laugh.

And she whistled for Rose so that he was completely puzzled, and could not tell which was his mistress and which was Polly.

Rose and Tabby had been having a little discussion. There stood on the table a sugar bowl and some empty cups and saucers. Tabby had proposed to climb up on the table, and had made bold to put her forepaws on the edge of it, but Rose had said, "No, Tabby, not while I am here."

Tabby knew there was no use in persisting if Rose once set his foot down against it, so she dropped the subject. There was nothing on the table but sugar, and she never ate that. She had thought, however, that there might be some small drops of milk in the cups. Now Rose was fond of sugar, but he was much too honorable to touch it without leave.

While Rose and Tabby were having their little talk, Polly had flown to the table and had helped herself to a lump of sugar, and was now sitting on the drop-light, talking comfortably to herself.

"Polly, Polly! Pretty Polly! Good Polly!"

"Oh, the wretch!" said Tabby, in her cat language. "I have a mind to pull out her tail feathers." Rose said nothing. Perhaps he ought to have objected; but his prejudices were so strong against Polly that he felt almost willing to see her punished a little.

When Polly had eaten the sugar she began to call in an enticing voice, "Kitty, kitty, kitty, kitty!" and although Tabby had been deceived before, she allowed herself to think that Polly might possibly have something for her this time; so she promptly obeyed the summons, and was rewarded with the usual "scat!"

"Pit-pit-meow!" said Tabby, as she jumped upon a chair and clawed at Polly's feathers.

Polly took no notice of her, but flew to the table for another lump of sugar. Tabby saw her opportunity, sprang after Polly, and seized her by the neck.

Rose rushed forward to separate them, and, being a clumsy fellow, in some way pulled the tablecloth, cups, sugar, parrot and cat to the floor.

Polly feebly muttered, "Polly wants a—" and then closed her eyes and hung her head.

"Oh, Tabby, what have you done?" said Rose, plainly as a dog could say it.

"I only meant to pull out her tail feathers," said Tabby, "but now she is dead, I might as well eat her."

"No," said Rose, "I forbid it. Bow-wow!"

Tabby again submitted, and, having carried poor Polly under the table, seated herself on the sofa cushion, heartily washed her paws and composed herself to sleep. Rose sat on the hearth, mournfully gazing at the scene of disaster, and saying to himself:

"What will miss say? What will miss say?"

"If you'll let me eat Polly she'll think she's lost," said Tabby.

"I will not," replied Rose, "no don't think of such a thing. Poor Polly, I wish she was alive and on her perch again."

"You do, do you?" said Tabby. "I thought you didn't like her?"

"I know it," said Rose thoughtfully, "but she was a lively bird."

"Yes," said Tabby, "she had bright feathers, too."

"How fond mistress was of her," said Rose.

"I suppose she liked to hear her talk," added Tabby.

"And well she might. She was a good talker. Worth a dozen of you or me," said Rose.

"She couldn't purr," said Tabby.

"Perhaps she could," said Rose.

"Well, there's one thing we can do," said Tabby. "We can take Polly and put a—"

"Cracker! Cracker! Polly wants a cracker!" said a husky voice, and Polly herself crawled from under the table and flew up on the drop-light.

"Polly! Polly! Pretty Polly! Mother! Mother! Never mind! Never mind! Kitty, kitty, kitty, kitty! Scat! Ha, ha, ha," screamed Polly, ending with a nervous laugh.

While Rose and Tabby stood rapt in astonishment the door opened and in came the mistress. She gazed at the disorder with a moment.

"Oh, Rose!" she said, "did you do this mischief?" Rose hung his head and withdrew into a corner, but Tabby came boldly forward with a loud "pur-meow!" and rubbed affectionately against her mistress's dress.

"Why, Polly," said the mistress, as she spied the parrot on her perch, "how did you get out?" and she put her into the cage and fastened the door.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Feeding Wheat to Milk Cows.

The Ontario experiment farm says: The price of wheat having reached a point where it became a question whether to sell or feed wheat, the dairy department bought some ground wheat for feeding purposes. The price, delivered at the dairy, was \$20 per ton. We have been feeding quite largely of this grain during the past year, and have found it wholesome and cheap food for young pigs, young calves, and milk cows. December 12, 1892, two fresh cows were fed fifty pounds ensilage, six pounds hay, and eight pounds ground wheat. This was continued for three weeks, during which time these cows gave 1,212 pounds of milk, containing 30.37 pounds of butter fat making 3.53 pounds of butter. (One-tenth added to the fat to calculate the butter made.) This at 22 cents per pound would be \$12.21 the value of the butter for the three weeks. Their feed cost \$5.43 for the same time, leaving a profit of \$6.78, assuming that the manure, skim and butter milk paid for the labor. We would recommend dairymen to try a ration of wheat and bran or wheat and oats, during the winter, and, if it is felt to be the right kind of cows and the product handled properly, we feel confident that it will pay better than selling wheat at present prices. Besides this, the increase in the value of the manure pile will be no small item. Good feed makes good manure. At the conclusion of the preceding experiment the same two cows were fed for four weeks on a ration of fifty pounds ensilage, six pounds hay,

and alfalfa to this office their intention of so doing? The results will duly appear in these columns.

Effect of Cabbage on Butter.

A bulletin of the Iowa station tells of an experiment with cabbage for milk cows, as follows: From Nov. 23 to Nov. 27 the effects of cabbage is shown from the analysis; fourteen of the cows show higher per cents of butter fat; six show slightly lower per cents. The milk table shows increase in the quantity. The cabbage is palatable and readily eaten. Its effect on the quality of butter is the point inquired into here, more especially; but it is noticeable that the change from a dry ration to one more succulent gave more milk without decreasing the fat per cent. By comparing the amounts of milk given daily by the twenty cows Nov. 15 with the amounts given toward the close of the ninety-seven days, it will be seen that the volume of milk held up quite well when it is remembered that it was winter work with a herd, half of which were in the last months of their period of lactation, when the tendency with many cows is to give less milk, or dry up entirely. The creamery experts report that the butter from the cabbage ration did not keep well, but gradually became tainted. Prof. Patrick's analyses of the vegetables fed show the cabbage to be the lowest in volatile acids, and to have the highest melting point, excepting the rutabaga.

Shorthorn Milkers.

At an Indiana convention, Isham Sedgwick said: I think we are neglecting too much the milking qualities of the Shorthorns. In speaking of the milking qualities of the Shorthorn reminds me of the first I owned. She was 3 years old when I got her. The calf sucked until it was 4 months old, when we turned the calf to itself and used the milk. At that age she gave twenty-four quarts a day. I afterward fattened her and she weighed 1,600 pounds. What a good milker a Short-

horn cow may be! Our shorthorn cows generally are rather poor milkers, but I think it is owing to the treatment they receive. Some keep them till 3 and 4 years old before breeding, which, I think, is against their being good milkers. It is a simple matter to ruin a cow from milking well. If the cow is allowed to run with the calf there is no development of size of udder. It would be better to let the calf suck twice a day, say morning and evening, and the udder will then better develop. We want to adapt a course that will be satisfactory to the people generally. We have to use the milk, and must regard it as a source of income in the way of butter and actual gain over the calf. It is a fact that many cows raise better calves, not to have all the milk, but feed the calf something else, so when weaning time comes it is better for it. There is something in that, too. For that reason we should do what we can to develop the milking qualities of the Shorthorn. I would not put at the head of my herd a bull not to my certain knowledge a calf from a good milk cow. An animal that is a good milker is best. A good milk cow will fatten quickly and is a good feeder, and for that reason I want her to be developed.

Carbolic Acid in the Hen House.

Until the discovery of the uses of this acid, poultrymen, as well as hosts of others, were sadly in need of some deodorizer and disinfectant, though now we have something which can be relied upon for the purpose, while the various uses it can be, and has been applied to, are so numerous we shall not attempt to enumerate them. Lice, mice and other parasites which infest the poultry house, as well as the poultry, have a wholesome dread of this acid, the odor from it, which is very penetrating, causing them to skip for pastures new in double-quick time. It has also been used, diluted with water, as a remedy for scab leg or poultry itch, but it must be used with caution here, or it may cause considerable suffering at the time to the fowls.—Plaster and Grainger.

SHAGGI FOR HENS.—I wonder how many have tried green ensilage for hens. There is nothing in the world which they enjoy better in the winter time. They will greedily jump into the cow stalls and rob the cows of their share if possible. Green silage is a delicious food for them in the winter time and ought to be just as profitable to raise and store for them as the hens at the stable. Good, sweet, green cornstalks carefully preserved in the silo makes a tempting food ration that stimulates the hens to better health and productive work. The professional poultry man who raises hens by the hundred might well consider the advisability of preparing ensilage for their winter food. Those who have only a few on the farm should take some of the ensilage prepared for the stable and give it to the poultry every day or two.

A CHURN FIDDLEBOW OUTWITTED.—That the shrewdness of churn peddlers sometimes meets defeat is again evidenced. One of the veracious pedestrians recently called at a farmhouse in Lewis county. The lady said she had a patent churn already, but the man insisted that his was so much better that he could get two pounds more butter from

the same fact. At this rate it will not be long before "Canadian cheese" will have possession of the entire market of the United States. Take note that not a single "diced cheese" or skim cheese is made in Canada. This is the reason why the Canadian cheese has become so popular in the English market and now it is rapidly absorbing our best home market. There are so many factorymen and patrons who had rather get one dollar by cheating than ten honestly, that honest consumers who don't wish to be cheated must go elsewhere for their cheese. It seems to me that the fact that this is the case, but the facts stare us in the face. There will be no cure for this state of affairs until the cheese factorymen and patrons "right-about face" and stop this idiotic business of cheating the consumer and thus absorbing their own market in the end. Congress has removed the tariff on cheese, and we shall see what we shall see.—Hoar's Dairyman.

SHANGHI ROOSTER AND HENS.

WARMTH IN POULTRY HOUSES.

Probably no poultry question so much affects the pocket of the farmer as the question of warmth in winter. Many opinions have been expressed on the subject by poultry writers, and they have not been all on the same side of the question. Some would have the poultry man keep a stove in his poultry house to keep the fowls warm in the cold nights. In some places it became quite a common sight to see a well built poultry house with a stove pipe sticking through the roof. This might not be objectionable in a new country, heavily wooded, where fuel could be obtained at the expense of cutting it. It might be a good way in which to sell the trees. But in most of the locations where commercial poultry raising is carried on, fuel of all kinds has become dear, and to use it in the winter requires a good deal of figuring to be sure that it will not be an expensive luxury. The question then arises, is it not cheaper to build a house so that the warmth from the bodies of the fowls will make the temperature tolerable, even in the coldest nights? Then another question arises, what sort of building is necessary? It would be a very interesting experiment if some of the readers of the FARMER'S REVIEW would take up the question now. With two cheap thermometers and a blank book, much valuable data could be gathered. For example, one man has a house 10x10 feet, single boarded with matched lumber, and with one good sized window. In this place he will keep, say twenty-five fowls. The building, we will suppose, has no ventilator (it should not have), and no stove. The thermometer is taken in the morning when the door has been closed all night, and thus will give the true degree. One of the thermometers will be placed inside of the house and the other on the outside. The difference of the registry of these two will show the effects of the windows and walls plus the heat from the fowls' bodies. Other poultry men will air spaces and double windows. So if these experiments be carried on by a large number of our readers it would prove of value and of interest. Will not a number of the readers of the FARMER'S REVIEW undertake such a series of observations,

four pounds bran, and four pounds ground wheat. The object was to see whether four pounds of bran would replace the same number of pounds of wheat. Bran at this time was worth \$12 per ton and wheat \$20. During the four weeks these cows gave 1,424 pounds milk, 60.58 pounds better fat, which would make about 65.5 pounds of butter. This at 22 cents per pound would be \$14.73—a profit of \$8.30, as the food cost \$6.33 for this time, ensilage being valued at \$1.25 per ton, hay \$6, and bran and wheat as quoted above. The first ration (wheat) for these two cows gave a profit of \$6.79 for \$5.43 worth of feed, or \$1 in feed gave \$1.25 profit; while with a meal ration of half bran and half wheat (oatmeal fodder being the same in both cases), \$6.33 worth of feed gave a profit of \$8.30, or \$1 in feed gave a profit of \$1.31 in butter. At prices quoted a meal ration of half bran and half wheat gave more profit than wheat alone.

Warmth in Poultry Houses.

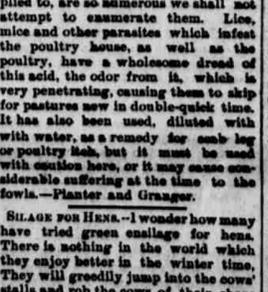
Probably no poultry question so much affects the pocket of the farmer as the question of warmth in winter. Many opinions have been expressed on the subject by poultry writers, and they have not been all on the same side of the question. Some would have the poultry man keep a stove in his poultry house to keep the fowls warm in the cold nights. In some places it became quite a common sight to see a well built poultry house with a stove pipe sticking through the roof. This might not be objectionable in a new country, heavily wooded, where fuel could be obtained at the expense of cutting it. It might be a good way in which to sell the trees. But in most of the locations where commercial poultry raising is carried on, fuel of all kinds has become dear, and to use it in the winter requires a good deal of figuring to be sure that it will not be an expensive luxury. The question then arises, is it not cheaper to build a house so that the warmth from the bodies of the fowls will make the temperature tolerable, even in the coldest nights? Then another question arises, what sort of building is necessary? It would be a very interesting experiment if some of the readers of the FARMER'S REVIEW would take up the question now. With two cheap thermometers and a blank book, much valuable data could be gathered. For example, one man has a house 10x10 feet, single boarded with matched lumber, and with one good sized window. In this place he will keep, say twenty-five fowls. The building, we will suppose, has no ventilator (it should not have), and no stove. The thermometer is taken in the morning when the door has been closed all night, and thus will give the true degree. One of the thermometers will be placed inside of the house and the other on the outside. The difference of the registry of these two will show the effects of the windows and walls plus the heat from the fowls' bodies. Other poultry men will air spaces and double windows. So if these experiments be carried on by a large number of our readers it would prove of value and of interest. Will not a number of the readers of the FARMER'S REVIEW undertake such a series of observations,

the same fact. At this rate it will not be long before "Canadian cheese" will have possession of the entire market of the United States. Take note that not a single "diced cheese" or skim cheese is made in Canada. This is the reason why the Canadian cheese has become so popular in the English market and now it is rapidly absorbing our best home market. There are so many factorymen and patrons who had rather get one dollar by cheating than ten honestly, that honest consumers who don't wish to be cheated must go elsewhere for their cheese. It seems to me that the fact that this is the case, but the facts stare us in the face. There will be no cure for this state of affairs until the cheese factorymen and patrons "right-about face" and stop this idiotic business of cheating the consumer and thus absorbing their own market in the end. Congress has removed the tariff on cheese, and we shall see what we shall see.—Hoar's Dairyman.

HENS AND GRAPEVINES.—An English authority calls attention to the fact that some of the best French poultry emanates from the wine districts of France. In the Medoc, where claret comes from, they are to be seen in large numbers, although the vines are not more than fifteen inches in height. Here they are given full liberty and allowed to wander where they like for ten months in the year, only being removed during July and August, when the grapes are ripening. Instead of being injurious they are found to be very serviceable indeed in clearing the vine of insects and grubs; cleaning the land and applying it with a valuable manure. This arrangement fits in with the requirements for poultry, for by the beginning of July there has been a great reduction in the number of chickens for marketing purposes having all been killed by that time, and thus the stock is more limited in number than it would be earlier in the year.

PATENT EGGS.—A Press dispatch says: Patent eggs have been driven out of Ohio markets by the state food commissioner, who last week seized a shipment of desiccated eggs on route from the manufacturer, M. F. Cunningham, in New York, to Cincinnati dealer, Cunningham wired the agent here to settle the case and try to do no more business in Ohio, as he had more cases than he could fill from other states. The desiccated eggs are sold at 45 cents per pound, and one pound is equivalent to six dozen eggs. The commissioner's chemist says the albumen in the desiccated egg is obtained from the eggs of fish eating seabirds, which can be secured by the million on the low and inhospitable islands along the Atlantic coast. They are not fit for food, and the albumen also is taken from them in making desiccated eggs. The patent egg is used largely by hotels and bakers.

LOOK AT THE MARE.—Give attention to all harness, stables and sheds, and have them thoroughly cleaned and repaired and given a coat of lime wash inside and out. The nights will soon be cold enough to call for the housing of milk cows and feeding stock, and the harness ought to be waiting for them rather than the sleek waiting for the builders.



SHANGHI ROOSTER AND HENS.

the same fact. At this rate it will not be long before "Canadian cheese" will have possession of the entire market of the United States. Take note that not a single "diced cheese" or skim cheese is made in Canada. This is the reason why the Canadian cheese has become so popular in the English market and now it is rapidly absorbing our best home market. There are so many factorymen and patrons who had rather get one dollar by cheating than ten honestly, that honest consumers who don't wish to be cheated must go elsewhere for their cheese. It seems to me that the fact that this is the case, but the facts stare us in the face. There will be no cure for this state of affairs until the cheese factorymen and patrons "right-about face" and stop this idiotic business of cheating the consumer and thus absorbing their own market in the end. Congress has removed the tariff on cheese, and we shall see what we shall see.—Hoar's Dairyman.

HENS AND GRAPEVINES.—An English authority calls attention to the fact that some of the best French poultry emanates from the wine districts of France. In the Medoc, where claret comes from, they are to be seen in large numbers, although the vines are not more than fifteen inches in height. Here they are given full liberty and allowed to wander where they like for ten months in the year, only being removed during July and August, when the grapes are ripening. Instead of being injurious they are found to be very serviceable indeed in clearing the vine of insects and grubs; cleaning the land and applying it with a valuable manure. This arrangement fits in with the requirements for poultry, for by the beginning of July there has been a great reduction in the number of chickens for marketing purposes having all been killed by that time, and thus the stock is more limited in number than it would be earlier in the year.

SHADOW OF A HAND

BUSINESS called me to Dieppe in the summer of 1844. The cashier of one of the largest banks in New York had absconded with the funds of the institution, and I had followed his tracks to Dieppe.

Late at the close of the 14th of August I reached my destination, and immediately repaired to my hotel. The first note of the clock awoke me. The town clock struck 4. I resolved to take a look at the city at daybreak. I was astonished, on reaching the street, to see it full of people, rushing in a ceaseless tide in one direction. Wondering what the attraction could be, I followed the ever-increasing crowd, surging down the Rue Grande. At the foot of the street was a large open square, where the crowd formed a perfect jam. From a platform at the opposite side I distinguished dark outlines that froze the blood in my veins.

It was the guillotine.

It was not long until a bell tolled a doleful death-chime, and the tumbrel with the condemned slowly approached. The criminal took his situation lightly, apparently in good spirits. He chatted with the gendarmes, puffing a cigar, and indifferently regarded the multitude. He was a large, strong man of about 35. Dark eyes looked piercingly from under the bushy brows. Vice had stamped itself upon his face, which wore a positively sinister expression. I involuntarily shuddered as I beheld the man standing before me. The executioner addressed himself deftly to his task, and in a few moments all was over.

"Who was the man and why was he executed?" I inquired of a police agent at my side. He looked at me with astonishment and said: "Indeed, sir, it was Jacques Reynaud."

No longer than four months before there lived in the Rue des Armes a huckster named Morris. They were quite respectable people, and the neighbors gladly visited the little shop. One Sunday business was unusually brisk, and Father Morris was very tired when, at last, he closed the door and entered the room where the servant was just setting the table for supper.

"I should relish some oysters to-day," said Mme. Morris as her husband entered.

"I fear it is too late, my dear; it's a quarter past 9 o'clock."

"Justice thought that the shop at the corner might yet be open."

"Send her then; the truth is I am myself as hungry as a wolf."

The servant took a basket to get the oysters, and left the door partly open to save her master the trouble of unlocking it when she returned. The shop at which she was to get the oysters was locked, and Justice went to the Rue Grande to procure them elsewhere, if possible.

It was some time before she found a shop open, and when she returned the clock struck 10. She had been absent three-quarters of an hour. To her surprise Justice found the house locked. She thought the wind had blown the door shut, and she tried the knob. However, the door was locked from within. She knocked repeatedly—no answer. The girl herself pulled the bell with all her might—in vain. In her anxiety she related her trouble to several passers-by. The police were sent for, and an effort was made to

force the door open. The hall was dark; one of the gendarmes stumbled over an object; he stooped down, and his hand touched something wet. A light was procured, and a horrible scene was revealed. Poor Morris lay in the hall with his throat cut; the whole floor was covered with blood. In the little room lay his wife with a horrible wound across her throat. The assassin had not even spared the infant in the cradle; the poor little creature had met the same fate as his parents. The house was sacked of all its valuables.

It is impossible to describe the horror of the lookers on. The most energetic efforts of the police were in vain. The whole city was in a state of excitement, and many a heart beat timorously when night came. In a few days the citizens composed themselves, however, only to be again thrown into a state of terror by another murder equally barbarous.

Eight days after the crime in the Rue des Armes several men were passing along the Rue Greillard. They had spent rather too much time over their cups and were anxious to get home. Suddenly a man clad in nothing but his shirt appeared on the roof of one of the houses, carrying a child in his arms and crying "Murder! Murder!" Passers-by could learn nothing, however, except that the murder had been committed in the house. A rush was made for the house, but it was found to be locked from within. A few crashing blows sufficed to break it, and a man ran upstairs. In the first hall, at the head of the stairs, a man was found with his throat cut. He was dead. In the chamber a woman was found dangling out of bed with a similar wound, and in the kitchen the servant girl, disposed of in a like manner. It was undoubtedly the work of the

same person that had committed the crime in the Rue des Armes.

The young man who had been seen on the roof the next morning gave the following testimony:

"My name is Pierre Dulac; for two years I have been employed in the house of the murdered Manton, whose family consisted of his wife, a child and a servant girl. On the night of the 23d of April we retired early. I slept in a garret chamber; next to me slept the servant girl, who usually had the child with her. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when I awoke, feeling very thirsty. My water pitcher was empty and I concluded to get a fresh supply. However, before I had time to descend the first flight of stairs I saw a man sneaking up the lower flight. Being very nervous, the murder in the Rue des Armes had so stunned my faculties that when I saw the man I was positively unable to move hand or foot. The stranger had nearly reached the door which led to M. Manton's room when the door of the same suddenly opened and my employer stepped out. The murderer hurried himself upon him and pressed his hand upon his mouth to prevent outcry. I noticed that the villain had only three fingers on his left hand. Terrified at what I saw, I ran up stairs again and entered the girl's chamber. Marie was not there but the child was fast asleep. I took it in my arms and ran up the roof. That is all I know."

Fear and excitement had attained an extreme pitch in Dieppe. It was clear that these crimes were the work of one man, but no clue could be discovered. The government set a price upon his head, and the police displayed the greatest activity.

In the faubourg of Dieppe in a rather obscure house, all alone with a servant girl, resided a widow named Beaumaurice. She was the widow of an army officer and distinguished for great firmness of character. On the 30th of April at about 10 o'clock, Madame Beaumaurice, who had all day suffered from a painful headache, entered her boudoir. She was very tired, and sat down in a large, easy chair to rest herself. Opposite her stood her dressing case, whose curtains extended down to the floor. Back of her, upon a small table, stood the lamp. The lady had begun to disrobe herself, when she noticed something that made her heart stop beating. On the floor she described the shadow of a man's hand. The hand had but three fingers.

The situation was self-evident. The murderer was concealed within her dresser. The lady remained perfectly composed, debating what to do. After a short deliberation she approached the door and called the servant. When the girl appeared she said: "Marie, do you know where M. Bernard lives?"

"Very well, my lady."

"I forgot that I shall have to pay 500 francs to-morrow morning. You must go immediately and get the money. To insure your getting the bank notes from M. Bernard, I will write him a note."

While the girl waited, the lady wrote:

DEAR BERNARD: The murderer of the Rue des Armes and the Rue Greillard is in my house. Bring the gendarmes and take him HELEN BEAUMAUURICE.

She handed the servant the note and sent her away. She then sat down in the fauteuil and waited. Yes, a full hour the lady sat in her room, within whose dressing case the notorious murderer was concealed. She sat there calmly determined. The shadow of the hand appearing now and then, was the only evidence of the presence of the murderer.

When finally the gendarmes arrived, Jacques Reynaud was, after a desperate resistance, taken prisoner. His guilt was established without difficulty, and, as I related at the beginning of this sketch, he received the well-deserved punishment by the guillotine.

Albino Bats.

"If you wish to know the most curious thing I saw during my vacation, it was a colony of white bats," said an Arch street artist, just returned with others from a sketching tour along the capes of the Delaware. "One day we found in the woods a deserted old hut with a huge chimney, which we were told had been an illicit whiskey still, and we made it our headquarters and slept there one night. Judge of our surprise when at twilight we saw numbers of white objects fluttering in the air over our heads and identified them from their manner of flight as bats. We traced them to their home in the dilapidated chimney. Whether they were natural albinos or artificially bleached by the fumes of the still was a question that puzzled us considerably, but they were one of those things that were covered with chimney lime or ashes, but they were too intensely white for that."—Philadelphia Record.

Want to Church.

The following story of the duke of Wellington is told in the Christian Commonwealth: It was a rule of his grace's household that all visitors should attend worship on Sunday. One excused himself on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic, and there was no chapel near. His grace caused inquiry to be made, found there was one thirty miles off, and the guest was informed a carriage and four were in waiting to take him there. As a matter of fact he was not a Roman Catholic, but simply had pleaded that as an excuse. However, in he had to get, solens volens, and arrived back to dinner after his involuntary drive of fifty miles.

Only Allowed 2,325 Wives.

In Assanteo no man is ever allowed to see one of the king's wives, and should he happen, through accident, to get a glimpse of one of the "sacred creatures" he is forthwith put to death. The law of that country allows the king to have 2,325 "help-meets" and no more. These wives all live on two long streets in the city of Coomah, the Assanteo capital, the quarters occupied by them being locally known by a word signifying "heaven."

Sign of Lightning.

Lightning travels in a zigzag course because it passes through different strata of air, and, being restrained in its passage, turns from side to side in the most capricious path.

Not in That Line.

Lord Shro—Is your wife a hunter? Mr. Norwich, proudly—No, she's a Tyndalghit.—Trull.

DRESS DESIGNERS.

Possibilities of a Good Business Opening for a Clever Artist.

"It is surprising," said the head of a large firm for supplying ready-made gowns wholesale, "that there are so few women designers. One sees women struggling to squeeze into already overcrowded occupations, but never stopping to think of something new. Now, one with natural ability for artistic and practical dressmaking or designing, could make a good living selling ideas to great houses. There are men who supply this need, but never a woman."

"Does not each firm secure a designer?" I inquired.

"No," he replied. "The retail firms generally buy from the wholesale, and they copy or adopt foreign fashions. Some firms, of course, do employ women, and these can make anywhere from \$35 to \$75 a week, with a trip to Europe thrown in."

He went on to say that if a woman was clever and had some capital she could open an office and make a success. An abundant patronage could be secured of large wholesale firms, retail ones, modistes, etc. If her orders are only sufficient for her own time, she makes designs for all sorts and conditions of clothes, selling them for as much as an illustrator is paid for single and double column drawings. If she cannot sketch well, let her make each model of colored tissue paper.

There are hundreds of things to be done in this line. A new collar or cuff, a shoulder arrangement, the manner of finishing the bottom of a gown, a new way to hook a bodice—these are all minor details that are eagerly caught up by the stores. This patronage could not be accomplished in a day or a year, but the business would pay as much in the beginning as a better in the end than any other which women are now enjoying.

I know a woman now whose fingers are nimble and taste exquisite whom three large firms have offered their patronage if she will supply them. She assures me that she feels confident of \$75 a week should she have good talent at hand.

Even if the woman cannot alone supply orders or suggestions she can have a corps of fashion artists who will sell their work through her, she exacting commissions, says the Philadelphia Times. The very large retail firms that make a specialty of ready-made gowns and bodices are the best to work for; they are kaleidoscopic in their rapid changes. Again, prominent modistes are willing frequently to pay for good suggestions, as well as large furriers and cloak-makers.

Agricultural Colleges.

Some of the forty or fifty state agricultural colleges make special provision for students wishing to work their way through college. Such students work daily on the experimental college farm and receive current wages. There are many free scholarships in these colleges, and board and lodging are cheap, so that a working student finds that his labor goes far toward paying his way. Tutoring pays better, however, and very clever men sometimes earn from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year in helping through their duller brethren.

Such opportunities, however, are found only in the great colleges, and are few. At one of these institutions one successful young lawyer of New York city is said to have earned \$2,000 in a single year tutoring while yet an undergraduate.

Aluminum Copper.

An aluminum-copper torpedo boat has just been constructed in England. The proportion of copper is but six per cent, this giving the vessel a vast increase of strength. The boat weighs but half as much as one made of steel, though the plates are twenty-five per cent thicker than they would be if made of that material. The alloy is very tough and breaks only at a pressure of 28,000 pounds. The craft steams at twenty and one-half knots, whereas a similar boat of steel would show but seventeen. The alloy would show but seventeen. The alloy would show but seventeen.

No Bottle in Her Pocket.

An editor out West having been asked if he ever saw a bald-headed woman, replied: "No, we never did. Nor did we ever see a woman waiting around town in her shirt sleeves with a cigar between her teeth and run into every saloon she saw. We have never seen a woman go fishing with a bottle in her pocket, sit down on the damp ground all day and get home drunk at night. Nor have we seen a woman yank any man on town. No, God bless her, she ain't built that way."—Northwest Magazine.

Money no Object.

"Young man," said the prosperous old gentleman, who had sold his pork, "you say you ain't had a square meal for a week?"

"I have not, sir."

"And you've seen better days?"

"I have."

"Used to move in good society?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then come along with me to a first-class eatin'-house and I'll pay for some quail on toast. I want to learn the correct way to eat the blasted dish."

What He Brought Over.

Some years ago a man filed upon a piece of government land at the St. Cloud, Minn., land office under the name "Johan Vomonderbinkenstoppensohn." It is said that the document even with his name on it, was smaller than the tract of land. His American neighbors have probably chopped off a little at a time until he can now carry it around with him.—Northwest Magazine.

A Domestic Fiend.

"Sairy Ann," he said, with a touch of asperity in his voice.

"What is it?" asked the president of the Bingley Association of Emancipated Women.

"Any woman that can't sew on a suspender button any better'n you do this one couldn't discharge the duties of sheriff now. An' I'm dunned if I'll vote for ye."

Not in That Line.

Lord Shro—Is your wife a hunter? Mr. Norwich, proudly—No, she's a Tyndalghit.—Trull.

They Do Light.

The captain of a steamer that plies along the New England coast and that was passing one of the rugged, lonely islands off the Maine shore, pointed to an enormous flock of gulls that whitened the rocks, the surface of the sea, and the branches of the cedars that cling to the hard soil. "There," said he, "what do you think of that? And yet if you turn to a book on natural history they'll tell you that gulls won't perch on trees. Some fool sailors believe that the petrels, or Mother Carey's chickens, never alight even on the water, but are always on the wing. They don't use their eyes. And some of those scientific fellows are as bad as the sailors."

A Novel Sight.

A Cincinnati man described a novel sight he saw recently at a mill devoted to making paper of pine tree pulp. "I was invited to select a tree, which I did, and it was cut down for me in the morning. I watched it during the day undergoing the various processes of paper-making, and at 6 o'clock that evening the tree was paper. A midnight portion of it was sufficiently dry to be taken to a printing office and a few copies of the next morning's paper were printed on this product. From a tree to a printed newspaper in twenty-four hours is probably the best time on record."

A Patient People.

The City of St. John, N. B., a place of nearly 50,000 people, has been without any means of public transportation for several weeks. The trolley tracks are all being re-laid, and instead of doing the job street by street all has been suspended and the changes proceed with a deliberation that Americans would find irritating. But the people have acquired strong legs through climbing up and down their hills, and cessation of passenger traffic seems to cause no general inconvenience.

Frank in French Law.

The French civil tribunal has settled a difficult question under the divorce law. It has annulled a marriage between a divorced woman and her ex-husband's brother, on the ground that divorce does not destroy affinity. The president of the republic may "for serious reasons" grant a dispensation for a marriage between a brother-in-law and a sister-in-law, no matter whether the first husband or wife be dead or merely divorced, but in this case no dispensation had been applied for.

All Boys.

In Corea every unmarried man is considered a boy, though he should live to be 100. No matter what his age, he follows in position the youngest of the married men, despite the fact, perhaps, of having lived long enough to be their father.

"Fusion Editors."

Nearly every Japanese paper has a "prison editor." For infraction of the publication laws somebody must go to jail, and so the prison editor's chief duty is to expiate the newspaper's offense by languishing in a cell.

The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it.

The Best Magazine and the Cheapest.

In the present increase of cheap magazines it is well to remember that those which retail at the lowest price are not necessarily the best. The Century Magazine is a case in point. It is the best magazine published in the United States. It is the only one that has been published for over 50 years. It is the only one that has been published in the United States. It is the only one that has been published in the United States.

The Best Life of Napoleon Yet.

It is by Professor William M. Sloane, and is not a mere series of reproductions of prints and pictures, but a historical work of the first importance. Professor Sloane has been engaged upon it for years, much of the time having been spent by him in France, where he had access to the national archives. The Century Magazine has the honor of publishing this work. It is a masterpiece of research and scholarship. It is a masterpiece of research and scholarship.

Utah Criminal Shot.

In Utah the legal method of inflicting the death penalty is by shooting and the other day at Salt Lake City a desperado was executed in this manner, being the sixth white man that has been legally put to death in that state. The criminal, who is said to have been unusually depraved and blasphemous, was carried to an isolated spot, and seated in a chair, twenty-eight feet in front of a tank in which was concealed six men, armed with Winchester rifles. A square of paper, with a round spot the size of a dollar on it, was placed over his heart. The sheriff gave the word, and the six men fired simultaneously. But four shots struck the paper, and none the bullet's eye, but they got near enough to accomplish the desired result. This method of execution is certainly much more prompt than hanging, where the victim sometimes lingers for a quarter of an hour before life is extinct, and more certain than electrocution, though it seems primitive and barbarous.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

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

Employ caution; think out a thing well before you enter upon it.

Wanted: jests make fools laugh and wise men frown.

THE OLD FOLKS IN THE SOUTH—EAST.

Low Holiday Excursions to the South—east December 20, 21, and 22, 1905.

Following a time honored custom, and in order to reunite the good people of Texas with their kindfolk in the Southeast, the Iron Mountain Route will on the above dates sell tickets from points in Texas to points in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida at one fare for the round trip. In addition to this low rate, the Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car and Reclining Chair Car service will act as an excellent inducement to travel via "Pioneer Route." See Ticket Agents for full particulars. J. C. Laws, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Texas.

The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless, lies scattered at the feet of men like flowers.

McELREES' WINE OF CARDUI

For Female Diseases.

The Depression is Over—Buy Now!

We advise our patrons to invest in stocks and grain for an inevitable active, stationary, depression and daily market letter free on application. Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Send for our little manual, "Secret of Success in Speculation," free. Agents wanted.

ST. JACOBS OIL

for SCIATICA.

the perfect cure for BRUISES.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then, too, many foods are about as good to the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work and the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is so terribly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar coated pills, containing concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not decayed, or put to sleep, as the so-called "cure" compounds and purgative mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can "cure yourself" with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

On this Continent, have awarded the HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. BOSTON, MASS.

WALL ST.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

AND I WILL HAVE

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THE TOWN OF HASKEEM.
I don't want you to go to the railroad to buy, for I will have everything you need and, as cheap or cheaper than you can buy anywhere. My stock will be complete by Dec. 10, so come early and select what you want. I have the goods and must sell them, cheap for cash.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS AND LANTERNS, CHEAP.

A. P. McLEMORE, Haskell, Texas.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor

Advertising rates made known on application

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

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

Saturday Dec. 15, 1894.

LOCAL DOTS.

—School Crayons at McLemore's.
—You can't get a better stove than Buck's Brilliant; McCollum & Wilbourn Co., agents.

—Rev. N. B. Bennett is conducting a protracted meeting at the Methodist church.

—Good, fresh, pure hog lard for sale at Middleton & Smith's Meat Market.

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

—Rev. Edwin C. Boynton closed his protracted meeting at the Christian church on Monday night. There was one accession to the church.

—Toys, Toys, a world of toys at Johnson Bros. & Co's.
—You must pay your account, I am needing the money.

A. P. McLemore.

—McCullum & Wilbourn Co. have the best, and latest improved disk harrow, for sale at railroad prices.
—We are requested to state that the regular times for preaching at the Baptist church have been changed from first and third to second and fourth Sabbaths of each month.

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

RIKE & ELLIS.

—Don't wear out your clothes going to the railroad, for McCollum & Wilbourn Co. will sell you any plow, or other implement at bottom prices.
—When you want jewelry send to J. F. Clark, Abilene.

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

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

—Mr. J. S. Keister says he was out at his father's farm the other day when he was killing his hogs. He mentioned two that were a little over a year old and that had been fed entirely on wheat, that netted \$70 lbs. This shows that a West Texas farmer can produce his own meat and lard as well as the next man.

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

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

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

—Speaking of the hog raising question the other day, Mr. J. L. Waven told us that he recently killed a hog that weighed about 300 pounds which had been raised and fattened entirely on sorghum cane. He said that the meat and lard was sweet and firm. This is a pointer for farmers who think they cannot raise hogs without grain.

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

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

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

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

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

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

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

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

BASS BROS.,

West Side Pine Street, Abilene, Texas.

THE FIRE FIEND AGAIN.

Livery Stable and Hotel in Ashes.

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

—Mrs. N. M. Martin had a painful accident on Wednesday night. Kneeling down to arrange some sewing she was engaged upon, a needle penetrated her right knee and broke in two, leaving a half inch of the large end of the needle deeply embedded in the flesh. Dr. Lindsey was called and had to use the knife in removing it.

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

—McCullum & Wilbourn Co. will furnish you a carpet on short order and guarantee it strictly as represented; call and see their large samples.

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

—The entertainment given by Misses Ramsey and Brookman on Thanksgiving night was a success. The net proceeds were nine dollars and forty cents. Expenses were eighty cents. The above amount will be invested for the two departments which gave the entertainment.

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

—Messrs. S. I. Bell & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have an advertisement, in another column, in which they say that from \$250.00 to \$400.00 can be made by working for them between now and the Holidays. If you feel inclined to avail yourself of the offer they will furnish you full particulars.

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

Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to those who rendered aid in saving our property, during the fire on the night of 7th inst., 1894. Without such help our loss would have been greater.

Draper & Baldwin.

—Our people should take warning from the recent destructive fire, and several that have preceded it, and provide some means of combating this terrible element. As things are, we are almost as helpless when a fire occurs as an unarmed man under the muzzle of guns in the hands of highway robbers. Unless some proper precautions are taken, in view of the number of fatal fires we have experienced within the last three years, it is not improbable that insurance companies will raise their rates, already high, or withdraw from the place entirely.

—In justice to ourselves and with due respect toward everyone, we kindly ask all parties indebted to us for groceries or otherwise to make satisfactory settlement of their accounts by October 5th, 1894, after which time we will be compelled to sell only for cash, but will make our prices so low that we hope not only to retain all our old customers but to induce others to give us their trade. We will endeavor to keep on hand a good supply of first-class goods at all times.
Respectfully,
W. W. FIELDS & BRO.

A Farm to Rent.

55 acres in cultivation, valley land, 130 acres in pasture, good four room house, barns, etc., also good well, apply to D. Livingood.

On Friday night of last week, after the issue of the FREE PRESS for that week had been run off the press, and the people were either at their homes or at the Christian church where preaching was in progress, the startling cry of "fire" broke on the still night air and, passing from one to another, the whole male population was soon making the best possible speed in the direction of the original alarm, which proceeded from the southeast corner of the square. The fire had been discovered in the upper story of Messrs. Draper and Baldwin's livery stable, where they had stored nearly 8000 bundles of oats and several hundred bales of hay. With such food for the flames there was from the first no hope of saving the stable, and the entire attention was turned to removing the horses, harness and vehicles from the lower story and adjoining sheds, and to saving the furniture, etc. from the City Hotel, owned by Dr. J. G. Simmons and occupied by Mrs. A. R. Meadors, and which was only separated from the burning stable by the width of one lot, and with a light wind carrying the heat toward it, leaving but little hope of its escape. The fears in regard to the hotel were fully realized, for when the roof of the stable gave way and a great volume of flame shot up from the burning hay the heat was so great that the end of the hotel burst into flame and it burnt rapidly. It now became evident that the livery stable belonging to Dr. Simmons just across the street and in front of the hotel, would be in imminent danger and, from this, fire would go to Mr. Frost's lumber yard, Patterson & Stevens' blacksmith shop and Middleton & Smith's meat market and probably not stop with their destruction.

Buckets were procured from the stores and everywhere one could be found and men and boys brought water as rapidly as possible while others braved the heat and climbed on top of the stable or stood in front and threw the water on from buckets. With all they could do the building barely escaped, as is evidenced from the way it is scorched and the resin fried out of it.

To return to the other buildings: Draper & Baldwin's stable and the \$400 or \$500 worth of feed stuff it contained were entirely consumed, except thirty or forty bushels of oats, out of a bin of 100 bushels, which were found not burned next morning under the ashes and cinders. All of their buggies and hacks, harness and live stock were saved. They had \$1000 insurance on the building, but none on the feed, which it was a total loss to them. The hotel burned very rapidly and some of the furniture, stoves and bedding in the second story were not saved, but about everything was gotten out of the lower story. Dr. Simmons had only \$1000 insurance on the building and furniture and his loss on the building and furniture was probably \$1500. Mrs. Meadors' property was about all saved and beyond its tumbled up condition and a lot of broken dishes her loss was small.

INCIDENTS.

They say that young west side merchant got a different "move on him" at the fire than the gait described in the "before and after" incident, especially was this so when his coat got on fire.

The curbing burned from around the well back of Draper & Baldwin's stable, and after the fire had partially subsided Frank Draper warned a dozen or more people of the danger of walking into it. He remained with the watchers at the fire and, taking a short nap in the latter part of the night, got up rubbing his eyes and walked into the well himself. Fortunately it was not more than 16 feet deep and had only about three feet of water in it and he was not badly hurt.

Jud Jones was the front man astride the comb of the Simmons stable and he staid with it like a salamander. They say that the front of his legs were blistered when he came down.

When burning shingles, cinders and sparks were flying in the air until one was reminded of a scene in the spectacular drama of The Black Crook and pictures of hades floated in one's mind, Bud Nike rushed to Rike & Ellis' store and climbed onto the roof—and fell off. Luckily he was but little hurt and there was no danger in that direction.

Some people do not think Abel Jones need have much fear of the here-after, judging from the way he stood in front of the Simmons stable and threw water on it while the hotel fire was drawing the resin out of it.

The all night watchers at the scene of the fire were very grateful to Mrs. English for her kindness in keeping them a pot of hot coffee during the night.
A dog ran under the burning hotel and remained there until his hair was badly singed and he was partially roasted, but the poor brute's legs moved and his voice wailed the echoes when he did come out. A cat was also observed to come out in about the same condition, and a hen flew into the flames and was burned up.

When Mr. Towns took up the cry of "fire" his voice sounded like a steam calliope and he was heard for three quarters of a mile around. They say it was because his voice came from so high up in the air.

SPECIMEN CASES.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.
Edward Shepherd, Harrisberg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklin's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklin's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by A. P. McLemore.

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

Read the guarantee ticket on a pair of "THE BUCKSKIN BREECHES." If they rip or have, any other defect you get a new pair. That's fair isn't it?

—Instead of two or three Christmas trees as has been customary heretofore, the various churches have decided on a union tree. They have secured the use of the district court room so as to accommodate the unusually large crowd that will attend, and committees have been appointed from the four churches to attend to the various departments of the work. The tree will have to be very large and no doubt will present a beautiful sight.

F. G. Alexander & Co.

Lead the race with cheap goods, good goods and lots of them. We buy closer and sell cheaper than any house in Haskell.

We are after the money and our prices will open your eyes. Read a few of them below—then come and see the rest.

BOOTS Only \$1.35
Men's saddle seam, all solid leather Boots, \$1.35 per pair.

SHOES!
LITTLE SHOES
BIG SHOES.
Shoes for everybody in our \$3000 Stock of shoes. 25 cents up. Come and see what we will do for CASH.

Look out for that blizzard that's coming and to avoid its severity buy one of our Overcats, Arctics and Blizzard Caps and you can stem the storm.
Our Stock is too large to mention everything but we have what you want and we don't propose to miss a sale if you want goods.
See our Dress Goods.

OUR HATS AND CLOTHING ARE OUT OF SIGHT
—But just up stairs you will find them in easy reach of your purse.
Hats 25cts and up.
Suits \$1.00 and up
A full grown man's suit \$4.00!!
—You are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

The Ladies
First, Last and ALL THE TIME:
We have not forgotten you, But have a large stock of Capes, Cloaks, Fascinators, Hoods
And the most complete line of DRESS GOODS on this market.
We are always pleased to show them and quote prices.
SEE OUR LINE OF MISSES' HATS AND CHILDREN'S CAPS.

30 YARDS Good Cotton Checks for \$1.00.
10 YARDS any Calico in our house 50 Cts. A Dress for wife & daughter.
We Make the price You do the Rest.
5 cents a yard in Brown Domestic at our store. \$1 buys 20 yards.
Yard of Best L. I. 36 in Brown Domestic at our store. \$1 buys 20 yards.
Our Flannel department is complete. At prices that can't be beat.

DON'T FAIL TO COME AND SEE US.

DODDSON & HAALISEY'S
HOLIDAY GOODS
TO BE OPENED TO PUBLIC INSPECTION IN A FEW DAYS.

DO YOU WEAR PANTS?
—Well, then, call at the—
Our Price Racket Store,
of Seymour and get your trousers at ACTUAL WHOLESALE COST.

—We are also going to sell our—
HOLIDAY GOODS
—at—
Racket Prices.
Call on us and be convinced as to prices and quality.
Bargains in Notions, Tinware Stationery, Ladies and gents Furnishings, Hamilton-Brown Boots and shoes.
Respectfully submitted to the cash trade,
BRANHAM & PETRIE,
In Hanson building next door to Lusk & Taylor

Price List—Cisco Nursery

	Per each.	Per dozen.	Per 100.
Peach and apple any variety	15c	\$1.50	\$10.00
Pear	30	3.00	25.00
Plum, native variety 20	1.80	12.50	
Japan plum, several best varieties	25	2.40	18.00
Apricot, Nectarine and soft shell Almonds	25	2.40	16.00
Cherries	20		
Grapes	15	1.50	10.00
Grapes, new and scarce varieties	50		
Blackberries	5	.50	2.00
Strawberries, 50 at 100 rates			1.00
Flowering shrubs	25		
Ever-bearing or non-bearing mulberries 3 to 8 feet,	10 to 25		
Evergreens	50 to 75		
Ornamental grasses, etc. 10 to 25cts. Roses good 122 year plants 25 to 40ct. Big discount on cash orders of \$25.00 and upward, but will not sell 50 cent and \$1.00 bills at 100 rates as heretofore. WILLAD ROBISON, Cisco, Texas.			

In Poor Health

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

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

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

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 5c stamps we will send you a copy of the most valuable of the world's "Facts Viewed and Looked Upon."
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



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

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

Stockholders Meeting.
The annual meeting of Stockholders of The First National Bank of Haskell for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank on Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.
J. V. W. HOLMES, Cashier.
Dec. 28th, 1894.
To Rent.
A 250 acre farm, good land and comfortable houses, barns, etc. Apply to Jesse Jowes.