

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 10.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1895.

No. 38.

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District Attorney, W. W. Beall.

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County Sheriff, G. H. Couch.
County Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Millhollon.
County Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, H. M. Hike.

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District No. 2, B. H. Oswley.
District No. 3, J. L. Warren.
District No. 4, J. M. Perry.

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Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
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CHURCHES.

Episcopal (Missionary) Every 2nd and 4th Sunday before, Rev. R. M. G. Kland Pastor.
Methodist (Cumberland) Every 2nd and 4th Sunday before, No Pastor.
Christian (Campbellite) Every 2nd and 4th Sunday before, Pastor.
Baptist Every 2nd and 4th Sunday before, Pastor.
Presbyterian Every 2nd and 4th Sunday before, Pastor.
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Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.
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A. B. Standefer, Superintendent.
Episcopal Sunday School every Sunday.
P. Whitman, Superintendent.
Presbyterian Sunday School every Sunday.
M. Baldwin, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Haskell Lodge No. 882, A. F. & A. M.
Meets Saturday on or before each full moon.
F. D. Sanders, W. M.
Haskell Chapter No. 181
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday of each month.
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.
Prairie City Lodge No. 205, K. of P. meets every first, third and fifth Friday nights of each month.
Ed. J. Hamner, C. C.
E. H. Morrison, K. of R. S.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.
J. E. Poole, Com. C.
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Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month.
C. D. Long, Pasha.
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To my friends in Haskell Co. - While in Seymour, call and examine my Prices on Saddlery and Harness Goods.
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MEXICAN FINANCES.

Prosperity in the Land of Silver.

Following is an extract from the message delivered by President Diaz to the Mexican Congress on the 15th inst.

According to the president's statement the finances of Mexico are in a most healthy condition. Not only are current expenses of government being promptly met, but old bonds and floating indebtedness are being wiped out, honestly paid without any repudiation. This all occurs in the face of reduced taxation and of the fact that Mexico is a free silver country, on a silver basis, facts which, according to many of our leading statesmen and politicians, did they prevail in this country of a hundred times the wealth and resources of our sister republic, would speedily reduce our country to a state of bankruptcy and dire panic.

We do not vouch for the truth of President Diaz' statement of Mexico's condition but, if true, they call for an explanation from our gold standard friends.

President Diaz says: In regard to the finance department I am happy to say that the economic development that commenced about a year ago is maintained, there being a vigorous improvement in almost all branches of our national wealth as in the condition of the treasury. Both our exports and imports continue to increase at a remarkable rate and the same can be said of the local trade of the country as evidenced by figures attained by custom collections and stamp office receipts. During the fiscal year to June 30 last the customs receipts amounted to over \$20,000,000 and those of the stamp office to \$15,500,000. The increase that has been obtained in the first two months of the current fiscal year in the two sources of revenue mentioned induces the government to believe that the normal income on which the treasury can count will be sufficiently ample to cover all requirements of expenditure budget for the year in spite of a reduction of 50 per cent made in the postal rate of inland correspondence and in spite also of the suppression of certain taxes and the reduction of others. This condition of the public revenues, together with that of the debt conversion, completes a cheerful picture presented by the federal finances.

The liquidation of the old debt in its entirety, from the colonial regime to 1882, and of claims and credits subsequent to the latter conversion of part of the floating debt presented for collection and payment of balance, and, finally, the reduction to a common basis of numerous classes of subvention bonds given to railway and other companies are now all but completed and have produced results that constitute a most convincing proof of the excellent credit enjoyed by our national securities owing to the unwavering and scrupulous determination of the republic to redeem its pecuniary obligations throughout the prolonged financial crisis which, happily, seems now to be at an end. With the object of carrying into effect the operations of final liquidation and conversion of the entire debt, even including the few claims that were not presented within the prescribed term, said term has been extended to the 31st of October next in assurance that by then the floating debt will be extinguished and all accounts that we have inherited from our predecessors will be closed.

TWO LIVES SAVED.

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

The city health officer of Dallas claims a death rate of only 11 in the thousand, a smaller rate than in any city in the United States.

A bicyclist recently made the run from Chicago to New York in 4 days and 23 hours, a distance of 1014 miles.

A train on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad recently recently made a run of 436 1/2 407 minutes, busting the world's record.

The row still goes on in Cuba and the rebels are giving mother Spain trouble—we would like to see it become so deep that she would renounce the bantling.

The Standard Live Stock commission company, of Chicago, has opened a commission house in Fort Worth with Mr. R. K. Erwin, formerly of Waxahachie as general manager.

The gold reserve in the U. S. treasury has sunk rapidly within the past two weeks, being now almost \$5,000,000 below the \$100,000,000 mark. The Shylocks are probably figuring for another bond issue.

The national park on the site of the battle field of Chicanauga, near Chattanooga, Tenn., was formally dedicated on last Monday. Vice President Stephenson, many prominent officers of both armies of the troublous days of 1861 to 1865 as well as thousands of the rank and file, with the governors of twenty-two states, were there.

Money spent at home, that is among our neighbors and home tradesmen even at a little sacrifice, in price or quality will in time prove to be better spent than when sent abroad and spent to a little better immediate benefit to the spender. The one method keeps it in circulation in our midst and keeps trade business alive and it may in turn come back to us again. But the other carries it beyond our future reach and makes a total subtraction of it from the business and enterprise of our community.

Much of the hard times we constantly hear complained of come from the extravagant ways into which the majority of people have drifted. The simple life and contentment of our fore fathers was infinitely better mentally, morally and physically than the hurry, the worry, the discontentment and the moral strain involved in the effort to keep up with or at the head of the modern procession in dress, mode of living and public show. Our forefathers "lived at home" from the sole of their feet to the crowns of their heads and rarely owed any man anything, consequently were independent, contented and happy far beyond their descendants of to-day.

OLD PEOPLE.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at A. P. McLemore's Drug Store.

True as Gospel.

Texas Farmer.

The farmer who this year has lived at home and raised a few good yearlings and hogs for sale is on top and strictly in the swim. The farmer who has bought his meat and let scrub horses and scrub mules eat his grass is in the soup. The farmer who has lived out of the store on a credit and depended on cotton alone is a slave for another year to the merchant. His family will not have decent clothes and his children have not even had a good example set them, and they will grow up slaves to the credit store system. 'Tis a pity, but 'tis true, that Texas still has some of this kind of fool farmers in every neighborhood.

Battle AX PLUG

The largest piece of GOOD TOBACCO ever sold for 10. CENTS

Always Poor. Greatest Retail Store in the West.

There is so much of truth and wise suggestion embodied in the following article taken from Texas Farmer that we deem it well worth reproduction in our columns as well as of thoughtful consideration by every intelligent man in the south. If we as a people would take this matter to heart and act in harmony with such suggestions in all our transactions and on every occasion when it is possible for us to do so a few years would see us a much more prosperous and independent people.

"The East pursues a selfish policy that enables it to pile up surplus money to loan the people of Texas and with which to manipulate the prices of our products when rushed on the market. The shrewd, selfish policy of the East keeps the South drained of its money and kills off domestic trade among our own people, which character of trade one dollar does more than ten dollars when sent out of the country. We will always be hard up and be considered a nut-headed, thriftless people until we adopt some of the selfish shrewdness of the Yankee. We should keep away from their life and fire insurance companies and their mortgage companies just as we do away from the deadly small-pox. We should shut the door and the gate on their patent right humbugs. We should boycott the Texas merchant who don't handle Texas manufactured goods, at least enough of them to let the people examine into their merits.

The farmer who has surplus money should loan it to his neighbor farmer or merchant on good security, instead of sticking it in the bank or the ground where it bears no interest and does no good. The farmer who don't owe money and has to sell at low prices ought to hold his cotton and other produce and even buy from his less fortunate neighbor and hold that. The manipulators can only control the market when there is a rush of produce. A few intelligent, independent farmers in a neighborhood can control this evil.

Instead of building up Yankeeism, or even cities nearer home, we should build up neighborhoods and country villages. If a Texas city has not enterprise enough to build up factories and home insurance companies the country people ought to have as little as possible to do with them as mere agents for Yankee concerns. Country school trustees should not employ school teachers who don't keep posted on these economic questions and who don't lecture to the neighborhood once or twice a month.

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100% Ammonia, Alum, etc. Guaranteed
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organized by us. All successful speculators operate on a regular system. It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of men in all parts of the United States who, by systematic trading through Chicago brokers, make large amounts every year, ranging from a few thousand dollars for the man who invests a hundred or two hundred dollars up to \$50,000 to a \$100,000 or more by those who invest a few thousand.

It is also a fact that those who make the largest profits from the comparatively small investments on this plan are persons who live away from Chicago and invest through brokers who thoroughly understand systematic trading.

Our plan does not risk the whole amount invested on any trade, but covers both sides, so that whether the market rises or falls it brings a steady profit that piles up enormously in a short time.

WE TEST FOR CONVICTION PROOF, also our manual on successful speculation and our Daily Market Report full of money making pointers. ALL FREE. Our Manual explains margin trading fully. Highest references in regard to our standing and success.

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We Employ Young Men

to distribute our advertising circulars, which we send them on approval. No work done until the bicycle arrives and proves satisfactory.

Young Ladies employed on the same terms. If boys or girls say they must be well recommended. Write for particulars.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111-116 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO

Mr. Vanderbilt has well named his new mansion. "The Breakers." It took lots of rocks to build it.

The Hancock Indians, strange to say, are quietly hunting and fishing, just as if there had been no "outbreak."

The number of people believed to have been murdered by Holmes is now up around twenty, and the returns are not all in.

The Pennsylvania Justice of the peace must have had a duke in mind when he ruled that a calf was not necessarily a farm product.

The older generation of men and women can at least be thankful that while they were young courting was not done on a bike.

Hugh Talley told a girl at a dance near Columbia, S. C., that Talley Moore was a "kid." A duel was prevented by the sheriff. Talley one for the sheriff.

The laundress who starches a handkerchief no doubt thinks she is doing a good thing. The bicycle rider who thinks a "boiled shirt" is the proper caper for cycling is not much nearer right.

Robert C. McCabe, a Philadelphian, has memorized the whole of the Bible and can recite it word for word. But what better off is Robert than the man who can repeat only the ten commandments?

Chill wants to borrow \$20,000,000, and the Dallas, Texas, sport who is to manage the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight says, if the Chilian government will wait until that fight is pulled off, he will make the loan at a low rate of interest.

In some of the cantons of Switzerland, all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at public expense. Coffins and all other necessary articles are furnished on application to certain undertakers designated by the government.

The signal corps and the Oregon Mazamas who had expected to accomplish grand results this year in their telegraphic work were greatly hindered by the forest fires. Stations had been made and signals were to pass from the highest peaks of the Cascade and Sierra ranges to the peaks in Colorado. Last year with a small glass Mount Hood communicated with Portland, sixty miles away, and messages were also sent from Mount Hood to Mount Adams, which is about the same distance. In California, with a clearer atmosphere, heliographing has been successful between Shasta and St. Helens, a distance of 192 miles.

Increased vigilance has been enjoined upon the revenue marine on the south Atlantic coast for a double purpose: in the first place to prevent filibustering expeditions for Cuba setting out from the ports of the United States, and in the second place to guard against the introduction of yellow fever from Cuba. After directing the officers of the marine, in addition to their regular duties under the customs and navigation laws, to pay strict attention to the enforcement of the neutrality laws, the treasury department directs the officers to send fishing smacks, or other vessels from foreign ports which may be found near the coast, with or without the intention of making a port of the United States, and loaded with heavy arms, a bill of health, signed by the consular officer of the United States at the foreign port from which the vessel sailed, to the nearest quarantine station; to report there to the medical officer in charge for his action.

A bloomer girl on a wheel came to grief in front of the Sun office in New York the other day. She attracted no special attention as she wheeled up Park road, until her pneumatic tire was punctured, and she jumped from her wheel. Then it was evident that her bloomers were of a material not much heavier than cheese cloth, and they looked as if they were home made. The girl was not more than 15 years old, and as a crowd of small boys gathered around her she looked as if she were very uncomfortable. Her tire was so seriously injured that the wheel would have to be trundled home. Her bloomer costume was not constructed for that kind of work. It was so thin as to be almost transparent. Her attention was called to this fault by several small boys. Miss Bloomer was in despair. She trundled her wheel to a drug store and rang for a messenger boy. After taking his name and number, she instructed her wheel to him and told him to take it to a Brooklyn address. Then she sprinted for the bridge.

According to the dispatches, the worshippers at prayer meeting in a church at Mason, Ohio, were horrified last week by the appearance of a maiden in bloomers of fashion one may even come to accepting bloomers. Some fathers and mothers in Israel can remember when the wearing of bloomers on a hat, or the confessed use of suspenders, was looked just as little.

Nobody will doubt that they need missionaries in China. The question whether they deserve them is different. Even Mexico, which tolerates fighting bulls, tells American pugilists that they will not be allowed to punch each other on Mexican soil. President Diaz says, "Mexico has not got that low yet."

The fact that a man claiming to be a French count is selling candy in a Chicago grocery store is likely to make most people believe he is no count.

One of the most pleasing features of the Kentucky campaign is the deep and eloquent silence of the silver-tongued orator from Lexington.

TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.

BY HENRY NEWBOLT.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION. BY PERMISSION OF RAND, McNALLY & CO.

"You will not fail to observe," he began, "that our past attempts now lie in number—have all practically ended their career in one and the same cause. We have not hitherto recognized which is the stronger and which the weaker of the two barriers that confine the subject of our devotion. Because there are but two cruisers guarding the seaboard of St. Helena, while a continuous cordon of armed sentinels is posted around Longwood house, another set of sentinels of the domain, and yet a third along the coast, we have made the mistake of supposing that our chief difficulties would show us on land. But experience has

proved that by relying on the corruption of servants and the stupidity of sentinels the path to the shore can always be made smooth. The really insurmountable obstacle has hitherto been the vigilance of the English men-of-war. They are, as you know, warned of the approach of a vessel by signal from the lookout on the peak, which has a prospect of over twenty leagues. Cruising, one to windward, one to leeward, they allow no ship to enter the roads without being searched; no vessel to arrive without permission from the admiral; and even after dark their guardboats, pulling round the island all night, prevent any communication with the shore.

A prisoner, then, who has gained the landing-stage, is none the less a prisoner still, for he can by no possibility succeed in passing over the half-league of water which separates him from the vessel waiting to bear him away to freedom.

"M. Carmeau sighed again. 'It's quite true,' said Mr. Holmes: 'I found that out myself.'

"Say rather that you sent others to risk their necks in finding it out for you," growled the count.

The colonel hastened to divert their attention from each other. 'Fortunately,' he continued, 'an inspiration came to me.'

"Camilla glanced quickly up in astonishment, and he went on rapidly, as if to relieve a false step. 'An inspiration from a source not unknown to you, Madame de Montaut, who has spoken with so much eloquence to-night, was in fact the first to suggest that it might be possible to pass under that which we could not pass over.'

"Yes," said the colonel, "a submarine boat is what is needed; and if the idea of the colonel, with great deference, 'and not in any way one such as you, Mr. Holmes, would have been able to design, but I think it will serve its purpose, and that is enough.'

"Oh! it is a poor machine," said the colonel, who had not yet relinquished the drawing and holding it up, "is a sketch of the boat. It is eight feet wide, seven feet long, and sixty-five inches, and is made in a number of separate parts, each of which can be put together in a few minutes. The whole can be put together in two hours."

"Good!" cried the count, with a side glance at Holmes. "Most ingenious!"

"Only as an auxiliary, of course," replied M. de Montaut, "for its effective range is very limited. It is sunk by admitting water into tanks at the two ends, and raised by pumping it out again. The propelling power consists of two broad paddles worked from inside by means of a motor, which, like the fins of a fish. The shape of the boat, as you see, is not unlike that of an ordinary canal barge, with water-tight ends, and with the central space covered in by an oblong erection, having gates at each end, for the purpose of steering, and at the top a hatch or trap-door for ingress and egress."

"It will be very laborious to work," said the count.

"Precisely," said the colonel, "and I propose therefore to use it only as far as it is absolutely necessary. My idea is this: A merchant-vessel will arrive off Jamestown, St. Helena, on a day already appointed, and will obtain permission to anchor in the roads, but of course outside the circle protected by the guard-boats. As soon as it is dark the submarine boat will be fitted together and launched under the charge of a skilled and resolute seaman. He will make the passage to and from the vessel under water, and when once he has brought the Emperor on board our vessel, the submarine boat may be sunk and abandoned, and we can make sail for Europe without a moment's delay."

"M. Carmeau was an old man, and conventionally timid; the novelty of the idea was alone sufficient to startle him.

Mr. Holmes was the Emperor's accredited agent in England, and could not brook that another should take the lead in so important a matter.

The count was the boldest and most energetic of the three, and the one most attracted by the scheme; but he knew little or nothing of the sea, and was, besides, already under suspicion on account of a previous abortive attempt. In the event of another failure he would undoubtedly suffer the extreme penalty at the hands of his enemies.

The colonel, who knew there all, had no difficulty in reading their intentions—nor at any rate their inclinations—upon their faces; but he was not without hope of gaining from them what measure of support was absolutely necessary to his plan.

"I am both flattered and strengthened," he said, addressing them all, "by your kind approval; the more so as our share in originating this scheme is but small compared with the assistance which I hope to receive from you, who will thus share the larger part of the glory and rewards which attend success."

"From Mr. Holmes, to whose honor and judgment has been committed the conduct of the imperial house, I shall hope to receive a grant of a sum

"It is true that the more I tell you, the more completely you will acknowledge me to be your enemy," she replied, "and that consideration would tempt a woman to even greater imprudences than this."

She laughed and looked him frankly in the face. He felt that this was not an opportune time for sentiment, and concluded rather to let the camaraderie she offered him instead.

"Good!" he said, smiling back at her; "then I will abandon my sympathies and own you to be right; and it shall be simply a story that you tell me, if you will."

"Yes; but I shall claim one from you in return. And now listen. I was born," she began, "in the year 1796, in the county of Tipperary. My mother died when I was but a few weeks old. My father, an English merchant named Carrol, was wrongfully suspected of being concerned in Wolfe Tones's conspiracy, and when the rebellion broke out in '97 the Orangemen were upon him like tigers. He took me—a child of less than a year—upon the saddle in front of him and rode for his life."

"He succeeded, after many narrow escapes, in reaching Bantry Bay, where a number of patriots under Fitzgerald and O'Connor were met to receive General Hoche's French troops which he had brought over on the 'Invitation.' My father, who had previously held aloof, was now tempted to join them for the sake of revenge."

"He sent me over to France in charge of a dressmaker's trunk, to whom he was obliged to entrust the realization of part of his fortune and the jewels which you have sometimes seen me wearing. She proved worthy of his confidence, and when he came to Paris after the final collapse of the rebellion he found her in the house of Gen. Bonaparte himself, to whose protection I had been commended by a letter from Hoche."

"Ah!" said Napoleon, when my father went to thank him, 'here comes Metellus with his child, as he has called me. It appears that there is a story in Virgil of a warrior pursued by his enemies, and encumbered by the burden of an infant daughter named Camilla. Stopped in his flight by a rapid stream, he binds the child to his breast, and swims to Diana burlis her across, and himself swims upon the farther side. In gratitude she vows her to the lifelong service of the goddess who has answered his prayer. It was in this adventure, then, which our own so much resembled—that Napoleon was referring."

"My father, who had all the wit of his race, took up the allusion at once. 'From this moment,' he said, 'she shall be called Camilla, and I dedicate her to the great protector who has saved the life of her father. I will, however, in the name of the reply, and took him into high favor. He afterward gave him a high command in the Irish brigade, and loaded him with rewards. He remembered me, too, and after my father's death he married me to M. de Montaut, a gentleman of an ancient and wealthy house, and entirely devoted to the emperor, in whose service he met an honorable death in 1814. I was but 18 then, and I have been an exile ever since, for neither my father-in-law nor I have stooped to make our peace with the Bourbons."

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"The colonel looked at the other two. He saw that the count was wavering, and to give him time he turned to M. Carmeau next.

"My dear friend," said the latter, "you have altogether mistaken my position. I dare not return to France upon such an errand. I know none of the imperial marine, and your scheme, however ingenious, appears to my mind too unreasonably adventurous. I can recommend any one to embark upon it."

"I am of the same opinion as M. Carmeau," added the count, hesitating no longer. "I would dare anything in reason, but this is a foolish hope."

The count's eyes were fixed on Camilla, with a commanding gesture of dismissal. "We have but to thank you for your attendance this evening, and to absolve you for the future. As for this paltry million," she added, turning to her husband, "I may at least claim that you shall find our captain, and the active service we will take upon ourselves, if all the world turn craven!"

"So saying she crossed the room and went out with a sweep of fine disdain. The colonel, who recognized more clearly than did the others all that concerned in it were at the mercy of those to whom he had committed his secret, remained behind to soothe the trampled feelings of the three discomfited gentlemen."

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JAPAN'S REVENGE.

STEALS AMERICAN PATENTS FOR HOME USE.

This at First Looks Dishonest—They, However, Claim that We Do Not Recognize Them as a Civilized Nation.

(Tokyo Correspondence.) VISIT TO THE exposition at Kyoto or an examination of its catalogue is sufficient to convince any one that efforts to build up an export trade in general merchandise from the United States to this country would be wasted. It represents an epitome of the progress of the people for the last twenty-five years, and demonstrates the facility and accuracy of the Japanese in imitating the arts and industries of other nations. It contains in its department of manufactures a sample of almost everything that enters into the wants of civilized men, and most of the articles are exact reproductions of inventions that are still protected by patents in Europe and the United States.

One of the weak spots in the national morals of Japan is the refusal of the government to make patent and trademark treaties, for there is no protection whatever against piracy in Japan. Still, when you approach him with this, the Japanese gives you a knock-down argument in defense of his country. As Mr. Matzudaira, the chief examiner in the Japanese patent office, who was a commissioner to the World's Fair, remarked the other day: "The United States and the European powers have refused to recognize Japan as a civilized

nation. They have refused to submit their subjects to the protection of our courts, and have forbidden us to make our own tariff. They insist that their subjects in Japan shall be tried before their own consuls, under the laws of their own country, because our laws are not good enough for them, and they will not allow us to impose a duty of more than 5 per cent upon imported merchandise. Then they blame us for not being willing to make a treaty to protect their patents. Under the new treaties that take effect in 1899 Japan will become a member of the international patent and trademark union, and will give the inventions of foreigners the same protection that its own receive. If that is not satisfactory our government would be willing to have them go into effect tomorrow instead of four years hence."

While Mr. Matzudaira presents the selfishness of other nations in a forcible and truthful manner, it does not justify the wholesale robbery that Japanese manufacturers have committed upon American and European inventors. Two wrongs do not make a right in this or any other case, and it is not a fair example of ordinary Japanese equity. Every novelty and invention for which they have any use will be reproduced here within three months after it appears in the United States or London, and will be sold for about one-half what it costs there. Every Japanese who goes abroad is always on the lookout for some useful and profitable process or article which his people at home may use. The Japanese merchants at New York, Chicago and other cities in the United States as well as in Europe are continually sending samples of popular designs and useful utensils to their friends at home, even toys and games and puzzles. The famous thirteen puzzle was sold by peddlers on the streets of Tokyo within three months after it appeared in the United States, having been sent over by a Japanese merchant in New York. They have an advantage here in not being compelled to pay royalty as well as in the low price of their labor, so when they acquire the inventions of foreigners they can reproduce and sell the goods much cheaper than they cost at home. The Japanese are splendid chemists, also, and they are able to analyze patent medicines.

"What a little fool!" said the signal officer. "A baby to be petted. Wants to jump off! You couldn't pull her off there with an ox team."

"They were just starting down the narrow stairway when someone shouted: 'There's a mouse!'

The brave girl who had stood unflinching at the edge of a high roof led to a wild scream and rolled to the bottom of the stairs, where her companion lay dead. She was almost hysterical.

"Girls are the air," declared the cynical signal officer.

"Worms Are Eating Away His Body. John E. Carr, a farmer living in Black-Ford county, Ind., is afflicted with a man never was before. Thousands of red worms about the size of a common pin crawl about in his flesh and as yet no doctor has devised a cure nor even diagnosed the disease. They emerge from all parts of the body, the skin drops off in big scales and Everts body is raw from head to foot. The bones of his hands are exposed, the flesh having cracked away."

A Philadelphia oculist, who has been studying the human eye for thirty years, declares that all great men of the past and present have or had blue or gray eyes.

upon the iron. Every one of these machines was manufactured in Japan without the permission or the knowledge of the Hoe company. Some years ago the American Trading company imported half a dozen Hoe presses for a dealer in printing materials in Tokyo and delivered them to the buyer at a cost of \$250 each. A few months later Mr. Morse, president of the American Trading company, called on the local dealer to pay his respects and found

that he had sold them to another dealer in the suburbs of Canton, and remarkable for her beauty. At the time when her parents did not know whence their daily bread was to come, she suggested that they should sell her as a slave. This course was followed, and she became the property of a famous general. Her beauty so enchanted with her beauty that he adopted her. When the general went to Peking he offered her to the emperor, and she was given to the emperor in great favor. The young girl who charmed his majesty that he so dearly made her his wife. When the emperor died the former slave became regent of the empire, and arrested the national affairs better than almost any of her predecessors. She is justly considered one of the great women of her time.

It is said that the dowager empress of China has had a very romantic history. She was the child of poor parents in the suburbs of Canton, and remarkable for her beauty. At the time when her parents did not know whence their daily bread was to come, she suggested that they should sell her as a slave. This course was followed, and she became the property of a famous general. Her beauty so enchanted with her beauty that he adopted her. When the general went to Peking he offered her to the emperor, and she was given to the emperor in great favor. The young girl who charmed his majesty that he so dearly made her his wife. When the emperor died the former slave became regent of the empire, and arrested the national affairs better than almost any of her predecessors. She is justly considered one of the great women of her time.

They say that Japan has given a contract for the construction of five new warships, to cost about \$6,000,000 apiece. It is a big price, but Japan is preparing for a big job—to lick Russia.

Observations made on a criminal beheaded recently in France prove that the heart beat for six minutes after the head was severed from the body.

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It is a Fact

Hood's Sarsaparilla has an unequalled record of cures, the largest sale in the world, and cures when all others fail.

Hood's Pills cure all ailments of the bowels.

Hood's Metal Wheels for your Wagons.

Hood's Fish Brand Slickers will keep you dry.

Dont Towers' Fish Brand Slickers will keep you dry.

Hood's Fish Brand Slickers will keep you dry.

How is your liver?

Dont Towers' Fish Brand Slickers will keep you dry.

Hood's Fish Brand Slickers will keep you dry.

WOMAN AND HOME.

UP TO DATE READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

The Mirror of Fashion—Some of the Latest Styles for the Season—Some Useful Hints for the Household—Current Notes of the Modes.

FASHION is not of ten struck to the poverty-stricken ones in her domain, but this season she has made a decided move in our favor by smiling upon the old-fashioned, all-appeal gowns. For this material means much to us. It has that soft, shimmering effect sought after these days and is very serviceable, also, since it does not crush or wear rough. In fact, it is an ideal material for one who must look well to the where-with she will be clothed. If you wish a charming gown get one of white alpaca, with perfectly plain skirt and tight-fitting waist. Have it made with a plain stock collar. Have made also a jacket as shown in illustration of blue serge. The jacket is shorter than those worn last year and is gored below the waist line. It has peculiar square revers—the upper ones of white alpaca—which are slashed and edged with braid. The hat worn with this costume is of rough blue straw. Into the trimmings is introduced that combination of blue and green which is so fashionable. If, however, you wish to wear the gown on a dressy indoor occasion you may cross the bodice with a Marie Antoinette flounce of some delicately colored chiffon or you may wear a broad sailor collar and

collar to match. A huge butterfly bow of the dress goods is placed in front and is tied with dark blue. The later color, too, appears in sleeves and belt. Double skirts are occasionally seen, and though often so ungraceful as to be undesirable, the one whose description fol-



AUTUMN GOWNS.

with it a front of soft, lacey material, and so on. Given such a good foundation, it is unnecessary for me to tell the ingenious American girl what she may do with her gown.

Mohair's the Stuff.

Mohair reigns, but there are many kinds and the sort that glazes with a stove-blackening brilliancy and folds in a crackly way is the mohair you must not get. The right kind has a heavy weave and a soft, silk-like luster; it takes the present organ-pipe folds as gracefully as silk does, and it outwears a silk three times, and always looks well. No matter how many other dresses one has, one of this stuff in black will not be amiss. Make the skirt full, just clearing the ground, and absolutely plain. Let the bodice fit perfectly, a single box-pleat being applied front and back, that in the back fitting closely to the form, the front one loosened a little. Have a wide belt that fastens at the side with a big cut jet button, a corresponding button being on the other side, and a collar of the same design apparently fastening at each side under a big cut jet button, and let a pair of silk-lined tabs or straps, finished with a point and a jet button, hang loosely from either side front of the belt. Corresponding tabs should hang from the



collar in the bust line. Then let the bows be finished at the wrists with hands fastening under jet buttons. Such a dress will serve in any place. Added dressiness can come by setting four buttons down the front box-pleat. Wear a large, black rough straw hat trimmed with a pair of knots of white mull and two upright, cock's feathers. Carry gloves, with black stitching, and carry a white silk parasol. A really faultless rig for ordinary street wear will result. Mohair, by the way, is surprisingly cool, and sheds dust from a duck's back sheds water. The accompanying illustration presents another model for the employment of mohair; the godets of its skirt being especially adapted to this fabric because of their unusual depth. The blouse waist has jacket pieces of embroidered batiste laced at the side-seams, and straps of the same extend over the shoulders in back and front as in the waist line, where they are embroidered belt. There are a great many acceptable models for this material, and its present popularity is so great that the danger of going wrong is lessened.

Helpful in Make-Overs.

There is shown here a handsome indoor dress of pink crepon figured with pale and dark blue. Here the godet skirt has unusual trimming, four wide bands of ribbon ending in four-looped bows upon its sides and front. This ribbon matches the dark blue of the dress goods figure, and making the front pair of bands shorter than the side ones is essential to the effect, important, as it may seem at first, thought. The blue overhangs the belt in front, and at the top there is a tiny plastron of blue satin with draped



collar to match. A huge butterfly bow of the dress goods is placed in front and is tied with dark blue. The later color, too, appears in sleeves and belt. Double skirts are occasionally seen, and though often so ungraceful as to be undesirable, the one whose description fol-

LESSONS FROM YALU.

MAHAN DRAWS CONCLUSIONS FROM FIGHT.

Offense Is Better than Defense and Rapidity of Fire Is Most Important—Battle-ships Better Than Cruisers—Light Tonnage a Factor.

THE CURRENT Century devices considerable attention to the battle of the Yalu. This engagement is important not only for its decisive bearing upon the contest between China and Japan, but because it was the first one fought between modern ironclads with modern arms. The Century prints the first authoritative account of the battle that has yet been published, written by Philo N. McGiffin, the brave American officer who commanded the Chinese battleship Chen Yuen. This is illustrated with photographs taken during the actual engagement, as well as those showing the damage done to the vessels. A second paper, by Capt. A. T. Mahan, the greatest authority on naval tactics, discusses the "Lessons from the Yalu Fight." The following is an extract from his article:

It appears from Commander McGiffin's narrative that both Chinese and Japanese were led, by design or accident, to accumulate projectiles and ammunition on deck in advance of immediate demands—a practice greatly deprecated. But is the deprecation wholly sound? Offense is better than defense. Rapid fire with no risk—risk, that is, from this particular source—because the slower fire yields to the enemy an advantage greater than the risk avoided. On board a foreign battleship, not long ago, the Captain said to me that in providing for action they accumulated a certain number of rounds—ten, I think—near each rapid-fire gun. "Don't you consider that a great risk?" I asked. "Undoubtedly," he replied; "but not so great a risk as that the enemy should fire faster than we."

I think he was right. Collingwood used to tell his crew that if they could fire three well-aimed broadsides in as many minutes, no enemy could resist them. Farragut noted with emphatic commendation, in 1839, when the French attacked the castle of San Juan de Ulua at Vera Cruz, that they habitually kept a great number of shot accumulated in racks on deck—a practice many naval officers still remember. The introduction of shells—explosive projectiles—gave pause to this habit, for direct experiences had taught that a shot, solid or hollow, striking one would explode many near by. Nevertheless, the difficulty of insuring rapid supply at any time, even the quietest, and the dreadful liability to severance of the chain of supply by the casualties of battle, suggest the imperative necessity of an accumulation. This should be so planned and so proportioned to the rate of fire possible to the gun as to insure the minimum of risk that must be taken if the full efficiency of the battery is to be maintained. Especially is this necessary for the beginning of an action—usually, at least as regards the single ship, the most pregnant of the final result. As regards systems, the result of this episode is a drawn battle, which may be summed up broadly as follows: The resistance of two ships, armored, with a joint displacement of 15,000 tons, striking one would explode many near by. Nevertheless, the difficulty of insuring rapid supply at any time, even the quietest, and the dreadful liability to severance of the chain of supply by the casualties of battle, suggest the imperative necessity of an accumulation. This should be so planned and so proportioned to the rate of fire possible to the gun as to insure the minimum of risk that must be taken if the full efficiency of the battery is to be maintained.

It is an exception because it adapts itself so well to the remodeling of a gown to whose front breadth some disagreeing accident has befallen. Only its front is double, an apron piece a little shorter than the skirt being set on over the front breadth. Its joining with the skirt proper is made as nearly invisible as possible to well over the hips. Then the apron piece is allowed to swing free of the skirt. Its edge is bound with a bright braid from the place where the attachment to the skirt stops, a line of the same braid is carried down the side seam of the skirt, and the edge of the apron piece is attached to this side seam by three or four drooping straps of braid. The apron piece may be of material contrasting with the rest of the skirt, and the injured part of the original skirt is thus concealed. An advantage of the design meets the difficulty of a skirt with the back badly frayed at the foot by the drop a skirt will have there even when the front may be all right. A short length of skirt material, contrasting with the skirt, will combine and make a new effect according to this model. Make a full back and attach it to the front of the old skirt. The scant residue of the second material will make the short apron front, which will fall over the good front of the first skirt.

The Beef-Tea Delusion. It is popularly supposed by all classes of people that beef tea is usually been sustained by medical opinion, that beef tea is a highly nutritive substance, and a fitting food for the sick; but science has satisfactorily demonstrated that this is one of the many popular errors of the age. The following, extending, as showing how utterly delusive existing opinions on this subject are: "We must guard against supposing that meat-bouillon possesses a strengthening and nourishing influence. In regard to this, the most delicate notions are entertained, not only by the general public but also by medical men. Until quite recently the opinion was held that bouillon contained the most nutritive part of meat. There was a confused idea that a minute quantity of material—a plateful of bouillon made from a teaspoonful of meat extract—could yield an effectual source of nourishment; that the extractives of meat were synonymous with concentrated food. Let us inquire what substances could render bouillon nutritious. The only article which meat yields to boiling water is gelatin. It is well known that albumen is rapidly converted into sugar, and this again into lactic acid. The quantity of gelatin is, moreover, very small; for a watery solution, which contains only one per cent of gelatin, coagulates on cooling. Such coagulation may be seen in very strong soups and gravies, but never in bouillon. Bouillon, therefore, contains much less than one per cent of gelatin." In view of these facts, it is impossible to see how much dependence he not placed on this diet may lack the proper nourishment to enable them to resist the ravages of disease.

New Wrinkle for Fair Cyclists. Some women bicyclists have a way of dividing their skirts at the moment of mounting by using a single safety pin to pin the front of the skirt to the hem to the back, between the feet. In this way all the value of the divided skirt is secured with none of the ugliness when walking.

All Over with Him. A Scotch nobleman of the olden times was in the habit of indulging pretty freely at the hospitable tables of his friends. He took the precaution to have always with him a trustworthy retainer, who never failed to avoid all temptation to excess, in order to make sure of taking his master safely home. On one occasion Donald had been induced to join in the festivities of the servants' hall, and feeling himself quite overcome, managed to stagger upstairs and whisper to his master, who was in full swing of his enjoyment at the table: "My lord, ye'll ha'e to tak' care of yersel' the night, for it's a' ower wi' me."—Scottish American.

Revised Psalm of Life. At 20, when a man is young, he thinks he knows it all; he likes to wag his active tongue and exercise his gait; he struts around in noble rage; the world is all his own; he laughs to scorn the world of age and lists to see alone. He wears a window in his eye to see his whiskers grow; he thinks the ladies pine and die because they love him so. At 40, as yet may suppose, he's knuckled down to his; 'tis not till 60 that he knows how big a clump he is.

BIG FISH, SMALL ROD.

Extraordinary Catch Made by a Sportive Resident of Santa Cruz.

At Cumming had an encounter with a huge shark at Santa Cruz Sunday, says the San Francisco Examiner. Cumming had engaged a boat and was out for salmon. Suddenly there was a jerk at his line that almost captured the boat. The fish came to the surface and his fins showed that he was a big shark. Cumming tugged with him for a while, and as the shark felt the sharp prong of the books forced into his mouth he made a plunge, going down fully one hundred feet, and reeling out about five hundred feet of line. Cumming had only one hundred feet more on the reel, and if the shark had accomplished that distance he would have escaped. But he was exhausted and came to the surface again. Then, with the skill of an experienced angler, Cumming played the line carefully, and after great effort, got the shark alongside of his boat. Both the shark and his captor were winded. The boatman killed the shark with one blow of his boat-hook. Mr. Cumming caught the shark with a twelve-ounce salmon rod and a linen salmon line. The fish was more than five feet in length and weighed fully one hundred and fifty pounds. It is the largest shark ever landed there with a hook and line, and its capture was due to the perfect knowledge of fishing that Mr. Cumming possesses. The contest lasted just one hour, and exciting as it was for Mr. Cumming, it was also as much as for the onlookers. Fully twenty boats were in the vicinity.

Member of the Force. "A good many amusing incidents came out in our first examination of the police," says Col. John W. Eln, the apostle of local civil service reform. "I recall one incident which struck me as being particularly funny. We were putting one of the patrolmen through, and the big fellow fumed and fretted and perspired as if he were actually in the sweat box. At last I asked him this question: 'What is a felony?'" The poor fellow looked stunned for a moment or two, but finally there came an expression of returning reason into his eyes, and in a triumphant tone he answered: "A 'ting on the tumb'!"—Chicago Record.

English News for Wheelwomen. You may remember that a lady bicyclist was stopped by a policeman in Holloway who wanted to take her name and address. That lady cyclist has lit a candle in England that will take a lot of putting out, says the New Budget, for she has brought an action against the constable and won it. The Highgate bench has decided that the action of the constable in stopping the lady was an arrest, and that an arrest is an assault, and that, therefore, the constable must be fined a shilling and costs, which seems to mean that it is illegal for constables to arrest people. This is strange news.

Theatrical Notes. "Marie Stuart," an opera by Levaill, will be produced at Rouen. Sibyl Sanderson will sing in "Thais" at the Paris Opera in October. Patti has been on the concert and operatic stage for forty-five years. "The Silver King" is being played in the Deutsches Volks Theater in Berlin.

Arthur Nikisch has been appointed conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic concert for the next season. Buenos Ayres has thirteen theaters where music has a prominent part. They are all in active operation. Minnie Palmer will arrive in this country in October, beginning her season Thanksgiving week in Philadelphia. William Farron accompanies Olga Netherese to America next fall. His paternal great-grandfather was in David Garrick's company. Louis Harrison's first appearance on the stage was made in tragedy. In 1875 he was a call boy at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia. Mme. Calve is to sing in "La Navarraise" at the Paris Opera Comique after all; the performance will be in October, just before she sails for America.

Notes of the Day. Salt water is slightly heavier than fresh water. A copperhead snake four feet long was killed in Brooklyn the other day. In China, if a man loses his temper in public he is liable to five days' imprisonment. In Peru and Bolivia wheat is cultivated 11,000 feet above the sea; in the Alps, 3,600 feet. There is a one-armed man in Georgia who can plow, jerk and goad a mule, swear and smoke a pipe all at once. Immigration to this country for the fiscal year, ending with June, was only 276,136, or less by 35,476 than last year. London has decided to convert into parks and playgrounds for children the 173 disused graveyards in that city. The estimated age of the dragon tree of Oratava (not authentic, like the recorded age of the Soma tree) is 5,900 years. A hotel is to be built on High Knob, a mountain in Virginia. From its balconies guests will be able to see into five states. Ohio has the greatest number of penitentiaries—99,337; New York is second, with 89,642, and Pennsylvania third, with 99,387. The amount paid in the form of interest to shareholders in public companies in England annually is something like \$1,100,000,000. In the famous cellars of the Hotel de Ville, at Bremen, there were a dozen cases of holy wine, which have been preserved for 250 years. Indiana's corn crop for this year is estimated at 150,000,000 bushels, which is about 15,000,000 bushels greater than the highest previous year. For the hide of a full-grown African, which is highly sought after in Greece, for whip and sandal making, the native hunter gets from \$15 to \$25. An Armenian recently died at Lowell, Mass., and his friends, having no photograph, stood him up in a corner and had his picture taken in that way. The longest game of chess on record took between five and six years to finish. One player was in England and one in Australia, and the game was played by mail.

TALMAGE SETS DOWN DANIEL, THE COEUR-DE-LION OF ALL AGES.

Being a Story of the Capture of Jerusalem by the Romans, and the Devotion of the Heroic Daniel, the Cousin-of-Lion of the Jews, His Enemies might as well have a law that the sun should not draw water, or that the south wind should not sweep across a garden of magnolias or that God should be abolished. They could not scare him with the red-hot furnaces, and they can not now scare him with the lions. As soon as Daniel hears of this enactment he leaves his office of secretary of state, with its upholstery of crimson and gold, and comes down the white marble steps and down the stairs to his home, and opens his window and puts the shutters back and calls the curtain aside so that he can look toward the sacred city of Jerusalem, and then prays.

I suppose the people in the street gathered under and before his window, and said: "Just see that man defying the law; he ought to be arrested." And the constabulary of the city rush to the police headquarters and report that Daniel is on his knees at the wide-open window. "You are my prisoner," says the officer of the law, dropping a heavy hand on the shoulder of the kneeling Daniel. As the constables open the door of the cavern to thrust in their prisoner, they see the glaring eyes of the lion-tamer, and they like his hand as fast as his feet, and that night he sleeps with the shaggy mane of a wild beast for his pillow, while the king that night, sleepless in the palace, has on him the paw and teeth of a lion he cannot tame—the lion of a remorseful conscience.

What a picture it would be for some artist: Daniel, in the early dusk of morning, not waiting for footmen or chariot, hastening to the den, all flushed and nervous and in distraction, and looking through the crevices of the cage to see what had become of his prime minister! "What no sound!" he says. "Daniel is surely devoured, and the lions are sleeping after their horrid meal, the bones of the poor man scattered across the floor of the den." With trembling voice Daniel calls out: "Daniel!" No answer, for the prophet is yet in profound slumber. But a lion, more easily awakened, advances, and, with hot breath blown through the crevice, seems angrily to demand the cause of this interruption, and then another wild beast lifts his mane from under Daniel's head, and the prophet waking up, comes forth to report himself all unhurt and well.

But our text stands at Daniel's window, open toward Jerusalem. Why in that direction? Jerusalem was his native land, and all the pomp of his Babylonian successes could not make him forget it. He came there from Jerusalem at eighteen years of age, and he never visited it, though he lived to be eighty-five years. Yet, when he wanted to arouse the Jewish emotions and grandest aspirations of his heart, he had his window open toward his native Jerusalem. There are many of you to-day who understand that without any exposition, this is getting to be a nation of foreigners. They have come into all occupations and professions. They sit in all churches. It may be twenty years ago since you got your naturalization papers, and you may be thoroughly Americanized, but you can't forget the land of your birth, and your sympathies go toward Jerusalem. Your windows are open toward Jerusalem. Your father and mother are buried there. It may have been a very humble home in which you were born, but your memory often plays around it, and you hope some day to go and see it—the hill, the tree, the brook, the house, the place so sacred, the door from which you started off with parental blessing to make your own way in the world; and God only knows how sometimes you have longed to see the familiar places of your childhood, and how in awful crises of life you would like to have caught a glimpse of the old, wrinkled face that bent over you as you lay on the gentle lap twenty or forty or fifty years ago. You may have on this side of the sea risen in fortune, and like Daniel, have become great, and may have come into prosperities which you never could have reached if you had stayed there, and you may have many windows to your house—bay-windows, and skylight-windows and windows of conservatory, and windows on all sides—but you have at least one window open toward Jerusalem.

When the foreign steamer comes to the wharf, you see the long line of sailors, with shouldered mail-bags, coming down the planks, carrying as many letters as you might suppose to be enough for a year's correspondence, and this repeated again and again during the week. Multitudes of them are letters from home, and at all the post-offices of the land people will go to the window and anxiously ask for them, hundreds of thousands of persons finding that window of foreign mails the open window toward Jerusalem. Messages that say: "When are you coming home to see us? Brother has gone into the army. Sister is dead. Father and mother are getting very feeble. We are having a great struggle to get on here. Would you advise us to come to you, or will you come to us? All join in love, and hope to meet you, if not in this world, then in a better. Good-bye."

Yes, yes! in all these cities, and amid the flowering western prairies, and on the slopes of the Pacific, and amid the terraces, and on the banks of the lagoon, and on the ranches of Texas there is an uncounted multitude who, this hour, stand and sit and kneel with their windows open toward Jerusalem. Some of these people played on the heather of the Scottish hills. Some of them were driven out by Irish famine. Some of them, in early life, drilled in the German army. Some of them were accustomed by Lyons or Marseilles or Paris to see the street Victor Hugo and Gautier. Some chased the chamois among the Alpine precipices. Some plucked the ripe clusters from Italian vineyard. Some lifted their faces under the midnight sun of Norway. It is no dishonor to our land that they remember the place of their nativity. Miscreants would they be, if while they have some of their windows open to take in the free air of America and the sunlight of an atmosphere which no kingly despot has ever breathed, they forget sometimes to open the window toward Jerusalem.

No wonder that the son of the Swiss, when far away from home, hearing the national air of his country sing, the melody of homesickness comes on him so powerfully as to cause his death. You have the example of heroic Daniel of my text for keeping early memories fresh. Forget not the old folks at home. Write often; and, if you have surplus means and they are poor, make practical contribution, and rejoice that America is bound to all the world by ties of sympathy as in no other nation. Who can doubt but it is appointed for the evangelization of other lands? What a stirring, melting, soul-purifying theory that all the doors of other nations are open toward us, while our windows are open toward them! But Daniel, in the text, kept this portfolio of his domestic fortress enclosed because Jerusalem was the capital of sacred influences. There had smoked the sacrifice. There was the Holy of Holies. There was the Ark of the Covenant. There stood the temple. We are tempted to keep our windows open on the opposite side, toward the world, that we may see and hear and appropriate its advantages. What does the world say? What does the world think? What does the world do? Worshipers of the world instead of worshipers of God. Windows open toward Babylon. Windows open toward Corinth. Windows open toward Athens. Windows open toward Sodom. Windows open toward the flats, instead of windows open toward the hills. Sad mistake for this world as a god is like something I saw in the museum of Strasburg, Germany—the figure of a virgin in wood and iron. The victim in olden time was brought there, and this figure would open its arms to receive him, and, once embraced, the figure closed its arms, and gave him a death-lam, upon him, and then let him drop one hundred and eighty feet sheer down. So the world first embraces its idolaters, then closes upon them with many tortures, and then lets them drop forever down. The highest honor the world could confer was to make a man Roman emperor; but, out of sixty-three emperors, it allowed only six to die peacefully in their beds. But, mark you, that good lion-tamer is not standing at the window, but kneeling, while he looks out. Most photographs are taken of those in standing or sitting posture. I now remember but one picture of a man kneeling, and that was David Livingstone, who in the cause of God and civilization sacrificed himself; and in the heart of Africa his servant, Mafawa, found him in the tent by the light of a candle, stuck on the top of a box, his head in his hands upon the pillow, and dead on his knees. But here is a great lion-tamer, living under the dash of the breeze, praying. The fact is, that a man can see further on his knees than standing on tiptoe. Jerusalem was about five hundred and fifty statute miles from Babylon, and the vast Arabian desert shifted its sands between them. Yet through that open window Daniel saw Jerusalem, and all that was in it, saw beyond by saying: saw eternally, saw earth, and saw heaven. Would you like to see the way through your sins to pardon, through your troubles to comfort, through temptation to rescue, through dire sickness to immortal health, through night to day, through things terrestrial to things celestial, you will not see them till you take Daniel's posture. No cap of bone to the joints of the fingers, no cap of bone to the joints of the elbow, but cap of bone to the knees, made so because the God of the body was the God of the soul, and especial provision for those who want to pray, and spiritual structure joins with spiritual necessity in bidding us pray, and pray, and pray.

In olden time the Earl of Westmoreland said he had no need to pray, because he had enough pious tenants on his estate to pray for him; but all the prayers of the church universal amount to nothing unless, like Daniel, we pray for ourselves. Oh, men and women, bounded on one side by Shadrach's red-hot furnace, and the other side by devouring lions, learn the secret of courage and deliverance by looking at that Babylonian window open toward the southwest! "Oh," you say, "that is the direction of the Arabian Desert!" Yes, but on the other side of the desert is God, is Christ, is Jerusalem, is heaven. We would do well to think more of heaven. It is not a mere annex of earth. It is not a desolate outpost. As Jerusalem was the capital of Judea, and Babylon the capital of the Babylonian monarchy, and London is the capital of Great Britain, and Washington is the capital of our own Republic, the New Jerusalem is the capital of the universe. The King lives there, and the royal family of the redeemed have their palaces there, and there is a congress of many nations and the parliament of all the world. Yes, as Daniel had kindred in Jerusalem, whom he often thought, though he left home when a very young man, perhaps father and mother and brothers and sisters still living, and was homesick to see them, and they belonged to the high circles of royalty, Daniel himself having royal blood in his veins, so we have in the New Jerusalem a great many kindred, and we are sometimes homesick to see them, and they are all princes and princesses, in them the lord imperial, and we do well to keep our windows open toward their eternal residence. It is a joy for us to believe that while we are interested in them they are interested in us. Much thought of heaven

makes one heavenly. The air that blow through that open window are charged with life, and sweep up to us aromas from gardens that never wither, under skies that never cloud, in a spring-time that never terminates. Compared with it all other heavens are dead failures.

Homer's heaven was an elysium which he describes as a plain at the end of the earth or beneath, with no snow nor rainfall, and the sun never goes down, and Rhadamanthus, the justest of men, rules. Hesiod's heaven is what he calls the islands of the blessed. In the midst of the ocean, three times a year blooming with most exquisite flowers, and the air is tinted with purple, white games and music and nurse-rooms occupy the time. The Scandinavian heaven was the hall of Wallhalla, where the God Odin gave unending trine suppers to earthly heroes and heroes. The Mohammedan's heaven punishes its disciples in over the bridge Al-Sirat, which is finer than a hair and sharper than a sword, and then they are let loose into a riot of everlasting sensuality.

The American aborigines look forward to a heaven of illimitable hunting grounds, partridge, and deer, and wild duck more than plentiful, and the winds never off the scent, and the guns never missing fire. But the geographer has followed the earth round, and found no Homer's elysium. Voyagers have flown and found no Hesiod's islands of the blessed. The Mohammedan's celestial delectation and the Indian's eternal hunting-ground for vast multitudes have no charm. But here rolls in the Bible heaven. No more sea—that is, no wide separation. No more night—that is, no insomnia. No more tears—that is, no heart-break. No more pain—that is, dismissal of lancet and bitter draught and miseria, and banishment of neuralgias and cataplexis, and all except gloomy black; all the music in the major-key, because celebrative and jubilant. River crystalline, gate crystalline, and slow crystalline, because everything is clear and without doubt. White robes, and that means sinlessness. Vials full of odors, and that means pure regalement of the senses. Rain-bow, and that means the storm is over. Marriage supper, and that means gladdest festivity. Twelve manner of fruits and that means luscious and unending variety. Harp, trumpet, grand march, anthem, amen, and hallelujah, and the same orchestra. Choral meeting solo and overture meeting antiphon, and strophe joining diatramb, as they roll into the ocean of doxologies. And you and I may have all that and have forever through Christ. If we will let lam with the blood of one wounded hand rub out our sin, and with the other wounded hand swing open the shining portals.

Day and night keep your window open toward that Jerusalem. Sing about it. Pray about it. Dream about it. Do not be inconspicuous about your friends who have gone into it. Do not worry if something in your heart indicates that you are not far off from its ecstasies. Do not think that when a Christian dies he stops, for he goes on. An ingenious man has taken this heavenly furlough as mentioned in Revelation, and has calculated that there will be in heaven one hundred rooms sixteen feet square for each ascending soul, though the world would lose a hundred millions yearly. But all the rooms of heaven will be ours, for they are family rooms; and as no room in your house is too good for your children, so all the rooms of all the palaces of the heavenly Jerusalem will be free to God's children and even the throne-room will not be denied, and you may run up the steps of the throne, and put your hand on the side of the throne, and sit down beside the king according to the promise: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne."

But you must go in except as conquerors. Many years ago the Turks and Christians were in battle, and the Christians were defeated, and with their commander Stephen fled toward a fortress where the mother of this commander was staying. When she saw her son and his army in disgraceful retreat, she had the gates of the fortress rolled shut, and then from the top of the battlement cried out to her son, "You cannot enter here except as conqueror!" Then Stephen rallied his forces and resumed the battle and gained the day, twenty thousand driving back two hundred thousand. For those who are defeated in battle with sin and death and hell, nothing but shame and contempt; but for those who gain the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ the gates of the New Jerusalem will hoist, and there shall be an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord toward which you do well to keep your windows open.

The Passport Will Be Love.

(Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart.—Luke 10:27) It is the man who is to go to heaven who must love. It is not enough that his wife or mother is a Christian. He must know and love God for himself. None but those who have the experience required by the text can enter the abode of the blest. It is not to be a question of culture or accomplishment, or those who never had a chance to go to school would be kept out. Human accomplishments are good as far as they go, but the trouble is that they do not go far enough to bridge the river of death. Love for God is the wedding garment that all must have on, or be banished to outer darkness. No man will be asked on the judgment day whether his parents came over in the Mayflower or not. The great question will be, "Who are you, and whom have you loved?" The king will not stand any better chance than the peasant. By the great test of love alone will standing be decided for eternity. Works will be nothing more than hay and stubble before the fire of the burning throne. It will not be a question of how much we have sinned, what mountains we have moved, or what other great things we have done, but do we love God with all our heart, and with all our soul, and with all our strength, and with all our mind. Blessed is the man who can stand this test.

Seven hundred and eleven female missionaries are at work in India. During the past year there were 26,000 heathen families instructed, 42,414 heathen girls in the different mission schools.

At Hillsboro, recently, a case involving the constitutionality of the city ordinance relative to street working was tried in the county court. The case is one wherein J. I. Williams was tried before the city court, charged with failure to work the streets, as required by a city ordinance.

Mrs. Emma Proffert has brought suit in the district court at Galveston for \$5000 damages against the International and Great Northern railway. She alleges that she left Galveston at 3:40 a. m. December 5 to go with the corpse of her husband to Liberty.

A very lamentable accident occurred near Bracketville, recently. Harry Rappold, a clerk in the post adjutant's office, and Oscar Hoffman, principal musician in the Twenty-third Infantry band, both stationed at Fort Clark, went out quail hunting in a back-country.

The proposed junketing tour of Gov. Culberson and staff and other state officers to Chattanooga to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Chickamauga monument is about to fall through. Treasurer Wortham's duties will not permit of his absence.

At a meeting of the Terrell school board recently rules were formulated prohibiting the use of cigarettes by the pupils, making it the duty of the teacher to send the pupil home upon committing the first offense.

The prospectus of the proposed cotton mill at Austin has been issued. Hon. Walter T. P. is named as trustee for the collection of payments made on stock subscriptions and for the management of all preliminary business.

The state board of equalization has rejected the Dudley, Stumberg and Francis Smith and Cook appeals from the valuation placed by the comptroller upon certain lands in Bichard, Escobedo and other unorganized counties because they were filed too late.

At Luling, recently, the big lion with a circus, which exhibited there, tried to devour his keeper. He was beaten off of him with heavy pieces of chain and the man leaped from the cage. The trainer at once tendered his resignation. The occurrence created great excitement.

Cadet Rudolph Penninger of the Salvation Army in Temple was assaulted in that city recently while trying to sell the War Cry, and knocked down with a piece of gas pipe. The cadet is in a bad condition. His assailant was arrested and is in jail.

It is said at Dallas that mandamus proceedings against State Comptroller E. W. Finley to compel him to issue a license on the presentation of \$500 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will be instituted. All the lumber has been received for the big amphitheater.

Recently a young man named Virgil Fuller was carried to Luling and jailed by Messrs. Crowell and Moses, charged with an attempted assault upon Mrs. Pace, who resides about one and a half miles northeast of that place.

The other night A. T. Britt, who with his family had camped on Matt Zolner's place, in Rockwall county, met with a terrible accident. During the night Britt, thinking some one was interfering with his horses, attempted to get his gun, loaded with buckshot, from his wagon.

At Jacksonville, Cherokee county, recently, Dr. J. K. Britton, who was being held for preliminary trial charged with criminal assault, was assailed while eating by George Thompson, a brother of the girl, Thompson shot at Britton, but the bullet went wild of its mark and shattered a plate on the table.

The examining trial of Walter M. Barnett, the local ticket broker at San Antonio, who is specifically charged with sending forged tickets through the mails, was recently concluded and upon the defendant waiving further examination he was bound over in the sum of \$1000 to await the action of the grand jury.

The store of W. Schultz, at Letitia, twenty miles from Houston on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, was burglarized the other night. The burglars, two in number, got the drop on the watchman, Mr. Smith, bound and gagged him and ransacked the place. They succeeded in securing \$75 or \$100 in cash.

At Corpus Christi, recently, Anthony Salias, a Mexican woman, was the victim of a most horrible murder. She was struck on the head with an ax, literally crushing her skull to pieces. Her husband is in jail.

According to the tax rolls of Harris county her taxable values have decreased \$1,176,769, the total valuation this year being \$26,939,265. This is the largest decrease by any county in the state.

The increase in the taxable values of Galveston county this year, according to her tax rolls, is more than \$250,000 over last year. This is the biggest increase shown by any county in the state.

At Clarksville, recently, W. A. Taylor executed a chattel mortgage on his stock of dry goods. Professed indebtedness \$16,000 assets not known.

At Lancaster, Dallas county, Eber Lavender, recently had his right arm caught in a gin necessitating amputation above the elbow.

For the week ending September 7, there were 376 members added to the various congregations of the Christian church in this state.

Two doctors disagreed at Paris the other day and settled their differences with a knife and stick. Neither seriously hurt.

THE CUP STILL OURS.

THE VALKYRIE REFUSED TO SAIL AT ALL.

The Defender Sailed Alone Over the Course and Thus the Race was Awarded to the American Boat—Lord Dunraven Gives Reasons.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The international contest between Defender and Valkyrie for the America's cup is ended. On the whole it has been an extraordinary series and while the result is satisfactory to the American people.

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Work of a Cyclone.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A terrific thunder storm visited this section Wednesday night.

The storm was down in all directions and communication was cut off for hours, except one telegraph wire. The storm was of such force as to actually swamp passenger cars on the Rome, Waterloo and Ogdensburg railway.

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THE LAW SATISFIED.

MURDERER CHARLES H. KEY'S NECK BROKEN.

Swung into Eternity at Paris for the Murder of Smith McLaughlin in Polk County, Chickasaw Nation—He Made No Confession.

PARIS, Tex., Sept. 14.—It was shortly after the high noon hour when Hangman Oglesby sprung the trap that ushered the spirit of Chas. H. Key into the great beyond yesterday for the murder of Smith McLaughlin in 1891.

The execution occurred in the jail yard of the federal prison in the presence of about forty spectators, composed of the court officials, representatives of the press and others.

It was originally intended to have the execution immediately after 10 o'clock, but Key made a gallant fight for time, using first one pretext and then another.

Marshal Williams accompanied by Rev. Geo. M. Fortune, pastor of the First Baptist church, arrived at the prison shortly before 10 o'clock and immediately proceeded to the cell occupied by the condemned man.

The march to the gallows was again taken up by Key asked for another consultation with Dr. Fortune and afterward with Dr. Williams. It was 11:54 when he entered the jail yard, just beneath the shadow of the gallows.

He was visibly agitated and made a wild and rambling talk to the small assembly around him while standing beneath the gallows in an effort to gain more time.

His talk ended, he requested the privilege of shaking hands with the spectators, during which a couple of hymns were sung, followed by a short prayer.

At 12:06 the ascent to the gallows was made the prisoner being assisted by the hangman and Deputy Sheriff McCrummen. Marshal Williams and Dr. Fortune also occupied the gallows.

Here Key caught a glimpse of the large concourse of people upon the outside, whose morbid curiosity had drawn them thither, and, although the heat from the sun was terrific, he again made a wild talk of several minutes' duration.

This concluded, the clergyman offered a short prayer and bade the condemned man good-bye, retiring from the gallows. His arms and legs were pinioned, the black cap put over his head and the noose adjusted and at 12:25 the trap door was sprung.

He fell almost without a struggle. Key slept but little Thursday night, having failed to retire until 3 o'clock yesterday morning and having arisen at an early hour.

His execution proved a twofold disappointment to all of those who knew the man, the crime and the incidents of the trial. It was the universal opinion of these that Key was a weak man.

Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, says that reports received from Yatanapa are to the effect that a severe earthquake has reached that section.

The earthquake commenced on Sunday afternoon and lasted during the day and night. Thousands of persons hurried down from the mountains. During the afternoon and evening on Monday sheets of flame were noticed on the horizon, adding to the general alarm.

By Tuesday morning confidence had been restored and the mountaineers had started for their homes. But late that very night the earthquake was again heard and the people once more returned to the suburbs.

At midnight the tower of the church fell, killing ten persons and wounding a score or more. Shortly before daylight another severe shock was noticed. Many persons were killed by the falling of rocks.

Fire, smoke and lava issued in enormous quantities from the sides of the mountains. According to reports received at Yatanapa 100 houses have been destroyed. At two small towns not far from Yatanapa as many more houses were destroyed and 100 persons are reported dead or dying.

The loss of life at Yatanapa will perhaps reach 150. It is apparent that the worst is over, but the alarm is widespread and the excitement continues.

A Wall Street Story.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Yesterday was an exciting one, and for a time bore fair to be a critical one in the financial field.

Many feared that it might pass into history as a smaller edition of the "black Friday" of years ago. But the disturbing elements are now understood and the outlook for the treasury and the maintenance of its gold reserve is comparatively clear.

Uncertainty as to the intention of the bond syndicate to maintain the reserve at the century mark and as to its ability to do so, had disturbed the moneyed interests increasingly throughout the week, and a crisis was reached yesterday when it was announced that the firm of Lazard Freres, which is a member of the bond syndicate, had engaged \$2,500,000 of gold for shipment.

This announcement gave rise to the impression that the syndicate had withdrawn from behind the throne and it sent quotations tumbling in Wall street, besides starting stories that the syndicate had dissolved, and that a bond issue was imminent and that the treasury would fast drift back to its old position.

However, several city banks came to the rescue. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—H. H. Holmes, the notorious murderer and swindler, was today indicted by the grand jury for the murder of B. F. Pielzel, whose mysterious death in this city a year ago, and the subsequent collection of \$10,000 insurance on his life by Holmes, led to the unveiling of the latter's remarkable criminal record.

Holmes is now in prison here and awaiting sentence for swindling the insurance company, to which charge he pleaded guilty, hoping thereby to prevent the detection of his graver crimes. The district attorney will press for a speedy trial in this city. Indictments for murder have also been brought against Holmes in Toronto, Indianapolis and Chicago.

Mgr. Sattoli's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Archbishop Sattoli said yesterday that he had absolutely no information or intimation concerning the report that he was to be created a cardinal.

It is stated at the residence of the papal legate that the representative of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Nicaraguan government and the Vatican has no new features since the announcement in the Associated Press some months ago. An archbishop in Nicaragua has been selected as the administrator apostolic and the Nicaraguan government has sent a representative to the Vatican.

Ravages of Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following reports have been received at the surgeon general's office at the marine hospital: At Osaka-Hiogo, Japan, for the two weeks ending Aug. 1, there were 1976 cases of cholera and 717 deaths.

At Kobe-Hiogo, for the week ending Aug. 11, there were 216 cases and 193 deaths. At Rio Janeiro, for the week ending Aug. 17, there were eight deaths from yellow fever. At Vera Cruz, for the week ending Aug. 29, there were seven deaths from yellow fever.

NOT ALL KILLED BY SHOT.

Splinters Were More Destructive Than Missiles in the Eastern War.

The recent war between Japan and China has taught the officers of the American navy at least one new thing in the construction of vessels. There will be scarcely any woodwork in the Oregon, that is rapidly nearing completion at the Union Iron works. This is due to the fact that there were more people killed and injured in the naval battles in the orient by flying wooden splinters than by the bullets or exploding shells.

Most of the cruisers and battle ships that took part in the war were constructed with steel hulls, and all of them were more or less protected with heavy armor plates. The interior fittings and furnishings of the quarters and the deck coverings, however, were of wood. When a shot pierced the hull of a vessel and tore through the wood in the interior of the ship splinters were sent flying in all directions.

In most cases the shot passed through the vessel without injuring any of the crew, but the shower of wooden splinters filled the sick bay and kept the sailmaker sewing up the dead in canvas sacks for burial. On the battleship Oregon practically no wood will be used. All the bulkheads and partitions dividing the rooms in the officers' quarters are to be of iron. No wood will be used on the decks, but instead Incolunite will be cemented to the iron deck to prevent slipping. All the doors will be of iron, and all those leading to the decks will be made watertight.

What Makes a Man Do This?

What makes a man of 30 or 40 take a sailboat when he can't sail it, put in his friends or family for ballast, and go right out to capsizing and tragedy? You can't answer that any more than you can explain how such a fool has made out to survive to his present age. Why didn't he reach his deserved fate long before? No one can say. Enough that it does overtake him and he gets from ten lines to a column in the paper, according to how big a fool he was.

At the shore we see sailboats run away into the sound, until they can hardly be seen, and when the clouds come up and it begins to thunder the venturesome amateur who is afloat out there is the last to start for shelter. He doesn't know enough to know his danger. So it goes each summer, and each summer has its long string of drowning tragedies for a part of its history. But, as we said before, no one summer does it up completely, so as to give civilization a fresh chance. A lot of people are drowned for their folly this year who lived through last year, which was just as good a year for drowning, and a lot will live through this year and go out and drown in 1896 as readily as if they were led.—Ex.

JOSH BILLINGS.

I hate secrets. I would rather a man would give me the itch to keep that a secret. The strongest kind of men are those who have got the most weakness and know it. It is highly important for us old people to learn that we are simply endured in this world. I do lur things that have got vim in them. The rose is pretty, but it is the thorns on it that make it respectable. Men seldom get to be very humble and penitent until they find out that the goose hangs so high that they can't reach it.

There may be my sun friendship between an elephant and a mouse, but there ain't any between a mouse and an elephant. Men who have nothing to do are all-wish hunting for partners to fine them in business. One indolent kuss will demoralize half a village. I have seen people who had religion enough to run a camp-meeting, but who hadn't honesty enough to tend a guide-board at the forks of sun knyrry road.

Yung man, husband yure pleasures. There is not only more fun but more length to the fun in sucking silver down a straw than drinking it out of a four-part pitcher. I am allways a little suspicious of the old fellow who is forever preaching morality and the 10 commandments; I often find that his morality dates no farther back than the time that the kandle of his own pashuns went out.

NEWSY MORSELS.

Emily Soldene has been appearing with success in "La Fille de Mme. Angot" at Sydney, Australia. The latest information from the moon is that 132,856 craters have been counted on its surface, all dead. Oregon has just passed a law against fishing in the Columbia river on Sunday. It is intended to give the salmon a rest.

There is a warm controversy in Utah over the right of women to vote in that territory next November, when the constitution will be presented for ratification. After an existence of twenty-two years the English Paleographical society has come to an end. During its existence it published 556 fine similies of manuscripts and inscriptions. The butchers of Bridgeport, Conn., have decided to revive an old custom among members of their trade. They will, this year, hold a barbecue and roast a lot of oxen and sheep.

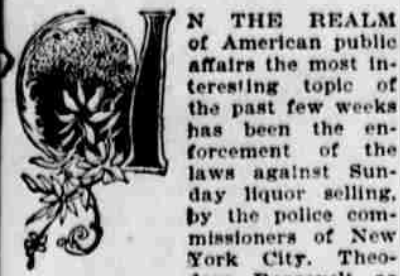
A thief in New York set himself to chase and catch a thief. He succeeded and made off with the booty, while the victimized pilferer of the first part was arrested and locked up. On the day of the feast of St. Theodore, observed annually at Helmsger, Roumania, all the young married women go about the town kissing the men and offering them a drink of wine. Japanese postmen whose routes carry them into the country use bicycles. Their wheels are made by local manufacturers, who have appropriated improvements from both British and American patents.

A valuable Greek inscription has recently been added to the Louvre. It comes from the neighborhood of Djemel, in Syria, and contains portions of an ancient law concerning the maintenance of vineyards and their protection against thieves.

PARTY MEN AGHAST.

LAWMAKERS GET NO SHOW IN NEW YORK.

No More Liquor to Be Sold on Sunday—Theodore Roosevelt Has Caused the Liquor Men No End of Worryment—A Determined Man.



IN THE REALM of American public affairs the most interesting topic of the past few weeks has been the enforcement of the law against Sunday liquor selling, by the police commissioners of New York City. Theodore Roosevelt as president of the new police board has taken the astounding ground that he will observe his oath of office and resist the laws. New York has never been so shocked and surprised in all its 250 years of existence. The great politicians are aghast and are declaring that the party will be wrecked. They protest that it was not for this that they helped to elect the reform ticket last November. Mr. Roosevelt's intrepidity seems even to have disconcerted Mayor Strong himself a very little, but upon the whole the mayor evidently likes Mr. Roosevelt's logic and intends to support him to the end. It happens that Mr. Roosevelt's colleagues on the police board are in absolute harmony with their president and are as actively committed to the execution of the policy as Mr. Roosevelt himself. Col. Frederick Grant, who is one of the commissioners, has not forgotten that his illustrious father used to say that the best way to deal with an unpopular law is to enforce it. The police commissioners do not give themselves much concern with the question whether the law is wise or mistaken. They simply stand upon its enforcement until the legislature chooses to alter it.

Mr. Roosevelt is a veritable dynamo of earnestness, force and physical and mental energy. In build he is of the medium height, broad, very thick-set, solid, and muscular. Even through the large-lensed glasses he is obliged to wear when at work he looks boyish and is constantly thus referred to in the press. That is because he is not only young, but his youth has been preserved by an active outdoor life rationally directed. He has a plump, almost round face, thick brown hair, the small light mustache of a younger man than he is, and snapping blue eyes. His photographs make him look a trifle stern because they (all that I have seen) are taken with his glasses off and the strong light makes him half close his eyes, like a man influenced by a stern resolution or character. In reality, he is a kindly, genial, happy man, too full of animal spirits and too fond of fun to be stern except on rare occasions. His mind works so quickly, and he is so quick in every impulse, that he talks fast and seems to explode his words, which fly from him in short volleys, not in a loud tone, but with only half-restrained energy. He is noted for his high ideals, but he is never theoretic exceedingly practical. I asked him once what he expected to be or dreamed of being when he was a boy, and he said: "I do not recollect that I dreamed at all or planned at all. I simply obeyed



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

the injunction, "whatever thy hand shall do, do it with all thy might," and so took up with me came along to do, since then I have gone on Lincoln's motto, "Do the best; if not, then the best possible." He has never laid up anything to be carried out in future. Whatever has occurred to him to do that he has done at once with all his might and main, whether it was hunting bears, or writing books, or climbing mountains. And in that way the whole country has seen him go at the task of reforming the New York police.—Julian Ralph.

Napoleon's Industry.

Before the time when the campaign could open in the spring of 1800 all these parts were intended to be, actually were, running smoothly; but they were running by the inspiration and activity of a single man. The count of state was his greater self, the sense his instrument; the legislative body was his silent, obedient, every copy of all the arms of cavalry, infantry or artillery of every regiment, conscript, soldier, reserve or home guard—each and all were known to the First Consul.

Incredible and exaggerated as such statements must appear, the testimony to their truth is so abundant and unimpeachable that it seems to the reader as if at this crisis there had appeared in Europe a being neither human, demonic nor celestial, but a man with superhuman powers of endurance, appreciation and labor, an angel without perfection, a demon without malice. For, on the whole, Bonaparte's work, while replete with dangerous expedients, and, as the future conclusively proved, inspired by self-seeking, was beneficent, constructive and permanent in regard not merely to France, but to

Europe and the world—Professor Sloane's Life of Napoleon in the August Century.

JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY.

Sketch of One of America's Most Eminent Legal Lights.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley was born in Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824. He began the study of law in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1842, and removing to Michigan the next year was admitted to the bar at Adrian in January, 1846. For a time he edited the Adrian Watch-Tower, a newspaper, and in 1857 was assigned to the work of compiling the general statutes of Michigan, which were published in two volumes. In 1858 he was appointed reporter of the Supreme court, which office he held for seven years. In 1859 he was made justice of the supreme court of Michigan, and coming chief justice in 1868, and served until 1878 when he retired permanently from the bench. When the law for the regulation of interstate commerce went into effect Judge Cooley was made chairman of the interstate commerce commission, a post which he resigned in 1892. He has held the professorship of constitutional and administrative law in the University of Michigan, and the chair of American history in the same college. He is the author of a number of legal works, digests and commentaries, that



THOMAS MINTYRE COOLEY.

are much used in the profession, and has written a history of the governments of Michigan.

The Cigarette.
It is puzzling to account for the different habits of the cigarette in England and the United States. Here it is very rare to find a man past middle life smoking cigarettes, yet the statement is made on good authority that Herbert Spencer, who is seventy-five, smokes them, and it is noticeable in reading the personal gossip of London weekly papers that the same fault from a clear-smoker's point of view is alleged against many men of prominence in public life. When Emily Faithful died, the story of her fondness for cigarettes was repeated, and it shocked many American readers; but Miss Faithful was not unique among English ladies in this indulgence. In the case of men, perhaps the inferior quality of their cigars and the proximity of England to the continent may account for the preference given the cigarette.

Meiba's Trill.

An interesting anecdote is being told in New York about Mme. Meiba. On a recent occasion she took the part of the queen in "The Huguenots" at a performance at the Hotel Savoy. During the performance a little child became excited and running to its mother, who was in the audience, cried in audible manner: "Listen, mamma; birdie, birdie!" The effect was magical. The audience broke forth into a storm of applause. After the performance the great singer said: "Nothing has ever pleased me more in all the things that have been said of me in all my life."

Story of Tom Reed.

After he was graduated from Bowdoin college as speaker Reed thought seriously of becoming a minister, but he studied law instead of divinity, and went to California to hang out his shingle. The story of his admission to the bar there is interesting. "Tom," said the judge, "is the legal-learned act constitutional?" "It is, sir," answered the young lawyer, who knew his examiner's bent. "You shall be admitted," said the judge, and the ceremony was at an end. Three years later Mr. Reed was back in his Maine home and a member of the legislature.

Mable the Essayist.

Hamilton W. Mable, the essayist and editor, is frequently mistaken for an Englishman, probably because of his well-groomed appearance and the fresh look of health in his face. He happens, however, to be an American, for he fifty years ago. He is a man of attractive personality, and he is as fond of outdoor life as his writings make others. His summer home is in the mountains of Sullivan county, New York.

Stanley's Remarkable Career.

Between John Rowlands, otherwise Howell Jones, waif from a British poorhouse, and Henry M. Stanley, member of parliament, there extends a career of adventure and vicissitude as dramatic as anything in romantic novel. As cabin boy, confederate soldier, Indian fighter, reporter, war correspondent and African explorer, Stanley has had a life of rare interest, and now, at



H. M. STANLEY.

fifty-five, he secures a place in British politics equal to the one he gained in London society by his marriage to Miss Tennant, sister of the celebrated "Doddo." The explorer has lived in London for some years, and during all the time has been more interested in blue books than in the Dark Continent. He has grown stouter with his life of ease.

A 3-year-old boy has been sent to the reform school from Rockford, Ill., for horse-stealing.

FAMOUS YEARS AGO.

DANCERS WHO HAVE PIROUETTED INTO HISTORY.

Taglioni, Gris and Cerito—"Pas de Quatre" Was Great European "Event" in Olden Times—Fanny Elssler, Pantomimic Artist.



IF THE complaint of the actor of the evanescence of his fame—the impossibility of preserving, for the admiration of future generations, a any real record of the beauty of his elocution, the grace of his action, the brilliancy of his comedy or the fire of his tragedy—be in any way a just one, how much sadder is the fate of the dancer! It is possible to give some idea of the great players. Colley Cibber's brilliant description of Betterton, Booth, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bracegirdle and their scarcely less famous companions gives us a very vivid impression of their manner and their triumphs, while, to come to later times, Professor Bell's minute analysis of Mrs. Siddons playing almost makes the great actress live and move before us. But with a dancer, what is there to record except a general statement that she was graceful and handsome and danced divinely? One cannot dilate upon the exact angle of a pointed toe, or explain why one particular angle or curve was far superior to every other angle or curve. If high kicking were an essential part of graceful dancing, it might be possible to convey some idea of altitude; but it is gymnastics, rather than art that can be measured by feet and inches. If, again, we come to the technical description of a dancer's powers, we plunge into a perfect morass of terms in various languages which would puzzle a professor of foreign tongues. For example, we find it stated that certain lady was "a dancer of the demi-caractere." How many of us know what this doubtful-looking term

means? I confess to blank ignorance when I first saw the phrase, says a writer in Sketch. But I found that it implied that the dancer was "perfect in those beautiful little half-steps, which, more than any other, correspond to the epithet 'twinkling,' lavished by poets on the feet of the graceful dancers." So I suppose the reference is to those mincing little steps which every premier danseuse introduces.

Even the names of famous dancers are not household words, as are those of even second-rate actors and singers. When we mention Taglioni, Duvernoy, Noblet, Fanny Elssler, Carola Grisi and Francesca Cerito we may almost say that we exhaust the names known to even the theatrically inclined folk; while the ordinary lay mind would be exhausted probably by the mention of the first-named dancer, whose death occurred so recently as 1881, although her career on the stage dated back to 1822. Like many celebrated dancers, Marie Taglioni became famous at a bound, when at the age of 18 she appeared in Vienna in a ballet arranged by her father, who was himself a dancer. Her



GRISI, TAGLIONI, GRAHN, CERITO. "Pas de Quatre," 1845.

Elssler shone supreme, her intensity in tragic situations being only equalled by her brilliant and refined humor. It is rather curious that, in spite of her attractiveness and her numerous offers of marriage, Fanny Elssler remained single. Her elder sister, Theresa, also a famous dancer, contracted a morganatic marriage with Prince Adalbert of Prussia in 1851, and was afterward ennobled.

Besides these great artists, Lumley had under his management a large number of dancers who were of a high order of merit. Most prominent among them were Louise Fleury and Guy Stephan. Mile. Plunket was, in her early years, a member of Lumley's company, but the conjunction was not favorable. The manager's sole reference to this fair lady is in connection with a serious display of insubordination, in which she and Mile. Schneider must have been ringleaders, for he cancelled their engagements. "In spite of the protecting influence thrown round the young ladies," Mile. Plunket, it may be worth noting, was the sister of Mme. Doche, the famous Marguerite Gautier in "La Dame aux Camellias." The prints of the famous dancers of last century—Bacelli, Heinel and Simonet—are interesting as showing the change in costume which has taken place, while that of Hillsberg is chiefly notable for its ungracefulness.



LOUISE FLEURY, 1844.

first appearance in England took place in 1829 at the King's theater, and she also appeared under the management of Bunn, who gives us some particulars regarding the salary required by this "spirit of the air." For herself, she was to receive £100 each night she danced, and to have two benefits, which the manager guaranteed to produce £1,000. Her father received £500 for acting as ballet-master during her visit, and her brother and sister-in-law were engaged to support her at a salary of £500. Small wonder that the "spirit of the air" assumed a large fortune, which she lost, poor lady, through the Franco-Prussian war. But, popular as she was at the time Bunn engaged her, the climax of her London popularity was not reached till 1845, under the management of Benjamin Lumley, when her triumph in the "Pee

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

Lilly Post returned from abroad last week.
Billy Hoy, the old right-felder of the reds, has signed a new contract, and will continue to play with Cincinnati.
Joe Higgins is anxious to sign for a wrestling match with Frank Paolitto at 125 pounds. Ed Kelly offers to put up a purse of \$100 for the meet.

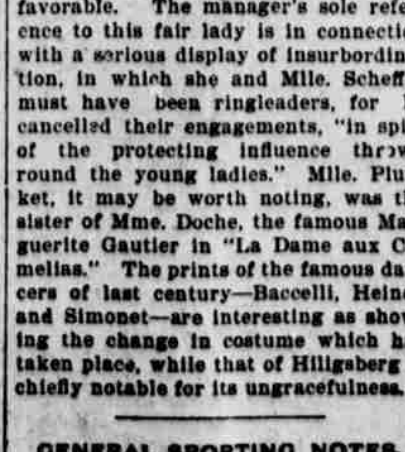
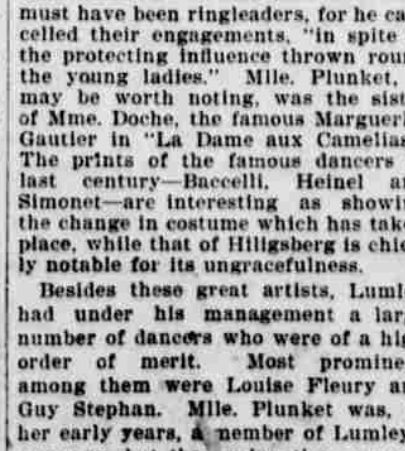
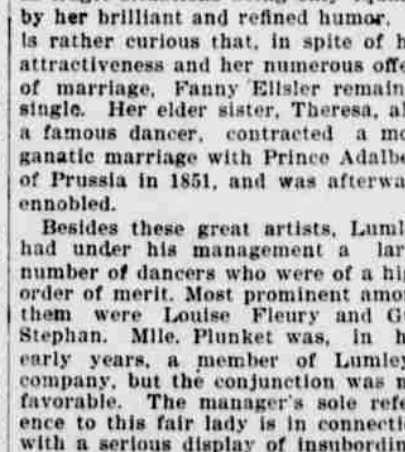
Quatre' of Parrot eclipsed all her former achievements.

In addition to the print of the "Pas de Quatre," separate portraits are given of the four ladies who danced in it. Taglioni was the oldest of these. Next to her in age, came Carola Grisi, who was born in 1815, and who was the wife of Parrot; then came Cerito, six years younger, who made her first appearance in 1835, and was so charming that she was called "the fourth grace." Youngest of all was Lucile Grahn, a Dane by birth, who was said to combine the "ideal" school of Taglioni with the "realistic" school of Cerito and adding something of the pantomimic art of Fanny Elssler—which seems, if the expression may be pardoned, to be "rath-



MILE. PLUNKETT, 1851.

er a large order." Edmund Yates, who saw the famous ballet, described Lucile Grahn as one of the tallest of women, but extraordinarily graceful. Fanny Elssler, to whom I have alluded, was the greatest pantomimic artist of these famous dancers. Lumley considered her "the only artist of the century, perhaps, who combined, in so striking a degree, the two talents of actress and dancer." Of course, in those days, the ballets were not mere dances—they were ballets d'action, in which a story, humorous or tragic, was told in pantomime. In either sock or buskin,



AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

NEWS BUDGET FROM THE SIX-TER REPUBLIC.

Negro Laborers Shot to Death in Florida by a Masked Mob, Who Fleed and are Unknown—Dummer Ends His Speech—Mrs. Pletzel Talks.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 11.—Mexico will be represented at the Congress of Hygienists at Denver next month by a number of the most eminent physicians, including the famous Dr. Edward Licéaga, whose reputation as a sanitarian and physician is international. Dr. Licéaga is also at present urging bacteriological investigation into the causes of typhus.

Col. Romero's appeal in the duel case will be heard October 22. Gen. Rocha has named a new lawyer in his defence, one who is an expert in the duelling code.

Saturno Iñias, director general of the federal telegraphs, is in Europe making a careful study of all improvements introduced there recently into the telegraph offices of the government.

The new bishopric of Campeche has been created in order to carry on the work of converting the rebel Indians of the peninsula of Yucatan. These Indians, according to a letter from the bishop of Yucatan, are no longer exactly idolaters, as they worship the cross, regarding it as God. But it is hoped to bring them to a further comprehension of the Christian religion. The bishop urges that a campaign against them be energetically waged so that they may the sooner be brought under the influence of the gospel.

Puebla authorities are seemingly unable to throw any light on the mysterious assassination of Editor Olmos. Deputy Saldana's examination is without result.

There is great scarcity of rain in many parts of Oaxaca and there are fears expressed for the crops. The general condition of crops is good and Mexico will have cheap corn this year. Very little rain has fallen during dog days and there is much suffering from intense heat on the gulf coast, where yellow fever is epidemic.

The sporting world here is enthusiastic over the full accounts of the yacht race furnished by the Associated Press through the Mexican Herald.

The council of the Rowe brothers is charged with contempt of court.

Gen. Mena, chief of the Mexican military commission, at present in Germany, will remain there some time longer, studying the discipline and equipment of the German army. The German authorities have extended him every facility. It is probable that the Mexican army will be remodelled on the German plan.

Mail Carriers in Trouble.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—Twenty-five mail carriers connected with the postoffice of this city have been cited to show cause why they should not be removed, suspended or reprimanded.

Each of the men received a letter from Washington Monday in which the nature of his offense was set forth and the men all required to make answer within one week from date. This is all the result of a secret investigation by the government which has been going on in several cities for some time back. It was known in postal circles that this investigation was in progress, but the number of men implicated here was a great surprise to Postmaster Porth. The men who are in trouble will allege that there are political reasons for the charges and there promises to be a lively fight.

Bustamante's Fate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11.—The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from Panama Monday night, brought particulars of the capture of Florence Bustamante, one of Antonio Ezeta's favorite lieutenants, by the Salvador authorities. It is supposed by the Spanish-Americans who came upon the City of Sydney that he has been torn to pieces by an infuriated mob or publicly shot in the streets in the city of San Salvador long before this. The surrender of Bustamante by the people of Nicaragua came by way of return for the friendly act of Salvador in the Corinto affair. The arrest of Bustamante while aboard an American ship is said to be in direct violation of international law and the incident will be a great American reproach may be called to account for its high-handed action by the United States.

Japan's Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Consul General Melver has sent to the department of state a comprehensive statement of the foreign trade of Japan for 1894. The total exports appear to have been \$7,529,911 and the imports \$59,689,833. Of the exports \$22,008,896 were sent to the United States, for which this country returned goods to the value only of \$5,579,139. The United States was the principle importer among the nations of Japanese goods. Great Britain imported only \$3,922,700 worth and exported to Japan \$21,442,455 worth. The statement shows that Japan exported \$13,628,093 in gold and silver specie and bullion during the year, imported \$17,464,588, the larger part of both amounts being in silver. The custom collections amounted to \$2,987,600.

Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Mohican, after being in active service for ten years, has just been put out of commission at the Mare Island (California) navy yard, where she will be repaired and furnished with a new crank shaft. Her men will be transferred to the Marion, which has been ready for commission several weeks and is in good shape. It is probable that the Marion will eventually be sent to Hawaii to relieve the Bennington, for which service she is well fitted, being a sheathed ship and not obliged to go into dry dock frequently.

Mrs. Pletzel Talks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Carrie A. Pletzel, the wife and mother of H. H. Holmes' victims, was before Coroner Castor and the county grand jury yesterday with her daughter, Bessie. She told the story of Holmes' movements, particularly in leading her over the country while he was making away with her children. She identified her son Howard's overcoat and was prostrated with grief. Mrs. Pletzel first described the garments accurately. It was shown her. She burst into lamentation and said: "It is poor Howard's coat. I must see him." Mrs. Pletzel was so distracted that the investigation was suspended. In an interview with her Mrs. Pletzel said she would like to take Holmes by the throat, "not to kill him, for I could not commit murder, but I want to see him punished."

Shot to Death by a Mob.

WESTVILLE, Fla., Sept. 11.—Two negroes were shot to death and several wounded by a band of masked men in the northern portion of Holmes county. The tragedy occurred near a large saw mill, which is owned by Graves & Beatty. The firm employs many negroes and operates a short railroad from the saw mill to the Choctawhatchee river. A freight car had been fitted up with bunk beds and within this thirty negroes slept. The car in which the negroes were sleeping was surrounded by masked men, who immediately opened fire with Winchesters. The shots and the screams of the negroes brought Graves, Beatty and a number of white employes, who lived near the scene, and then the masked men fled. Examination showed that Henry Johnson and Sam Evans, negroes, had been killed, and that a dozen had been wounded, some of whom will die. The attack has so terrified the negroes that they have refused to work for Graves & Beatty longer, and yesterday about fifty of the saw mill hands reached this place. It is thought that the attack was instigated by white men who had been discharged by the owners of the plant.

Ends His Speech.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—William Palmer, brother of A. M. Palmer, the well-known New York theatrical manager and traveling agent of one company, committed suicide early yesterday in a room of the Southern hotel. Last Friday William Palmer disappeared and his brother was notified and came on immediately from New York. He investigated Detective Sam Allender in the case and after a lengthy search the missing man was found at midnight Monday night in an intoxicated condition and showing the effects of a protracted spree. Detective Allender took Palmer to the Southern hotel, where he put him to bed, remaining at his side until 3 a. m. The detective then retired to an adjoining room to rest. On arising yesterday and trying to get into the room occupied by Palmer, Detective Allender found the door locked. He immediately called the hotel people and together they forced the door. Palmer was found lying on the bed floor with a bullet hole in his head. He had shot himself while the detective was asleep.

Must Make Bond.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 10.—The treasury department has issued another circular letter to the employes handling the federal funds, reminding them they must take out their bonds before the end of the month. Private bondsmen will be accepted, but these must mortgage their real estate to twice the amount of the bond or the treasury will take the bond of the American Security company of New York, which has just placed branch offices here under liberal concessions.

It is rumored at San Francisco.

It is rumored at San Francisco, Cal., that Durant, the alleged murderer of Blanche Lecomte, will prove an alibi.

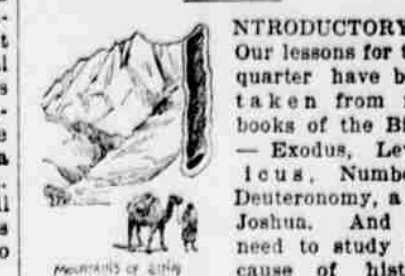
The annual convention of the Hoo-Hoos recently held at Minneapolis was attended by 200 delegates.

The Grand Army of the Republic held its annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., recently. The attendance was large.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII.—SUNDAY SEPT. 29.—REVIEW.

Golden Text: "There hath Not Failed One Word of All His Good Promise Which He Promised by the Hand of Moses His Servant"—I. Kings 8: 18.



NTRODUCTORY : Our lessons for this quarter have been taken from five books of the Bible—Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, and Joshua. And we need to study the cause of history through them all.

The time covered is sixty-four years, 1490-1425 B. C. These sixty-four years are divided into distinct periods: 1. The wanderings in the wilderness, thirty-nine years, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy. 2. The conquest of Canaan, seven years, Joshua. 3. The years of rest and occupation, eighteen years, Joshua, Judges. The history was wrought out in various places in the wilderness of the Arabian peninsula, in the country east of the Jordan, and in the Promised Land. 1. The Itinerary from Egypt to full possession of the Promised Land. Trace out the chief stations of this journey on the map, and note the events connected with them. 1. Egypt.—Slavery and oppression. 2. Red Sea.—A great deliverance. 3. Sinai.—The giving of the law and the organization of the nation. The golden calf. The tabernacle. 4. Kadesh Barnea.—The central station for thirty-eight years. Report of the spies. 5. The wilderness.—Wanderings for thirty-nine years. 6. Mount Hor.—



THE GOLDEN CALF.

Death of Aaron. 7. The Arabah.—The fiery serpents. 8. East of Jordan.—Conquest of the nations. 9. Sihon, Og, Balaam. 10. Plains of Moab.—Review by Moses. Deuteronomy. 11. Jordan.—Miraculous crossing. 12. Jericho.—Fall of its walls. First conquest. 13. Ai.—Defeat. Achan. Victory. 14. Shechem.—The covenant renewed. 15. Beth-horon.—Sun and moon stand still. 16. Shiloh.—The religious capital. 17. The Whole Country.—The division of the land. 18. Shechem.—Joshua's farewell address.

2. The events marking the training and progress of the nation in their pilgrimage, from an untrained multitude to an organized, developed and successful nation. 1. Slavery in Egypt. Expressing and symbolizing the general moral state of the people. Sin is a slavery, oppressive and bitter. 2. The Exodus was the new birth of the nation, the beginning of a new life. It is the symbol of conversion, a new spiritual life. 3. The Giving of the Law. A clear knowledge of what we ought to be and do; guide-boards on the way of life; great principles of living; a divine revelation. 4. The Pillar of Cloud and of Fire. The divine guidance, through Providence, and the Holy Spirit, and the Word of God. God's signs were seen, God's word was heard. "Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom."

Lead thou me on!

The night is dark, and I am far from home.

Lead thou me on!

Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to see The distant scene,—one step enough for me."

5. The Manna. The daily bodily food expressed also the divine supplies of daily spiritual food, and stands for the answer to the prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread." 6. The Golden Calf showed the low state of the people, how easily they broke the law, how soon they forget God's blessings, and the great need of training. It was discouraging, almost hopeless. And yet that darkness largely passed away, and from this people arose the kingdom of God. "Livy informs us that he deemed it an ample reward for his labors that they enabled him to lose sight of the evils of his own age in keeping before his mind the manners and the events of the olden times of Rome. And Cicero says he wrote many things, not so much with the hope of benefiting his own generation, of which he could only despair, as of delivering himself from the misery."

TRUTH BOILED DOWN.

(From the Ram's Horn.)
The man who walks with God grows bigger every step he takes. Whoever puts his hand in the hand of Christ, is sure to be lifted up. Christ didn't come into this world to find admirers. He wanted disciples. Give the devil his due, and every saloon keeper would suddenly be missed. The man who makes a specialty of looking for flies in the ointment, finds plenty to do.

Is the rattlesnake that never had a chance to bite any better than the one that has bitten?

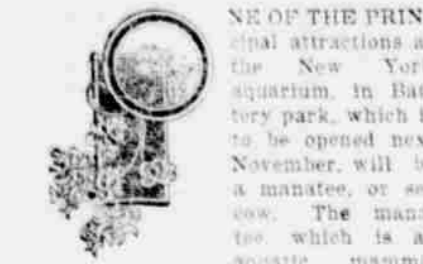
The first characteristic of sin is that it hates light. The screen in the saloon door proves this.

The religion some have in church is only for church. It has no place in home or business. Nothing counts up any faster in heaven than being persecuted for righteousness' sake. Leanness of soul is bound to come when the Christian loses his appetite for the bread of life.

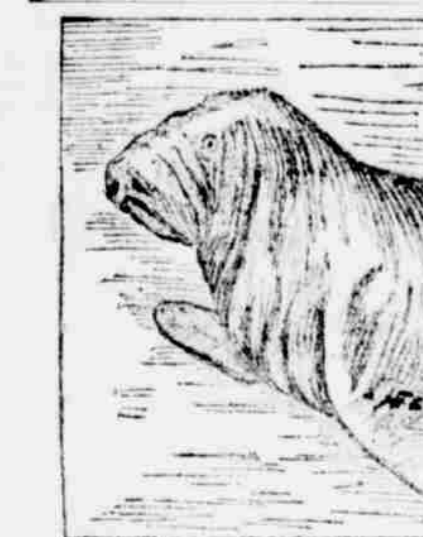
THE BIG SEA COW.

WILL SOON BE ON EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK.

An Aquatic Mammal That Will So Doubtless Attract American Scientists—Feed on Sea Plants—Human Peculiarities.



ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL attractions at the New York aquarium, in Battery park, which is to be opened next November, will be a manatee, or sea cow. The manatee, which is an aquatic mammal and not strictly a fish, has an elongated body like that of whales, the anterior limbs flattened into fins and the posterior limbs wanting externally, and only being represented by rudimentary bones. The head is conical, without a distinct line of separation from the body; the fleshy nose much resembles that of a cow, and the full upper lip has on each side a few bristly tufts of hair. The swimming paws may be used for climbing up the muddy bank of rivers; separate bones may be felt through the skin, and the fingers are provided with small nails. The skin is a grayish black color, with a few scattered bristles. They inhabit the sea shores, especially about the mouths of rivers, and feed upon aquatic plants. They do not feed ashore, though they sometimes quit the water, and not infrequently support themselves in a semi-erect position. Under these circumstances they present at a distance a somewhat human appearance, increased by the



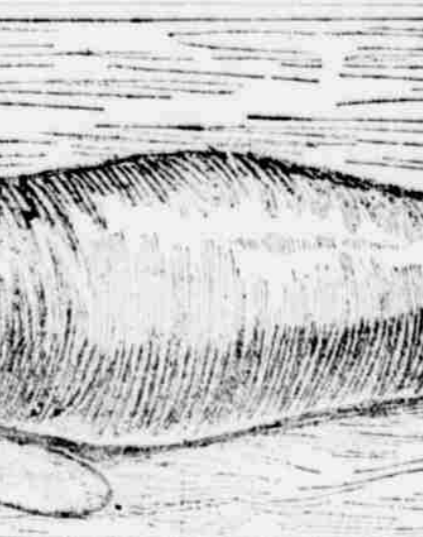
three on each fore foot, or fourteen in all. In his description of it Blufford says: "Each leg terminates in a sort of fan, and with these the little reptile paddles the air like a locust, or like a partially feathered bird testing its pinions for the first time."

THE POLECAT.

The Bite of One Species of It Produces Hydrophobia. "Is the skunk a dangerous animal? I should say so," remarked Mr. E. P. Glaze of St. Louis at the Hotel Pazo. "I know very many people will be surprised at this assertion, but there is one species of this unpopular tribe that is as much to be dreaded as a rattlesnake, as I learned one year while sojourning in western Texas. One night in midsummer a party of us were camping out on the prairie of Llano county when we were awakened by the screams of a colored boy who had been taken along to cook for the outfit. He said that something had bitten him, and examination showed that his head was pretty badly torn. There were unmistakable evidences of a skunk in the vicinity, and there was no doubt that it had done the deed. The sequel is that a few days later the boy died a most horrible death of hydrophobia. I learned that it was not a rare thing for the bite of these miserable little cats to produce that dread ailment, and several well-authenticated cases of it occurred before I left the state. Some people think that hydrophobia finds its origin in these animals."

MONSTER SNAKE.

With a Body as Big Around as a Water Rail. The people of this neighborhood are very much alarmed over the fact that a monster snake has been seen at large



MANATEE, OR SEA COW.

on the outskirts of the town for a number of days, and it is feared that somebody will be attacked by the serpent before it is killed or captured.

The monster was first seen about three weeks ago by Justice Veltor. Since then it has been seen at intervals by J. W. Valentine, superintendent of the Baptist Union Sunday School, and by Dr. Oliver Jones. The latter chased the snake into the woods in an effort to capture it, but was unsuccessful.

All agreed that the snake is about fourteen feet in length, with a body as big around as a rail. Its head is diamond-shaped, and the top is surmounted by a crest that is shaped like a crown. Some time ago, Dr. Wood, a resident of this place, died, but before his death he liberated a number of large snakes which he held captive. The snake which has been seen is believed to be one of them. The monster is referred to by the people hereabouts as the "King of Snakes."

Queens and Salvationists.

Philadelphia Ledger: Queen Sophia of Sweden, whose 59th birthday has just been celebrated with much pomp and ceremony at Drothingholm castle, is one of the most enthusiastic friends and supporters of the Salvation Army, a distinction which she shares with her niece, the queen regent of Holland. Both queens publicly countenance the work of General Booth, sending liberal subscriptions to his various funds and expressing the opinion that on religious and political grounds it is wise to encourage a form of worship which seems to suit the masses and finds the way to their hearts. But the Empress of Germany and the emperors, give evidence of the most undisguised hostility to the salvationists, their army being by imperial order subjected to annoyances and persecutions by the police.

Successful Woman Miner.

Out in Joplin, the center of the great lead and zinc regions of Jasper and Newton counties, Missouri, lives Mrs. H. C. Congrove, one of the most successful dealers in mines and real estate in the world, although she is a tiny woman with quiet and most winning ways. Lately Mrs. Congrove has organized a mining company composed entirely of women. It has a woman's name—the "Helen Mar Mining and Investment Company." It is offered by women, all its stock held by women and one of the mines on its extensive and valuable possessions is called, "The New Women." Men are allowed only in the humble capacity of pick handlers. Furthermore, it is said to be coming to the front as a bonanza. While this idea of a company solely composed of women is a novelty, the successful woman miner is an established fact in that region; one woman receives \$800 per week in royalties from her mines; she superintends all prospecting herself.

Reminded of His Youthful Days.

If you want to live to a good old age, do not buy or try to drive a horse that has ever belonged to the fire department. A friend who comes into market three times a week some time ago got such a horse, and the animal did well enough until one night about 1 o'clock as he was coming in with a load the fire bells rang as he was passing an engine house. The old horse pricked up his ears and threw up his tail, and when the engine came out he took after it at a gallop. All efforts to hold him were in vain. He was going to the fire, and he got there, too, as soon as the engine did, though he left some of his load on every block on the road.

SETTLED THE BILL.

This Little Woman Worsted a Shylock and Then Had a Good Cry.

Brooklyn people are just now enjoying the clever manner in which a venerable and rich but somewhat stinky Quaker was outdone by a clever little woman recently. The Quaker owns a great deal of property in the City of Churches, including many dwellings, and has been occupied for a year or two by a person on a transatlantic liner, who was laid out two or three years ago for irregular habits. It was terrible mortifying to his spirited little wife, as they had no money laid by and soon became destitute. They got behind in their rent, and finally the Quaker landlord, who had up to this time personally called to collect his money every month, ordered them out after having lost two months' rent. He then placed the house in the agent's hands. Three days after the purchase's family were dispossessed a business-like little woman called at the office and rented the Cambridge place house at \$5 less a month than it had been bringing before, and she moved in the same day. The Quaker called at the Cambridge house to get acquainted with the new tenants. What was his astonishment to have his ring answered by the same pretty little woman whom he had dispossessed a week before. She cordially invited him in and told him that her husband had been reinstated and that they expected to occupy the house right along. She did not forget to express her pleasure at the reduction in rent. Finally, the old man suggested that he would expect the \$69 for back rent, and asked her if she was going to pay it. She went to the mantel and brought back a sheet covered with figures, which she handed to the Quaker. The footing was \$59.69. "That's what

it cost us to move out and in again," said she, and here's 50 cents to balance the account for back rent," and she produced a receipt all filled in and ready for his signature. The old man signed it, and then, swallowing a lump in his throat, said: "Verily, there is a diligent helpmate." The clever little woman bowed him out, closed the door and sat down to have a good cry.

A Slave to Duty.

There is a woman in Springdale, Conn., whose husband went away—supposedly with another woman—the other afternoon for good and all. The husband has an extensive milk route in Stamford. The woman's disappointment in her husband was considerable, yet, with it all, she could not forget how disappointed his customers would be if they did not get their Saturday's supply of milk. So she got up early, milked the cows, hitched up the horse, and with her little boy went the rounds of the city and filled the waiting pails on the back porches.

FLOTSAM.

Precious beyond price are good resolutions. Valuable beyond price are good feelings. If you wish to appear agreeable in society, you must consent to be taught many things which you know already. There's nothing like sticking to a thing when you apply yourself to it, as the fly said when it alighted on the fly paper.

Do Men Get on Their Knees?

Did you ever know a man to get on his knees in proposing marriage? Can you imagine a man—a man, we mean—making such an abject fool of himself? If he is worthy of the girl he brings as much to the proposed union as she—perhaps more. Why, then, should he humiliate himself? His proposition cannot be other than flattering to her. It is a serious matter and should be treated seriously. She will respect dignity, respect self-respect. On the other hand, if a man is unworthy of the union he seeks, no amount of pleading and cringing can possibly glorify him in the girl's eyes. It cannot kindle admiration for him, cannot bring him up to her level. Isn't it about time to eliminate from our books and from our conversation this kind of the lover getting on his knees?—Munsey's.

The Art of Pouring Tea.

Few hostesses understand the art of pouring tea and coffee, simple as it appears. As a rule the guest of honor is offered the first cup, which is the weakest, and the children, if served at all, are given the last and strongest. When it is desirable to have all the cups of uniform strength one should pour a little into each and then begin over again, reversing the order. In England this is so well understood that a pourer of tea does not begin to replenish the cups till all are before her.

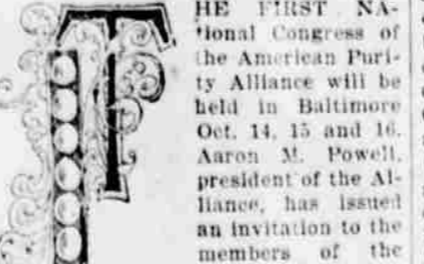
College for Housewives.

There is a college for housewives at Waltham, England, where young women may learn all the branches of domestic work, including cookery, needlework, laundry work, and household superintendence. The name of the college is, appropriately, St. Martha's. Only ten pupils are received at a time, in order that each may serve her turn as housekeeper, chambermaid, laundress, etc. As the course of instruction includes every household function, from building fires and cleaning lamps to giving dinner parties, the graduate is equally fitted for a household or a house mistress.

FOR RIGHT LIVING.

GREAT PURITY CONGRESS TO MEET IN BALTIMORE.

Dr. Parkhurst Will Be There—The Licensing of Vice by State Legislatures Will Be Discussed by the Delegates.



THE FIRST NATIONAL Congress of the American Purity Alliance will be held in Baltimore Oct. 14, 15 and 16. Aaron M. Powell, president of the Alliance, has issued an invitation to the members of the various organizations in sympathy with the movement to attend the congress, which will be held in the Park Avenue Friends' Meeting-House. "The Congress," said Mr. Powell recently, "is held because the time seems to have arrived when more careful, thoughtful and intelligent consideration should be given to the important problems involved in the purity movement. In New York an incorporated organization, created for the purpose, prepared a bill for introduction in the legislature to license and legalize vice in certain districts of the city. A kindred measure was made in the Massachusetts legislature. The Missouri legislature passed an act delegating to the police and municipal authorities of St. Louis and other cities that state the power to designate the districts in which houses of ill-repute should be permitted to exist legally. This measure, however, was vetoed by the governor.

"From these pregnant indications of the civilization of today the National Purity Alliance deemed it wise to hold a congress and take such action as seems to be demanded by right thinking people. The maintenance of an equal standard of morality for both men and women is the keynote of the call, while the urgent need for the restriction of the evilly disposed of both sexes will be one of the features of the discussions. "All Social Purity organizations, White Cross, Moral Education, Woman's Temperance unions, churches and religious bodies are asked to send five or more representatives to the meeting, and to forward as soon as may be the names and addresses of such delegates to Mrs. Naomi Lawton Davis, General Secretary, Charities Building, New York, Sunday, Oct. 13, will be observed as a special session of prayer and is to be known as Purity Sunday. A number of well-known ministers of all denominations will occupy the various Baltimore pulpits on that day and will deliver sermons appropriate to the subject. Cardinal Gibbons has thrown all his energies into the plan.

Latest New York Slang.

"Een a meen-ute" is the latest slang phrase on Broadway, and it comes by way of Coney Island, says the Sun. There is a manager of the conchecouche show down there whose accent has interested West Brighton and made his oft-repeated "Een a meen-ute" a catch phrase. When his show place is filled with men who whoop it up and ask, "When is the dance coming?" his invariable reply is, "Een a meen-ute." This pleases the West Brighton men about the beach, and they ask each other questions to which the reply "Een a meen-ute" may be made. From this source it was brought to town, and now it rages.

Strength of a Wounded Sea Lion.

A wounded sea lion on the beach at Bear Harbor, Cal., which a hunter had shot and then lassoed, dragged the hunter and his horse into the surf, and got the rope so entangled about the horse that the hunter had to abandon his animal and swim for his life. The drowned body of the horse was washed up on the beach next day. The rope was broken, and no trace was found of the wounded sea lion. The sea lion was so powerful and dragged the horse into the surf so quickly that the hunter was unable to use his knife to cut the animal free.—New York Sun.

Language of Science.

Miss Gaskett—Sue is a sly little mix. Miss Fossil—Well, I've always thought her a very quiet girl. She's almost silent. Miss Gaskett—That's where her slyness comes in. She's dreadfully anxious to get married, and she knows that silence gives consent.—Harper's Bazar.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Scotch tweeds are very fashionable for traveling gowns. Black and white spotted nets are also to cover ruffles. Stylish black lace gowns are trimmed with white satin ribbon. The plainest notepaper and envelopes are now the most fashionable. Buttons are used chiefly for ornament, except in tailor-made gowns. Sailor hats, with high crowns and narrow brims, are worn without trimmings. New cream and white serge suits have the vest and sleeves covered with soutache braiding. Madagascan curtains are now used to cover divans and chairs, and also to cover pillows. Blue crepon is light and stylish in appearance, and quite appropriate for this season of the year. The latest shirt waists are of solid colors, and have white collars and cuffs exactly like those worn by men. New China silks are soft and cool, and many women prefer this material to all others for summer gowns. The black and white combination is still fashionable in checks, stripes, small patterns, fancy silks, and satins. Diamond finger rings are now set in black enamel, as this style of setting is said to enhance the brilliancy of real stones. Stylish silk dresses have for garniture various accessories of open-patterned white nainsook embroidery and satin ribbon. A dainty blouse waist of silk or cotton, with a skirt of tweed, serge, or mohair, makes the most comfortable and practical traveling dress. The white duck suits are better made and more elaborate than those of last summer, and some have all the style that comes of being tailor-made. The summer girl in the country must have white shoes, in spite of the expense, and kid, canvas, and enameled leather are the materials in vogue. Gowns of Scotch plaid taffeta, light in color, are made with waists and skirts alike, and trimmed on the bodice with velvet of a dark color and ornate linen embroidery.

ENGLAND SATISFIED.

Wheelmen and Bicyclists in Favor of a Purity Campaign.

"Bicycling is a pure and healthful recreation," said a representative of a notable interference between the United States and England in athletic and sporting matters, said a wheelman just returned from a transatlantic trip to a New York Sun reporter. "Because of the superb roads to be found in every part of England I expected to find the country simply overrun with bicyclists. But I didn't. Of course there are bicyclists to be met all over the land, but I soon learned that the sport had but no means the general hold on the people disposed to exercise or athletics that it has here. It has taken a comparatively greater hold upon the women than the men, which is entirely consistent with my theory. Here in the United States the growth of bicycling has meant very largely the growth of the habit of taking exercise. We do not go into sports actively, as the English do. We, as a people, don't play baseball, football, or any other athletic game. We are naturally interested in sports, but mostly in seeing professionals at play in them. Of the twenty thousand people who go to see the three or four big football games in a year, how many play football? How many of the ten thousand or more cranks who watch the paid baseball nines ever play the game themselves? Now in England there are actually dozens of football and cricket clubs in every town, and every village and hamlet has its team. They play cricket all summer, and football all winter. Every fine evening and every Saturday afternoon every bit of turf near a town or village is covered with players of some game or another. Sport is a profession here; a pastime there. Here the mass of the people are interested as spectators; there as participants. Bicycling is there only an alternative means of exercise and amusement; here it is practically the one form of athletics that the whole people have taken to. It's a mighty good thing that something has turned up at last to turn the attention of the nation to healthful exercise and athletics. The bicycle fad will wane after a while, for it isn't an ideal sport, although in many ways an attractive one. But other popular outdoor sport will follow in its wake, and I imagine the bicycle craze will figure as the beginning of an important era in American history."

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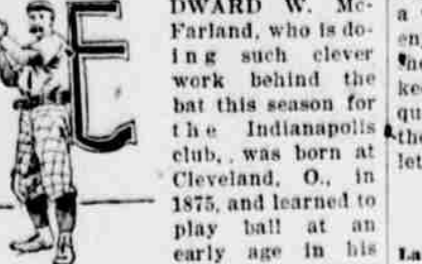
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BALL GOSSIP.

LEAGUES AND DOINGS ON THE SPORTS DIAMOND.

Catcher McFarland of the Western League—Probable Changes in That League Next Year—Personal Mention and Chat.



EDWARD W. McFarland, who is doing such clever work behind the bat this season for the Indianapolis club, was born at Cleveland, O., in 1875, and learned to play ball at an early age, taking to the sport as naturally as a duck does to water. He advanced so rapidly that his services were in demand by a number of prominent amateur teams of Cleveland, among them being the then noted Cleveland Athletic club. He did such good work both as a batsman and catcher while with the latter club and gained such local renown that he was offered his first professional engagement in 1893, with the Akron club of the Ohio State league. During the latter part of that season he was given a trial by the Cleveland club, of the National league and American association, and although he did very well while connected with that club, he was allowed to go at the end of the season. In 1894 he was engaged by President D. A. Long for his Toledo team, of the Western league, and it was with that club that he made such a fine record both as a catcher and batsman. He took part in 124 championship contests while with the Toledo team, and ranked twelfth as batsman in field of 138 players, according to the official averages of the Western league for last year. He filled the position of catcher in 104 of the 124 games that he took part in. McFarland was one of the young players selected by Manager Comiskey for this year's Cincinnati team, of the National league and American association, and at the end of last season was transferred from the Toledo club to the Cincinnati club early last spring, and although he did good work for the club, he was allowed to go to the Indianapolis club, of the Western league, because the Cincinnati club had a surplus of catchers. McFarland is doing about all the catching for the Indianapolis team, and his work behind the bat thus far this season has not been surpassed by any other catcher in the profession, while his batting has been heavy and timely, and has gone far toward placing the Indianapolis team in first place in the Western league championship race. There is little doubt but that McFarland will be wearing a Cincinnati uniform next season, for good judges who have seen him play consider him the equal, if not the superior, of any of the catchers now on the Cincinnati club's payroll.

THE DALLAS AFFAIR.

Creme de la Creme Will View the Dallas "Physical Culture" Show. Speaking of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, Mayor Holland, of Dallas, who passed through St. Louis the other day, said: "The great physical culture exhibition between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will come off as scheduled on Oct. 21 at Dallas. It is a sure thing. According to the opinions of the leading attorneys of the state there will be, after Sept. 1, no law on the statute books preventing any contest of the kind. On Sept. 1 the criminal law calling prize fights a penal offense and yet putting the punishment clause in the misdemeanor class, will clash with the civil law licensing such contests on payment of \$500. Dan Stewart, president of the Florida Athletic Club, is a good practical business man and is not taking any chances. We expect to have an enormous outpouring of the best people of the country in October, and that is the main reason that the business men of the state, and particularly of Dallas, are supporting Mr. Stewart."

THE STAGE.

In "Le Collier de la Reine" (The Queen's Necklace), Mrs. Potter will appear in the dual role of Marie Antoinette and the scheming Olivia. Mr. Bellew will play Cardinal Rohan. Miss Nancy McIntosh, Burr McIntosh's sister, will make her American debut in comic opera at the Broadway theater in "His Excellency." She has been singing at the Savoy theater in London. Lillian Russell opens her season at the Tremont theater, Boston, Sept. 1, with "The Tzigane." Miss Russell has an opera on the subject of Peg Woffington over which she is very enthusiastic.

THE WHEEL.

So far no professional races have been on the score card in the National Circuit except at Asbury Park. Tom Eck and John S. Johnson are talking about getting up a big professional race meeting in Minneapolis. Milwaukee and Baltimore are two good rabbit racing towns. Both gave up dates on the National Circuit. A twenty-five mile handicap bicycle road race at Burlington, N. J., August 3, was won by Isaac Champion in 32m. 50s. Chairman Glendon has refused to sanction beach racing at Sea Isle City, holding that it was the same as road racing. Green, of the National Cyclist Union, of England, who won the 125-mile five-mile championship last year, has been declared a professional. Professionalism just now is suffering from all the old skates turning and from the old fast men. It really has a fair chance because it is fast. Its average is much slower than the other four classes.—E.S.

CATCHER MCFARLAND.

The Iowa State League. The "Big" is regarded as a "comer." So far he has done very well.

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A Paralytic Cured.

The Grandfather, a Revolutionary Soldier, and His Father, Both Died of Paralysis. Yet the Third Generation is Cured—The Method.

(From the Herald, Boston, Mass.)

Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, a stroke of paralysis came to Mr. Frank T. Ware, the well known Boston auctioneer and appraiser, at 235 Washington street. He went to bed one night about six years ago seemingly in robust health. When he awoke his left side was stiffened by the deadening of the nerves. The interviewer sought out Mr. Ware to get the facts. He gave the interesting particulars in his own way.

The first shock came very suddenly while he was asleep, but it was not lasting in its effects, and in a few weeks I was able to be about. A few months after, when extended by work and drenched with rain I went home in a very nervous state. The result was a second and more severe shock, after which my left arm and leg were practically helpless.

My grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lost an arm in the struggle for American independence, died of paralysis, although it was complicated with other troubles, and so I had some knowledge of the fatal character of the disease which is hereditary in our family. After the second shock I took warning, for in all probability, a third would carry me off.

Almost everything under the sun was recommended to me and I tried all the remedies that seemed likely to do any good, electricity, massage and specialists, but to no effect.

The only thing I found that helped me was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I believe that if it hadn't been for those pills I would have been dead years ago.

Yes, I still have a slight reminder of the last attack six years ago. My left arm is not as strong as the other and my left foot drags a little, as the paralysis had the effect of deadening the nerves. But I can still walk a good distance, talk as easily as ever, and my general health is splendid. I am really over seventy years old, although I am generally taken to be twenty years younger.

The Pink Pills keep my blood in good condition, and I believe that is why I am so well.

Mr. Ware has every appearance of a perfectly healthy man, and arrives at his office promptly at eight o'clock every morning, although he has reached an age when many men retire from active life. He says that in his opinion both his father and grandfather could have been saved if Pink Pills had been obtainable at that time.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

It will be immense. It is given out that the Catholic church proposes to erect a building at the Paris fair of 1900—1200 feet long, 1000 feet wide and 1000 feet high. Such a building would hold half a dozen of the biggest cathedrals that have ever been built, and would be loftier than the pyramid or the tower of Babel, and twice as high as the Washington monument. The story is preposterous on the face of it. There is no time between the present and the fair to erect such a structure, and the church has not the money to do it with.

A Great Exhibition. The secretary to the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce has informed the world at large that a great exhibition will be held at Budapest next year in commemoration of the foundation of the Hungarian kingdom under Arpad, 1000 years ago. The exhibition will be on a scale of great magnificence, organized under the auspices of Francis Joseph, apostolic king of Hungary.

High Living. The late Morris Goldberg of Oakland, Cal., had a throat disease, which made it impossible for him to swallow. He offered his physician \$225 a day for every day he was kept alive. Food was introduced into his stomach by a tube, and he was kept alive forty days.

Of Course. Henry Grissledick, a millionaire brewer of St. Louis, was found coming off a transatlantic steamer at New York with \$2000 worth of jewelry in his luggage, trying to beat the government.

He Was Disgusted. Germany was expecting 2000 German veterans from America to take part in the late fetes, and the Kaiser had arranged to have them parade before him and make them a speech. Only 210 put in an appearance, and the Kaiser was disgusted.

Ab. Fehawi. A medical man of Rome, who professes to have the best of data to go on, says that Pope Leo XIII will live at least 100 years.

A Quess Story. A queer story comes from Georgia. W. H. Wood is said, at a revival meeting at High Shoals one Sunday afternoon recently, was raving at religion, when suddenly his tongue was paralyzed. Frightened at this, he at once asked the prayers of the congregation, signifying that his affliction was a visitation for his sin. For two days prayer was made for him, when suddenly he got up, and, speaking as plainly as ever, professed to have experienced religion, and to have been forgiven for his sin.

You Are Next. It is related that a man fishing in a Maine lake the other day accidentally lost his gold watch in forty feet of water. A couple of hours afterwards he caught a big bass, and found his watch in its stomach. It was still running, too. Next!

He Will Find Out. Peter Surprise of Lowell, Ind., is a surprising old man. At the age of 108 he is as strong and active as most men at 50, and says that he is good for another century.

She Was the Winner. A lady in a London omnibus had her pocket picked of a purse containing a couple of dollars, but in place of the purse she found a diamond ring which had slipped off the thief's finger. A jeweler valued the ring at \$250, so she felt comfortable.

Served Him Right. John Lanning of Mexico, Mo., beat his young wife, who was temporarily insane. The women neighbors caught him, took him to the woods and beat him half to death.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

INTERESTING CHAPTERS OUR RURAL READERS.

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

ONE YEAR AGO A farmer bought a full-blooded Jersey bull calf with a view of raising it and grade Jersey cows for dairy purposes. The man came to me the past winter and asked if I knew of anyone who wished to buy a Jersey bull, stating that he did not think the breed hardy enough to stand this climate; his reasons for thinking so were that after going ten rods from the barn to the well and drinking all the water he wanted out of a trough almost full of ice, the mercury about 20 degrees below zero, would bump up and shiver. I asked him if he considered that the true way to care for dairy or any other stock, unless it might be buffalo? I also asked him if he thought his dairy



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AMUSING INCIDENTS IN THE PARTS THEY PLAY IN THE ANTI-ROOM CAMPAIGN.

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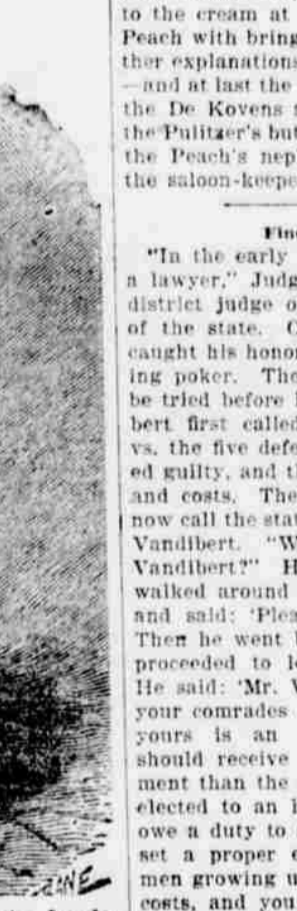
DANCERS WHO HAVE PHASED INTO HISTORY

is equivalent to a day. This is for the size, according to the size of the animal, and the quantity of food consumed between a Lehorn or a Brahma. What the former lacks in size is made up by greater activity. The more active the breed the more food they will consume. If fowls are yarded then it will probably take a little more than a quart of food to supply them. However, they are on the range (in summer), then a pint or less should be given. If the range is good do not give any food in the morning, but let the night feed be as much as they will eat up clean in say five minutes, and no more. If the range is poor, or if a large number of hens are running together, then feed a light meal (scalded) in the morning. Remember, the object is not to fill up the crop (in the morning), but just enough to take off the sharp gnawings of hunger. If the crop is full then the fowl will take things very easy until it begins to get hungry. Work is the keynote of success. We do not mean to say that the fowls should do all the work. They are not expected to clean up the roosts or fight lice. This work must be per-

Somehow it seems to be extremely difficult to get away from the idea that an egg is an egg and so long as the market will accept, there is no reason for such difference in value. Looking over the large supply in the hands of a well-known Boston firm, this question of grade came up, and we confess to not a little surprise as case after case was opened for inspection. One lot would be uniform in size and color and clean and attractive, while the next, although marked by the shipper "first quality," would be of all sizes, colors, and in every stage of decay. One case of ducks' eggs was marked 35 cents, while alongside was another marked 12 cents, the difference being in size, want of cleanliness and uncertainty about age.

It is just this easy-going, happy-go-lucky way which ruins so many poultrymen. Eggs sold on quality, and this means not only cleanliness, uniform size and color, but unmistakable evidence of freshness. Why a man should allow an egg in a case which in either respect mar, is a mystery, because that one egg will be taken as evidence of the possible condition of the whole, and away goes the price. Commission dealers do not repack for their customers, and the case of eggs is rated by the poorer, not the better samples. To get the top price, every egg must be what it purports to be, and a single

ROSADOR.



The illustration above shows the Hackney stallion Rosador (4964), the

formed by the one who expects to profit by the hens' labor. His reward comes by getting a good supply of eggs. Therefore keep not only the hens busy, but busy yourself.—American Cultivator.

Wearing Lambs. In nearly all cases the lambs should be weaned not later than the first of August, when it can be done conveniently. One of the best plans of management is to leave the lambs in the pasture where they have been accustomed to run, as they will worry less than if they are put in a strange place all to themselves.

The ewes should always be removed out of sight and hearing. They should either be turned into a rather scant pasture or be fed with dry grains or hay for a few days, until the milk dries up.

It is best to examine them every day for three or four days and if necessary relieve their udders of the milk. After the milk is dried up they should have good pasturage in order that they can be put in good gaining condition before being bred. In many cases either the ewes or the lambs can be turned into the cornfields to a good advantage, the shade being comfortable to them, while they will eat off the lower blades on the corn that would otherwise be wasted and also keep down many weeds that would otherwise start up. It is quite an item to keep the lambs gaining daily and it is better to give them a little extra attention rather than to fail in this.—Ex.

Premature Sourness of Milk.—The common trouble at this season of the year is mostly due to some infection of the milk by acid of previous milkings adhering to the pails. Sometimes it may be caused by overheating of the cows, but rarely. The most common cause is neglect perfectly to clean the pails or milk pans. These should first be cleaned in cold water, in which common washing soda is dissolved. A stiff brush is used to clean the corners thoroughly. The vessels are then rinsed with hot water twice, then again with cold, and then turned bottom upward on a stand in a shady place out of doors to drain for an hour or two, when they should be removed to the dairy room. Before being used they should be rinsed with perfectly cold water. It is alleged, and possibly with truth, that in the majority of instances in which diseases have been conveyed in milk the cause has been the use of impure water for rinsing the utensils.—Grange Visitor.

V-Shaped Troughs.—I have some greedy sheep that with these troughs will open their mouths and will slide from one end of the trough to the other and get more than their share of the grain. I think the troughs ought to be at least ten inches to a foot wide at the bottom and the grain should be spread thinly so that they cannot eat it fast. The slower stock eat grain the better. With the common V-shaped trough that farmers use the grain is eaten too fast, and much of it goes through the animal whole.—Mead.

Cheese Imports.—The cheese import for May was 1,088,325 pounds, valued at \$152,977. In the corresponding month of 1904 the quantity was 709,245 pounds, worth \$100,331. In eleven months ending May of current year, the import of cheese was 9,408,576 pounds, valued at \$1,327,584. In the corresponding period of 1904 the quantity imported was 5,866,043 pounds, worth \$1,158,381.

A Law Luric. "Delay me not, I'm off to court," The hustling lawyer said; Then off he went to court the girl That he was going to wed.—Detroit Free Press

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT

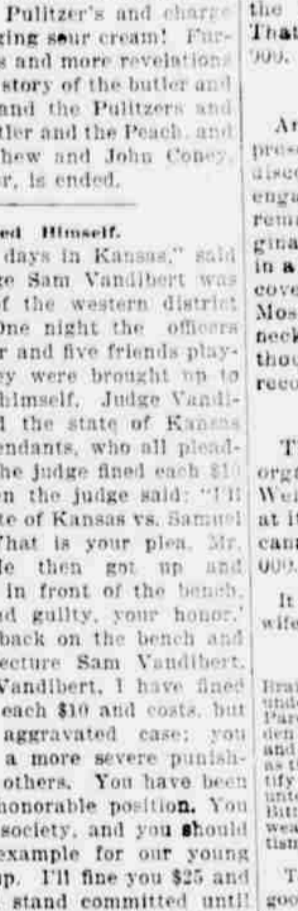
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The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

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

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

Saturday Sept 21, 1895.

LOCAL DOTS.

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

—A new line Beaver, Jersey and Steison Hats now for sale at Keister & Hazlewood's.

—Several Raynerites were trading in Haskell this week.

—New goods just opened at the Ladies' Emporium.

—A nice line of new goods arriving at Keister & Hazlewood's.

—Mr. Joe A. Jones visited Throckmorton this week.

—Goods fresh from St. Louis at the Ladies' Emporium.

—A new line of shoes just received at Keister & Hazlewood's.

—A new baby boy came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Owens on last Saturday.

—Some nice, new goods of the latest styles and patterns just received at the Ladies' Emporium.

—Just received some nice dress patterns at Keister & Hazlewood's.

—There is a 12 lb. bank vice-president at the home of Mr. M. S. Pierson. Date of arrival, Sept. 18th.

—See those ladies' \$2.50 shoes at Keister & Hazlewood's.

—Just from St. Louis and opened up at the Ladies' Emporium; some handsome designs and patterns of ladies fall dress goods. Call early and take choice.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Keister are off on a visit to Dallas this week.

—Boots for all at Keister & Hazlewood's.

—\$2500 worth of Haskell National Bank stock for sale at a bargain. Terms to suit.

38 Oscar Martin.

—Dr. Jones of Benjamin was a visitor in our city this week.

—A new and complete line of clothing just now at Keister & Hazlewood's.

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

—Miss Bessie Warren of Strawn is visiting the family of her uncle, Mr. Billie McLaren of this place.

—A new and complete line of neck wear at Keister & Hazlewood's.

—The Ladies' Emporium has taken the lead in receiving and displaying new fall goods. Some very pretty and stylish fabrics are shown. The ladies are invited to call and inspect them.

—Mrs. Richie, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Judge Hamner, left on Wednesday for her home at Austin.

—I have some good seed wheat for sale, for cash, or on time with good note. J. S. Rike.

—Mr. R. E. Sherrill is going on crutches, having a wounded foot as the result of being thrown from a horse.

—If you want to rent one of the most desirable stock farms in Haskell county see S. W. Scott about the Jefferson place six miles from town on the Anson road. 38

—Mr. M. H. Gossett's favorite horse nearly severed one of his fore feet from his leg the other day by catching it on a barbed wire.

—The nicest and prettiest display of glassware we have seen in a long while has just been opened up at the Ladies' Emporium. We can't begin to enumerate all the pretty and useful things we saw, but there are pretty etched water sets of pitcher and tumblers, handsome cake stands, opaque fruit dishes and cake plates, several styles of dessert dishes, cream pitchers, spoon holders, molasses pitchers, also some handsome lamps and chimneys. There is also some nice china in handsome toilet sets, oatmeal sets, cups and saucers, etc. etc. Mrs. Baldwin informed us that all this ware would be sold at extra low prices.

—Haskell farmers will buy less bacon and lard the coming year than ever before. This is a good point gained, let it not be lost in future years.

SPECIAL CUT UNTIL DECEMBER 24 1895.
SIX Cabinet Photos Only | **DOCS.** | Don't Miss This Offer at
WARDS THE ARTIST, ABILENE, TEXAS.

School Books.

We are now receiving our usual large stock of **SCHOOL BOOKS**, (both first and second hand) slates, chalk, crayons, Inks, pens, tablets, etc.

Come with the cash and we will save you money.

Remember that covers are given with each book without charge.

BASS BROS., Abilene, Texas.

—Messrs. Jim Craig, John Russell and Will Gibbs were some of the prominent Knox county farmers down trading with our merchants this week.

—Mr. John Vannoy, at one time a resident of our town, is here this week with a view to again locating here.

—If you haven't got the cash now is the time to pay your subscription account with corn, oats, etc., which will be taken at market value.

—There is something of interest for you in that space of Messrs. F. G. Alexander & Co. this week. Glance over it and see the rare bargains they are offering. They have an excellent stock of goods.

—Mr. J. E. Davis was in town this week with a game leg. He was attempting to kill a snake in front of a mowing machine when one of the guards stuck into the muscle of his leg, making a severe wound.

—Att'y Martin says that the conveyance business is looming up, that he has written more deeds in the past two weeks than in the previous year. This would seem to indicate that we are recovering from our state of stagnation.

—We will be compelled to ask subscribers who are a year or more in arrears on our books to settle up this fall. Please call and do so within the next few weeks and save us the trouble of making a personal request or making out and mailing statements. Remember that we have to pay cash for wages, rent, paper and other material and consequently must occasionally collect a little.

—Mr. C. D. Long heard a rattling in some paper behind a box in his kitchen the other morning and, thinking he had found a rat's nest, went to pulling out the papers, when he uncovered a snake neatly coiled up. He thought "rattler," and promptly fell back, but bracing up his nerves he advanced and found it to be only a prairie runner probably on a hunt for mice.

—Judge Glasgow and Mr. Lon Bennett of Seymour were here this week looking after the telephone project from Seymour to this place by way of Throckmorton. It was found that our people were not willing to contribute a bonus of \$500, but would give what they considered a fair bonus. The gentlemen returned to report and the matter rests awaiting a further proposition, if the promoters desire to make one.

—We doubt not that our Paint Creek correspondent, M. R.'s, letters are read with interest by our subscribers in all parts of the county and we believe that letters from other parts of the county would be alike interesting throughout the county. They would serve also to give persons at a distance a correct idea of the social and industrial life of our people and to show that they are up with the rest of the world in many respects, although living in a new country. We have often solicited such correspondence, but it seems useless to do so.

—Messrs. F. M. Morton and others had us to print a poster the other day requesting campers and all others who build fires along the roads or on the prairie to put them out or cover with dirt before leaving them. This is a matter, the importance of which, many strangers do not realize as they travel over the country. The mesquite grass on our prairies is not a rank growth like the prairie grasses in many other portions of the state and doesn't look like it would make a fire hard to control or extinguish, hence, some persons are not so careful as they should be and disastrous fires sometimes catch from their campfires, sweeping over many miles of prairie and destroying the winter feed on which hundreds or thousands of live stock are dependent. It is hoped that no one will disregard the request made of them.

—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will be a go at Dallas, Judge Hurt holds that Texas has no law against prize-fighting.

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

D. W. COURTWRIGHT.

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

Respectfully,
J. A. McLAREN.

—GRAHAM was the scene of a disastrous fire on Tuesday night last. The dry goods store of S. B. Street with its contents was destroyed. The building was valued at \$8,000 and the stock of goods at \$25,000, insured for \$13,500.

Jno. E. Morrison & Co., dry goods and groceries, building \$6,000, total loss, goods insured for \$10,000.

J. B. Norris, hardware, damaged \$1500, covered by insurance. There was other slight damage.

Mr. Hall Morrison, formerly of Haskell, was interested in the firm of Jno. E. Morrison & Co., and Mr. Street has an interest in one of our leading firms.

DR. FORBES WINSLOW has recently come over from Britain apparently with the mission of regenerating and setting right society on this side of the big water. His criticisms of many of our customs are sweeping. Well, who is Dr. Forbes Winslow, is he related to our soothing syrup Winslow, and who asked for his opinions or cares anything about what they are, anyway?

Paint Creek Pencillings.
Paint Creek, Sept 18, 1895.
To the Free Press.

The weather has been very favorable for corn gathering and a great deal has been gathered the past few weeks. The busy season is on with the gathering and selling of cotton, and at the present prices the farmers are very cheerful over the prospects. The stockmen are rustling, gathering their steers and turning them into the fields that wave with the beautiful ripple forage crops. Messrs. T. E. Ballard and Sid Post have bought one hundred head of beef steers that they will feed this fall. They also bought from Messrs. Will Clark and J. S. Post two hundred dollars worth of sorghum and added to their already large store of feed. Mr. Chas. Denson departed yesterday for the sand hills to gather his cotton crop. Mr. W. M. Ward and two sons, Mess. Will and Sam, are off to the plains. Miss Lucy Denson departed Saturday for Haskell, where she will attend school. Messrs. D. Livingood and C. C. Gardener will attend the Baptist Association in Fisher county. Mr. and Mrs. Tombs of the I. T. are visiting the family of Mr. Chas. Denson. Mr. Tombs will return home soon, while Mrs. Tombs will remain some time for her health.

Mrs. J. D. Warren and babe, little Cleo, of Greenville are pleasant visitors with us this week. Mrs. J. W. Wright of Haskell has our thanks for some of the finest tomatoes that we have seen in the west, they were raised by Mr. C. R. W. Woodson of Jones county. The prayer meeting Sunday at our church was well attended and enjoyed very much. The health of the community is very good at present. We, too, Mr. Editor, have been on the sick list and haven't been out to learn very much news.

—Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away! is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineated nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by A. P. McLenore under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book Free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

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LUMBER DEALERS.
LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.
Cement, \$2.50 bbl. | Lime, \$1.50 bbl. | Shingles, good, \$1.75 per 1000.
Fire-Proof Brick kept on hand.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

The Like Never Before Seen in Haskell!

Note these Goods and Prices:
We are offering a special drive in Ladies and Misses Capes and Cloaks in the latest styles.

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

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

These goods are suitable for fall and winter wear and are going fast.
A good dongola patent tip ladies shoe, usual price \$1.50 to \$2.00.
Our Price only \$1.00.

Don't fail to see our **4 and 5 cent Domestic**, 36 inches wide and good quality, the best you will find for the money.
25 yds. Best Cotton Checks for \$1.00.

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

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

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

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

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

Our stock was unusually low before our new goods came in so that nearly all our goods are new from original markets. Very Respectfully,
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

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

If You want to buy LUMBER go to
DIGBY ROBERTS & CO.,

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

HANCOCK - ROTARY - DISC - PLOW

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

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

ABILENE, TEXAS.

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

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

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

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common everyday ills of humanity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Gazette is a plain democratic paper, without frill or furbelows in its policies. It advocates:

The free coinage of silver at 16 to 1—the most important issue now before the country.

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

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

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Stories, sketches and many interesting special features.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the laborer and the boys and girls besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc.

We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low subscription price of \$2.00 cash. This gives you three papers a week, or 12 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once. The price stands for 30 days.