

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 12.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1897.

No. 51.

WE ARE STILL HERE THIS TIME WITH TOYS And CHRISTMAS TRICKS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS AND OTHER FOLKS.

We have just received the bills for **700 POUNDS OF TOYS AND CHRISTMAS GOODS** direct from the importers and purchased at prices that will enable us to sell them so low that every child in the county can have a present this year.

Santa Claus has made our Store Headquarters From which the Christmas trees of Haskell and several other counties can be loaded.

These goods were not purchased on a blind order, but were selected piece by piece and there is no worthless trash in the lot.

COME AND SEE THEM, you will be pleased with the GOODS AND PRICES.

CANDY, TOO, (350 POUNDS) THE PUREST AND BEST TO BE FOUND FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We also have a complete line of seasonings, sauces, and materials for mince meats, fruit cakes, etc. **Don't Forget** after all this that we still have as complete a stock of staple and fancy Dry goods, gents furnishing goods and clothing as can be found in this country.

PRICES DOWN? It is getting late in the season and we have determined to cut prices down so as to clear our store and prepare for a big spring stock.

COME AND LET US PROVE IT TO YOU.

WE ESPECIALLY INVITE the attention of the gentlemen to our large stock of gents furnishing goods at cut prices

GET IT AT OUR STORE—anything you want—we've got it.

Yours for business,

T. G. CARNEY & CO., - - - Haskell, Texas.

Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER, S. W. SCOTT
FOSTER & SCOTT.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.

Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles.

H. G. McCONNELL,

Attorney - at - Law.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

OSCAR MARTIN,

Attorney - at - Law,
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.

E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.

Office at McLemore's Drug store.

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.

Office at A. P. McLemore's Drug store

GOOD NEWSPAPERS
At a Very Low Price.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Houston) is published Tuesdays and Fridays and consists of eight pages. There are no departments for the farmer, the ladies, boys and girls besides a world of general matter. Illustrated articles, etc. offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the PRESS for 12 months for the low club price of \$2.00 cash.
I give you three papers a week, or 100 a year, for a ridiculously low price. Send your subscription at once. This low price is in effect.

ROCK ISLAND FUNDING SCHEME

Matter of an Extension to Galveston and Building of Feeders.

New York, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad has just arranged a very important refunding scheme, whereby its entire bonded debt will be replaced by a new 4 per cent mortgage, of which a large proportion will be set aside for improvements and extensions. Its financial managers are extremely happy over the splendid success they met in placing the new refunding 4s, which, it is understood, will be taken by a syndicate at a price which will net the company about par. The result of the operation, it is figured, will save in the neighborhood of half a million annual charges.

During the several meetings that were held here in discussing plans for the future the question of extensions was gone into very thoroughly. There is no doubt but that within a year a number of important "feeders" will be built in Texas, and a probable extension from Fort Worth to Galveston. A very important interest in the property is in favor of the extension of the road to Galveston at once, but other interests say the country has no need of any more roads to the gulf. It has more at present than it is likely to require for a long time and they oppose the move more especially as wharf and terminal charges in Galveston are considered heavy.

They would prefer to open new territory and favor a number of extensions into western Texas, as likely to result in greater permanent good to the main property, considering the cost. There is, however, a strong sentiment in favor of a line extending to the gulf, and it would not be surprising to hear a positive announcement of such a move at any time, but probably not until after a special meeting of the stockholders, which is called to meet in Chicago early in February next to ratify the refunding scheme and give legal effect to the plans of the board of directors, which will be submitted at that meeting.

MRS. NANCY A. MCKINLEY, mother of the president, died at her home in Canton, O., on Sunday morning after an illness of ten days.

CONGRESS has gotten down to business in regular routine style, but apparently without the prospect of accomplishing any legislation of a very momentous character during this session.

IN HIS journey through Mexico Mr. Bryan has been treated with great distinction and courtesy, the receptions accorded him at some places almost rivaling some of the enthusiastic demonstrations in his own country. The dispatches say:

"At various state capitals the governors have personally greeted the democratic leader, and he has been accorded exceptional facilities for seeing everything. At the city of Mexico the Hotel Sanz set apart its most luxurious apartments for his use, and upon his arrival he was met at the station by Col. Garza of the president's staff and taken to his hotel in the presidents' carriage."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Falls or Becomes Gray. Cures scalp diseases, hair falling, itching, etc. 25c. at Druggists.

A Cure That Cures.

Mothers, Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men and Women, Teachers, and all who are tired out by work or worry, don't drink intoxicating liquors but use **PARKER'S GINGER TONIC**. Are you suffering from Dyspepsia, Bilemation, Neuritis, or with Bowel, Kidney or Liver Complaints, you can be cured by Parker's Ginger Tonic. If you are wasting away with Consumption, Female Weakness, Rheumatism, or any sickness; if you have a bad cough or cold, you will find sure relief in Parker's Ginger Tonic. If you are debilitated by disease, age or disposition, and your system needs invigorating or your blood needs purifying, you can always depend on **PARKER'S GINGER TONIC**. Made from Ginger and many other of the best medicines known; it is the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used—far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics. It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours. Buy a 50c or \$1 bottle of your druggist, and be sure our signature is on the outside wrapper. Hixox & Co. L. I. City, N. Y. Large saving in buying \$1 size.

HINDERCOORNS.
The safe and long cure for Corns, Slips and all. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 25c. at Druggists. Hixox & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.



2 CANS OF B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO 3 of any Other BRAND.
3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.
2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE 20 cts.
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.
INSIST ON HAVING **B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.**

Postal Banks and the South.

If congress provides for a system of postal savings banks at the coming session of congress it will benefit the whole country, but no part of it more than the South, where savings banks or any other institutions in which savings can be deposited are few. The South therefore, is most deeply interested in the passage of this bill.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

If there be one thing more than another that the South needs in a financial way it is the larger and freer circulation of money. What we do not want to see in the South and West at this period of their history and development is the hoarding of money. If we can induce the people to put their savings into investments and promising enterprises we shall be doing the South and its people the greatest good.

The strongest argument in favor of a postal savings bank system, the security it offers for deposits, is the strongest argument, as paradoxical as it may seem, against such a system at this time. Unquestionably millions of dollars would go into government vaults, under the postal savings plan, that now are either at the command of the banking institutions for the business purposes of the Nation, or are invested in apparently

safe and promising enterprises because of a fear of the banks.

The government can not put these deposits into circulation, because it is limited in its expenditures to the annual appropriations, and unless we made a money lender of it, its fat deposits would be but so much money withdrawn from circulation to the still further impoverishment of trade. Rich New England, virtually completed and a coupon clipper, may need safer vaults than it now has, but the South and West want their money in circulation and in enterprises. And they want to tempt more of it out in the open rather than provide new and seductive hiding places.—Houston Post.

Above we give two views in regard to the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States from two leading southern papers. This subject has been widely agitated for some time and will doubtless come before the congress now sitting for consideration. Our own views coincide with those expressed by the Post. For two months the Free Press has received a stream of ready prepared "editorials" and cleverly prepared statistics advocating the establishment of postal savings banks, but not feeling convinced of the wisdom of the scheme it has not used these labor saving editorials. In fact, coming so freely, postage paid and without solicitation on our part from a thousand miles "up north," made us feel a little wary

Next Spring Klondike

Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the

Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are

Shortest Route!
Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaports with economy, luxury and comfort via

The Denver Road
(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway)
E. A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Excursions Rates to Southeast.

Dec. 21 & 22 we will sell tickets to points in the southeast at one fare for the round trip, limited to return 20 days from date of sale.

LOCAL HOLIDAY RATES
Dec. 24 25-31 and Jan. 1st 1898 we will sell tickets between all points on our lines at one and one-third fare for round trip, limited to return Jan. 3rd, 1898.

L. P. Davidson, Agt.

A Wonderful Discovery.

The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old remedy, **Brown's Iron Bitters**. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. For sale by All Dealers.

CHEERFULNESS.

We like the home where cheerfulness dwells, for it betokens happiness and health—good things to have, not so easy to keep. Many mothers would doubtless be cheerful if they had health, but it persistently eludes them. Work—nervous—in distress—despondent, it is little wonder that they get discouraged, yet Parker's Ginger Tonic has in many cases supplied the pressing need. Nutrition, the blood, the functional powers are reinforced by it. It revives the heart power, purifies and revitalizes. Pains disappear, sleep and strength return and cheerfulness returns in the home again. No mother should be without Parker's Ginger Tonic.

MANY INFLUENCES COMBINE

to make the hair lustrous and gray Parker's Hair Balsam restores its color and life.

Free tuition.

We give one or more free scholarships in every county in the U. S. Write us. Will accept notes for tuition or can deposit money in bank until position is secured. Entrance paid. No vacation. Enter at any time. Open for both sexes. Cheap board. Send for free illustrated catalogue. Address J. P. DRAGON, Pres't, at either place.

Dragon's Practical Business College

NASHVILLE, TENN., GALVESTON AND TEXARKANA, TEX.
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. The most thorough, practical and progressive schools of the kind in the world, and the best patronized ones in the South. Instructed by bankers, merchants, ministers and others. Four weeks in bookkeeping with us are equal to twelve weeks by the old plan. J. P. Dragon, President, is author of Dragon's New System of Bookkeeping. Home study. We are prepared for home study, book-keeping, penmanship and shorthand. Write for the list "Home Study." Extract. "PROF. DRAGON—I learned book-keeping at home from your books, while holding a position as night telegraph operator.—C. F. LEFFELSWALD, Bookkeeper for Gerber & Fish, Wholesale Grocers, South Chicago, Ill. (Mention this paper when writing.)

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

At least once a year there is something to be thankful for.

It has been decided that the foot ball games attract more people than the Thanksgiving sermons.

A photographer in Kentucky is charging widows only half price. There should be more of this chivalry in business.

Gold was first discovered in Colorado in 1858 and since then the state has produced \$530,000,000 in gold and silver. Out of fifty-six counties of the state twenty-six are gold producers.

A Boston society girl has been sent to a sanitarium because of a "queer hallucination which leads her to partially disrobe whenever she is in a crowd." Does she imagine she is at the seaside or the opera?

One by one the roses of tradition, which have bloomed in historical narratives, fade and fall. Once more it is declared that Admiral Tromp did not blot a broom at the masthead of his ship, in token of his purpose to sweep English vessels off the ocean. The writer who labels the familiar tale as fiction is an eminent authority in matters pertaining to English history.

The Grand Opera House in Grand Rapids has been giving Sunday entertainments for some time in the interest of charity and has suffered three or four arrests under the old blue laws, and so great is the terrorism of the police department that only one of the three daily papers has dared to comment on the situation, at the same time the beer hall societies give theatricals, dances and sell beer on the Sabbath as usual, and are not molested. What a bad town Grand Rapids is getting to be.

A bride of a year was recently heard to say that ten of her acquaintances were to be married before Christmas, and that as the parents of all of them had sent her expensive wedding gifts, she and her husband were in much perturbation about the customary return. There is food for reflection in her comment that as they lived in a small rented house and kept but one servant, their valuable silver was still stored in the vault where it had been placed at their marriage; that although the gifts represented over three thousand dollars, the young husband had to struggle for their livelihood; and that the most modest presents would take his whole month's salary.

An English exchange says: "Considerable discussion has naturally ensued on the rise of bread, and it is suggested that bakers are making more than a legitimate profit. Taking the statistics of the Labour Gazette, we find that during the second week in August the price of wheat was 29s 5d, and in the second week in September it had risen to 32s 1d per quarter. For the same weeks the price of the four-pound loaf was respectively 4.97d and 5.68d, which gives a rise of 3s 3d per quarter in wheat and 7.1 d in the four-pound loaf. It is estimated that 120 loaves of four-pounds each can be made from a quarter of wheat, so at the prices given above the August loaf would, counting only the price of wheat, cost 2.95d, and the September loaf 3.04d. There is therefore an increase of .71d in the price of the September loaf as sold by the bakers, or against 35d per loaf, charging only the cost of the wheat."

A more dramatic ending of the life of a public character and political reformer could hardly be invented by the novelist than the death of Henry George four days before the great municipal election in New York. It was the sober tribute of the whole community that he had laid down his life for the well-being of his fellow-men, and men of wealth and envied station vied with workmen in speaking his praise and showing honor to his memory. Yet some years ago, when his well-known work, "Progress and Poverty," was the textbook of an active propaganda in favor of the nationalization of land, it was customary to denounce Henry George as the prophet and apostle of the most immoral and dishonest crusade against established rights and institutions that had been seriously undertaken in modern times. How has it come about that a writer who was then so commonly reprobated as a charlatan should now be treated as a lofty patriot, a moral hero, a true philanthropist, a prophet of righteousness and almost as a saint to be revered? Only one explanation can satisfy all the facts. Well may we ask, will the anarchists of today be the defenders of our country's honor tomorrow?

The zeal of an Illinois woman who set out to convert a professional gambler was not tempered with discretion. There was a man who shut himself in his room to color his meerschaum. "I'll color you, blanky you," he said angrily; but when they found him he was dead—the pipe had colored him. And this gambler was fascinating enough to convert the woman; she left her husband and ran away with him. And now comes the sadder part of the story. She sickened of him, and the husband has accepted her apologies and taken her back to his arms.

A new club in Cape May, composed of bachelor maids, has resolved that no member shall marry unless all the other maids give their consent. It will presently have to hold its meetings under the protection of the police, and possibly of the militia.

It is announced that in a western city is to be published a magazine printed in twelve different languages. In view of the task of teaching a language in which one language is used correctly, the project may be regarded as ambitious.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

The Cuban Question Takes a Prominent Part in the Message. He Touches Upon Hawaiian Annexation, Many Other Important Points.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President McKinley, at 12 o'clock today, sent his annual message to congress. He congratulated congress upon assembling under felicitous conditions. Peace and good will with all nations of earth continue unbroken, he says, and we should feel genuine satisfaction at the growing spirit of fraternal regard and unification in all sections of our country and lifting of great public questions above party prejudice.

Finances of the Government.
Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress the question next pressing for consideration is that of currency. The president says:

"The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1856. On the thirtieth day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$78,447,411. On the first of January, 1875, these liabilities had been reduced to \$42,888,495. Of our interest-bearing obligations the figures are even more striking. On January 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the government was \$2,332,331,208. On the first day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to \$585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,747,294,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the first day of December, 1897, was \$847,365,620. The government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of \$346,931,016 of United States notes, \$107,743,280 of treasury notes, issued by authority of the law of 1890, \$354,983,504 of silver certificates and \$61,290,761 of standard silver dollars.

"With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

"The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893, makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust, either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

"The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money—that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely can not be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

"It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn agreement has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it must have it. The government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which under the authority now given, it will continue to do. The law which requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes, to pay them out again as current funds, demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic, and when the reserves are insufficient to meet the exigencies of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor, when \$262,315,460 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds were issued and sold, and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficit revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

"With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no debt requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000, how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past—that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold—or shall we provide some other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had, and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

"I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all expenses of the government—that when any United States notes are presented for redemption in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers gold and gets it from the government he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it.

"That amounts to, in the president's mind, giving an interest-bearing debt, a government bond for a non-interest-bearing debt, a United States note; that the government should be relieved of the burden of providing all gold required for exchange and exports. "This ought to be stopped. With an era of prosperity and sufficient receipts we may feel no immediate embarrassment, but danger will be ever present."

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Turning to foreign affairs, the president devoted much space in his message to consideration of the Cuban question, which he says is the most important problem with which our government is now called upon to deal in its foreign relations. Summarizing the history of former outbreaks, the president comes down to the present insurrection, speaking of its remarkable increase, its tenacious existence against enormous forces massed by Spain, the widespread destruction of property and the disregard of a civilized code of war on both sides. He says these conditions give rise to gravest apprehension. There is no desire on our part to profit by Spain's misfortunes, and we have only a desire to see Cuba enjoying that measure of self-government which is the inalienable right of man. Of concentration, the president says he has felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter a firm and honest protest of this government. He outlines his instructions to Minister Woodford, which are in substance to impress upon the Spanish government the sinews with which the United States intend to aid toward the ending of the war by reaching peaceful and lasting results, just and honorable to Spain and to the Cuban people. It was also asked whether Spain of her own volition should not make proposals for settlement, and it was said that he could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

The Spanish reply to Mr. Woodford was in the president's opinion in the direction of a better understanding. It admitted our friendly purposes and deep interest and declared the new government was bound to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and justify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end political reforms will be put into effect and military operations conducted on humane lines. It was suggested that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part should furnish neutral aid and cut off assistance which the insurgents, it was asserted, received from this country. Early and complete pacification is hoped for. The president declares that the Spanish disposition to change as with failure to meet international duties is baseless, and points to the efforts this government has made at a cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the independence of Cuba, a neutral nation, to perform its full duty. He also says that the fact that military expedition or armed vessels has left our shores has been diplomatically represented to Spain. Promising that throughout all the horror and danger to our own peace the United States has never abrogated its right to determine its policy as to Cuba. The president points out that of untried measures there only remains the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, a neutral nation, to enter the war by imposing a national compromise between the contestants and an intervention in favor of one or the other party. He says: "I speak not of forcible annexation, that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

"Taking up the question of belligerency, the president quotes at length from President Grant's message of Dec. 7, 1875, wherein he declared that condition of independence was recognized of independence was recognized of belligerency. He adds that moreover, a recognition of belligerency would confer upon neither party to the conflict a status not heretofore actually possessed, while it would weigh heavily in Spain's behalf, giving her the right of search on the high seas and extending her maritime rights to the margin of our territorial waters. "For these reasons," says the president, "I regard the recognition of belligerency of Cuban insurgents as now unwise, and therefore, inadvisable. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise, as a matter of right and duty, the executive will take it." He points to a hopeful change in the Spanish policy, to the pledge of reform and to the abatement of the horrors of war as reasons against intervention on humanitarian grounds. The first acts of the new government lie in the honorable peace of the civilized world, and treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way impeding our interests or honor will have its constant encouragement.

Protecting Seals.
Reference is made to the recent conferences at Washington on the subject of the protection of seal life, the results of which place beyond controversy, it is said, the duty of the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation of the herds. Negotiations to this end are now in progress.

International Arbitration.
International arbitration is declared by the president to represent the best sentiment of the civilized world, and treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way impeding our interests or honor will have its constant encouragement.

At the Paris Exposition.
A liberal appropriation is bestowed in

ORDER THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY MAKE A CREDITABLE EXHIBIT AT THE APPROACHING PARIS EXPOSITION IN WHICH THE PEOPLE HAVE SHOWN AN UNPRECEDENTED INTEREST.

The Navy.
Under the head of the navy, the president points to the necessity for speedy legislation to procure armor for the three battleships now building, which would be otherwise useless. He speaks in terms of praise of the quality of our ships, and thinks the time has now arrived for the increase in our naval vessels. He refers to the lack of docks, and urges that three or four of the largest docks be provided on the Atlantic, at least one on the Pacific coast and one floating dock in the Gulf. There should also be ample provision for munitions of war, and an increase of officers and enlisted men. Additions are also necessary to the navy yards, and as there are now on stocks five large battleships, it is recommended that an appropriation be made for but one more battleship on the Pacific coast. Several torpedo boats are also necessary.

Alaska.
The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall, and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring, will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory, or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not been extended to Alaska, and entries thus far made in this district are upon special surveys. The act of congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general laws of the country. By an act approved March 3, 1881, authority was given for entry of lands for town site purposes, and also for the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres there or thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture. The purpose of congress was thus enacted has been that only such rights should apply to the territory as should be specifically named.

It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the president, by the act of congress approved July 24, 1887, to divide that territory into two land districts, and the president was also authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority a surveyor general and receiver have been appointed, with offices at Sitka. In the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and that is now necessary to be done for the two land districts into which the territory is to be divided.

I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of 25 men, with two officers, under command of Lieut. Col. Randall, of the eighth infantry, has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post. As it is to the interest of the government to encourage the development and settlement of the country, and its duty to follow up its citizens there with the benefit of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government of such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of greatest population.

The startling though possibly exaggerated reports from the Yukon river country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without means of leaving the country are confirmed in such measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of congress. Access to that country in winter can be had only through the passes from Delta and vicinity, which is a most difficult and perhaps impossible task. However, should these reports of sufferings of our fellow citizens be further verified, every effort on any cost should be made to carry them relief.

Indian Territory.
For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the five civilized tribes were established in the Indian Territory, under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the five civilized tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,484, and this number has not materially increased; while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000, by permission of the Indian government has settled in the territory. The present area of the Indian Territory contains 25,604,554 acres, most of which is very fertile land. The United States citizens residing in the territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the consent of tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves. Numerous towns have been built, in which from 500 to 5000 white people now reside. Valuable residences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on, in which vast sums of money are employed, and yet these people who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country are without title to the land they occupy, and have no voice whatever in the government either of the nations or tribes. Thousands of their children who were born in the territory are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the nation are shut against them, and what education they get is by private contribution. No provision for the protection of the life or property of these white citizens is made by the tribal governments and courts.

The secretary of the interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land, to the exclusion of the common people, and government

ORDER THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY MAKE A CREDITABLE EXHIBIT AT THE APPROACHING PARIS EXPOSITION IN WHICH THE PEOPLE HAVE SHOWN AN UNPRECEDENTED INTEREST.

The Navy.
Under the head of the navy, the president points to the necessity for speedy legislation to procure armor for the three battleships now building, which would be otherwise useless. He speaks in terms of praise of the quality of our ships, and thinks the time has now arrived for the increase in our naval vessels. He refers to the lack of docks, and urges that three or four of the largest docks be provided on the Atlantic, at least one on the Pacific coast and one floating dock in the Gulf. There should also be ample provision for munitions of war, and an increase of officers and enlisted men. Additions are also necessary to the navy yards, and as there are now on stocks five large battleships, it is recommended that an appropriation be made for but one more battleship on the Pacific coast. Several torpedo boats are also necessary.

Alaska.
The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall, and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring, will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory, or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not been extended to Alaska, and entries thus far made in this district are upon special surveys. The act of congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general laws of the country. By an act approved March 3, 1881, authority was given for entry of lands for town site purposes, and also for the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres there or thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture. The purpose of congress was thus enacted has been that only such rights should apply to the territory as should be specifically named.

It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the president, by the act of congress approved July 24, 1887, to divide that territory into two land districts, and the president was also authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority a surveyor general and receiver have been appointed, with offices at Sitka. In the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and that is now necessary to be done for the two land districts into which the territory is to be divided.

I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of 25 men, with two officers, under command of Lieut. Col. Randall, of the eighth infantry, has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post. As it is to the interest of the government to encourage the development and settlement of the country, and its duty to follow up its citizens there with the benefit of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government of such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of greatest population.

The startling though possibly exaggerated reports from the Yukon river country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without means of leaving the country are confirmed in such measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of congress. Access to that country in winter can be had only through the passes from Delta and vicinity, which is a most difficult and perhaps impossible task. However, should these reports of sufferings of our fellow citizens be further verified, every effort on any cost should be made to carry them relief.

Indian Territory.
For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the five civilized tribes were established in the Indian Territory, under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the five civilized tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,484, and this number has not materially increased; while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000, by permission of the Indian government has settled in the territory. The present area of the Indian Territory contains 25,604,554 acres, most of which is very fertile land. The United States citizens residing in the territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the consent of tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves. Numerous towns have been built, in which from 500 to 5000 white people now reside. Valuable residences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on, in which vast sums of money are employed, and yet these people who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country are without title to the land they occupy, and have no voice whatever in the government either of the nations or tribes. Thousands of their children who were born in the territory are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the nation are shut against them, and what education they get is by private contribution. No provision for the protection of the life or property of these white citizens is made by the tribal governments and courts.

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MENT BY AN INDIA ARISTOCRACY HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY ESTABLISHED TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

ment by an Indisa aristocracy has been practically established to the detriment of the people. It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the territory, and the executive conditions contained in the treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible in the execution. Nor has it been possible for the tribal governments to secure to each individual Indian his full enjoyment, in common with other Indians, of the common property of the nations. Friends of the Indians have long believed the best interests of the Indians of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition.

By section 16 of the act of March 3, 1853, the president was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek) and Seminole nations, commonly known as the five civilized tribes, in the Indian Territory. Briefly the purpose of the negotiations was the extinguishment of tribal titles to any lands within that territory now held by any and all such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by allotment and division of the same in severality among the Indians of such nations or tribes, respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other methods as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them, with the United States with a view to such an adjustment upon the basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of the said nations of Indians so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a state or states of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

The commission met much opposition from the beginning. The Indians so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a state or states of the Union, which shall embrace such lands within said Indian Territory.

The commission met much opposition from the beginning. The Indians were very slow to act, and those in control manifested a very decided inclination to meet with favor the propositions submitted to them. A little more than three years after their organization, the commission effected an arrangement with the Choctaw nation alone. The Chickasaw and Creek have fallen into line, but negotiations are yet to be had with the Cherokee, the most populous of the five civilized tribes, and with the Seminoles, the smallest in point of numbers and territory.

The provision in the Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1856, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five civilized tribes. The committee is at present engaged in this work among the Creeks, and has made appointments for taking the census of these people up to and including the 30th of the present month.

Should the agreement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws be ratified by congress, and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with the commission, then it will be necessary that some legislation be had by congress which, while just and honorable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribal relations.

Kansas Pacific Sale.
Speaking of the pending sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad, it is said that if no letter bid is received than the upset price fixed by the court, the government would receive only \$2,500,000 on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000. He believes the government has authority to bid on the road, and has directed the secretary of the treasury to make the deposit of \$200,000 required to qualify as bidder, and to bid at the sale a sum at least equal to the principal of the debt of the government. He suggests, however, that in a matter so important as the government becoming a possessor of a railroad, congress should enact some legislation to define its views. It is clear to him, however, that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price less than one-half the principal of its debt, and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, the principal and interest.

Civil Service.
The president devotes the last chapter of his message to civil service, the practical improvement of which, he says, has long been the subject of earnest dissection, and which has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business method and personal merit. While the right of deserving veteran soldiers to reinstatement has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, examinations improved and made practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demanded for removal of officials. The last has been done without impairing the power of removal, one of the vital safeguards of the system. Much remains to be done before the system can be perfected, and the president says he shall not hesitate to exempt in any cases which he is of the opinion have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which, in his judgment, will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people, and it will be his endeavor to uphold and extend it.

In conclusion the president admonishes congress not to encourage an increase of estimates for the maintenance of the government. They could admit of a decrease in many branches, and it is his commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government, and thus avoid a deficit.

Look Out for a Cold Winter.
E. J. White, a pioneer trapper and hunter of Minnesota, stakes his reputation on the prediction of a cold winter. He says the wild animals, deer particularly, have especially thick coats this year, and that the muskrats are building their houses high and thick with walls—signs which, he says, have never failed within his experience.

Weak Stomach

Feels Perfectly Well Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been troubled for over two years with a weak stomach. I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking a few bottles I felt perfectly well, and I cannot speak too highly of Hood's." Mrs. M. H. WRIGHT, Akron, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

California Horse Thief's Race.

There is a clever horse thief in jail in Clayton, Cal. Some time ago he stole a black horse at Big Bend. A few days after the owner recognized the animal, although the hair was no longer black, but a bright sorrel. The thief had blondined the horse and then sold it to a farmer. The equine had been taught various tricks by its owner, and by them its identity was established.

Behind the Game.
Wilkie—"You look downcast, old man. Got the blues?" Donny—"No; that's just it. I lost them last night, and the whites and the reds, too."—Philadelphia North American.

YOU CAN'T STOP 'EM.

The Crush of an Unfettered Element Falls to Frustrate Them—The Fire Flood Defied.
The news comes from Attica, Ind., of the destruction by fire of the big laboratory and office building of the Sterling Remedy company, makers of Cascares Candy Cathartic and No-To-Bac, the original guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The preparations marketed by the Sterling Remedy company are known throughout the world.

The fire broke out in one of the packing rooms on the third floor during the noon hour, and had made considerable headway before it was discovered. The Sterling Remedy company is the principal industry of the beautiful little city of Attica, employing several hundred people, besides being affiliated with the Indiana Mineral Springs, the famous Magna-Mud Cure. The entire population was worked up to a frenzy of excitement.

Meanwhile the almost proverbial energy and promptness of mind of "Hawling" Harry Kramer, the general manager of the Sterling Remedy company, was displayed. He was the coolest man at the scene. He quietly walked away, and secured a big carriage considerable headway before it was discovered. The Sterling Remedy company is the principal industry of the beautiful little city of Attica, employing several hundred people, besides being affiliated with the Indiana Mineral Springs, the famous Magna-Mud Cure. The entire population was worked up to a frenzy of excitement.

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Home-seekers arriving. Denison, Tex., Dec. 9.—W. M. Godwin, of Clinton, Mo., was in the city yesterday escorting a large number of home-seekers to southern Texas, where they expect to purchase land. Mr. Godwin said: "These gentlemen in this company are solid, substantial men of Missouri, who are interested in Texas. A great many have come from my state to Texas in the last few months, and all of them are greatly pleased with the Lone Star state and the lands they have found here. In coming up excursion parties to come to this state, I have never told my people anything like all that I felt could be told of the state and its wonderful resources. I always prefer to merely outline what they can expect, and let them come and find it better than represented. Hundreds of farmers have come from my state and located in Texas in the last few months, and this party of forty I am now conducting to the country near Houston are all men of some means, able to buy and pay for homes. They are a thrifty, intelligent set of farmers, the like of which always do well in Texas—better I believe than in any other state in the union. I have no doubt but all these gentlemen will locate in Texas."

FOX HUNTERS. A Great Meet is Being Held at Marshall, Tex., Dec. 9.—One of the greatest fox meets ever held in the south is now on at Hynson Springs, six miles west of here. The meet opened with a free-for-all race in which all of the dogs were entered. These races were merely trial ones, and were run for the purpose of testing the staying qualities of the many dogs. In the first race the fox, a red one, was quickly caught. In the other the race was a long one, and finally resulted in the fox taking to his den.

The race Tuesday night was pronounced by all who participated as being one of the greatest ever run. Sixty dogs were turned loose, and soon struck a trail. After turning about an hour the dogs separated into about four equal packs, and the race was kept up until sunrise yesterday morning. The dogs here are pronounced as fine as any in the south, and have developed marvelous bottom. The attendance is the largest ever had at a state meet. Among the riders who keep pace with the hounds are some prominent gentlemen as Hon. J. M. Hurt of Dallas, presiding justice court of criminal appeals; Hon. C. C. Johnson and Peter Reeves of Tyler, Dr. Hale of Waco, Col. J. D. Rogers of Galveston, Major G. Lee of Baton Rouge, La., M. T. Woodbrook of Lorena, S. J. Adams of Marshall, Hon. Jim Edwards and Will Terry of Tyler, Spruce of Troup, S. P. Colvin and W. F. Ashley of Ruston, and Cherry Home of Jack county and many others.

The visitors are loud in their praise of the contest, and extended to them. All that could be done, sunny days and bright nights. The sport was brightly during the entire

Report. Dec. 9.—The following work done by the for the month of They made twelve arrests; they made where they failed during the month of sixty-two arrests. Sixty-two arrests were recovered fifteen and returned them also recovered a returned it to the during the month miles.

Dec. 9.—A large cat- in town near and Texas depot about dark. An near the oil mill. the Katy Gin com- which are close to wood ricks, afford the day time, and very gentle, and killed was more inclined to fight a large crowd will watch the to the dead fall.

Dec. 9.—Mrs. J. was driving through the pub- Tuesday afternoon, she became frightened and a few hun- with a telephone on her head and shoulders, and throwing several times. She remained for several hours, and she was better and to be resting easy.

Dec. 9.—The city night attended the school all the sections of the holding of the city treas- as to make the of education the Mr. T. T. Max- the fifth and the as

has been col- about the habits that the attained old Eighty never went the small hours, until late in Texarkana, and Monday recently.

KILLED BY MINERS. A Constable Meets Death by an In-furiated Mob. Fort Smith, Ark., Dec. 9.—The dead body of James Murray, constable at Jenny Lind, a small coal mining town in the southern portion of Sebastian county, was found Monday morning lying by the roadside, a short distance from Bonanza, a mining town a little way from Jenny Lind. It was at first supposed that Murray had been the victim of a common murder, but it has since developed that the officer was lynched by a mob of coal miners.

Constable Murray left his home at Jenny Lind late Sunday afternoon to go to Bonanza, to arrest a man named Grant McBroom, for whom he had a warrant. McBroom was a miner at Bonanza. He formerly worked in the mines at Jenny Lind, and during that time Constable Murray and a companion were held up and robbed by highwaymen one night. Murray recognized McBroom as one of the robbers, and swore out a warrant for his arrest, but the latter disappeared. The constable finally located his man at Bonanza, and went there Sunday night to arrest him. He captured McBroom without trouble, and started with his prisoner for Jenny Lind about midnight. That was the last seen of Murray alive. The constable's body was found lying by the roadside next morning, about thirty yards from the shaft of the Bonanza mine. His hands were tied securely behind his body, and his neck was black and blue, showing plainly the imprint of a rope, which had choked the life out of the body. The eyeballs had burst from their sockets and hung upon the officer's brown cheeks. Blood oozed from a dozen bullet wounds in the officer's body, and his clothing was torn into shreds. There was no rope around the dead man's neck, but the imprints and laceration of the cuticle showed unmistakably how he had met his death. Yet there were no indications anywhere around of a death struggle having taken place. The ground upon which the body lay was covered with fallen leaves, and there was not even any footprints to be seen anywhere around.

Fifty feet away lay the apparently unconscious form of Grant McBroom. The ghastly discovery had been made by two casual passers-by, and when they saw that Murray was dead beyond a doubt, they turned their attention to McBroom. He was breathing heavily, and was to all appearances totally unconscious. They made a hasty examination of the body, but could discover no wounds. An alarm was quickly given, and friends of McBroom placed him in a wagon and drove away. The body of Murray was left for the coroner. The report was spread that officer and prisoner had been waylaid by highwaymen, the officer robbed and murdered and the prisoner left for dead.

Steamers Collide. New York, Dec. 9.—The Atlantic Transport line steamer Mobile, Capt. Layland, which arrived yesterday from London, had a collision with an unknown steamer on the banks of Newfoundland at 3 o'clock Sunday morning during a thick fog. There is no doubt that the other steamer was the Allan liner Coruna, which put into Halifax bound from New York to Glasgow, with her bow damaged above the water line and which reported having been in a collision with an unknown steamer in about the same locality and time.

The Mobile had five plates damaged on her port bow, but fortunately above the water line. The greatest excitement prevailed on board the steamer immediately after the collision. Many of the saloon passengers ran wildly about the ship, thinking she was about to sink. Several of the cabinmen were thrown from their bunks by the force of the collision, but as far as can be learned no one was injured. The passengers were promptly reassured of the vessel's safety and quiet was restored. The other steamer backed away after the collision, and was heard repeatedly blowing her whistle during the prevailing fog. The Mobile had on board fifty-nine saloon passengers and nineteen returning cabinmen besides a cargo of merchandise.

National Guard Association. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9.—Yesterday's session of the Interstate National Guard association, Gen. Bell president, announced the following executive committee: Gen. Reese of Illinois; Gen. Bend of Minnesota, Gen. Snowden of Pennsylvania and Col. Curtis of Indiana. This committee will go to Washington to urge upon congress the necessity of appropriating \$2,000,000 annually for the national guard. A number of resolutions were passed, among them being one asking the secretary of war to detail one officer from each branch of the regular service to attend future meetings of the association.

Woolen Mills Burned. Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 9.—The Knoxville woolen mills, largest manufacturers of jeans and other woollen goods in the south, suffered a \$10,000 loss by fire last night. The blaze was discovered in the stock room and spread rapidly. The company's own fire department attempted to extinguish the flames, but the entire city department was required and it was by hard work that the entire mill was prevented from burning. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Fraudulent Naturalization. New York, Dec. 9.—Commissioner of Immigration Fitch was notified yesterday by Commissioner General Powderly that the state department at Washington had been informed by the United States ambassador at Rome that a wholesale traffic in fraudulent naturalization is being carried on in that country. The object of these fraudulent methods, Mr. Powderly said, is to effect the entry into the United States under cloak of American citizenship of aliens who otherwise would be subject to exclusion.

Washington News. Washington, Dec. 9.—In his invocation at the opening of the senate yesterday, Rev. W. H. Milburn, the chaplain, delivered a brief but touching eulogy on the late Senator George of Mississippi.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota reported from the committee on foreign relations a bill prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the north Pacific ocean. He asked immediate consideration for the bill, but Mr. Hale of Maine objected on the ground of the importance of the measure, and asked that the bill be printed.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska presented a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that congress should with all due and convenient speed acknowledge by appropriate act the independence of Cuba. Mr. Allen said that he had long urged the United States to recognize the independence of the Cuban insurgents. He would not be content with the recognition of belligerency, but would insist on the acknowledgement of absolute political liberty. He was satisfied that the people would not be content with the course advised by the administration. Inasmuch as the Cubans for more than two years on many battlefields had demonstrated their valor and love for liberty, he felt that they had earned recognition of their political liberty and that it ought to be accorded to them without further temporizing. If necessary this recognition should be backed by a fleet of American vessels in Cuban waters. He expressed a belief that owners of Spanish bonds in this country, American citizens holding property in Cuba which had been injured or destroyed by the country which might be affected by such a step, had joined to prevent the recognition of Cuba's political independence.

Mr. Allen expressed the belief that Mr. McKinley's statement in his message that recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents is now unwise and therefore inadmissible would be a great disappointment to the members of the Republican party throughout the United States. The national convention of that party had declared in favor of the independence of Cuba going farther than the simple recognition of belligerency. He thought that the president was under obligations to carry out the pledge which his party had made—a pledge which had been made to 73,000,000 of people. The president, Mr. Allen thought, had been lulled to sleep by the declaration of Spain that she would give Cuba a semi-political existence. He expressed the belief that the president's neglect to take such action as would insure the political independence of Cuba was an exhibition of "rank hypocrisy" and "a flagrant neglect of public duty" which would be corrected by the all-ruling power in his own good time. At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's remarks, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts presented a resolution expressing the regret of the senate at the news of the death of Representative Ashley B. Wright of Massachusetts, and providing for an adjournment at a further mark of respect. At 12:55 the senate was adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The session of the house yesterday lasted only fifteen minutes. Mr. W. A. Stone (rep.) of Pennsylvania reported the pension appropriation bill, the first of the appropriation bills, and gave notice that he should call it up immediately after the reading of the journal to-day. The committee on election and the committee on banking and currency were given leave to sit during the sessions of the house. Then at 12:15 the house adjourned.

DURRANT TO HANG. The Supreme Court Affirmed the Decision of the Lower Courts. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9.—Late yesterday afternoon the supreme court dispelled the last hope of W. H. T. Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, by disposing in a summary manner of his two appeals. In a written opinion from the pen of Chief Justice Beatty, which is concurred in by all but one of his associates, the court affirms the judgment of Judge Behers in remanding the prisoner to St. Quentin until the date set for his execution, but reverses the sentencing of Durrant to be hanged on Nov. 11, and remands the case to the supreme court with instructions to proceed according to law. As the remittitur was ordered issued forthwith, and the court holds that execution can only be stayed now by the issuance of a certificate of probable cause, it only remains to resentence the condemned murderer, which will probably be done to-day. Justice Garroue dissented from this opinion, maintaining that Durrant's appeals should have been dismissed, as the time required by law for their perfection had been allowed to lapse.

Cotton Mill Strike. Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 9.—The strike at the Fulton bag and cotton mills of this city assumed what seems to be a serious aspect last night when the executive committee of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, after a meeting of four hours, issued a notice to all members of organized labor affiliated with the Federation of Trades to cease and discontinue labor at the Fulton bag and cotton mills until the present trouble is settled.

Washington, Dec. 9.—A paper was circulated in the house of representatives yesterday with a view of bringing about a conference of those members favoring a change in the present civil service system. The paper was handled by Representative Pearson of North Carolina, and received numerous signatures. The purpose, it is understood, is to make the conference non-political in character and to extend it outside of the membership of the civil service as some of the members active in urging a revision of the law are not of this committee.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

A Little Heroine, a Story of the Peninsular War—Ghost Stories That Caused Laughter—True Nobility, a Poem.

True Nobility. OR this true nobleness I seek in vain, In woman and in man I find it not; I almost weary of my earthly lot, My life springs are dried up with burning pain, Thou find'st it not? I pray thee look again, Look inward through the depths of thine own soul, How is it with thee? Art thou sound and whole? Dost thou narrow search show thee no earthly stain? Be noble, and the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping, but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thee own; Then wilt thou see it gleam in many eyes, Then wilt thou light around thy path be shed, And thou wilt never more be sad and lone. —James Russell Lowell.

A Little Heroine. Baron Lejeune, who played a conspicuous part at the siege of Saragossa during the Peninsular war, narrates in his "Memoires" a singular story of that terrible war, a story that speaks equally well for the chivalry of the soldiers of France and the courage of a Spanish girl. There had been fearful carnage within the walls of the unfortunate city; even the convents and monasteries were reeking with evidences of warfare, and the inhabitants of Saragossa were in a desperate plight. A band of Polish soldiers, belonging to the French army, had been stationed on guard at a certain point, with or-



From the Youth's Companion.

If a stranger entered, and one would suppose that his mother, who is more to him than all the rest of womankind put together, should, to say the least, have from him the same marks of courtesy as strangers. In fact, you can tell a boy's character pretty accurately by the way in which he treats his mother, for as a mother has probably done and will do more for her son than any other woman—with perhaps one exception—will ever do, so he ought, in return, to treat her as his most valuable possession. His courtesy, his chivalrous and knightly bearing toward her, are never thrown away.

She sees it all and thinks more of it than does any one else, and he need never fear that his thoughtfulness is thrown away. Perhaps, occasionally, such conduct may, to a certain extent, go unnoticed by some other women, but by his mother, never. In the same way one's conduct to one's sister is a test of good breeding. Sisters are not mothers, by any means; but still they demand courtesy from their brothers. Perhaps a sister can be pretty hard to get on with at times, but nevertheless she is a woman, and she can do certain things without any fear of retaliation, because the nobility of the man in the boy is bound to respect the woman in his sister.

Let her tease and tantalize, but remember the best way to cure her is to treat her so like a lady who could never descend to such methods that she will soon be forced to stop, in order to live up to the character you have given her. Mothers come first, therefore, over all the world, and sisters next. Treat them as carefully as you do anything else in your life, and with even more care, and then we can discuss the rest of womankind.—Harper's Round Table.

A Ghost Story. A party of people had been telling ghost stories, the ghosts in every case being accounted for in some matter-of-fact way which aroused the laughter

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

The Profit in Dairying. It is not the amount of product made which makes the profit, but the difference between the cost and the value of what is produced. Some dairymen have been complaining bitterly of the poor pay they receive for their work, and the difficulty of making the ends meet in their business, and at the same time others are congratulating themselves on the satisfactory returns gained from their industry. The profits of dairying depend upon the proper exercise of discretion, judgment and intelligence. These qualities will go a long way in securing success in any business, but are especially necessary in the dairy, because of the complex nature of the dairy processes; the main point, however, in the dairy business is the cost of the product. It is not so much the quantity made so much as the material used in making it. One dairyman may receive \$1,500 for his season's milk, while his neighbor will only get one-half of this sum as the proceeds of his dairy, and the latter no doubt is complaining that there is no profit in the business, while the other is enjoying life and luxury.

The question then arises, to what is the cause of this difference. And in answering it the whole problem of profitable agriculture is raised, and settled. First, the successful dairyman keeps only good cows. If one is found wanting when it is tested, it is discarded from the herd and replaced with another that is able to turn its feeding into profit. Second, the land is cultivated on the same principle, and every two acres made to support one good cow, where four acres was required before to produce the same feed. Then each one returns an income double of what it was before for the feeding of cows alone, not mentioning the other products derived from it. Good cows, good cultivation of the land, and excellence of product are the three main points of the dairyman. The profit is made by these, and as they come the nearest to perfection, in the same ratio the profit is nearest the highest point. When these are attained there is no need to bother the mind with other details. There is nothing difficult in gaining these three points. In each one, quality is to be considered and not mere number. It is better to pay \$50 for a good cow than \$10 for one half as good, because the saving is made in the feed. In a like manner, it is better to lay out twice the money on one acre to gain the produce of two, for the reason that labor is saved by growing large crops, and so on, and as regards high quality of product, it is better to give double the care and thought to the work and management, because the labor is scarcely if any greater. Time is required to effect all these improvements, but the sooner they are commenced the sooner they will be reached.

Prices for Dairy Products. A good deal of discussion has lately been going on in the agricultural press relative to prices of dairy products. The Markets and Farm Journal, says Western Agriculturist, twenty-five or thirty years ago but little was known of scientific dairying, but our farmers raise more stock and get more into dairy and poultry production and diversified agriculture. American farmers can produce stock for the world's markets if we will produce the improved breeds we require.

Points for Poultry Shippers.—One of the greatest mistakes in shipping live poultry is that of mixing fowls and roosters in the same coop. The hen cannot be assisted in bringing better prices by having males with them, while buyers will not buy in large lots and pay good prices for mixed stock. The roosters only take up room in the coops and assist in crowding the hens. If the fowls are shipped, let them be "choice" in the market. If roosters must be sent, put them into a separate coop. It means a difference of several dollars on a coop of fowls if they are shipped properly. Dressed stock should also be assorted, and no fowls should be sent to market unless they are fat. —Ex.

Cattle in Idaho.—A pioneer cattleman of Idaho recently speaking of the cattle situation there, says there are hardly one tenth the number of cows in Idaho as during the flush times a few years ago and owing to encroachment of sheepmen, who are crowding into western ranges, he does not think there will be any more large herds in that country. Eastern buyers have scoured the country time and again this summer looking for stock cattle, however a large part of salable stock is out of the hands of first owners and the remainder in Idaho will be small as compared with former years.—Ex.

Wisconsin University scientists have discovered that the ripening of cheese is not due to bacteria, but is caused by ferments in the milk.

When quantity of fruit is desired the more branches of a tree you can make the larger will be the crop of fruit.

Oh if they could only All my pretty pictures But the brand begins to melt Am that means it's time for bed For a little sleepy-head

When the last leaves sadly drop And the squirrel shuts his shop All the pleasant summer days All the jolly summer plays Every little summer posy Rosy in the cheery glaze I can spy them all to-night In the coals and embers bright In the old oak stump and then There's the nest that I discovered Noisy as you a tiny wren One day I found her on the meadow

There's the woodcock dark and wide Where we always loved to hide Through the trees I saw him fly In the face of the sun Peeping from the hollow tree Here is the grandmax wheel I used to sit on Wishing, wishing for shiny sparks beneath my feet Like the sparkles in the brook

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THE FEAST TIME OF THE YEAR.

This is the feast-time of the year, When hearts grow warm and love more dear; When Autumn's crimson torch expires To flash again in winter fires.

This is the feast-time of the year, When Plenty pours her wine of cheer, And even humble boards may spare To poorer poor a kindly share.

This is the feast-time of the year, The blessed Advent draws its breath, Let rich and poor together break The bread of love for Christ's sweet sake.

GOOD ST. NICHOLAS.

As the merry Christmas tide approaches there is often present in our thoughts the vision of the guardian spirit of the season.

The birthplace of the subject of our sketch was the city of Patava, in Asia Minor. There he was made a bishop, and won renown by his religious devotion.

Every year a pilgrimage is made to his shrine by the people for miles around. No one seeking food on that occasion is refused it by his priests.

On St. Nicholas Day, Dec. 6, there is a great celebration. First in the morning the sailors, who, as well as maidens and children, claim to be under the peculiar protection of the saint.

Now, this same pious bishop, who beams so faintly upon our vision through the vistas of the past, veiled in a dim religious light, is to us of the present day, perhaps, the most beloved saint on the calendar.

In that wonderful book, "Knickerbocker's History of New York," that work so quaint in humor and rich in the perpetuation of old traditions, we find many alluring references to our hero.

The use of holly and mistletoe, the plants which on Christmas are now so common and so abundant in our markets, as well as sheep, every branch of which is made to sing with joy.

With the Christmas dinner-table, a glass bowl of holly berries, with the smaller and white berries, makes a beautiful center piece, while tiny bunches of holly laid at each place brighten the table wonderfully.

With a spirit impossible to form and also as to the value of the presents, the queen or given to her, what Christmas Means to Queen Victoria in the Ladies' Home Journal.

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MERRY CHRISTMAS

In Germany in these days all presents were put in charge of Herr Nicholas, called in German, Herr Nikolaus.

In America the descendants of the old German and Dutch settlers have some undefined notions of the Paganish doctrine through their brains.

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REGINA COELI.

AY, did his sisters wonder what could Joseph see In a mild, silent little maid like thee?

And was it awful in that narrow house, With God for babe and spouse?

He was slender and plump; a right little girl, I say, like thy simple, female sort, each one.

Nothing to thee came strange in this, Thy wonder was but wondrous bliss; Wondrous, for though True Virgin lives not but does know.

All mothers worship little feet And kiss the very ground they've trod, But, ah, thy little Baby Sweet, Who was indeed thy God!

THE GOLDEN LOUIS.

Lucien de Hem had seen his last 100 franc note raked in by the banker and had risen from the rickety table where he had just left the remains of his small fortune.

With a turning of his hand he shoved the 26 louis on red. He left 72 louis on the same color. Again it appeared. Three times he put up the doubled stakes with the same luck.

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FROM EVERY SPIRE ON EVERY ROOF.

The Christmas bells ring clearly out their message of good will and peace. With many a call and silver shout, For faithful hearts, the angels' song.

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MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

FORCE OF TRACTION DIRECTED BY BALLOON. Shall Anchored to the Ground In the Descent the Propelling Force Is Gravity and the Balloon Acts as a Check to Prevent Accelerated Motion.



As he lifted her in his arms the child's head fell back limp, and she did not wake. How children sleep, he thought, pressing her to his breast for warmth; and, vaguely anxious, he was about to kiss her lips to draw her from this heavy slumber.

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CROWNED HEADS.

Some Pretty Anecdotes of the Queens of Portugal and Belgium.

The queen of Portugal recently, while out walking with a lady of honor in the environs of Lisbon, heard cries of assistance coming from a neighboring wood, says the London Post.

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THE BALLOON RAILWAY.

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NORTHERN SLEDGE DOGS.

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GLASS FOR FILLING TEETH.

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HE APPROACHED THE LITTLE GIRL.

Lucien de Hem approached the little girl, and she did not wake. How children sleep, he thought, pressing her to his breast for warmth; and, vaguely anxious, he was about to kiss her lips to draw her from this heavy slumber.

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FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Notes of Prevailing Fashions—Pretty Wardrobe for a Little Girl—Light Colored Gowns Favored for Street Wear—Culinary Hints.

When You and I Were Young, Maggie. WANDERED today to the hill, Maggie.

And now we are aged and gray, Maggie. And the trials of life are nearly done.

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lin, very full, with an overdress of white silk muslin, very sheer and very soft. The striking feature of this gown was the full bow at the back of the low neck, from which long ends started. These ends were again caught up at the bottom of the skirt in another bow on the hem. The little lady also chose a winter jacket of cardinal cloth with a loose fitting back that was belted in and a double breasted box front, adorned with large mother of pearl buttons.—The Latest.

Street Costumes. Light street gowns will be a popular feature during the coming season. As one girl puts it, a very light gown may be worn under a long coat to theater or opera, and then when the coat is removed its owner is always well dressed. Yet many light gowns will be worn with short coats, also. Light gray and light tan are favorite colorings. A charming gown worn by a New York girl is of pale gray cashmere. The skirt is plain and fits smoothly across the top, in front. To secure the fit it is not laid in darts, but is slashed, each slash being fitted with a narrow white passementerie. The bodice is bloused and laid in horizontal tucks. Over each tuck is laid an additional tuck of white chiffon, headed with a row of braid. In collar and waistband a touch of color is introduced—they are of coral silk. With the gown a small hat of coral silk and roses is worn. Another gown, equally effective, was of light fawn cloth, embroidered here and there with splashes of chamois and bronze beads. The bodice opened in front over a vest of green silk, with revers of tan cloth.

Women have long been instructed that rugs and bare floors are sanitary essentials in housekeeping. While this statement is undoubtedly true in many cases, it still admits of qualifications. In houses whose rooms have well-made hardwood floors the arrangement proves satisfactory, though all women admit that it increases the household work. Good floors, however, are still the exception more than the rule. When a housekeeper attempts to stain and oil margins that are made of uneven, loosely-put-together boards, she finds that she has undertaken a considerable burden. Such floors almost never look well. They need the most constant care to be even of tolerable appearance. Wiping over once a day by no means keeps them in condition, particularly if, as is probable, the house in general is poorly built, with dust to rise from the cellar and enter through the windows by many cracks and ill-jointed corners. More than one housekeeper testifies that under such conditions they have been back to fitted carpets. These, it may be added, can be hygienically cared for by following the approved method of sweeping them. This is to brush the dust from the corners and use a carpet sweeper to take it from the main space of the carpet, afterwards wiping over with a clean damp, not wet, cloth. Another point urged for the rug system, which experience does not bear out, is its economy. Few maids can adequately clean the heavy rugs with which many apartments are furnished. They demand outside service about as frequently as does the fitted carpet. A New York woman who occupied a handsome up-town apartment paid two dollars a week throughout the year to have her rugs properly cleaned every Friday morning. It will be the wise housekeeper who will study the limitations of her residence before she decides in favor of bare floors.—Evening Post.

Wardrobe of a Midget. Each year children have more voice in the selection of their wearing apparel. Many a little miss fits on garment upon garment, criticizing each one, until something to suit her is found. In the meantime her mother sits quietly by, offering comments merely regarding quality of the material and regarding fit. Such a little miss was the other day selecting her winter wardrobe in one of the large New York establishments. The first gown selected was for general school wear. It was dark blue, with a band of red cloth about the bottom. Above this

lined with gold braid. A green and gold hat completed the costume.—The Latest.

Timid Lover. C. D. loves a young lad, but is too shy and doubtful of himself to tell her so. He is quite sure that she loves him, but some way he cannot get up the courage to make the declaration. He wants the editor to tell him what to do. Answer: There is really but one thing to be done in such a case as you mention, and that is to make the plunge, declare your sentiments and carry off the prize before some one with boldness and dash gets the start of you. If you fail to take advantage of your opportunity you do not deserve much sympathy. A man nearly thirty years of age, who lacks the courage to ask the woman he loves to marry him, is in a most deplorable state. Go ahead and make sure of your future while there is a clear field.

A Bride's Farewell Song. A subscriber wants to know if there is any song published that would be appropriate for a girl to sing on her wedding day. It must be a sort of farewell to parents, family and friends. Also a nightingale song of a girl and her soldier lover. Answer: There is an old and pathetic song called "The Bride's Farewell." Perhaps some of our readers can give the words. Almost all such old songs are out of print. They may sometimes be found in old collections, or the words may be preserved in scrap books.

Delicious Puff Paste. Take half a cup each of butter and lard and chop into this four cups of prepared flour into which four small tins of baking powder have been sifted. Add half a tablespoonful and mix with enough milk to roll dough out easily. Do not have the dough hard. Handle as little as possible.

Glazer Snaps. Half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup molasses, one tablespoonful ginger, two cups of baking powder, flour etc., to make stiff to roll.

Fashion Notes. Fanciful effects are produced by the introduction into passementerie and similar trimmings of jewels, steel and the finest crystals. Passementerie with drop trimmings are liked and flat gullion is among the most popular garnitures.

The velvet blouse is the delight of the young woman's heart, and the variety in which it is turned out is surprising. Every costumer tries to devise a new style, and the result is that there is a medley in these garments that sometimes renders a selection somewhat difficult.

A novelty costume is of novelty suit and velvet. The skirt is of the cutting. The waist has a cloth back with velvet yoke. In front are velvet sections from the bodice point to a line where the yoke should cross the front of the waist. From this point the sections turn back from a very elaborate chemise arrangement that fills in the entire front from collar to waist line. This front is crossed with tulle bars of inch-wide velvet ribbon in box platings. The velvet sleeves are shirred from the wrists to the shoulders and there are overhanging puffs of velvet on the shoulders.

Handy.—"So you take stock in that yarn? Why, I wouldn't believe that story if I told it myself." Covage—"Well, in that case neither would I." Boston Transcript.

HOW TO WASH WITH EASE.

Any Woman, With a Little Experience. Can Wash Dishes and Satisfactorily. That the family washing cannot be satisfactorily done with a neat supply of hard water and inferior soap is a fact not all ways understood by the housewife. Yet, like a housewife, are the cause of yellow spots and faded garments. Strong soap made in the home kitchen may have answered for the use of our day, but the soap of a century ago was thought good enough for women who had learned to make hard rubbing do the work which good soap should have done. But in this age of progress labor-saving appliances are used by intelligent women, and in no place do they count for more than in the laundry. After assorting the clothes, put the items in a tub nearly full of hot water, and rub them with Ivory Soap, as each piece is washed, it should be wrung out and placed in a clean tub. When all are washed pour boiling water over, and let stand until cool, then rinse and starch the clothes. After the items are washed the white washing should be washed in the same way, then the colored garments taken through fresh-sud, rinsed, starched and hung on the line. When dry, each piece should be taken from the basket, put, crumpled, folded and laid in a basket until morning, when they should be carefully ironed. ELIZA H. PARKER.

Violin in Two Pieces. Wonder of Instrument Sets at Naught. All Rules of Manufacturing. J. C. Kindig, a violinist and orchestra director of Kansas City, has manufactured a violin by hand that has set at naught all the theories of violin making, says the Kansas City Star. From a log of well-seasoned maple and a strip of yew, he has picked up in a lumber yard, he has made a violin in two pieces. The back and sides were hewn from the top, the top from another, and put together; yet the violin is perfect in every way and has a deliciously sweet tone. This is very remarkable when the tools used in its construction are taken into consideration—a pocket knife, a piece of sandpaper and some glass and steel scrapers.

Kindig worked intermittently, sometimes a whole day and other times an hour a week, just as the humor struck him; yet, in spite of the derisive laughs of his musical friends, he finished his instrument in three weeks of actual work.

Mr. Kindig claims several advantages for his violin over the common machine-made article. As violins are manufactured of many pieces, which must be glued together, Kindig's violin is superior in that there is no opportunity for glued parts to separate. The base bar, which in all violins is glued to the inside of the cover just before the violin is finished, was cut out of the same piece of wood as the top, and in Mr. Kindig's violin there is no danger of the base bar shifting its position. But the particular point in which most of all Mr. Kindig departs from the accepted theories of violin-making is that the back and sides, which are cut from one piece of wood, are of a uniform thickness, instead of rising thicker toward the corners of the box.

Her Interest in the Game. "I'm sorry the baseball season is over," she said, thoughtfully. "Were you interested in the game?" "Not in the game itself. But I like to go with my husband and hear him cheer and cheer. It was the only time I knew that man to exhibit anything like a cheerful disposition."—Washington Star.

The Pursuit of Happiness. When the Declaration of Independence asserted man's rights to this, it enunciated an immortal truth. The blissful sufferer is on the road to happiness, a science to take the doctor's lesson. Happiness is the most efficacious regulator of the liver, and is equally valuable in child and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervousness. Use it regularly and not at odd intervals.

Never take a girl's judgment of beauty.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE FOR CHRISTMAS? You can easily settle this question by sending for the grand new illustrated Catalogue, showing 1,000 of the most beautiful things in Jewelry and Silverware of the Howard & Jacard Jewelry Co., Broadway, Cor. Leonard St., New York, who will also, if you enclose 50 cts., send you a Solid Silver Handled Nail File.

Turkey hash is better than the original turkey.

SALZER'S SIX WEEKS' POTATO. This is the greatest potato in the world for Texas and the South, far superior to Bliss Triumph. Send 6c postage to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for full catalogue of potatoes, vegetables and farm seeds and sample of 14-Day Radish. w.n.

After some people have worked at a scheme, it is worse than though no one had worked at it.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobacco, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists sell it, or write for guarantee booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A man marries for love; a woman marries as an investment.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

It May Seem a Trifle and Yet Prove a Serious Matter. A cough is always a serious matter. It may not cause death or even a day's absence, but the chances are that it will. Hence it is a serious matter. A cough is a warning that catarrh has at last reached the bronchial tubes, if not the lungs. Of course, in some cases the catarrh passes off without doing any permanent injury; but in the majority of instances it does not do so. It is the worst kind of folly to neglect a cough. It is simply suicidal, for which there is no excuse. This is especially true when a remedy is in reach of any one, and a remedy that cures without fail. Peruna cures cough by removing the catarrh, which is the cause of the cough. P. W. Linden, 412 Scott street, Little Rock, Ark., writes: "I was afflicted with a very severe cough for about eighteen months. I consulted several physicians, who told me that my right lung was somewhat affected. I tried several prescriptions, but got no relief. I concluded to try Peruna, and after taking the first two bottles, I felt great relief. I continued taking it until I was entirely restored to health." Send to the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for the Homeowner's latest free book, entitled "Winter Coughs." Ask your druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1910.

Important Notice. A man who has had experience with superior cures is now offering a new and improved method of curing coughs and colds. The cure is simple and effective, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold. The cure is simple and effective, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold. The cure is simple and effective, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold.

Star Tobacco is the leading brand of the world. It is the best.

How to make others write for you. Let us up to our problem. Christa's problem was how to get down and lift others up, to help them.

Min. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children's coughs, croup, and all other ailments of the throat. It is a simple and effective remedy, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured with Local Applications. As they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a local application. It is a local application, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold.

Beauty is Blood Deep. Clean food creates clean skin. No beauty without it. Clean food creates clean skin. No beauty without it. Clean food creates clean skin. No beauty without it.

Fathers seem to have as hard a time getting along with their sons as wives do with their husbands.

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a local application. It is a local application, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold.

It is never too late to look good. Use a club.

ENGLISHMEN AT THE THEATRE

English Women as a Race are the Worst-Dressed in the World. Lillian Bell, who is writing from London to The Ladies' Home Journal, gives some remarkably interesting descriptions of the English. Here, for the moment, is the way she pictures an Englishman at a London theatre. "The play was most amusing, yet my sister and I couldn't help watching the audience. Such a bored-looking set, the women with frizzled hair held down by invisible nets, mingling with their eyebrows and done hideously in the back. Low-necked gowns, exhibiting the most beautiful shoulders in the world. Gorgeous jewels in their hair and gleaming all over their bodies, but among half a dozen emerald, turquoise and diamond bracelets there would appear a silver watch bracelet which cost not over ten dollars, and spoiled the effect of all the others. English women as a race are the worst dressed women in the world. I saw thousands of them in Piccadilly and Regent Streets, and at Church Parade in the Park, with high, frizzled-up hair, but over colored stockings. And as to their dresses, they were the average. There are some smaller, but the most are larger. The Don's of Wales was in the box opposite to ours and when we were not looking at him we looked at the impressive facade of the building. It is never amusing. They never laughed. This English people, they play well, but they do not play well, which has had a record you and I fail to keep the theatre for the rest of the season."

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CAUSE FOR ALARM.

How baldness begins. How to prevent it.

Agents Wanted to Sell "Our Native Herbs" The Great Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator. 200 Day's Treatment \$1.00. Containing a Registered Guarantee.

The Alonzo O. Bliss Co. Washington, D. C.

Hall's Vegetable Compound Hair Renewer. Cleanses the scalp and puts new life into the hair. It restores the lost color to gray hair. It means youth and beauty.

Learn Book-keeping Why? A book-keeping course that will give you a practical knowledge of the art. It is a simple and effective method, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold.

Alabama Ladies. Grave as Lions. A book for women, written by a woman, which will give you a practical knowledge of the art. It is a simple and effective method, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold.

Just a Little Pain. The first touch of Rheumatism is a fair warning of much torture to follow. The little pains which dart through the body are not so severe at first, possibly a mere pang, and cause little inconvenience, but if the warning is unheeded, they will multiply rapidly and increase in severity until they become almost unbearable.

Rheumatism as a rule is much severer in winter, though many are so afflicted with it that they are crippled all the year round. Those who felt its first touch last year may be sure that with the first season of cold or disagreeable weather, the mild pain of last year will return as a severe one, and become more and more intense until the disease has them completely in its grasp.

At first I paid very little attention to the little pains, but they became so much sharper and more frequent that before long I was almost disabled. The disease attacked my muscles, which would swell to twice their natural size, and give me the most intense pain.

I was ready to doubt that Rheumatism could be cured, when I was advised to try S. S. S. This remedy seemed to get right at the cause of the disease, and soon cured me completely. I believe that S. S. S. is the only cure for Rheumatism, for I have had no return of the disease for years.

Being a disease of the blood of the most obstinate type, Rheumatism can be cured only by a real blood remedy. No liniments or ointments can possibly reach the disease. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the only cure for Rheumatism, because it is the only blood remedy that goes down to the very bottom of all obstinate blood troubles, and cures cases which other remedies cannot reach.

The mercurial and potash remedies, which the doctors always prescribe for Rheumatism, only aggravate the trouble, and cause a stiffness in the joints and aching of the bones, which add so much to the distress of the disease, besides seriously affecting the digestive organs. S. S. S. is absolutely free from potash, mercury or other mineral; it is the only blood remedy guaranteed PURELY VEGETABLE.

Books sent free by Swift Specific Co., Box Y, Atlanta, Ga.

Advertisement for a book-keeping course, written by a woman, which will give you a practical knowledge of the art. It is a simple and effective method, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold.

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Learn Book-keeping Why? A book-keeping course that will give you a practical knowledge of the art. It is a simple and effective method, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold.

Alabama Ladies. Grave as Lions. A book for women, written by a woman, which will give you a practical knowledge of the art. It is a simple and effective method, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of cough and cold.

Just a Little Pain. The first touch of Rheumatism is a fair warning of much torture to follow. The little pains which dart through the body are not so severe at first, possibly a mere pang, and cause little inconvenience, but if the warning is unheeded, they will multiply rapidly and increase in severity until they become almost unbearable.

Rheumatism as a rule is much severer in winter, though many are so afflicted with it that they are crippled all the year round. Those who felt its first touch last year may be sure that with the first season of cold or disagreeable weather, the mild pain of last year will return as a severe one, and become more and more intense until the disease has them completely in its grasp.

At first I paid very little attention to the little pains, but they became so much sharper and more frequent that before long I was almost disabled. The disease attacked my muscles, which would swell to twice their natural size, and give me the most intense pain.

I was ready to doubt that Rheumatism could be cured, when I was advised to try S. S. S. This remedy seemed to get right at the cause of the disease, and soon cured me completely. I believe that S. S. S. is the only cure for Rheumatism, for I have had no return of the disease for years.

Being a disease of the blood of the most obstinate type, Rheumatism can be cured only by a real