



Too many people imagine that a debt is paid when its form is changed.

No tropical plant ever grew as fast as a small annoyance will increase.

We can all of us find excuses for having, without sitting up nights to think.

Compulsory illness is a monstrous iniquity. Every man should have a job.

Exaggerated truth is in many respects more dangerous than an all-wool falsehood.

Generally when a man's acts return to plague him, he whines around that he is persecuted.

Persistence is all right, so long as it does not degenerate into obstinate butting of a stone wall.

The man who pays undue regard to himself does not appreciate that he is increasing his load of cares.

So far, bills have been introduced in the Kansas legislature touching every subject save hypnotism.

The man who pays undue regard to himself does not appreciate that he is increasing his load of cares.

The man who accepts alimony from his unfaithful wife is too honorable to fight a duel with a gypsy fiddler.

People who never do things that they think wrong save themselves a vast amount of voluntary explanation.

One of the things which assures us of the stability of the republic is the spirit of absolute boldness with which the drawer of a salary in a public office celebrates every legal holiday by keeping from working.

Political "science," often of an ingenious sort, is used in choosing the sites of capitals. But Brazil has now employed natural science for the purpose.

Rio de Janeiro being unhealthy, the Brazilian government appointed a commission of scientists to select a location suitable for a new capital.

The commission has fixed upon a plateau 4,000 feet above the sea-level. The distance by rail from the coast is said to be eighteen hours.

No yellow fever invades the spot, and other conditions favorable to health are reported.

The Popular Science News says that this is believed to be the first occasion on record in which science has been called in to choose the site of a capital.

Bad air and bad legislation have doubtless been associated, more than once, as cause and effect.

A decision of the Indiana Supreme Court upheld the validity of the state law of 1893, which provides for the taxation of telephone, telegraph, palace car, sleeping car, dining car, express and fast freight companies.

and empowers the state board of tax commissioners to assess taxation other than that of a local character, and imposes a penalty of 50 per cent upon those failing to pay their taxes at the time specified.

The amount involved in the Indiana cases is estimated by the Indiana attorney-general at \$100,000. In the Ohio cases the amount involved is more considerable.

The state will, it is said, be a gainer by about \$400,000, the approximate amount of the taxes for three years, not to speak of the amount which will go into the state treasury from this source annually.

David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, says: "One of the most disquieting features of the social condition of our times is the rush of young men to the cities.

Resulting from this is the weakness and instability of the farming population as compared with the same class half a century ago.

Steadiness of national character for three years, not to speak of the hold on the soil. We may well look with alarm on a condition in which all men of wealth and power shall be gathered in the cities, while the farms are left to the weak and inefficient or to the peasants of other nations.

As matters are, the cities are great destroyers of human life. We have not learned properly to govern them nor to make them effective, and every city is full of human failures, results of misdirected effort.

A tour of the principal streets, halls and meeting places on Sunday evening in any great city will show how terribly true this is. Certainly one-fourth the present population of such a city as San Francisco for example has no real business there.

These people are doing nothing which is effective for themselves or helpful to others, and the condition of the other three-fourths, and most likely their own condition, would be distinctly improved if these misfit persons would go back to the farms."

A LADY ASSAULTED

BY A NEGRO VILLAIN NEAR HONEY GROVE.

A Man Was Arrested as a Suspect and Hurried Off to Jail—The Lady May Not Recover—The Citizens are Aroused Over the Crime.

Honey Grove, Tex., March 15.—News reached this place about 12 o'clock yesterday that Mrs. John Rouden, living on the Childs farm about five miles southeast of here, was attacked by a negro.

Yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock the negro entered the room where Mrs. Rouden was cooking dinner, closing the door behind him, and at the same time drove the two little daughters of Mrs. Rouden from the room, closing all doors, grabbed Mrs. Rouden by the throat, forcing her to the floor, leaving no one in the room except himself and Mrs. Rouden.

The screams of Mrs. Rouden and her two little children were heard by some parties passing. The negro became frightened and ran off. One party who heard the screams of Mrs. Rouden shot at the negro as he was making his escape, but his shot failed to take effect.

About 1:30 o'clock a negro by the name of Preston Rhodes was arrested and lodged in jail.

At 3:15 p. m. Sheriff Riddling arrived in this city in response to a telegram. He was met at the depot by Deputy Sheriff Harrison and others with the accused negro. They started in a carriage to the house of Rouden for identification.

They were met by some parties who gave a description of the one that committed the deed.

It suited the negro that they had their possession. Sheriff Riddling and his deputy turned their course with the negro, passing through this place changed their horses at the livery stable and left for Bonham.

At 5 o'clock there was a mass meeting called at the city hall, where a petition was circulated and was signed by several hundred of the best citizens of this city requesting the sheriff to return the negro at once to be carried before Mrs. Rouden for identification, as she was not expected to live until morning.

Storage Reservoir Cut. Orange, Tex., March 15.—Some persons cut a levee at the Magnolia farm this week and lost to the owners thousands of gallons of head water from one of the large storage reservoirs, a loss the company a crop worth several thousand dollars.

W. T. Swinford, speaking of the matter, says: "It is not certain that the present statute on malicious mischief will cover the case, but if it will, I could not avail anything in restoring the damage suffered by the farmer, and the present legislature could not devote a portion of its time to a better purpose than by making such a crime felony. The rice interest has with it the last four years developed into a most important one for East Texas, as it raised the value on swamp and marsh lands that previous to this introduction were a drag on the market at 20 cents an acre to the highest values of any agricultural acreage in the coast country, and no species of vandalism deserves more severe treatment than the destruction of reservoirs. It is an offense much more serious in its results than that of fence cutting, since the ranchman can at least recover the cattle escape, but the rice planter loses his dam or levee, and in addition sacrifices his whole year's crop, for nothing else can be planted on the ground and except in a very rainy season, rice can not be grown without being flooded, to insure which it is necessary to store the winter and spring rainfall."

Store Robbed. Sabe, Tex., March 15.—A burglar entered Mr. S. J. Parker's house of this place, Friday night through a window. He secured about \$4 in money, taken out of Mr. Parker's trousers pocket and scattered some small change about the floor and left the trousers near the window where he entered. It is supposed that he went through a room where a young man slept, who had \$100, as a window was left up in that room, but did not get anything. Mr. J. W. Newsom ran a man from his house the same night.

Cattle Shipment. Marlin, Tex., March 15.—Eleven cars of beefs were shipped to the Chicago market from here last week. Four and five-pound trout and other fish continue to die at the lake here at the rate of about fifty per day last week until the last day or two, when fatality has not been so great. Visitors continue to arrive in the city on nearly every train, for the purpose of using the water from the famous hot artesian well, and no case has yet been reported that has not been benefited, if not cured by its use.

Dead Mexican Found. Laredo, Tex., March 15.—An unknown Mexican was found dead yesterday morning under the Mexican National bridge over the Rio Grande. No cause could be assigned for his death, other than that he died from an overdose of "resal." A rain has been falling here since 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and assures a good spring range, and will be of special benefit to the large sheep interests of this section.

A cotton compress was burned at Sheffield, Ala., the other day.

Overwhelmed by Fate. The villain was foiled at last. It was worse by far than the dramatic intended or the audience suspected. Just at the moment when his power seemed unassailable, when he was in a position to taunt the heroine with unkind remarks about a lover, his face blanched and his step became unsteady. His discomfiture was complete.

An envious rival had sewed up the pockets of his trousers, so that he could not put his thumbs into them when he swaggered.

TEXAS HOME INDUSTRY.

Designed to Encourage New Manufacturing and Business Enterprises.

The transfer of the great industrial center of the iron business from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio to the south, which is henceforth to dominate the world's markets by American furnace men," is creating wide comment throughout this country and Europe.

Referring to it the New York Post remarks: "The wonderful development of the European market for southern pig iron, already noticed in these columns, is still further indicated by trade conditions in Birmingham, Ala. One furnace company in that city has just received an order for 10,000 tons of iron for the Liverpool market, and another has contracted to supply 27,000 tons for other English buyers.

Exclusive of these enormous transactions, Alabama has exported more than 100,000 tons of pig iron to foreign countries since last July, and there is reason to believe that the trade will greatly increase during the year just beginning.

The significance of this movement is tremendous. It means the domination of the world's iron markets by American furnace men, and it also foreshadows the transfer of the great industrial center of this business from Pennsylvania and Ohio to the south."

Recently the New York Times published an interview with Mr. Haas, president of the Sloss Iron and Steel company of Alabama, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the south, in which he says:

"Alabama iron needs no duty at all. It is underselling English iron in the latter's own country, and is laid down in New York, freight paid, at the price asked for English iron, plus the duty, at the English furnaces, and much cheaper than English iron with the freight added. Remove the duty altogether, and southern iron can take care of itself the world over. We have established a solid export trade, the proportions of which are hampered only by the lack of ship room."

Commenting on this condition of affairs and the turn in the trade, the editor of the Philadelphia Times, who was a visitor to Alabama in 1885, is moved to say:

"A dozen years ago when the editor of this journal, writing from Birmingham, then in its infancy, predicted that within the next decade Alabama iron would be sold in Pennsylvania and New England at a lower price than it could be produced for in those localities, our Pennsylvania manufacturers regarded it as the wildest of delusions. Before five years had passed, Alabama iron was successfully competing with iron manufactured in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, as well as in Pennsylvania, New England and Virginia, and to-day it may be accepted as an established fact that iron can be produced in Alabama cheaper than in any other place in the world."

With the iron trade transferred from the middle states to the south, with the cotton manufacturer compelled to locate in the fields of the raw material, and with the great grain trade finding its cheapest and best route from the western states through the southern seaports, the south is in some particulars, and localities, at least, advancing toward the commercial importance it so richly deserves.

Cotton Factory Talk. Corsicana, Tex., March 13.—Horace H. Rowland was here from Tyler yesterday. He says that he recently received a letter from Brown Bros. of Providence, R. I., inquiring about the petroleum at Corsicana. These gentlemen, Mr. Rowland says, are large cotton factory operators, and one of the Mr. Browns has written him that he intends to locate one of their factories in the south, and that he shall look into the situation here. The fuel question, Mr. Brown wrote Mr. Rowland, was a matter of great importance, and was really the largest item in operating a cotton mill. Mr. Rowland has written the gentlemen that he will be delighted to accompany them to Corsicana this summer that they may make a thorough investigation.

Celebrated Law Suit. Greenville, Tex., March 13.—A celebrated case is being tried in the county court on an appeal from the justice court of Commerce. It is a suit of Maxwell Bros. vs. W. W. Marra for possession of a male. The peculiarity of the case is, that the male is dead since the case was tried in the justice court, but about \$300 costs are involved, so neither party can conveniently let go of the case. The suit has taken up three days of the county court, and will not be finished before to-day. Over 100 witnesses are here in the case.

To Change Its City Limits. Waco, Tex., March 13.—The city council has recommended changes in the city charter cutting out a large body of land on the western side of the city and taking in a small parcel on the eastern side. Application will now be sent to the legislature for the passage of a bill making the amendments in the charter desired. The part cut out is in turnip patches, cow pastures and corn fields, and the part taken in is occupied by one of the biggest cotton compresses in the state and a cotton seed crushing plant.

Serious Shooting Affray. Breunham, Tex., March 13.—At Somerville yesterday morning J. L. Larkin, George Leach and J. W. D. Culp were shot and J. W. Parker, a telegraph operator, is under arrest. Culp is the worst hurt, being shot in the breast, right side and left leg. His injuries are pronounced fatal. Larkin was shot in the left hand and right leg. Leach is shot through the right arm. Culp and Larkin are track men, who have been engaged in laying a switch to the new creosoting works. Leach is a deputy sheriff.

In the Courts. "Mrs. Nery is going on the stage." "In what capacity?" "In a short-skirted chorus." "What has she to base her histrionic talents on?" "They remain to be seen."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Snow. Of slush and mud there is not a trace. The soiled, brown earth is gone. The world at last has washed his face and put a clean shirt on.

—New York Sunday Journal.

MISSISSIPPI RISING.

THE SITUATION IS BECOMING SERIOUS.

The Town of Marion is Four or Five Feet Under Water and a Scene of Desolation Exists—There Will be a Great Loss of Stock.

Memphis, Tenn., March 15.—The Mississippi river continues to rise, and the situation in the low lands of Arkansas, opposite this city, is very serious. Last night the river stood at 36.3, a rise of seven-tenths since Saturday night. This is the highest record since the establishment of the weather office here, in 1872, and probably since the sinking of the low lands of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee by the earthquakes many years ago.

The government gauge yesterday recorded 36.3 feet above the low water mark, but owing to a change in the gauge since the previous high water, this would read on the old gauge 37.2. The high water mark on the old gauge was 36.5, made in the flood of 1890.

The rise during the day was slightly more than half a foot, and the indications are that the big stream will continue to rise slowly during the next twenty-four hours.

On all of the islands near the city and in the low lands of Arkansas there is great suffering among the people, and there is also great loss of stock and produce, but no authentic reports have been received of persons being drowned. People are leaving the low lands for this side of the river as fast as they can do so, and are bringing with them all of the stock and property movable under the prevailing conditions.

Yesterday the Little Rock and Memphis railway managed to get its morning train into the city, but made no attempt to move the later trains. It is stated that arrangements have been completed by which it will use the tracks of the Iron Mountain company for its trains to-day. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis brought trains into the city until midnight Saturday night over its own line, but later washed out between here and Gilmer caused it to abandon the line and use that of the Iron Mountain between here and Neettleton. The latter road is still a few inches above the water, but a slight additional rise will stop all traffic from the Arkansas side.

Several of the small levees, or rather private dikes, around towns and plantations have broken, but so far as heard from there have been no breaks in the levee system either to the north or south. All of these are being closely watched night and day. Several steamers literally packed with people made excursions yesterday from this city to the overflowed regions in Arkansas.

At Marion, where a break in the dike occurred Friday night, a scene of desolation exists. The little town is four or five feet under water, many houses and cabins have been washed away and the inhabitants have sought shelter elsewhere. Hundreds of horses and cattle have been destroyed by the resistless waters, and yesterday 400 swine, corralled on a small strip of ground near Marion, were swept away.

At Osceola, grave apprehension is felt, and yesterday every man and boy in the neighborhood went to work with a will building an additional levee to protect the town.

At Sans Souci, a small town immediately below Osceola, the Anchor line steamer Bluff City yesterday afternoon attempted to land her passengers and freight. The citizens and levee patrolmen ordered the captain to keep his boat moving, saying that the waves from the steamer's wheels would break over the levee. The captain, however, attempted to land, when the boat was met by a wholesale fusillade of bullets from the shore, but fortunately no one was hurt. The boat was then headed southward, and the captain wisely proceeded on his course to Memphis.

Word was received here last night that many persons were surrounded by water on President's island, five miles south of the city, and that their position is perilous. A steamer has been dispatched to their rescue.

Last night the train dispatcher of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley said that all of the reports received over the company's wires from the south were to the effect that the levees are standing the strain well. At Helena the water is seven feet above the danger line, while at Vicksburg it is within a foot of it.

State Senator Dead. Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—The sudden death of State Senator John P. Salyers at his mountain home was announced by telegrams here yesterday and it created a profound sensation among legislators. Salyers was a Democrat and prominent in the senatorial fight last winter. His death removes nearly the last doubt that Hunter, president of the United States, is the Republican nominee for United States senator, will be elected when the joint ballot is held.

Cyclone in Indiana. Steubenville, Ind., March 15.—A whirlwind visited the town of Mingo Junction Saturday night. Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning the wind blew off the iron roof of the east-house of the Junction Iron and Steel company and the tall brick wall fell in. Frank Hobson and Larry Fabey were caught under the falling walls. Fabey was taken out dead. Frank Hobson, aged 29, was so seriously crushed that he died three hours later. John Weikas, a Hungarian, was badly crushed and will die.

Paid the Death Penalty. Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—Cipher Conroy, the young negro who last April killed Ellis Magee, a white boy of good family, was executed here Saturday in the presence of witnesses, as required by law. He made a talk from the gallows, saying in effect: "Gentlemen, you see what whisky and a pistol have brought me to. Let whisky alone and never put a pistol in your pocket; you can get along much better without them." The drop fell at 1:40 p. m., and in twelve minutes Conroy was dead.

A Fatal Riot.

Birmingham, Ala., March 15.—Two tragic deaths, a policeman shot and a small race riot in which a dozen persons were more or less hurt, constitute the net result of what occurred inside of thirty minutes on the south side yesterday afternoon. Saturday night a burglary was committed by Will Hunter, a notorious negro. Policeman William Perdus was detailed on the case, and yesterday afternoon he found Hunter and arrested him. Hunter drew his pistol and fired, striking Perdus on the jaw, inflicting dangerous wounds. The negro made a break for liberty, the officer pursuing and firing as he ran. After firing three shots the officer fell from exhaustion. His last shot wounded Hunter fatally in the back. It developed afterwards that one of Perdus's shots killed Myrtle Boland, a 5-year-old girl who was playing in an alley two blocks away.

When the police finally took Hunter in charge a mob of negroes gathered, threatening to rescue the wounded prisoner. A number of white men soon appeared on the scene, and a general free fight ensued between the negroes and whites, in which fully a dozen people were more or less hurt and several negroes badly beaten.

New Orleans, La., March 15.—The party of gentlemen interested in the exportation of dressed beef and live stock from the ports of the gulf arrived in this city Saturday greatly pleased with what they saw in Galveston. The members of the party are A. F. Nathan, manager of the Schwarz, Schild & Sulzberger company of Kansas City, G. W. Simpson and Joseph Gough of Boston, as well as the lesser lights of the party, are greatly impressed with the advantages the gulf ports offer over the eastern route.

In speaking with Mr. Nathan Saturday night that gentleman said that everything pointed to the near opening up of business between Kansas City in the matter of refrigerator products and the shipment of live stock from the Texas points. The combined business of the interests represented by the gentlemen mentioned will aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, a sufficient sum to afford an entire line of refrigerator vessels ample business during the year, and these vessels will be forthcoming if the innovation is decided upon.

The party will not make an extended examination of the facilities of this city as they know that everything necessary for them is here.

Senators in Court. Ardmore, I. T., March 15.—Master in Chancery Campbell is busily engaged in trying Indian citizenship cases, and hears the testimony in from five to six such cases a day. Saturday Rebolio Mosholayfully, a full-blood Chekawsaw, was before the court giving testimony through an interpreter in support of his claim for Indian citizenship. In his testimony, at the conclusion of his testimony, said: "Now, Rebolio gave us the original Kiowah war-whoop." Before he could be stopped Rebolio opened his mouth and gave such a yell that every one in the building was quickly on the spot. Several members of the fire department turned out. Quiet was finally restored. Judge Campbell was inclined to resent the disturbance and thought his court was being imposed on. Upon a formal apology from Rebolio's attorney, with the assurance on his part that it was not his intention to disturb the neighborhood or disturb his honor's court the apology was accepted.

Jackson and Walling's Case. Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—Many false reports have been sent out about the governor's action in the Walling and Jackson case. Late Friday evening he finally passed upon Jackson's case, refusing to interfere, which fact was bulletined a few minutes after the official act. He then announced and has continued to announce, that he will not pass on Walling's case till to-day, or later. Walling's friends are greatly in hopes, from the governor's manner, that he will respite Walling for a few days, or until Jackson is hanged, and all hope of any concession from him is dispelled or fulfilled.

It is possible, though not probable that he will do so. The governor was flooded with telegrams yesterday from all parts of the country, and from all kinds of people, begging him to spare the lives of these men.

Killed Instantly. Hopkinsville, Ky., March 15.—Late Saturday night Policeman Henry Payne was shot and instantly killed by Walter Merritt, a gambler, who was in turn killed by Policemen Moran and Cravens.

Merritt was drinking and had been disorderly all evening. The men went to him and told him that if he did not go home quietly they would arrest him. Without warning Merritt jumped back from Payne and shot him in the left eye, the ball ranging upward through the brain. The officer expired instantly. Merritt turned and fired two shots at the other town officers, both of whom shot him, one ball striking him in the face at a one in the heart. He died instantly.

Destructive Fire. Wheeling, W. Va., March 15.—At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning fire, which started in the building of the Elkins Hardware and Furniture company in the town of Elkins, the home of Senator Elkins, burned almost the entire business portion of the place. Elkins has no fire department and the flames were soon beyond control, having mostly frame buildings in their pathway. In all the buildings were valuable stocks of goods, only portions of which were saved.

At Osawa, Ont., recently, Mrs. Nellie Hare was found dead with her head mashed to a pulp.

In Future Years. The children who go to school to-day will cherish its memory green; They will say as they gather and talk of its bliss. "There's never a bond, old friend, like this. We've drank from the same canteen."

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Matters Acted Upon by the Law-Makers at Austin.

Senate bill No. 199, repealing certain sections of the penal code relating to offenses pertaining to public roads and irrigation, was laid before the senate and passed.

Mr. Stafford called up and had passed his bill amending the penal code by including criminal assault in the law relating to "conspiracy to commit murder."

Mr. Tillett called up and had passed, the bill allowing B. F. Gholson of Lampasas county certain money due him for services rendered the state as ranger.

The senate bill relating to the disposition of human bodies for the purpose of dissection was passed.

House bill No. 7, preventing the payment of any deficiency by state department until said deficiency is first approved by the governor and filed with the comptroller thirty days before it occurs, was laid before the senate and ordered engrossed.

The house bill No. 213, restoring the civil and criminal jurisdiction to Hardin county, was laid before the senate and passed.

The senate took up bill No. 197, being an act to incorporate and grant to the city of Dallas a new charter. After the adoption of several amendments, which did not materially affect the bill it passed.

A bill amending the revised civil statutes so that the hands of the civil courts of appeals shall be issued until the costs have been paid; provided that on the affidavit of a party of his inability to pay the cost the mandate shall be issued, was taken up and passed.

The president laid before the senate, house concurrent resolution, empowering the governor to call a cotton growers' convention to be held at Galveston, Mr. Gough moved to strike out "Galveston" and insert "Dallas," the latter, he claimed, being the center of the great cotton growing region of the state, and the head of navigation. The amendment was lost. The senate then concurred in the resolution.

House bill No. 85, to pay Greer county school teachers for service up to a certain time, or before the county was restored to Oklahoma Territory, was laid before the senate and passed.

The house took up the senate bill amending the law relating to the issuance of licenses to practice law, and passed it.

Mr. Burns' "labor lien" bill was laid before the senate. Mr. Greer offered an amendment which makes the bill conform to the amendment adopted by Mr. Yantis which was offered, including "farm laborers." A vote was taken and the amendment adopted by a vote of 14 to 7. Mr. Gough offered an amendment that "the lien herein given to a farm hand shall be subordinate to the landlord's lien on the same." The amendment was adopted.

The president laid before the senate Mr. Colquitt's bill, "to provide for the collection of taxes heretofore and that may hereafter be levied, making such taxes a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported sold to the state, or any county, city or town, for the tax due thereon, and not redeemed, or which may hereafter be returned delinquent or reported sold to the state or to any county, city or town, to satisfy such a lien on the land taxed, and publishing and continuing such lien; providing for the sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for taxes since Jan. 1, 1885, which may have been returned delinquent or reported

# RIVER STATIONARY.

## REPORTS FROM ALL ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

At Memphis it is believed the worst will be over soon—the levees are in good condition and standing the pressure of the water.

Memphis, Tenn., March 13.—The Mississippi river at Memphis last night was nearly stationary, the gauge registered 34.8.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the river had reached a height of 34.7 feet, a rise of seven-tenths of a foot within the past twenty-four hours. This, considering the height already reached and the wide expanse which the river must cover, is an unusual increase in height for the period named. A further noteworthy fact in connection with the rise here at Memphis is the fact that at the second reading of the gauge about 11 o'clock yesterday morning the same height, 34.7 feet, was registered, showing that the river after this unusual rise was remaining stationary.

The conclusion drawn by the officers of the weather bureau Thursday in regard to conditions at Cairo have been proven correct. It was stated by these authorities Thursday that the very slight rise at Cairo, indicating that the river at that point was practically at a standstill, pointed strongly to the fact that the crest of the high water had been reached Thursday. Later advice from Cairo showing that at noon Thursday there had been no change at Cairo, confirmed this opinion. Still further confirmation came yesterday morning, the bulletin showing that the fall at Cairo had set in. The gauge at this point yesterday morning registered 48.4 feet, a fall of two tenths of a foot.

At Helena the water rose two-tenths of a foot, the gauge showing a height of forty-three feet, which is six feet above the danger line.

At Vicksburg the water is nearing the danger line, which is forty-one feet. Within the past twenty-four hours there has been a rise of five-tenths of a foot, the height now being 35.9 feet.

At Shreveport and New Orleans the river is also rising.

The rivers tributary to the Mississippi are showing rapid rises within the past twenty-four hours; the Cumberland at Nashville yesterday morning stood at 33.5 feet, a rise of 3.6 feet which, however, is considerably below the danger line of forty feet. At Chattanooga, the Tennessee river rose 6.1 feet within the past twenty-four hours, the water being 28.4 feet higher, the danger line at this point being thirty-three feet.

With cool weather in the north and no more rains in the Ohio valley, the worst of the situation will be over here in a week, but rains and warm weather may send the river to a point never before known. It is now two feet above the danger line and may possibly go two feet higher to the high water mark of 1850.

Lieut. Newcomer, the United States engineer in charge of the third Mississippi river improvement district, returned to the city yesterday morning from a trip down the river and reported that all the levees were in first-class condition and that he believed all of them would stand the pressure up to the high water mark of previous years.

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, United States engineer in charge of the first and second districts, says he feels safe about the ends of all the levees in his territory, but to make doubly certain he has sent a government steamer up the river and another down the river with a good supply of sacks of sand to protect any places that may show weakness.

Capt. Pharr, the engineer for the St. Francis levee board, returned yesterday from a trip along his work, which runs from the lower end of the Missouri bluffs to Pecan Point, Ark., and reports that all of the levee is in first-class condition and is standing the water well.

## Domestic Exports.

Washington, March 13.—The monthly statement of the principal articles of domestic exports for the month of February and for the eight months ending Feb. 28, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during February the exports were as follows: Broad stuffs, \$15,006,657, a decrease as compared with January of about \$2,000,000; Cotton \$17,190,738, a decrease of about \$11,250,000; mineral oil \$4,561,148, increase \$500,000; provisions, including cattle and hogs, \$12,408,511, decrease about \$600,000.

For the eight months the exports of broad stuffs are given as \$136,951,789, as compared with \$94,224,249 for the same period last year. Cotton \$186,068,701, as compared with \$144,324,695 for the corresponding period last year. Mineral oil \$41,784,365, a comparative gain of about \$600,000. Provisions, including cattle and hogs, \$106,178,194, a comparative loss of these four articles during February amounted to \$49,167,354, a net loss as compared with January of about \$13,000,000.

## Suit Dismissed.

Trenton, N. J., March 13.—Vice Chancellor Reed yesterday morning filed with the clerk of the court of chancery his decision dismissing the bill brought against the American Tobacco company. The suit was brought jointly in the name of the attorney general and Miller Bros., tobacco dealers of Newark, for the purpose of restraining the tobacco trust from transacting its business and from conducting the business in a manner prejudicial to the people of the state of New Jersey.

## Battleship Texas and Maine.

New Orleans, La., March 13.—When the battleship Texas was raising anchor Thursday morning, preparatory to taking her departure in company with the battleship Maine, both being ordered to Port Royal, and the French cruiser L'Iphegenie, bound for Callais, her anchor cable parted, leaving the heavy mud-hook resting forever in the mud in the bottom of the Mississippi river at a depth of over 100 feet. The Texas and Maine were objects of a vast deal of curiosity during their stay of two weeks.

# NEWS FROM WEYLER

## HE HAS ORDERED ALL THE REGULAR SPANISH TROOPS

To Abandon the Towns in Which the Merchants and Landed Proprietors Do Not Provide Free Three Volunteers for Every Government Soldier.

Havana, March 12.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has ordered all the regular Spanish troops to abandon the towns in which the merchants and landed proprietors do not provide free of cost to the government three volunteers for every government soldier of the garrison. He has been in communication on this subject with the proprietors, merchants and prominent people who are most interested in preserving their fortunes.

Gen. Gonzalez Munoz, chief of the general staff, sailed Wednesday for Puerto Rico with his family. From thence he will sail for Spain during the month of April.

Tomás Aras Carrillo, Eduardo Hernandez Falcón, Víctor Miranda, Julio Carbo and Miguel Hatuey Cespedes, all well known in connection with the insurgent cause, with seven other prisoners, were sent to the Chafarín islands Wednesday, and ninety-eight members of the Nanigo society from Matanzas were sent to the plantation of Ferdinandobó.

## Charged With Swindling.

New York, March 12.—The police yesterday arrested William Carroll Woodward, alias Musgrove, alias Hasley, and a woman, who gave her name as Jennie Sankey. They are wanted in Philadelphia on a charge of robbing a jeweler there of \$6000 worth of jewelry. They were arraigned and remanded and the Philadelphia police notified.

The police say that Woodward is a professional swindler, a gold brick schemer, a bunco man and a worker of confidence games of every known variety, a man who always goes in for big money and is so clever that he has never been convicted. They assert that he has been engaged in robbery in Ceylon, swindling in South Africa and the swindling in England, and that he is known as a criminal in all the big cities of the eastern and western hemispheres.

After a series of crimes in this country with the assistance of the notorious burglar, Frank Tarbox, Woodward, according to the police, went to Europe. Tarbox accompanied him and the pair went to the fashionable West End of London, where they lived in style in Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington. Woodward passing as the Hon. Willard Musgrove, a rich American. He gained admittance to fashionable society and good clubs, robbing every one with whom he came in contact. In the clubs he made large sums of money by swindling at cards.

Woodward was once denounced in the West End club after his reputation had become unsavory. Then he and Tarbox invaded Arthur Cockburn and Alfred Saville, the men who had denounced them in the club, to their rooms, locked the doors and set upon them with broadswords. The two criminals succeeded in escaping from the room, leaving their victims near dead.

Woodward went to Ceylon, where he swindled a native ruby merchant out of \$100,000 worth of gems. He returned to this country when India got too hot for him. Not long ago he was living in New Rochelle. He got mixed up in a law suit while there, instituted against the Garfield National bank of this city. The trouble was over money paid him by a well known man of this city. He deposited \$2000 of the money secured in the Garfield National bank. The man learned that the money was in the bank and his lawyers made an effort to attach it. Woodward turned his claim over to Frank Jarvis. Payment of the money was stopped. Jarvis took the case to the courts and won by default.

## Arkansas News.

Little Rock, Ark., March 12.—The thirty-first general assembly came to a close by limitation at noon yesterday after a sixty days' session. The legislature was inharmonious to the end, and the result is that very little legislation was effected. None of the appropriation bills, except one to pay the salaries of the lawmakers, were passed and on this account Gov. Jones will be compelled to call an extra session which will probably begin April 1. The cause of the session being unsuccessful was the attempt to pass a railroad commission bill. The legislators could not agree on a bill.

Jackson, O. Feb., treasurer of Howard county committed suicide at his home at Center Point yesterday by cutting his throat with a penknife. He was serving his fourth term as treasurer. Grief over the death of his wife, daughter and son, all of recent occurrence, is said to have unbalanced his mind, which is given as the cause of the rash act.

## The Puritan Disabled.

Washington, March 12.—The navy department Wednesday received a message from the life saving station that Capt. Durant's station, just below Hatteras, had telephoned that the monitor Puritan was steaming back and forth off that station, and that the captain of the ship signalled: "Machinery disabled, can not make sufficient steam."

## The Way with Relations.

She—Have you many poor relations?  
He—None that I know.  
She—Many rich ones?  
He—None that know me.—Tit-Bits.

## Mrs. Beecher's Funeral.

New York, March 11.—The funeral services of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher were held at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who was assisted by several other clergymen of Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the funeral services the body was buried beside that of Mr. Beecher in Greenwood cemetery.

## At Milwaukee, Wis., recently,

The National Building and Loan association went into the hands of a receiver.

## Out for Blood.

"What in the world are you ailing the street railway company for, Bly? You weren't hurt in that smashup."  
"No, but I was forced to get off at the wrong street, wasn't I?"  
"em."

## His Invariable Practice.

"Shall I stipulate in this mortgage that the amount it secures is to be paid in gold?" asked the clerk.  
"Certainly," responded the smooth money lender. "I apply the golden rule even in money matters."

# CAUSED ALMOST A RIOT.

## NEW YORK, MARCH 12.—THE CITIZENS' mass meeting, called for the purpose of inducing the ratification of the arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain, at Cooper Union last night, through the speech of Civil Justice Wauhoope Lynn, was turned from a meeting of peace into one of turmoil.

For a time it appeared as if the police would have to interfere to restore order. Although the excitement was great, the meeting concluded without any serious disturbance. The trouble began when Judge Lynn captured the meeting by offering an amendment denouncing the resolution favoring arbitration.

The resolutions, which were read by Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, conclude as follows:  
Resolved, that in accord with our fellow citizens throughout the land, we respectfully petition our national senate for the ratification of the treaty as signed by the representatives of the high contracting parties.

Resolved, that we heartily concur in the declaration of our honored chief magistrate that "the treaty presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world—an example certain to be followed by others," and in his further unqualified declaration that "the importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization."

Judge Lynn launched into a bitter attack on England, which the audience applauded loudly. He said: "The night the Greeks are defending their humble brothers when England, with arms and guns, is forcing that unfortunate people into bondage by coercion under the Turk."

"A treaty with a government that has permitted the Armenians to be slaughtered by thousands (applause); a treaty with a country that has broken every obligation and violated every pledge of honor she ever made."

## The Bermuda Searched.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 12.—A dispatch from Ferdinandina says that the steamer Bermuda, Capt. Murphy, arrived there Wednesday from Bermuda. Capt. Murphy said he came for orders. The Bermuda on her arrival was searched by an officer of the revenue cutter Colfax, but nothing of a filibustering nature was found. The Colfax has been at Ferdinandina for two weeks awaiting the arrival of the Bermuda, and will probably stay until the Bermuda leaves. Capt. Murphy said that he had been lying to off Ferdinandina for five days, repairing his engines, which were out of order. Nothing appears to indicate that a filibustering trip is projected. The Spanish consul was on hand to meet the Bermuda, and he has a force of men watching her.

The day has brought no further filibustering developments at Pensacola, Carrabel or Apalachicola.

The people of Tallahassee were much surprised to have a party of twenty strange Cubans, none of whom speak English, arrive there Wednesday morning, with no apparent object in view. It is supposed that they are members of the expedition that it is rumored would have cleared from Apalachicola the other day if the appearance on the scene of a man-of-war had not plucked the project in the bud.

## Fined for Assault.

Texasarkana, Ark., March 12.—The case against John M. Hallum, charged with shooting and seriously wounding Rev. W. A. Forbes last August at this place, was tried at Boston, Tex., and a verdict of assault, with a fine of \$50, was given him yesterday. Both parties have a state reputation in Arkansas. Forbes being a leading light in the Baptist church, while Hallum is a lawyer, and has also written several books. He pleaded his own case.

## Gen. Hastings Resting Easy.

Washington, March 12.—The condition of Gen. Hastings of Bermuda, whose leg was broken Wednesday, is very satisfactory and he is resting as comfortably as possible under the circumstances. Yesterday Mr. McKinley accompanied by Miss Mabel McKinley and Gen. and Mrs. Botsford, drove out from the White House to the hospital and Mrs. McKinley left a large banquet of flowers for the sick man.

## The Puritan Disabled.

Washington, March 12.—The navy department Wednesday received a message from the life saving station that Capt. Durant's station, just below Hatteras, had telephoned that the monitor Puritan was steaming back and forth off that station, and that the captain of the ship signalled: "Machinery disabled, can not make sufficient steam."

## Capt. Sands of the Columbia.

Hampton Roads, Va., was ordered to proceed to the relief of the monitor.

## The Way with Relations.

She—Have you many poor relations?  
He—None that I know.  
She—Many rich ones?  
He—None that know me.—Tit-Bits.

## Mrs. Beecher's Funeral.

New York, March 11.—The funeral services of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher were held at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who was assisted by several other clergymen of Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the funeral services the body was buried beside that of Mr. Beecher in Greenwood cemetery.

## At Milwaukee, Wis., recently,

The National Building and Loan association went into the hands of a receiver.

## Out for Blood.

"What in the world are you ailing the street railway company for, Bly? You weren't hurt in that smashup."  
"No, but I was forced to get off at the wrong street, wasn't I?"  
"em."

## His Invariable Practice.

"Shall I stipulate in this mortgage that the amount it secures is to be paid in gold?" asked the clerk.  
"Certainly," responded the smooth money lender. "I apply the golden rule even in money matters."

# COTTON RAISERS MET.

## THEY HELD AN INTERESTING SESSION AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

The President, Hector D. Lane, Addressed the Association—A Resolution Was Offered for Farmers to Experiment in Culture of Beets for Making Sugar.

Memphis, Tenn., March 11.—A called meeting of the Mississippi Valley division of the American Cotton Growers' Protective association was held in this city yesterday. Hector D. Lane of Athens, Ala., president of the association, was present, Col. Hugh D. Greer of Bunton, Tenn., was secretary.

In order to reach the farmers of the cotton section better, there were three meetings called. The first was held in Waco, Tex., Monday, the second in Memphis, yesterday, and the third will be held in Augusta, Ga., on Monday next.

The meetings were called for the purpose of bringing the planters together to consider planting the present crop, and as they occur in three places, there was no election of officers. That will occur at a general meeting to be held in this city in December or January next. There was a small attendance at yesterday's convention.

The address of President Lane was a clear statement of the reasons for decreasing the cotton acreage and the raising of food. It was given close and frequently applauded.

The meeting issued an address to the cotton growers of the country urging an increase in the relative size of food crops in comparison with cotton.

There was a resolution urging the planters to experiment in the culture of beets for sugar manufacture.

After quite a long discussion in the committee on resolutions and in the open meeting, a resolution was adopted calling the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges to change their form of contract in dealings involving cotton futures.

## Caused a Sensation.

St. Louis, Mo., March 11.—A theatrical advance agent has started a sensation in St. Louis by causing cardboard boxes to be packed and hung and pasted about the city wherever his men could find the space, these cardboard boxes bearing flaming letters the words:  
"Bulletin—Warning. A tornado is coming."

A large black-faced flag like the one used by the weather bureau was represented on the card conveying the idea that the pastboards were issued officially. The conditions of the weather were threatening, and when the people saw these advertising cards they became very much alarmed. Soon the police, the weather bureau and the newspaper offices were flooded by telephone and private messages asking if a tornado was really predicted.

People in the residence portion of the city gathered their families together and prepared for the trouble. Many of the schools of the south side and in the west end closed as soon as word was received of the supposed approaching storm and the frightened children came home trembling and in tears to tell the bad news to their parents.

All through that locality where the fearful tornado of last May swept and so much death ensued, the terror of the women was especially pitiable. Many families took refuge in their cellars, and it was not until the murky clouds began to disappear that they could be persuaded to leave.

## In the Meantime the Police were Busy.

tearing up the awe-inspiring placards and assuring the people there was no danger. A cold reception awaits the tornado company, and its advance agent has suddenly disappeared.

## Mexico News.

City of Mexico, March 11.—Popular curiosity is getting to be intense as to the nature of the reply the government will make to the request of the Spanish minister that the authorities interfere to prevent further collection of funds for the red cross and to yet deny the similar right to the Mexican people. The tone of the press is changing more significantly and Spanish organs here are being daily reminded that there is a whole breadth of ocean between Mexico and Spain, and that the former long ago ceased to be a Spanish colony.

The Spanish resident colony here numbers in this city about 10,000 people, including many wealthy and prominent men, who are influential as bankers, manufacturers and monopolists of food supply, having possession of flour mills, bakeries and groceries. Their influence is and has for many years been great, and they have come possibly to regard themselves as having the ability to control the action of the government itself, but it seems probable they will be undoesed and that the government will in a dignified but firm manner express its opinion that Mexican citizens have in every legitimate way the right to manifest their profound sympathy with the Cuban cause.

## Pool Room Law Unconstitutional.

Kansas City, Mo., March 11.—The pool room law as it at present stands on the statute books was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court yesterday. The decision holds that the law is invalid because it is class legislation and was handed down in the case of the state vs. I. M. Biber, who was charged with unlawfully making books and selling pools on horse races in this city. Criminal Judge Wolford previously held for Biber, but the prosecuting attorney took an appeal to the supreme court.

## A Sensational Prayer.

Sofia, March 11.—A sensation has been caused here by a prayer used by the Bulgarian metropolitan in the presence of the king of Servia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria during the former's visit to this city. The metropolitan in offering prayers for the czar, spoke of him as the "protector of Bulgaria and Servia and the Slavonic nations," thus acknowledging at a high solemnity the czar's protectorship over these peoples. The incident, in view of the eastern crisis is regarded as highly sensational.

# TRAINS HELD UP.

## BIRMINGHAM, ALA., MARCH 11.—A gang of train robbers held up the Louisville and Nashville railroad through express train which runs from New Orleans to Cincinnati, yesterday morning, near Calera, Ala., and relieved the express messenger of about \$2000 in cash.

Calera is a small town about thirty miles from Birmingham, and it is also a water station. It is supposed the robbers boarded the train when it stopped at the water tank. Sam Orr, the engineer of the train, gives the following account of the robbery:  
"Just after No. 4 left the tank at Calera, men with masks on and armed with Winchester rifles appeared on the engine, coming over the tender from the front platform of the baggage car. They covered the fireman, and told him not to stop until they ordered him to do so."

"After passing Stein's lime kiln, the robbers ordered Orr to stop, and after the train was brought to a standstill they made the engineer and fireman go back with them to the express car and attempted to cut it off from the train, but they did not understand the coupling and could not detach the car. "The robbers then went into the express car, leaving two of their number to guard the trainmen. The conductor was ordered to keep back, under the penalty of death, and a flagman was sent back to flag any train that might be in the rear."

"The through express matter is always carried in a safe, is locked in New Orleans and not opened until it gets to Cincinnati, and the messenger never knows the combination, so the robbers only got what money there was in the safe that is used for local traffic."

"After they had looted the car and secured about \$2000, the robbers conducted the engineer and fireman back to the engine, and after ordering them to hand down some rifles and a sack of dynamite that had been left on the engine, the robbers ordered them to go ahead."

Engineer Orr saw them empty the dynamite out of the sack and put the money into it. The robbers then made off into the darkness with their booty. None of the passengers were interfered with, but the train was delayed for only about fifteen minutes.

The sheriff's posse and Detective T. W. Jackson of the Southern Express company went to the scene of Tuesday night's hold-up on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near Calera, on a special train at 2 o'clock yesterday morning to pursue the robbers, and continued the pursuit with horses and dogs all day through the woods of Shelby county. The robbers had escaped on horses, and their trail was struck near the place where the robbery occurred and followed until rain yesterday afternoon caused the dogs to lose it. The chase was then abandoned and the officers returned to Calera last night. The loss from the robbery is now placed at \$3000.

When the train reached Birmingham Superintendent Newbold was notified of the robbery. Sheriff O'Brien, Detective Dave Brown of the Southern Express company and deputy sheriffs with bloodhounds, left at once for the scene of the robbery, with horses, on a special train. The hounds were put upon the trail, and followed it about 200 yards, to where the robbers got on horses. The pursuit was then more difficult, but the officers hope to come up with the gang.

## Ex-Senator Dolph Dead.

Portland, Ore., March 11.—Ex-Senator Joseph N. Dolph died at 11:30 a. m. yesterday. On Monday his leg was amputated in the hope of saving his life, which was threatened by blood poisoning. The shock was too great, and at no time since the operation has there been a possibility of his recovery.

Joseph N. Dolph was born in Watkins, N. Y., in 1835, and came to Oregon in 1862. He was appointed United States district attorney for Oregon by President Lincoln.

## Damaged by a Tornado.

Perry, Ok., March 11.—Hon. J. J. Houston of this city has returned from Ralston, a small town on the Arkansas river northeast of here, and reports great damage to the town by a tornado Tuesday night. Nearly every house in town was blown down or badly wrecked. This town was visited by a destructive hurricane three months ago, which did great damage. Perry is the nearest telegraph station, and the news is meager. No lives are reported lost, but several persons were hurt.

## Three Kinetoscopes have been shipped to Carson, Nev., for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

Had Learned the Lesson.  
"At last I understand," sighed Mr. Homefat, wearily, as he put a slat in the bedstead, and saw that it didn't fit.  
"Understand what?" said his wife, hammering the tack into the carpet.  
"At last," answered Mr. Homefat, "I understand the true force of that phrase, 'a moving scene.'"—Chicago Record.

## LACE AND RIBBONS.

A class of ribbons likely to become very popular exhibits white scrolls on blue grounds with or without an admixture of stripes.

Sleeves are being slowly and surely curtailed in width, but the ornamentation about the tops of the armholes is maintained, and this is partly composed of lace.

The revival of the skirt open in front so as to show a tablier of another material is a style which entails a considerable expenditure of lace, either in the form of piece lace or of flouncings.

## An Injured Innocent.

"Judge, yoh honoh," said Erastus Pinkley. "I've unjustly 'cused. I warn't playin' no policy."  
"But you were found with policy slips in your possession."  
"Dem warn't no policy slips, Judge, yoh honoh. I was jes' aggerin' out how do different states in gwine ter go next November."

## The Water Supply of the Turkish fortress at Izmidia, Suda Bay, was cut off by insurgents recently.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 11.—The huge mollusk ashore on the beach of Anastasia Island continues to attract the attention of scientists, says the Florida Citizen. Dr. DeWitt Webb has received instructions to spare no expense in obtaining a series of photographs of the carcass and with this end in view he engaged four heavy horses, a dozen men and with three sets of tackle went to South Beach yesterday for the purpose of raising the heavy object from its bed in the sand and placing it upon a board platform, so that it can be photographed and examined on all sides. When the party reached the mollusk the tide was found to be favorable for work and after several hours of labor the great mass was hauled from the sand in which it was imbedded and placed on a platform of boards. The men at work, who are in the habit of handling heavy weights, state that the carcass weighs fully eight tons. What it weighed when alive must be imagined, but it must have been great, for the mass has been ashore for nearly two months and if it is true that it floated from the arctic regions it lost its tentacles and shell en route. The shape of that part of the mollusk that was imbedded in the sand is similar to that which was exposed from the time it came ashore, but another series of photographs will be taken, as a view of the entire mass can now be obtained since it has been placed on the platform. These photographs will be sent to the Smithsonian institution and to Yale College for the purpose of classification.

## A Case He Knows.

"I see in a recent book the idea is put forth that mankind sunk before it talked. What do you think of it?"  
"Don't know, but there is a fellow on our block who is going to sink just before he dies, some time, unless he quits howling popular songs."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## Very Pious.

Tom—Is Miss Saintry really as pious as people think she is?  
Ethel—Oh, yes; I'm certain she is.  
Tom—What makes you so sure?  
Ethel—Why, her clothes fit her horribly.—New York Times.

## "UP-TO-DATE."

Whatever is bred in the bone generally comes out in the stew.  
Certainly most mysteries are mysteriously attractive, but how about hash?  
It is time to take a reef in your boy's education when he shows signs of knowing things which are not true.  
Yes, free silver has much to answer for. Some frightful "is to" jokes have been perpetrated in its name.  
In view of prevailing conditions there can be little doubt that Justice is blind. The bandage should be removed.  
Ancient the present theatrical depression, it is fair to say that comedies become tragedies when the company is stranded.  
Truth may rise again after being thrown to earth, but she will never be as straight as she was before the bicycle craze struck her.  
A fashion journal reports that the most beautiful furs extant are owned by the Princess of Wales. Of course she has free access to the royal seal.  
Why should we pretend otherwise? The booby prize is an entirely useless appendage to a contest to determine who is the handsomest woman in town.  
One naturally questions why the Deb insurgents should have offered \$50,000 for Weyler's head. They probably wanted to use it as a magnifying glass.—From the Boston Herald.

# COLORADO MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

## THE DAY NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN THEY WILL BE EXTINCT.

From the Denver Republican: Mountain sheep appear to be increasing in Colorado, and, stranger still, the rare and timid animals are leaving their dizzy haunts among the high mountain peaks and drawing nearer to the habitations of man than ever before. In the comparatively low lands, near the town of Jefferson, there is now a flock of fifty or more mountain sheep, Jefferson is on the South Park railroad, about eighty-one miles southwest of Denver, in Park county. It is an old-fashioned community, and has near it the well-known summer resort, Jefferson Lake. The vicinity, disturbed by the rumble of trains as well as the sounds of human life and industry, is not at all a quiet one. It has none of the characteristics which usually mark the natural home of the almost extinct mountain sheep. And yet for several days past, a band of at least fifty of the soft-eyed, large-horned native sheep of the Rocky Mountains has been calmly grazing around the town of Jefferson and close to the railroad. It is said that the sheep do not display any sign of fear of the Jefferson people.

Many of them come in open daylight within easy pistol shot of the residences. They do not run away unless somebody purposely tries to frighten them. For many years past, the sight of a mountain sheep has been a rarity in Colorado, and usually but one at a time has been seen. A hunter far off from civilization might drag a solitary sheep perched on a crag overlooking some wild and steep canyon, but hardly ever within gunshot range. No such thing as fifty sheep together has been reported, even by the veriest Munchausen of hunters. When a lone sheep was seen it usually disappeared from view at the slightest alarm. Considering these things, the descent of fifty sheep upon the town of Jefferson, as though they had formed themselves into an excursion party, somewhat among the mountains, does not look reasonably explainable. The general theory is that bitter cold and deep snows in the higher altitudes drove them downward, and that they joined together for mutual protection as they traveled from peak to peak. Killing mountain sheep is absolutely prohibited by law in Colorado. It is a closed season all the year round with the animals, just as it is with buffalo.

The through express matter is always carried in a safe, is locked in New Orleans and not opened until it gets to Cincinnati, and the messenger never knows the combination, so the robbers only got what money there was in the safe that is used for local traffic.

After they had looted the car and secured about \$2000, the robbers conducted the engineer and fireman back to the engine, and after ordering them to hand down some rifles and a sack of dynamite that had been left on the engine, the robbers ordered them to go ahead.

Engineer Orr saw them empty the dynamite out of the sack and put the money into it. The robbers then made off into the darkness with their booty. None of the passengers were interfered with, but the train was delayed for only about fifteen minutes.

The sheriff's posse and Detective T. W. Jackson of the Southern Express company went to the scene of Tuesday night's hold-up on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near Calera, on a special train at 2 o'clock yesterday morning to pursue the robbers, and continued the pursuit with horses and dogs all day through the woods of Shelby county. The robbers had escaped on horses, and their trail was struck near the place where the robbery occurred and followed until rain yesterday afternoon caused the dogs to lose it. The chase was then abandoned and the officers returned to Calera last night. The loss from the robbery is now placed at \$3000.

When the train reached Birmingham Superintendent Newbold was notified of the robbery. Sheriff O'Brien,

# 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.



WO things must be carefully considered in winter feeding, first to attain the highest degree of health in the fowl and second to obtain the largest number of eggs without resulting in injury to the hen.

I do not approve of using many of the various brands of poultry powders advertised to increase egg production, as many of them positively result in permanent injury to the hen, and from experience I have observed that a large per cent of the eggs are not fertile. During incubation much loss is thus incurred. I much prefer to increase egg production by special diet and at the same time strengthen and build up the constitution of the fowl. For a morning meal I give a hot mash composed of shorts mixed in hot milk and water, and three times a week add vegetables, potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, etc. I also drop in a red pepper to fifteen fowls once in three or four days. The latter not only makes the meal more palatable but is stimulative and increases animal warmth. The morning meal is given at 8 o'clock and is distributed in such a manner that every fowl will have a proper allowance.

I water at 11 or 12 o'clock and give the fowls a good dust or ash bath. This bath brightens the feathers, giving them a fresh glossy appearance, adding much to the luster of the plumage, while in the ashes many hard substances will be found that will aid in digesting hard food. I frequently scatter shelled corn and oats with the ashes or dust and mix thoroughly, thus furnishing the fowls exercise in scratching out the grain. When confined in close quarters I find it advantageous to mix corn with hay chaff and allow them to pick it out. Now, besides the exercise, we get a nice dry litter for the floor. The evening meal, which is given at 4 o'clock, consists chiefly of whole corn, generally furnished on the ear. Corn is very heating and will increase the animal heat during the long winter nights. A good, dry, well-ventilated house should be provided, banked up well at the back, if necessary to keep out the cold north and west winds. Clean often. Don't let your fowl house be a foul house.

Watch for lice. If any appear I remove the fowls, close up the house very tight and burn a liberal amount of sulphur—usually one application is sufficient—and, after carefully ventilating the building, is ready for occupancy again. A hen will not lay well if bothered by lice. It has been my experience that following the above would fill the egg basket.

Edwin E. Sedwick, Mercer County, Ill.

### Notes on Butter.

Do not use hard water to wash butter. It is more or less impregnated with lime which induces a deterioration of the butter fat. The water from a well is shallow well, as there is liability of surface water which bears with it impurities and germs of decay, writes a correspondent of Michigan Farmer. The test given for salt should be employed occasionally, as some of the brands now on the market contain gypsum or sulphate of lime. Unless the salt is pulverized very fine, and perfectly distributed throughout the butter the effect of this adulteration is sometimes apparent. Years ago, when there was not a care taken in the manufacture of salt there is now, minute white spots were often found in butter. Modern investigation and experiment pronounce these spots to be the result of the action of sulphate of lime on the butter fats. To prepare butter for packing, pure soft water, and pure salt are prime requisites. While awaiting the final working, set the bowl in a place excluded from the light, or closely cover the top. Light has a bleaching effect on the color of the butter. Formerly when butter was made into rolls, and left long exposed to the light, the surface showed a lighter color than the inside. There is little call for roll butter now. The demand is for that which has been excluded as much as possible from the action of light and air, and stored where there is little opportunity for the absorption of surrounding odors. To take advantage of this susceptibility to surroundings it has been suggested that the atmosphere of the dairy room be made redolent with the perfume of flowers. As a people we have not yet become so esthetic as to demand violet, heliotrope, or tuberose butter, but we can and must keep it intact from stable or kitchen odors. To emphasize this, a recent experience is related. Last Saturday a friend asked me to purchase for her a jar of butter at one of our town stores. I asked the proprietor if he had any nice butter. "Yes," he said. "Some has just been brought in." He brought forward a half-gallon jar. It appeared to be nicely packed and was of an even yellow color. I was in haste, and with only the eye test, bought the butter. On tasting it later it was found to be so impregnated with smoke as to be utterly unfit to eat, and today I must return it. When will women cease to place such villainous compounds upon the market, and get the same price as is paid for nice butter? Surely, there is a screw loose somewhere. As has previously been stated, butter should pass directly from the producer to the consumer. It is at its best within a week after it leaves the churn. It may be kept sweet and good for months, but the delicate aroma, the nutty flavor is not long retained. Direct downward pressure does not injure the grain or texture of butter, but drawing the ladle across the surface does. Pressing gives a fine grain and dry texture; a repeated drawing of the ladle across it breaks the grain and makes the butter waxy. The following method of keeping packed butter is given as the result of a series of experiments, and is believed to be the best practicable on the farm: Set the butter in good condition as soon as possible after churning, and

pack solidly in half-gallon jars. When the jars are purchased, have number on each as well as weight marked upon each so that a record of the number of pounds each package contains can be readily kept. Pack the jars even full, tie over each a thick cloth and put them in large jars, such as are sold for pickling. Keep them covered at least two inches in depth with brine. The first cost of these jars is considerable, but they are easily kept sweet and with good care will last almost a life time. To cleanse them use a hot lime water bath or one of strong soda water. Make the brine as strong as possible, using all the salt the water will hold in solution. To each gallon add a heaping teaspoonful of pulverized saltpetre, and a teaspoonful of granulated sugar. Scald, skim thoroughly, and when perfectly cold strain through a thick wet cloth into the crock. Several different formulas for brine have from time to time been tried, and the one given is now used with perfect satisfaction. Tie a thick cloth over the crock, and over this place a cover of wood to exclude the light. Do not set the crock on the cellar bottom whether it be of earth or cement, but upon a raised platform with slats underneath the crock to give a free circulation of air. The outside of the jars should often be rubbed vigorously with a dry cloth to remove every vestige of mold, which is so likely to form in the damp atmosphere of a cellar. Be especially careful to keep the bottom of the jar clean and free from mold germs. There is usually a time in August and September before the early fall rains start the pastures that there is a brisk local demand. Butter packed in the manner recommended meets with a ready sale and commands a better price than earlier in the season.

### When Eggs Hatch Best.

The reports of experiments by Madame Diendonon upon the effect of cold upon the incubation of eggs, published by the French Minister of Agriculture, is reported at considerable length. It was found that fowls hatch larger and stronger during the months of February, March and April than during warm months of June, July and August. It was also found that eggs from which the chicks were at liberty, hatched better than those which were confined. In test made with the incubator it was found that eggs which were repeatedly warmed and cooled hatched much better than those which were kept at a warm temperature all the time. In one experiment the eggs were cooled by exposing them to the air for one and one-half hours daily during the whole period of incubation. This treatment retarded the period of incubation three days. The eggs became quite cold and it required about twelve hours to bring them to the 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of incubation. In this experiment thirteen out of sixteen eggs hatched strong, vigorous chickens. The incubator had previously been used with unsatisfactory results. From the second experiment it was inferred that the gradual heating of the eggs was as essential as the process of cooling. Twenty-five eggs which had been laid on very warm days were placed in the incubator and exposed to the air as in the preceding case. The temperature was such that the eggs were warmed up to 104 degrees in two or three hours. This temperature was maintained until the brood was hatched. The chickens pierced the shell, but they were so weak that they died before leaving the eggs. It was found that the eggs upon which a fowl is sitting are not all of the same temperature, those on the outside being cooler than the ones in the center.

### Devons.

The Devon cow, when properly developed, is a very superior dairy cow and a breeder of good grade steers that in quality of flesh, when fat, are good enough. When in Devonshire, in the fall of 1888, we saw some splendid cows of this breed big enough, and some others there too scrubby and small for profit. Holstein cows here are too slab-sided, coarse and bony for Chicago buyers; too much stew meat, unless crossed with fine Durham cattle, two or more crosses. Small, rough-backed, meal-fed cows of all breeds are not naturally fitted for the feeders. They produce to the feeder that matures their growth on great grass and good hay until fully grown. These, and stunted creatures of every breed, color and present condition are best avoided.

### Richard Baker.

### Cost of Milk Production.

Professor Wing of Cornell, in his summary, closing bulletin No. 52, on "Cost of Milk Production," says: "Our records of this herd for the year seem to warrant the following conclusions:

1. With a fairly good herd, carefully fed and kept, milk can be produced for sixty-five cents per hundred weight, and fat for sixteen cents per pound for the cost of food consumed.
2. That individuals of the same breed vary more widely in milk and butter production than do breeds themselves.
3. The larger animals consumed less pounds of dry matter per thousand pounds live weight per day than did the smaller animals.

### Big Profit in Goats.

The Shenandoah Sentinel says J. H. Standley of Platteville, La., and Justice Miller of Afton, are engaged in raising Angora goats. Mr. Standley states that he invested \$750 in goats, and turned them upon brush land. They cleared 320 acres for him, entirely denuding it of brush, and converting it into excellent blue grass pasture. During this time he sold \$1,900 worth of goats, and \$740 in mohair. He considers the work done by them in clearing the land worth \$4,000, so that his profit on the investment was over \$6,000. The fleece of the goat is called mohair, and has a ready sale. The goats browse upon the brush, eating leaves, bark and twigs. He believes it will pay any farmer who has brush land to raise the goats. Asia and Africa each export 70,000,000 pounds of mohair annually, and America less than 1,000,000.

The specialist is more dependent than the man that follows mixed farming.

Rod milk will make bad butter, no matter how it is handled.

Dust kills lice.

## THE CATS OF THE SIENA.

A Paradise of Felines in This Old Italian City.

Strangers in Siena often speak of the great quantities of pet cats seen there. At each doorway opening directly on the street sits a pet cat, staid and respectable, with a ribbon or some piece of color tied about her neck to show that she belongs to a human family. Workmen in their little shops have a cat to keep them company, sometimes sitting on a low counter at the window. All are in reach of any teasing hand, but I never saw a cat chased or teased in any way, and it is plain that they felt perfectly secure and did not expect any injury. Personally, I found them unobscured, and that when I spoke to them they took no notice and made no reply, even when I learned an Italian word or two to say to them. They were happy at home, and did not need to make new friends. In Naples there are men whose business it is to feed cats every day at noon. People with economical tastes subscribe to the cats' food men. The cats begin to feel quite hungry about noon, and stroll out from the shops in all those crowded streets to watch for dinner. I could not imagine what was the excitement among them that first day I was out at that hour. Presently I saw a part of the daily distribution on bustling Chiazza. There were cats there who seemed to watch what was dealt out to them critically, as if they intended to make a complaint if their dinner was not as good as it ought to be. In Florence the cats enjoy the freedom they love; and never did I see one chased or looking timid and anxious as if uncertain where to run to. I remember a cat I used to pass near the old Medici Church of San Spirito. She seemed to live on one of the upper floors of a tall house, and she could only look up to her window sitting in the middle of the street. She would never answer my greeting, but continued to look up as if watching her friends or perhaps signaling to them that she was ready to go home. There is a special cat church in Florence, San Lorenzo, the church in which so many Medici are buried. I don't know whether that family was particularly fond of cats or how it happened, but the cloisters of San Lorenzo are reserved for homeless cats, whether they come there by themselves or are brought by people who want to dispose of them. I had read in my guide book that these animals are fed every day at noon from scraps brought in by people in the neighborhood, so I was particularly to time my visit at noon, and was disappointed to hear that for some reason the breakfast hour had been changed to 9 a. m. There is a large, raised green center in the cloisters, on which grow some shrubs and trees; and, asleep under the bushes or loitering around the stone ledge that inclosed the green were a dozen or two of the charity cats. Legend says they are white, who have consented to take this harmless shape, and to keep out of mischief. They were rather a dilapidated-looking lot, but still interesting, because all cats have a great deal of individuality, and, when possible, of independence also. I cannot envy the horses and dogs of Italy, and certainly not the birds; but if I had to be changed into an animal, I might choose to be an Italian cat.

### Maintaining the Court's Dignity.

(From the Taylorville, Ky., Courier.) Judge J. C. Wickliffe is fond of athletics, and although he never exercises now, he can tell of the days when he was a terror among the boys. The judge has been a vigorous man in his day, and the story is told of him that, while holding circuit court at Lebanon shortly after the war, the local military garrison at that place consisted of twenty of these were drunk and on the warpath and had collected in front of the court house and were making things lively for a time, and it looked like a riot was imminent, as the feeling between the citizens and the Yankee soldiery at that time was of the bitterest type. Judge Wickliffe ordered the sheriff to disperse the riotous soldiers. The officers proceeded to execute the order; but they were unable to remove the stubborn soldiery and so reported to the judge. He at once adjourned court, walked coolly to where the crowd had collected, and ordered them to at once disperse, which they still refused. The judge walked into them in grand style, and in less time than it takes to tell it he had eight of them lying on the pavement and the rest scampering in every direction. It is said the judge never leveled his arm on a man but he sent him to the ground.

### Looking Over the Ulva.

The ulva, or sea lettuce, in which a lot of Bermuda sea anemones lately presented to the aquarium had been shipped, when the sea anemones had been removed from it, was placed in a can of water and held for further inspection. This is the customary practice in all large aquariums. The ulva or rockweed or whatever may have served as a packing or envelope for the fishes or other marine animals received is not simply thrown away; it is first carefully looked over for any living thing that may be attached to it. There may be small annelids, minute crustaceans, or other forms of animal life which had been attached to the ulva when it was gathered to serve as packing for the larger animals, and which had thus been shipped with them, their presence perhaps unknown. But many of these lesser marine animals are very wonderful and interesting, and they may themselves be desirable for purposes of exhibition, especially in the smaller, balanced tanks.—Ex.

### Reassuring the "Cloth."

Mrs. Cohn—"Ikey, who is dat in de front room mit papa?" Ikey—"A divinity student was looking for a furnished room." Mrs. Cohn—"Ikey, go oud py der hall undt visle a hymn."—Judge.

### Think Animals Spread Diphtheria.

It is reported that the city council of La Belle, Mo., where diphtheria has been prevalent for several months, has passed an ordinance prohibiting rabbits from being brought to that town at all.

### Effect of Creameries.

In many parts of the west the introduction of the creamery has been the means of enabling farmers to get something beside a calf for their pay for keeping a cow during the year, and has shown how a farm may be kept stocked with profit. Added results come as the cows are improved, and we are yet too far from the 300-pound average.—Ex.

### The Rapid Improvement in the Quality of Argentina Mutton.

making that country a powerful and popular competitor of the United States and Australasia in the British market.

### Every horticulturist must be a student, not only of plants but also of insects.

There is no easy road to wealth, even in the poultry business.

Excessive fat prevents egg production.

## IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

SOME CURRENT READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Some Notes of the Current Fashions—The Deline—Hat for Early Spring—Pincushions Made of Scraps—Aids to Matrimony.

HE seldom spoke; yet she imparted. Far more than a language could—So birdlike, bright, and tender-hearted, so natural and good! Her air, her look, her rest, her actions.

Why need a tongue, when those attractions? Our inmost hearts could stir? She seldom talked, but, uninvited, would cheer us with a song; And oft her hands our ears delighted, sweeping the keys along. And oft when converse round would flow, she'd say, "I'm glad, I'm glad, I'm glad."

She seldom spoke; but she would listen With all the signs of soul; Her cheek would change, her eye would glisten.

Who did not understand and love her, With meaning thus overfraught? Though silent as the sky above her, Like that, she kindled thought.

Little she spoke; but dear attentions From her would ceaseless rise; She checked our wants by kind preventions.

She hushed the children's cries; And, twining, she would give her mother.

A long and loving kiss— The same to father, sister, brother. All round—nor would one miss.

It is very easy in selecting a showy hat to choose a too conspicuous one, but black velvet with wide plaiting of white satin about the crown and rich trimmings of white and black plumes is a stylish design and seems to be always in good taste. A few hats entirely of white velvet, with a trimming of great richness or white muslin, have appeared, and are dazzlingly becoming to glossy brunettes. Then green is a

color that is often chosen for the large velvet hat, and it is one of those that is shown today. Its shade was almost green. Its crown was high and its brim very wide, turning up at the left side, the whole hat tipping forward slightly. It was edged with black ostrich feather galoon, which was also put around the edge of the band. The latter was encircled by a wide band of

black moire ribbon, and the same ribbon was used for the large paste ornament, and above all were several large black ostrich plumes.

Veils are just now a matter of serious expense. The very swellest veil, double width, every thread silk, and sprinkled closely with very large chenille dots, is put at a price that is discouraging. But the veil is becoming, and behind it you can risk a long walk in the flying wind, certain that your complexion, while it may appear to brighten, will not betray itself as splotchy.

Chat of the Mode. For evening wear sleeves have the effect of wings, the short and closely fitting sleeve reaching to the elbow, with a short puff arranged at the back instead of all around in the usual manner.

As a trimming jet passementerie is again in vogue. Indeed, black gowns are very fashionable for evening wear, and the more jet crowded upon them, especially upon the bodices, the more stylish they are.

Cap sleeves in the form of one or two frills are exceedingly pretty for evening dress, and a new idea is to line

## THE CATS OF THE SIENA.

A Paradise of Felines in This Old Italian City.

Strangers in Siena often speak of the great quantities of pet cats seen there. At each doorway opening directly on the street sits a pet cat, staid and respectable, with a ribbon or some piece of color tied about her neck to show that she belongs to a human family. Workmen in their little shops have a cat to keep them company, sometimes sitting on a low counter at the window. All are in reach of any teasing hand, but I never saw a cat chased or teased in any way, and it is plain that they felt perfectly secure and did not expect any injury. Personally, I found them unobscured, and that when I spoke to them they took no notice and made no reply, even when I learned an Italian word or two to say to them. They were happy at home, and did not need to make new friends. In Naples there are men whose business it is to feed cats every day at noon. People with economical tastes subscribe to the cats' food men. The cats begin to feel quite hungry about noon, and stroll out from the shops in all those crowded streets to watch for dinner. I could not imagine what was the excitement among them that first day I was out at that hour. Presently I saw a part of the daily distribution on bustling Chiazza. There were cats there who seemed to watch what was dealt out to them critically, as if they intended to make a complaint if their dinner was not as good as it ought to be. In Florence the cats enjoy the freedom they love; and never did I see one chased or looking timid and anxious as if uncertain where to run to. I remember a cat I used to pass near the old Medici Church of San Spirito. She seemed to live on one of the upper floors of a tall house, and she could only look up to her window sitting in the middle of the street. She would never answer my greeting, but continued to look up as if watching her friends or perhaps signaling to them that she was ready to go home. There is a special cat church in Florence, San Lorenzo, the church in which so many Medici are buried. I don't know whether that family was particularly fond of cats or how it happened, but the cloisters of San Lorenzo are reserved for homeless cats, whether they come there by themselves or are brought by people who want to dispose of them. I had read in my guide book that these animals are fed every day at noon from scraps brought in by people in the neighborhood, so I was particularly to time my visit at noon, and was disappointed to hear that for some reason the breakfast hour had been changed to 9 a. m. There is a large, raised green center in the cloisters, on which grow some shrubs and trees; and, asleep under the bushes or loitering around the stone ledge that inclosed the green were a dozen or two of the charity cats. Legend says they are white, who have consented to take this harmless shape, and to keep out of mischief. They were rather a dilapidated-looking lot, but still interesting, because all cats have a great deal of individuality, and, when possible, of independence also. I cannot envy the horses and dogs of Italy, and certainly not the birds; but if I had to be changed into an animal, I might choose to be an Italian cat.

HE seldom spoke; yet she imparted. Far more than a language could—So birdlike, bright, and tender-hearted, so natural and good! Her air, her look, her rest, her actions.

Why need a tongue, when those attractions? Our inmost hearts could stir? She seldom talked, but, uninvited, would cheer us with a song; And oft her hands our ears delighted, sweeping the keys along. And oft when converse round would flow, she'd say, "I'm glad, I'm glad, I'm glad."

She seldom spoke; but she would listen With all the signs of soul; Her cheek would change, her eye would glisten.

Who did not understand and love her, With meaning thus overfraught? Though silent as the sky above her, Like that, she kindled thought.

Little she spoke; but dear attentions From her would ceaseless rise; She checked our wants by kind preventions.

She hushed the children's cries; And, twining, she would give her mother.

A long and loving kiss— The same to father, sister, brother. All round—nor would one miss.

It is very easy in selecting a showy hat to choose a too conspicuous one, but black velvet with wide plaiting of white satin about the crown and rich trimmings of white and black plumes is a stylish design and seems to be always in good taste. A few hats entirely of white velvet, with a trimming of great richness or white muslin, have appeared, and are dazzlingly becoming to glossy brunettes. Then green is a

color that is often chosen for the large velvet hat, and it is one of those that is shown today. Its shade was almost green. Its crown was high and its brim very wide, turning up at the left side, the whole hat tipping forward slightly. It was edged with black ostrich feather galoon, which was also put around the edge of the band. The latter was encircled by a wide band of

black moire ribbon, and the same ribbon was used for the large paste ornament, and above all were several large black ostrich plumes.

Veils are just now a matter of serious expense. The very swellest veil, double width, every thread silk, and sprinkled closely with very large chenille dots, is put at a price that is discouraging. But the veil is becoming, and behind it you can risk a long walk in the flying wind, certain that your complexion, while it may appear to brighten, will not betray itself as splotchy.

Chat of the Mode. For evening wear sleeves have the effect of wings, the short and closely fitting sleeve reaching to the elbow, with a short puff arranged at the back instead of all around in the usual manner.

As a trimming jet passementerie is again in vogue. Indeed, black gowns are very fashionable for evening wear, and the more jet crowded upon them, especially upon the bodices, the more stylish they are.

Cap sleeves in the form of one or two frills are exceedingly pretty for evening dress, and a new idea is to line

the frills with velvet in some contrasting color—harmonizing, of course, with the skirt lining as well.

White linen batiste shirt waists will be very chic for morning wear. A yoke having three crosswise tucks at the back and front is a novelty, and others show four lengthwise tucks at the back of the neck.

The newest shirt waists are of orange or red, made over colored linings, a fashion that defeats the purpose of the garment, which is first of all washable, and when it ceases to be that it ceases to have any excuse for existence.

Black taffeta silk is coming into fashion for evening dress as well as day costumes, and platings of the same or rows of black velvet ribbon usually trim the skirt. A pretty bodice to wear with a skirt is of black net over the tulle lining, the only trimming a rose-colored ribbon with a black velvet edge finishing the neck and forming the belt.

Pincushions Made of Scraps. New fads in fancy work are the delight of every woman, particularly at this time of the year, when in many instances it is desired to give a piece of one's own handwork instead of some gift bought from the shops. Bags and pincushions are always useful, and now the prettiest possible pincushions are made out of old bits of brocade and ribbon and gold or silver cord, which need only taste in the choosing of colors to combine and dainty stitches to be exceedingly pretty. Rather in the shape of tomatoes are the princess of Teck cushions—so called, it is said, because the princess was the first to make them. They are made of several pieces of material joined very neatly together like patchwork, and they must not measure more than a hand's breadth in circumference. At every place where they are joined together they are tied tightly down with a strong linen thread, and just in the middle the bottom and top are drawn together so there is the deep hole in the center. This is difficult to do, and only the strongest linen thread will make it possible. Around the outside, half way down, there must again be an indentation, and each indentation must be colored with a gold or silver cord. It is quite surprising what charming results can be gotten with the combining of handsome bits of brocade and the careful stuffing of the cushion. Bran is the best of anything for this purpose, as cotton is too hard. It is supposed to be necessary to every well appointed dressing table to have four or five of these little cushions, into which the little stick pins are put, or hat pins, or the new brooches. So many pins are indispensable now that it is much more desirable to have a different cushion for each kind, and, of course, these fill the required needs, and at the same time are pretty in themselves.

### Making Friends.

Ugly Girl is sometimes very unhappy because she is not attractive personally. She is an ardent admirer of beauty, and feels her lack of it very deeply. As she does not possess it, however, she wants to know how best she can render herself attractive and make friends. She is quite young, and has sufficient means to do almost anything she chooses. How can she fit herself to shine in society? Answer: White beauty is a most desirable possession, it is by no means one of the most important of the possessions of a woman. Intelligence, the faculty of making herself agreeable, the ability to entertain others, the gift of saying just the right thing at the right time, the intimate acquaintance with games that enables one to fill a vacant space or take a hand in any party—all of these things are current coin in society. The most agreeable woman in a certain small city, and one that was the most popular and a recognized leader in society, was one who was always available in any circle. She knew a little of everything, without being an egotist, and was quiet, unassuming, modest and capable. She never paraded her knowledge, but was very ready to answer questions and give any information in her power. She was very plain in her appearance, but this no one with whom she was acquainted ever seemed to realize. "Such a charming woman!" everybody would exclaim, and be dependable in the circle in which she moved. It is sometimes difficult to acquire the facility of expression needful to do all of these things, but it comes by practice, and once gained nothing is more valuable.

### Fireside Flickerings.

O mamma! I've found an icicle, and my! it's hot above. I turn aside with pain. I have often found one in the sunniest homes and under the most genial warmth of prosperity. I visit a fashionable city home. I am happy, very happy, until the husband returns from his daily pursuit and joins the evening chat. My vein of enthusiasm runs high, I dashed in fragments with his sigh. A beautiful thought has crossed my brain: I try to express it—but in vain. My heart is o'er-bubbling with fun. He looks—all is darkness where was sun.

A sadness so deep is over me, I laugh, as it were, from fenshish gloom. My thoughts that were pure are turned to jest: I seek my lone cot, but not to rest; I ask my dull self why act so strange. Why spirit and heart are so deranged. I'm angered at last; amazed I start; An answer frees round his heart.

—Florence Maye Norton.

### Competent Criticism.

Men are not supposed to know much about the fashions, unless they are professionally interested in them, but there are cases when their judgment may not be altogether impertinent. A lady, meeting another, said to her: "And how does your husband like your new dress?" "I don't know yet." "Why, hasn't he seen it?" "Yes, but he hasn't seen the bill!"

### No Chance for Doubt.

Agnes—Wonder if Mr. Waters derived much benefit from his stay at the springs? Dorothy—The woman, I believe, is reported quite wealthy.

### Chat of the Mode.

For evening wear sleeves have the effect of wings, the short and closely fitting sleeve reaching to the elbow, with a short puff arranged at the back instead of all around in the usual manner. As a trimming jet passementerie is again in vogue. Indeed, black gowns are very fashionable for evening wear, and the more jet crowded upon them, especially upon the bodices, the more stylish they are. Cap sleeves in the form of one or two frills are exceedingly pretty for evening dress, and a new idea is to line

the frills with velvet in some contrasting color—harmonizing, of course, with the skirt lining as well.

White linen batiste shirt waists will be very chic for morning wear. A yoke having three crosswise tucks at the back and front is a novelty, and others show four lengthwise tucks at the back of the neck.

The newest shirt waists are of orange or red, made over colored linings, a fashion that defeats the purpose of the garment, which is first of all washable, and when it ceases to be that it ceases to have any excuse for existence.

Black taffeta silk is coming into fashion for evening dress as well as day costumes, and platings of the same or rows of black velvet ribbon usually trim the skirt. A pretty bodice to wear with a skirt is of black net over the tulle lining, the only trimming a rose-colored ribbon with a black velvet edge finishing the neck and forming the belt.

## IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

SOME CURRENT READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Some Notes of the Current Fashions—The Deline—Hat for Early Spring—Pincushions Made of Scraps—Aids to Matrimony.

HE seldom spoke; yet she imparted. Far more than a language could—So birdlike, bright, and tender-hearted, so natural and good! Her air, her look, her rest, her actions.

Why need a tongue, when those attractions? Our inmost hearts could stir? She seldom talked, but, uninvited, would cheer us with a song; And oft her hands our ears delighted, sweeping the keys along. And oft when converse round would flow, she'd say, "I'm glad, I'm glad, I'm glad."

She seldom spoke; but she would listen With all the signs of soul; Her cheek would change, her eye would glisten.

Who did not understand and love her, With meaning thus overfraught? Though silent as the sky above her, Like that, she kindled thought.

Little she spoke; but dear attentions From her would ceaseless rise; She checked our wants by kind preventions.

She hushed the children's cries; And, twining, she would give her mother.

A long and loving kiss— The same to father, sister, brother. All round—nor would one miss.

It is very easy in selecting a showy hat to choose a too conspicuous one, but black velvet with wide plaiting of white satin about the crown and rich trimmings of white and black plumes is a stylish design and seems to be always in good taste. A few hats entirely of white velvet, with a trimming of great richness or white muslin, have appeared, and are dazzlingly becoming to glossy brunettes. Then green is a

color that is often chosen for the large velvet hat, and it is one of those that is shown today. Its shade was almost green. Its crown was high and its brim very wide, turning up at the left side, the whole hat tipping forward slightly. It was edged with black ostrich feather galoon, which was also put around the edge of the band. The latter was encircled by a wide band of

black moire ribbon, and the same ribbon was used for the large paste ornament, and above all were several large black ostrich plumes.

Veils are just now a matter of serious expense. The very swellest veil, double width, every thread silk, and sprinkled closely with very large chenille dots, is put at a price that is discouraging. But the veil is becoming, and behind it you can risk a long walk in the flying wind, certain that your complexion, while it may appear to brighten, will not betray itself as splotchy.

Chat of the Mode. For evening wear sleeves have the effect of wings, the short and closely fitting sleeve reaching to the elbow, with a short puff arranged at the back instead of all around in the usual manner.

As a trimming jet passementerie is again in vogue. Indeed, black gowns are very fashionable for evening wear, and the more jet crowded upon them, especially upon the bodices, the more stylish they are.

Cap sleeves in the form of one or two frills are exceedingly pretty for evening dress, and a new idea is to line

the frills with velvet in some contrasting color—harmonizing, of course, with the skirt lining as well.

White linen batiste shirt waists will be very chic for morning wear. A yoke having three crosswise tucks at the back and front is a novelty, and others show four lengthwise tucks at the back of the neck.

The newest shirt waists are of orange or red, made over colored linings, a fashion that defeats the purpose of the garment, which is first of all washable, and when it ceases to be that it ceases to have any excuse for existence.

Black taffeta silk is coming into fashion for evening dress as well as day costumes, and platings of the same or rows of black velvet ribbon usually trim the skirt. A pretty bodice to wear with a skirt is of

**WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

"I am only too glad to testify to the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which has been a household companion in my family for years. I take from 3 to 6 bottles of it every Spring, generally beginning about the first of April. After that I feel like a new man, for it tones up my system, gives me an excellent appetite and I lose like a top. As a blood medicine it has no superior, at least that is my opinion of it.—H. R. WILDEY, Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1896.

**The Exile of Kipling.**  
If Rudyard Kipling had not been so awfully English and his neighbors had not been so awfully Yankee, he would probably have stayed in this country and made some more books and been to us a source of pride. We could even point at him. But he was worried out of his home at Brattleboro by the rustics and the lawyers, and has gone to India, where people are not devalued by such a plebeian curiosity to know about the color of one's wall paper and the number of the dinner dishes. Kipling shut himself up in his house and saw no one except on business. He lived as a country gentleman may live in England, but not here. The Vermonters tried to get into his place and see what he ate and find who made his shoes, and it worried him. At last he had trouble with a worthless drunkard in the neighborhood and had him arrested. Immediately the lawyers converted him into the defendant in the action and made him gratify their own and the neighbors' curiosity by asking all sorts of questions about himself, his family, his friends, his clothes and his business. A judge of proper bringing up would have stopped these impertinent fellows, but the Brattleboro judge was probably as eager to know about the private affairs of Mr. Kipling as any one, so he let them prattle on and made no objection to the most impudent and irrelevant question. In the end the village lawyer was left off on bail, but Mr. Kipling had been sapped of most of the information he could give and was properly disgusted with Brattleboro. It is not likely that he will ever come back. Human beings are interesting to their fellow creatures, but there is a limit to the interest that entitles the subject of it to lay around him with a horse-whip—Brooklyn Eagle.

**A Great Head.**  
Kilby—"Old Potts seems to have great discipline of mind. Why, he can put himself sound asleep whenever he wants to."  
Marion—"Yes, I see him work it quite often on himself at church about the time the collection plate is passed."  
Gleason if You Must.  
But also appeal to a means of relief of the torso—by physical—which produces the cure. Rheumatism is a profligate source of agony in its acute inflammatory or chronic forms. But it may be annihilated, at its birth with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, unlike the poisons of other remedies, often prescribed for it, is perfectly safe. In malarial, kidney, bilious, dyspeptic or nervous ailments the Bitters is a safe source of relief.

**Tom Moore's Loves.**  
Tom Moore was always in love. The names of no less than fourteen different women to whom he vowed eternal fidelity are to be found in his poems.  
Just try a box of Cascarets, candy, a cathartic, the finest liver and bowel regulator made.  
There is one thing that a crop of wild oats: it harvests itself.

**Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**  
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. It is a bottle.  
Is It Liberal?  
"It is impossible to please my wife," sighed a weary husband the other day. "When the sun doesn't shine it gives her the blues, and when it does she says it is fading the carpet."

**People really ought to have better sense than they have.**  
Ostind, the Great La Grippe Cure and Food Digestor, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Cure. At Druggists, Patent Med. Co., Oak Cliff, Tex.  
The best use of charity possible is the charity of silence.

**MAKE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BY SELLING CIGARETTES.**  
JOHN T. MILLIKEN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
Nobody has sympathy for a fat man, though every real fat one needs it all the time.  
**JAVA BLEND** Coffee the leading brand, (formally sealed). 1, 2 and 4 pound handsome tins. **AMERICAN COFFEE CO.**, Galveston, Coffee Company, (Branch).  
The taste for matrimony is acquired like the taste for olives.

**Wash bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 35c.**  
A telephone at a business office is not for social messages.  
**A Big Grass Seed Order.**  
John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCross, Wis., the largest grass, clover and farm seed growers in America, recently received an order for twenty-five thousand pounds different kinds of clover, ten thousand pounds Salzer's Superior Timothy seed and ten thousand pounds of different kinds of grasses from a large Montana stock raiser. Salzer's seeds grow and produce and it pays to own them.  
When a woman finally becomes a good cook, it does her husband no good; she goes off on a cooking lecturing tour.

**MATTER OF INSTINCT.**  
ATE was a cat and Leonard Herriek was a mouse. There had been some rare sport, but Herriek was of the opinion that it could not last much longer. He had run this way and that way, and a thousand times had fancied that he was going to escape. But always the velvet paws, with the long, sharp claws springing out of them, had caught him just in time. So at last he lay still, panting, not knowing which way to turn.  
He stood with his back against the iron fence in front of Trinity church. There was just light enough in the western sky to give the pile of stone a shadow which fell upon hurrying thousands who did not notice it.  
Herriek's hands were in his pockets. He crumpled a crumpling piece of paper which meant that he could live several days longer if he cared to do so. As to a more extended future, he could not picture it. All the lines of his life seemed to end in a knot, which could by no means be untied, but must merely be dropped. He remembered that there were miracles, but he could not think of one to wish for.  
From 3 o'clock till 4 the crowd in that part of Broadway is rich and prosperous; from 4 till 5 it boasts of wealthy connections and takes a strong interest in life; after 5 it loses caste rapidly, and by 6 it is a lot of weary people going home to supper. Herriek felt the futility of the thing without really seeing it. If a whole street full of people could get shabby in an hour, was it any wonder that he had done it in five years?  
He crossed Broadway and walked down Wall street, slowly and with hesitation, for he had no errand. A voice cried, "Cab, sir!" almost in his ear. He turned and looked up at the man on the box.  
"Is it possible," he said to himself, "that I still look like a gentleman?"  
He felt toward the cabman as toward one who had given him a helping hand. Why not pay the debt? To do so would cost him only a day of his life. He had a five dollar bill in his pocket.  
"Yes," he said, "take me up to the Fifth avenue hotel."  
It was the first place that had come into his mind. He got into the cab and snapped the door. The cushioned seat and the comfortable support for his head were very refreshing. A fancy came to him that he would dine decently and then go to a theater. The extravagance would be trifling, for it was really of small importance whether he started to death on Sunday or the following Wednesday. He was in a mood to make a jest of it all.  
A strong glare from an electric light struck down into the carriage, and made visible to him a package in brown paper that looked as if it might be a sandwich. The object protruded from under the seat. He thought it must be the cabman's supper which had been hidden in some small locker and had

**Hygienic Writing Paper.**  
Among the latest things in stationery is a writing paper which is especially manufactured for the prevention of the spreading by letters of various forms of infectious diseases. Everyone is aware that in receiving letters from disease-stricken places, at home or abroad, they run a certain amount of risk. This stationery is said to be rendered contagion-proof. The paper is so impregnated with antiseptics that all deleterious organisms adhering to it are rendered inert, even though a fever-stricken person write or touch the letter.—Invention.

**FREE CORRESPONDENCE.**  
Dr. Hartman's Prodigious Correspondence in Furnishing the People Free Medical Advice.

The remedy Pe-ru-na was originally Dr. Hartman's private prescription. An immense demand for this remedy sprang up outside his regular practice. This soon led to the establishment of a medical manufactory to produce Pe-ru-na in large quantities. People were eager to get it north, east, south, west. The doctor began to write books and pamphlets to teach the people exactly how to use Pe-ru-na. These were supplied by the million, without charge, but many people preferred to write Dr. Hartman, asking for his wise counsel. Letters came by the hundreds. This led to his establishing the present system of free correspondence. Through a number of assistant physicians, with quite a little army of stenographers, clerks, typewriters and rapid penmen, this immense correspondence is carried on. Everybody receives a prompt reply, entirely confidential, without charge.  
Pe-ru-na has been found by the multitude to be the best, if not the only, internal remedy for catarrh. Catarrh of the head, the throat, catarrh of the stomach, the liver, the lungs, catarrh of the kidneys; catarrh of the pelvis organs, systemic catarrh—Pe-ru-na cures all these. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Other remedies relieve—Pe-ru-na cures.  
For Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrhal diseases address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. Sent free for a short time.

**Eaten Nearly Two Years.**  
Dr. Tanner's famous fast of forty days is thrown into the background as a starvation feat by the performance of the big anaconda at the Philadelphia zoological gardens, which was only recently tempted to eat a nice fat rabbit after going hungry for twenty-months. It may have been even longer, but the keepers have no record of the creature's doings previous to its captivity, and so can't tell. It is not very unusual for a snake to abstain from food for several months at the end of which time death generally results; but the anaconda's case is distinctly different from any other. Its fast lasted more than twice as long as any in the history of the Zoo, and during the whole of its continuance there was no evidence of ill health. The spell now seems to be entirely broken, and the anaconda calls regularly for its meals

**Cigarette Smoker Turns Green.**  
A young man living in Broadville, Mich., is turning green from the use of cigarettes. Most cigarette smokers are more or less green when they begin the practice.  
The Joshua Act.  
Mother—How often have I told you, Tommy, that you should never let the sun go down on your anger?  
Tommy—I can't help it, mother; I ain't no Joshua.  
Business never was good, and it never will be.  
One thing you will never use any but "JAVA BLEND" Coffee. Strength, Flavor, Purity, Economy. Most CIGARETTE SMOKERS CO. GALESTON COFFEE CO. (Branch).

**GET STRENGTH AND APPETITE.**  
Use Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. Your druggist will refund money if not satisfactory.  
We wonder if a liar thinks that other people believe him.  
Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me. Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.  
Pay a man a compliment, and in a few minutes he will fish for another.  
The latest, best and sweetest, Dr. HUGHES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and is guaranteed. 50 cents with Liver Pills.

**NO-TO-BAG FOR FIFTY CENTS.**  
Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bag regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.  
Every sleeping car conductor wants a law adopted compelling the porter to divide.

practiced upon him. He was a poor man, and doubtless worked hard for all the money that he received. Still, it was reckless to attract his attention again; especially so after having left the cab in that strange manner.  
There was a way to the sidewalk through the press of vehicles. Herriek saw it from the corner of his eye, and was about to take advantage of it. Instead, to his surprise, he found himself turned toward the cabman, and immediately he heard his own voice saying: "I have decided to get out here. How much do I owe you?"  
The cabman named his price, and Herriek paid him the five dollar bill which had been the sum of his wealth, and the end of it as far as he could see, so short a time before. He counted his change carefully, remembering that he would probably have to wait until the next day before he could break one of the thousands. Enough remained to him from the bill for a supper, a bed, and a breakfast.  
He cared little for his bed. It would be no more than a place to lie and think of the future. It was many a night since he had really slept. Certainly, with so much upon his mind, he would not sleep this night, even if he should try. So when he had been shown to his room in a hotel he piled his pillows against the headboard of the bed and fell fast asleep. He was fully dressed. He was very happy. No question of right or wrong to what he had done or what he expected to do came to torment him. For a long time he had borne his life like a tremendous burden. This had suddenly slipped from his shoulders, leaving his natural powers unburdened.  
In the midst of his first vision of a new life he was aroused by a knocking at the door. He started up; his legs would hardly support him; he had no voice with which to ask who was there. But one explanation was possible; he must have been watched by the police.  
He opened the door and gave utterance to a hoarse, inarticulate sound. "Eight o'clock," cried a voice without. "You asked to be called, sir." He rushed to the window and flung open the shutters. Day streamed in, strong and beautiful. The gas flames glared. He knew that he had slept as he had not slept before in years. In the mysterious depths of his life he felt a new strength stirring, but it was only nascent as yet.  
A bath and a breakfast revived him still more. He felt the exhilaration of a busy day upon which he was entering. He scanned the papers, but so far as he could see they had no news of the matter that had been his undoing. Presently he found himself riding downtown in an elevated railroad train. He was going to a steamship office to arrange for his journey; then to a banker's for a traveler's check book.  
His pockets were bulging with money, but there was something in one of them that he couldn't remember to have put there. He pulled it out, and found it to be the brown paper wrapper that had contained the money. As he held it in his hand it was concealed by his newspaper. No fellow-passenger could see it; and it was doubly fortunate because, in plain sight upon the paper, was the name and address: "Herbert L. Graham, 40 Wall street."  
The train was just stopping at Rector street. That was the station nearest the steamship office. Thrusting the brown paper back in his pocket, he left the car and went with the throng down to the street. He was thinking about the accommodations he would choose on the steamer. He continued to think of that and kindred subjects, yet he turned north on Broadway instead of south. Presently he found himself asking an elevator boy in a big building if he knew where Mr. Graham's office was.  
Mr. Graham happened to be in his outer office when Herriek entered. He was pouring a story into the ear of another gray-haired Wall street man, and Herriek heard a few words of it—something about cabs, and cash and carelessness.  
"I have found the money that you lost," said Herriek. "Here it is."  
"Zion!" cried the banker, clutching the bills in his fingers. "My dear fellow, tell me all about it."  
"There's nothing to tell," replied the young man. "I merely found it in the cab."  
Mr. Graham eyed him a moment in surprise.  
"You take it coolly," he said.  
"I couldn't take it at all," responded Herriek, with a feeble smile. "I don't know why. It was instinct, I suppose. My ancestors must have been honest men."  
"Upon my word you must take one of these notes," said the banker. "I've offered it in an ad and—"  
"I can't do it," said Herriek. "I don't feel it to be right."  
"But, my dear boy," exclaimed the old man kindly, "I must do something for you. I want to believe me. At least, come back and take lunch with me. Shall we say 1 o'clock?"  
"It will give me great pleasure," said Herriek; and, bowing, he turned away and walked out of the office.

**The Bluegones of Constantinople.**  
These men of Constantinople were not armed in the common sense of the word. Some of them had revolvers, and the most of them had knives. But they seldom used either; for awkward questions might be raised if the police were called to account for falling to arrest armed civilians on the streets. Carrying ax-helves, pick-ax handles, jagged clubs like leaded bats, jagged fragments of broken scimitars, carrying anything that can crush the skull of a man, this horrible rabble flooded the streets of all Christian quarters of the city, like an all-deadly tidal wave, silent but irresistible. Their silence by day was almost as terrible as their howls by night. They would be seen going along the street, when they would meet an Armenian who had ventured to attempt to reach his home. Without a word they would break in his skull and go on their way entirely unmoved, and hardly having spoken a loud word. If resistance was offered they had only to say, "The Glorious resist," and a horde of their fellows would come running from all directions to destroy one who had proved his seditious quality by daring to resist a Mussulman.—Scribner's.

**HE DODGED BACK.**  
fallen upon the floor. The idea that the food should be spoiled was disagreeable to Herriek and so he picked up the little brown bundle.  
He knew that the contents of that package was money. It felt like a mass of bills folded, awkwardly wrapped up, and fastened with elastic bands. Through the brown covering Herriek could feel the crispness of the government paper. The amount might be a poor man's monthly wages or a rich man's profit on a great transaction.  
It seemed a long time before another light struck in upon him. At the moment when it did so he saw a face close to the cab door and he dodged back, covering the bills with his hands. But the chance passenger on the street saw nothing; he was thinking of his own affairs; no doubt, and had no inkling of the strange thing that passed so close to his eyes.  
Herriek was himself again in a moment, and he bent forward, eagerly scanning the bills in his hand, and counting them feverishly. There were 40 of them, and each was of the denomination of \$1.00.  
Throughout the later period of the young man's misfortunes, he had had substantially but one wish—to rest. Rest has many forms, suited to a vast variety of individual tastes. To Herriek in his day-dreams it had always taken the form of travel without care. All paths lie open for a man who has \$40,000, and there is no reason why care should act behind him as he rides. Herriek had only the most shadowy thought for the person who had lost this money. He did not even speculate upon the manner of its loss.  
He disposed the notes in his pockets in the best interests of comfort and safety. Then he folded up the brown paper and pocketed that, also, with a dim consciousness that, if it were left in the cab, it might get the driver into trouble. The fellow was honest, no doubt, and Herriek did not wish that he should suffer a wrong. He preferred to keep the wrapper himself, and take the risk of it until he could find some means of disposing of it that would be safer than throwing it out of the cab window.  
The cab stopped suddenly, its path being blocked by a tangle of vehicles. Herriek softly put his hand upon the catch of the door. It yielded noiselessly; the door swung open.  
Herriek stepped out. Turning back for an instant he perceived the cabman sitting upon his box in entire unconsciousness of the fraud that was being

**James O'Malley, a Union war veteran, who served in Company I, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and who has resided on his farm in Cherokee County, Kansas, for the past twenty years said to a reporter recently:**  
"I was afflicted with stomach trouble for five years and during that time I suffered intensely. Just after meals my stomach would pain so that I could scarcely endure it. I sought the advice of several good physicians but the relief I got from them was short-lived, for in a few days the old trouble would return."  
"I began to lose hope of ever being cured and felt utterly discouraged. About this time a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. As I had taken no other remedies without receiving any benefit I had grown skeptical, but as my friend became so urgent I decided to give the pills a trial, with little hope, however, of getting any relief. But I was soon undeceived, for before I had taken half a dozen boxes of Pink Pills I noticed a decided improvement and by the time I had taken one and a half boxes I was completely cured and have been entirely free from the stomach trouble ever since, and that was two years ago. I keep a box of Pink Pills in the house all the time and consider them invaluable."  
Mr. O'Malley's post office address is Mineral City, Cherokee County, Kansas.  
Two years ago, Miss Clara Rex, a resident of Cherokee, Kansas, was taken with severe pains between her shoulders which confined her to her home for three months. She was threatened with consumption and the pains in her breast and shoulders she says felt as though someone was run-

**THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS JUST had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouser.**  
It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 2 1/2 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so that last the ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."—New York Journal.

**Just a Bit Serious.**  
Life is like a picture surrounded by an intolerable glare of margin. Men generally love gold for the evil that they can do with it; seldom for the good.  
Confidence is often preferable to cleverness.  
Talk if you wish to make enemies; if you wish to make friends, listen.  
Knowledge is always dissatisfied; contentment is the privilege of ignorance.  
Poverty has generally to pay 40 shillings in the pound.  
There are three classes of literary people: the first is oblivious, the second is obscure and the third is obscure.  
In youth it is passion more than vanity which makes a man wish to win a woman; in middle age it is vanity more than passion.  
This is the keynote of philosophy to realize the unimportance of being important and the importance of being unimportant.—Linkman's Letter in London Truth.

**A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.**  
We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious. It's sensational. Took 500 first prizes in 1896. You must have it to be in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at \$1.00 apiece. We paid \$300 for one melon! \$100 prize for earliest melon ripened in 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables. Salzer's seeds produce them. Thirty-five earliest sorts, postpaid, \$1.00.  
Send This Notice and 15 Cents for a Package of Golden Rind and wonderful seed book, 146 big pages, to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. w.n.

**Shockings.**  
Elder Berry—Joblots nearly threw his wife into a fit at church to-day.  
Mrs. Berry—How?  
Elder Berry—Whispered to the usher to put him down for a call at 12:30.

**3 OUT OF EVERY 3 WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE**  
Persons you meet every day, WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.  
WHAT CAN BE DONE?  
In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market AT ONCE.  
There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is  
**"It has stood the test of time."**

**A VETERAN'S BATTLE.**  
**A MEMBER OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY HAS A HARD TUSSELE.**  
Afflicted for Five Years With Stomach Trouble—Sought the Aid of Physicians—Until At Last He at Last Cured Himself—Another Story from Cherokee, Kan.

James O'Malley, a Union war veteran, who served in Company I, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and who has resided on his farm in Cherokee County, Kansas, for the past twenty years said to a reporter recently:  
"I was afflicted with stomach trouble for five years and during that time I suffered intensely. Just after meals my stomach would pain so that I could scarcely endure it. I sought the advice of several good physicians but the relief I got from them was short-lived, for in a few days the old trouble would return."  
"I began to lose hope of ever being cured and felt utterly discouraged. About this time a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. As I had taken no other remedies without receiving any benefit I had grown skeptical, but as my friend became so urgent I decided to give the pills a trial, with little hope, however, of getting any relief. But I was soon undeceived, for before I had taken half a dozen boxes of Pink Pills I noticed a decided improvement and by the time I had taken one and a half boxes I was completely cured and have been entirely free from the stomach trouble ever since, and that was two years ago. I keep a box of Pink Pills in the house all the time and consider them invaluable."  
Mr. O'Malley's post office address is Mineral City, Cherokee County, Kansas.  
Two years ago, Miss Clara Rex, a resident of Cherokee, Kansas, was taken with severe pains between her shoulders which confined her to her home for three months. She was threatened with consumption and the pains in her breast and shoulders she says felt as though someone was run-

**THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS JUST had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouser.**  
It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 2 1/2 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so that last the ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."—New York Journal.

**Just a Bit Serious.**  
Life is like a picture surrounded by an intolerable glare of margin. Men generally love gold for the evil that they can do with it; seldom for the good.  
Confidence is often preferable to cleverness.  
Talk if you wish to make enemies; if you wish to make friends, listen.  
Knowledge is always dissatisfied; contentment is the privilege of ignorance.  
Poverty has generally to pay 40 shillings in the pound.  
There are three classes of literary people: the first is oblivious, the second is obscure and the third is obscure.  
In youth it is passion more than vanity which makes a man wish to win a woman; in middle age it is vanity more than passion.  
This is the keynote of philosophy to realize the unimportance of being important and the importance of being unimportant.—Linkman's Letter in London Truth.

**A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.**  
We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious. It's sensational. Took 500 first prizes in 1896. You must have it to be in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at \$1.00 apiece. We paid \$300 for one melon! \$100 prize for earliest melon ripened in 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables. Salzer's seeds produce them. Thirty-five earliest sorts, postpaid, \$1.00.  
Send This Notice and 15 Cents for a Package of Golden Rind and wonderful seed book, 146 big pages, to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. w.n.

**Shockings.**  
Elder Berry—Joblots nearly threw his wife into a fit at church to-day.  
Mrs. Berry—How?  
Elder Berry—Whispered to the usher to put him down for a call at 12:30.

**3 OUT OF EVERY 3 WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE**  
Persons you meet every day, WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.  
WHAT CAN BE DONE?  
In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market AT ONCE.  
There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is  
**"It has stood the test of time."**

**THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS JUST had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouser.**  
It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 2 1/2 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so that last the ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."—New York Journal.

**A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.**  
We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious. It's sensational. Took 500 first prizes in 1896. You must have it to be in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at \$1.00 apiece. We paid \$300 for one melon! \$100 prize for earliest melon ripened in 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables. Salzer's seeds produce them. Thirty-five earliest sorts, postpaid, \$1.00.  
Send This Notice and 15 Cents for a Package of Golden Rind and wonderful seed book, 146 big pages, to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. w.n.

**Shockings.**  
Elder Berry—Joblots nearly threw his wife into a fit at church to-day.  
Mrs. Berry—How?  
Elder Berry—Whispered to the usher to put him down for a call at 12:30.

**3 OUT OF EVERY 3 WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE**  
Persons you meet every day, WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.  
WHAT CAN BE DONE?  
In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market AT ONCE.  
There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is  
**"It has stood the test of time."**

**A VETERAN'S BATTLE.**  
**A MEMBER OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY HAS A HARD TUSSELE.**  
Afflicted for Five Years With Stomach Trouble—Sought the Aid of Physicians—Until At Last He at Last Cured Himself—Another Story from Cherokee, Kan.

James O'Malley, a Union war veteran, who served in Company I, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and who has resided on his farm in Cherokee County, Kansas, for the past twenty years said to a reporter recently:  
"I was afflicted with stomach trouble for five years and during that time I suffered intensely. Just after meals my stomach would pain so that I could scarcely endure it. I sought the advice of several good physicians but the relief I got from them was short-lived, for in a few days the old trouble would return."  
"I began to lose hope of ever being cured and felt utterly discouraged. About this time a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. As I had taken no other remedies without receiving any benefit I had grown skeptical, but as my friend became so urgent I decided to give the pills a trial, with little hope, however, of getting any relief. But I was soon undeceived, for before I had taken half a dozen boxes of Pink Pills I noticed a decided improvement and by the time I had taken one and a half boxes I was completely cured and have been entirely free from the stomach trouble ever since, and that was two years ago. I keep a box of Pink Pills in the house all the time and consider them invaluable."  
Mr. O'Malley's post office address is Mineral City, Cherokee County, Kansas.  
Two years ago, Miss Clara Rex, a resident of Cherokee, Kansas, was taken with severe pains between her shoulders which confined her to her home for three months. She was threatened with consumption and the pains in her breast and shoulders she says felt as though someone was run-

**THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS JUST had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouser.**  
It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 2 1/2 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so that last the ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."—New York Journal.

**Just a Bit Serious.**  
Life is like a picture surrounded by an intolerable glare of margin. Men generally love gold for the evil that they can do with it; seldom for the good.  
Confidence is often preferable to cleverness.  
Talk if you wish to make enemies; if you wish to make friends, listen.  
Knowledge is always dissatisfied; contentment is the privilege of ignorance.  
Poverty has generally to pay 40 shillings in the pound.  
There are three classes of literary people: the first is oblivious, the second is obscure and the third is obscure.  
In youth it is passion more than vanity which makes a man wish to win a woman; in middle age it is vanity more than passion.  
This is the keynote of philosophy to realize the unimportance of being important and the importance of being unimportant.—Linkman's Letter in London Truth.

**A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.**  
We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious. It's sensational. Took 500 first prizes in 1896. You must have it to be in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at \$1.00 apiece. We paid \$300 for one melon! \$100 prize for earliest melon ripened in 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables. Salzer's seeds produce them. Thirty-five earliest sorts, postpaid, \$1.00.  
Send This Notice and 15 Cents for a Package of Golden Rind and wonderful seed book, 146 big pages, to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. w.n.

**Shockings.**  
Elder Berry—Joblots nearly threw his wife into a fit at church to-day.  
Mrs. Berry—How?  
Elder Berry—Whispered to the usher to put him down for a call at 12:30.

**3 OUT OF EVERY 3 WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE**  
Persons you meet every day, WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.  
WHAT CAN BE DONE?  
In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market AT ONCE.  
There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is  
**"It has stood the test of time."**

**THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS JUST had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouser.**  
It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 2 1/2 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so that last the ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."—New York Journal.

**A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.**  
We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious. It's sensational. Took 500 first prizes in 1896. You must have it to be in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at \$1.00 apiece. We paid \$300 for one melon! \$100 prize for earliest melon ripened in 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables. Salzer's seeds produce them. Thirty-five earliest sorts, postpaid, \$1.00.  
Send This Notice and 15 Cents for a Package of Golden Rind and wonderful seed book, 146 big pages, to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. w.n.

**Shockings.**  
Elder Berry—Joblots nearly threw his wife into a fit at church to-day.  
Mrs. Berry—How?  
Elder Berry—Whispered to the usher to put him down for a call at 12:30.

**3 OUT OF EVERY 3 WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE**  
Persons you meet every day, WILL DIE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.  
WHAT CAN BE DONE?  
In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market AT ONCE.  
There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is  
**"It has stood the test of time."**

**A VETERAN'S BATTLE.**  
**A MEMBER OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY HAS A HARD TUSSELE.**  
Afflicted for Five Years With Stomach Trouble—Sought the Aid of Physicians—Until At Last He at Last Cured Himself—Another Story from Cherokee, Kan.

James O'Malley, a Union war veteran, who served in Company I, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and who has resided on his farm in Cherokee County, Kansas, for the past twenty years said to a reporter recently:  
"I was afflicted with stomach trouble for five years and during that time I suffered intensely. Just after meals my stomach would pain so that I could scarcely endure it. I sought the advice of several good physicians but the relief I got from them was short-lived, for in a few days the old trouble would return."  
"I began to lose hope of ever being cured and felt utterly discouraged. About this time a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. As I had taken no other remedies without receiving any benefit I had grown skeptical, but as my friend became so urgent I decided to give the pills a trial, with little hope, however, of getting any relief. But I was soon undeceived, for before I had taken half a dozen boxes of Pink Pills I noticed a decided improvement and by the time I had taken one and a half boxes I was completely cured and have been entirely free from the stomach trouble ever since, and that was two years ago. I keep a box of Pink Pills in the house all the time and consider them invaluable."  
Mr. O'Malley's post office address is Mineral City, Cherokee County, Kansas.  
Two years ago, Miss Clara Rex, a resident of Cherokee, Kansas, was taken with severe pains between her shoulders which confined her to her home for three months. She was threatened with consumption and the pains in her breast and shoulders she says felt as though someone was run-

**THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS JUST had occasion to appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of the cats in its employ. Their report is an amusing exhibition of official stupidity and will rouse a righteous indignation in the bosom of all friends of the useful mouser.**  
It appears that cats are kept in some of the French military magazines to keep down the surplus population of rats and mice. Their food is regulated by ministerial decree according to circumstances and at present there is a regulation in force authorizing an expenditure of 2 1/2 centimes per cat per diem. But this does not seem enough, as the unfortunate governmental cats have grown extremely thin, so that last the ministry appointed specialists to inquire into the matter. These have gravely reported that "the cats of the army are very slow to accustom themselves to the diet prescribed by the government circular. Thus they seldom eat bread and never lap up greasy water unless actually driven thereto by pangs of hunger, so that they are dying off or else abandoning the military magazines."—New York Journal.

**Just a Bit Serious.**  
Life is like a picture surrounded by an intolerable glare of margin. Men generally love gold for the evil that they can do with it; seldom for the good.  
Confidence is often preferable to cleverness.  
Talk if you wish to make enemies; if you wish to make friends, listen.  
Knowledge is always dissatisfied; contentment is the privilege of ignorance.  
Poverty has generally to pay 40 shillings in the pound.  
There are three classes of literary people: the first is

**The Haskell Free Press.**

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

Advertising rates made known on application  
Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

Entered at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as second class Mail Matter  
Saturday, March 20, 1897.

**LOCAL DOTS.**

If you want goods cheap.  
If you want good goods.  
If you want stylish goods.  
If you want your money's worth just go to T. G. CARNEY & Co's.

—Mr. Porter of Abilene was here this week taking life insurance.

—Pure Louisiana sugar house molasses at S. L. Robertson's.

—Capt. B. H. Dodson visited Abilene this week.

—See those belts at T. G. Carney & Co's, strictly up to date and something entirely new.

—Our old townsman, Mr. F. P. Nalley, is with us this week.

—Always something good to eat at S. L. Robertson's.

—We will have an elegant line of ladies' shirt waists in a few days. Wait and see them if you want the nicest and best.

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

—Mr. L. M. Garrett has moved to the Dr. Bunkley residence.

—The very latest in ladies' shirt waists, ties, Jabots, bows, &c., at T. G. Carney & Co's.

—Mr. L. N. Riter returned the first of the week from his visit to eastern Texas.

—S. L. Robertson is still selling everything low for cash.

—Ladies' waist goods in silk, cotton, linen and novelties of the latest designs a specialty.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Our readers will understand that local matter is cut out to a large extent this week by the publication of the financial report of the county.

—Fancy cheese, Buck wheat Flour, fine Syrup and Honey at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tandy left Monday on a visit to Mr. Tandy's ranch in the I. T.

—Our stock of embroidery and insertion is full of the latest styles and prettiest designs—the prices are all right. T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Mrs. M. B. Taylor who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Fields, for some time, left on Thursday for her home at Marshall.

—We can give you any width in ribbons and any color in satin, silk, velvet or novelty ribbons at prices too cheap to think of. T. G. Carney & Co

—IF YOU HAVE CASH TO PAY FOR GOODS GO TO S. L. ROBERTSON'S.

—The boys are 'getting up a ball and supper for Friday night, 26th inst. A general invitation is extended.

—We guarantee to please the most fastidious taste of any lady on Dress Goods, Notions, Gloves &c.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—It is believed that the cold snap at the close of last week killed a large per cent of the peach and plum crops.

—Ladies, Misses and Children's hats in all styles, all prices, all kinds. Don't buy until you look at OUR stock and get OUR prices.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Ladies who want some fine ornamental grass for their yards should call on Mrs. Anthony, who is kindly giving away root cuttings of her choice variety to all who want them.

—We can please any one on shoes, slippers, New Port ties, sandals, opera slippers, &c., in any color of tans, cherries, ox-blood, etc., also hose to match. Prices cut no figure with us—come get the goods.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Our merchants are putting in large stocks of goods and making prices so as to hold the trade that has been going to the railroad. They are also drawing trade from some of the adjoining counties.

—Now it is no use for us to comment on our grocery department,—we actually keep all kinds of chuck for sale.—Good syrup at 28cts per gal. We have also added a full line of tinware, cutlery, shoe soles, tacks, spoons, &c., to our stock.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

**EXHIBIT.**

Showing the aggregate amount received and paid out of each fund, and balance to their Credit or Debit. Also amount to Debit and Credit of each officer. Also amount of Indebtedness of County, to whom and for what due, with dates of same, for the year ending Feby. 8th 1897.

JURY FUND FIRST CLASS.		
To balance on hand at beginning of year	\$ 35 24	
" amount received	702 00	
By amount paid out	\$ 719 44	
" balance	7 80	
To balance on hand	7 80	
ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND SECOND CLASS.		
To balance on hand at beginning of year	3348 70	
" amount received	2368 57	
By amount paid out	3527 35	
" balance	2190 01	
To balance on hand	2190 01	
COMMON FUND THIRD CLASS.		
By balance overpaid at beginning of year	7 88	
To amount received	4273 81	
By amount paid out	4229 04	
" balance	36 89	
To balance on hand	4273 81	
COURT HOUSE FUND FOURTH CLASS.		
To balance on hand at beginning of year	2724 49	
" amount received	3832 11	
By amount paid out	4548 03	
" balance	2008 57	
To balance	2008 57	
SCALP FUND FIFTH CLASS.		
By amount overpaid at beginning of year	1 60	
To amount received	7 95	
By amount paid out	7 95	
To balance	1 60	
By amount over paid	9 55	
" balance	1 60	
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND SIXTH CLASS.		
To amount received	5908 40	
By amount paid out	5908 40	
" balance	5908 40	
The following balances appear to the Debit or Credit of the several offices of the Co. at close of year, viz:		
W B Anthony, Tax Col. road and bridge fund	2428 09	Debit
" " " common fund	4109 64	"
" " " court house	4036 90	"
" " " Dist. school	2174 06	"
Being bal. uncollected on Tax Rolls of 1896 to date.		
W B Anthony, Occupation Tax	352 62	Debit
Being unused Occupation Tax receipts		
W B Anthony Sheriff, fines and judgments	Balanced up.	
J W Evans, J. P. Prec. No. 1, fines and judgments	"	
B H Owsley " " 2, " " "	"	
B A Glascock, Cons. Pre. No. 1, fines & judgments	"	
P D Sanders, Ex-County Judge	Balanced up.	
J M Baldwin County Judge	97 25	Debit
Being uncollected county covict bonds		
J E Wilfong county attorney	Balanced up.	
G R Couch District Clerk	"	
J Millhollon County Treasurer, Jury fund	7 80	Debit
" " " Road & bridge fund	2190 01	"
" " " Common	36 89	"
" " " Court house	2008 57	"
" " " Scalp		
Bonded indebtedness outstanding at close of the year		Debit
Court house and jail bonds	46000 00	
Road and bridge	12320 00	
Floating registered indebtedness, jury fund	287 00	
" " " Road & bridge fund	7 65	
" " " Common	3725 56	
" " " Court house		
" " " Scalp		
Amount to balance	58117 79	19 25
	62361 06	62361 06

Total indebtedness of county, Feby 8th 1897, \$8117 79

**CLOSE OF THE YEAR:**

**JURY OR FIRST CLASS.**

Date of Warrant	Month	Day	Year	Number	To Whom Issued	For what Due	Amount
Oct.	12	1895		15	E A Crew	Petit Juror	\$4.00
Jan.	30	1888		25	Jno Norris	do	.50
Apr.	4	1893		775	L J Spivey	do	30.00
"	13	1894		591	E Y Hildreth	do	2.00
Dec.	11	1895		1139	G W Tanner	Grand Juror	7.00
"	"	"		1151	W R Standefor	Riding Bailiff	7.50
Apr.	11	"		644	L W Roberts	Petit Juror	2.00
"	13	1896		706	W T Montgomery	do	2.00
"	"	"		713	J D Walker	do	2.00
June	1	"		1166	G W Tanner	Grand Juror	14.00
"	"	"		1172	J C Bohannon	do	14.00
"	"	"		1176	W M Towns	Riding Bailiff	20.00
"	"	"		1178	W T Montgomery	do	13.00
"	"	"		1173	J B Edwards	Grand Juror	14.00
"	"	"		1165	M A Clifton	do	12.00
"	"	"		1164	L P Lackey	do	14.00
"	"	"		1168	L C Irick	do	14.00
"	2	"		1197	R H Sprowles	Petit Juror	2.00
"	"	"		1200	D L Winter	do	2.00
"	1	"		1179	R M Dickenson	Riding Bailiff	10.50
"	2	"		1198	J T Thurwhanger	Petit Juror	2.00
"	12	"		1219	"	do	2.00
"	"	"		1209	E Hill	do	2.00
"	"	"		1186	Wat Fitzgerald	do	2.00
"	12	"		1207	"	do	2.00
July	"	"		719	C A Norris	do	4.00
Jan	7	"		791	T J Wilbourn	Jury Comr.	2.00
Oct.	25	"		733	"	do	2.00
Oct.	21	"		738	Newt Millhollon	Petit Juror	2.00
June	2	"		1196	A W Springer	do	2.00
"	12	"		1217	"	do	2.00
Apr.	13	"		714	R B Fields	do	2.00
Nov.	26	"		1236	F W Park	Grand Juror	6.00
"	28	"		1238	S E Carothers	do	4.00
Oct.	21	"		744	J E Davis	Petit Juror	2.00
Dec.	3	"		1245	S A Wren	do	6.00
"	"	"		1264	Riley Stephens	do	4.00
June	1	"		1171	S W Vernon	Grand Juror	14.00
July	25	"		728	D A Whately	Petit Juror	2.00
Dec.	3	"		1243	W K Perry	do	8.00
"	5	"		1260	J U Fields	do	4.00
"	3	"		1241	Stanley Jones	do	4.00
"	7	"		1253	W F Draper	do	6.00
"	8	"		1261	R B Miller	do	4.00
"	3	"		1266	W A Pitcock	do	3.50
"	"	"		1267	S A Broach	do	2.00
"	"	"		1269	Stanley Jones	do	4.00
"	8	"		1274	J D McLemore	do	2.00
"	19	"		1263	Will Sherrill	do	4.00
"	23	"		1277	Ino Sauer	do	2.00
"	3	"		1251	D W Fields	do	2.00
"	11	"		1276	J N Ellis	do	5.00
Jan.	27	1897		1259	A W Springer	Riding Bailiff	4.00
"	"	"		757	"	Petit Juror	4.00
"	"	"		"	"	Jury Comr.	2.00

Total amount outstanding on 1st class or Jury fund \$287.00

**A Chapter on Prairie Dogs**

We have experimented on prairie dogs for 11 years and have discovered the best poisons yet used. We prepare two poisons. One is put up in 81 bottles containing poison for a peck of grain; 4 bottles \$3.50 or 6 bottles \$5.00. One grain of the poisoned wheat has been known to kill a dog. This is the best poison when you wish to prepare the grain yourself and is for sale by most druggists. The other poison we mix with millet seed and sell at \$1 per peck or \$3.50 per bushel. It has no taste or smell and the dogs will always eat it. Never put out poison in bad or windy weather. We can give close prices on strychnine and other poisons. Write or call on us.

**BASS BROS., - - Abilene, Texas.**

**1897 SPRING OPENING**  
—AT—  
**F. G. ALEXANDER & CO'S.**

Our new stock is now open and we invite the public to an inspection of what we feel warranted in assuring them is the choicest selection of Spring and Summer

**Dress Goods, Notions & Trimmings**

ever displayed in Haskell.

In our **Ladies' Dress Goods Department** will be found all the **LATEST NOVELTIES AND EFFECTS IN COLORINGS.**

Our open or Lace effect goods with matched linings are very stylish and desirable; such as **Princess Foulard, Etamine Rays, Mechlins, Cordelette, Broderie Tarare, Lappett Mulls, Bishop Lawns with lace insertion, etc.**

We also have a complete line of **Dimities and Dotted Swisses** in all colors.

Don't be robbed on your **White Goods, Embroideries and Laces,** we are strictly headquarters for these goods.

Our stock of **Domestics, Jeans and all Staple Dry Goods** is as full and complete as ever.

**Our Boot, Shoe and Hat Departments**

Are full up with the best and most desirable goods, both in quality, styles and prices.

We call special attention to our very full line of **LADIES SLIPPERS AND OXFORD TIES** at unusually low prices.

**Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods.**

We will say to the gentlemen that we have looked after their interest also and have a very complete stock to offer them at very moderate prices.

We call their special attention to a line of odd pants on which we are making a special drive.—first come, first served.

We cordially invite everybody to come and see our goods.

Very Respectfully,  
**F. G. ALEXANDER & CO**

**J. W. BELL,**

**Manufacturer & Dealer In SADDLES and HARNESS.**

Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order.

Repairing done neatly and substantially.

Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.

**Your Trade is Solicited.**

**SHERRILL BROS. & CO.**

—DEALERS IN—  
**HARDWARE AND LUMBER,**

Pumps and pipe work a specialty.

**Best Wind Mills on earth at reasonable prices.**

Galvanized Iron Tanks made at home.

**The best Planters and Cultivators made.**

Machinery Oils at railroad prices.

**Good Lumber offered, and big trade asked for.**

**MCCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.**

**HARDWARE** { Our aim is to keep a well assorted stock of general hardware, tools, cutlery, etc. We also handle a good line of stoves, wind mills, pumps, etc.

**IMPLEMENTS** { The best and most popular makes of plows, planters, cultivators, wagons, etc. Anything not in our stock will be procured promptly.

**FURNITURE** { We shall continue to handle furniture, carpets, mattresses and general housefurnishing goods and solicit your trade in these lines.

**UNDERTAKER'S GOODS** { We keep in stock an assortment of coffins, trimmings, etc., and can fill orders promptly.

**MCCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.**

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

**THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,**  
HASKELL, TEXAS.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.

DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, P. D. Sanders.

**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 POTASH or LYE, 20 cts.  
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.

**INSIST ON HAVING B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.**

—Come to us to fill your bills. We have what you are looking for. Everything up to date in raised buttons, parasols, fans, &c., in fact every thing, in the latest novelties too numerous to mention. Come and see for yourself. T. G. CARNEY & Co.

—L. leave your watch work at the McLemore Drug Store. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.

O. NICHOLSON  
Wichita Falls, Tex  
OLD PEOPLE.

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

—Not in several years has the prospect for a good crop year been so good at this time in the spring as it is now. The farmers are generally well up with their work and planting, and the fine rains during this week have filled them with hope and energy.

—Why is it that so many merchants sell goods so cheap in the fall and so high in the spring? We sell them the same price the whole year round, so come, see and price our immense stock now on hand.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Winter is practically past and the live stock of this section has come through with very little actual loss in numbers,—much less in fact than most people anticipated. A good deal of the grass stock is in poor condition but range has started up nicely and the rains during this week will cause it to grow very rapidly, so that stock will begin to mend at once and much earlier than is usual.

—LACES!—We have them sure. Any width with insertion to match. Latest designs either in white, butter color or ecru—they are out o'sight. Prices so low that you can buy the best from us at same prices others sell ordinary stuff at. T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Most of our new goods are now open to public inspection and the lively trade we are having and the satisfied comments of many customers, who say they find our goods fully up to the representations made in our advertisements in the Free Press, are very gratifying to us. It is certainly one of the highest compliments that can be paid to any merchant when customers acknowledge that they can rely fully on the statements made in his advertisements.

It is our intention to preserve that reputation and we cordially invite all to call and see for themselves.

Respectfully,  
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

**TWO LIVES SAVED.**

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

**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

**DR. PRICE'S PATENTS**

Scientific American Agency for

**SAVING TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS,**

For information and free handbook write to PRICE & CO., 211 Broadway, New York. Every patent taken out by us is insured before the public by a policy giving full coverage in the event of any loss.

**Scientific American**

**EXPECTANT MOTHERS, "MOTHERS' FRIEND"**

Relief from Pain, Horror and Risk.

We Offer You a REMEDY WHICH INSURES SAFETY OF LIFE TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

My wife used "MOTHERS' FRIEND" before birth of her first child, she did not suffer from LABOR PAIN, was quickly relieved at the earliest hour after birth, but little she had to pain after ward and her recovery was rapid.

E. E. JOHNSON, Eufaula, Ala.

Sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, Book "To Mothers" mailed Free.

**BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**