

### Professional Cards.

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

Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.

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

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

**OSCAR MARTIN,**  
Attorney - at - Law,  
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.

**E. E. GILBERT,**  
Physician & Surgeon.  
Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.

**J. E. LINDSEY,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.  
Office at A. P. McLemore's Drug store

**Bucanen's Arnica Salve.**  
The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. P. McLemore

On account of the Epworth League conference at Galveston, Apr. 19 to 22, we will sell round trip tickets from Seymour to Galveston and return at \$6.80. Selling dates Apr. 18 and 19. Final limit to return Apr. 23, 1898. L. P. DAVIDSON, Agt.

### Notice.

President McKinley has been pushing war preparations lately with all the means and energy at the command of the administration, among other things large quantities of provisions were ordered for provisioning the warships—speaking of provisions should remind Haskell county people that they can save money by buying their groceries at the low prices now prevailing at D. W. COURTWRIGHT & CO'S.

**Haskell Hardware Store**  
Wire, Plows, Stocks, Buggies, Harrows, Lumber, Wagons, Hardware, Cultivators, Plow Gear, Steel Shapes, Double Shovels.

PRICES MODERATE  
TREATMENT HONORABLE  
**MERRILL BROS. & CO.**

**DR. F. P. DE VRIES, M.D.**  
DR. F. P. DE VRIES, M.D., Chicago, Ill.  
"Some years ago I prescribed Park-King's Tonic for a serious liver trouble with indigestion, and the rapidly with the patient recovered amazed me. From that time I prescribed it freely whenever any indicated a lack of vigor or tone. For those exhibiting diminished vitality, weak, distressing, painful and nervous conditions, it is the best remedy I ever used in my life. I know this is strong praise from a physician, but I think it a duty to fully endorse a reliable medicine."  
**SAVE YOUR GOOD LOOKS.**  
"The most beautiful hair, no woman is beautiful until her hair is restored to its natural color and silkiness."  
**Weakness of the Blood and Nerves.**  
"One need suffer with neuralgia. This is quickly and permanently cured by Park-King's Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or acute, succumbs to Brown's Iron Bitters and used for nearly a quarter of a century it stands today foremost among the most valued remedies. For sale by all dealers."



## War! War!

We hereby declare war on all competition whether at home or at the railroad, and we are fully armed and equipped for the campaign. We are armed with low prices and equipped with a big lot of good merchandise, which constitute an invincible combination.

### Our Dry Goods Department

Covers many of the standard and leading brands in the staple goods, such as CALICOES, DOMESTICS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, CHECKS, GINGHAMS, COTTON FLANNELS, JEANS, ETC.

### IN LADIES DRESS GOODS

We have all the latest fabrics in the most stylish Designs, Colors, Tones and Tints produced by weaver's and deyer's art for clothing the ladies according to the latest dictates of fashion. These goods are too varied to permit of enumeration here, we content ourselves with extending to you a cordial invitation to come and see them and let us tell you the prices.



**OUR NOTION LADIES FURNISHING DEPARTMENT** covers everything usually wanted by a lady in these lines.

## Millinery Department

This is fully up to date, far surpassing our previous efforts in this line. Our milliner, Mrs. Martin, spent four weeks in a wholesale millinery and trimming house post- ing herself on the latest ideas in these lines and, meantime, selecting the best and most stylish goods for our present stock as they came in from New York, the recognized head-quarters for millinery goods and styles. An examination of these goods is all we ask of the ladies—they will buy fast enough after seeing them.



### Our Line of Gentlemen's Clothing

tops any stock yet shown in Haskell in variety and quality of material as well as in style and finish of complete suits. Gentlemen are invited to call and look these goods over, learn our prices and then dress up in the best of style cheaper than they ever did before.

### Our Boot and Shoe Department

is equally up to date in all the latest styles, shapes and colors. Besides the regular line there are various

STYLES { Sandals, Opera Slippers, Newport Ties, Oxford Ties, Etc. } COLORS { Tan, Chocolate, Oxblood, Purple, Green. }

Variegated shades with silk plush tops and plaid silk hose to match. They are the latest wrinkle.

### GROCERY DEPARTMENT:

We have improved this department a good deal and shall endeavor to keep it fully stocked up with choice staple and fancy family groceries, so that you can't do better than by coming to see us when you want something to eat.

We are also carrying a select stock of

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

### AS STATED ABOVE,

war-war on high prices. Come and catch the bargains as we hack them down is what we ask of you.

Yours, in the middle-of-the-road for business

## CARNEY & MCKEE.

#### West Texas Fair.

The directors of this association held an important meeting Wednesday night, and did a great deal of important business. It was decided to buy and fence grounds near Lytle Lake, plant Bermuda grass on the grounds, and to make the association a permanent home. Forty acres is thought to be enough, taken out of Berry & Lowdon's pasture in the corner next to the lake. This is a commanding site, and is in full view of the town as well as of a mile or two of the railroad. Horsemen pronounce the soil the best possible for a race track, water in abundance near at hand, either from wells or

Lytle Lake, and the location is in every way a most desirable one. A windmill will be erected to water the grass and trees, either from a well or from the lake, and the place will be beautified. The people demanded permanent grounds, and the directors have wisely met their demands. Abilene can now say to West Texas "We have made a home for your fair and can consistently claim your cooperation and support." Abilene will also pay the bill of costs, proposing to provide entertainment, amusement, and an exhibit worthy of the great and growing West. The date fixed upon is the latter part of October, following the Dallas fair

which is to be held Oct. 1 to 16th. Committees were appointed to close the deal for the land and to obtain a charter for the association. A large central building will be erected and suitable sheds for stock. Work on the race track will be completed in ample time for its use sufficiently long to put it into prime condition. The directors mean business, and the people are backing them, so that the West Texas Fair is a fixture and a success, without cavil. Now let all our people begin to prepare for it especially farm products and stock shows. Every farmer in West Texas is urged to make a point to show something that will be a credit to

the country. Begin now and do not neglect it. Premiums will be offered as well as every facility for a proper display of all products.—Abilene Reporter.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by A. P. McLemore.

### HAVE YOU SEEN

the NEW EMPRESS RIDING CULTIVATOR! It is a sure winner. It is lighter, stronger and more adjustable than others.

### WE HAVE,

as usual the old reliable BUCKEYE SUBEAS riding and walking cultivator.

### WE HAVE ALSO

the P. & O. VICTOR and VOLUNTEER CULTIVATORS

### Remember

that every EMPRESS PLANTER is fully warranted to out run any plant, and out last any other planter made.

Write us your wants. Yours truly,

**Ed. S. Hughes & Co.**  
ABILENE, - - TEXAS.

### Next Spring

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

### Klondike

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

### Shortest Route!

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

### The Denver Road

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

### Masonic Resolution on the Death of W. T. Hughes.

To the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Haskell Lodge No. 682, A. F. & A. M.

Whereas, It has pleased the giver of all good gifts to remove from our midst our lamented brother, W. T. Hughes, who departed this life on March 26th, 1898, after a well spent life, be it resolved by this lodge:

First, That in the death of Bro. Hughes we have lost a true and faithful brother whose death we deeply deplore; a brother whose walk in life was to a marked degree characterized by a practical application of the great moral tenets of our order. Only those who knew him best were aware of the high professions of our departed brother to let the holy bible, our great light, be the rule and guide to his every act.

Second, That his family have sustained in his death a loss that can never be repaired and that we tender to them in their sad bereavement our heartfelt condolence and sympathy.

Third, That these resolutions be spread upon a memorial page of our minutes in honor of his memory, a copy furnished to his family and a copy published in the HASKELL FREE PRESS.

Fraternally submitted,  
S. W. SCOTT, W. W. FIELDS, G. R. COUCH, Committee.

#### How to Look Good.

God looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look, if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look, if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will surley have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is as good Alternative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at A. P. McLemore's Drug store. 50 cents per bottle.

Mrs. A. INVEEN, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by A. P. McLemore. 18

#### GOOD NEWSPAPERS At a Very Low Price.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.00 each. This gives you three papers a week, or 105 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.

#### An Entertaining Drugist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than A. P. McLemore who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his customers. He now has the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

#### Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little reason to hope for a cure. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality always follow its use. For sale by All Dealers.



**A Tame Wildcat.**  
From the Kansas City Journal comes a pleasing account of a tame wildcat, the property of a Chicago gentleman. The cat, which is as large as a good-sized bull-dog, and according to its proud owner, could whip an even dozen of these iron-jawed beasts in as many minutes, is as docile and gentle as a kitten. Trapper James Wilson, whose log cabin is situated in the wilds of the Minnesota woods, surrounding Sturgeon lake, captured the wildcat when it was so small that its eyes were hardly open. He trained it for thirteen months, feeding it with cooked beef, milk and bread, and today, in its new Chicago home, it plays about the office in amiable gentleness, stands gravely in the window gazing with wondering eyes out upon the street, with its multitude of horses and wagons, or starts in its brisker moods on a wild career of leaping about the office. A jump of a seven-foot partition is not quite the limit of its endeavors, and a spring of ten or eleven feet from the top of a desk to a stack of boxes, on which it lands without causing the pile to topple over, is one of its prettiest feats.

**How Were the Pyramids Built.**  
Wonder is often expressed at the ability of the engineers of ancient Egypt to construct the great pyramids at Gizeh. According to one estimate, no less than 100,000 men must have been employed, during a period of twenty years, to build the largest of these pyramids. It has also been assumed that the ancient possessed some mense machines which could hardly be matched in our day. At a recent meeting of the Philosophical society in Washington, Mr. J. E. Watkins read an illustrated paper on this subject, and showed how the great pyramids could have been erected without the use of complicated machines, and without the employment of an enormous force of workmen. The principle employed by the pyramid-builders, according to Mr. Watkins, was that of the inclined plane. By banking up the structure with earth, the builders were able to carry the great stone blocks to the summit with the aid only of levers and pry-bars. Afterward the earth was removed and the ground leveled.

It is to be regretted that the good work credited to a southern cyclone by the New York Tribune cannot be generally extended over the country, unhindered by any attempt to repair damages. So will think those who dislike to see landscapes and roadsides disfigured by falling advertisements. A cyclone in a Georgia town recently blew away a big fence, on which the "after-taking" picture of a local farmer had been pointed by a parent mediciner. Soon afterward the old fellow received the following note from a neighbor: "I'm sorry the cyclone blewed yer picture so far, but I've got good news for you. Bill Jinkins found yer left leg. Mart Wilkins is got a hunk o' yer back. Dan Jones found yer right arm, an' I understand Sister Molly Brown is got 't'other arm, likewise yer right leg. All the pieces I sent it together good. What I wants to know now is, how much will yer give for your head?"

Hostess (politely)—And will you have a little light wine, Dorothy? Dorothy (quietly)—No, I thank you. Mamma doesn't allow me to drink spiritual liquors.—Puck

Some idea of the attention that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now paying to its passenger traffic may be gained from the fact that during the past eighteen months nearly 800 passenger cars received thorough and ordinary repairs, 500 being repaired. Nearly all of the equipment is now royal blue, and most of it is equipped with Plintz gas, the Plintz light being used on local as well as through trains.

There wasn't a single sign last winter to indicate an early spring.

## Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Roth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time. He was seized with rheumatic pains, and red bumps and sores covered his body. "I was in a horrible fix," he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefited. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (guaranteed purely vegetable) is the only cure for all diseases for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury! Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**SSS**

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER**

**WILL KEEP YOU DRY.**

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry, get the Fish Brand Slicker. It is not for sale in your town, write for catalogue.

A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

## FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

**Some Pen Pictures of Fashionable Apparel for Old and Young—Hints for the Household—Eating Before Sleeping—Children's Appetites.**

**The Girl I Left Behind Me.**  
The James of France are fond and free. And soft the maids of Italy. And Spanish eyes are thrilling; Still though I bask beneath their smiles Their charms fall to Eros's tale. To the girl I left behind me.

For she's as fair as Shannon's side, And purer than its water. But she refused to be my bride. Though many a year I sought her; Yet since to France I sailed away Her letters oft remind me That I promised never to marry.

No. "No." To the girl I left behind me. She says, "My own dear love come home. My friends are rich and many. Or else, abroad with you I'll roam. A soldier stout as any. If you'll not come, nor let me go, I'll think you have resigned me." My heart high broke when I answered "No."

To the girl I left behind me. For never shall my true love brave A life of war and toiling. And never as a skulking slave I'll tread my native soil on; But were it free or to be freed, The battle's close would find me To Ireland bound, nor message need From the girl I left behind me.

**The Art of Dress.**  
Angeline's aunt writes a spicy little letter, asking the editor's opinion on the following situation: Angeline is an orphan miss, and about eighteen years old. She is pretty and pleasant, and all of the young people like her. She is very fond of going out and pleasing, but never permits her outings to interfere with her duties. Her aunt thinks she ought not to go into society very much, until she has completed her college course, which will require two years yet. Angeline says what harm will it do her to go about if she does not neglect her studies. There are some arguments, and worthy, but moderately good-natured, wars on the subject, and no conclusion is reached. Answer: As a rule, young persons cannot devote their entire attention to

he then placed in my hand another envelope containing \$100."

**Four-Gored Skirt.**  
No one of the new summer materials is more dainty or attractive than dimity. The model shown is made from that material in a delicious shade of pink and white and is trimmed with white needlework, but is equally suited to all summer goods and to cashmere, light-weight silks and the like, as well. The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining, which, together with the waist proper, closes invisibly at the centre-back.

The full portion of contrasting material at both back and front is of fine white mull, and is laid in fine tucks to yoke depth, where strips of insertion hold the fullness in place. Below these strips the fullness is allowed to fall in soft folds, which are confined in gath-



ers at the waist line. The main portions of the bodice are included in the shoulder and under-arm seams, and are stitched down onto the lining, the edges overlapping those of the mull. The bretelles, which are graceful and universally becoming, are formed by bands of insertion edged with frills, and are stitched firmly into place. The sleeves are two-seamed, snug to the elbow, but in mousquetaire style above and show slight puffs at the shoulders, while at the wrists they are finished with bands and frills of embroidery. As illustrated, the gown is high at the

**Children's Appetites.**  
To promote children's appetites there is no better plan than to give them plenty of outdoor exercise, fun and frolic; make them regular in their habits, and feed them only upon plain, nourishing food, and they will seldom, if ever, complain of a lack of appetite. Never, however, keep them overtasked at school, or confine them closely to the house after school hours, and frown down any attempt at play. If children are fed upon rich or highly-seasoned foods, nuts, etc., or are allowed to eat between meals, it is hopeless to expect them to have an appetite for their proper meals. Don't allow them to study too much, and especially keep them from reading the "penny dreadful." Sickness is the most expensive nuisance in the world, and, although there may be cases when it makes people or children better, it generally makes them selfish and miserable. The best way to make children happy and good is to keep them well.

**A Party Dress.**  
L. M. C. W. is going to a party, and wants to know what she shall wear. Something pretty, but not expensive is desirable. Answer: It depends to some extent, on the nature of the affair. If it is very dressy, a white India silk with ruffles on the skirt and a waist trimming of ruffles and lace would be extremely pretty, and not expensive. A white blue or pink nun's veiling would make a charming dress. Perhaps you have a light-colored or bright silk, and could make a drapery of white or tinted net. This is stylish and effective, and very easy to arrange.

**Vermicelli and Tomato.**  
Boil six ounces of large white vermicelli in salted water for fifteen minutes, drain and put in a saucepan, with two quarts of consommé and a quart of tomato purée, boil for ten minutes, skim, pour into a soup tureen, and serve with grated parmesan cheese on a plate.

**What a Wig Did.**  
"The White-Man-Who-Scaips - Himself"—that was the name the Indians gave Belzy Dodd, a hunter and trapper, whose one act so awed the savages that he could travel alone across the plains in safety. The one act is described in "The Old Santa Fe Trail."

Belzy Dodd's head was as bald as a billiard-ball, and he wore a wig. One day, at Bent's Fort, there being many Indians about, Belzy thought he would have a bit of fun. He walked around, eyeing the Indians ferocely; then, dashing in among them, and shouting a war-whoop, he pulled off his wig and threw it down at the feet of the awed Indians.

They thought he had jerked off his own scalp; every one ran like a scared jack-rabbit; and for months not a red-skin would go near Dodd.

**Genius Crushed the Editor.**  
The caller handed the editor a bundle of manuscript.

"For your humorous column," said he. "My wife makes fun at my attempts at wit, but I think you will find this about as good as the stuff you usually print."

The editor took the manuscript and looked over it.

"Hmph!" he ejaculated. "Your wife makes fun of your efforts, does she?"

"Yes, sir, as a general thing."

"She hasn't seen this lot, has she?"

"No, sir."

The editor handed back the manuscript.

"Please ask her to 'make fun' of this. Then you may bring it back again. Good day."

**Before the Court.**  
Judge—"From your evidence I understand that you and Cephas were going to see the same girl, and you cut him out."

Eph—"I didn't 'xactly cut him out, but I carved him up considerably."

**Overcome Evil with Good.**  
And brained the villain where he stood; He felt that he was justified— He'd conquered evil with the good.

## FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

### SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

**When Papa Was a Little Boy—Southern "Jogging Board" Keeps the Children Quiet and Happy—How a Young Girl Did Her Part at a Prayer Meeting.**

"When papa was a little boy. You really couldn't find In all the State of Washington A child so quick to mind. His mother never called but once, And pa was always there;

"He never slid down banisters, Or made the dog bark once; And never in his life was known To fight with other boys. He always studied hard at school, And got his lessons right; And chopping wood, and milking cows Were papa's chief delight.

"He always went to six o'clock, And rose to bed at eight, And never lay about till noon, He finished Latin, French and Greek. When he was ten years old, And knew the Spanish alphabet, As soon as he was told.

"He never grumbled when he had To do the evening chores, And 'not in all his life forgot To shut the stable door. He never, never thought of play Until his work was done. He labored hard from break of day Until the set of sun.

"He never scraped his muddy shoes Upon the parlor floor; And never answered back his ma, And never banged the door. He truly 'could never see,' Said little Dick Malloy. 'How he could never do these things And really be a boy.' Georgina Hillings is Youth's Companion.

**Do Your Part.**  
A young girl was sorely tempted to remain silent during a prayer meeting, through fear that she might not say just the right words; but she wished to be faithful to her Savior and so tremblingly repeated this verse, thinking all the time that no one cared to hear it, and that it would do no good: "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Then a stranger arose and said, "I did not expect to say anything, but that passage comes like a key unlocking a great fund of thankfulness in my heart, and sets it welling up so I am obliged to speak. I am a sailor, here only a few hours. Until three years ago I lived a hard, reckless life among rough, wicked men. Then I was brought to a stopping place by our ship being wrecked. It was a scene of terror, the ship driving before the wind, beyond all control. The waves like mountains dashed over the decks, washing away everything not firmly lashed, including many of the passengers and crew. 'Clinging to the rigging was a lady who through all this terrible experience held her Bible. She could not open it, but the sight of it quieted the few of us who remained; and in every hull she would sing, quote scripture or pray. Over and over, her voice rang out the invitation repeated by the young sister, 'Come unto Me!' and the words reached my heart."

"I said, 'I would come if I knew how,' and she answered, her voice sounding above the wind, 'You don't have to know how. Come as a child at the call of its mother.'"

"I came! I came!" I shouted, and others clinging there shouted also, "I came! I came!" All seemed to come to the light at once. Soon the wind went down and we were taken off the wreck by a passing vessel; but all unsaved souls are in the condition of peril we were at that time."

**"I'll Risk It."**  
A devoted pastor—so the story is told—having concluded an earnest appeal to the unsaved of his congregation, approached a bright and attractive girl and pleaded with her tearfully to think seriously of religion, reminding her that life is short and delay dangerous. But the words were vain. And as the pastor turned away with heavy heart, the girl hastily wrote in her song book the words, "I'll risk it."

The days passed, and weeks lengthened into months. But one day the pastor was summoned in haste to minister what comfort he could to this same girl who with scarcely a moment's warning had been stricken low and now lingered at death's door with no ray of hope.

Again the pastor pleaded for a changed heart, but with a look of despair in her eyes the dying girl replied: "It cannot be, my heart is cold, dead. When you spoke to me months ago I was moved, but I stifled the nobler impulse, and as you left, wrote in a book the words, 'I'll risk it.' And the Spirit left me. And so ere long she passed into the world of the great unknown. "I'll risk it." What ominous words! Fraught with what awful import! How many have uttered or thought them to their eternal cost!

**The Great Master.**  
"I am my own master!" cried a young man, proudly, when a friend tried to persuade him from an enterprise which he had on hand. "I am my own master!"

"Did you ever consider what a responsible post that is?" asked his friend.

"Responsible—is it?"

"A master must lay out the work which he wants done, and see that it is done right. He should try to secure the best ends by the best means. He must keep on the lookout against obstacles and accidents, and watch that everything goes straight, or else he must fail."

"Well."

"To be master of yourself you have your conscience to keep clear, your heart to cultivate, your temper to govern, your will to direct, and your judgment to instruct. You are master over a hard lot, and if you don't master them they will master you."

"That is so," said the young man.

"Now, I could undertake no such thing," said his friend. "I should fail, sure, if I did. Saul wanted to be his own master, and failed. Herod did. Judas did. No man is fit for it. 'One is my master, even Christ.' I work under His direction. He is regular, and where He is master all goes right."

**Look at Home.**  
A college professor, who prided himself on his correct English, heard his wife remark: "I intended to tell Jane to bring a fresh bucket of water."

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**Look at Home.**  
A college professor, who prided himself on his correct English, heard his wife remark: "I intended to tell Jane to bring a fresh bucket of water."

## FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

### SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

**When Papa Was a Little Boy—Southern "Jogging Board" Keeps the Children Quiet and Happy—How a Young Girl Did Her Part at a Prayer Meeting.**

"When papa was a little boy. You really couldn't find In all the State of Washington A child so quick to mind. His mother never called but once, And pa was always there;

"He never slid down banisters, Or made the dog bark once; And never in his life was known To fight with other boys. He always studied hard at school, And got his lessons right; And chopping wood, and milking cows Were papa's chief delight.

"He always went to six o'clock, And rose to bed at eight, And never lay about till noon, He finished Latin, French and Greek. When he was ten years old, And knew the Spanish alphabet, As soon as he was told.

"He never grumbled when he had To do the evening chores, And 'not in all his life forgot To shut the stable door. He never, never thought of play Until his work was done. He labored hard from break of day Until the set of sun.

"He never scraped his muddy shoes Upon the parlor floor; And never answered back his ma, And never banged the door. He truly 'could never see,' Said little Dick Malloy. 'How he could never do these things And really be a boy.' Georgina Hillings is Youth's Companion.

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# Don't Forget OR, LIGHT OUT OF JOHN'S STRANGE WINTER

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)  
"Oh, poor thing! Joe came home drunk and knocked her about, and one of the neighbors who couldn't bear it any longer, went and fetched a policeman, and Joe was marched off, to poor Janet's unutterable dismay." Miss Dimsdale replied.

"Poor Janet!" murmured Dorothy, softly.  
"By the way, Joe Benham works for you, David, does he not?" Miss Dimsdale asked.

"Yes, he does."  
"I wonder could you do something? Poor Janet is in the most dreadful trouble about him."  
"Well, I'll go round and see if you like," David answered, "but Benham's an awful brute, and will drink all he can get hold of to the end of the chapter. I don't know whether you have ever noticed it? Miss Dimsdale, but somehow it seems to me that almost invariably the women prefer to marry the wrong man, and vice versa. Look at my own mother, for instance. A sweeter creature did not live, but she was never the right wife for my father, and nobody knew it better than himself. Yes, and she knew it, too. She always used to tell father that when he went from Graveleigh Hall to Dovercourt he made the greatest mistake of his life."

"Past Graveleigh Hall, you mean, David," put in Dorothy, sharply. "I dare say he knew very well what he was about, and took the one because he could not get the other."  
"My dears, my dears," cried Miss Dimsdale, to whom all this was untold agony, "let bygones be bygones. I am sure, David, that your father was in love with your mother to the very end. Really, the young people of today take too much upon themselves and settle the affairs of their elders in an off-hand way which is positively indecent."

There was a sound of tears in Miss Dimsdale's voice which went near to betraying that this subject had more than a common interest for her. Dorothy recognized dimly that her aunt was pained by something that had been said, and never sorry to have an excuse for finding fault with David, she turned sharply upon him.  
"Really, David," she cried, "it is very dishonorable of you to come telling us what your mother used to say to your father—it could never have been meant for us to hear, probably not for you, either. They are both dead, and their mistakes are at an end. We don't want to know anything about them. For my part, David," she went on, severely eyeing the young man, who had turned a fine scarlet hue at her rather pointed remarks, "I must say that I am surprised to find you are capable either of listening or of talking about it afterwards."

He tried hard to laugh it off as if she had uttered some wonderful joke, but his face was burning with shame and anger, too, and as soon as he conveniently could he betook himself away.  
"Dorothy, dear, you are a little hard on him," said Miss Dimsdale, with a sigh; after all, he was her old lover's son, and his mother had been her dearest friend.

"Not at all," said Dorothy, sharply. "David should keep his reminiscences to himself."  
"I wish you liked David better," said Miss Dimsdale, rather wistfully.  
"So I do, auntie, for your sake," answered Dorothy. "You know I do. But I don't like him at all; I never did; I never shall. I can't bear him, and if David was a man," with withering scorn, "he would take no for an answer and leave me alone."

It happened that two days later than this our friend Dick Aymer received a letter, which ran thus:

"Your cousin—there was an affectionate prefix—Mary Annandale, writes to me this morning to announce her engagement and approaching marriage to Prince Louis Lorinoff—so there is half a million of money lost to the family and thrown clean out of the country. I sent wire of congratulation, being too disgusted to write a letter. With you, you infernal young idiot, I haven't got the patience of a mouse—I hope you will live to bitterly repent it. Meantime keep out of my way till I've got over it a bit, and don't expect a penny beyond your four hundred a year, because you won't get it. And if I hear of your marrying anybody under a hundred thousand pounds, I'll cut off your allowance. After you're forty we can think about it, and you need never expect me to fall in very quickly with your views, as you have not troubled yourself to fall in with mine. And I think it only just to tell you that if I have a chance I shall marry again, in the hope of having an heir of my own. Yours, "AYLMER."

Dick read it and read it again and then tossed it aside with a short laugh.  
"Nice letter to have from one's nearest relative," he said to himself. "He'll marry again in the hope of having an heir of his own. Ay, but her ladyship is as tough as leather and as hard as nails and she'll take good care he doesn't have that chance. Well, with a long breath that was half a sigh and half only an expression of relief. So Mary Annandale is going to be the Princess Louis Lorinoff! By Jove, I don't envy Monsieur le Prince! Not a bit of it—not even for half a million of money. And I'm to keep out of his way. Well, I'll obey that command with all the pleasure in life. And I'm not to marry before I'm forty—that's what it amounts to practically. Well, I don't know that I mind that very much—do I? Ah! well, I don't so much know about that—I—"

and then he stopped short and fell into a sort of dream, a dream of himself walking along a country road and beside him—and, oh! damnation," said

the name of the lady who lives there?" he asked, carelessly.  
"Miss Dimsdale, she do live at the Hall," the woman replied. "And Miss Dorothy, she do live with her."  
"Thank you very much," said Dick, pleasantly.  
The good woman watched him as he drove along. "Another of 'em after Miss Dorothy," she said to herself. And Dick drove gaily along, getting more and more light hearted as he went; for was he not getting nearer and nearer with every stride of old Derby's legs to her? But he did not get to the hall without being further watched. Scarcely was he past the end of the village before he met David Stevenson, wearing the light clothes and gaiters of a country gentleman who looks after his own farming, and David scowled at him murderously. Happily Dick neither saw his rival nor his black looks, and drove on, flicking like a schoolboy at the hedges as he passed.

"Brute a hatter!" David growled out between his strong teeth, as he stood leaning over the gate, watching the retreating dog-cart. "Going there, of course."  
(To be continued.)

**Is There Such a Disease as Hydrophobia?**  
The belief seems to be growing among scientists that there is after all no such disease as hydrophobia. This strikes deep at the root of a long established and venerable opinion, and will no doubt be received with a great deal of opposition, but there is so much to be said on the subject and so many experiments have been made, that one is inclined to suspend judgment at least, and wait for further development.  
An incident is reported where a man was bitten upon the side of his face by a pet dog. He applied to the hospital for treatment, and was found to be extremely nervous. The dog was carefully examined and pronounced by the veterinary surgeon to be in perfect health. Some experiments by inoculation were tried on rabbits without any unpleasant results. Again and again were the rabbits inoculated, and they remained to all appearances as well as ever. But the man became more and more nervous and frightened and finally died, of what disease the attendants in the hospital found it very difficult to determine, although the death certificate was issued for hydrophobia. Some eminent medical men declare that one of the most important things is to attempt to eradicate from the public mind the idea that there is such a thing as hydrophobia. They claim that it never occurs in fact, but that there is a nervous terror which takes possession of the patient, who actually dies of what is nothing more or less than fright and nervous convulsions. Of course such a statement leaves a wide margin for discussion and debate. As a matter of fact, if there is no such thing as hydrophobia, there certainly is a nervous state that becomes terrible in the extreme. Really there must be something of a serious nature to cause such a dreadful suffering and death.—New York Ledger.

**Frederick the Great and His Dogs.**  
Frederick the Great's fondness for dogs amounted to a passion. He always had five or six Italian greyhounds about him, leaping upon chairs and sleeping on the couches in his room. During his last illness he used to sit on the terrace at Sans Souci and always had a dog at his side occupying another chair. He fed them himself, played with them and permitted them to tear to their heart's content, his damask chairs and otherwise injure the furniture, saying: "My dogs destroy my chairs; if I have them mended today, they will be torn again tomorrow, so I suppose I must bear with the inconvenience." One of Frederick's dogs, Biche, attained historic celebrity. It is stated that the king took Biche with him on the campaign of 1745. One day the king, advancing on a reconnaissance, was surprised and pursued by the Austrians. He took refuge under a bridge, and, wrapping Biche in his cloak, held him to his breast. The sagacious dog seemed fully conscious of the peril of his master, and though of a nervous temperament and disposed to bark at the slightest disturbance, he remained perfectly quiet until the Austrians had passed. At the battle of Sohr, Biche was taken captive with the king's baggage. So much joy did the dog manifest upon being restored to his master that the king's eyes were flooded with tears. Travelers visit the tombs of these famous dogs. In front of the palace at Sans Souci are flat stones, each having engraved upon it the name of a dog.

**Boiling Our Food.**  
There is undoubtedly a great deal to be said in favor of the opinion that a considerable portion of the illness in this country is caused by the unpleasant habit of eating too rapidly. Of course we all know, and have at times a very painful experience of, the fact that this is a high pressure age, and all is done at express speed, but this surely ought not to be the case with our meals. It is interesting, but not pretty, to watch the business man when he goes into a restaurant for his luncheon. It is with him looked upon in the light of a duty and not a pleasure. He must eat, and he feels that he has only a few minutes to devote to the operation, so that he may be back at his office with all possible speed. He attacks his food savagely, gulps down his beer or wine, and when the last sad rites are over he pays and bolts—in fact, it is a case of bolting from beginning to end. Every doctor will tell you that people should eat slowly, and occupy the time pleasantly with conversation. In this way we shall live longer and enjoy better health and greater ability to cope with the world.—New York Ledger.

**The Scot's View.**  
Dr. Pitcairn, being in church in Edinburgh, where the preacher was not only emphatic, but shed tears copiously, was moved to inquire of a countryman, who sat by him, what it was all about. "What the devil were his griefs?" was the inquiry. "Faith," said the man, slowly turning around, "ye had may be great yourself! if ye was up there and had as little to say."—Argonaut.

**Points on Patent Law.**  
Under a foreign patent and manufacturing an article which has also been patented in this country cannot import a decision by the United States court of appeals at St. Louis seems to establish as a principle of law the fact that a foreign manufacturer working and selling in this country the article so patented, the American patent giving the right to manufacture and sell here.

## A TALKING PAPER.

HOW THE NEWS IS TRANSMITTED IN BUDAPEST.

Unique Journalistic Enterprise Carried on in the Hungarian Capital—Conducted on the Principle of the Telephone.

A Budapest letter to the London Pall Mall Gazette says: A smart diamond-shaped board screwed onto the wall of my room and provided with a couple of hooks, from which hang two tiny, round telephone earpieces connected by two wires. That is all. But my proprietor has been singing its praises for the last twenty minutes, and as he confidentially assured me that it will not play any part in my hotel bill at the end of my stay, there is no earthly reason why I should enter any protest against his profuse encomiums.

"This," said he, "is the Telephone Messenger or talking newspaper—the only thing of its kind in the world. It has now been established in Budapest about three years. It differs from the ordinary telephone in the fact that the latter is directly connected with the central office, whereas we are able to connect from 200 or 300 subscribers in one circuit. The city is divided into thirty circuits. All day long news is spoken into a specially constructed apparatus at the central office, varied with entertainments, the opera and linguistic lessons. It is not a telephone in the strict sense of the word, and therefore does not infringe the telephone rights of the government. It combines the functions of tape machines and telephones, while it is ten times cheaper. That buzz you hear just now was to prevent subscribers talking to each other on their own account."

"It seems strange that such an excellent idea as this appears to be should not be introduced in other towns than Budapest," I ventured.  
"The answer is very simple. Of course, the newspaper feature would be impossible in London, where time is everything, and a man could not sit the whole day with the apparatus at his ear, waiting for some particular news or exchange prices. Then again, other towns are not so advantageously situated in this respect as Budapest, where the law empowers the company to introduce the apparatus into any house in the city in spite of the objections of the landlord. We have here 6,000 subscribers, and each pay only 18 florins a year. With us it is as in England with a certain soap-our families don't feel happy until they get it. It is so cheap that many of the rooms in my hotel are fitted up with it. If the visitor finds it inconvenient to go to the opera, all he has to do is to put this apparatus to his ear, and he can be entertained the whole evening. The general public, too, can have news in advance of the newspapers. Why, a few weeks ago, when the German kaiser gave that celebrated toast of his to the Hungarian nation, thousands of families were listening to his recital half an hour later. Without this apparatus they would have had to wait until next day."

"Have you a regular daily program?"  
"Yes, it is announced in the morning, and changes every half hour or so. The greater part of the morning is taken up with prices on 'change, a summary of the news in the dailies. At noon we begin to get a report of the doings in parliament. Telegrams of importance are communicated at once, the telephone messenger being in direct connection with a leading Budapest newspaper. At about 2 o'clock the morning news is in part repeated, then come exchange prices, telegrams, law reports, a short, entertaining story, theatrical items, and sometimes a concert, and for an hour in the evening we get a lesson in English, Italian and French. You have no idea what a benefit this is to the young generation, and how popular these lessons are around them. A complete set of graduated exercises has been published in these languages. Each telephone subscriber who cares to listen holds a copy of the book in question before him, and the teacher speaks into the double microphone transmitter at the central office."

**A Shark's Egg.**  
A shark's egg is one of the oddest looking things imaginable, and has no more resemblance to an egg, strictly speaking, than it has to a paving stone. In one variety it is pillow-shaped, and has a long "horn" or "feeler" at each corner. The average size is about two inches by two and three-quarters, and the color almost pure black. It is unprovided with shell, as we understand that word, but the contents are protected by a thick leathery covering, which has almost as much elasticity about it as a covering of India rubber would have. The feelers mentioned catch hold of and wind themselves round pieces of seaweed and other floating objects (just as a grape vine tendrils would do, and hang there until the egg is hatched, providing it does not get destroyed). One variety of shark lays eighteen eggs during the month of April. These float about until early in December, when the little sharks emerge, the period of incubation having been about nine months.

**Woes of a Tennessee Editor.**  
Any one who believes running a newspaper is all ease, comfort and profit will have his illusions dispelled by the following from a Tennessee paper, which caps the climax: "We are mad! Darn the people! How can they expect us, out here, twelve miles from a railroad, twenty-five miles from a river, millions of miles from heaven, about two miles from the devil and about 200 yards from a whiskey shop, to get out a lively newspaper!"

**Modern Houses.**  
(Copyright 1898, by Shoppell's Modern Houses, Architects.)  
Among the many signs of progress that have marked this century is the growth of the sentiment of kindness and humanity towards the brute beasts. Many of the so-called barbarous races seemed to be in advance of the civilized nations in this respect, but it is not unfair to say that this was largely owing to peculiar religious beliefs or superstitions, such as that of reincarnation, or of the sacred character of certain animals, rather than to sentiments of genuine humanity. It does not argue that this sentiment is universal among our people that we have been impelled to found societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and even to children. But these very societies prove that the people of higher culture and refinement are working along the lines that will bring conviction and improvement to the masses. This gradual change in sentiment towards the animal is strikingly shown in the greater care that is given to the housing of domestic animals, although very much still remains to be done in this direction. The time was not long distant when any kind of a shelter was supposed to be fit for cattle, sheep and pigs and even horses. A barn or stable meant nothing more than a roof and four walls, often more or less open to the elements, and with scarcely any appliances that tended to cleanliness. Of course this condition of affairs is still to be found in the parts of the country longest settled, but striking changes are noted in the nearer communities and in the cities.  
The progress of sanitary science is also a feature in the history of the century. Indeed broadly speaking, sanitation is almost wholly a growth of this century, for only the crudest principles were known or enforced a hundred years ago. Now sanitary science plays a very important part in the regulation of modern life. From our birth to our death (indeed we may say with strict truth before and after these two events respectively) from our rising to our retiring and in all the multitudinous occupations of daily life, sanitary science spreads its safeguards around us. It is not to be expected,

## MODERN HOUSES.

(Copyright 1898, by Shoppell's Modern Houses, Architects.)

Among the many signs of progress that have marked this century is the growth of the sentiment of kindness and humanity towards the brute beasts. Many of the so-called barbarous races seemed to be in advance of the civilized nations in this respect, but it is not unfair to say that this was largely owing to peculiar religious beliefs or superstitions, such as that of reincarnation, or of the sacred character of certain animals, rather than to sentiments of genuine humanity. It does not argue that this sentiment is universal among our people that we have been impelled to found societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and even to children. But these very societies prove that the people of higher culture and refinement are working along the lines that will bring conviction and improvement to the masses. This gradual change in sentiment towards the animal is strikingly shown in the greater care that is given to the housing of domestic animals, although very much still remains to be done in this direction. The time was not long distant when any kind of a shelter was supposed to be fit for cattle, sheep and pigs and even horses. A barn or stable meant nothing more than a roof and four walls, often more or less open to the elements, and with scarcely any appliances that tended to cleanliness. Of course this condition of affairs is still to be found in the parts of the country longest settled, but striking changes are noted in the nearer communities and in the cities.  
The progress of sanitary science is also a feature in the history of the century. Indeed broadly speaking, sanitation is almost wholly a growth of this century, for only the crudest principles were known or enforced a hundred years ago. Now sanitary science plays a very important part in the regulation of modern life. From our birth to our death (indeed we may say with strict truth before and after these two events respectively) from our rising to our retiring and in all the multitudinous occupations of daily life, sanitary science spreads its safeguards around us. It is not to be expected,



COMBINATION RESIDENCE.

therefore, that the care and housing of domestic animals should be left to chance alone. Sanitary experts have given their attention to barns and stables, until it is possible to-day to build these structures so that they shall have none of the unpleasant features we are apt to associate with them. They are free from odors, from unhealthy emanations of all kinds, and from vermin. Such a state of affairs must exist or stables would not be tolerated in close proximity to dwellings in the city streets.  
For some time it has been customary in France to build stables directly connected with magnificent villa houses, both of them sheltered under the same roof. The practice has been taken up in this country, although not in a marked degree, as yet. The indications are that it will grow in favor, as it makes a strong appeal to the very many wealthy Americans, horse fanciers and owners, who are building city houses in the suburbs, where building lots are too expensive to warrant a detached lot for a stable, or where the builder wishes to retain as much of his plot as possible for lawn and garden purposes. It is to be noted that one of the handsomest houses in America, the show place of a Belmont at Newport, is a combination of villa and stable. The accompanying design is for a villa of this kind with a stable under the same roof, and separated from the residence by a covered driveway. The plans and details are such that all objectionable features are eliminated, our space being too limited to publish floor plans, and any information in regard to this will be furnished upon application to the architects.  
Description.—General dimensions: Width, including veranda and porch room, 128 feet 6 inches; depth, including reception bay and kitchen extension, 78 feet 6 inches. Heights of stories: Cellar, 8 feet; first story, 11 feet; second story, 9 feet 6 inches; attic, 9 feet. Exterior materials: Foundation, stone; first story, stone and shingles; second story, gables, dormers and roofs, shingles; circular turret, shingles and panel work. Interior finish, hard white plaster, hard wood flooring, and trimming. Principal rooms of first story are main halls of first story and second story; hard wood main staircase; soft wood flooring and trimming in kitchen department, stable and in second and attic stories. All interior woodwork finished with hard oil and stained to suit owner. Colors: All stone work cleaned down at completion and repointed. All walls shingles dipped and brush coated terra cotta stain. Trim cornices and other mouldings, dark brown Sashes, dark green. 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If Weyer wants to be real good he'll give up the ghost.

A brief cablegram from St. Petersburg announces that Count Popoff has done so.

"Jack the Huggler" has been arrested in Pittsburg. He probably was betrayed by a girl whom he overlooked.

It is believed that the opening of a motor car line in Chicago will probably demoralize the sausage market for a while.

It may be well for the grand opera impresarios to remember that \$50 in the box offices is worth more than a \$50.000 dress in one of the boxes.

A universal crisis is looked for by John J. Ingalls—"The most tremendous explosion that has ever been known in the world's history." Ah! Mrs. Lease again.

"I'm only going a journey to meet my baby in heaven," were the last words of a man who was hanged in Illinois the other day. He had killed the child, but his heart was true.

Martha Shute of Colorado wants to organize a cavalry company of young women to take part in the war with Spain. Of course every one of the girls ought to be able to ride as well as Shute.

Hon. John L. Sullivan expresses a desire to go to Cuba and whip Spain. If there is no objection from any source—and we hear none—Mr. Sullivan's request will be granted by a unanimous vote.

That pride which induced a mob in Lake City, South Carolina, to murder a black man for the crime of being a poetmaster, to kill his baby and to wound his wife and other children, is difficult to analyze. It is the offspring of ignorance, malice and jealousy, and it prelates to the black man that he may be ambitious only at the peril of his life.

The fact that a hereditary patriotic society has just expended fifteen thousand dollars in the pageantry of crowning its queen marks the folly of adds to the myth of society. "What are you doing there?" the old play-wright asked Harlequin, sitting on his paper throne. "Oh, I am reigning." Yet even Harlequin knew that vicarious insensibility are but spectacles, that kinship and kinship are shown by kindly deeds and character.

There are fashions in words as well as in frocks and flowers, as the columns of a recent newspaper so prove. Among the book advertisements were the "Passing of Thomas" and the "Passing of the Best"; an editorial considered the passing of a famous baseball captain; an extract from another newspaper noted the passing of Spain, while a religious communication bemoaned the passing of Calvinism. Several authors advise against the use of the word "passing," however clever, in an order. "Find your own expression for your own thought," the words; do not let them use you."

Two warnings are wrapped up in the sad case of an Illinois farmer, who recently sold some land for \$5,000, says Youth's Companion. Distrustful of banks and safety vaults, he wrapped his treasure in an old carriage curtain and deposited it in an unused fire. Another member of the family made a fire in the stove, and the treasure was reduced to ashes, which, in despair, were dumped upon the ash-heap and soon scattered to the winds. A proper appreciation of the superiority of banks over the best of chieftains, as a depository of money, would have prevented the farmer's loss; while, after the catastrophe, the careful gathering of the charred remains and their transmission to the treasury department might have resulted in their partial, if not entire, redemption.

A young applicant for the naval academy was rejected last month by the examiners because, while he passed a good examination on the so-called higher studies, he was lamentably deficient in plain arithmetic and spelling in school, as in letters and otherwise. It is the fundamental principles that count. Master those, and the rest are assured. Prof. William James of Harvard, tells in the Boston Herald how he passed an examination in anatomy before Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. The first question put to him was about the nerves at the base of the brain. It so happened that Mr. James was well up in that subject, and he promptly gave an exhaustive reply. "Oh, well, if you know that, you know everything," said Doctor Holmes, cheerfully. "Let us talk about something else. How are all your people at home?"

Susan B. Anthony says that "the grievances women have against the common enemy, man, today are as many as the colonists had against King George." There has been too much talk. It is time to stop counting outrages for the purpose of abolishing them. There must be civil war in the family, in society, and in the church. This new King George must be hauled down from his pedestal, and have his cheeks reddened and his ears pulled. The war feeling is up. If we can't fight Spain or some other power we must fight one another.

The road commissioner of New Jersey points out that it costs three cents a bushel to haul wheat five miles on a well-made road, and at least nine cents to haul it the same distance on a rough or sandy road. The farmers may justly conclude that some luxuries of life are more economical than the late necessities.

After all, speaking of town elections, the selection of Snooks for supervisor of the town of Podunk doesn't seem to have any impression on English politics or the war situation here.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MADRID.

The Display of Patriotic Sentiment Was Thrilling.

Madrid, April 2.—The display of patriotic fervor at the Royal opera Thursday night was really thrilling. The whole assemblage, numbering about 3000 persons, was profoundly impressive. The queen regent, who was accompanied by the princess of Austria and the infanta Isabella, was the object of repeated ovations.

Most of the younger ladies, especially those belonging to the higher ranks of the aristocracy, wore ribbons of the national colors in their hair. When the orchestra played the national hymn a wave of intense feeling swept over the assemblage. The queen and the princess, the grandees, and every one, in fact, rose spontaneously and gave vent to a great shout of "Vive Espana!" followed by shouts of "Long live the queen!" "Long live the queen!" On the stage the chorus was composed of the leading singers of Spain, with whom were grouped the principal musicians, painters and artists of the country, while the orchestra was reinforced by military bands in full uniform.

In the midst of the excitement two regiments of infantry marched in single file across the stage, and so appeared to be an endless body of men, whereupon the national anthem was sung and the audience clamored for the national banner.

Then some one on the stage took down a flag from the wings of the stage, and it was hoisted on high by a group of actors, who bore it to the middle of the stage, where the flag was waved aloft. This direct appeal to the national sentiment evoked a stupendous demonstration, which seemed endless. At length the queen rose to leave, and the orchestra played the royal march, which caused the audience to recommence all the ladies joining in it, acclaiming the queen and waving handkerchiefs, while the men rapturously cheered her majesty. As the ovation continued the queen was compelled to return to the front of the royal box half a dozen times, and bow her acknowledgments of the applause. Her majesty was unable to control her emotions. It was generally remarked that in spite of the confusion and the intensity of patriotism, no cry was heard against the United States. The performance lasted until after 1 a. m., and it is the general opinion that such a scene was never before witnessed in Spain. The receipts are estimated to have exceeded a million pesetas.

Independence of Cuba. Washington, April 2.—The subcommittee of the senate committee on foreign relations, appointed to draft a report and prepare a form of resolution outlining the action which this government shall pursue toward Spain with reference to Cuba, so far completed its work yesterday that it will be able to report to the full committee to-day.

The subcommittee will recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring, in the first place, for the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic, and second, for the intervention of the United States army and navy for the purpose of securing independence in case Spain refuses to concede it. The committee will treat the rescinding of the order for the reconcentration of the Cuban non-combatants as a subterfuge, and will dwell upon the past, if not the present treatment of these unfortunate; will detail the Maine incident and attempt to demonstrate that it is sufficient cause for the declaration of war if this country were desirous of making it such, and also will touch upon the injury to American interests caused by the Cuban struggle as a full justification for our intervention.

There has been an effort to persuade the committee that Spain's release of the reconcentrados leaves the United States practically without excuse for intervention, but the committee has not so far been convinced by this reasoning, and there is great unanimity in the rejection of this view, as there is in the decision as to the general course to be pursued.

The committee will report on Monday, unless it is then made evident that it has been impossible for the president to complete his promised message for lack of time. The disposition is now against much further postponement for any cause. The committee's information is to the effect that the message will be ready for submission to Monday.

To Meet the flotilla. Key West, Fla., April 2.—The news that the Vinaya and the Almirante Oquendo had sailed from Havana was conveyed to Capt. Sampson by a newspaper correspondent. Capt. Sampson appeared much interested, and anxious for details. The general feeling among the fleet is that the warships have gone to meet the torpedo flotilla. A strict patrol was maintained in the harbor last night by the Cincinnati and two torpedo boats.

War Risks. New York, April 2.—"War risks" yesterday reached the highest figures yet quoted since complications with Spain made shippers anxious about property in transit by sea. American sailing vessels to or from the east coast of South America (early sailings) were covered for 2 per cent. West Indian sailings brought the same rate. These risks were taken yesterday at 2 per cent. Vessels from the south side of Cuba were quoted as high as 5 per cent.

Arrival of the Flotilla. Washington, April 2.—The Madrid dispatches announcing the arrival of the Spanish torpedo flotilla at Porto Rico were quite unexpected in Washington, and caused much comment in naval circles. So far as could be learned no information on this point has been received by either the state or navy departments. The arrival of the flotilla surpasses all forecasts as to the time necessary to make the trip, and indicates that a high rate of speed was maintained across the ocean.

To Remain in Hampton Roads.

Washington, April 2.—The diving squadron is to remain in Hampton Roads for the present at least. This decision was made yesterday afternoon by Secretary Long. The secretary stated that the department believed that the present rendezvous was the most available for which the ships under Commodore Schley could operate in carrying out the purposes for which it was formed; that is, the protection of the north Atlantic seaboard. He added that no orders had been issued to Commodore Schley and none were in immediate contemplation.

In the various phases of the situation yesterday the flying squadron stood out prominently both as a center point of interest in connection with rumored orders for its sailing from the Roads and as a matter of consideration by the department. It is stated on reliable authority that the department discussed ordering the ships to sea, presumably, though not officially stated, in connection with the approach of the Spanish torpedo flotilla, which has since arrived at Porto Rico. It has been an open secret for some days that the naval authorities have regarded the approach of the Spanish flotilla with apprehension and their feelings in this regard were strong enough to call the matter to the attention of the authorities. After considering the matter it was decided no orders would be issued looking to the departure of the squadron.

While the decision is understood to have been based upon the fact that it would be unwise to remove the ships from their present valuable strategic position, yet it is believed that diplomatic considerations had some weight. It was pointed out that the sailing of the squadron in the direction of the West Indies, even though its mission were not to intercept the flotilla, would be regarded as a hostile act not warranted by the present conditions of affairs. It is also understood that it was deemed not wise to permit any movement of the squadron whatever just now, as public interest being so largely centered upon such a movement would be liable to misconstruction and give rise to rumors that would tend only to aggravate the situation.

CABINET ASSEMBLED. Very Little Concerning the Meeting Made Public.

Washington, April 2.—The cabinet assembled to consider Spain's reply to Minister Woodford's representations and what the next step of the United States should be. Secretaries Bliss and Alger were the first to arrive, and Assistant Secretary Day again saw the president just before the cabinet gathered, as did Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, the ranking member of the house foreign affairs committee. Representative Hitt's absence owing to illness.

Capt. Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, whose duty it is to order movements of all naval vessels and to keep track of all matters bearing on our comparative naval strength, was summoned to the cabinet meeting during its deliberations. Assistant Secretary Day, Capt. Crozier, chief of the naval intelligence bureau, and Capt. Barker, naval aid and a member of the strategy board, were also called into consultation. Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, called, and was shown into the library adjoining the cabinet room. The cabinet adjourned at 4:15 to meet again at 5 o'clock.

Members of the cabinet regard the situation as of the very gravest and most critical character possible. In connection with the official statement made public yesterday afternoon it can be stated that the case as now made up by the negotiations between Spain and the United States will constitute the case as it will be submitted to congress in the president's message. There is no present intention of pursuing further negotiations which will change the status of the Cuban question as now presented to the correspondence between the two governments.

Washington, April 2.—A special cabinet meeting was held yesterday afternoon, beginning at 5 o'clock. All the members were present except Secretary Sherman. An adjournment was taken at 9:30 and the announcement made that the only business under discussion was the president's forthcoming message to congress. The president was very much fatigued and retired early last night. To-day he will begin the preparation of his message and hopes to have it ready by Monday.

Nothing further concerning the meeting would be made public.

Reuben Risher was recently hanged at Plaquemine, La., for the murder of John Allen.

Bids For Supplies. Chicago, Ill., April 2.—The United States government has been for several days receiving bids in Chicago for army and navy supplies, and yesterday placed an order for 10,000 cases of canned goods with the Hammond company. The first consignment was aboard the cars before midnight, the order having been placed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The shipments will be made over the Baltimore and Ohio road to New York. Owing to the urgent demand for the goods the roads agreed to rush the goods through.

Force Increased. New York, April 2.—The force of workmen at the Brooklyn navy yard was increased yesterday, and the men will work day and night until all the vessels available are ready for service. The mosquito fleet is being overhauled as rapidly as possible, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. The battleship Texas has done her war paint, and from the water line to the truck is all slate color. The Texas is taking on provisions and additional ammunition, and by Monday she will be ready for service.

ANXIOUSLY WAITING.

McKinley Does Not Expect a Reasonable Adjustment.

Washington, April 1.—The Republican committee which waited on the president yesterday afternoon reported to the conference at a meeting held after the adjournment. They stated that the president had made a frank declaration as to what was taking place between the two governments and concluded with these words: "I pray God that we may be able to keep peace."

The impression left with the delegation, however, was that he did not expect a peaceable adjustment. In strictest confidence Mr. McKinley outlined the course of communication between Washington and Madrid. He stated that all now depended on dispatches to be communicated and received probably within forty-eight hours. The response of Spain to a message called in by this government was expected hourly and secretly would be received within twenty-four hours. After it arrived it would be necessary for this country to send another cable note as a reply to Madrid. All this might be accomplished in less than forty-eight hours. He therefore intimated that it would be gratifying if congress deferred taking action until next week. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, who made the report, said he felt it would be best to abide by the president's wishes. Others who spoke at the meeting, including Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Jones, advised postponement.

The president, they stated, suggested that what was related to them regarding the diplomatic negotiations should not be repeated until those negotiations were closed; that if these secrets and significant messages were revealed at this time and should become public property and be cabled back to Madrid the publicity might hurt the cause and defeat the ends sought.

Representative Hicks, of Pennsylvania, thought that in view of the Dupuy de Lome letter no further parley should be allowed and that Premier Sagasta was acting in accordance with what that letter had revealed. Others followed the same line, but it was finally concluded to defer action until after the adjournment of the house Monday.

Earthquake in California. San Francisco, April 1.—Wednesday night this city and state were shaken by one of the most severe earthquakes ever experienced in California. In San Francisco buildings were swayed violently for fully ten seconds, though reports from other places state that the vibrations continued for forty seconds to a minute. A tenement house on Clementia street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, collapsed, but no one was injured. Nearly every window of the Strathmore apartment house, on Larkin street, opposite the new city hall, was broken, the plastering fell from the walls, and pictures and ornaments were thrown to the floor. The building on Larkin street, near McAllister, formerly occupied by the supreme court, was slightly damaged. Its chimneys fell to the pavement, but fortunately did not hit any of the panic-stricken people in the street. Glassware in several stores and saloons was broken. The guests of all the hotels and lodging-houses, many of whom had no idea of the cause of the trembling of the earth, were intensely excited, and rushed from their rooms without waiting to dress.

At midnight the downtown streets were thronged with men, women and children, and in the residence portion of the city lights were burning in nearly every home until a very late hour.

The shock was felt throughout the state, but very meager reports have as yet been received, owing to the demoralized state of the wires. At the San Quentin penitentiary some of the guards thought a general break had been made by the prisoners, who had exploded a dynamite mine. The convicts in their cells were terrified, and hearing loud orders from the officers of the watch, also imagined a prison delivery had taken place.

Sanity to be Tested. Ardmore, I. T., April 1.—Otto Eckert, who has been confined in jail here for several weeks charged with killing a boy near Minco, I. T., was taken to Purcell yesterday morning, where Judge Townsend will be asked to investigate and pass upon the question of the prisoner's sanity. Ever since his incarceration here the prisoner has evidenced marked symptoms of insanity, and his attorneys will attempt to show at the investigation that Eckert's mind has been affected for years.

The British steamer Lushmore which left London March 23 is believed to have been lost.

Mr. Wm. Knife, of Perkins, Ok., seriously hurt himself recently by falling and striking his head on a pump.

Benefit Performance. Madrid, April 1.—The rush for seats for the performance at the Royal theater in behalf of the Spanish navy increases. The queen has paid 50,000 pesetas for a box, the Spanish ministry paid 5000 pesetas for a box, several capitalists are taking stalls at 150,000 pesetas, the Countess Bernoff paid 100,000 pesetas, the Marquis Laguna paid 25,000 pesetas, the Bank of Spain paid 500,000 pesetas, and other organizations and individuals paid enormous sums.

For Coaling Stations. Washington, April 1.—Senator Lodge has reported from the committee on foreign relations a bill directing the president to purchase the Danish West India islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, or an of them, for naval coaling stations. The purchase is to be made upon such terms as may in his discretion seem advisable. Five million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated for the purchase.

The Kynocks of Birmingham, England, have undertaken to deliver 200 huge projectiles to Spain every week.

Patriotic Sentiments.

New York, April 1.—Patriotic sentiments broke out strongly at the very beginning of the session of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop John F. Hurst alluded to the war situation in his opening address, and Rev. James Coulter, amid tremendous applause suggested that the American flag be displayed on the top of the church during the continuation of the conference. A resolution commending the action of President McKinley during the present crisis was adopted and ordered to be telegraphed to the chief executive.

Bishop Hurst in his address said: "We are to-day overshadowed and surrounded by something of a war cloud. I have never been prouder of the American Christian people, and especially of the members of our church, than I am to-day. We are all united in the support of a peace-loving and liberty-loving president. Our president knows what war means to the humble citizen. His ideas upon the subject were not gathered by reading about it. He carried a musket and shouldered a knapsack as a private soldier. He saw the horrors of war. I know he sympathizes with the little island to the south of us. I am sure that if we exercise a little patience and a little coolness, and put a little trust in those in authority, all will come out right."

The following resolution was then adopted: "The bishops and members of the New York annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, assembled in this city of New York, send loyal greetings to the Christian chief of our Christian nation, assuring him of their confidence in his patriotism, courage and capacity, and that they implore the God of nations to guard his person and grant him wisdom that shall enable him to lead the republic out of darkness into light, out of discord into honorable peace, out of consenting copartnership with barbarous cruelty into active alliance with Christian civilization."

BIG GUN EN ROUTE.

Ten-inch Rifle Passes Through New Orleans Going to Galveston.

New Orleans, La., April 1.—The biggest gun that has made its appearance in New Orleans since the movement of war material and government supplies arrived in the yards of the Louisville and Nashville railroad yesterday morning, bound for Galveston. It was a ten-inch bore rifle, thirty feet long, and will be a deadly weapon. A special car had to be constructed to convey it from Plainfield, N. J., to the Texas port. This is an emergency shipment and the railroad company has positive orders to notify the war department of its whereabouts at each junction point, and at intervals not exceeding six hours. The car was turned over to the Southern Pacific, and should reach Galveston Saturday morning.

Lieut. Commander John M. Hawley, in charge of the recruiting department of the United States navy, who shipped to New York last week with the fifty recruits enlisted here, arrived from the east last night, and immediately took a train for Galveston, where he has instructions to resume charge of the recruiting there.

"I think there will be war within thirty days," said Major James B. Quinn, United States engineer in charge of the New Orleans and Galveston districts. He advises that the national guard of the states in this district should go down to the forts which are accessible and practice in the use of the guns. He says these young soldiers might leave their places on Saturday and spend their Sunday practicing. Should congress declare war it is said the Louisiana naval battalion will be one of the first military forces ordered to the front. These reserves would be used to establish a signal patrol along the Mexican gulf from Mobile to Galveston, thus furnishing a complete signal system on the coast of these states. Ship Island pass Cat Island pass, Calcasieu, Sabine pass and Galveston would all come within the confined of this territory. In order to carry on this signal patrol successfully, it would be necessary to secure a number of staunch sea-going vessels, and it is said government officials will inspect a number of the American ships now at New Orleans and Galveston.

Situation in Porto Rico. New York, April 1.—A dispatch from St. Thomas says: From San Juan, Porto Rico, comes word that the entire autonomist ministry has resigned, with the exception of two members. Military authority, as always, prevails in the island, but just now it is more rigid than usual, because of an autonomist riot a few nights ago in San Juan. Another outbreak Wednesday night was only prevented by strong forces of troops and police.

Funeral Services. New York, April 1.—Private funeral services over the remains of Anton Selde were held yesterday at his late residence. Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian church, delivered a short address, and Henry E. Krehbiel read an eulogy telegraphed from Pittsburg by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who had been for years an intimate friend of the great conductor. The exercises at the house closed with music by Victor Herbert.

Conservative Candidate Returned. London, April 1.—As a result of the election Wednesday for a member of parliament to represent the east district of Berkshire, in succession to Sir George Russell, Bart., deceased, the conservative candidate was returned. The polling was as follows: Capt. Young, conservative, 4726; Mr. Palmer, liberal, 3690; conservative majority, 1036. At the last election Sir George Russell was elected without opposition.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Railroads Win the Second Stage of the Lome Star Litigation.

New Orleans, March 31.—The railroads won. By a decision handed down in the United States circuit court of appeals, Judges Pardee, McCormick and Swayne concurring, the injunction of the Miami Steamship company was dissolved and the decree of the lower court, rendered by Judge Bryant of Galveston, reversed.

The document covers thirty-four closely-written typewritten pages. It is an appeal from the eastern district of Texas, and is entered on the docket thus: The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad company, the International and Great Northern Railway company and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company of Texas, appellants, vs. the Miami Steamship company, appellee.

This is a case which concerns every railroad line in the western freight pool. Several cases are hanging fire in the Kansas City courts, awaiting the decision which was rendered in this city Tuesday.

Suits are now filed in Galveston which will be affected and practically annulled by this opinion. It affects the boycott case declared against the Kansas City and Pittsburg and Gulf railroad because the cases of the Lome Star company and the Pee Gee were almost identical.

In its decision the court says the Lome Star company contended that the defendant railways entered into such a combination, conspiracy and agreement as is prohibited by the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful monopoly, for the purpose and with the intention of monopolizing the traffic of interstate commerce between New York and Galveston, in restraint of such commerce and for the purpose of preventing complainant from carrying on a business of common carrier in such traffic. Counsel cites sections 1, 2, 4 and 7 of the act named, but section 4 confers any new jurisdiction upon the circuit courts of the United States to prevent and restrain violations of this act, such new jurisdiction if any is conferred, appears to be limited in its exercise to suits on behalf of the government instituted by the district attorneys and under the direction of the attorney general. Section 7 provides that any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation declared to be unlawful by the act, may sue therefor in any circuit court in the district, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold damages by him sustained and the cost of suit.

The court then refers to the case of *Blindell vs. Hagan*, which makes all combinations in restraint of trade or commerce unlawful, and punishes them by fine or imprisonment, but it gives no new right to bring suit in equity. This argument is reviewed at length. Then the case of the *United States vs. Debs et al.* is cited. The provisions of the act in question apply to railroads, and extend to all agreements made by them which are in restraint of trade or commerce (United States vs. Trans-Mississippi Freight association, 166, United States, 290). We do not doubt the general jurisdiction of the court of equity to afford preventive relief appropriate against threatened injury about to result to an individual from any unlawful agreement, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Does the complaint present a proper case for affording such form of preventive relief? It asks for a preliminary injunction restraining the respondents from interfering with its business, as it has been heretofore and is now carried on between the respondents and the complainants and restraining them from discrimination against the complainant in making and granting through rates and restraining them from carrying out the agreement between them and others in so far as it affects the complainant, commanding them to afford the same facilities and accept freight under the same conditions as by them extended and granted to the other connecting steamship lines. Although the language restraining them is used in this prayer, it is manifest to the court from the nature of the case and all the allegations in the bill that the preliminary injunction sought and obtained by the appellee is wholly mandatory in its nature and effect. The bill does not complain that the complainant has any contract agreement with the defendant railroad carriers, which those carriers are about to breach. It does not charge that the carriers are obstructing the complainant's traffic by violence or other affirmative action so as in any way to hinder the prompt, safe and convenient interchange of traffic between its line and the respondent's lines, or to hinder the prompt dispatch thereof to its respective destination at the reasonable rates thereof which the respondents demand and receive from all persons not connected with them by their contract arrangement for through routing, billing and rating.

It therefore is manifest that the circuit court has no power to grant the relief asked for unless it has the power to command that the respondents shall contract with the complainant for such through routing, billing and rating, and not only so, but shall contract with the complainant therefor on the same terms that they have contracted with the Mallory steamship line, operating between Galveston and New York. All the reasons which have prevailed with congress to withhold this power from the interstate commerce commission and many additional reasons with the strongest force, forbid that the numerous circuit courts should, in advance of legislative action, take jurisdiction

and by mandatory injunction, billing and rating.

We conclude that the several arrangements affected between the Mallory line and the defendant railway companies are not violative of the common law; that the case attempted to be made in the appellee's bill of complaint to the circuit court can not be maintained under the interstate commerce act; that the statutes of Texas relied upon do not and cannot apply to interstate commerce, and that the bill does not present such a case as the circuit court has jurisdiction to relieve by mandatory injunction, either under the anti-trust act or under its general jurisdiction as a court of equity. From these conclusions it results that the decree of the circuit court must be reversed. It is therefore ordered that the order of the circuit court granting an injunction pendente lite be and the same is hereby reversed and the injunction dissolved, and this cause is remanded, with instructions to thereinafter proceed in accordance with the views expressed in this opinion and as equity may require.

ANOTHER SPANISH FLEET.

A Most Formidable Squadron Offered to Havana.

Washington, March 31.—There was the usual number of callers at the state, war and navy departments yesterday to interview the officials respecting developments in the Cuban situation and for the transaction of numerous items of business which have been brought to the fore as a result of the preparations for war that are rapidly going on. At the navy department Secretary Long was unusually busy in seeing a large number of persons and in conference with his bureau chiefs. A matter that caused a great deal of excitement around the corridors and among the officials was the information that had been received from Minister Woodford at Madrid of the departure westward of a formidable Spanish fleet of three vessels. Naturally there was disposition to criticize the action of Spain in particular, in view of the many peace protestations that have been made by that country and such action was regarded as anything but a friendly move. During the morning Secretary Long also announced the detail of officers who are to command the newly-acquired tugs and yachts designed for the auxiliary navy.

The information of the sailing of the Spanish fleet was contained in a dispatch to the state department from Minister Woodford at Madrid. The ships sailed from Cartagena, a Spanish naval station on the Mediterranean sea, and according to the dispatch they were headed "westward." This, it is said, is undoubtedly the most formidable array of vessels that has left Spain in this direction during the present crisis and the presumption generally held by the navy department officials is that they are headed ultimately for Havana and will be first heard of at the Canaries. The fleet is composed of two armored cruisers of the second class, the infanta Theresa and Cristobal Colon, under the convoy of a formidable torpedo boat-destroyer, the Destructor.

A prominent visitor at the navy department was Gen. Schofield, who formerly commanded the army and was now on his way to New York. Gen. Schofield is the president of the national volunteer reserves of the United States, which is seeking to enroll in its ranks from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 men who will be ready to respond to any call that may be made on them by the government in case of war. Other persons who saw the secretary were Senators Mason, Proctor, Bacon and Hawley and Gen. Daniel Sickles.

Situation Is Critical.

Madrid, March 31.—While the situation here is outwardly of the calmest known, the actual position of affairs is regarded as critical by both the United States legation and the Spanish government. The United States minister, Gen. Woodford, is working energetically and will continue to work energetically for Spain's peace until the first gun is fired. It is known that the Spanish government admits the desirability or necessity of complying with the demands of the United States, and it is only in the disinclination of the ministers to put this willingness into concrete form that the danger lies. If a conference were to be held with British, German or French diplomats the matter would be settled without question. The point which Gen. Woodford is now pressing is that in the interest of humanity hostilities in Cuba must cease immediately. No date was fixed either in the first or in the present note, but the United States is dwelling on the meaning of the word "immediately" and insisting that Spain accept its general interpretation.

The public generally is taking little apparent interest in the situation, but there is a general disinclination to believe that war is likely.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that the armed steam yacht Goralda, purchased by the Spanish government from Hardy McCalmont, the English race horse owner, after the vessel had been rejected by the United States, is now being fitted up as a dispatch boat.

El Pais says four warships have been purchased by Spain in France, and that negotiations are pending for the purchase of several torpedo boats in Great Britain. El Pais also says that orders have been issued to mobilize all the Spanish warships and the torpedo boats. A fleet is sailing from Cartagena for the interstate commerce commission and many additional reasons with the strongest force, forbid that the numerous circuit courts should, in advance of legislative action, take jurisdiction



### TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"MEASURED BY YOUR OWN YARD STICK," THE SUBJECT.

An interesting and instructive discourse taken from Matthew VII, 3, as follows: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

In the greatest sermon ever preached—a sermon about fifteen minutes long according to the ordinary rate of speech—a sermon on the Mount of Olives, the preacher, sitting while he spoke, according to the ancient mode of oratory, the people were given to understand that the same yard-stick that they employed upon others should be employed upon themselves. Measure others by a harsh rule, and you will be measured by a harsh rule. Measure others by a charitable rule and you will be measured by a charitable rule. Give no mercy to others, and no mercy will be given to you. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

There is a great deal of unfairness in criticism in human conduct. It was to smite that unfairness that Christ uttered the words of the text, and my sermon will be a re-echo of the divine sentiment. The strong probability is that the behavior of others, we must take into consideration the pressure of circumstances. It is never right to do wrong, but there are degrees of culpability. When men misbehave or commit some atrocious wickedness we are disposed indiscriminately to tumble them all over the bank of condemnation. Suffer they ought and suffer they must, but in a difference of degree.

In the first place, in estimating the misdoing of others, we must take into calculation the hereditary tendency. There is such a thing as good blood, and there is such a thing as bad blood. There are families that have had a moral twist in them for a hundred years back. They have not been careful to keep the family record in that regard. There have been escapades, and maraudings and scoundrelisms and moral defects all the way back, whether you call it kleptomania, or pyromania, or dipsomania, or whether it be in a milder form, and amount to no mania at all. The strong probability is that the present criminal started life with nerve, muscle and bone contaminated. As some start life with a natural tendency to nobility and generosity and kindness and truthfulness, there are others who start life with just the opposite tendency and they are born liars, or born malcontents, or born outlaws, or born scoundrels.

There is in England a school that is called the Princess Mary school. All the children in that school are the children of convicts. The school is under high patronage. I had the pleasure of being present at one of their anniversary, presided over by the Earl of Kintore. By a wise law in England, after parents have committed a certain number of crimes, and thereby shown themselves incompetent rightly to bring up their children, the little ones are taken from under pernicious influences, and put in reformatory schools, where all gracious and kindly influences shall be brought upon them. Of course the experiment is young, and it has got to be demonstrated, how large a percentage of the children of convicts may be brought up to respectability and usefulness. But we all know that it is more difficult for children of bad parentage to do right than for children of good parentage.

In this country we are taught by the Declaration of American Independence that all people are born equal. There never was a greater misrepresentation put in one sentence than in that sentence which implies that we are all born equal. You may as well say that flowers are born equal, or trees are born equal, or animals are born equal. Why does one horse cost \$100 and another horse cost \$5,000? Why does one sheep cost \$500 and another sheep cost \$100? Difference in blood. We are wise enough to recognize it in horses, in cattle, in sheep, but we are not wise enough to make allowance for the difference in the human blood. Now I demand by the law of eternal fairness that you be more lenient in your criticism of those who were born wrong, in whose ancestral line there was a hangman's knot, or who came from a tree the fruit of which for centuries has been gnarled and worm-eaten.

It is a very different thing to swim with the current, from what it is to swim against the current, as some of you have no doubt found in your summer recreation. If a man find himself in an ancestral current where there is good blood flowing smoothly from generation to generation, it is not a very great credit to him if he turn out good, and honest, and pure, and noble. He could hardly help it. But suppose he is born in an ancestral line, in an hereditary line, where the influences have been bad, and there has been a coming down over a moral declivity, if that man surrender to the influence he will go down under the overmastering gravitation unless some supernatural aid be afforded him. Now, such a person deserves not your exhortation, but your pity. Do not sit with the lip curled in scorn, and with an assumed air of angelic innocence looking down upon such moral precipitation. You had better get down on your knees and first pray Almighty God for their rescue, and next thank the Lord that you have not been thrown under the wheels of that juggernaut.

Again, I have to remark that in our estimation the misdoing of people who have fallen from high respectability and usefulness, we must take into consideration the conjunction of circumstances. In nine cases out of ten a man who goes astray does not do it and any positive wrong. He has trust funds. He risks a part of these funds in investment. He says, "No, if I should lose that investment I have of my own property five times as much, and if this investment should go wrong, I could easily make it up; I could five times make it up." With that wrong reasoning he goes on and makes the investment, and it does not turn out quite as well as he expected, and he makes another investment, and strange to say at the same time all his other affairs get entangled, and all his other resources fail, and his hands are tied. Now he wants to extricate himself. He goes a little further on in the wrong investment. He takes a plunge further ahead, for he wants to save his wife

and children, he wants to save his home, he wants to save his membership in the church. He takes one more plunge and all is lost.

Some morning at 10 o'clock the bank door is not opened, and there is a card on the door signed by an officer of the bank, indicating that there is trouble, and the name of the defaulter, or the defrauder bears the name of the bank, and hundreds of men say: "Good for him," hundreds of other men say: "I'm glad he's found out at last," hundreds of others say, "Just as I told you," hundreds of other men say, "We couldn't possibly have been tempted to do that—no conjunction of circumstances could ever have overthrown me," and there is a superabundance of indignation, but no pity. The heavens full of lightning, but not one drop of dew. If God treated us as society treats that man we would all have been in hell long ago.

Wait for the alleviating circumstances. Perhaps he may have been the scapegoat of the herd, and he is awfully wrong, and he must be condemned, but there may be mitigating circumstances. Perhaps, under the same temptation you might have fallen. The reason some men do not steal two hundred thousand dollars is because they do not get a chance! Have righteous indignation you must about that man's conduct, but temper it with mercy.

But, you say: "I am sorry that the innocent should suffer." Yes, I am, too—sorry for the widows and orphans who lost their all by that defalcation. I am sorry for the business man, the honest, hard-working man, who has had his affairs all crippled by that defalcation. I am sorry for the venerable bank president to whom credit of that bank was a matter of pride. Yes, I am sorry also for that man who brought all the distress; sorry that he sacrificed body, mind, soul, reputation, heaven, and went into the blackness of darkness forever.

You defiantly say: "I could not be tempted in that way." Perhaps you may be tested after awhile. God has a very good memory, and he remembers every word that you say. He knows how strong in his innate power and goodness he shall be tested; he is so full of bitter invective against that unfortunate it shall be shown now whether he has the power to stand. Fifteen years ago by the wheel of fortune turns several times, and you are in a crisis that you never could have anticipated. Now, all the powers of darkness come around, and they chuckle and they chatter and they say: "Aha! here is the old fellow who was so proud of his integrity, and who thought he couldn't be overthrown by temptation, and was so unprudent in his demonstrations of indignation at the defalcation fifteen years ago. Let us see!"

God lets the man go. God, who had kept that man under his protecting care, lets the man go, and try for himself the majesty of his integrity. God letting the man go, the powers of darkness pounce upon him. I see you some day in your office in great excitement. One of two things you can do. Be honest, and be patient, and have your children brought home from school, your family dethroned in social influence. The other thing is, you can step a little aside from that which is right, you can only just go half an inch out of the proper path, you can only take a little risk, and then you have all your finances fair and right. You will have a large property. You can leave a fortune for your children, and endow a college, and build a public library in your native town. You halt and wait, and halt and wait until your lips get white. You decide to risk it. Only a few strokes of the pen now. But, oh, how your hand trembles, how dreadfully it trembles! The die is cast. By the strangest and most awful conjunction of circumstances any one could have imagined, you are prostrated. Bankruptcy, commercial annihilation, exposure, crime. Good men mourn and devils hold carnival, and you see your own name at the head of the newspaper column in a whole country of indignation points; and while you are reading the anathemas in the reportorial and editorial paragraph, it occurs to you how much this story is like that of the defalcation fifteen years ago, and the clap of thunder shakes the window sill, saying: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again!"

You look in another direction. There is nothing like ebullitions of temper to put a man to disadvantage. You, a man with calm pulses and a fine digestion and perfect health, can not understand how anybody should be crazed in temper by an infinitesimal annoyance. You say, "I couldn't be unbalanced in that way." Perhaps you smile at a provocation that makes another man swear. You pride yourself on your imperturbability. You say with your manner, though you have too much good taste to say it with your words: "I have a great deal more sense than that man has! I have a great deal more equanimity of temper than that man has; I never could make such a puerile exhibition of myself as that man has made."

Let me see. Did you not say that you could not be tempted to an ebullition of temper? Some September you come home from your summer watering place and you have inside, away back in your liver or spleen, what we call in our day malaria, but what the old folks called chills, and fever. You take quinine until your ears are first buzzing, and then roaring Niagara. You take roots and herbs, you take everything. You get well. But the next day you feel uncomfortable, and you yawn, and you stretch, and you shiver, and you consume, and you suffer. Vexed more than you can tell, you can not sleep, you can not eat, you can not bear to see anything that looks happy, you go out to kick the cat that is asleep in the sun. Your children's mirth was one-

muste to you; now, it is deafening. You say: "Boys, stop that racket!" You turn back from June to March. In the family and in the neighborhood your popularity is 95 per cent off. The world says: "What is the matter with that disagreeable man? What a woe-begone countenance? I can't bear the sight of him." You have got your pay at last—got your pay, you feel just as the man felt, that man for whom you had no mercy, and my text comes in with marvelous appropriateness: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

In the study of society I have come to this conclusion, that the most of the people want to be good, but they do not exactly know how to make it out. They make enough good resolutions to lift them into angelhood. The vast majority of people who fall are victims of circumstances. They are captured by ambuscade. If their temptations should come out in a regiment and fight them in a fair field they would go out in the strength and triumph of David against Goliath. But they do not see the giants and they do not see the regiment. Temptation comes and says: "Take these bits, take this bit of this, take this bit of that, take this bit of yonder." The vast majority of men and women who are destroyed by opium and by rum first take them as medicines. In making up your dish of criticism in regard to the sin, take from the casket and the crust of sweet oil and not the crust of cayenne pepper.

My friends, this text will come to fulfillment in some cases in this world. The huntsman in Farmstead was shot by some unknown person. Twenty years after the son of the huntsman was in the same forest, and he accidentally shot a man, and the man in dying, said: "God is just; I shot your father just here twenty years ago." A bishop said to Louis XI of France: "Make an iron cage for all those who do not think as we do—an iron cage in which the captive can neither lie down, nor stand straight up." It was fashioned—the awful instrument of punishment. After a while the bishop offended Louis XI, and for fourteen years he was in that same cage, and could neither lie down nor stand up. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

Oh, my friends, let us be resolved to scold less and pray more! What headway will we make in the judgment if in this world we have been hard on those who have gone astray? What headway will you and I make in the last great judgment, when we must have mercy or perish? The Bible says, "They shall have judgment without mercy that showed no mercy." I see the scribes of heaven looking into the face of such a man, saying: "What! you plead for mercy, you, whom in all your life never had any mercy on your fellows? Don't you remember how hard you were in your opinions of those who were astray? Don't you remember when you ought to have given a helping hand you employed a hard heel? Mercy! You must mis-appeal yourself when you plead for mercy here. Mercy for others but no mercy for you. Look," say the scribes of heaven, "look at that inscription over the throne of judgment. See it coming out letter by letter, word by word, sentence by sentence, until your startled vision reads it and your remorseful spirit appropriates it: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. Depart, ye cursed!"

### FINE STORY SPOILED.

Another Instance Where Realism Ruins the Dreams of Idealists.

Another tale of animal sagacity and devotion to man has gone glimmering. A fisherman fell through a hole in the ice on Lake Erie. His faithful team of dogs waited through the long, cold, bitter night for him to reappear, says the Buffalo Express. When the gray dawn broke they set off in search of help. They found some other fishermen and by methods approved for such cases—barking, whining, tugging at coats and bounding ahead—they induced the other fishermen to go to the rescue. After weary leagues of marching, during which the brave animals often had to renew their human comrades' courage, the hole in the ice was found. There were also the broken sleigh and the marks of the death struggle. Human intelligence saw at once that the man had been drowned for keeps. Unrestrained by his imagination, and pointing to the icy depths after the lost man, Barked in this, the indignant animals fled away into the distance with dismal howls. Presumably they committed suicide farther up the lake. If they had consented to return to the island the appreciative population would have feted them on shad roe and Florida strawberries. That was the story that was told and it was a fine one. The sequel is told by the drowned fisherman himself, who, with the fatality common to premature heroes, refuses to stay dead. He is instructed to remain as long as he can be kept busy. There are about seventy cases pending here and the town is full of old pioneers.

E. W. Maxwell, a merchant of Lindale, Smith county, executed a deed of trust, naming J. N. Gunter a trustee to secure preferred creditors.

The military company which was organized at Bonham has increased its membership to sixty-five and a petition has been sent to Austin, together with the oath. The Bonham band is making an effort to become the seventh regiment band of the state and will attend the encampment at Galveston.

Button Williams, a negro, charged with wife murder, was convicted in the district court at Bryan several days since, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Walter Stemmans, who works on Crowley & Bishop's ranch in Dawson county, while driving a wagon from Midland to the ranch, fell off the wagon and was run over and seriously hurt. The arm was broken and his head was injured. He was taken to Midland for treatment.

A Sharp Answer. Mose—Ef I sho'd escort anudder lady to de ball nex' week would yo' feel much cut up? Clara—Noppy; yo' would.—Life.

### TEXAS NEWS ITEMS.

While feeding stock recently at Hillsboro, A. Buttrick was gored in the neck by a vicious bull. The bull attacked him without warning, inflicting a wound with one of its horns three inches long, missing the jugular vein about an inch.

Mrs. Hunt, who lives about four miles southeast of Collinsville, Grayson county, had her barn struck by lightning recently, setting it on fire, burning two horses and their male colts, a saddle horse and all her harness and hay.

John P. Hart, an old settler living one and a half miles west of Springtown, Parker county, was found dead recently. He retired the preceding night at his usual hour in apparent good health, but when he was called to breakfast he did not respond and on going to his bed he was found dead.

At a meeting at Houston recently it was decided that the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Immigration association shall contribute \$1500 toward the expense and the citizens of Houston shall contribute \$1000—none of the same to be used for advertising purposes—for an exhibit at the Omaha exhibition.

John Taunman was shot and instantly wounded at Junction City, Kimble county, recently. A man was creating a disturbance at the hotel, of which Taunman was proprietor, and was ordered to leave. He walked out and when Taunman reached the door the shooting commenced. A party is under arrest.

Marion Holloway, alias Williams, of Cherokee county and Henry Banks of Comanche, pleaded guilty in the district court at Goldthwaite recently to indictments charging theft of cattle and were given two years each in the pen. Banks also pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury in connection with the grand jury investigation and got two years.

In a row recently at Kopper, A. N. Landon was stabbed and cut sixteen times. Two of the wounds go to the hollow—one in the left side and one in the right side. Landon walked a mile through the rain and mud to town after the cutting. Several of the wounds are in the head and arms, some of them being as much as six inches long. He is in a very critical condition.

The Standard Savings and Loan company of Dallas, recently filed its charter at Austin. Capital stock \$1000. Purpose, the transaction of a general real estate, building and loan business. Incorporators, F. W. McGuire, J. B. Adams, W. Thompson, C. Wetherill, Edward D. Foster, Martin E. Galvin, W. Warner Wilson, Dwight C. Rexford, Cyrus A. Newcomb and John E. Griffiths.

The charter of the Lone Star Cotton Jammers and Longshoremen's association of Texas as filed recently at Austin. No capital stock. Principal office at Galveston. Purpose, loading and unloading ships and other vessels, jamming and screwing cotton in holds of ships and vessels and handling of freights of all kinds, both on board such ships and vessels and along the wharves and along shore at all ports in Texas. Incorporators James A. Taylor, R. G. Abbott, F. D. Harkness, Thomas Calhoun, N. E. Plummer, Mose Smith, L. Coleman and Jack Jackson, all of Galveston.

The following charters were recently filed at Austin: The Central Compress company of Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county. Capital stock \$50,000. Purpose, the compressing of cotton. Incorporators, O. M. Pate, P. H. Foscoe, B. T. Robertson and B. Stanback. Pine Island Irrigating company of Beaumont. Capital stock \$25,000. Purpose, construction of dams, reservoirs, lakes, wells, canals, flumes, laterals, etc., for the purpose of irrigation, navigation, milling, etc., and the construction of a canal from the La Biane ford on Pine Island bayou, in a southerly direction to Taylor bayou. Incorporators, S. H. Van Warner, Catherine Stengel and Frank Cooley.

Theodore Stephen, an engraver, 43 years old, dropped dead at Austin recently from heart disease. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. He was well known throughout the state.

Hon. Ben Carter, a United States assistant attorney of Washington, D. C., is at Stephenville taking testimony in Indian deputation claims. He is instructed to remain as long as he can be kept busy. There are about seventy cases pending here and the town is full of old pioneers.

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### FARM AND STOCK ITEMS.

A good big shipment of cattle was made recently from Clarksville by M. Harrold of this city. The cattle went to the St. Louis market direct.

The corn crop was entirely killed in the vicinity of Plano by the late freeze, and is being replanted as fast as the weather will permit. The fruit crop was also killed, except a few trees that were not in bloom.

A. T. Crowley of Midland, had a train load of Mexican stock from El Reno unloaded at Odessa, in west Texas, recently. Another train of Mexican stock from the same place was unloaded at Colorado City.

The recent cold wave has destroyed the peach and pear crop in the vicinity of Pickett, Hopkins county, and many farmers will have to plant their corn over. The cotton crop will be increased in this vicinity to a greater average than ever before planted.

A. S. Wilson of Sardinia, Ellis county, say that farmers are beginning to replant corn, frozen by the late freeze. Superintendent Halston of the Ellis county farm, says the freeze destroyed 120 acres of corn for the country, which has just been replanted. In nearly every section of the county the corn has been replanted.

Dealers in seed and farmers in from different sections of this county say that nine-tenths of the corn is destroyed and must be replanted. Only some that was planted deeper than usual escaped. Fruit buds do not seem to have suffered much and if no further freezing ensues such fruit and berry crops will be large.

Methods of irrigation are being referred to a session in Pecos river country, and it has been found that too much water is fully as harmful to the crops grown in that sandy soil as not enough. Excessive flooding, they say, is ruinous, rots the roots of the cereals and blights the fruit trees. More plowing and less water is what is claimed is needed.

Col. Henry Exall of Dallas received a telegram from New York reporting that at the sale of 250 trotting-bred horses at Madison Square Garden six horses had been sold for over \$500, and of these six, two were Tony Craig and Astafit by Col. Exall's grand stallion Electric. About 250 highly bred horses were sold at this sale, the studies of the celebrated breeding establishment of Polo Alto in California being well represented, as well as some of the best in Kentucky, New York and other states. Only six sales were considered sufficiently important to be given to the press and that two of these were Texas bred and raised says much for the state, as well as for the Lomo Alto farm and for the sire Electric, who has also achieved for himself a reputation as one of the really great sires of the country.

Recently E. G. Wolcott of Vernon, had on the market twenty-three Texas steers, 1022-pound average, which sold at \$4.10. These steers were fed on Mr. Wolcott's farm in Greer county on ground Kaffir corn. He considers as good feed for fattening stock as either cotton seed meal or corn. "I have an irrigated farm in Greer county," said Mr. Wolcott, "and last year I planted forty acres of Kaffir corn. I ground it up, heads and all, and fed it that way with the very best results." In speaking of Wilbarger county, Mr. Wolcott said: "We have a good many cattle yet in Wilbarger, and they are all doing well. The rains have come at opportune times and the outlook for grass stock was never better. Throughout the county and those adjoining the prospect is good for both cattle and crops."

Ryan Bros. of Leavenworth, Kas., were in Fort Worth recently. This firm has recently made some large transactions both in land and cattle. They sold their Montana ranch several days since for \$100,000 to an eastern syndicate and are now apparently putting a great part of the proceeds in Texas stock. They have bought within the past few days from Nels Morris of Martin county, 3000 head of steers at \$25. They have also just closed a trade with Col. Smitson of Sterling county, for 2000 steers at a price something above the other. These 5000 head will be delivered in a short time and will be shipped to one of their ranges in Kansas. The firm owns a big range near Wilcox, Ariz., and they are now preparing to ship from there a large herd into Kansas, over 5000 head. They recently sent out to their Arizona pastures several cars of costly bulls.

When the Eddy people introduced Kaffir corn into their district it would appear that they started an industry that promised well in Texas. A large acreage of it has been planted this year in north Texas, even as far north as Greer county, Ok., and the crops raised last year gave the very best results. The impetus given by the Pecos river farmers in the propagation of this valuable cereal is gradually spreading over those parts of Texas where dry seasons may be looked for.

The effect of the recent freeze is now becoming more apparent to the farmers near Sherman and they are busily engaged in making preparations to replant a great deal of corn blighted within the last few days. There is complaint of damage to the late oat crop. Wheat did not suffer to any great extent, except where it had begun to joint, in such cases there is a loss of perhaps 2 per cent mentioned. Truck gardeners, summarizing their losses, place it at about 5 per cent.

### BRANN IS DEAD.

Editor of the Ironclast and Capt. Davis Fight a Duel.

Waco, Tex., April 2.—In the midst of busy preparations for city election meetings, while hands were playing and scattering handbills from their decorated vans calling the people together, W. C. Brann, editor of the Ironclast, and Capt. M. T. Davis met and fought a revolver duel to death.

The combatants met just at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon on South Fourth street, in front of the Cotton Belt ticket office, and after exchanging a few words both drew and began emptying their revolvers into each other's bodies.

When the battle was over Brann was found to be perforated in the left lung, the right leg and the right foot. Davis was shot through the right lung and through both of his arms.

The difficulty grew out of the Brann-Baylor feud of last year. Capt. Davis' daughters are pupils of Baylor university, and the references made in the Ironclast to Baylor, which were generally construed to mean reflections on the moral character of pupils and faculty, brought forth from Capt. Davis' denunciation of Brann delivered in language most forcible and direct.

Yesterday afternoon Brann and his business manager, W. H. Ward, were on the opposite side of the street from the Cotton Belt office, and were seen crossing the street together, going in the direction of French's book store. Capt. Davis' office being between the book store and the Cotton Belt office. When Brann and Ward reached the front of the book store, Capt. Davis was in front of his office. The words that passed between them were terms of reproach, and they lost no time in getting out their weapons. About ten seconds were occupied in the shooting, at the end of which Brann and Davis lay bleeding, and Will H. Ward, Brann's business manager, was shot through the right hand, the bones being shattered.

There were many eye witnesses of the shooting, among them being this reporter. Apostle Brann shoot bolt erect, and delivered his shots with a double-action revolver in quick succession, aiming deliberately at Capt. Davis' breast. Capt. Davis had been both a railroad man and a cowboy. He is noted for nerve and courage. Brann had been told that Capt. Davis had it in for him, and was liable to open on him at any minute. When the two men faced each other and began shooting, neither appeared to desire to avoid the shots of the other. Neither sought shelter. They stood up facing each other on the sidewalk, less than ten feet apart. Capt. Davis' position being nearly in front of the Cotton Belt office, and that of Brann nearly in front of the book store, the front of Capt. Davis' office being between the points occupied by the shooters, and thus they poured it into each other until they both fell.

The shooting yesterday is the second tragedy at Waco to be attributed to Brann's publications in the Ironclast concerning Baylor university. The first was the famous three-cornered duel of Nov. 19 last year, in which Col. G. B. Gerald, a defender of Brann, fought and slew J. W. Harris and W. A. Harris. In the Gerald-Harris duel W. S. Jasper, a colored man, was shot in the leg by a wild bullet. The Harris brothers are sleeping in a double grave at Oakwood, and Col. Gerald stands charged by indictment with killing them.

Prof. Kehlor, a musician who was shot in the foot by a stray bullet in the duel of yesterday evening, is suffering much pain. The ball is lodged between the bones.

Half an hour past midnight Capt. Davis was resting under the influence of anaesthetics, with chances against him. The probability is that two funerals will result from the duel.

There were many points of similarity between the two tragedies. At 1:15 a. m. W. C. Brann, the apostle, died. The funeral will take place Sunday. His wife and children were beside him. It was a wonderful death scene. The room was a picture never to be forgotten.

### Delegates Appointed.

Austin, Tex., April 2.—Gov. Culberson yesterday appointed the following delegates to represent Texas at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction to be held in New York city May 18 to 25, 1898: Wm. Clemens, New Braunfels; B. F. McNulty, San Antonio; T. B. Cochran, Austin; W. C. O'Bryan, McGregor; J. S. Gribnan, Terrell; J. G. Smither, Huntsville; J. P. Gibson, Rusk; R. C. Buckner, Dallas; Jink Evans, Corsicana; E. G. Douglass, Fowler.

### Ended Her Life.

Caroline, Tex., April 2.—News just reached this place that Mrs. M. Henkel, widow of the late E. Henkel, of Round Top, committed suicide Thursday by jumping in a barrel of water at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Fricke, who resides between this place and Round Top. Mrs. Henkel was discovered and taken out of the water alive, but died soon after in spite of medical aid. Her health is assigned as the cause of her act.

### Escaped From Jail.

Wharton, Tex., April 2.—Willie Burns, a negro woman confined in jail here upon a charge with intent to murder, escaped from jail Thursday evening by donning male attire. The liberty which had been given her as a trusty afforded her the opportunity. After making her escape the woman made her way to the convict farm, one mile west of town, and shot one of the hands on the place named Harry Morris, inflicting a wound in the arm. The woman was recaptured.

### SOL EDEL DEAD.

He Committed Suicide in Houston by Shooting Himself.

Houston, Tex., April 1.—Yesterday afternoon Sol Edal committed suicide in the store No. 505 Prairie avenue. Everything was quiet about the place at the time and the report of the pistol was so muffled that it was heard only by Mr. Kramer, who sat at the time in the front part of the store. When the gasping man was found life was almost extinct. The muzzle of a pistol had been placed by Edal in his mouth and the pistol was discharged. The ball went toward the brain and where he lay upon the floor a puddle of blood was formed.

The following letter was found by him:

Houston, Tex., March 31.—To the coroner, city of Houston—Dear sir: I take my life willingly and intentionally for the simple reason that I am not able to make a good and honest living, hard as I tried. You will be kind enough to send two telegrams for Mr. Max Marcus, Asheville, N. C.—one that I got hurt and the next that I am dead. The expense will be paid. I also wish you to send one to my dear uncle, David Davidson, Clarkburg, W. Va., that I am dead. Thanking you for the trouble you have taken, I remain yours truly, SOL EDEL.

The above letter was enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to the coroner.

There were two other letters, one addressed to Judge S. R. Perryman, who had been the attorney of deceased in a trial on the charge of murder in connection with the killing of Walter Hughes one night about two years ago at the residence of Frank Dunn, in this city. It may be recalled by many readers that Edal was arrested at Asheville, N. C., here he was with his father and brother, but Sheriff Erickson. He was tried and found not guilty.

Before his suicide yesterday he had a long talk with Judge Perryman and told him he was going to commit suicide. The judge talked with him until he thought he had dissuaded him from it.

### Mortally Wounded.

Tyler, Tex., April 1.—At 6:40 yesterday evening, while Deputy Sheriff W. G. Smith was attempting to arrest John Alexander, a negro well known here, Smith was severely cut in several places on the head and body. The negro was shot twice through the body, and is thought to be mortally wounded. No one knows who did the shooting. A crowd immediately began to gather, and a large number of persons clamored for the negro's life, and the excitement was only allayed and a lynching prevented by rumors reaching the crowd that Smith was not dangerously hurt.

The crowd was still lingering in front of the drug store where Smith was being ministered to, late last night, and in case his condition becomes more dangerous an assault on the jail will be made, and the negro will be lynched, despite the precautions being made to prevent it. The negro, who believed he was dying, made the following statement to a reporter: "Mr. Smith was passing in a buggy, and came near running over me. I was drunk and made improper remarks to him, and he alighted from the buggy to arrest me. I began cutting him. When the shooting began I feigned dead for a while, because I heard white people halloo, 'Lynch him!' Kill him!'"

Mr. Smith's statement verifies the negro's statement, with the exception of the last sentence. During the excitement, right after the cutting and shooting, men were seen rushing into the yard of the store where the negro was carried, with hatchets and revolvers, and were only prevented from finishing him by being told the negro was dead.

At a late hour last night Mr. Smith's condition was unimproved. The crowd in front of the drug store was being reinforced. Such sentiment has not been known here since the lynching of Bill Jones in May, 1897.

### Laundry Blown Up.

Cleburne, Texas, April 1.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a gasoline tank at the Columbia steam laundry exploded, setting fire to the building and badly burning one of the employes, James Vernon. His leg and arm and face are badly burned, and his clothing was set on fire. The burning building was extinguished by the fire department before much damage was done. Vernon, the injured man, was given immediate medical attention and is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Ex-Sheriff Kemp, who was charged with the murder of Sheriff Door, of Eddy county, N. M., was acquitted several days since.

### Burch Was Acquitted.

Brenham, Texas, April 1.—The jury in the Bob Burch case yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty. A motion for rehearing in the case of Joseph and overruled and Swan was sentenced. W. Swann, convicted of the murder of James H. Foster, was argued yesterday and overruled and Swann was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. Charles Kugardt, who was convicted of the murder of his sister, Johanna Kugardt, was yesterday sentenced to hang May 26.

### Several People Arrested.

Laredo, Texas, April 1.—The only information that can be had regarding the reported organization of a number of Spaniards to invade Texas from Mexico in the event of war with Spain is the arrest of several parties at different points below here by the Mexican authorities and sending them to jail at New Laredo, and it is believed that the offenses for which they were arrested has no connection with any organized band.



The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, April 9, 1898.

Announcement Rates.

The following rates will be charged by the FREE PRESS for announcements of candidates for office and will include placing their names on a sufficient number of the party tickets for the general election in November. Terms cash.

For State & District offices, \$10.00
For county offices, 5.00
For precinct offices, 3.00

Announcements.

For County and District Clerk, C. D. LONG, G. R. COUCH, CHARLIE MAYES, For Sheriff & Tax Collector, A. W. SPRINGER, For County Treasurer, JASPER MILLHOLLON, J. E. MURFEE, For Tax Assessor, F. M. GREER, S. E. CAROTHERS,

LOCAL DOTS.

Mr. J. S. Boone moved his family out to his farm this week. GERMAN MILLET seed for sale, the big kind, at S. L. Robertson's. Mr. M. H. Gossett is off this week on a trip to Cisco. The ladies are especially requested to call and examine the new goods at S. L. Robertson's. Mrs. J. W. Collins is spending this week at her father's in Knox county. Mr. S. L. Robertson is having some substantial improvements made on his residence. Don't forget that you can get a dish of chillee or a nice warm lunch at Reedy's any time. Mrs. W. T. Jones returned a few days ago from a visit of several months to her parents in Tennessee. The young folks enjoyed a musical at the residence of Mr. J. E. Garren on Saturday night, last. A choice new stock of Ladies and Misses slippers and fine shoes for spring and summer at S. L. Robertson's. The infant child of Mr. A. Chaney was brought to town and entered at the cemetery on Wednesday. It died the day before, being only a few days old. We desire to say to all persons owing accounts to the firm of T. G. Carney & Co., that since the purchase of an interest in the business by R. H. McKee it is essential that we close up and settle all outstanding accounts and we hereby ask one and all to come forward without delay and make satisfactory settlement of such accounts. Please see us at once and save us the trouble of having to go to see you. T. G. CARNEY & CO. The death summons came on Wednesday for Mrs. Beavers, wife of Mr. Spence Beavers, and she passed to the other shore, leaving her husband and several children to mourn her loss, in which they have the sympathy of many neighbors and friends. Her remains were followed to the cemetery on Thursday by a large concourse of citizens, where the last sad rites were performed and she was laid to rest. As we understand, her death was not caused by any sudden disease, but was the result of a complication of ailments. We are pleased to say to our friends that we are back again with the choicest stock of goods we have ever been able to offer them, and there is enough of them for everybody, so much in fact that our groceries are crowded out and had to be moved to another building. This tells the story of our increased business better than we can do it in words, and while we flatter ourselves that good, honest goods, fair prices and the courteous treatment which we have extended to all alike have been large factors in building up and extending our business in spite of competition, we are at the same time grateful to our friends for the liberal patronage they have extended to us and we assure them that we shall be pleased at all times to extend to them every courtesy possible and to give them the best the shop affords for their money. Respectfully, F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

The FREE PRESS this week looks like it was published in a business town.

Mr. Robt Fields left Monday for his home at Howe, where he is engaged in business. Have your sewing machines repaired by W. H. Parsons. He keeps needles for all machines in stock. Emmett Robertson is back home from Wichita Falls, where he has been going to school. Messrs Courtwright & Co. have moved their grocery business into Capt Dodson's building. A job lot of shoes and slippers, come and get them—not at our price, but at yours. CARNEY & MCKEE. Mr. Thos. King of Ennis is here this week to take charge of the 5000 sheep recently purchased of Mr. M. Smith. My stock of Groceries is complete in all lines and I am now selling very low to the cash trade. Call and see. S. L. ROBERTSON. Messrs Tandy and Hudson started an outfit Monday to Dundee to receive a large herd of cattle, said to be about 2500 head, purchased by them and drive them to the I. T. 600 pairs of ladies', misses' and children's slippers and sandals at bargain prices, 30 to 50 per cent under regular prices. Don't miss this chance. F. G. ALEXANDER & CO. It was our intention to publish the proceedings of the mass meeting held at the court house on last Saturday, but for some reason the secretary failed to furnish us with a copy of the resolutions adopted, as he was instructed by the meeting to do. We may have them in a later issue. Haskell, Tex., Apr. 8, 1898. Dr. Gray extracted a tooth for me while at his office, to-day and I can it was more a pleasure than a dread to have a tooth drawn by Dr. Gray's Painless method. He is filling all my teeth. No pain. MRS. LAURA BELL. We learned from County Treasurer Millhollon that he had just remitted to Austin by bank drafts the following amounts for the purposes specified: To pay interests on court house bonds, \$2612.40; to pay interest on road and bridge bonds, \$650.00; to redeem two and one-half court house bonds of \$1000 each, \$2500.00. We now have a nice line of fancy goods in the way of chow chow, celery sauce, olives, sweet mixed pickles, etc. These goods are put up with the best vinegar and the flavor is fine. W. W. FIELDS & BRO. The sheepmen say that the recent freeze which killed a large percentage of the green herbage that had started up is resulting in some damage to sheep. It cut off the supply of food to a considerable extent, resulting in weakening the sheep and, with the continued cool weather since, is showing its effect in a considerable per cent of fatalities among the young lambs. FOR \$35 you can buy the best 8-foot Steel Wind Mill made with pipe, brass cylinder, sucker rod, lumber, bolts and nails complete for 30-ft. well and 24-ft. tower, of S. H. Leavell, the distributing agent of Eclipse mills, Abilene, Tex., and wholesale water supply goods. This offer is good till present car of mills are sold. S. H. LEAVELL, Abilene, Texas. We this week present the name of Mr. Charlie Mayes as a candidate for County and District clerk. Mr. Mayes possesses a good literary education and is perhaps as well qualified for the position he seeks as any one could be without actual experience in the details of the work involved. He is yet quite a young man and has spent the last nine years of his life in Haskell county as a farmer, except the last three years, during which he has been engaged in teaching school, in which he has given good satisfaction to his patrons. He is of steady habits, energetic and possessed of a laudable ambition to get on in the world, and while the holding of a county office is not as high a calling as that of teaching school, when conscientiously done, and does not afford the same opportunity for doing good in the world, he desires to start out on a new line and, will, we believe, do his duty if elected. Mr. S. L. Robertson is increasing his stock of dry goods to very handsome proportions. He says he is buying from a first class cash house, paying cash for the goods, which places him in position to meet any competition in the country. He will make it to the special interest of the cash buyer who is entitled to cash prices.

The War Situation.

A dispatch from the Dallas New's Washington correspondent dated 1 o'clock Thursday morning is the latest news we have. It sums up the situation briefly as follows: "There is not a man in town who can tell one thing about the situation, McKinley has changed his proposed message not less than three times to-day and then did not send it in. He sent for Sayers and other leading democrats, and when they returned from the White House the democrats agreed that they would not push matters. I do not know what the president said to them other than he placed before them a telegram from Consul Gen. Lee to the effect that he wanted until Saturday to get American citizens out of Cuba. Here was a breathing spell for McKinley, it came to him as "a great rock in a weary land." Congress and the public was impatient, there was no way to curb the one or the other. This telegram was shown to the democrats and they subsided at once. Everybody believes war is inevitable, but nobody knows anything about the inside workings. McKinley will have peace if he can get it. AMERICANS are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oaktown, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by A. P. McLemore. 18 B. Y. P. U. Programme for April 10, 3 p. m. Leader, Mr. H. K. Jones. Song. Lesson, A Wise use of Money. 1 Tim. 6:17-19. Roll Call—Prayer. Five minute papers on lesson by Misses Minnie Lindsey and Laura Garren. Reading, Mrs. Robertson. Song. Recitation, Miss Rob Lindsey. Song. —Did you ever hear the like? Listen! Ladies' vests, each, . . . 50cts Men's working gloves, pair, . . . 35cts Men's nice gray suit, . . . \$3.00 Men's nice \$10 suit, . . . \$4.95 Good window shades, each, 25cts. CARNEY & MCKEE. —Mr. G. R. Couch is a candidate for reelection to the office of county and District clerk. Being one of the old timers, so well acquainted and so fully identified with the country it is wholly unnecessary for us to touch upon his character as a citizen. So far as concerns persons who have had business in the courts or with the county records it is also unnecessary to speak of his qualification for the office. To others we may say that his past services as surveyor, deputy clerk and clerk have thoroughly familiarized him with the affairs of the county, the details of the office, etc., and he is ever prompt and courteous in imparting information and in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him. It is, however, for the people in their sovereign capacity to say whether they will retain him or "give the other fellow a chance." Haskell, Tex., Apr. 7, 1898. While at Dr. Gray's office this afternoon he extracted a very badly broken tooth for me, by his New Painless Process, the Vitalized Air. There was no pain whatever. I most heartily recommend Dr. Gray to all my friends. He is also doing some filling for me without pain. L. W. ROBERTS. To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by A. P. McLemore. 18

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Nothing gives me more pleasure than to credit a man when I think he appreciates it enough to come and settle every few months, but when it runs for a year, two years or longer it shows very clearly to my mind that there is no appreciation for favors extended. Now a great many I have carried for a long long time; some few have come and settled and a great many have not. Last year was over an average crop year and I certainly expect you to make satisfactory settlements, for I am in great need of money to pay what I owe. Am sure I am not asking too much of you after I have carried you as long as I have without worrying you. As long as you haven't paid your account you need not ask for credit as it will only be embarrassing to you to be refused. So please come and settle at once and let's start in the new year afresh and by so doing we all will feel better. Your friend, A. P. McLEMORE.

OUR FLYING SQUADRON. A Formidable Array.

Hampton Roads, April 3.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)—The practical completion of a flying squadron of the American navy by the assignment of Commodore W. S. Schley to take charge, and his acceptance as marked by his active operations on Monday last, is an epoch-making event in the history of the present difficulty. No other action on the part of this government since the Maine disaster so actively determines the fact that actual warfare has been expected. The north Atlantic squadron is always organized and the appointment of Capt. Sampson to its command is but the natural sequence of the retirement of Rear Admiral Sigsbee from active duty. So the assignment of ships of war to that squadron or to the Pacific squadron are but moves toward mobilization that might occur at any time. But flying squadrons are the direct outcome of dangerous war conditions; are not necessities of standing navies in time of peace and are expeditions of an extraordinary nature created only when the government fully decides that there is fear of attack or that the time is ripe for an attack from her. It is therefore not only possible, but highly probable that the new American flying squadron has work cut out for it. The fleet partially gathered and altogether proposed, that will bear this euphonious title is one of the most formidable that can be gathered together by any nation. Egotistically in favor of the United States as this statement may be, the facts bear it out. In average rate of speed in armored protection, in caliber and number of guns, and in fighting qualities, and discipline of men, it can be proven that the composition of this flying squadron is superior, point of numbers being equal, to any organization of a like nature to be formed by any foreign power. When on Monday morning, Commodore Schley raised his flag on the Brooklyn, evidences of an unmistakable character were apparent that every man from stoker to commandant were not only fearless of battle, but courted it and hoped it would come. The small caliber gun that fired the salute used blank cartridges. About the landlocked water of Hampton Roads, where thirty-five years ago the Monitor and Merrimack fought their terrible battle, sunshine touched the hills just as nature awoke after her hibernation, and spoke only of peace. But as the smoke blows by, in every eye was the kindling spark of vengeance for fellow seamen hurled to death and the hope that the cannon's tenor might be changed into war. W. S. Schley, commodore commanding this fleet, is a well built man of about 52 years of age, with general appearance denoting thoughtfulness, diplomacy, coupled with certain characteristics indicate force of character and quickness of action when developments require this feature; large headed and kindly faced, a smiling eye, evidently not given to temper, quick of searching inquiry, this man as he treads the captain's bridge of the Brooklyn in a naval uniform or shakes hands with you in the lobby of the hotel in civilian clothes, impresses you as the firm unyielding warrior, just the man to take "partial" orders for a flying squadron and complete them himself with credit to his country. In the atmosphere which to-day surrounds him there is a spirit akin to that German song which says: "We have all had more than enough of love and now for a song of hatred." But in the commander there is no sign of emotional desire, yet when the summons comes the songs of those who cry loudly now may weaken enough to be overtopped by the commands of this intrepid leader of a host.

HERE WE ARE With our New Goods

Our new goods are arriving daily and are being placed on the shelves for public inspection.

OUR LADIES DRESS GOODS.

This line has been selected with more care and taste than ever before and include all the latest weaves, patterns and designs in the most stylish fabrics for spring and summer wear. We know that our lady customers will be pleased when they see them.

Staple Dry Goods.

Our stock of all the staple dry goods is unusually full, covering the best brands of prints, ginghams, checks, shirtings, sheetings, jeans, etc. etc.

Clothing.

The gentlemen are invited to call and see our clothing. Knowing the requirements of the trade in this line we think we have the quality, variety and styles to suit all and we guarantee the prices to be all right.

Boots and Shoes.

We have undoubtedly the largest stock and greatest variety of these, including the latest styles in all grades, ever displayed in Haskell. There is every class and grade to select from from the heaviest plow shoe to the daintiest slipper for the belles of fashion.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our job lot of 600 pairs of ladies, misses and childrens slippers, going at a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent under regular prices. Call promptly if you want to participate in these bargains.

Spring Millinery.

Our Milliner, Miss Lena Wilson is just back from Chicago where she got all the latest points in styles and modes of trimmings and selected a splendid line of hats and trimmings. This stock is up to date in every particular and we feel confident that she can please our lady friends in dainty and stylish headgear.

Our Grocery Department.

The necessity for more room for our increased stock of Dry Goods has forced us to move our groceries into the building formerly used by us as a ware room and storage house, two doors east of our main store. We have also increased our stock of groceries and our customers will find in it everything fresh and desirable in the eating line.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and look at our goods and get our prices. Respectfully,

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

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.

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Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order. Repairing done neatly and substantially. Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed. Your Trade is Solicited.

IT IS TIME To Think of BUYING A STOVE.

We have just received a Car Load. OF THE POPULAR BRIDGE BEACH & CO'S COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.

These stoves are first class in every particular and will be sold at prices that will beat going to the railroad for them. Call and see them. McCollum & Wilbourn Co.

REEDY'S RESTAURANT.

MEALS at all HOURS. FRDSH OYSTERS SERVED TO ORDER. Also keeps fresh Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Cider, Cigars and Tobacco.

A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED. NEXT DOOR TO BELL'S SADDLE SHOP. W. M. REEDY.

ONE WEEK LONGER!

Teeth Extracted and Filled Without Pain.



Dr. C. F. Gray. At Meadors Hotel for one week longer until April 15.

All kinds of Dental work done. Read the testimonials of Mr. L. W. Roberts and Mrs. Laura Bell in another column.

A Cure That Cures.

PARKE'S GINGER TONIC. Are you suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Neuritis, or with Bowels, Sluggish or Liver Complaint, you can be cured by Parke's Ginger Tonic. If you are suffering with Consumption, Female Weakness, Rheumatism, or any ailment, if you have a bad cough or cold, you will find relief in Parke's Ginger Tonic. If you are debilitated by disease, age or exhaustion, and your system needs fortifying or your blood needs purifying you can always depend on Parke's Ginger Tonic. Made from Ginger and many other of the best medicinal herbs, it is the best Health and Strength Restorer ever used—far superior to Sarsaparilla, Compound of Ginger and other Tonic. It has saved thousands of Lives, It May Save Yours. Buy a 50c or \$1 bottle of your druggist, and be sure your signature is on the outside wrapper. HAZEN & CO. 11 City, N. Y. Large saving in buying \$1 size.

HINDEROONS.

The small, strong, and best cure for Chorea, Stiff joints, Rheumatism, and all the kind. Never fails to cure. 25c. HAZEN & CO. Large Island City, N. Y.