

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 12.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, May 22, 1897.

No. 21.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**  
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, 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. McLenore.

**Professional Cards.**  
A. C. FOSTER. S. W. SCOTT.  
**FOSTER & SCOTT.**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.  
Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles.  
Haskell, Texas.

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

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

Diseases of Women a Specialty.  
Office at McLenore's Drug store.

**P. D. SANDERS,**  
Notary & Land Agent.  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
Notarial work, Abstracting, attention to property of non-residents given special attention.

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

**J. F. CLARK,**  
Jeweler and Optician,  
Abilene, - Tex.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Whereas, The Twenty-fifth Legislature, at its regular biennial session, which convened on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1897, passed the following Joint Resolutions, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of this State, providing certain amendments to the Constitution of this State, to-wit:

Joint Resolution to amend Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas by adding thereto section 30, as follows:

Section 30. In addition to the powers of taxation granted in the foregoing sections, it shall be lawful for the land owners of certain portions of Texas, as hereinafter provided, to organize within that section of Texas which lies west, northwest and southwest of the following counties, viz: Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williams, Travis, Blanco, Gillespie, Comal, Caldwell, Guadalupe, DeWitt, Goliad, Victoria, and Calhoun irrigation districts without regard to county lines. In making provision for the cost of construction of irrigation works within said territory it shall be lawful to create an indebtedness of not exceeding fifteen dollars per acre to be paid as a charge on and secured by a lien on the irrigable land for the use and benefit of which said irrigation works have been or may be constructed. Within the term of construction, shall be included the cost of riparian rights, dam sites and reservoirs, rights of way for canal, and lateral and other appurtenant expenses of the construction of irrigation plans. In case of destruction of the works, or any part thereof, the repair or rebuilding of the same shall be construed to be within the meaning of construction. To cover the cost of construction as above defined, bonds may be issued by such irrigation districts to run in time for forty years or less, and to bear interest at the rate of not more than six per cent per annum, interest payable annually, which bonds shall be sold at not less than par. The bonds shall be liquidated by the levy and collection of a tax upon the irrigable lands within such irrigation districts susceptible of irrigation from and by the system of irrigation works proposed. Such land shall be taxed in proportion to acreage and not in proportion to its value. An annual tax shall be levied and collected on each irrigable land sufficient to pay the interest of said bonds and to create a sinking fund sufficient to liquidate the bonds above authorized. In addition to the tax above provided for, there shall be an annually levied and collected a sufficient tax from the lands actually receiving the water for irrigation of a sufficient amount to cover the ordinary cost of the maintenance of the irrigation works, the distribution of the water and appurtenant charges and the collection of said tax. This charge shall be upon a basis of the amount of water contained in the right of way of any canal or ditch having a proportionate share of the water.

the basis of acreage. The taxes above provided for shall, when assessed, be secured by lien on the land and as now provided by general law for the security of State taxes, and when delinquent, shall be enforced as now provided by general law for the collection of delinquent State taxes, but the lien securing the same shall be subordinate to the lien securing the payment of State, county and municipal taxes.

None of the foregoing provisions of this amendment shall ever be construed to give authority to create a lien on or tax in any manner any lands so long as they shall belong to the State; nor after sale thereof shall any charge ever be created thereon which shall take precedence over the liens securing the balance of the purchase money due the state.

The indebtedness for the construction of irrigation works authorized under the provisions of this amendment shall be created only upon a vote of a majority of the land owners resident in the district proposed to be organized and whose lands are susceptible of irrigation from and by the system of irrigation works proposed; only qualified voters under the existing laws of Texas, being such owners of rural lands, within such districts, shall have the right to vote as aforesaid.

Any natural or artificial person having an interest in any of the irrigable lands in any such irrigation district shall have the right at any time within ninety days after the vote authorized has been declared, and not thereafter, to file a proceeding in any court having jurisdiction to test the validity of the formation of said district, the classification of the land as irrigable lands, or other details thereof. Such proceedings shall have precedence through all the courts as now provided by law in quo warranto suits.

Irrigation districts organized under the provisions of this amendment are hereby declared to be bodies corporate, and in the name of the district they shall have the right to sue and be sued, and may acquire by purchase or condemnation proceedings as now authorized by law in the case of irrigation corporations all the property necessary for its organization, operation and existence, and may buy in under foreclosure of its taxes any property, but the property bought in at tax sales shall be held and disposed of as hereafter provided by law.

All bonds issued under the provisions of this amendment shall be passed upon and certified to by the Attorney General of the State of Texas, as now required by law in the case of county and city bonds. When approved by the Attorney General said bonds shall be registered by the Comptroller of the State, as now required by law in the case of county and city bonds, and when so registered shall be entitled to all the faith and confidence now prescribed by law in the case of county and city bonds.

To the end that this amendment may be put into immediate operation upon its adoption by the people, it is provided that until otherwise provided by law the Governor of the State, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Attorney General of the State, are hereby created a board and vested with complete power and authority to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to put into immediate practical operation this amendment to the Constitution and that may be necessary to enable irrigation districts to organize and operate under the provisions of this amendment. And to that end, until otherwise provided by law, said board shall have the power and authority in making said rules as complete as the Legislature of the State of Texas now have to enact laws. The rules, when adopted by said board, shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and when so filed shall remain in full force and effect until changed or modified by some other rule made by the said board on file in the office of the Secretary of State, or until the same are changed by general law. Said rules shall be printed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and a certified copy thereof shall be furnished to any one demanding the same upon the payment of such fees as said board may prescribe.

The Governor is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of Texas on the first Tuesday in August, 1897, at which election all voters favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their tickets, "For the amendment of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing the formation of irrigation districts in West Texas," and those opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their tickets, "Against amending Article 3, of the Constitution of Texas, so as to permit the formation of irrigation districts in West Texas."

Approved March 5, 1897.

Joint Resolution to amend Section 3, of Article 11, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, so as to authorize certain counties to give aid in the construction of railroads.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That Section 3, of Article 11, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended so that the same shall hereafter read as follows:

Section 3. No county, city, or other municipal corporation shall hereafter become a subscriber to the capital of any corporation or association, or make any appropriation or donation to the same, or in anywise loan its credit, except as hereinafter provided.

It shall be lawful for any county in this State lying south of the counties of Jeff Davis, Reeves, Ward, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke and Rusk, and south and west of the Colorado River, also, all those counties west of Hardeman, Knox and Haskell, and north of Fisher, Scurry, Borden, Dawson and Gaines, also, the counties of Matagorda and Brazoria, to give aid, by and through its commissioners court, by the issue of bonds of such county, or other evidences of indebtedness, in the construction of standard gauge railway or railways into, through or across any such county, when, by a vote of a majority of the qualified

voters of any such county voting at an election held for that purpose such aid is authorized; provided, however, that no such aid as is hereinbefore authorized and provided for shall ever be given or paid to any railroad company, or in aid of any such railway construction, except in proportion to and for such railway or part thereof as shall have been completely constructed and equipped within any such county. And special authority and power is hereby given the commissioners court of any county within the territory herein prescribed, wherein such aid may be authorized, to levy and collect an annual tax in addition to any other tax authorized by this Constitution upon all property in such county subject to taxation, to pay interest on and to create a sinking fund to meet said bonds or other indebtedness created for such purpose; provided, that the aggregate of such tax, in any county, shall never in any one year exceed two per centum upon the assessed valuation of the property in such county.

Full power is hereby given to said commissioners court of any such county, and it is hereby made its duty, at once, upon the petition thereto of not less than one hundred (100) qualified voters of any such county, to at any time order and in all things provide for and regulate such election, and the holding, returns and determination of the same and prescribe the form of the ballot to be used.

All bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any such county, under the provisions of this section, shall, before being delivered, negotiated or floated, be approved by the Attorney General of this State, and thereupon the Comptroller of this State shall register the same and endorse the fact of such registry upon said bonds or evidences of indebtedness.

Section 2. The Governor is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of Texas on the first Tuesday in August, 1897, at which election all voters favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their tickets, "For the amendment to Section 3, of Article 11, of the Constitution of Texas, authorizing all counties in this State lying south of the counties of Jeff Davis, Reeves, Ward, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke and Rusk, and south and west of the Colorado River, also, all those counties west of Hardeman, Knox and Haskell, and north of Fisher, Scurry, Borden, Dawson and Gaines; also, the counties of Matagorda and Brazoria, to give aid in the construction of railroads by the issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, when authorized thereto by a majority vote of any such county;" and those opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their tickets, "Against the amendment to Section 3, of Article 11, of the Constitution of Texas, authorizing all counties in this State lying south of the counties of Jeff Davis, Reeves, Ward, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke and Rusk, and south and west of the Colorado River; also, all those counties west of Hardeman, Knox and Haskell, and north of Fisher, Scurry, Borden, Dawson and Gaines; also, the counties of Matagorda and Brazoria, to give aid in the construction of railroads by the issuance of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, when authorized thereto by a majority vote of any such county."

Passed April 2, 1897.

Joint Resolution to amend Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto section 11.

Whereas, the laws of the State of Texas authorize the several counties in this State, through their Commissioners court, to issue bonds for the erection of court houses and jails, and the construction and purchase of bridges, and

Whereas, the statutes of the State of Texas authorize the Board of Education of said State to invest the permanent school fund thereof in bonds issued for the purposes aforesaid by the said counties, and

Whereas, the Board of Education of this State, in pursuance of said statutory authority, has purchased as an investment for the permanent school fund of the State of Texas, bonds approximating three million dollars, and

Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Texas provides that no debt for any purpose shall ever be incurred in any manner for any city or county, unless provision is made at the time of its creation for the levying and collection of a sufficient tax to pay the interest thereon, and provide at least two per cent as a sinking fund, and

Whereas, it is believed that some of the bonds so purchased by the State Board of Education as an investment for the permanent school fund were not issued in conformity with that provision of the Constitution, and it is doubtful whether provision was made at the time of the authorized creation of said debt

## WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how much it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

**Take Simmons Liver Regulator.**

evidenced by said bonds, for the levy of a tax to secure the payment of interest and the creation of a sinking fund, and that some of said bonds may therefore be held invalid by the courts:

Therefore, be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That article XI of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by adding thereto the following, which shall be denominated "Section 11."

Section 11. That all bonds heretofore issued by the several counties of Texas for the purpose of the erection of court houses and jails, and for the purchase or construction of bridges, and that have been purchased by the proper authorities of the State of Texas as an investment for the permanent school fund of said State, and that at the time of the creation of said debt evidenced by said bonds, the provision for the levy of a tax for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund was not made, shall not be for that reason held to be invalid; but said bonds are hereby validated, and are hereby made valid debts against the several counties by which they were issued.

Be it further resolved, that this amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State of Texas on the first Tuesday in August, 1897, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the amendment to Article XI of the Constitution, validating bonds held by the State as an investment for the permanent school fund," and all voters opposing said amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to Article XI of the Constitution, validating bonds held by the State as an investment for the permanent school fund."

And that the Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and have same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Approved April 22, 1897.

And whereas, the State Constitution requires the publication of any proposed amendments once a week for four weeks, commencing at least three months before an election;

And whereas, each of said Joint Resolutions requires the Governor to issue his proclamation ordering an election for the submission of said Joint Resolutions to the qualified electors of the State for their adoption or rejection on the first Tuesday in August, A. D. 1897, which will be the 3rd day of said month.

Now, therefore, I, C. A. Culberson, Governor of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of said Joint Resolutions, and by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, do hereby issue this my proclamation, ordering that an election be required by said Joint Resolutions.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

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

**J. W. EVANS,**  
—CARRIES THE—  
Largest Stock of Groceries  
—ON THE—  
**South Side,**

And can make it to your interest to call on him before you buy your groceries.

Next to Post Office - - Abilene, Texas.

**WE TAKE PLEASURE**  
In informing our patrons that we are again in position to supply their demands for

**BUCKETE SUNBEAM CULTIVATORS.**  
Another car load of them has just arrived and we are able now to make immediate delivery. If you want the

**Best Cultivator Made**  
Don't wait too long. We hardly think it possible to get any more this season. Yours truly,  
**ED. S. HUGHES & CO.**  
Abilene, - - Texas.

tions be held on the day designated therein, to-wit: on Tuesday, the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1897, in the several counties of this State, for the adoption or rejection of said proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Texas. Said election shall be held at the several polling places of the election precincts of the several counties of this State, and will be conducted by the officers holding the same in conformity with the laws of this State and in accordance with the provisions of this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sign my name and cause the [L. S.] Seal of State to be affixed, at the city of Austin, this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1897.

C. A. CULBERSON,  
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor:  
J. W. MADDEN,  
Secretary of State.

**FOR AMERICANS IN CUBA.**

**Bailey Puts the Republicans in a Hole**

President McKinley addressed a special message to congress Monday asking the immediate appropriation of not less than \$50,000 for the relief of the distressed Americans in Cuba, penned up in the towns and starving along with the Cubans, corralled by order of Weyler. The resolution to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents had been under discussion for several days and had developed considerable strength and many thought that McKinley's request for aid for the Americans would be spiced with a little war talk. In that they were disappointed, for the message was as mild as the purring of a kitten.

Washington correspondence in the daily press says of the proceedings in congress: "When the message was read in the senate, that body immediately passed a bill appropriating the amount. But in the house it did not have such approval. Hitt, the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in the last house, had his bill of appropriation all ready for presentation, and the clerk had scarcely arrived at the last period in the message before he was on his feet and asked if unanimous consent was necessary to have it considered, and Jerry Simpson was on his feet, presumably to object, as he stated time and again he would not permit any business to be done by unanimous consent until the committees are appointed, but before he could shoot in his objection, Mr. Bailey said that he had an

amendment to the Hitt bill, which, if there were no objections to, he would offer no objection to Hitt's bill. His proposition was objected to by Mr. Dingley, and Bailey then objected to the Hitt bill. The house then went into the consideration of the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

This took but a short time, but the senate had passed the appropriation bill, appropriating \$50,000, and it was over in the house. It was presented and again Bailey wanted to tack his amendment to it. The republicans would not agree to this, and a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

This is the simple record of the day, but there has not been this session more disturbances in the republican ranks over anything than over this apparently tame proceeding.

The cause was simply this: The Bailey amendment provided for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans. For the past year or more the republicans made themselves hoarse crying out against Cleveland's administration for its action in Cuban matters.

They declared that not only the rights of belligerents be accorded the Cubans, but in truth their independence ought to be recognized. Today they had a chance to vote to accord the Cubans the rights they have maintained they should have. As soon as they knew what the Bailey amendment contained they began to flutter, though their president had called on them to assist starving Americans, and though he said he assured Gen. Lee that provision would be made at once to relieve them, the republicans preferred to let such Americans undergo their pangs for awhile longer and preferred to see the promise of their president broken than to come down to a vote on the subject of recognition of the belligerent rights of these people, who they have said ought to have had them months and months ago.

The next thing on the program will be a rule from the committee on rules which will force a consideration of the senate bill just as it stands.

Bailey is on the committee. He says he will bring in a minority report, in which he will insist on his amendment. He believes this minority report will have to be acted on first, and if so, he will thereby get a vote on this belligerent rights proposition, and the country will see

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

THE WEEKLY NEWS (publication of 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 WEEKLY NEWS and the WEEKLY NEWS for 12 months for the low club price of \$2.00 cash. This gives you three papers a week, or 165 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.

**Ed J. HAMNER, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW**  
HASKELL, - TEXAS.

Practices in the County and District Courts of Haskell and surrounding counties. Office over First National Bank.

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

**SADDLES AND HARNESS**

When you want a saddle or a set of harness, call at

**C. C. RIDDEL'S Shop:**

Repairing neatly and promptly done. Give me a share of your trade and work.

**16 to 1**

This is about the ratio of summer tourists who go to

**COLORADO VIA**

**Ft. Worth & Denver R'y**  
(Texas Panhandle Route.)

As Against All Competitors.

**THE REASONS ARE**  
Shortest Line, Quickest Time, Superb Service, Through Trains, Courteous Treatment.

And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten and balmy, spring-like breezes greet you. Try it and be convinced.

It is a Pleasure to Answer Questions.

Write any local agent, or

D. B. KEELER,  
G. F. A. Ft. W. & D. C. R'y,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

actually how the republicans stand on it."

The republicans attempt to explain their action by saying that they do not want to complicate a simple appropriation bill by tacking on a belligerency resolution, but since they are in position to pass such a resolution they have not in any way indicated that they are willing or will do so, but have steadily dodged the issue. The democrats say they are determined to bring them to a show down by a vote on it.

THE latest government report places the condition of the winter wheat at 80.2, on which is estimated a yield of 297,432,000 bushels. These estimates are however, often wide of the mark. In this instance it is believed by good authorities that the estimate is too large. Dun's Review shares in this belief. It says that in Illinois for instance, of the 1,749,000 acres sown, 1,229,000 acres have been plowed up, leaving the smallest winter wheat acreage ever harvested in that state. It also says that an official report from Indiana confirms the previous estimate that no wheat will be exported from that country this season.

THE business men of the leading commercial cities of the United States presented a joint memorial to congress through the secretary of state a few days ago, setting forth that as a result of the two years conflict in Cuba their import business with the island had fallen from \$75,000,000 a year to about \$30,000,000 and that their exports to Cuba had dropped from about \$30,000,000 to about \$7,000,000 a year, and that American investments in the island had suffered to the extent of many millions of dollars.

In view of these facts they ask that some measures be taken by this government to restore that country to peace, relieve them from their great financial losses and rescue the one and one half million people of Cuba from their great suffering, desolation and misery.











# Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

Silence seldom makes a mistake.

The shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at a time.

The man who goes out of office as pleasantly as he does in is a very rare individual.

"Give us this day our daily Moody" should be the prayer of all cities. With so much backsliding, evangelist work should be continuous.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican rebukes Mr. Roosevelt for using the word "cops." Now that he is in the navy he will drop "cops" and say "tars" and "sails," and use other important marine expressions.

Bishop Seymour of the diocese of Illinois has placed repentant dancers on their feet again, so to speak, by saying that God has not cursed dancing; that it is the poetry of motion, and not inherently evil. The bishop also has liberal views as to the drama, and he considers not in itself evil. The young people will doubtless hasten to agree with the bishop, whatever hesitancy their elders may exhibit in adopting the bishop's views.

The jail in Barnstable, Mass., is an easy going place, according to a local paper. It says that E. C. Knapp, who is supposed to be serving a five years' sentence for stealing national bank funds, was recently seen in the streets in prison garb, giving the wife of the jailer baby lessons. Another convict, named Lewis Rogers, was recently allowed to take a row to Yarmouth and back while the sun was bright and the air invigorating for a pleasant walk.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The Greek patriarch issues an official report that there were 700 persons killed, including a number of Greeks, in the recent massacre at Tokat. The porte, fearing an outbreak here, has arrested eighty Armenian suspects. It is stated that the sultan is soliciting an explanation through the Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg of the concentration of Russian troops upon the Turkish frontier. On the other hand, the rumor is revived of the existence of a secret treaty, by the terms of which Russia undertakes to uphold the integrity of Turkey, who thereby becomes her vassal. It is alleged that there can be no other reason for Russia's unexpected attitude toward Greece.

Destructive spring freshets have occurred this season over a wider area than ever before in the history of the North American continent. There is but one cause—the destruction of the forests. The immediate results, loss of human life and loss of valuable property, are lamentable enough; but the more remote consequences are matters of even greater public moment. The final consequence is lawlessness, uninhabitable. The general awakening to the necessity of a united movement for the preservation of the forests that remain and the restoration of wooded areas where they are needed has been delayed too long. This is one of the most important questions before the people of this continent.

So far as the government of Manitoba is concerned, the long-voiced parochial school question has been settled by the enactment by the legislature of a bill carrying into effect the provisions of the compromise recently agreed upon between the Dominion and Manitoba ministries. Under this settlement provision is made for religious teaching in the schools at the close of the day's sessions, the teaching to be Catholic or Protestant, according to the wishes of the parents, and attendance thereon to be voluntary. The arrangement also provides for the employment of Catholic or non-Catholic teachers, according to the religious preferences of a certain proportion of the parents, and for the use of French in schools where a certain number of pupils speak French as their native language.

Treaties have been negotiated between President Kruger of the South African Republic and President Steyn of the Orange Free State which amount almost to a federation of the two little Dutch republics. Under the terms of the treaties, which await the ratification of the Volksrads, the two republics agree to aid each other in case of attack, and the burghers of each state are given the franchise in either republic. The South African Republic has about twenty-five thousand men available for military service, and the Orange Free State has seventeen thousand. This alliance has been hastened by the disturbed relations between the South African Republic and England. The fact that more than one-third of the white population of Cape Colony is Dutch in origin, and to some extent in sympathies, has also a bearing upon any contest between Dutch and English for supremacy.

Now that the Mississippi is getting down where it belongs there is great joy all along the line. The father of rivers ought to learn to keep quiet after all these years, but it is doubtful if it ever will. It is one of nature's troublesome children and it was born that way.

The northern funny writers would do well to let southern dialect alone until they have learned it better. There is no state in the Union, North or South, in which anybody but a funny writer says "ah" for "sir."

The Spiritualists have forbidden dancing on their Indiana grounds, while only recently an orthodox divine was speaking tolerantly of this popular exercise. The terschoreoed difference of opinion seems destined never to be settled.

The women of Chicago who have started a birdless bonnet crusade are receiving a good deal of encouragement. Certainly the bird of the bonnet should be abolished. Especially should this be the case with all theater hats.

## THE TREASURE OF FRANCHARD.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.



### CHAPTER V.

HE installation of the adopted stable-boy was thus happily effected, and the wheels of life continued to run smoothly in the Doctor's house. Jean-Marie did his horse and carriage duty in the morning, sometimes helped in the housework; sometimes walked abroad with the Doctor, to drink wisdom from the fountain-head; and was introduced at night to the sciences and the dead tongues. He retained his singular placidity of mind and manner; he was rarely in fault; but he made only a very partial progress in his studies, and remained much of a stranger in the family.

The Doctor was a pattern of regularity. All forenoon he worked on his great book, the "Comparative Pharmacopoeia, or Historical Dictionary of all Medicines," which as yet consisted principally of slips of paper and pins. When finished, it was to fill many personable volumes and to combine antiquarian interest with professional utility. But the Doctor was studious of literary graces and the picturesque; an anecdote, a touch of manners, a moral qualification, or a sounding epithet was sure to be preferred before a piece of science; a little more, and he would have written the "Comparative Pharmacopoeia" in verse! The article "Mumma," for instance, was already complete, though the remainder of the work had not progressed beyond the letter A. It was exceedingly copious and entertaining, written with quaintness and color, exact, erudite, a literary effort; but it would hardly have afforded guidance to a practicing physician of to-day. The feminine good sense of his wife had led her to point this out with uncompromising sincerity; for the Dictionary was duly read aloud to her, betwixt sleep and waking, as it proceeded toward an infinitely distant completion; and the Doctor was a little sore on the subject of mummies, and sometimes resented an allusion to asphyxiation.

After the midday meal and a proper period of digestion, he walked, sometimes alone, sometimes accompanied by Jean-Marie, for much Jean-Marie preferred any hardship rather than walk.

She was, as I have said, a very busy person, continually occupied about material comforts, and ready to drop asleep over a novel the instant she was disengaged. This was the less objectionable, as she never snored or gaped, dispersed in complexion when she slept. On the contrary, she looked the very picture of luxurious and appetizing ease, and woke without a start to the perfect possession of her faculties. Jean-Marie, for much Jean-Marie's least, but she was a very nice animal to have about. In this way she had little to do with Jean-Marie; but the sympathy which had been established between them on the first night remained unbroken; they held occasional conversations, mostly on household matters; to the extreme disappointment of the Doctor, they occasionally sallied off together to that temple of delectable superstition, the village church; madam and her son, for much Jean-Marie's least, dropped twice a month to Fontainebleau, and returned laden with purchases; and in short, although the Doctor still continued to regard them as irreconcilably antipathetic, their relation was as intimate, friendly, and confidential as their natures suffered.

I fear, however, that in her heart of hearts, madam kindly despised and pitied the boy. She had no admiration for his class of virtues; she liked a smart, polite, forward, roguish sort of boy, cap in hand, light of foot, meeting the eye, she liked volubility, charm, a little vice—the promise of a second Doctor Desprez. And it was her indefinable belief that Jean-Marie was dull. "Poor dear boy," she had said once, "how sad it is that he should be so stupid!" She had never repeated that remark, for the Doctor had raged like a wild bull, denouncing the brutal bluntness of her mind, bemoaning his own fate, and so on, until she was as much as an ass, and what touched Anastasie more nearly, menacing the table china by the fury of his gesticulations. But she adhered silently to her opinion; and when Jean-Marie was sitting, stolid, blank, but not unhappy, over his unfinished tasks, she would snatch her opportunity in the Doctor's absence, go over to him, put her arms about his neck, lay her cheek to his, and communicate her sympathy with his distress. "Do not mind," she would say; "I, too, am not at all clever, and can assure you that it makes no difference in life."

The Doctor's view was naturally different. That gentleman never wearied of the sound of his own voice, which was, to say the truth, agreeable enough to hear. He now had a listener, who was not so cynically indifferent as Anastasie, and who sometimes put him on his noddle by the most relevant objections. Besides, was he not educating the boy? And education, philosophers agree, is the most philosophical of duties. What can be more heavenly to poor mankind than to have one's hobby grow into a duty to the State? Then, indeed, do the ways of life become ways of pleasantness. Never had the Doctor seen reason to be more content with his endowments. Philosophy flowed smoothly from his lips. He was so gentle a dialectician that he could trace his nonsense, when challenged, back to some root in sense, and prove it to be a sort of flower upon his system. He slipped out of antimonies like a fish, and left his disciples marveling at the rabbit's den.

Moreover, deep down in his heart the Doctor was disappointed with the ill-success of his more formal education. A boy, chosen by so acute an observer

for his aptitude, and guided along the path of learning by so philosophic an instructor, was bound, by the nature of the universe, to make a more obvious and lasting advance. Now Jean-Marie was slow in all things, impenetrable in others; and his power of forgetting was fully on a level with his power to learn. Therefore the Doctor cherished his petulance, his nervous shatter, his petulance, which generally appeared to enjoy, and by which he often profited.

Many and many were the talks they had together; and health and moderation proved the subject of the Doctor's divagations. To these he lovingly returned. "I lead you," he would say, "by the green pastures. My system, my beliefs, my medicines, are resumed in one phrase—to avoid excess. Blessed nature, healthy, temperate nature, abhors and exterminates excess. Human law, in this matter, imitates at a great distance her provisions; and we must strive to supplement the efforts of the law. Yes, boy, we must be a law to ourselves and for our neighbors—lex armata—armed, emphatic, tyrannous law. If you see a capricious human ruin snuffing, dash him from his box! The judge, though in a way an admission of disease, is less offensive to me than either the doctor or the priest. Above all the doctor—the doctor and the purulent trash and garbage of his pharmacopoeia! Pure air—from the neighborhood of a pinetum for the sake of the turpentine—undiluted wine, and the reflections of an unsoiled spirit in the presence of the works of nature—these, my boy, are the best medical appliances and the best religious comforts. Devote yourself to these. Hark! there are bells of Bourron (the wind is in the north, it will be fair). How clear and airy is the sound! The nerves are harmonized and quieted; the mind attuned to silence; and observe how easily and regularly beats the heart! Your unenlightened doctor would see nothing in these sensations; and yet you yourself perceive they are a part of health. Did you remember your cinchona this morning? Good. Cinchona also is a work of nature; it is, after all, only the bark of a tree which we might gather for ourselves if we live in the locality. What a world is this! Though a professed atheist, I delight to bear my testimony to the world. Look at the gratuitous remedies and pleasures that surround our path! The river runs by the garden end, our bath, our pond, our natural system of drainage. There is a well in the corner which sends up sparkling water from the earth's very heart, clean, cool, and with a little wine, most wholesome. The district is notorious for salubrity; rheumatism is the only prevalent complaint, and I myself have never had a touch of it. I tell you—and my opinion is based upon the coldest, clearest processes of reason—if I, if you, desired to leave this house of pleasures, it would be the duty, it would be the privilege, of our best friend to prevent us with a pistol bullet."

CHAPTER VI.

NE beautiful June day they sat upon the hill outside the village. The river, blue as heaven, shone here and there among the foliage. The indefatigable birds turned and flickered about Gretz Church tower. A healthy wind blew from over the forest, and the sound of innumerable thousands of tree-tops and innumerable millions of green leaves was abroad in the air, and filled the ear with something between whispered speech and singing. It seemed as if every blade of grass must hide a eagle; and the flicking ran rapidly with the music, the jingling fan and beat with the sleigh-bells of the fairy queen. From their station on the slope the eye embraced a large space of poplared plain upon the one hand, the waving billtops of the forest on the other, and Gretz itself in the middle, a handful of roofs. Under the bestriding arch of the blue heavens, the place seemed dwindled to a toy. It seemed incredible that people could breathe in such a corner of the world. The thought came home to the boy, perhaps for the first time, and he gave it words.

"How small it looks!" he sighed. "Ay," replied the Doctor, "small enough now. Yet it was once a walled city; thriving, full of furred burghers and men in armor, humming with affairs—with tall spires, for aught that I know, and portly towers along the battlements. A thousand chimneys ceased smoking the curfew-bell. There were gibbets at the gate as thick as scarecrows. In time of war, the assault swarmed against it with ladders, the arrows fell like leaves, the defenders sallied hotly over the drawbridge, each side uttered its cry as they plied their weapons. Do you know that the walls extended as far as the Commander? Tradition so reports. Alas, what a long way off it is all this confusion—nothing left of it but my quiet words spoken in your ear—and the town itself shrunk to the hamlet underneath us? By-and-by came the English wars—you shall hear more of the English, a stupid people, who sometimes blundered into good—and Gretz was taken, sacked, and burned. It is the history of many towns; but Gretz never rose again; it was never rebuilt; its ruins were a quarry to serve the growth of rivals; and the stones of Gretz are now erect along the streets of Nemours. It gratifies me that our old house was the first to rise after the calamity; when the town had come to an end, it inaugurated the hamlet."

"I, too, am glad of that," said Jean-Marie.

Near Susanne, Pa., lives a man who makes a good living capturing rattlesnakes. Last year he—his name is William Chandler—caught two hundred rattlesnakes. They were taken alive and are kept in a big cage with a closely woven wire net cover. Chandler expects to market them profitably. Their poison and the oil tried from their fat command a good price.

A Doubtful Evasion.

Old Gent—Walter, I have found a hair in my ice cream. Walter—Impossible, sir; that ice cream was made with the best shaved ice—New York World.

"It should be the temple of humbler virtues," responded the Doctor with a savory gusto. "Perhaps one of the reasons why I love my little hamlet as I do, is that we have a similar history, she and I. Have I told you that I was once rich?"

"I do not think so," answered Jean-Marie. "I do not think I should have forgotten. I am sorry you should have lost your fortune."

"Sorry?" cried the Doctor. "Why, I find I have scarce begun your education after all. Listen to me! Would you rather live in the old Gretz or in the new, free from the alarms of war, with the green country at the door, without noise, passports, the exactions of the soldiery, or the jangle of the curfew-bell to send us off to bed by sundown?"

"I suppose I should prefer the new," replied the boy.

"Precisely," returned the Doctor; "so do I. And, in the same way, I prefer my present moderate fortune to my former wealth. Golden mediocrity! cried the adorable ascetic, and I subscribe to their enthusiasm. Have I not good wine, good food, good air, the fields and the forest for my walk, a house, an admirable wife, a boy whom I protest I cherish like a son? Now, if I were still rich, I should indubitably make my residence in Paris—you know Paris—Paris and Paradise are not convertible terms. This pleasant noise of the wind streaming among leaves changed into the grinding Babel of the street, the stupid glare of plaster substituted for this quiet pattern of green grass, the nerves shattered by the digestion falsified—picture the fall! Already you perceive the consequences; the mind is stimulated, the heart steps to a different measure, and the man is himself no longer. I have passionately studied myself—the true business of philosophy. I know my character as the musician knows the ventages of his flute. Should I return to Paris, I should ruin myself gambling; nay, I go further—I should break the heart of my Anastasie with infidelities."

This was too much for Jean-Marie. That a place should so transform the most excellent of men transcended his belief. Paris, he protested, was even an agreeable place of residence. "Nor when I lived in that city did I feel much difference," he pleaded.

"What?" cried the Doctor. "Did you not steal when you were there?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### A NEW MINING CAMP.

Gambling Houses and Saloons Are Well Represented.

This is a wide camp, composed of 212 tents, mostly small ones, and 112 "shacks" and "shanties," ranging from 6 by 6 to 20 by 60 feet. The largest are the dance houses, groceries, hotels and lodging houses, says the San Francisco Call. It is hard to get a bed in a comfortable place at any price. Every kind of trade is amply represented on a small scale, except the gambling houses and saloons, which are represented on a scale out of proportion to the number of inhabitants. More "shanties" are erected every day, and it takes about two days' work of two men to build one of them without plastering, ceilings and with few windows. It is a mining camp in every respect, except the mining part of it. As yet only about seventy-five men are employed in the mines out of about 1,500 people, the money to support the camp comes mostly from outsiders, coming and going. There are three stages from Mohave and two from Kramer every day, besides many teams hauling lumber, supplies and water. Very little development work has been done yet on the claims and mines, but for the amount done there is an excellent showing of rich, high-grade ore. No miner or any one else who must have immediate work to live should come here as the camp is overstocked now. Every foot of the surrounding country is taken up by claims, some two and three feet deep. There is a prospect of lively times in settling up these claims. There is a rival camp over the hill east of Randsburg, named Johannesburg, an immense, high-sounding name for a very small camp of a few scattered tents. In fact, living here is about like camping out on a vacant lot in San Francisco, surrounded by old tin cans and without the comfort of nice pavements.

### DUTCH JOHN'S QUEER REPORT

His Description of the Accident Was Certainly Unusual.

After having his trunk smashed and some of his men killed by a collision with a loaded train, Dutch John, a German section foreman sent in the following unique report to the division superintendent:

"Ve bemakin run mit der truck and sum spikes down to Fairvill crossin' and we ask dot little clicker up in der 'ouse ver der vires run in vat times der drain cums, and he says she cums purty soon, John, but you have time to get der truck down to der crossin' and we ask dot he in der truck der druck ve makes der truck goes purty quick, up mit der truck cums der big puffer like der deufful, and vile ve talked about vat ve do der truck goes up over der head of der puffer and der spikes and men go plunk in der ditch. Vone of der 'Tallian men lose his two legs and he be not strong enough ter walk ve put 'im in mit der luggage in der car ver he dies soon. Mike Doole go up mit der air and comes not down yet, and ve not find him to hit up dere ve der truck cums down purty sune all right. Der growbars and nine shovels cum down so ve valts here til Mike Doole cums down too. Yours, John Schneider."

Rattlers His Prey.

Near Susquehanna, Pa., lives a man who makes a good living capturing rattlesnakes. Last year he—his name is William Chandler—caught two hundred rattlesnakes. They were taken alive and are kept in a big cage with a closely woven wire net cover. Chandler expects to market them profitably. Their poison and the oil tried from their fat command a good price.

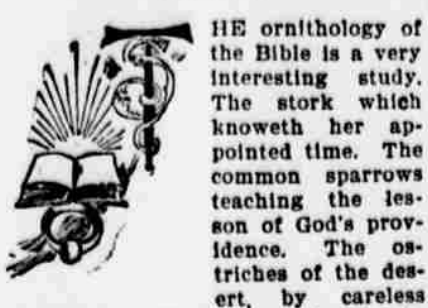
A Doubtful Evasion.

Old Gent—Walter, I have found a hair in my ice cream. Walter—Impossible, sir; that ice cream was made with the best shaved ice—New York World.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"THE BREAD QUESTION" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text "And the Ravens Brought Him Bread and Flesh in the Morning, and Bread and Flesh in the Evening"—1. Kings 17:6.



THE ornithology of the Bible is a very interesting study. The stark which knoweth her appointed time, the common sparrows teaching the lesson of God's providence. The ostriches of the desert, by careless incubation, illustrating the recklessness of parents who do not take enough pains with their children. The eagle symbolizes riches which take wings and fly away. The pelican emblemizing solitude. The bat, a fiend of the darkness. The night hawk, the osprey, the cuckoo, the lapwing, the osprey, by the command of God in Leviticus, flung out of the world's bill of fare.

I would like to have been with Audubon as he went through the woods, with gun and pencil, bringing down and sketching the fowls of heaven, the unfolded portfolio thrilling all Christendom. What wonderful creatures of God the birds are! Some of them, this morning, like the songs of heaven let loose, bursting through the gates of heaven. Consider their feathers, which are clothing and conveyance at the same time; the nine vertebrae of the neck, the three scapula to each eye, the third eyelid an extra curtain for graduating the light of the sun. Some of these birds scavengers and some of them orchestra. Thank God for quail's whistle, and lark's carol, and the twitter of the wren, called by the ancients the king of birds, because when the fowls of heaven went into a contest as to who should fly the highest, and the eagle soaring nearest the sun, a wren on the back of the eagle, after the eagle was exhausted, sprang up much higher, and so was called by the ancients the king of birds. Consider those of them that have golden crowns and crests, showing them to be feathered imperials. And listen to the humming bird's serenade in the ear of the honey-sucker. Look at the belted kingfisher, striking like a dart from the sky to water. Listen to the voice of the owl, giving the key-note to all croakers. And behold the condor among the Andes, battling with the redeemer. I do not know whether an aquarium or aviary is the best altar from which to worship God.

There is an incident in my text that baffles all the ornithological wonders of the world. The grain crop had been cut off. Famine was in the land. In a cave by the brook of Cherith sat a minister of God, Elijah, waiting for something to eat. Why did he not go to the neighbors? There were no neighbors; it was a wilderness. Why did he not pick some of the berries? There were none. If there had been they would have been dried up. Seated one morning at the mouth of his cave, the prophet sees a flock of birds approaching. Oh, if they were only arpridges, or if he only had an arrow with which to bring them down! But as they come nearer, he finds that they are not comestible, but unclean, and the eating of them would be spiritual death. The strength of their beak, the length of their wings, the blackness of their color, their loud, harsh "cruck! cruck!" prove them to be ravens.

They whirled around about the prophet's head, and then they came on fluttering wing and pause on the level of his lips, and one of the ravens brings bread, and another raven brings meat, and after they have discharged their tiny cargo they wheel past, and others come, until after awhile the prophet has enough, and these black servants of the wilderness table are gone. For six months, and some say a whole year, morning and evening, a breakfast and a supper bell sounded as these ravens rang out on the air their "cruck! cruck!" Guess where they got the food from. The old rabbins say they got it from the kitchen of King Ahab. Others say that the ravens got their food from pious Obadiah, who was in the habit of feeding the persecuted. Some say that the ravens brought their food to their young in the trees, and that Elijah had only to climb up and get it. Some say that the whole story is improbable; for these were carnivorous birds, and the food they carried was the torn flesh of living beasts, and therefore ceremonially unclean; or it was carrion, and would not have been fit for the prophet. Some say they were not ravens at all, but that the word translated "ravens" in my text ought to have been translated "Arabs;" so it would have read: "The Arabs brought bread and flesh in the morning, and bread and flesh in the evening." Any thing but admit the Bible to be true.

Now I call that old grandfather Elijah, and I call that brook that began to roll then, and is rolling still, the brook Cherith; and the lesson to me, and to all who hear it, is, when you are in great stress of circumstances, pray and dig, dig and pray, and pray and dig. How does that passage go? "The mountain shall depart and the hills be removed, but your loving kindness shall not fail." If your merchandise, if your mechanism, if your husbandry fail, look out for ravens. If you have in your despondency put God on trial and condemned Him as guilty of cruelty, I move to-day for a new trial. The biography of your life is ever written. I will tell you what the first chapter, and the middle chapter, and the last chapter will be about, if it is written accurately. The first chapter about mercy, the middle chapter about mercy, the last chapter about mercy. The mercy that hovered over your cradle. The mercy that will hover over your grave. The mercy that will cover all between.

Again, this story of the text impresses me that relief came to this prophet with the most unexpected and with seemingly impossible conveyance. If it had been a robin-redbreast, or a musical lark, or a meek turtle dove, or a sublime albatross that had brought the food to Elijah, it would not have been so surprising. But, no, it was a bird so fierce and unattractive that they have fashioned one of our most

forceful and repulsive words out of it—ravenous. That bird has a passion for picking out the eyes of men and of animals. It loves to maul the sick and the dying. It swallows with voracious glee everything it can put its beak on; and yet all the food Elijah gets for six months or a year is from ravens. So your supply is going to come from an unexpected source.

You think some great-hearted, generous man will come along and give you his name on the back of your note, or he will go security for you in some great enterprise. No, he will not. God will open the heart of some shylock toward you. Your relief will come from the most unexpected quarter. The providence which seemed ominous will be to you more than that which seemed auspicious. It will not be a chaffinch with breast and wing dashed with white and brown and chestnut; it will be a black raven.

Here is where we all make our mistake, and that is in regard to the color of God's providence. A white providence comes to us, and we say, "Oh, it is mercy!" Then a black providence comes toward us, and we say, "Oh, that is disaster!" The white providence comes to you, and you have great business success, and you have a hundred thousand dollars, and you get proud, and you get independent of God, and you begin to feel that the prayer, "Give me this day my daily bread," is inappropriate for you, for you have made provision for a hundred years. Then a black providence comes, and it sweeps everything away, and then you begin to pray, and you begin to feel your dependence, and begin to be humble before God, and you cry out for treasures in heaven. The black providence brought you salvation. The white providence brought you ruin. That which seemed to be harsh and fierce and dissonant was your greatest mercy. It was a raven. There was a child born in your house. All your friends congratulated you. The other children of the family stood amazed looking at the new-comer, and asked a great many questions, genealogical and chronological. You said—and you said truthfully—that a white angel flew through the room and left the little one there. That little one stood with its two feet in the very sanctuary of your affection, and with its two hands it took hold of the altar of your soul. But one day there came one of the three scourges of children—scarlet fever, or croup, or diphtheria—and all that bright scene vanished. The chattering, the strange questions, the pulling at the dresses as you crossed the floor—all ceased.

Mrs. Jane Pithey, of Chicago, a well-known Christian woman, was left by her husband a widow with one half dollar and a cottage. She was pained, and had a mother-in-law of age and condition. The widowed soul, every day asked God for all that was needed in the household, and the servant even was astonished at the precision with which God answered the prayers of that woman, item by item, item by item. One day, rising from the family altar, the servant said, "You have not asked for coal, and the coal is out."

Then they stood and prayed for the coal. One hour after that the servant threw open the door and said, "The coal has come." A generous man, whose name I could give you, had sent—as never before and never since—a supply of coal. You cannot understand it. I do. Ravens! Ravens!

Japanese Self-Sacrifice.

On board the Matsushima one man, who had been shot in the abdomen and whose intestines were protruding from the gaping wound, refused to be carried to the surgeon's ward, because, he said, he did not want to take any of the fighters from their work in order to carry him below. Another, after having had his body burnt out of all recognition in attempting to extinguish a fire, stood by helping all he could till the flames were put out, when he died. A third, mortally wounded, man, whose every gasp brought forth a gush of blood, would not close his eyes until he had told a comrade where the key of an important locker was and what the locker contained. A chief gunner, whose under jaw had been shot away and who could, of course, not utter a word, signed to a subordinate with a nod to take his place and left dead after he had placed the handle of the gun lever in his subordinate's hand.—Heroic Japan.

Lost an I Found.

Some gentlemen of a bible association, calling upon an old woman to see if she read her bible, were severely reproved with the spiritual reply: "Do you think, gentlemen, that I am a heathen that you should ask me such a question?" Then, addressing a little girl, she said: "Run and fetch the bible out of my drawer that I may show it to the gentlemen."

The gentleman declined giving her the trouble, but she insisted on giving them ocular demonstration. Accordingly the bible was brought, nicely covered, and on opening it the old Aberdeens lady exclaimed: "Well, how glad I am you have come. Here are my spectacles that I have been looking for these three years, and didn't know where to find them."

Japanese in Hawaii.

The little republic of Hawaii is embarrassed by an extraordinary influx of Japanese immigrants, stimulated by immigration societies working with the encouragement if not actually as agents of the government of Japan. The Japanese in the islands already are more numerous than the people of any other nationality, except the native Hawaiians. Various forms of restriction imposed by the Hawaiian government were evaded by the immigrants, until at last the government forbade the landing of a ship load of Japanese, and ordered them sent back. Japan claims the privileges of free immigration under an old treaty, and appears to be using them to carry out a plan of virtual colonization.

A Gentle Hint.

"Nice god! Have you taught him any tricks since I was here last?" "Oh, yes. He will fetch your hat if you whistle," said she sweetly.—Dublin World.

A Good Word for Johnny.

Mamma—Sh, Johnny! You must not interrupt papa in the middle of a sentence. Papa—He doesn't. He never lets me get as far as that.—New York Tribune.



## FIGHTING CONTINUES.

### THE TURKS AND GREEKS HAVE ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

The War Will Continue Until an Armistice Is Arranged by the Powers, Greece Says. Desperate Fighting Has Been in Progress at Griboro.

London, May 15.—A correspondent at Athens says:

The resumption of the offensive operation in Epirus greatly complicates the situation and tends to hamper the negotiations for peace. The evident intention of the Greek commanders is to capture the Turkish positions in order to show that they have not been defeated.

In an interview with M. Ralli, the premier repeated his statement that humanitarian motives are responsible for the advance on Epirus, but he did not deny the advantages which might be hoped for from the capture of Preveza and the occupation of the adjoining Turkish territory.

"We are still at war," he said, "and until an armistice is concluded, Greece retains her liberty of action. We can not allow our activity to be confined to Thessaly while the Turks are preponderant. The powers have hindered us from acting in Crete, but Greece can not be barred everywhere, nor compelled to restrict her operations to a limited area."

"We have done our best to obtain an armistice, and until it is accorded, we must act where and when we can. If we have not already prosecuted the war at various points and among the islands of the Aegean sea, it is only because we have taken into consideration the suffering to which the Greek population might be subjected."

The government apparently thinks that a renewal of the war will hasten, instead of retard, the armistice. This calculation may prove to be correct, but it is more likely that Turkey will seize on it as an excuse for delaying an armistice, and will deal a crushing blow on Thessaly.

Arta, May 15.—Desperate fighting was in progress all day yesterday near Griboro, on the road to Filiplada. Two brigades of Greeks, with many guns, two companies of Sappers and a squadron of cavalry attacked the Turks, who were almost without artillery. The Greeks forced the first Turkish line of defense, but met with a stubborn resistance at the second. In several places the bayonets were so close to the cannon that they (the bayonets) could be used. Already 500 of the Greeks are hors du combat.

The Turks have occupied various heights in the neighborhood. The battle will be resumed to-day.

Since 4 p. m. the gunboat flotilla has been attacking Nicopolis from inside the Gulf of Ambracia, with a simultaneous attack proceeding from the land side. The Turkish batteries replied vigorously and firmly resisted the attack. The coming on of darkness stopped the engagement.

All of the Greek efforts are now concentrated on capturing Nicopolis and Preveza before advancing to Pente-pigdia.

### The Durand Case.

San Francisco, Cal., May 15.—Theodore Durand, through his attorneys, asked Gov. Budd yesterday to pardon him on the ground that the real murderer of Blanch Lamont has at last confessed his crime. The lawyers declare that they have not been hoaxed, nor is it their purpose to impose upon the executive. They insist that in the person of John Rosenberg, convict at San Quentin prison, they have discovered the man who is guilty of the horrors of Emanuel church.

John Rosenberg has made a sworn confession before a notary public and in the presence of several witnesses, that he killed Blanch Lamont at the instigation of a stranger and in consideration of the payment of \$700 for his bloody work. It is with this sensation that the attorneys will strengthen their case at Sacramento.

The story and its denials is one of the most remarkable that has developed in the long case.

Rosenberg is a Russian sailor and arrived in this city on a sailing vessel from Hamburg, Germany, during the last week of March, 1895, or on the 1st day of April. He is now serving a term for horse stealing and appears to be sane.

### Ball Game Riot.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—Yesterday's game between Kansas City and Milwaukee terminated in a small-sized riot. After a game of hard hitting and ragged fielding, Milwaukee won out in a ninth on a doubtful decision by Umpire Graves, which resulted in an immediate uproar. Fred Lake, catcher for the Blues, assaulted Graves, knocking him down, and immediately several hundred men swarmed upon the grounds and Graves was roughly handled, until four policemen came to his assistance.

### T. E. Boyle Killed.

Nashville, Tenn., May 15.—At 6:30 Thursday afternoon within a few steps of the most frequented street in the city F. T. Cartwright, a gambler, shot and killed T. E. Boyle of Atlanta, Tex. The men had an altercation on Cherry street, and while contending entered a side alley where the only shot was fired. A pistol, which it is claimed was Boyle's, was picked up. Cartwright is in jail, though no warrant has been sworn out. It is claimed the shooting was done in self-defense.

### Shot at an Editor.

Little Rock, Ark., May 15.—State Senator Robert McMullin yesterday forenoon made a desperate attempt on the life of Col. J. N. Smith, editor of the Arkansas Gazette, because the latter refused to apologize for editorial utterances made in regard to the senator's action in defeating the railroad commission bill. McMullin fired point blank at the colonel, who sprang to his feet and struck the former's arm, causing the bullet to miss his body by a few inches. McMullin was taken to jail, but later released on bail.

## Matches Canceled the Fire.

New York, May 14.—At the Leona investigation the important fact learned was that 500 cases of matches formed a part of the vessel's cargo which, it is thought, explains the fire. The matches were stored on deck alongside the steerage quarters. The witnesses examined were Capt. Wilder, First Mate Wallace, Martin Lang, a sailor, Miles Jesper, ship's carpenter and Henry L. Carr, a stevedore who superintended loading the cargo.

Capt. Wilder said the crew were nearly all new men and had not been assigned to positions in case of fire. No fire drill had been held. The bodies of the victims, he said, were found just outside the door of their sleeping quarters, contradicting the testimony of a seaman that they lay near the first bulkhead.

Coroner Hoerber was much disturbed over the departure of the surviving passengers. He succeeded in getting an affidavit from Schiltant, in which he said some of the victims might have been saved. The company had given him money to purchase a ticket to Texas and \$50 for his destroyed property.

### The Airship at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., May 15.—After much difficulty in getting off Thursday afternoon at 7 o'clock, Prof. Barnard attempted another voyage with his airship. It soared aloft rapidly and as Prof. Barnard vigorously worked the pedals of his steering and propelling attachment the airship turned around several times, but was drifting with the wind. It passed over the centennial grounds, floated rapidly over the city at a high altitude in northeasterly direction and passed out of sight in the gathering twilight. At about 7:45 p. m. the machine landed near Madison, about twelve miles east of this city. Prof. Barnard says of this trip:

"I find that I can manipulate the machine, right or left, even in a light wind, this is certain. I can not go directly against the wind of eight miles an hour with muscular power as at present, but by cutting across obliquely I can make progress in the direction desired."

Further trips with changes in apparatus will be made.

### Knapp Is Not Expelled.

Washington, May 15.—Senator Mills has received a letter from Minister Terrell, who says that all the talk of the Turks expelling Missionary Knapp from Turkey is untrue. Mr. Terrell says Mr. Knapp was frightened into leaving his post at Bitlis, near the Russian border. He was told that the Turks could not protect him against the Kurds. Armenian Christians accused him of inciting revolution. The porte wanted him to remain in Turkey, but at a different post.

When Mr. Knapp left Bitlis Secretary Olney demanded that he should be escorted back, and he remained in Constantinople until September last, when he left that place for Germany. Mr. Terrell says Knapp can return to Turkey when he pleases.

### Revolution in Honduras.

New Orleans, La., May 15.—The steamship Foxhall arrived here from Ceiba, and its passengers and captain confirm the story of the Nicaragua gunboat firing on the steamer Rover, as published. The reason for the firing given by Gen. Reyes is that he thought the Rover might be in league with the insurgents.

Capt. Leslie of the Foxhall also told of the rumored report of Consular Agent Alger's death, although he did not believe it. He did not attach any importance to the absence of the American flag at Alger's headquarters, owing to the disturbed condition of affairs down there.

### A Negro Mobbed.

Russellville, Ark., May 15.—Presley Oates, a negro living near Galla Rock, was taken from his cabin by a mob Thursday night, and after being carried to the woods, was stripped and beaten in a most cruel manner. A rope was tied about his neck and he was swung up repeatedly, each time being beaten by the mob. He was finally swung up and left to die. The only accusation, so far as can be learned, against Oates was the theft of some meat from a farmer's smokehouse, together with a generally bad reputation.

### Freight Rate Committee.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—Representative of roads, members of the old trans-Missouri freight committee, met here to consider an agreement for the organization of the traffic association. An agreement, moulded on the plan of that recently adopted by the executives of western roads at Chicago was read and taken up section by section. Provisions for the maintenance of rates are carefully omitted and it is strictly a "gentleman's" compact, without other forfeits than "honor."

### The Mississippi Is Reported to be Falling at New Orleans.

Red River was reported to be higher than it had been for some time, the other day.

### The Whole Truth.

"Here is your dime," said the kind hearted man, "but—tell the truth, now weren't you lying when you said that you wanted it to buy food with?"

"I was," admitted the wanderer. "I thought so. Now, run along and get your whisky."

"Oh, sir, you misjudge me. I promised to confess all, and I will. I intend to spend this coin for a bath."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Worse Still.

She—Isn't it dreadful that a man should stand up in the prize ring and batter the face of another man?

He—Pretty bad, I'll allow you; but a bruiser never shows the depth of his depravity until he stands upon the stage as an alleged actor.—Boston Transcript.

### A Mistake Somewhere.

Bacon—That lawyer you recommended is not a man of his word. Egbert—Why not?

He told me I could talk freely to him, and look at the bill he's sent me."

## WORK OF CONFUCIUS.

### HE TAUGHT MORALS RATHER THAN A PARTICULAR RELIGION.

Jealousy the Cause of His Downfall—He Died in Poverty but His Philosophy Is Accepted by Millions of the Human Race.



HE real name of Confucius was Kung-fu-tse. According to some authorities he lived five centuries and a half before the Christian era. The place of his birth is now generally stated to have been the state of Loo, a little to the eastward of the great canal in Shantung province, where he was educated and where he married, says an exchange. His object in acquiring knowledge was to turn it practically to the purpose of good government, and he accordingly devoted himself exclusively to moral and political science. He afterward divorced his wife, in order, as the Jesuits say, that he might better attend to his duties. When he thought himself sufficiently qualified to instruct the barbarous age in which he lived he quit his solitude for the courts of princes. China was not then united under one emperor. This union did not take place until two or three centuries after the philosopher's death. But when Confucius began his mission there seems to have been as many independent kings in China as there were in England under the Saxon heptarchy. He journeyed through the various states in a condition of simplicity and poverty, devoting himself to the instruction of all ranks in his precepts of

cellent. The duties toward parents, the respect due to superiors, the decorum in the behavior of common life, etc., speak highly in favor of Confucius, but his substituting ceremony for simplicity and true politeness is to be questioned. The Ly-king contains many excellent maxims and inculcates morality, but it has come to us in a mutilated state, with many interpolations, says Guizot in his "Sketch of Chinese History, Ancient and Modern." In the writings of Confucius the duties of husbands toward their wives were slightly dwelt upon. On the other hand, the duties and implicit submission of children to their parents were extended to the utmost and most rigidly inculcated. Upon this wide principle of filial obedience the whole of his system, moral and political, is founded. Confucius was a teacher of morals, but not the founder of a religion. His doctrines constitute rather a system of philosophy in the department of morals and politics than any particular religious faith. The moral doctrines of Confucius include that capital one which, however neglected in practice, has obtained the universal assent of mankind—he taught his disciples "to treat others according to the treatment which they themselves would desire at their hands." In this doctrine there is an evident leaning to predestination or fatalism and to predicting events by the mystical lines of Fo-shue. The system of Confucius, without making any pretensions to a divine revelation, continues to prevail throughout the most extensive empire in the world. The body of his laws and instructions is still followed, not only by the Chinese, but by the Koreans, Cochinchinese and other people who, taken collectively, are estimated at 400,000,000.

No Need for "Jim Crow" Cars. We have got on in this state for 20 years without a Jim Crow car and have not missed it. If we could endure its absence just after the war and through-

## JAPANESE MATCHMAKERS.

### Cheap Labor and Plenty of It Makes the Work Successful.

The competition of Japanese matches is already being severely felt in European markets, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. After supplying the home market, the Japanese send 2,500,000,000 boxes to the rest of the world—mostly, however, to Asia. This has destroyed the European match trade in India, China and Hongkong, but, so far, it has not affected the trade in America to any extent. That it will shortly do so, however, is, in the opinion of an American gentleman who has studied the matter, certain. He says that during his stay in Japan, on an official investigation, the output of at least one large match concern at Osaka was secured by an American syndicate. Osaka produced last year 100,000,000 dozen boxes of matches, employing 3,829 men and 9,711 women, to say nothing of the innumerable children who earn a few pennies per day in the work. One of the largest factories employs 2,500 hands. The sticks are cut by machinery. They are sifted into little boxes by women and collected and put in frames by tiny waifs of children, some of whom are under 10. The sulphur and paraffin are put on by hand presses and then dried in the sun. The boxes are made and the labels put on by little girls, whose fingers are so nimble that the human eye is incapable of following their movements as the boxes drop, more than one a second, into the huge baskets at their side. Over twelve hours a day these little creatures labor for wages which range from one cent to five cents of our money. Here the wonderfully cheerful temperament of the Japs is seen to perfection. They sing and chatter and laugh and eat their fill, consisting of rice and fish from tiny boxes, with chop sticks which they handle with as much dexterity as they do the matches. Here they sit the twelve long hours on the

## A SCHOONER MISSING.

### SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HAS BEEN NOTIFIED.

The Schooner, Gen. Siglin, When Last Seen Was About 100 Miles West of Queen Charlotte Island—The Vessels Had Eleven Lives on Board.

Washington, May 14.—The secretary of the treasury has received a telegram from the North American Commercial company at San Francisco stating that the schooner, Gen. Siglin, one of their vessels, with eleven lives aboard and considerable treasure and merchandise was seen on May 5 derelict, about 100 miles west of Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia. One body was distinctly seen lashed to the helm. The secretary was asked to send a cutter in search of the missing vessel. This request was repeated by a telegram signed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Union Iron works and the collector of the port at San Francisco. In compliance with the request, Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, has directed the cutter Perry, now at Port Townsend, to proceed at once to the point indicated and if necessary to cruise in the vicinity for ten days. The Corwin is also directed to sail at once and assist in the search. The Grant and the Rush in their cruise north will also aid in the work. If the Siglin is afloat it is very probable that she will be found within the next few days.

### Turkey Is Determined.

London, May 14.—The situation at the scene of hostilities appears to be that Turkey is determined to occupy Domokos before consenting to an armistice, and that Greece is convinced of the impossibility of holding out against the serious attack which Edhem Pasha is preparing to deliver. It has been decided to evacuate Domokos and to fall back upon the old frontier.

The plan will probably be carried out to-day if it has not already been carried out, and thus the way will be open for peace negotiations.

The powers are in no humor to yield very much to the demands of Turkey. The war has had quite an unexpected effect on revealing an amazing military vitality in the sultan's dominions, which is in no way to the humor of Russia or the other powers. Hence the sultan will be reminded that it was his original misgovernment which led to the war; that only the influence of Europe has prevented a general blaze in the Balkans, and that it is therefore advisable for him to accept terms.

The activity of the Turkish military preparations, which is in no way abated by the diplomatic negotiations, may possibly be explained by the following statement of a high Turkish official:

"The Russians are putting a high price upon the moral support they extended to us during the Armenian troubles, but the demands now made upon us are so exorbitant that their acceptance would be tantamount to resigning our title as a free nation."

### The Leona Fire Investigated.

New York, May 14.—The local board of United States steamboat inspectors examined yesterday into the fatal fire on the Mallory line steamer Leona last Sunday, developing the fact that the crew was a new one almost to a man, and that they had not been drilled for fire duty. This was shown by the evidence of Capt. James Wilder, who also said that the few minutes after its discovery emitted such a blinding smoke that it was impossible to get near the steerage, where thirteen people were suffocated and burned to death. He believed the igniting of matches was the cause of the fire.

First Officer Wallace testified that he did not give the alarm at the time of the discovery of the fire, but ran upon deck to notify the captain; but he then returned to the steerage and endeavored to arouse the passengers, but it was impossible to save the immigrants, who were huddled in by fire, the matches having been stored on the deck alongside of the steerage. As all the Leona's passengers had been sent to Galveston on Tuesday, the investigation was confined to the examination of officers and members of the Leona.

### Asks for a Pardon.

Sacramento, Cal., May 14.—Gov. Budd yesterday received the formal petition for the pardon of Theodore Durrant, awaiting execution at San Quentin prison for the murder of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont. He protests his entire innocence, refers to the testimony tending to establish it, and asks for a pardon, or at least a commutation of sentence in such wise as will permit the further investigations to be made to ascertain who may be and who is the true criminal.

### President McKinley Will Visit the Nashville Exposition on Ohio Day.

Huntsville, Ala., May 14.—A third negro is reported to have been lynched near Jeff, Ala., Wednesday night. He was implicated in the wholesale poisoning of the Kelley family. The latest victim of mob violence is Jim Nance, alias Williams, a discharged negro laborer, who is thought to have instigated the poisoning by the girls in order to wreak vengeance upon the Kelleys. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of the case of the town lynched girls of death at the hands of unknown parties.

### Noted Forger Sentenced.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 14.—Charles F. Moore, the noted forger, check raiser and draft manipulator, who has swindled the banks and building and loan associations in many cities in the United States during the past three years, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of forgery yesterday afternoon and was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. It is said his operations involve nearly \$50,000 in three years.

### The World of Glitters.

Mr. Dinkelstein—Allow me to congratulate you. You have celebrated your silver wedding. You received many nice presents, I hope.

Mr. Dunkelheim—Oh, my guests seemed to be all mistaken. Judging by their presents, they must have thought I celebrated my silver plated wedding.

In 1890 the gross product of the wool-mills was valued at \$60,000,000; ten years later it had increased to \$75,000,000.

## To Be Used, A Transatlantic Ship.

### London, May 14.—An Athens correspondent says:

M. Ralli, who visited the captured Turkish steamer Georgios on her arrival here, informed me that the government had decided to treat the vessel as a prize of war and to use her as a transport ship. Mabrouk Fahmy, Ibrahim Roushdi, Abdullah Efekri and Ahmed Hamoud, all of whom are officers of the khedive's household, denied that they had any knowledge that there were arms aboard, and declared they believed the boxes contained preserves, as they were so disguised. Later, however, Abdullah admitted that he knew the contents of the boxes, but said there was no intention to use them against the Greek army, as they were designed to pacify the disaffected population of the island of Thasos.

M. Ralli gave instructions that they be taken to Naupolis as prisoners, and be well treated. They all testified to the kindness of their captors.

I accompanied them on board after they had left. We visited the admiral of the American cruiser, San Francisco, before returning to Athens. M. Ralli has neither ate nor slept since the day before.

There was no real attack by the Greek fleet upon Preveza, but only a bombardment to facilitate the landing of troops. The Turkish fortresses at Nikipolis and Preveza fired now on the fleet and now landward, proved that the Greek army is now advancing. In the afternoon Helen Nonstantindia entered the engagement.

Telegraphic communications have been cut off between Preveza and Jannina and the Turks have retired to Palalocastro.

The action of the fleet enabled 3000 volunteers to land on the Louros side and the Turkish guns destroyed several convoys bound for Preveza.

### Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Selma, Ala., May 14.—James Bowling, Daniel Smitherman and Newton Jones, three young white men of aristocratic families, were yesterday sentenced by the Bibb county circuit court to five years each in the penitentiary for robbery. Two months ago the house of Henry Parker, a paralytic, was entered by two masked robbers. Bowling, who lived with Parker, was bound and gagged and Mrs. Parker was forced to open an iron safe reputed to contain \$15,000. Only \$400 was secured. Later Bowling confessed that he was a party to the crime and gave Smitherman and Jones as his accomplices. The best legal talent was engaged to defend them and the fight was very bitter, the sheriff and solicitor being charged by the prosecution with bribery and perjury in obtaining the indictment. The jury was out twenty-four hours. Bowling pleaded guilty and did not ask for mercy. The prominence of the young men caused great interest in the case.

### Ticket Brokers in Session.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 14.—At the second day's session of the American Ticket Brokers' association convention the following officers were elected: President, John M. Kline, Cleveland; first vice president, Jas. M. Milcay, Salamanca, N. Y.; second vice president, S. A. Gatto, Cincinnati; third vice president, Thomas O'Brien, Cleveland; fourth vice president, L. Adelson, Grafton, W. Va.; executive committee, W. C. Poag of Cincinnati, chairman; Chas. Webb of Indianapolis, G. M. McKenzie of Chicago, chairman; H. A. Gunzberg of St. Louis secretary; W. B. Carter of Louisville, Ky.; treasurer, Northwestern National bank, Chicago. Chairman McKenzie reported on hostile legislation, but no action was taken. Adjourned until to-day.

### Court Martial Refused.

Atlanta, Ga., May 14.—Gen. Wesley Merritt has issued an order refusing to appoint a court martial to try charges against Lieuts. O'Brien and Bamford, preferred by Capt. Romeyn. In dismissing the charges against O'Brien he states that the charges grew out of a feeling of personal spite, and that military tribunals could not be made vehicles of private revenge. In passing on the charges against Lieut. Bamford, which grew out of his conduct with reference to his reported engagement to Miss Nina Romeyn, Gen. Merritt stated they are not a proper subject for a court of inquiry, and that he feels that only the physical condition of Capt. Romeyn can explain his action in filing them.

### Ancient Order of Hibernians.

New York, May 14.—At yesterday's session of the Ancient Order Hibernians, board of Erin, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to meet with a similar committee of the board of America, with full power to act finally and decisively on the union of both orders in this country. For national president the favorites are Father Phillips and Thomas H. Horan.

### At Pinkey, Tenn., seven men were killed in a mine the other day.

### Was It Fast?

Those who hold that no man can avoid his fate may find support for their doctrine in the experience of Charles J. Weller of Elkhart, Ind. He was employed at grinding at an emery wheel, but regarding the position as dangerous handed in his resignation. Five minutes before the time for ending his last day at the work the wheel burst and killed him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

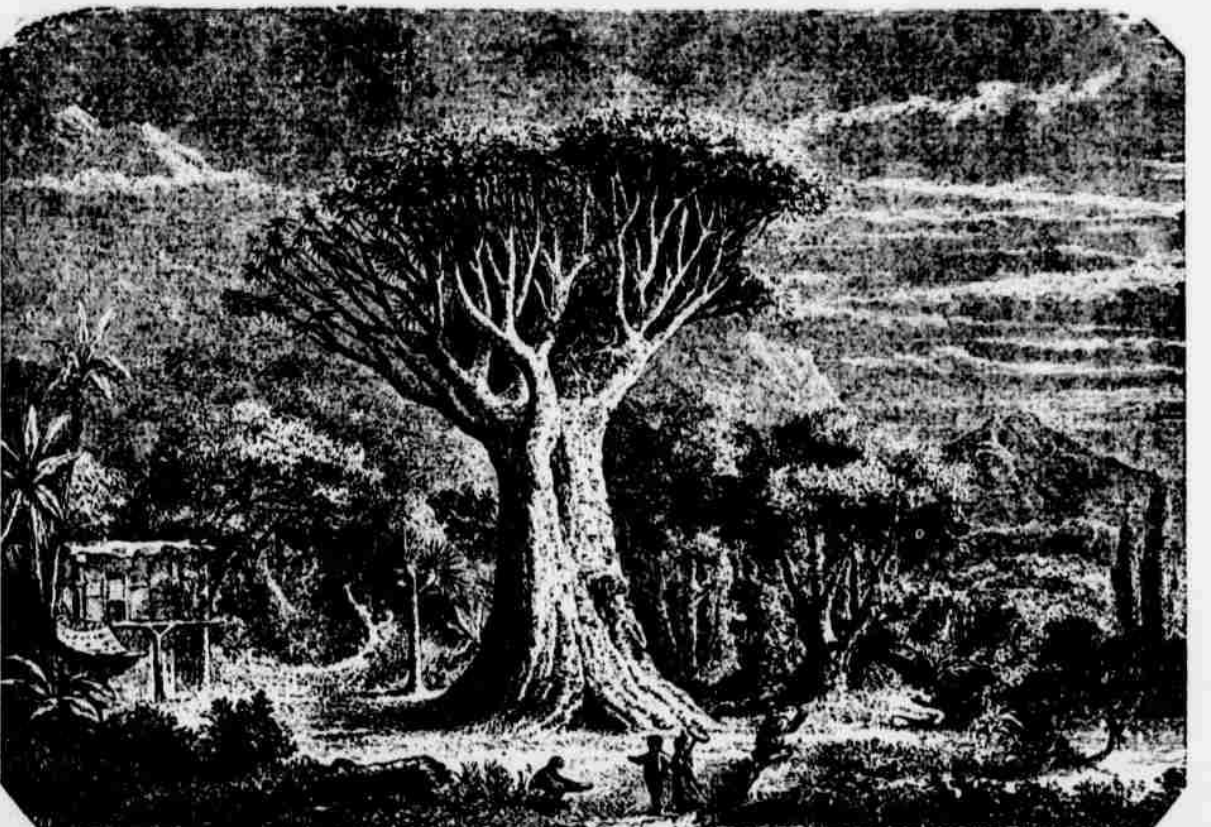
### The World of Glitters.

Mr. Dinkelstein—Allow me to congratulate you. You have celebrated your silver wedding. You received many nice presents, I hope.

Mr. Dunkelheim—Oh, my guests seemed to be all mistaken. Judging by their presents, they must have thought I celebrated my silver plated wedding.

In 1890 the gross product of the wool-mills was valued at \$60,000,000; ten years later it had increased to \$75,000,000.

## A GIGANTIC DRAGON TREE.



Above is an illustration of a gigantic dragon tree growing in the island of Tenerife, one of the Canary Islands. This tree is extremely aged. Some savants believe that its age is greater than that of modern civilization, and that it was planted by a race that was a part of the nation that inhabited the ancient Atlantis, that tradition says sank in the ocean. Travelers to the Canary Islands still go to see this tree, which ever seems to be of the same age. It is 72 feet in height, and the circumference is so great that six men standing side by side and spreading out their arms till the hands touch cannot reach around it. At the time of the conquest of the island of Tenerife by the Spaniards this tree was as large and as much divided as at the present day. Of this tree M. Humboldt, in his "Pictures of Nature," says: "This gigantic tree is

to-day in the garden of Mr. Franchi, in the village of Orotava, called in olden times Taoro, one of the most delightful places in the cultivated world. In 1799, when we climbed the steep of Tenerife, we found that this enormous vegetable was 45 feet in circumference a little above the root. G. Staunton pretends that at ten feet above the ground it is 12 feet in diameter. Tradition declares that this dragon tree was revered by the Guanches, as the elm of Ephesus was by the Greeks, and that in 1402, at the first expedition of the Bethencourts, it was as great and as hollow as to-day. This dragon tree, which I have seen, is 16 feet in diameter, and, rejoicing in eternal youth, still bears flowers and fruits. When the Bethencourts, French adventurers in the thirteenth century, conquered the Fortunate Islands, the dragon-tree of Orotava,

held as sacred by the inhabitants of these isles as the olive tree of the citadel of Athens, was then of colossal dimensions, such as it even now appears. We must remember that the dragon tree grows very slowly, and it is certain that this one of Orotava is extremely aged. It is without doubt that the Baobab, one of the most ancient inhabitants of our planet. It is singular that the dragon tree has been cultivated by the inhabitants of the Canary Islands from times the most remote. They are also cultivated in the Madeira Islands and Porto-Santo, although they came originally from India. This contradicts the assertion of those who represent that the Guanches are a race of men of the ancient Atlantis, entirely isolated, and having no relation with the races of Asia and Africa."—Farmers' Review.

virtue and social order. His adherents gradually increased and he at length reckoned as many as 3,000 disciples, of whom seventy-two were more particularly distinguished by their devotion to their master, and ten were so well grounded in all sorts of knowledge that they were called, by way of excellence, "the ten wise men." In his visits to the different princes Confucius endeavored to prevail upon them to establish a wise and peaceful administration. After many became prime minister, with a recognized authority to carry his theories into practice, in Loo, his native country. At this time he was 53 years old. In three years he is said to have effected a thorough change in the moral condition of the kingdom. The happiness and prosperity created by the philosophy of his prime minister excited the jealousy of the neighboring kings. The sovereign of Loo was soon induced to abandon his benefactor and Confucius was obliged to flee to the northern part of China. He was subsequently repulsed at three different courts to which he applied for office in order that he might render the people happy, and, after sustaining many other sorrows, he withdrew to the kingdom of Chin, where he lived in great poverty. His doctrines, however, had taken root, and it was at this time of adversity that his disciples were most numerous. He went again to Loo, his native country, but vainly solicited to be re-employed in the government. At length, full of years, if not of honors, he retired from the world, in company with a few of his closest disciples, to write or complete those works which became the sacred books of the Chinese and which have survived twenty-two centuries. He died in his seventy-third year. It was the great object of Confucius to regulate the manners of the people. He thought outward decorum the true emblem of excellence in heart. He therefore digested all the various ceremonies into one general code of rites, which was called the Le-ke, or Ly-king. In this work every ritual in all the relations of human life is strictly regulated, so that a true Chinaman is a perfect automaton, put in motion by the regulations of the Ly-king. Some of the rites are most ex-

cellent. The duties toward parents, the respect due to superiors, the decorum in the behavior of common life, etc., speak highly in favor of Confucius, but his substituting ceremony for simplicity and true politeness is to be questioned. The Ly-king contains many excellent maxims and inculcates morality, but it has come to us in a mutilated state, with many interpolations, says Guizot in his "Sketch of Chinese History, Ancient and Modern." In the writings of Confucius the duties of husbands toward their wives were slightly dwelt upon. On the other hand, the duties and implicit submission of children to their parents were extended to the utmost and most rigidly inculcated. Upon this wide principle of filial obedience the whole of his system, moral and political, is founded. Confucius was a teacher of morals, but not the founder of a religion. His doctrines constitute rather a system of philosophy in the department of morals and politics than any particular religious faith. The moral doctrines of Confucius include that capital one which, however neglected in practice, has obtained the universal assent of mankind—he taught his disciples "to treat others according to the treatment which they themselves would desire at their hands." In this doctrine there is an evident leaning to predestination or fatalism and to predicting events by the mystical lines of Fo-shue. The system of Confucius, without making any pretensions to a divine revelation, continues to prevail throughout the most extensive empire in the world. The body of his laws and instructions is still followed, not only by the Chinese, but by the Koreans, Cochinchinese and other people who, taken collectively, are estimated at 400,000,000.

### A Churubusco Freak.

From the Churubusco (Ind.) Truth: There is a young lady in this city who has peculiarities. She has a habit of walking on her feet and never takes a step without moving. When quite young she contracted the habit of eating, which grew upon her until now everything she eats goes to her stomach, and every time she drinks she swallows. It is noticed that the longer she lives the older she grows and that her form is much larger than when a child. Ever since her childhood she has shown a disposition to speak, until now it is impossible for her to speak without saying something. She wears No. 4 shoes and when she puts it on she always puts her foot in it.

### Once Was Enough for Him.

I'll beard a lion in his den, Or try a hurricane to stop; I'll mock the monsters in a fen, Or even dare to scorn a "cop."

I'll visit some barbaric shore, Or down in Cuba risk my life; But here I swear that nevermore Will I go shopping with my wife!

### The "New Journalism."

The man who murders, who commits some horrible crime, is written up in a minute, disgusting particulars. The man who founds a great college or does some work of benevolence is unknown but by the few.—Rev. T. J. Christian.

### Doctors Long-Lived.

In the sixteenth century doctors lived on the average to be 37



## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

### INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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



HE ordinary view on this subject is that this deformity is hereditary. writes F. C. Smith in British Dairy Farmer. A more erroneous view does not exist, although a lot of strange notions prevail on poultry ailments. I have reared many thousands of fowls. I have examined every bird I got hatched, but a crooked-breasted chicken never saw when hatched, they all come out as right as they can possibly be. I once got a sitting of Lethbridge eggs from a famous English breeder. I reared six birds, and every one had a crooked breast. The cause was a towel rail that happened to be in their house with chickens, and the lively little creatures perched on it when their bones were soft, and this caused the deformity. As usually happens, the best pair were the most deformed. I was not afraid, however, to breed from them, though the fact that the whole brood were deformed looked like an hereditary weakness. I reared about forty chickens from the pair. The chickens came all right. I left them this time in a house with nothing but straw on the floor, and the breasts of every one of them kept as straight as they could be. Turkeys are very subject to this deformity; the good ones are particularly so, and people object to a male bird with the slightest tendency in that way. Some years ago I lost a good deal by it. The very best of the flock were those usually affected. I adopted a very good plan. I prepared a turkey house with divisions 12 ft. by 4 ft. for each brood. These were 3 ft. high, covered over with wire netting, and the floor is concrete. I put in straw for nests, and when they get larger I cover the floor with straw, which is taken out every day and shaken and returned. I leave the young birds in these pens till about September. I then remove the wire netting, and put a 3 in. lath on top of the divisions, on which I nail strips of old carpet, and pack with hay, forming a cushion. I have worked on this plan for a number of years, and never had a single case of crooked breast.

**Cost of Carelessness.**  
A little carelessness in a dangerous thing. I have run this out to cost. There is no reason why a person should permit their fowls to get sick with the roup, except by downright carelessness; at least this is my view of it. A short time ago, about three weeks, one of the panes of glass in the poultry house was broken. I knew that the position of the window indicated that when the wind was in that direction it would blow through the aperture onto the hens asleep on the roost. I knew this, but kept neglecting the needed repairs from day to day. None of my fowls had ever had roup, and so I had little fear of it. A few days ago I was surprised, in going into the pen in the morning, to find that one of my hens had her head swollen up, and the water running from her eyes. I promptly sequestered her. The next morning another was found in the same shape. I put her also in quarantine. Then I fixed the window. If the fowls die it will be the direct result of negligence on my part. This leads me to remark that most of our poultry troubles are caused by want of proper care of the fowls or the surroundings. This word of caution may do some reader of the Farmers' Review good, hence I give it. As to the fowls, I tried a remedy that I have seen recommended, but which may be a little hard on the fowls. I made a solution of alum and mixed with it about one-third its quantity of vinegar. I bathed the heads of the fowls with this, being careful that it got into their nostrils. I call it hard on the fowls, for any one knows, or should know, that alum water in the eyes of the birds are swelled shut it may not be so very painful. At last reports one of the birds had her eyes open and the swelling was going down. I wish the readers of the Farmers' Review would tell me what they do in cases of this kind. Of course I know what the books say, but what is the practical experience?

**Dairy Advancement in the South.**  
The milk cow may well be called the housekeeper of the farm, says a writer in "Southern States." From an industrial and economic standpoint she is the manufacturer of all forms of spare food products made upon the farm. For this reason her numbers and products speak more eloquently of the farmer's success than any other fact. With regard to farm and family thrift, with almost anything else the census counts. Let us see, therefore, what her statistics teach us with regard to the south. In 1880 the census tells us there were only 2,500,000 milk cows reported in the south; in 1890 this had increased to 2,900,000, and the reports of the department of agriculture indicate that the cows in the southern states now number about 3,000,000. This is not a great increase, but the butter production tells a more favorable story. The Southern States under consideration produced in 1880 only 90,000,000 pounds of butter, which was less than seven pounds per capita of the entire population; this is only enough to give each person a fair allowance of butter for each Sunday. In 1890 the same states produced 156,000,000 pounds, or over ten pounds per capita of the population. In other words, between 1880 and 1890 the output of butter from a slightly increased number of cows has been increased three-fourths. How shall we account for this? Those who have made extensive observations in the south confirm us in the statement that while it had in the earlier years a great many cows, they were poorly cared for and more poorly fed. The introduction of the so-called "no-fence" laws, which requires that all stock shall be kept at home or fenced in, has, however, led to the elimination of worthless cows and the better care of those remaining. The production of cheese has doubled also. This industry has re-

been firmly established in the state of South Carolina, where it was previously unknown.

**Graduation of Test Bottles.**  
Many of the Babcock bottles, thermometers and pipettes which are purchased from the dairy supply houses are improperly graduated. The following method for testing such bottles is simple, rapid and accurate enough for all practical purposes. Fill the bottle to the zero mark of the scale with water, removing any drops that may adhere to the neck with a strip of blotting or filter paper. Then add a two cubic centimeter pipette full of water to the test bottle. If the bottle is properly graduated the water added will fill it to the ten per cent mark. If the water comes two-tenths of a per cent more above or below the ten per cent mark the bottle should be destroyed. In making this test always read from the lowest point of the curve formed by the surface of the water on a level with the eye. Pipettes for the above purpose can be ordered by residents of Pennsylvania through the experiment station at a cost of 35 cents each in advance. Common dairy thermometers are liable to be several degrees in error and should always be compared with a standard instrument before using. Correct thermometers for this purpose, as well as standard milk and cream pipettes, test bottles, etc., can also be ordered through the station on the terms named in Bulletin 33—M. E. McDonnell, Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

**Evidently Roup.**  
Can you tell me what to do for my chickens? They seem to be choked up, their eyes swell and combs turn dark. It is not on account of the cold, as they have a warm house. I feed them red pepper and sulphur in meal and give coppers in the water they drink. Please answer through the Farmers' Review and oblige.—Mrs. R. R. • • • The birds are evidently affected with roup, which, by the way, is a more general term than is commonly supposed. It is applied to all such cases as the above where the fowls have colds in the head and swelled heads.

In a recent number H. C. Hunt wrote on roup, in which he said in part: "For treating the birds now sick, make a mixture, mostly lard with a little carbolic acid and red pepper in it. Grease their heads every day for three or four days, that is, the sick ones. Put a little of this mixture in the roof of the mouth, by means of a small oil can that has a good spring bottom that will throw it up into their heads. Then keep a little carbolic acid in their drinking water. Let them all run together, and all that can see to eat and are able to do so will be well in a week or two."

We are certainly of the opinion that the surroundings of the birds are responsible for their condition. The fact of having warm pens proves nothing. In fact if the pens are so warm that sweating is induced and the birds are allowed to go out freely into the cold air, the chances are good that roup will result.—Farmers' Review.

**Pruning Quince Trees.**—Quince trees are probably less pruned than any other variety of fruit. The habit of sending upward several shoots from the same root is defended by some on the theory that if the borer destroys one of the shoots others will take its place. But it is in these neglected clumps of trees that the borer breeds and multiplies, until quince growing becomes impossible. It is far better to confine the growth to a single stem, and then watch for borers every June and September, letting none escape. Many sucker shoots will sprout up from the roots of quince trees confined to a stem. These may be transplanted, and will soon extend the quince orchard to as great an extent as desired. There will be a new crop of plants two feet or more high to be dug up and transplanted every fall. It requires only four to five years for these young trees to begin to bear, and every year for the next ten succeeding will increase the value of the quince crop. The quince tree is always inclined to grow too large. The quality of its fruit will be bettered by shortening those that are inclined to grow most vigorously.

**Straining Milk.**—Straining should begin before commencing to milk, by brushing off all the dirt, hair, straw, etc., from the udder, teats and body of the cow. Let it be the duty of some one person to go over all the cows with a soft brush or a damp cloth before the cows are milked. An ordinary wire sieve strainer does very well, but we add to this by doubling cheese cloth or thin cotton, so as to have it four thicknesses. Lay the cloth across the bottom of the strainer and then fasten it on by means of a tin ring which slips over the cloth and bottom part of the strainer. For quickness we use a strainer that a pail of milk may be put into at once. This sets in a wooden frame over the can. Some use a wisp of straw to strain with. Cloth of some kind is necessary to catch hairs and fine dirt. This cloth must be kept clean. Scald it thoroughly each time after using.—Ontario Experimental Farm.

**Balanced Rations for Hogs.**—There is no room for doubt that a better quality of pork is made by feeding the pigs a balanced ration during their growing period. But doubt is not all that is to be gained by following out a more rational policy in the feed lot. By proper methods of feeding when the pig is in the formative stages of his development the constitution is strengthened rather than weakened. We believe in a good bit of shorts, roots, milk and clover or lucerne for the growing pig. A reasonable amount of corn along with any or all these things is a good thing always too. Feed the pig plenty, give him a variety of food when you can, observe a rigid regularity in all that you do for him, give him clean and dry quarters, with sunshine and room for exercise and you are on the road to success with him. Few men attempt to do this.—Ex.

There are farmers so short-sighted as to oppose the passage of a law that compels oleomargarine to be sold on its merits.

It is hoped that the anti-color bill before the Illinois legislature will become a law.

**Hints on Farrowing.**  
Very many pigs are lost through the improper care of the sows. The unnatural habit of the sow trying to destroy her young comes largely from improper diet, and unsanitary surroundings, says Pacific Rural Press. If the mother is feverish and abnormally excited it is impossible to say what she will do, even toward her young offspring. Infanticide is not uncommon among human beings that are surrounded by filth and unsanitary conditions, and we cannot wonder that some of our poor brutes have the same desire when we consider the life they have to lead.

**Feeding.**—The ration of the farrowing sow should be generously varied, and only sufficient corn be given to generate enough heat to resist the cold. In the summer time they need scarcely any corn, but the conditions are different in winter. The animal should not be fattened, for this causes fever at the farrowing time, and makes the mother frenzied. A reasonable amount of food is apt to make the animals fat unless given a fair amount of exercise in the open air. If the sows will not take this of their own free will they should be driven about gently. This exercise will keep their muscles hard and in splendid order, and it is the muscular system that must resist the strain of farrowing child.

**Surroundings.**—As the farrowing time approaches separate the sows from the other hogs, so that they will not be worried or unduly chased around. Give them clean straw for bedding, and clean out their pens every few days to make their conditions as pleasant as possible. No corn should be given now. Feed largely on loose slops as to cause weakness. The judgment of the owner must be exercised in such a case. Give the animal all the water she needs, for she will become more or less feverish as the time approaches.

**After Care.**—When the pigs have been borne the mother needs the most care. Give her all the water she wants and keep standing in the pen a few handfuls of bran and middlings stirred in water. She should not be forced to eat. Let her eat when she feels like it. The pigs for the first few days will require very little to eat. By the time the pigs begin to eat much she should be fed more liberally, and in a week or two she should be living on full rations. She should have all the milk produced for her to eat when she wants. See that the milk is clean and sweet, and not sour. The latter will cause scours and other bowel trouble. If the sow appears feverish and shows a desire to injure her young ones, her back should be cooled with a cloth saturated with cold oil. Even cold water is beneficial.

#### In Favor of Short-horns.

There is one way, and only one way, to get and keep in the lead and control the markets, writes G. W. Glick in Western Homestead. It is to breed and raise better cattle, feed better and give good care. The scrub steer will never supply the needed requirements. Only the thoroughbred or high grade animal of the fixed beef-producing kind will supply the quality of meat demanded by the public. The types of the beef breeds are fixed, and the man who imagines that he can produce a new type of beef cattle is wasting his time. There is one breed of cattle that stands today, and has so stood during the present century, at the head of beef or meat producing animals, and that is the Short-horn. Other breeds may be better fitted for certain conditions than the Short-horn. Scant food and water, hard fare, neglect and extensive travel to find and select feed are not conditions to maintain any beef breed of cattle in prime condition for usefulness or to produce the best meats. But as in eastern Kansas and other places where the same abundance of feed is available, the Short-horn is pre-eminent, the animal that produces the highest price in the feed lot and on the block. The Short-horn is the animal that responds most rapidly to generous feed and care. It is quiet in disposition—a characteristic absolutely necessary for the rapid growth of flesh. It matures early if properly fed. It can be fattened at any age. It is ready for the block at any time. It puts on flesh where it is the most valuable. It is the animal that produces the highest priced steaks and roasts. It produces the marbled beef, that is real merit that no other breed of beef cattle can equal. It produces more money value in the top half of the animal than any other breed, and the top half of the animal is the valuable part, and where the highest priced beef is grown. It has the broad back that is necessary to the profitable production of good beef, for the meat on the back brings the best price in the market. I have no war to make on any breed of cattle, but I am sure that the beef cattle are better than the scrub. The locality, feed, climate, care and other environments may have much to do with the value of the breed in the particular locality. One breed may be better in one particular locality than another. Some breeds that were bought and used and lauded for their "rustling" qualities have "rustled" the flesh off the carcass and made the hind quarters as fat as if they had been run through a laundryman's clothes wringer. The Short-horn is now in demand to remedy this "rustling" quality.

**Porridge for Pigs.**—Warm skim or new milk is the most perfect feed for pigs, and when this cannot be had, the nearer to it the food can be made the better the result will be. Middlings made into a thin slop (steamed if convenient) and a little oil added, is probably the best substitute for milk. It promotes growth of bone and muscle, and does not make the young pig too fat. Corn meal porridge, with a good proportion of oil meal, is a good ration, except that the corn may prove too fattening.—Ex.

**Salt for Cereals.**—An enthusiastic British journal in a recent article, says "that a thousand or two pounds of salt sown to the acre will check the rust in cereals, protect oats against the grub and wire worm, prevent potato diseases, dissipate fungoid growths in pastures, stop the growth of mosses, will make the rougher grasses more palatable, and sweeten herbage generally."—Ex.

Dairy farms do not run down.

## TO "ENTRAP A PERFUME."

Little Game, Played at Cannes, Which Ought to Interest Lovers of Flowers. Learn a lesson for the season from the south of France. In the flower season at Cannes plates of glass are thinly covered with clarified indorons fat; upon or under this fat the flowers are placed and the power this substance has to absorb and retain perfumes is astonishing, says the New York Herald. On these sheets of glass the most delicate odors are thus fixed almost as securely as on the collodion prepared plates the most delicate pictures are retained. In this way the jessamine, the violet, the tuberose and orange perfumes travel across France and arrive here as pure as the day they were given forth from the flowers themselves. The emancipation of the odor from its imprisonment is very simple. The fat, put into small cubes, is placed in spirits of wine and the delicate essence immediately deserts the coarse fat for the more spiritual solvent. M. Piesse, in his interesting work on perfume, says that "while cultivators of gardens spend thousands for the gratification of the eye they altogether neglect the nose. Why should we not grow flowers for their odors as well as for their colors?" And, we may add, the ladies may utilize some of our own waste garden perfumes very easily and with pecuniary advantage to themselves. Heliotrope, the lily of the valley, honeysuckle, myrtle, clove, pink and wall-flower perfumes, such as we get in the shops, are made up odors cunningly contrived from other flowers. Yet they may be made pure with a little trouble. "I want heliotrope pomade," says M. Piesse, in despair. "I would buy any amount that I could get." And the way to get it is very simple. If there is a gluetop in the house and it happens to be clean, fill it with clarified fat, set it near the hearth fire, or any other fire, just to make the fat liquid, and throw in as many heliotrope flowers as possible; let them remain for twenty-four hours, strain off the fat and add fresh ones; repeat this process for a week and the fat will have become a pomade à la heliotrope. The same process may be gone through with all the other flowers mentioned. A lady may in this manner make her own perfume, and we may add, in the words of M. Piesse, "one that she cannot obtain for love or money at the perfumer's."

## DIVER DIES UNDER WATER.

Heart Disease Overtakes Him While He Is in the Patuxent River.

Albert M. Olsen, a diver in the employ of the Baltimore wrecking company of Baltimore, Md., died suddenly the other day while he was under water in a diving suit in the channel of the Patuxent river, off Sparrow's Point, says an exchange. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death. Louis E. Broom, manager of the Baltimore wrecking company, made the following statement in regard to the death of Olsen: "We went to the channel off Sparrow's Point for the purpose of raising a broken spud which was sticking up out of the water from the bottom of the river. A spud is a long pole used on mud machines. By running it through a well in the machine it sinks into the bottom of the river and holds the machine steady while the buckets are being operated for dredging mud from the channel. When we got to the place Olsen put on the diving dress and went overboard from a yawl boat of the mud machine. Shortly after he had gone under water it was noticed that he was not moving about and a signal was made to him to find out if he was all right. No answer being received, I directed that he should be signalled to come to the surface. Again no answer was returned. A diver sign for coming up was made, and, receiving no reply, I directed that Olsen should be hauled up. As soon as he was received on the deck of the mud machine the diving dress was opened, and it was found that Olsen was dead. It is my opinion," continued Mr. Brown, "that Olsen died of heart disease while under water. The diving apparatus was working all right; the air valve in the head of his suit was not out of order, and there was no water inside the dress. The intention of sending Olsen down was to have him attach a chain to the broken spud so that a tug could pull it out of the water. Its removal had been ordered by the inspector in charge of the dredging operations in the channel."

#### Bronze-Red Hair on Old Women.

Aut Caesar, aut nullus, the dressy old lady seems to say at the present time. Not only does she refuse to have gray hair, but she adopts the fashionable color of the day. It is noticeable this spring the preponderance of so-called middle-aged (or put it kindly) women with bronze-red hair. If they were wise, however, they would adopt a shade which is so manifestly trying to the complexion, for it accentuates, as no other color does, the tired look around the eyes, and the tell-tale lines back of the ears. In spite of its being decidedly trying, however, red hair and mauve bonnets are evidently the fashion, a conjunction which is rather startling when it is up by the brilliant spring sunshine. That people may dye their hair if they want to seems to be conceded nowadays, and certainly one cannot help feeling a certain sympathy with the pepper-and-salt effect which dark hair takes on at the early stages of turning and which is so particularly unbecoming. But older women should not allow themselves to believe that they can wear red. A dark, rather dull brown (not black, which is harsh), or an ash blonde are the only colors that are safe for the aged woman. The golds and the bronzes are not for them—the brighter the hair the older the face, is an obvious fact which it would be well if some of our fashionable women would remember—or, rather, would have sense to recognize.—New York Tribune.

#### Peace.

I trust that it is the beginning of the happy time when wars shall close to the end of the earth, and when nations shall be bound in one common brotherhood.—Rev. John Hall.

#### Horror.

Patient—Doctor, my breath is troubling me a great deal.  
Doctor—Oh, well, we'll soon stop that.—New York Journal.

## FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

The Spring and Summer Fashions—Widows Have the Best of It—Love Making in China—Hints for the Household.

#### A Woman's Faith.

HE loved you when the sunny light Of bliss was on your brow.  
That bliss was sunk in sorrow's night, And yet she loves you now.

She loved you when your joyous tone Taught every heart to thrill; The sweetness of that tongue is gone, And yet she loves you still.

She loved you when you proudly stepped The gayest of the gay; That pride the blight of time hath swept, Unlike her love, away.

She loved you when your home and heart Of fortune's smile could boast; She saw that smile decay—depart—And then she loved you most.

Oh, such the generous faith that grows In woman's gentle breast; 'Tis like the star that stays and glows Alone in night's dark west.

That stays because each other's ray Has left the lonely shore, And that the wanderer on his way Then wants her light the more.

—Lettitia Elizabeth Landon.



A DISTINCT SUCCESS IN SUMMER TOILETTES.

**Skirts That Hang from Yokes.**  
Skirts on yokes seem likely to find great favor. The yoke is usually made pointed in front and rounded and shorter in the back. It fits stiffly and close, sheath-like in its exactness of surface. The skirt that flows from under this sheath yoke is attached to an under yoke, for it would never do to risk pulling the outer yoke out of line by fastening the rest of the skirt to it. A skirt thus planned can be worn by a really stout person and allow them all dark and sweeping lines of a wide skirt at the hem, while their hips are not in the least widened. To such women this sort of a skirt offers a rare advantage, while to a slender woman the style is all the more becoming.

A modification of this idea is shown in the accompanying picture, and carries the mentioned recommendations to the full degree. The material was gray satin, covered with cream lace, the seam of the yoke being covered with a ruching of white silk muslin. Three similar ruffles trimmed the lace near the hem, but on the bodice, which was also lace covered gray satin, the ruchings ran from shoulder to belt. A chiffon jacket concealed the fastenings, three chiffon ruffles relieved the plainness of the sleeves, and the wide belt was crease satin.

Let us turn out the edge of a bodice belt are extremely pretty. The bodice thus outlined the figure from just below the bust line to just above the hips, the skirt falling very full from there. Thus the wide hips, at present rather favored by fancifully fashionable women, are secured and the contrasting small waist demanded is emphasized.

Russet colored rubbers have already been made for children, but not until this season has there been demand for them for adult wear. They are made most carefully, and are so light that when once on they are hardly felt. It is suggested craftily that the polish of the rubber is much more easily maintained than that of the russet shoe and that many summer girls may find the excuse for dampness serve for the almost constant wear of these easily cared for foot coverings. The rubber

#### A Dish for Breakfast.

Well two ounces of macaroni till perfectly cooked, then drain and cut into short lengths. Mix a tablespoonful of flour into a paste with a little cold milk and then add more till you have half a pint, cook this over the fire for five minutes and flavor highly with anchovy sauce. Beat up three or four eggs lightly, add to the mixed macaroni and sauce seasoned with cayenne pepper and pour into a creased dish. Bake in moderate oven till browned and set. Turn out to serve and pour a little anchovy sauce round.

#### Household Hints.

When cooking vegetables do not entirely cover the kettle. It will be better to let part of the steam escape.

matches so exactly the shade of the russet shoe that the face of a rubber being worn is hardly to be noticed.

**Widows Have the Best of It.**  
Why is it, many single women ask, that widows are so much more attractive to the opposite sex than those who have never voyaged upon the sea of matrimony? There is no doubt that the ordinary unmarried girl is often most attractive to a man in her ignorance of the world and its ways. If she lets it appear that she wants to know little except as he may wish her to know, her charm, in his esteem, is bound to be increased. A man loves to be exalted to the position of keeper of a girl's heart and mind. It adds to his self-esteem and gives him that sense of vested interest in another's life which reaches its climax in marriage. But widows are in a different case. They do not allure by their ignorance. A dull widow repels men. But a sparkling, bright, conversational and tactful widow will, if she is young, prove most seducing to many members of the other sex. Men most love innocence in a woman more than aught else. But there are others to who worldly experience, especially if accompanied by beauty and evident good nature, is a far stronger lure. American widows excel in charming mankind. It is only necessary to think of the number of them who have become part and parcel of English society to realize this. The American girl gets more than her proper share of masculine adoration in the States. Perhaps this makes the American widow's social deportment appeal more to English sympathies and hearts. Unmarried girls may be

impressed upon the cook that she should stir not only to make her dishes easy of digestion and capable of furnishing whatever nutrition may be required, but also to give them the power of pleasing the palate, and not only the palate, but the eye as well. A pretty and unusual salad at a ree and white luncheon was French peas and Bermuda turnips with mayonnaise dressing. The inside of the turnips was taken out so that the vegetables formed shallow cups. These cups were placed upon lettuce leaves and filled with the peas, which in turn were covered with the dressing. Sylvia Du Maurier—one of Du Maurier's loveliest daughters—apprenticed herself to Mrs. Nettleship, a famous London dressmaker, for a year, and went bravely through all the drudgery of dressmaking, from the beginning to the finish. Now, as she has married a brilliant but struggling young barrister, she designs and makes her own costumes.

An electric attachment for the lighting of lamps is an invention that will be gratefully received. To reach the wicks of most of these lamps with a lighted taper is something that requires dexterity and care. The new invention will light the lamp with a button is touched. The little battery that runs it can be attached to any lamp will last from four to five months and may be renewed at little expense. A very nice relish may be made with spice shad and will help out a luncheon or supper. Cut a cleaned fish into large pieces and lay them in salt and water for twenty minutes. Then drain them and cover the bottom of an earthen baking dish with a layer of the fish. Sprinkle over the dish a few whole allspice, some pepper corns, a blade of mace and a dash of cayenne. Nearly fill the dish with layers of fish and spice and pour over the whole enough good vinegar to bake in a very slow oven for three or four hours. The fish bones will be dissolved by the vinegar. This is eaten cold and will keep some time.

#### New Style for Fair Cyclists.

One of the latest styles in bicycle suits is called "The Lucy." It is in every sense a desirable costume. A pretty one to be worn by a west side maiden is of a Bluet cheviot. The skirt is divided in the back, so that when the wearer is astride the wheel the garment separates and hangs gracefully on each side. It is really a divided skirt, but that is not noticeable when the wearer dismounts. A box plait is so arranged that it falls into place directly over the division of the skirt. The skirt is buttoned down the front, which is made so as to fold over the seam, where it also buttons. The opposite

#### Chinese Effusive Lovemaking.

It is not customary or even allowable for a Chinaman of quality to do his own love-making. That is a duty and privilege belonging to his father or to his nearest male relative considerably his senior. The wooing, however, is not less effusive than it would be if left to the love-sick swain himself. Here is a letter from a man who desired the daughter of a neighbor as a wife for his son: "On my knees I beg you not to despise this cold and common request, but listen to the words of the maternal agent and give your daughter to my slave of a son, so that the pair, bound by silken threads, may have the greatest joy. In the beautiful spring time I shall offer wedding presents and give a couple of geese. And let us hope for long and continuous fortune, and look forward through endless generations to the fulfillment of genuine love. May they sing of plenty and have every joy. On my knees I beg you to consider my proposal favorably and throw the mirror-like glance of your eyes on these lines." To this letter the father of the bride replied that he would attend to the portion of his "poor and poverty-stricken daughter, that she might not be without bedclothes, cotton clothing, hairpins and earrings. Therefore it was to be hoped that the couple would have constant fortune."

#### A Dakota Metropolis.

Stranger—You've got quite a thriving town here, haven't you?  
Native—Yes. The increase in population has been 215 per cent during the past year and a half and everybody's prospering, too.

Stranger—Indeed! Yet I don't see any shops or factories around and it doesn't seem to be much of a railroad center either. What industry do you depend upon particularly?  
Native—No, we haven't any shops or factories; we're not on any main line of railroad and the country in this immediate vicinity isn't very productive, but I'll tell you what we have got. We've got seventeen divorce courts and every one of 'em is compelled to work overtime right along.—Cleveland Leader.

Wormwood boiled in vinegar and applied as hot as can be borne on a sprain or bruise is an invaluable remedy. The affected member should afterward be rolled in flannel to retain the heat.

The noisiest things to wear with pocket or reefer costumes are the detachable fronts of insertion and lace, all over embroidery and passementerie. Crush collars and belts of the same material are attached.

Electricity is now used for preserving eggs. Eggs that have undergone an electrical treatment may be kept for an indefinite time and it is said that when used they are found to be as good as fresh laid ones.

Bows of narrow velvet ribbon are very stylish on skirts and waists of plain India silk. Navy blue, red and black velvet ribbons, about a quarter of an inch in width, are modish for trimming children's frocks.

English chevilles, Scotch homespun and granite cloths are the most appropriate fabrics for the popular Norfolk jacket. In order to show the trim linen collar and scarf now in vogue, these jackets are cut V-shaped at the neck.

Another suggestion comes regarding the care and nourishing of palms and rubber plants. Save all the cigarette ashes you can obtain and mix them with the soil in the pots. These ashes will strengthen the roots wonderfully.

Washing the hands in a little mustard water and then rinsing them well is excellent for cleansing them after handling substances with an unpleasant odor. Knives and cooking vessels may also be readily freed from odor by being treated in like manner.

Impress upon the cook that she should stir not only to make her dishes easy of digestion and capable of furnishing whatever nutrition may be required, but also to give them the power of pleasing the palate, and not only the palate, but the eye as well.

A pretty and unusual salad at a ree and white luncheon was French peas and Bermuda turnips with mayonnaise dressing. The inside of the turnips was taken out so that the vegetables formed shallow cups. These cups were placed upon lettuce leaves and filled with the peas, which in turn were covered with the dressing. Sylvia Du Maurier—one of Du Maurier's loveliest daughters—apprenticed herself to Mrs. Nettleship, a famous London dressmaker, for a year, and went bravely through all the drudgery of dressmaking, from the beginning to the finish. Now, as she has married a brilliant but struggling young barrister, she designs and makes her own costumes.

An electric attachment for the lighting of lamps is an invention that will be gratefully received. To reach the wicks of most of these lamps with a lighted taper is something that requires dexterity and care. The new invention will light the lamp with a button is touched. The little battery that runs it can be attached to any lamp will last from four to five months and may be renewed at little expense. A very nice relish may be made with spice shad and will help out a luncheon or supper. Cut a cleaned fish into large pieces and lay them in salt and water for twenty minutes. Then drain them and cover the bottom of an earthen baking dish with a layer of the fish. Sprinkle over the dish a few whole allspice, some pepper corns, a blade of mace and a dash of cayenne. Nearly fill the dish with layers of fish and spice and pour over the whole enough good vinegar to bake in a very slow oven for three or four hours. The fish bones will be dissolved by the vinegar. This is eaten cold and will keep some time.

#### New Style for Fair Cyclists.

One of the latest styles in bicycle suits is called "The Lucy." It is in every sense a desirable costume. A pretty one to be worn by a west side maiden is of a Bluet cheviot. The skirt is divided in the back, so that when the wearer is astride the wheel the garment separates and hangs gracefully on each side. It is really a divided skirt, but that is not noticeable when the wearer dismounts. A box plait is so arranged that it falls into place directly over the division of the skirt. The skirt is buttoned down the front, which is made so as to fold over the seam, where it also buttons. The opposite



side is made all to all appearances. One point in favor of this skirt is the fact that knickerbockers are not required, the weight of the skirt, particularly the way it is made, keeping it down below the boot tops. The jacket is an Eton, fastened with two large black frogs across the front. Black braid finishes the small revers, and cuff effect on the sleeves.—Ex.

#### A Dakota Metropolis.

Stranger—You've got quite a thriving town here, haven't you?  
Native—Yes. The increase in population has been 215 per cent during the past year and a half and everybody's prospering, too.

Stranger—Indeed! Yet I don't see any shops or factories around and it doesn't seem to be much of a railroad center either. What industry do you depend upon particularly?  
Native—No, we haven't any shops or factories; we're not on any main line of railroad and the country in this immediate vicinity isn't very productive, but I'll tell you what we have got. We've got seventeen divorce courts and every one of 'em is compelled to work overtime right along.—Cleveland Leader.







## The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, May 22, 1897.

### LOCAL DOTS.

—Our district court will convene next Monday.

—More new shoes at T. G. Carney & Co's.

—Who will furnish a sample of broom corn for the fair?

—Get Russel to paper your rooms, he will do you a first-class job cheap.

—Mr. E. J. Humphreys, a young lawyer of Van Alstyne, is visiting Mr. Lee Pierson.

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

—Prof. C. E. Rupe, the Seymour phenologist, was in our city Thursday.

—Parched coffee, nine pounds for a dollar at T. G. Carney & Co's.

—Who will raise the biggest fall cabbage for the fair, biggest beets, turnips, carrots, etc?

—From 25 to 50 cts a gallon will buy the best machine oil at McLemore's.

—Mr. Cicero Graves and family of Crawford are visiting the family of Mr. J. E. Garren, who is Mrs. Graves' father.

—Plenty of the very best binder twine for all at Sherrill Bros & Co.

—We are still selling nice bright syrup at 27 1/2 cents per gallon.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Mr. J. F. Armstrong says he can furnish the finest gal baby in the county for the fair exhibit. Next!

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

—Wanted—some Haskell county wool grower to furnish a nice fleece of wool to go into the county exhibit for the Dallas fair.

—McLemore's is the place to buy your machine oil this year. He bought cheap and can sell cheap.

—Messrs Will Donnell and T. B. Campbell, of Throckmorton, the latter assessor of taxes, were visitors in Haskell Thursday.

—If you have a dollar to spend and want full value for it go to T. G. Carney & Co's store with it.

—Mr. E. Bivins has again met with the misfortune of a beclouded mind, and in the county court last Saturday he was adjudged insane and directed to be confined in the asylum at Terrell.

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

—The Haskell county wool clip of 150,000 to 175,000 pounds is now going to market and it will put several thousands of dollars in circulation at a time when it will do good.

—If you want your house painted and trimmed in properly contrasting colors, Russell is the man to do it for you; he is up on that kind of work.

—One Quart Granite Floor Paint will cost you 50 cts and will paint your hall and save you fifty per cent in carpets.

A. P. McLEMORE.

—Dr. Gilbert is expecting his father, Dr. R. S. Gilbert of Dallas, and his brother, Dr. J. R. Gilbert of Ranger, accompanied by two or three other gentlemen from Dallas, to arrive to-day.

He thinks some of them may conclude to make some investments and locate here.

—Our shoe trade has been so large as to already require an additional order to fill up our stock with missing sizes and styles. These have just been received and our stock is again complete in all styles and sizes for men, women and children.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Another fishing party, composed of Messrs Abel Jones, Wat Fitzgerald, Judge Baldwin and their families and Messrs Lee Pierson, H. B. Martin and Misses Ida Gibson, Tressa Carney, Ethel Hill, Bunn Wilbourn and Belle Rupe, made an assault on the finny tribe of the Clear Fork this week with pretty fair success and plenty of fun.

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

O. NICHOLSON  
Wichita Falls, Tex

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

—The Presbyterian meeting closed Thursday and Rev. McAfee left for his home at Albany. Our people were much pleased with his sermons.

—From 25 to 50 cts a gallon will buy the best machine oil at McLemore's.

—The beef market has temporarily, we suppose, suspended business. We are now supplying our digestive apparatus with cotton tail rabbits and plover—and spring chickens will soon be on the boards—who cares for beef in such a country?

—If there is anything you wish in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats and etc., come to us for it. Prices cut no figure with us, we are here to sell goods.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Ye editor and Mr. F. G. Alexander took a drive of several miles Wednesday afternoon among the farms northwest of town. The crops are showing up immensely. We never saw finer wheat and oats, and corn was also looking well. Mr. Thurwhanger's oat field of 154 acres was a sight worth a day's drive to see and Mr. Bowman's 40 acres of wheat over waist high looked good for 35 bushels per acre. Limited space forbids further mention at this time.

—McLemore's is the place to buy your machine oil this year. He bought cheap and can sell cheap.

—Sherrill W. B. Anthony carried the notorious Frank Norton to Abilene Monday, where he met and delivered him to a penitentiary agent.

When put in the jail at Abilene to remain for the night, he remarked with an air of importance that that was the eighteenth Texas jail he had been in. A startling record for a man only 26 years of age. He goes to the penitentiary for five years on a conviction in Montague county for horse theft. He had been brought here for safe keeping to await trial on a similar charge in Stonewall county, but the case was dismissed.

—Get Russell to paint that old rusty buggy and make it look new again.

—The fair committee circulated a subscription list this week and got the money subscribed to buy a lot of jars in which to exhibit our fruits, etc., and the order for them has been sent to Philadelphia, Pa., by Mr. McLemore.

Quite a number of farmers have promised to furnish sample bundles of their grain and other specimens of their products, but not enough is promised yet, as several bundles of each kind will be required. We have not heard from any of the farmer members of the committee yet, but hope they are taking an active interest in the matter and will come up with a good lot of samples. Large bundles should be procured so that broken stalks, etc., can be culled out when the time comes to ship them and still leave bundles eight or ten inches thick.

—There was quite a large and enjoyable party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Kirby on Friday night of last week, given in honor of Miss Tressa Carney of Hillsboro, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Kirby.

There were present, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Carney, Misses Minnie and Robbie Lindsey, Laura Garren, Etta James, Ida Gibson, Ella McDaniel, Belle Rupe, Minnie Jones, Bunn and Pearl Wilbourn, Fannie Hudson, Minnie and Edna Ellis, Ellen and Maude Isbell, Grace Farmer, Mollie Whitman, Ethel Hills, Ada Fitzgerald, Alice Pierson and the following gentlemen, Messrs. John and Ed Ellis, H. B. Martin, Lee and Sam Pierson, Henry Alexander, Percy Craig, J. U. Fields, John and Emmett Robertson, Chas. Jones, J. T. Lawley, Persey Lindsey, Walter Meadows, Jud Jones, Eugene and Tom Griffin and Chas. Mayes.

Political Meeting.

To the members of the Peoples Party of Haskell county:

You are hereby requested and urged to meet at the court house in Haskell, Texas on May 21, 1897, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of transacting the business as outlined or suggested by our state chairman, as published in the West Texas Sentinel of May, 1897. And to transact such other business as may come before the body.

It is necessary and very important that every member of the party be present at this meeting as the questions to come before the meeting are of vital importance and deserve the most careful consideration of every member of the party. Respt.

J. L. STANDEER,

Chairman P. P. of Haskell Co.

P. S. Condition Powders 15cts lb

### Hints on Health.

A few points on water:  
Never use water which has a perceptible taste or odor.  
Never employ water which is procured from a suspicious source, as a well in a barnyard or near a vault or cesspool or from a cistern not recently cleansed.

The old supposition that running water into which impurities have been cast purifies itself while running twenty miles is an error, such water is never safe.

Test for impure water; discard as dangerous water which will not stand the following test:

Dissolve in two tablespoonsful of cistern water, which has been thoroughly boiled, unless distilled water can be obtained, twelve grains of caustic potash and four grains of permanganate of potash. Add two drops of this solution to a teacup of the water to be tested. If the water is very impure the pink color at first produced will very quickly disappear.

If the color disappears within fifteen minutes the water is too impure for safe use.

Germs differ in their relation to human life; some are innocent, some dangerous under certain conditions, others are dangerous under all circumstances.

E. E. G.

THE government crop report estimates the cotton acreage at 6 per cent. less than last year, owing to the Mississippi floods and cool weather.

Notwithstanding its reputation for aridity the farmers of Western Texas—this part of it at least—have come through the last two or three years of depression in as good condition as their brethren in any section of the country. There are various advantages and conditions peculiar to the country that make this possible.

Having done this, they now have as fine crops growing as ever delighted the heart of a tiller of the soil, and, withal, the encouraging prospect of better prices. People who want cheap homes in the west will do well not to delay securing them another year. When the conditions and possibilities of this country become properly known prices of land will rise.

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first bottle began to be better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We wont keep store or house without it. Get a free trial bottle at McLemore's Drug Store."

Nichols Russell,

HOUSE PAINTER—

and DECORATER.

Does Artistic Paper Hanging,

Fine Graining and Varnishing,

Fine Graining and Varnishing,

Guarantees Satisfaction

Call at Leland Hotel

I Can

save you money when

you need:

MACHINE OILS,

CALIFORNIA DOG POISON,

WALL PAPER,

WAGON OR BUGGY PAINT,

TABLETS,

WRITING PAPER,

LANTERNS,

LAMP COODS,

or any kind of

DRUGS.

I want your trade,

A. P. McLEMORE.

McCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.

McCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.

—Mr. H. B. Martin left Friday for Memphis, Hall county on Ft. W. & D. railroad to take charge of the Hall Co. News, which he owns. We wish him abundant success in his new field.

—Ladies should not fail to see the new line of granite ware just received by Sherrill Bros. & Co. direct from factory. It is the best kitchen ware ever made and is now sold at greatly reduced prices.

—We keep our stock of staple and fancy family groceries filled with the choicest and best of goods and sell them at bottom prices.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Mr. T. G. Carney claims to have the finest wheat in the county. He says it is breast high to a man. Trot out your sample Mr. Carney, we think we know of one man who can beat you.

## MORE GOODS, Fresh Goods, NEW GOODS

Constantly arriving to keep up the assortment in our stock and supply our customers with all the latest things that come out.

A fresh shipment of

## STYLISH DRESS GOODS, LAWNS, NOVELTY PRINTS just received.

Also a nice line of

## GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.

We have also replenished our stock of

## SHOES AND SLIPPERS

to supply some

missing sizes and late summer styles.

We will continue to keep our stock freshened up from week to week so that our customers can depend upon finding at our store anything they want and all of it the latest and best, and we

Guarantee our Prices to meet all competition.

## F. G. Alexander & Co.

## J. W. BELL,

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

Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order.

Repairing done neatly and substantially. Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.

Your Trade is Solicited.

## SHERRILL BROS. & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

## HARDWARE and LUMBER,

Pumps and pipe work a specialty.

Best Wind Mills on earth at reasonable prices.

Galvanized Iron Tanks made at home.

The best Planters and Cultivators made.

Machinery Oils at railroad prices.

Good Lumber offered, and big trade asked for.

## McCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.

### HARDWARE

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

### IMPLEMENTS

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

### FURNITURE

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

### UNDERTAKER'S GOODS

We keep in stock an assortment of coffins, trimmings, etc., and can fill orders promptly.

McCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.

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

## THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,

HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

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



CANS OF  
**B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH**  
IS EQUAL TO  
**3 of any Other BRAND.**

3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.  
2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE 20 cts.  
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.

INSIST ON HAVING

## B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.

### Senator Coke Dead

IN THE death of ex-Senator Richard Coke, which occurred at his home at Waco at 1:15 o'clock a. m., on Friday of last week, Texas lost one of her foremost citizens, for whom she may well drop a tear of regret, and whose memory she will be proud to cherish.

As citizen, soldier and statesman his name is untarnished. In his long and useful career in politics he acquired none of that bad odor that taints too many of our public men.

Richard Coke was born in Virginia in 1829, was educated at William and Mary college, secured his diploma as a lawyer and came to Texas in 1850, locating at Waco. He became a district judge in 1865 and on account of the marked ability evinced by him he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court in 1866. In 1873 he was elected, and through somewhat stormy scenes, succeeded E. J. Davis as governor of the state. He was reelected governor in 1876 under the new constitution of 1875, but in May of the same year he was elected to the United States senate, in which body he took his seat March, 1877. He was twice reelected to the senate and declined to stand again for the office in 1895. His remains were entered at Oakwood cemetery at Waco with all the demonstrations of honor and respect which could be conferred by the attendance of a vast concourse of people and prominent men from all parts of the state, who braved a drenching rain and terrific thunder storm to pay him this last tribute of regard.

MEMORY is a little treacherous now and then, and causes one to forget some things worth remembering unless one has an experience like that which came to Mr. D. E. East, Mofatt's Creek, Va., who says "I had been suffering for years with a torpid liver and found no relief until I took Simmons Liver Regulator, when I was entirely relieved of my troubles. I never intend being without Simmons Liver Regulator."

### The News Crop Report.

We publish below the News' analysis of its crop report published in its issue of the 18th instant:

The News prints this morning the first of its series of crop reports for the season of 1897. The 457 reports bear an average date of May 14, and cover 150 cotton-growing counties in Texas. An analysis of these reports from the agricultural sections of the state gives the increased acreage of cotton over 1896 as 9.7 per cent, which would make the total acreage of Texas for 1897 7,433,946 acres, the largest in the history of the state.

About 2 1/2 per cent of this increase is new land. Cotton is all planted. The crop is two or three weeks late, due in many cases to replanting. It is clean of weeds and grass, and farmers are well up with their work.

The usual insect pests are but seldom heard of. An analysis of the report as regards cotton acreage shows the following results:

Coast district, 67 reports, representing 26 counties, 14.5 per cent increase.

Central Texas, 123 reports, representing 27 counties, 5.3 per cent increase.

East Texas, 55 reports, representing 20 counties, 8.1 per cent increase.

Southwest Texas, 45 reports, representing 21 counties, 8.8 per cent increase.

North Texas, 142 reports, representing 46 counties, 12.1 per cent increase.

The increase in the corn acreage over 1896 is 5 per cent. Cotton and corn have both been retarded by cold weather and heavy rains. Prospects for both are now excellent. Wheat and oats show a decreased acreage, but these crops are in fine condition. Too much rain at harvest time may injure wheat. The indications today are for an enormous yield of both wheat and oats.

DURING the past week there was a slight advance in the prices of wheat, corn and cotton.

It is a pretty well settled rule, ascertained by meteorological investigation and records kept for many years, that when we have a wet spring it is apt to be followed by a dry summer.

Reasoning from this that we may have entered upon a dry period, we would suggest to farmers the importance of cultivating all crops as rapidly and thoroughly as possible, and of repeating the operation as often as practicable. Shallow cultivation with sweeps, harrow or some fine toothed implement that cover a middle at a time (after the weeds have been subdued) is the proper thing. Experiments by farmers and by the government stations in the semi-arid regions of the northwest have demonstrated beyond any doubt that this is the proper system of cultivation in a dry season.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters have proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headache yields to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at McLemore's Drug Store.

### THE NEW WAY.



WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be cured by "local examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their suffering. The introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, falling of the womb, "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. \$1.50 at the drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. I. ADAMS, U.S. & Co., Agents, "Use Wine of Cardui according to directions and find it a most excellent preparation for female troubles."