

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 18.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1898.

No. 38.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. Ed. J. Hamer.
District Attorney, R. C. Crane.
COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, J. M. Baldwin.
County Attorney, J. E. Wilcox.
County & Dist. Clerk, G. H. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Millhollon.
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, J. A. Fisher.

COMMISSIONERS.
Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Precinct No. 2, B. H. Owsley.
Precinct No. 3, T. E. Ballard.
Precinct No. 4, J. M. Perry.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
J. P. Frost, No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Constable Prec. No. 1, B. A. Glascock.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 4th, Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent. B. T. F. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayers meeting every Friday night.
METHODIST (M. B. Church 5.) Preaching 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Sundays. Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. P. D. Sanders, Superintendent. Epworth League every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayers meeting every Thursday night.
PRESBYTERIAN (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. C. C. Anderson, Past. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. J. M. Baldwin, Superintendent.
PRESBYTERIAN (Cumberland) Preaching 3rd Sunday. Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN (Campbellite) Preaching once at present. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M. Meets Saturday on or before each full moon. A. C. Foster, W. M. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 101 Royal Arch Masons meets on the first Tuesday in each month. F. D. Sanders, High Priest. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month. P. D. Sanders, Com. G. E. Couch, Clerk.
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month. C. D. Long, Past. W. B. Anthony, F. D. Sanders.

Professional Cards.

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

OSCAR MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office at McLeMores' Drug store.

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
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Wire, Plows, Stooks, Buggies, Harrows, Lumber, Wagons, Hardware, Cultivators, Plow Gear, Steel Shapes, Double Shovels.
PRICES MODERATE.
TREATMENT HONORABLE.
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SAYERS WRITES GIBBS.

He Declines Propositions.

Bastrop, Tex., Sept. 11.—Major J. D. Sayers gave out the following open letter to Hon. Barnett Gibbs for publication, to-day:
Bastrop, Tex., Sept. 9.—Hon. Barnett Gibbs, Dallas, Tex.: Dear Sir—It was not until my return home from Galveston on last Wednesday that I received yours of the 31st ultimo, though I had previously read a publication of it in one of the daily papers of the state.

Your communication having been given to the press at the time it was written, I have assumed that there was no urgent necessity of an immediate answer, and I have heretofore delayed a reply until other matters of a more pressing character could be first disposed of.

Your proposition to withdraw from the contest for the governorship rests upon two conditions, all objections to the policy of the democratic party and to the past administration of the state government being thereby impliedly, if not expressly, waived.

That there may be no question as to your language, and as to the interference properly to be drawn, I quote from your letter as follows: "I propose to withdraw from the race for governor on the following conditions: 1. That you agree to exert your influence, personal and political, to have submitted to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment, providing for the investment of the surplus school fund and surplus convict labor in the building of a Texas reefer railroad from the Gulf to Red river, to be owned and operated by the state.

"2. That you pledge yourself to use your personal and political influence to have the constitution of Texas so amended that the people of the state, county or city may have the final vote on all state, county and municipal bond issues, and on all state laws passing the legislature by less than a three-fourths vote."

However gratifying it might be to me to be elected governor of our great state without opposition, and to have the support of yourself and of those whom you represent and in whose behalf you speak, yet I can not give my assent to either of the propositions submitted to me. To the first I have been opposed ever since it became a matter of public discussion, and I am now unalterably opposed. I can not and I will not approve any policy that will tend to jeopardize the safety of the common school fund. It has come to us as a heritage from our fathers, and I regard it as a trust that should be most carefully and faithfully guarded by the present and future generations. I am also opposed to the use of convicts upon the public works that are to be constructed and owned by the state, and would restrain their employment, so far as may be possible, to that character of service, that would bring them into the least possible competition with free labor of every kind.

The school fund and the convict labor are the property of the entire state and of all the people, and yet your proposition is to use them both in the construction of a road that in its very nature can affect only certain localities. What are to be the terminal points of your railway, and through what counties is it to be built? Surely, you must have already given the subject your thoughtful and serious consideration, and are now prepared to advise the public as to these details. They are practical, and would cut an important figure in any proposed legislation of that character. The remaining objection to the construction, ownership and operation of railroads by the state, it is not necessary for me at this time to elaborate. The question has been discussed so fully and so often before the people that they are entirely familiar with all the arguments pro and con.

To your second proposition, I have to say that the interests of the people in the matter of the creation of a bonded indebtedness by the state are, in my judgment, sufficiently guarded by section 49, article 3 of our present constitution, which reads as follows: "No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the state, except to supply casual deficiencies

of the revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war or pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in the revenue shall never exceed in aggregate at any one time \$200,000."

Besides so long as the democratic party shall continue in power, I do not apprehend the slightest danger of an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the state, except under the circumstances expressly provided for by the constitution, even if there should be no constitutional inhibition upon the legislature.

As to county and municipal bond issues, I have no hesitancy in saying that I will favor any rational proposition that will lead to a further restriction upon them. I am one of those who believe that an interest-bearing indebtedness is a curse to every people, and should never be contracted except under the most pressing necessity, and for a purpose entirely in the interest of the general public and against which no reasonable objection could be offered.

To the ad referendum policy, as indicated in the last paragraph of your second proposition, I can not agree. Ours is a representative form of government. In the selection of their officials in every branch of the public service, except a few minor appointments, the people can and do exercise their own volition, and it is of the highest importance that the official should be made to bear his responsibility, and no policy should be adopted that would tend in the least to relieve him of it. Our elections are biennial, and the most ample opportunity is thereby afforded the people to correct evil legislation. And finally, the character of our government and the conditions that involve us are such as to render altogether inadvisable the adoption of such a policy.

For answer to your request for a joint discussion, should you continue in the race for governor, I will refer you to Hon. C. K. Bell, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, Fort Worth, who will have full power in the premises. I will cheerfully comply with any arrangement that he may make.

With sentiments of the highest personal regard, I have the honor to be yours very truly,
JOSEPH D. SAYERS.
Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on A. P. McLeMores druggist, and get a trial bottle free, regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

The empress of Austria was deliberately assassinated with a stiletto by an Italian anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland, on last Saturday, while she was quietly walking from her hotel to the steamer landing to take passage. The assassin was pursued and arrested and confessed the act. According to the Swiss law where the murder was committed the highest punishment is imprisonment for life. The empress was 67 years of age and has been married to Emperor Francis Joseph for 44 years. She was esteemed throughout Europe for her charitable acts and purity of life, and it appears that her murder was a purely wanton act, committed by one of a class whose creed is hate of the rich and of the ruling class.

THE CONSUMPTIVE
Is weak in the vital power that heats, the power that repairs waste, that resists the encroachment of disease. There is a way to build up these weakened powers—to get back the blood that nourishes and revives. What has been done many times can be done again, and Park's Ginger Tonic has many times given back the health that was despaired of. If it is worth your while to have good digestion, to sleep well, to feel the warmth of life in your veins, Park's Ginger Tonic will contribute these. The obstructions that irritate and cause pain—that wear out and exhaust the life are eliminated by it, and it brings nutrition, better blood and new strength and life.

THE POPULAR FAVORITE.
or beautifying the hair and restoring its growth and color is Park's Hair Balsam.

The People Must Act.

The republicans appear to have been caught in their own net. It has not been a month since Marcus Aurelius Hanna, the big boss of the "grand old party," announced that the campaign now pending would be "fought on issues growing out of the war." It was the purpose to claim that it was "a republican war," conducted with consummate skill and resulting in a glorious victory and substantial rewards.

Suddenly, as it were, although the storm had been gathering here and there, the horrors of republican mismanagement of the army have broken upon the Nation and aroused universal indignation. It is seen that inefficiency, inhumanity and partisan favoritism have everywhere characterized the conduct of the war and that our victories, won by the sheer courage of our soldiers under frightful handicaps, are now followed by a Nation's humiliation and mourning. With a weak enemy and with the most magnificent resources at our command, we are presenting to the world a chapter of horrors unparalleled in the military campaigns of history. Our volunteers and regulars, poorly equipped, officered often by political favorites, unprovided with the necessities of life, abandoned in the field, in the camps, on the transports, are dying of filth diseases and starvation by the hundreds. With all its bankruptcy, its bourbonism, its incapacity for government and its corruption, Spain is receiving her soldiers in Spain in better condition than ours are being unloaded in American ports and at American camps!

Is this not, indeed, a horrible story? Will the American people hold the administration guiltless? Will this foul record be permitted to stand in the history of the Republic without correction? And it must be remembered that less than 40,000 men were sent out of the country.

Talk of an "investigation" does not promise the punishment of the guilty. It is the plain object of the whole administration to smooth over these damaging disclosures, to whitewash its hideous handiwork. Only the other day the Washington Post, which is in a position to speak by the card, remarked that "as we have frequently asserted, there has at no time been the smallest friction between Secretary Alger and the president. On the contrary, the latter has been kept minutely informed as to all the details of army movements and fully realizes that the department conducted by General Alger has committed no avoidable default in any respect whatever."

It is silly, absolutely silly, to anticipate an honest investigation and the punishment of the guilty when the administration assumes that attitude. There is but one recourse left—to carry this case before the people.

If the whole brood of harpies is not driven from power by the righteous indignation and the horror of the American people, then, indeed can we begin to despair of our capacity for self-government. If we can not right our wrongs then may we well bid good-bye to the Republic. Talk about remembering the Maine—the administration at Washington is responsible for graver crimes than was the destruction of the Maine.—Houston Post.

While in Haskell Thursday we dropped into the Dry Good store of F. G. Alexander & Co. and the like of Dry Goods we have never seen before away from a railroad, and still more to come. They have got all sorts, all kinds, all colors, all sizes, in fact they have every thing kept in a first class dry goods store.—Rayner Reporter.

The cotton year of 1897-8 having closed, the N. Y. Financial Chronicle says the best obtainable statistics place the crop at 11,800,000 bales. Of this crop 7,646,000 bales were exported, 1,856,000 bales were used by our northern mills and 1,227,939 bales by our southern mills, and the southern mills added 2,409,000 to their stock.

The southern mills show an increase of 44 per cent. in consumption in the last three years and the northern mills a decrease of 9.3 per cent. in the same time.

The Farmers Institute.

The following letter from Mr. Holland of Texas Farm and Ranch explains itself. It appears that that enterprising journal will help our farmers make a start on organizing a county institute notwithstanding the singular and unlooked for fact that its liberal proposition has not met with the encouragement that was expected or that will justify it to incur the expense of preparing for the work. It is to us inexplicable that farmers of the state have exhibited so little interest in the matter when reports from everywhere that institutes have been organized and conducted are unanimous as to their value.

We suggest an informal meeting of our farmers for the purpose of fixing a date for the institute, so that Farm and Ranch can have notice and time to arrange for same. The action should be prompt.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 10, 1898.
Mr. J. E. Poole,
Haskell, Texas.

Dear Sir—As strange as it may seem to you, although we offered to hold ten institutes at ten points in this state, absolutely free from cost of any kind to the places at which they were to be held, there has only been four places accepting the offer consequently I have about made up my mind to abandon the matter as it would not pay us to organize for the purpose of holding four institutes at points as far apart as the four which have accepted.

We are very much interested in this matter and must admit that we are selfish in as much as we know that our profit must come from people of intelligence who have the energy and ability to achieve success, hence everything of this kind helps us indirectly.

Don't it seem strange to you that such a liberal offer as we have made could not find ten takers. However, if you will work up the institute and name a date, I will send out at least one man of experience to deliver an address and aid you in organizing—and possibly may send you more than one man to help out in your first meeting. Make the date to suit yourself and we will have the parties in attendance. Although we could not get up ten institutes we propose to help those who want one and I assure you that after one has been held, everybody who attends will want more of them.

Awaiting your further favors, we remain
Yours truly,
TEXAS FARM & RANCH.
F. P. HOLLAND, MGR.



Now is a good time to subscribe for the FREE PRESS.

Every man in the county ought to take his county paper.

The FREE PRESS alone \$1.50.

The FREE PRESS and Texas Farm & Ranch Both for \$1.85.

Or—
The FREE PRESS and Dallas Semi-Weekly News Both for only \$2.10.

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ALL KINDS OF MACHINE OILS

He can make you Close Prices.



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3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.
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SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.

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

A CRITICAL TIME Greve's Ointment

DURING THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO. Sick or Well, a Rush Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by A. P. McLeMores, druggist.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
This delicious combination of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Weak Lungs, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wastefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs. It is a ready yield to its soothing influence, and the comforting relief it affords from Chapped Skin, Chills, Croup, Hoarseness, and a skin Cure generally, is of such value to everyone, that all should have it. Ask your druggist for it.

HINDERCOINS
The only safe cure for Corns. The safest, quickest and best. Stops all pain. Restores comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. Price only 15c. at all Druggists. Hinder & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

Free tuition. We give one or more free scholarships in every county in the U. S. Write us. Positions... Will accept notes for tuition or can deposit money in bank until position is secured. Entrance fare paid. No vacation. Under reasonable conditions. Home study. We have prepared for home study books on bookkeeping, penmanship and shorthand. Write for price list. "Home Study" Extracts—proof of "Draughton's" learned bookkeeping at home from your books, while holding a position as night telegraph operator.—C. H. LEPPINGWILL, bookkeeper for Gerber & Ficks, Wholesale Grocers, South Chicago, Ill. (Mention this paper when writing.)

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Compiled and Written by SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS Of Kansas
The most brilliantly written, most profoundly and artistically illustrated, and most intensely popular book on the subject of the war with Spain. Nearly 900 superb illustrations from France taken especially for this great work. Agents are making \$50 to \$100 a week selling it. A veritable bonanza for live canvassers. Apply for description, terms and territory at once to N. D. Thompson Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo., or New York City.

It's a wise girl that is able to analyze her own complexion.

In a woman's novel, the first should be last and the last first.

But few people who are born fools ever succeed in living it down.

Whenever a man falls in an undertaking he attributes it to fatalism.

Rich bachelors never realize how well off they were until after marrying.

Lots of people are too conscientious to lie and yet manage to suppress the truth.

Some women attract attention simply because they make no effort to attract it.

Nine times out of ten the man who is let in on the ground floor of a scheme lands in the cellar.

A man gets the last word in an argument with a woman, but it's because she gives it to him.

There is nothing new under the sun—except Spain's introduction of barbed wire as a munition of war.

Boarding houses are necessary evils intended to convince bachelors that they should have homes of their own.

It is good to reflect that Spain will send no more soldiers over here; it costs so much to send the survivors back.

In saying that he is not ashamed of anything he has said, Professor Norton shows conclusively that he is still that kind of man.

Now if Spain would only leave that Cuban debt over night in the vicinity of Santiago it could be readily disposed of. The Cubans would carry it off before morning, hoof, hide and talow.

The expulsion of Zola from the legion of honor indicates that that body is rather a legion of corrupt men; and it can less afford to be without Zola than he can afford to have anything to do with it.

The Cuban soldiers refuse to work, saying they are soldiers, not laborers. That kind of pride is the more absurd in view of their rags and their dependence on this government for food.

The American soldier is infinitely better off, but he is not too proud to throw up the trench and build the bridges necessary to his own safety; and so of the soldiers of every other government. It is a pity that these men, whose sufferings have won the sympathy of the world, should prove themselves to be little better for any practical purposes than so many overgrown children.

A correspondent in Connecticut sends an account of his own experience with a savings bank deposit. When a small boy, in March, 1847, he deposited five dollars in the New London savings bank, and in July, 1848, an equal amount had been withdrawn or deposited since that time. In 1870 the amount to his credit was \$32.10; in 1882 it was \$73.90; in 1888 it had reached \$91.70; in June, this year, the original ten dollars has become \$134.04. But where does the extra money come from? It is not the money added to the country's medium of exchange. Then it follows that somebody is being "soaked."

According to New York dispatches Internal Revenue Collector Treat of New York city has received a number of important decisions, one of which will set at rest a professional difference of some weeks' standing between a number of large banking houses and the revenue officers. The question was whether or not the acceptance of a draft accepted by an order upon a bank to pay the same should have a 2-cent stamp affixed. The collector ruled that it should and many banks accepted this ruling. Some, however, disputed it and have not required that acceptance be stamped. The commissioner's ruling is as follows: "Drafts drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, require a stamp, and if the acceptance is accompanied by an order to the bank to pay the same and a charge to the account of the drawer, this accompanying order requires a 2-cent stamp as an order for the payment of money." The following question was recently forwarded to the commissioner: "Where a mortgage, executed in duplicate, is recorded in various counties and states, must a stamp be affixed to each mortgage duplicate?" A dispatch in reply says: "A mortgage cannot be lawfully recorded in any county unless it is duly stamped, therefore duplicate mortgages must be stamped."

The American soldiers, according to the London Saturday Review, whipped his English cousin "because he shot markedly better and won astonishing victories." We could have sworn that that was the very reason; but, beyond that, he is generally a volunteer and fights as he prays. We have the grandest standing army in the world, and we are not even a citizen in a soldier and ready to act whenever patriotism calls. And he supports himself, at the same time that he contributes money to the expense of the government.

Gen. Castillo claims to be in possession of assurances from Washington that Cuba will be turned over to the Cubans by May, 1899. That will depend. The Cubans have several things to learn yet before the island can be turned over to them for government, and one of these is that government of the kind they must establish means respect for property, law and order.

A father always worries for fear that his daughter will marry the wrong man, but a mother worries for fear she won't be able to catch on at all.

A Brave Coward.

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

My wife and I, a man and a woman, have often agreed to wonder how a person could be at the same time so handsome and so repulsive as Northmour. He had the appearance of a finished gentleman; his face bore every mark of intelligence and courage, but you only had to look at him, even in his most amiable moment, to see that he had the temper of a slave captain. I never knew a character that was both explosive and revengeful to the same degree; he combined the vivacity of the South with the sustained and deadly hatreds of the North; and both traits were plainly written on his face, which was a sort of danger signal. In person he was tall, strong and active; his hair and complexion very dark; his features, handsomely designed, but spoiled by a menacing expression. At that moment he was somewhat paler than by nature; he wore a heavy frown; and his lips worked, and he looked sharply round as he walked, like a man beset with apprehensions. And yet I thought he had a look of triumph underlying all, as though he had already done much, and was near the end of an achievement.

Partly from a scruple of delicacy—which I dare say came too late—partly from the pleasure of startling an acquaintance, I desired to make my presence known to him without delay. I got suddenly to my feet, and stepped forward.

"Northmour!" said I. I have never had so shocking a surprise in all my days. He leaped on me without a word; something shone in his hand; and he struck my heart with a dagger. At the same moment I knocked him head over heels. Whether it was my quickness, or his own uncertainty, I know not; but the blade only grazed my shoulder, while the hit and his fist struck me violently on the mouth.

I fled, but not far. I had often and often observed the capabilities of the sand hills for protracted ambush on stealthy advances and retreats; and, not ten yards from the scene of the scuffle, plumped down again upon the grass. The lantern had fallen and gone out. But what was my astonishment to see Northmour slip at a bound into the pavilion, and hear him bar the door behind him with a clang of iron!

He had not pursued me. He had run away. Northmour, whom I knew for the most implacable and daring of men, had run away! As I thus stood transfixed with wonder, I began to grow painfully conscious of the injuries I had received in the scuffle; I skulked around among the sand hills; and, by a devious path, regained the shelter of the wood. On the way, the old nurse passed again within several yards of me, still carrying her lantern, on the return journey to the mansion house of Jordan. This made a seventh suspicious feature in the case, Northmour and his guests, it appeared, were to cook and do the cleaning for themselves, while the old woman continued to inhabit the big empty barrack among the policies. There must surely be great cause for secrecy, when so many inconveniences were confronted to preserve it.

So thinking, I made my way to the den. For greater security, I trod through the embers of the fire, and lit my lantern to examine the wound upon my shoulder. It was a trifling hurt, though it bled freely, and I dressed it as well as I could for its position made it difficult to reach with some rag and cold water from the spring. While I was thus busied, I mentally declared war against Northmour and his mystery.

CHAPTER III. For two days I skulked round the pavilion, profiting by the uneven surface of the links. I became an adept in the necessary tactics. These low hillocks and shallow dells, running one into another, became a kind of cloak of darkness for my enthralling, but perhaps dishonorable, pursuit. Yet, in spite of this advantage, I could learn but little of Northmour or his guests.

Sometimes I thought the tall man must be confined to bed, for I remembered the feebleness of his gait; and sometimes I thought he must have gone clear away, and that Northmour and the young lady remained alone together in the pavilion. The idea, even then, displeased me.

Whether or not this pair were man and wife I had seen abundant reason to doubt the friendliness of their relations. Although I could hear nothing of what they said, I rarely so much as glean a decided expression on the face of either, there was a distance, almost a stiffness, in their bearing which showed them to be either unfamiliar or at enmity.

On the morning of the third day she walked alone for some time, and I perceived, to my great concern, that she was more than once in tears. You will see that my heart was already interested more than I supposed. She had a firm yet airy motion of the body, and carried her head with unimaginable grace; every step was a thing to look at, and she seemed in my eyes to breathe sweetness and distinction.

The day was so agreeable, being calm and sunshiny, with a tranquil sea, and yet with a beautiful pliancy in the air, that, contrary to custom, she was tempted forth a second time to walk. On this occasion she was accompanied by Northmour, and they had been but a short while on the beach when I saw him take forcible possession of her hand. She struggled, and uttered a cry that was almost a scream. I sprang to my feet, unmindful of my strange position; but ere I had taken a step I saw Northmour bare-headed and bowing very low, as if to apologize; and dropped again at once into my ambush. A few words were interchanged, and then, with another bow, he left the beach to return to the pavilion. He passed not far from me, and I could see him flushed and lowering, and cutting savagely with his cane among the grass. It was not without satisfaction that I

recognized my own handwriting in the great cut under his right eye, and a considerable discoloration around the socket.

For some time the girl remained where he had left her, looking out past the inlet and over the bright sea. Then with a start as one who throws off preoccupation and puts energy again upon his mental, she broke into a rapid and decisive walk. She also was much incensed by what had passed. She had forgotten where she was. And I beheld her walk straight into the borders of the quicksand where it is most abrupt and dangerous. Two or three steps further and her life would have been in serious jeopardy, when I slid down the face of the sand hill, which is there precipitous, and, running half way forward, called to her to stop.

She did so, and turned round. There was not a tremor of fear in her behavior, and she marched directly up to me like a queen.

"What does this mean?" she asked. "You were walking," I told her, "directly into Graden Field; and I began a great deal of talk during the night to tell her how highly I valued her said interest, and how no one had ever cared to hear about my life, nor had I ever cared to relate it, before yesterday. Suddenly she interrupted me, saying with vehemence:

"And yet, if you knew who I was, you would not so much as speak to me."

I told her such a thought was madness, and little as we had met, I counted her already a dear friend; but my protestations seemed only to make her more desperate.

"My father is in hiding," she cried. "My dear," I said, forgetting for the first time to add "young lady," "what do I care? If he were in hiding twenty times over, would it make one thought of change in you?"

"Ah, but the cause!" she cried, "the cause! It is—" she faltered for a second—"it is disgraceful to us."

(To be continued.)

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

OUR OWN TIMES, SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

Text Acts, 13:36: "David After He Had Served His Own Generation by the Will of God Fell on Sleep"—Good Advice for Lawmakers.

That is a text which has for a long time been running through my mind. Sermons have a time to be born as well as a time to die; a cradle as well as a grave. David, cowboy and stonemason, and fighter, and dramatist, and blank-verse writer, and prophet, did his best for the people of his time, and then went and laid down on the southern hill of Jerusalem in that sound slumber which nothing but an archangelic blast can startle. "David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep." It was his own generation that he had served; that is, the people living at the time he lived. And have you ever thought that our responsibilities are chiefly with the people now walking abreast of us? There are about four generations earth century now, but in older times, life was longer. In the century, taking these facts into the calculation, I make a rough guess, and say that there have been at least one hundred and eighty generations of the human family. With reference to them we have no responsibility. We can not teach them, we cannot correct their mistakes, we cannot soothe their sorrows, we cannot heal their wounds. Their sorrows are dead and dumb to anything we might say of them. The last generation that great army has passed out of sight. We might halloo as loud as we could; not one of them would avert his head to see what we wanted. I admit that I am in sympathy with the child whose father had suddenly died, and who in her little evening prayer wanted to continue to pray for her father, although he had gone into heaven and no more needed her prayers, and looking up into her mother's face, said, "Mother, can't you leave him all out? Let me say, thank God that I had a good father once, so I can keep him in my prayers."

But the one hundred and eighty generations have passed off. Passed off. Passed down. Passed forever. Then there are generations to come after our earthly existence has ceased. We shall not see them; we shall not hear any of their voices; we shall not take part in their convocations, their elections, their revolutions, their catastrophes, their triumphs. We will in no wise affect the 180 generations gone or the 180 generations to come, except as from the galleries of heaven the former generations look down and rejoice at our victories, or as we may, by our behavior, start influences, good or bad, that shall roll on through the advancing ages. But our business is, like David, to serve, our own generation, the people now living, those whose lungs now breathe, and whose hearts now beat. And mark you, it is not a silent procession, but moving. It is a "forced march" at twenty-four miles a day, each hour being a mile. Going with that celerity, it has got to be quick service on our part, or no service at all. We must not only catch the 180 generations that are passing, but see the 180 generations to come, and will soon be off, and we ourselves will be off with them. The fact is, that you and I will have to start very soon for our work, or it will be ironical and sarcastic for any one after our exit to say of us, as it was said of David, "After he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep."

Well, now, let us look around earnestly, prayerfully, in a common sense way, and see what we can do for our own generation. First of all, let us see to it that, as far as we can, they have enough to eat. The human body is so constituted that three times a day the body needs food as much as a lamp needs oil, as much as a locomotive needs fuel. To meet this want God has girdled the earth with apple orchards, orange groves, wheat fields, and oceans full of fish, and prairies full of cattle. And notwithstanding this, I will undertake to say that the vast majority of the human family are now suffering either for lack of food or the right kind of food. Our civilization is all askew, and God only can set it right. To meet this want of food, the greatest estates of today have been built out of the blood and bones of unrequited toil. In olden times, for the building of forts and towers, the inhabitants of Ispahan had to contribute 70,000 skulls, and that number of people were compelled to furnish the skulls. But these two contributions added together made only 160,000 skulls, while into the tower of the world's war, wheat fields, and oceans full of fish, and prairies full of cattle, and notwithstanding this, I will undertake to say that the vast majority of the human family are now suffering either for lack of food or the right kind of food. Our civilization is all askew, and God only can set it right. To meet this want of food, the greatest estates of today have been built out of the blood and bones of unrequited toil. In olden times, for the building of forts and towers, the inhabitants of Ispahan had to contribute 70,000 skulls, and that number of people were compelled to furnish the skulls. 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EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA SLAIN.

Stabbed by an Anarchist at Geneva and Expires in a Short Time--The Assassin Arrested at Once.

Killed an Empress.
Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 12.—The Empress of Austria was assassinated at the Hotel Beauvillage Saturday afternoon by an anarchist, who was arrested. He stabbed her majesty with a stiletto.

It appears that her majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer at about 1 o'clock when an Italian anarchist suddenly approached and stabbed her near the heart. The empress fell, got up again and was carried to the Hotel Beauvillage, where she expired.

The murderer is a man named Lucchini. He was born in Paris, of Italian parents.

The empress of Austria had been stopping at the Hotel Beauvillage for several days. It was at first thought the wound was not serious, but she died in a few minutes.

Another account of the assassination of the empress of Austria says:

After having been stabbed from behind, the empress rose and walked on board the steamer, where she fell, fainting. The captain did not wish to put from the quay, but did so at the request of the empress and her suite, there being no apprehension that she was seriously hurt. The steamer was turned back before reaching the open lake and the empress, unconscious, was carried back to the hotel on a stretcher.

The stretcher upon which the empress was carried to the hotel was hastily improvised with oars and sail cloth. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph. All efforts to revive her majesty were unavailing and she expired at 3 o'clock. The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular file.

The wound was just over the left breast. There was hardly any bleeding.

A priest was secured in time to administer extreme unction.

After striking the blow, he ran along the Rue des Alpes with the evident intention of entering the square Des Alpes, but before reaching it was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who conveyed him to the police station.

The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, saying: "I did it," and "She must be dead."

At the police station he declared that he was a "starving anarchist, with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich."

Later, when taken to the courthouse and interrogated by a magistrate in the presence of three members of the local government and the police officials, he pretended not to know French and refused to answer questions. The police on searching him found a document showing his name to be Luigi Lucchini, born in Paris in 1873 and an Italian soldier. A great crowd quickly assembled around the Hotel Beauvillage where the officials proceeded after interrogating the prisoner. The police searched the scene of the crime for the weapon and the accomplices of the assassin. It appears that a boatman noticed three persons closely following the empress, who was making purchases in the shops. The local government immediately on receiving the news of her majesty's death half-masted the flag on the municipal offices and proceeded in a body to the Hotel Beauvillage as a token of respect. The excitement increasing, many of the shops on the Rursal were closed. The assassin told the magistrate that he came to Geneva in order to assassinate "another important person," but had been unable to execute the project. The reason for his failure he did not give, but declared that it was only by accident he learned of the presence of the Austrian empress in Geneva.

Dreyfus Case.
Paris, Sept. 12.—It is asserted that if the cabinet still insists upon a revision of the Dreyfus case Gen. Zurlinden, minister of war, and M. Lockroy, minister of marine, will resign.

Enters a Protest.
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—A. J. Cross, an American-born colored man from Sierra Leone, arrived here yesterday on the Waealand from Liverpool. He comes to protest against foreign aggression in Liberia, where he says the present government is pawing out to the Germans, French and English against the interest of the Americans. He states that recent attacks on Sierra Leone by the natives were caused by the brutality of foreign police.

Aged Man Lynched.
Liberty, Mo., Sept. 12.—At 10:30 last night Benjamin Jones, a gray-haired man, 68 years of age, was taken from the Clay county jail and swung to an iron beam at the front entrance of the courthouse. The mob, which consisted of about seventy-five men, quietly rode on horseback, finished their work in thirty minutes and left. Jones committed assault on Annie Montgomery, a 11-year-old girl, yesterday evening and confessed his guilt just before he was hanged.

DIXIE DOINGS.

Seven soldiers died at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 9th.

Prof. Jordan, the Arkansas state superintendent of education, has resigned.

Thomas Johnson, 104 years old, and probably the oldest white man in Kentucky, died at his home, near Doyleville, that state, a few days ago, leaving a numerous posterity. He was blind and an invalid for twenty years.

The schooner A. D. Shuman, Pillsbury master, has arrived at Brunswick, Ga., thirty days out from Baltimore. Of nine schooners bound for Brunswick she was the only one that weathered the recent hurricane. Capt. Pillsbury tells a graphic tale of his terrible experience.

Dr. J. D. Barbee, book agent of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, against whom rumors involving his moral character, growing out of the publishing house claim matter, had been circulated, was vindicated by an investigation committee at McKendree church, Nashville, Tenn.

Much Excitement.
London, Sept. 12.—The terrible news has thrilled Europe from end to end, and everywhere but one question is asked:

"How can society protect itself against anarchism?"

Special dispatches from every capital describe the effect produced and quote newspaper comments that palpitate with the bitter indignation that a defenseless woman who shunned politics and did nothing but good should be selected at the moment of the approaching jubilee for the assassin's knife.

Perhaps the most poignant grief is displayed in Italy because the public mind there is touched with shame that so many political crimes have been committed by Italians. King Humbert wrote a telegram expressing the deepest sympathy. The pope wired Emperor Francis Joseph as follows:

"May God give the strength of resignation to our dear son, Joseph, who, in so short a period has been tried by so many misfortunes. We pray that God may bestow upon the house of Hapsburg that peace and tranquility which it merits by its sentiments toward the church and the papacy."

The pope ordered solemn mass in the churches of Rome for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

Gasoline's Deadly Work.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—By the explosion of forty gallons of gasoline in the cellar of a grocery store at 1444 South street last night, surely four, and possibly a dozen more lives were lost. As an immediate consequence of the explosion the building where it occurred and those adjoining it on either side collapsed, and four hours after the occurrence four bodies had been identified as follows:

Samuel Schattstein, keeper of the grocery store, his 19-year-old son Abraham and a 10-month-old child named Goldberg. The fourth body was that of a girl about 10 years old.

How the explosion occurred is yet unknown. The front of 1444 was immediately blown out and this was followed by the collapse of that structure and Nos. 1442, occupied by Morris Goldberg's furniture store and 1446, Louis Sallouso's shoe store. The west wall of 1442, occupied by Wagner's clothing store, was blown out. All of the buildings were of brick and three stories in height.

Settled a Feud.

Erlanger, Ky., Sept. 12.—At Dry Ridge in the highway an old feud between farmers was wiped out in blood. Two are dead and two are dying. It was father and son on each side, reinforced by their respective farm hands. At least 100 revolver shots were fired. The dead are: Joseph Michaels, Jr., and James McCray. The dying are James W. Watson and Ben Michaels, Sr. These are the principals. They had quarreled about fence awards at county fairs and had been at swords points for a long time.

About Half Left.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 12.—No new cases of yellow fever have developed in the city since the single case reported Saturday. Only a few exposures have been made to the infection and the fear of a general epidemic is gradually growing less. The single patient is doing well and the physicians think he will recover.

Nearly half of the population has left the city.

Brig. Gen. Minzer, retired, died at Washington suddenly.

Determined to Push It.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The president has heard from four of the invited members of the investigation commission. Two decline.

The size of the commission may be reduced to five.

The president wants that investigation thorough and the blame placed where it belongs, regardless of whom it hits.

Situation Grave.

Washington, Sept. 7.—President McKinley fears trouble with Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief. He is in receipt of a message from Major Gen. Otis, in command of the American troops at Manila, that Aguinaldo had been given twenty-four hours in which he must retire from the suburbs of that city. Should he fail to do so, Gen. Otis will drive him out by force.

This message had an alarming effect. If a shot was fired against the insurgents it means the immediate reinforcement of Gen. Otis' command by at least 50,000 volunteers. Mustering out will be stopped and an army will be hurried across the continent to San Francisco and from there to Manila as rapidly as possible to convey it. Once begun, there is no telling when this war will end.

Reports from Manila have shown for some time that Aguinaldo was very restless and inclined to push himself where he was not wanted. When Gen. Merritt arrived at Manila with the last reinforcements, just before the city was captured, he found it necessary to take an authoritative stand with the insurgent chief. He ordered his men out of the trenches and marched in the Astor battery and the California volunteers. Since then trouble have been accumulating and from the tenor of Gen. Otis' cablegram they have reached a point beyond endurance.

The president was forced to tell congressmen who were pleading for the muster out of certain volunteer regiments that it would be impossible just now to grant their requests. In answer to their polite expressions of surprise he was forced to tell them of the threatening situation in the Philippines. To one congressman he said: "The situation is very grave."

This congressman left the white house feeling assured that fighting was not yet over for the American volunteers.

While the president feels the gravity of the situation, he knows that Gen. Otis, with the assistance of Admiral Dewey and the part of his fleet now in Manila bay, will be able to hold his own until the arrival of enough reinforcements to thoroughly subjugate the island. He, however, fears that a struggle between the Americans and the insurgents may result in complications that will seriously affect the work of the peace commission. Neither is the president so sure that European complications may not result. It is feared that this trouble is a result of German intrigue.

To Be Reopened.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The Figaro says the cabinet council just held has unanimously agreed on the revision of the Dreyfus case and has directed the minister of justice, M. Sarrien, to take the necessary steps to that end. The Matin announces the discovery of facts implicating officers of the general staff, adding that Gen. Zurlinden, the new minister of war reported the matter to the council and urged the necessity of reforming the intelligence department of the war office, whereupon he directed an elaborate project of separating the duties of the general staff from those of the intelligence department.

The agitation for convening the chamber of deputies is growing daily. Already notice of twelve interpellations as to the Dreyfus affair have been given.

The Grand Army parade at Cincinnati was a magnificent one. Among the spectators were many of Confederate General Morgan's soldiers.

William on Labor.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—Emperor William of Germany, it is announced in a dispatch from Copenhagen, speaking at a banquet there and referring to the prosperous agricultural and industrial condition of Westphalia, touched significantly upon the labor bill to be submitted to the reichstag during the present year. He said he would provide for the imprisonment at hard labor of any one seeking to prevent workmen who are willing to work from pursuing their vocations, and would also provide for the punishment of those who even incited them to strike. His majesty also expressed the hope that the representatives of the people would support his efforts to protect national labor.

Li Hung Chang Dismissed.

Pekin, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power.

It is presumed this was done in accordance with the demand which it was rumored the British minister here, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, was instructed to make on account of the alleged partiality of the great Chinaman to Russia, culminating in Great Britain being deprived of the contract for the Peking-Hankow railroad by giving the Russo-Chinese bank official control of the road.

Wheeler's Son Drowned.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Sept. 8.—Thomas P. Wheeler, a son of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and second Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick of the first cavalry were drowned here yesterday afternoon while boating on the surf about 200 feet from Gen. Wheeler's tent.

The two young men were on very intimate terms. Young Wheeler was on his father's staff and Kirkpatrick was also engaged about the general's headquarters.

Turks' Work.

Canea, Sept. 8.—The Turks set fire to the whole town of Candia.

Miles Arrives.

New York, Sept. 8.—The United States transport Ogdan having on board Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and staff, Major Greenleaf, Capt. Whitney and the second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, consisting of thirty officers and 800 men and the hospital corps from Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday. Mrs. Miles, son and daughter were also on board the transport, which sailed from Ponce on Sept. 1. The surgeon in charge reported all well on board and no sickness or deaths during the voyage. The troops were in the best of spirits. The big transport was decorated profusely with palms and draped with flags. From the foretruck was flying the American ensign over a large Spanish flag, while long strings of international code flags were floating from each masthead to the rails.

General Miles admitted to a press reporter who interviewed him, while the Ogdan was lying off Liberty island, the substantial accuracy of the statements attributed to him by the Kansas City Star's correspondent at Ponce, Porto Rico.

"There are," Gen. Miles said to the newspaper men about him, "a few minor inaccuracies in the published reports, such as usually occur in such interviews. I don't care to point out the inaccuracies referred to at this time; they are unimportant."

"It is true that I requested that my troops in Porto Rico on their return home should be allowed to camp somewhere near New York, preferably Brooklyn Heights, Fort Wadsworth or Governor's island, and I also requested of the war department that the troops be allowed to march through New York City."

Proportion to Population.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The president yesterday sent for Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin and also for a list of the volunteer organizations that have not been mustered out. The conference lasted an hour.

Later in the day the following was given out at the war department:

In response to the request of the governors of some of the states for the muster out of their entire volunteer force the president replied in substance as follows:

"Answering your telegraphic request for the muster out of your regiments, I have already directed that 100,000 of the volunteers shall be mustered out of the service. This was done because, in my judgment, that number can be spared. About 100,000 will remain, as the government requires in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines a larger army than the military establishment affords. The muster out, like the muster in, will be as nearly as possible according to the population of the several states. The suggestion to muster out all of the volunteers from your state can not, therefore, be entertained. The secretary of war has already inquired of the governors of the several states what regiments in their judgment can with the least inconvenience remain in the service. Their advice will, so far as consistent with the public interests be complied with."

Philippine Matters.

London, Sept. 8.—A correspondent says: According to the Peditische Correspondenz it is believed in Paris diplomatic circles that the United States has decided to annex the Philippine archipelago and it is suggested there that Spain is "now resigned to a surrender of the islands for a consideration."

Sirdar Heard From.

London, Sept. 8.—The British war office has received a dispatch from the sirdar, Gen. Herbert Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, dated Omdurman, Monday last, saying that over 500 Arabs mounted on camels were dispatched after the fugitive Khalifa Abdullah that morning. The general added that the dervishes' leader was reported to be moving with such speed that some of his wives had been dropped along the road followed by him. The sirdar says:

"Officers have been counting the dervish bodies on the field and report the total number of dead found as being 10,800. From the number of wounded who have crawled to the river and town it is estimated that 16,000 were wounded. Besides the above, between 300 and 400 dervishes were killed in Omdurman when the town was taken.

"I have as prisoners between 3000 and 4000 fighting men."

In a Gale.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Sept. 8.—The steamer Corsica, having Secretary of State Day and party on board, bound for Escanabo, passed the straits yesterday. The wind was blowing a cold gale from the northwest and the steamer put her nose into a big sea as she passed into Lake Michigan.

Home for Journalists.

Denver, Col., Sept. 8.—At yesterday's session of the National Editorial Association Miss Mary Donohue of the International League of Press Clubs made a brief talk urging the establishment of a home for journalists. A motion was adopted asking her to confer with the board of control of the printers' home.

Three duels are imminent over the case. A great sensation has been caused by the statement in the Matin that facts have been discovered implicating the officers of the general staff.

The Hartley woodworking factory at Lake Charles, La., was burned.

Gray Accepts.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The president has named Senator Gray of Delaware as the fifth member of the peace commission. This completes the personnel of the commission, which stands: Secretary Day, Senators Davis, Frye and Gray and Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

In selecting Senator Gray the president has given Democratic representation on the commission. This appointment will probably necessitate the retirement of Senator Gray from the Anglo-American commission, which is conducting its session in Canada, as this commission will resume its work about the time the peace commissioners sail for Paris. The position was offered to the senator several days ago, but at that time was declined. The president, however, further urged Mr. Gray to accept and his final agreement was secured.

Senator Gray is one of the best known men in public life, having been a prominent figure in the senate for the last twelve years. He is a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, thus making three members of that committee—Davis, Frye and Gray—on the peace commission. On foreign questions Mr. Gray has generally been regarded as opposed to expansion; his senate votes having been against the annexation of Hawaii.

Now that the commission is completed it is expected that the American case will be made up and the commission given its final instructions. The commissioners will meet here about the 15th instant prior to sailing for Paris, at which time they will meet the president and be made aware in a general way of the views of the administration.

The announcement of Senator Gray's name was made shortly after the cabinet met.

Gordon Named.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10.—A telegram from President McKinley was received yesterday by the family of Gen. Gordon asking the general to accept a position as a member of "a commission to examine into the conduct of the commissary and medical departments of the army in the recent war with Spain."

President McKinley expressed the opinion that Gen. Gordon would do the country a great service by accepting a position on the commission and earnestly hoped he would see fit to become a member. The specific object of the commission is stated in the telegram to be an examination into the commissary, medical and quartermaster departments and into the extent, cause and treatment of sickness in the field and the camps. The telegram did not state who the other members of the investigating committee would be and closed with a request for a serious consideration of the offer.

Gen. Gordon is at Reynolds and is accessible. President McKinley's telegram was forwarded to him.

Spanish Cortes.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—The government's severe measure to prevent reports of the secret sessions of the cortes are nullified by the senators and deputies of the opposition who are eager to inform the foreign correspondents as to what goes on.

Thursday's session of the chamber ended with Senator Silveira attacking the government and exclaiming: "The Sagasta ministry is a corpse and we do not discuss corpses. We bury them."

Senator Canalejas, who is a lieutenant of Polavieja's new party, urged an inquiry into the sources of the charges against the army and navy.

The debate apparently weakened the government.

Horrible Atrocities.

London, Sept. 10.—An Athens correspondent says: Horrible stories of atrocity are told by the refugees from Candia. They say the bashi bazouks cut open the bodies of their Christian victims on the first day of the outbreak and threw the entrails into the flames of the burning houses.

They hurled the British vice consul into the flames, shouting, "Now let the English come help him."

"Fighting Bob" Speaks.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Capt. Robley D. Evans of the battleship Iowa was the hero of this city last night. He appeared in Collingwood open-house and made an address under the auspices of a relief committee to raise money for the relief of the sick soldiers. The open-house was packed. When the naval officer appeared upon the stage the open-house rang with cheers.

Only Dengue.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Advices received by Surgeon General Wyman from the Florida state officers are that the quarantine against Key West has been raised. The disease there is dengue and not yellow fever as first feared. Other information regarding the yellow fever shows the situation to be generally encouraging. So far as known here, no fatalities have occurred among the cases brought to Dry Tortugas on a steamer which recently arrived there.

Preparing His Report.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Gen. Miles called on the president yesterday and then on the war department. He is preparing his report on the Porto Rico campaign. He will recommend a number of Pennsylvania officers for promotion. He will urge the reorganization and increase of the army.

Judge Conner of the forty-second judicial district of Texas has resigned.

Editorial Association.

Denver, Col., Sept. 10.—The National Editorial Association yesterday adopted a report on press laws providing for a standing committee of three to confer with the various state press associations with reference to bringing about uniformity of press laws by concurrent action of state legislatures.

The committee appointed to consider ways and means of a trip to the Paris exposition recommended that the trip be made in 1899 instead of 1900. The report was adopted. Officers were elected as follows:

President, J. B. McCabe, editor of the Argus-Advocate, East Boston, Mass.; first vice president, Arthur H. Pierce, editor of the Record, Denver, Col.; second vice president, F. B. Ballio, editor of the Review, Cleburne, Tex.; corresponding secretary, J. M. Page of Illinois; treasurer, James G. Gibbs of Ohio.

Portland, Or., was decided on as the place for holding the next meeting. With yesterday's meeting the convention closed and the delegates will go on a ten days' tour of Colorado.

Demand Aid.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 10.—The conference of West Indian representatives at the Island of Barbados passed a resolution formally demanding aid from the British home government, as a matter of right, as being the only available remedy for the industrial crisis, and also demanded the adoption of measures either for the exclusion of bounty-fed sugar from the English market or the enforcement of countervailing duties. No ultimatum looking to American annexation was adopted, although the question was incidentally discussed as a possible future contingency to offset Cuban and Porto Rican competition in the American market should Great Britain not render the relief demanded. The question of annexation to Canada was not mentioned and the Jamaica delegate in an interview declared that while annexation to the United States is improbable the transference of the British West Indian islands to Canada is impracticable, besides promising no relief.

Solemn Services.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 10.—Impressive funeral services were held at 7 o'clock yesterday morning over the remains of Naval Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, son of Major Gen. Jos. Wheeler and Second Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, first United States cavalry, who were drowned while bathing Wednesday afternoon.

The caskets containing the bodies were placed on the benches in front of Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. Young Wheeler's casket was directly in front of the tent which he had occupied and covering it was a handsome American flag with gold fringe. Lieut. Kirkpatrick's coffin was also covered by an American flag. Details from the third cavalry acted as guard of honor. At the station the caskets were placed in a baggage car attached to a special train. Gen. Wheeler and his family accompanied the remains of Cadet Wheeler, to Wheeler, Ala. The body of Lieut. Kirkpatrick went to Lexington, Va. The war department detailed an officer to accompany Lieut. Kirkpatrick's body.

Attempt on Her Life.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that a fortnight ago an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina near Amersfort, province of Utrecht, on the road between Castle Soestdyt and Baara.

A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at her majesty. The bullet missed the queen, but ploughed the cheek of a lady in attendance.

The would-be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English anarchist. The strictest secrecy has been maintained hitherto as to the affair in order to not disturb the enjoyment of the enthronement festivities.

Ocean House Burns.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.—The Ocean house, one of the largest and best hotels on the Atlantic coast and the center of attraction to visitors in the city for over half a century, was burned to the ground yesterday. Fortunately nearly all the guests were in various parts of the hotel, many having just finished lunch when the alarm came. They were therefore enabled to save many of their valuables and a number had the good luck to get out their personal effects. Loss \$100,000.

To Erect a Jail.

Ardmore, L. T., Sept. 10.—Advices received from Washington announce the acceptance of the bid for the erection of a temporary jail. J. F. Robinson and A. V. Dook were awarded the contract. Work will be commenced at once and the building will be completed by the latter part of October. The site for the jail will be in the rear of the new courthouse.

Porto Rican Company.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Yesterday the charter of the Porto Rico Transportation and Trading company was filed for registration by J. H. DeWitt, L. D. Campbell and associates of this city, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The company is organized for the purpose of doing a mining and real estate business, operating lines of boats, dealing in merchandise, building and locating towns, docks, mills and warehouses.

The National Lined oil trust is to be reorganized. It lost heavily on the effort to corner kerosene.

Do You Like Boils

If you do not, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure your boils and keep your system free from the poisons which cause them. The great blood purifying power of Hood's Sarsaparilla is constantly being demonstrated by its many marvelous cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. 51c; six for \$5.
Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

Fish dealers are always lucky on Fridays.
Hope is a giant that can be easily entertained.

Putting in time—Pawing your watch to your "uncle."
The butterfly fan is one of the latest novelties.

It is easy to be brave when not in danger.

Peace Jubilee at Omaha October 11th and 12th.
The management of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition having arranged for a grand Peace Jubilee, the "Great Rock Island Route" will sell tickets to Omaha and return at the extremely cheap rate of one cent per mile.

Selling dates Oct. 8th and 9th, good for return until Oct. 15th. For additional details call on your nearest coupon ticket agent or address Chas. H. Snow, G. P. A., C. R. I. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

A spoon is a small article, but it causes much stir.

J. M. DeLacy writes: "I can assure you that in no single instance has Dr. McNett's TREATING Powders proved a failure. We have tried soothing remedies and everything known to us and our women and TREATING is pre-eminently a success and pleasing to mothers and children."

Be careful of what you do in the world; many eyes may watch you and note many of your movements.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascara.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. Dr. J. C. C. Fall, druggist, retail money.

Men marry maidens, but they are married by widows.

FAULTLESS STARCH, THE BEST FOR

Shirt Waists, Shirt Fronts, Collars, Cuffs and Delicate Cloths.
Read our Booklets, Laugh and Learn!

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappear. Ask for the Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

GROVES

MAKES CHILDREN FAT
TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CENTS.
GALATIKA, ILLA, NOV. 18, 1898.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Get it now. We sold last year 800 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your tonic. Be sure truly.
ANNEX, CARE & CO.

CURE YOURSELF!

The Big O for unassisted discharges, inflammation, irritation, of mucous membranes, prostatic enlargement, and all stricture diseases. Great relief and cure. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for 25c. In 10 day bottles, \$1.00. Circular sent on request.

BEST STOCK... SADDLES

The J. H. Wilson Saddle Co., Denver, Colo.
DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! New quick relief and cure without speecling saddles before paying for same. Send for free catalogue.

PATENTS

U. S. & A. E. LADD, Patent Attorneys, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Weakness, Best Remedy, Thompson's Eye Drops, 50c.

Where Is Andree's Balloon?

Where is Herr Andree and the two intrepid companions with whom he set out a year ago in search of the north pole? Are they alive and well in some distant and inaccessible region, from which it is impossible at present to communicate with the civilized world? Are they still floundering hopelessly about in the ice-fields of the arctic, seeking as Nansen sought for fifteen months, some outlet, some escape? Or have they yielded up their lives as have so many brave explorers before them in search of that elusive will-o'-the-wisp? How close were they able to approach the pole?

Surely, no attempt to reach the pole ever seemed better assured of a successful return. Setting out in a balloon, which Andree had conclusively proven could under ordinary conditions be directed at will, even at a low altitude, they had a superior chance of returning safely to Sweden or some other northern country. Whether they reached the pole or not was a question which no one could settle, depending entirely upon unusual atmospheric conditions prevailing there. However, they seem to have missed their chance and to have become beleaguered in the frozen north, without any means of return, even if they had not already yielded up their lives.

Starting from Spitzbergen on the 11th day of July, 1897, they were equipped with food for two months. Herr Andree expected to land safely in Alaska or Siberia after crossing the polar region. If everything favored his efforts, he would reach and cross the pole in three days from his starting and land in either North Asia or Alaska within a week. Should he land in some isolated district it might take him, according to his calculations, a fortnight more to reach a point whence he could communicate with Europe. That he should be gone longer than two months he never for an instant considered.

It is plainly evident that his failure to be heard from means some mishap to the balloon. Had he descended in some unfavorable locality he could, if egress proved too difficult to be attained, again begin an aerial flight which would land him more advantageously. Evidently, then, his balloon has been impaired or rendered entirely useless. It depends upon the locality in which this accident occurred whether he is today alive or has shared the fate of exploring predecessors.

Whatever the fate of Andree, he has suggested a means of polar exploration

He visited, one by one, the aeronautical establishments, procuring at the same time samples of the tissues employed and obtaining the opinions of various constructors. Thereupon, on his return to Stockholm, he carefully tested the samples which he had brought and gave the preference to Chinese pongee silk, cemented together in double, three-fold and four-fold layers with varnish. This tissue was advocated by Lachambre, the French expert, to whom Andree entrusted the construction of the balloon. The construction was to reach a total circumference of nearly 250 feet, a diameter of over 70 feet and a conical formation at the base. The upper part was to be protected against rain and snow by a varnished silk cover to extend from the apex down almost to the base of the cover. By this means the entire envelope was to be fully protected from ordinary climatic disturbances.

For making up the envelope 600 pieces of pongee silk of best quality, each being from 17 to 18 metres long by about 48 centimeters wide, were used. All these pieces, after being cemented together were again tried before being used. The trials were made by means of a Perreux dynamometer, under the control of Messrs. P. D. Nordenfeldt and Noel, engineers of the Nordenfeldt company, to whom Andree had entrusted the task of testing the materials used for the construction of the balloon.

The two hemispheres of the balloon were first formed. Their weight was 960 kilos, and before proceeding to the last equatorial closing seam they were given three coats of varnish, a fourth coat being given after the two halves had been joined together. The net was then affixed. It was composed of 284 hemp cords, each cord without any splice, its two ends fixed at the upper pole to a cordage ring or crown. There were no knots, the cords being interwoven at their crossing points, one being passed through the other.

Then came the car. In its construction the use of iron or steel was prohibited, to avoid interfering with the action of the magnetic instruments. Its formation was cylindrical, measuring some seven feet in diameter from center to center of its sides, which were, of course, basket work mounted on a framework of chestnut wood. The bottom was strengthened by wooden cross beams placed externally and fastened to the basket work by bolts and brass placed inside.

Early in May last year Andree made his preparations for a second effort. By June 1st everything was in order, and again the party sailed for their rendezvous. Arriving about June 15, inflation again began and proceeded until completed a week later. Then a very careful examination was made of the balloon, and it was found that several small leaks had been sprung. These were readily mended, and the huge structure was pronounced stronger than it had originally been. So it seemed. Then, on July 4, Andree announced himself ready to embark.

Between June 1 and July 4 neither snow nor rain had fallen. At noon on the latter day a heavy storm set in and lasted for two days. It looked like a repetition of the ill fortune of the previous year. On July 8, however, the storm shifted, and a strong south wind set in. Andree waited two days longer, and then, on July 11, gave the order to cut loose the balloon.

An affecting scene preceded the entrance of the brave trio into the car. Particularly was the departure of Herr Strinberg pathetic. He was tortured by a parting from his fiancée, whom he knew not whether he should ever see again. Herr Frankel was surrounded, too, by loving friends, and all three hesitated to take the final step. At last, however, Andree gave the word, and the trio entered the car. The knife of the attendants soon cut loose the last thread that held the three to the earth.

The high structure moved slowly, rising to the height of perhaps 300 yards. Then it answered to the wind blowing from the south and started its long flight north. At first as it started off it sank rapidly, seeming to intend a plunge into the sea. Guided by the firm hand of Andree, however, the sail and the guide rope asserted their influence. She recovered herself, and, rising again, started straight north at the rate of twenty miles an hour. At that rate of speed and direction they would reach the pole in less than two days.

A great crowd watched the balloon disappear on the horizon. After a half hour's flight it passed from view. From that time no word has been heard from the trio save only a single message, borne by a carrier pigeon. It read:

"July 13, 12:30 p. m., 82 degrees 2 minutes north latitude, 15 degrees 8 minutes east longitude. Good journey. All goes well on board. This is the fourth message sent by pigeon."

"ANDREE."

THE TAMPA CARMEN.

Generally She Is Old, Black and Wrinkled—The "Reader."

If the original Carmen had been employed in a Tampa cigar factory she would not have been a cigar maker, but a stripper of tobacco leaves, says the Boston Transcript. That is the work that women do in Tampa cigar factories; all the rest seems to be done by men. Carmen, as seen here, is old and black and wrinkled, and

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Some Young Americans—What an Indian Has Done: a Story with a Moral—Washing a Wild Tiger: the Length to Which Fearlessness Will Carry a Man.

A Song of Winter.
His gathering mantle of fleecy snow
The winter-king wrapped around him;
And flashing with ice-wrought gems below
Was the regal zone that bound him;
He was abroad in his kindly state,
By the palace door—by the palace-gate.

Then his minstrel winds, on either hand,
The music of frost-days humming,
Flew fast before him through all the land,
Crying, "Winter—Winter is coming!"
And he sang a song in their deep, loud voice,
That made the heart of their king rejoice.

For it spoke of strength, and it told of power,
With a might that will that moved him;
Of all the joys of the freest life;
And the gentle hearts that loved him;
Of affections sweetly interwoven,
With the play of wit and the flow of thought.

He has left his home in the starry North,
On a mission high and holy;
And now in his pride he is going forth,
To reach the goal of his destiny;
While his vigorous breath is on the breeze,
And he lifts up health from wan Disease.

We bow to his scepter's supreme behest:
His voice comes up from his icy breast,
To our kindness ever appealing:
By the comfortless hut, on the desolate moor,
He is pleading earnestly for the poor.

While deep in his bosom the heart lies warm,
And the future life he cherisheth;
Nor clinging root, nor seedling form,
Its genial depths embracing, perisheth;
But safely and tenderly he will keep
The delicate flowers—seeds while they sleep.

The mountain heard the sounding blast
Of his winds from their wild horn blowing;
And his rough cheek paled as on they flew,
And the river chafed his flowing;
Then, with ringing laugh and echoing shout,
The merry schoolboys all came out.

And see them now, as away they go,
In their sparkling girdle of silvery snow,
And the blue arc bending o'er them;
While every bright cheek brighter grows,
Blooming with health—our winter rose!

The shrub looked up, and the tree looked down,
For with ice-gems each was crowned;
And flashing diamonds lit the crown;
For the spirits of winter kept holiday.

So on the joyous skaters fly,
With no thought of a coming sorrow
For never a brightly-beaming eye
Has named the tears of to-morrow.
Be free and be happy then, while ye may,
And rejoice in the blessing of to-day.

Some Young Americans.

Whatever may be true of the young people of America in general, there is one part of the country concerning whose young folks it is asserted, on the best authority that they positively do not know how to be disrespectful to those older than themselves. The particular young people referred to are the children of the Inuit inhabitants of Alaska. A lady writer in the Outlook gives a pleasant picture of these young Americans, who are now being trained in American schools, according to American principles.

Inuit is the name these people give themselves. It means "the people." Americans call them Eskimos, "raw-fish eaters." They are not the stunted race they are usually supposed to be, but a tall, well-formed, muscular people, many of them standing six feet and more.

One of their teachers, who lives on St. Lawrence Island, near the entrance of Bering Straits, says of his pupils that they are apt scholars, as well as endowed with mental capacity as American children of the same age, and that after a winter's instruction they are able to speak, read and write in English.

They excel in penmanship, and have an astonishing natural talent for drawing. At home they have been taught to carve in ivory the figures of the walrus, the bear, and other familiar animals, but in their drawings they will depict everything—their various amusements and duties, their hunting and fishing expeditions, their dogs and sledges, and the reindeer that are just being introduced among them. The drawings are neat, full of detail, and without artistic effect.

There is one characteristic of these Inuit boys and girls that could not be excelled by young Americans in the more highly favored parts of our broad land. That characteristic is their tender compassion for each other. They have all learned what famine means, but let them be ever so hungry, they always divide the seal that has been caught with every member of the community.

During a time when food was scarce Mr. Gambell, the teacher referred to, often gave his school of thirty or forty pupils a dinner. On one occasion the meal consisted of beans. The hungry scholars had partly eaten their allowance when Mr. Gambell remarked that the tin cans in which the beans had come were of no use to him, and that the boys and girls might have them. Instantly the guests stopped eating, popped their remaining beans back into the cans, and carried them home to share with the rest of the family.

Patient, merry, good-humored and industrious, these Inuit Americans ought to make good citizens. They are never idle. In the short summer they endeavor to lay in enough food for the winter, and in the winter they work on their clothes, nets, implements and carvings.

What an Indian Has Done.
Many an American boy has obtained his education by overcoming great obstacles, but no American lad has ever accomplished it by greater persistence and determination than a young man who hails from the far north. This young American is a full-blooded Indian, whose home is in the island of New Metakshilla, Alaska.

He is a graduate of the Sitka Industrial School, of Marietta College, O., and of Lane Theological Seminary, from which he has just graduated. His name is Edward Marsden, and he is now on his way back to labor as a teacher and a missionary among the Indians of Alaska.

Very few American students attempt what this young Indian has mastered. Aside from the culture received in college and seminary, his requirements are almost amazingly varied. Bricklaying and clock-repairing, house-painting and gardening, tin-smithing and steamboat engineering, storekeeping and bookkeeping, plan-stoning, machine-handling in general and land-surveying, typewriting and a few other incidental branches, have in less or greater degree been taken up by him, side by side with ordinary book learning.

Besides his regular theological studies, Mr. Marsden has given a brief time to study in the law department of the Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of one of the classes of the Chautauqua literary and scientific course. He is thoroughly conversant with two of the three Indian tongues spoken in Alaska, in both of which he hopes to be useful to his people.

This is a fairly long list of attainments for one who began his career without the inherited qualities that come from a civilized ancestry, or the advantages and stimulus given by cultured associations in early youth. He did his first summer's work at nine years old, and gained by it a pair of trousers, a sack of potatoes, and three dollars. Then followed the accomplishment of a steady purpose to fit himself for usefulness among his people.

He owes some of his training to help given by friends in Alaska, who took an interest in his career, and cheered him by their confidence and encouragement; but his three years' work in the Sitka Industrial School, the four at the Marietta College, and the three at Lane Theological Seminary, have been secured solely by his own exertions.

Besides his college training Mr. Marsden has traveled somewhat in British Columbia and the United States, eagerly studying the educational and mercantile institutions, municipal government and social organization of the places he has visited.

If his future career develops in usefulness as his friends anticipate, because of the foundations thus laid, his life will be one of supreme good to his race. In its large-minded purpose and unselfishness it is a manifestation of public spirit that every young American should be ambitious to emulate.

Washing a Wild Tiger.
A story copied from "La France du Nord" illustrates the lengths to which perfect fearlessness may carry a man. The famous lion-tamer Pezon hired at Moscow a poor Cossack, who was an ignorant of the French language as of fear, to clean the cages of his wild beasts.

Instructions were given to the man by means of gestures and dumb show, and apparently he thoroughly understood what he was expected to do.

The next morning he began his new duties by entering with bucket, sponge and broom, not the cage of a tame beast, but that of a splendid untamed tiger, which lay asleep upon the floor.

The fierce animal awoke and fixed his eyes upon the man, who calmly proceeded to wet his large sponge, and untrifled, to approach the tiger.

At this moment Pezon saw what was going on, and was struck with horror. Any sound or motion on his part would increase the danger of the situation by rousing the beast to fury; so he quietly waited till the need should arise to rush to the man's assistance.

The moujik, sponge in hand, approached the animal, and perfectly fearless, proceeded to rub him down, as if he had been a horse or dog, while the tiger, apparently delighted by the application of cold water, rolled over on its back, stretched out its paws, purred and offered every part of its body to the moujik, who washed him as complacently as a mother bathes her infant.

Then he left the cage, and would have repeated the hazardous experiment upon another savage of the desert had not Pezon with difficulty drawn him off.

How to Roll an Umbrella.
Seize the umbrella with the right hand by the tips or ends of the ribs, bringing them evenly around the shank (or handle); with the left hand straighten out all the folds and see that none are left in a bunched or wrinkled shape, says a writer in *Hardware*. Then, with the left hand, commence at the top and bring the hand down over the folds, turning the umbrella with the right hand, keeping the tips or ends of the ribs distributed evenly around the stick. See that the folds roll evenly. Keep the left hand moving down toward the right, past the tie or band. When the left hand meets the right, hold firmly with the left hand and button the tie with the right. If you desire a very close roll, hold it as before, and with the left hand straighten out the creases or folds, then roll down tightly until you get to the tie or band. Then hold firmly with the left hand, unfasten the tie with the right hand, roll down past the tie, button the ties with the right hand, and if you are an expert you have a close roll on your umbrella. It will lie in neat folds and look as it does when it comes from the factory.

After Addition.
One of the best instances of witty quotation is recorded by a writer in the *Washington Post*:

An old country gentleman, the late Sir Rainsald Knightley (who was the living double of Dickens' Sir Leicester Dedlock), exultation after dinner on the glories of his pedigree:

"The company was getting a little restive under the regulation, when Sir William Harcourt was heard to say in an appreciative aside, 'This reminds me of Addison's evening hymn: "And Knightley to the listening earth Repeats the story of his birth."

A Fact of Life.
Religion as a fundamental fact of life, as elemental in humanity, is in evidence today as never before. This is a magnificent demonstration at the close of the nineteenth century. There is an immensely augmented vigor, variety and truthfulness of spiritual life, most impressive where there is most enlightenment.—Hopkins.

TO HELP ENGLAND.

ALLIANCE WOULD BE A GOOD THING FOR JOHN.

This Country Would Only Be the Stronger—The People Who Have Money to Loan Are Afraid That the Might of Britain Is to Be Destroyed.

Sir George Sydenham Clarke has in the current Nineteenth Century an article concerning an Anglo-American alliance. He considers the subject from the British point of view. He deals with concrete facts instead of sentiment or day dreams, and therefore affords Americans a fair conception of what a coalition with Great Britain would mean—not in the pulpit, not in the classroom, not in the lectures of dreamers and literary enthusiasts—but in the actual course of the living politics of the civilized world.

At the outset Sir George turns his attention to the offensive and defensive features of an Anglo-American alliance. He does not waste his time in discussing all the sweetness and the light which would come to civilization with the new combination. He goes directly to the point, and that point is war. For instance, he says: "An Anglo-American alliance would for purposes of war be wholly free from the conditions which involved the coalition of Pitt, the Anglo-French combination of 1854, or the German league against little Denmark in 1864, which by an easy transition dissolved itself into the Prusso-Austrian campaign of 1866."

It will be observed that Sir George is not deluding himself with expectations of universal peace or tranquil conquest. He takes it for granted that the alliance in question would be an alliance of fighting powers. Consequently he holds up for our edification the picture of the exhausting warfare of England upon Napoleon, of the bloody and costly invasion of the Crimea, and of the six years of conflict by which Germany fixed the present boundaries in Western Europe. In a word, he makes prominent the very patent fact—patent to everybody except American advocates of an Anglo-American coalition—that it is the duty of an ally to fight, and that if we enter into an alliance with England we have to expect only what the allies against Napoleon, against Russia, and against Denmark have experienced in this century. Sir George also discusses several possible attempts to rob Great Britain of Canada, South Africa, and Australia, to divide the spoils among continental powers, and numerous additional contingencies which the United States would be expected to fight against on sea and land.

The question that sensible Americans have been asking for several months is: What possible benefit could the United States derive from an alliance with Great Britain? Unfortunately, like other British publicists, Sir George neglects to answer this question. As far as can be gathered from his article, our business in the alliance would be merely to save Greater Britain from partition, to further her diplomatic campaigns, and to hold our army and navy in readiness to support her against the rest of the world. It is interesting and instructive to contemplate the one-sidedness of the proposed Anglo-American bargain as it appears the moment we get down to details. What do the American people think of it? Just now, when they are recovering from their only war in this generation, when they are mourning their dead and counting the cost, how do they feel about being pledged by their national government to enter upon a boundless sea of complications, warfare, and carnage to uphold the threatened power and commerce of a foreign government? The mere statement of these questions implies an insult to American intelligence and statesmanship. It is atrocious that men exist in this country who are so callous to the best interests of their own people and so sensitive to the aspirations of a foreign power that they tolerate the idea of an Anglo-American alliance even as a subject of academic discussion.

If Americans would only consider the whole question as practically and minutely as it is being considered in England, it is doubtful if even the most perverse of our political dreamers and the most supine of our Anglo-manias would dare continue longer the present agitation in favor of blackening our glorious future with all the burdens of Europe's dying past.—Inter Ocean.

In the Early Morning.
In the early morning, as soon as you awake to consciousness, remember that you are in the very presence chamber of God, who has been watching beside you through the long, dark hours; look up into His face and thank Him. Consecrate to Him those first few moments before you leave your couch. Look on toward the coming day, through the golden haze of the light that streams from the angel of His presence. You can forecast very largely what your difficulties are likely to be, the quarters from which you may be attacked, the burdens that may need carrying. Take care not to view any of these apart from God. Be sure that He will be between you and them, as the ship is between the traveler and the ocean, be it fair or stormy.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

Our Spiritual Backyards.
One peculiarity about our spiritual dockyards is found in the fact that they are filled with ships, ready built, but not yet launched, so they can go if you are a Christian, it is for some purpose. You are to move, to go. Oil up the ways, knock out the props, launch out from this hour to make your church a greater instrument of righteousness than she has ever been before.—Shane Nichols.

A Fact of Life.
Religion as a fundamental fact of life, as elemental in humanity, is in evidence today as never before. This is a magnificent demonstration at the close of the nineteenth century. There is an immensely augmented vigor, variety and truthfulness of spiritual life, most impressive where there is most enlightenment.—Hopkins.

ROOFING A FARM.

It Is Being Done in California to Protect Oranges.

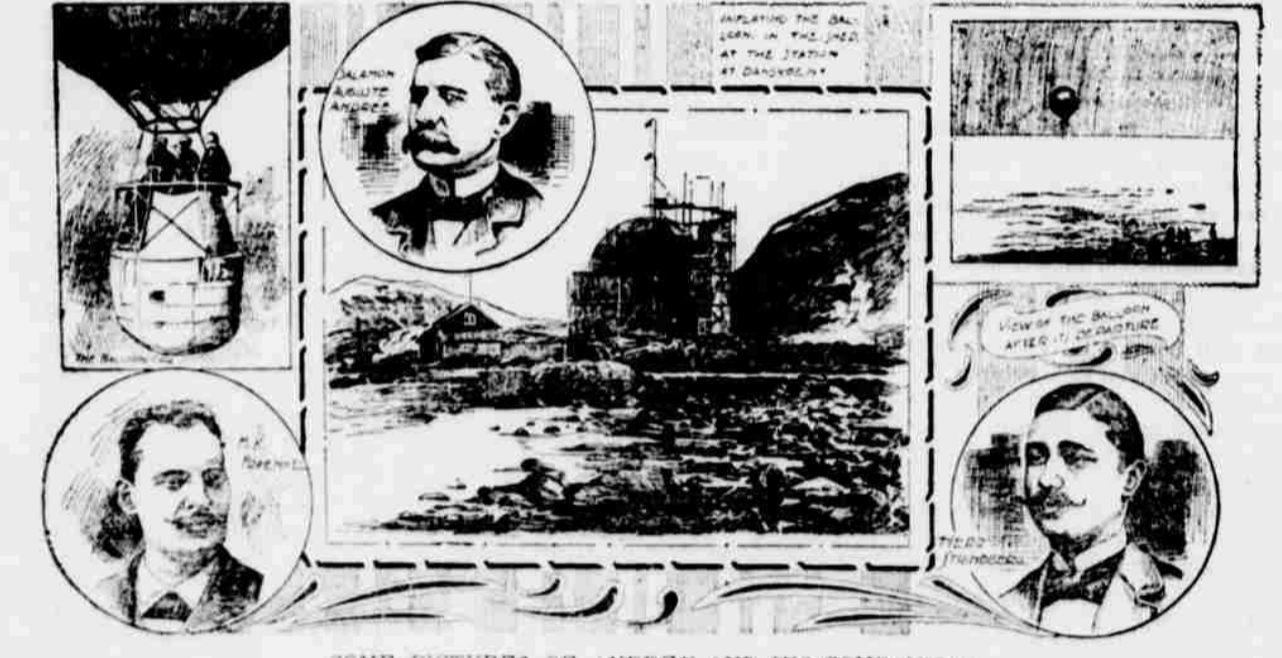
Frost is a frequent feature of orange growing in California and many devices for keeping it from harming the orchard have been tried from time to time with only partial success. A writer for the San Francisco Call tells of a plan which seems to be working well and to repay the expenses involved. During the day the earth and trees become warm, but as the night cools the atmosphere the process of radiation sets in and the heat from the earth and the trees is carried off, the cold, frosty atmosphere taking its place. This warm air must not be allowed to escape. The fact was evident that the trees must be covered. A fog would do this effectually, but a fog cannot be manufactured to order. The idea was conceived of covering the orchard with canvas, which could be rolled up in the morning and let out at night. One acre was covered in this way and it was found to be expensive and unstable, as the canvas would get wet and decay. Then Mr. Everest thought of a covering of leathering, and it was tried, was a success, and today is an accomplished fact. A visit to this ranch would remove any doubts one might have regarding the feasibility of the new plan. A dial set in the ceiling of the house at the head of the stairs indicates the direction of the wind at any time of the night or day. At another place can be seen a system of electric bells. Then ring when the thermometer has fallen to a dangerous temperature. The men are then called up and a process of firing up is commenced. And yet with all these precautions the frost has often been too quick. Now the trees are roofed in with canvas and laths. Although this shelter has been used over but fifteen acres the entire ranch will be covered as soon as the work can be done. Last spring the fruit which was covered matured perfectly, while that uncovered was more or less injured. The operation is perhaps considered an expensive one, but when the value of a crop is considered it is infinitesimal. The cost is about \$400 to the acre. It has been demonstrated that the temperature under the canvas is higher under the cover than outside, with no fire at all, while with a small fire the temperature can be brought up eight degrees higher. With this cover the rancher is absolutely sure of a crop from any citrus orchard.

DENMARK'S THEATER JUBILEE.
Interesting Exhibit That Is to Be Made in Copenhagen.

One of the principal incidents of the Jubilee in Copenhagen this year will be the exhibition devoted to the history of the National theater there, an institution that has played a notable part in the literary history of Denmark. On Dec. 18, next, its 150th birthday will be celebrated, and the exhibition will present souvenirs of every stage of its history, as well as of the most popular actors who have been associated with it in times past. No other feature of the celebration has been attended to with greater care or sympathy than the preparations for the honor to be paid to this theater, of which the country is so proud. The methods and progress of the theater in Denmark from the time that Holberg founded a national theater there about 200 years ago will be depicted in this exhibition. The first theater that he established will be shown, and 12 smaller theaters that succeeded his will be seen, with the same example will be in every one. The last example will be a model of the present National theater, showing the complete electric equipment and the final technical completeness of the institution as it was used in a recent spectacle presented there. Some of the more personal reminiscences of the theater are found in the pictures and belongings of the famous artists associated with it, such as Dupin, the French actor, conductor and composer, on whose account the Crown Princess Charlotte was divorced, and a man described at the time as "the darling of women and the ideal of men." The jewels and other objects presented to Johanna Heiberg, at one time the greatest of Danish actresses, are also to be exhibited, along with a complete reproduction of the study of Adam Oehlenschlaeger, just as it was when he wrote the works with which his fame is chiefly associated. Hans Christian Andersen comes in for his share of honor in this exhibition devoted to a survey of the history of the theater in Denmark.

How to Keep Young.
Age sets in indefinitely when the vital forces begin to flag, and some men are twenty years younger, both physically and mentally, than other men of the same age. We may take it, therefore, that old age does not begin at any set and fixed period, so far as the divisions of time divide the periods of life, but it is influenced by that subtle agent known as vital force. The indications of old age are clearly shown; the weight of years is manifested by the bent figure, the want of elasticity in the walk, the wrinkles in the cheeks and forehead. The typical healthy person who attains to old age is spare of body, and old age emphasizes this fact by causing a paucity of adipose tissue. We notice that a diminution of the physical energy is accompanied by a corresponding diminution of the power to eliminate waste material from the body. Elasticity and strength give place to hardness and brittleness of nearly all the tissues of the body. The general health may be good, because there is a harmonious balance between the action of the nervous system and the circulatory system. Persons who have reached an advanced age may prolong their declining years by diminishing the quantity of food ingested by taking food more frequently and in smaller amounts; by taking only easily digested food, thereby avoiding too large a residue of waste matter.

Commoners Will Wait.
As goes the common people so goes the world. Whoever wins the world's common sense, the world's common heart, the world's common manhood, will make the world's history, rule its conscience, fashion its character and decide its destiny.—Bristol.



SOME PICTURES OF ANDREE AND HIS COMPANIONS.

which promises better success in extreme penetration than any means hitherto employed. Expeditions by land or sea have not succeeded in penetrating sufficiently far north to make their ultimate reaching of the pole itself at all likely. If the point itself is to be traversed, it evidently must be done by some aerial means such as Andree has suggested.

His plan suggested itself to him at least ten years ago, when he had not yet completed his twenty-fifth year. He was then chief engineer of the government patent office in Sweden and a professor in the Swedish Technical School. He had been experimenting in aeronautics for four or five years, and had succeeded in reducing several theories for the control of a balloon to practice. He suggested his plan for polar exploration to the Swedish Academy of Scientists, and it was approved by them and their assistance promised. It was this assistance that ultimately secured the expedition.

Several of his early ascents were attended by perilous adventures. They were once attended by shipwreck on the Baltic. Once they carried him from Gothenburg over the Baltic. After having crossed over the whole of Sweden, the reefs around the Isle of Goeland placed the greatest difficulties in the way of his landing. This nearly cost him his life, but could not discourage a man of his temperament.

It was early in 1895 when Andree received the assurance of the Academy of Natural Sciences that his project for exploring the pole would be tried. The balloon was to start from Spitzbergen, where the inflation was to be effected. The estimated cost amounted to 130,000 kroner, about \$36,000. A national subscription was opened, which was completed in a few days by generous donors. The king of Sweden, wishing to show the interest taken by him in the expedition, gave 30,000 kroner. Others made up the sum.

Having settled the financial aspect of the question, Andree made several journeys all over Europe, in order to enter into personal communication with foreign scientific celebrities and gain their views as to this enterprise.

The roof of the car was a disk or cover likewise of basket work, convex in order to prevent any accumulation of water. Cross pieces of wood were fixed inside the roof in order to support the occupant when making observations. Above the flattened part of the cylindrical part of the car was fitted with two square windows with glass panes, and the bottom of the car had two square openings closed by wooden trap doors. The whole was covered with tarpaulin.

The aeronauts expected to spend most of their time on the roof making observations. The base of the car was fitted with sleeping apartments where they could rest or take shelter from severe storms, or retire for their stores of provisions.

The balloon was completed in April, 1896, and tried on May 3. Andree's experts, who had followed up the manufacture step by step, then examined minutely all the parts and declared the material to be faultless and expressed in accordance with the desires expressed by Andree. This examination was thoroughly satisfactory.

Andree immediately prepared to depart for Spitzbergen. In the ship Fram, in which Nansen recently returned from his northern expedition, he sailed, carrying the balloon and the appurtenances for inflating it. Arriving at Spitzbergen, a shed was erected to protect the balloon during inflation, and the work began. This was completed in a trifle over a fortnight, and the expedition was ready to sail by July 1.

The wind, which had been favorable during the greater part of June, turned and blew dead from the north. At first it was supposed this would delay the departure but a few days. As it persistently continued and increased in velocity and was attended by frequent storms, impatience gave way to anxiety. Still matters grew worse rather than better, and after waiting for thirty days for a favorable turn, it was decided to postpone the departure owing to the extreme lateness of the season, and the entire party, sadly discouraged and disheartened, returned to Europe.

sometimes she has a black and unpleasant-looking ckar in her mouth. At times, however, she is picturesque in a high degree. It seems to be all one way or the other with her. Her work is of little consequence compared with that of the men in the great room upstairs who actually make the cigars. They are here by hundreds, chiefly in one great apartment. The first thing that strikes the attention of a visitor unused to this feature of the cigarmaking business is the "reader." In a sort of rude pulpit, or lectern, placed against the wall about midway of the room, sat a man who was reading in Spanish at the top of his voice. There is not much noise about the making of cigars, and little need of conversation between the men. They are, therefore, able to hear this reader, though to make them hear he has to declaim very loudly. It must be ruinous to his voice. The man was reading something political from a newspaper when I was there. I am told that he often reads novels. The proprietor told me that the reading is a good thing for the work, the men working more diligently and productively with it than without it. They pay the reader out of their own wages.

The Bliss of Ignorance.
Miss Greener—"And so you were in the train that was held up by robbers? Weren't you just frightened to death?" Mrs. Whiting—"You'll hardly believe it, but I wasn't frightened a bit. The fact is, when they came into the car and ordered us to hold up our hands, I thought it was going to be a lecture on palmistry, and I didn't find out differently until it was all over."—Boston Transcript.

Timely.
For a time there was no sound except that of two hearts beating as one. Finally she broke the silence. "I think, George," she said, "that you'd better speak to papa tonight." "But, dearest," he protested, "he seems to be exceptionally cross tonight." "True," she admitted, "but he is also exceptionally tired."—Chicago Post.

FINDS IN ARIZONA.

RELICS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUE IN THE STATES.

Barred Cities Laid Bare—Many Ideas of the Customs, Dress, Warfare and Religion of the Prehistoric Indians Brought to Light.

The Smithsonian Institution will soon publish a most interesting account of excavations recently made near Winslow, Ariz., under its auspices, the result of which was the discovery of many things of archaeological importance. Dr. J. Walker Fowkes had charge of the digging, which unearthed portions of the ruins of four ancient and long-buried cities. The aboriginal inhabitants of the region have traditions to the effect that the towns in question were the dwelling places of remote ancestors of their own, and the "finds" made incidentally to the excavations seem to show that this belief is presumably correct. Up to a comparatively recent date the walls of the ruined buildings rose to a considerable height, but the Mormons, in constructing the nearby Sunset City, now itself in ruins, defaced the stones for their houses, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One of these buried cities, to which the most careful study was given, was evidently a pueblo of great size, of a rectangular shape and inclosing plazas. From this ancient ruin, now represented only by a huge mound, were taken several hundred beautiful objects of prehistoric handwork. They were obtained from the necropolis or burial place of the pueblo, in the very shadow of which the dead were interred, not being carried away to any distance. Almost every grave was indicated by a flat stone slab, which lay above a skeleton. Many of these stones were perforated with round, oval or square holes. Some of the bodies were extended at length, while others had their knees drawn up to the breast. Many vases and pots were obtained, which bore strange designs, mostly representing mythological birds and beasts. Their significance, as illustrating the mythology of the people to whom the pottery belonged, is ascertainable to some extent from the traditions still current among the living aborigines. One design, wholly unique, is painted on the bottom of a bowl. On one side of the rim is represented the upper part of a man, and below, in the interior of the bowl, are two footprints, as if the man had

TRAVELED ON A TAG.

A Five-Year-Old Girl Comes From Poland to America Like a Parrot.

A number of passengers at the railroad depot of Cincinnati, says the Enquirer of that city, gathered in the waiting room around a very interesting little mite of a girl, perhaps 5 years old, who sat by herself, hugging a doll. The little one was pretty, with large black eyes, raven black hair, rather dirty hands, but a face so pleasant and full of light that it naturally attracted everybody. Nobody could talk to her. The Bohemian Home, for that was her name, yet ladies who bent down over her seem to understand her dainty foreign jargon. Around the child's neck was a string that held suspended upon her bosom the photograph of a young woman holding a babe in her arms. To the photograph a note was written in the Polish language stating the name of the child, whether bound, and asking strangers to show her along her way. The child had come all the way from Bremen, in North Germany, all alone, and was on her way to her mother, whose name was Anna Kobosa and who lives at 1708 South Broadway, St. Louis. The place from which she started originally could not be learned. Her clothes were very poor and her little shoes were made of the coarsest kind of leather. She carried no baggage except a little school sack, in which were a few primary books, nuts, candies, cakes and large envelopes that contained her transportation. Of these the little one was very careful and would cry in a frightful manner if anybody touched them. From steamship captain to railroad conductor her guardianship had run since she was first tagged and sent aloft down one of the world's great arteries, but everybody amused her, and before the 8:15 train on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern took her away for her St. Louis home the little one had made friends of nearly all in the big waiting room.

RAISES OF TRAVELING.

It is well known that the speed of traveling has increased amazingly since 1798, and it is a matter for conjecture whether it is possible to increase in the same degree by 1988. A French statistician has just drawn up an interesting document, showing at various periods in what time certain frontier towns could be reached from Paris. The years chosen are 1650, 1782, 1834, 1854 and 1897. In 1650 it took five days to go from Paris to Calais. One hundred and thirty-two years later, in 1782, the duration of the journey had been reduced to 60 hours. In 1834 it had fallen to 28 hours, and in 1854 to 6 hours 40 minutes. Today one of the boat expresses takes 3 hours 42 minutes. The journey to Strasburg took 218 hours in 1650, 108 hours in 1782, 10 hours 40 minutes in 1854, and today a motor of 8 hours 20 minutes. The difference for Marseilles is still more phenomenal. From 15 days in 1650, the duration of the journey was reduced to 80 hours in 1834, and today it takes 12 1/4 hours. The distance from Paris to Bayonne two centuries ago took 388 hours; today it occupies 11 hours 11 minutes. Brest can be reached in 12 hours 37 minutes, while in 1650 it took 270 hours. Finally, for Havre, 87 hours was considered quick traveling in 1650. It took 15 hours in 1782, and 17 hours in 1834. Today it is a matter of 3 hours 15 minutes.

AN AMATEUR.

"Just leave the things that need washing right on your bed," the fond mother said to her son, who had gone for a soldier, but not yet gone to war, and who had come home from camp on the day's furlough. His mother

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Bicycle with a Third Wheel for Use on Railroad Tracks—It Eliminates the Bad Road Feature of Long Runs—A Lamp Worked by Air Pressure.

Raising Flax.
Linen is coming into such general use as wearing apparel and the genuine article is so hard to get that the suggestion has been made that one fair damnable patch of flax and learn to spin the threads as did their grandmothers in days of old.

It is unquestionably a fact that in due course of time flax will be one of the standard crops of the American farmer. How important then to each farmer who is able to do so should set apart a little space and become familiar with the raising and processing of flax, beginning gradually and investing not more than a few cents in seed and the needful time and labor to care for it. The agricultural department at Washington, D. C., is more than willing to furnish information, and would not doubt be glad to supply seeds to experimenters. There is a bulletin already issued on this subject which may be had for the asking.

Farmer's sons and daughters who are anxious to make money can to advantage study the best methods of growing and preparing flax. The girls should learn to spin it, and if there is a demand there will surely be looms set up to weave the delightful fabrics in which all women delight.

FALSE SYNTAX CORRECTED.

There appears to be no end to the humor of examination. Here is the latest story that has come to us, and that to us, at least, is new. It appears that in an elementary examination in English which was lately held in a school near New York City two sentences were given out to be corrected by the younger scholars. The first sentence was to be corrected as to its subject matter and the second as to its syntax. These were the sentences: "The hen has three legs." "Why, that isn't bad. I can ride down that on Dandy," said Clarke, and

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

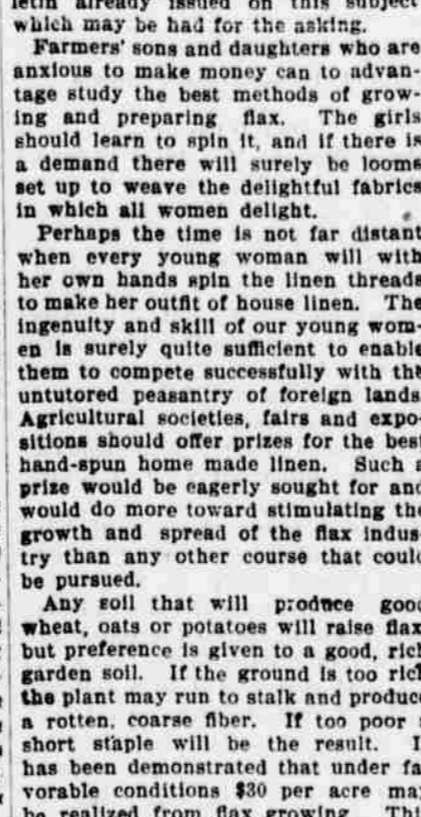
THE BELOVED WRITER OF OUR NATIONAL SONG.

How He Came to Write the Star Spangled Banner—Compelled to Witness the Bombardment of Baltimore by a Brutal British Captain.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was born in Frederick County, Maryland, on Aug. 1, 1779. He was a lawyer and the son of an officer in the revolutionary army. He was graduated from St. John's College in 1798. He was afterward district attorney for the District of Columbia. Key wrote the celebrated song under peculiar conditions. In 1814, when the British attacked Washington, Key matured a plan to release his friend, Dr. William Beanes, who had been captured by the enemy. President Madison gave him a vessel and sent an agent for the exchange of prisoners with the lawyer. The British commander consented to the release on the condition that the American party should see the bombardment of Baltimore. This was the most brutal request ever made by any civilized power. But it had its retribution in the song that it gave breath

LAMP WORKED BY AIR PRESSURE.

A reading lamp, the flame of which is maintained by an air pressure, has been recently invented by a Wisconsin man. The principle is much the same as the hand torches used by painters. When the lamp is first light-



ed it is only necessary to give the pump at the side a few strokes and the air is released gradually from small holes around the flame. A steady light is maintained without the aid of a chimney, but one is used as a protection.

DEVELOPING THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Capitalists are somewhat enthusiastic over the future of the rubber industry. Unless some substitute for rubber is found, the demand is likely to be imperative and increasing for many years. At present prices rule rather high and somewhat firm for good quality primarily because some of the original sources of supply are exhausted. Among the practical plans of rubber growers is the putting out of young forests and cultivating the trees as one might cultivate other crops. Experiments seem to prove that a most excellent quality of rubber may be made from the leaves of the plant and that it is by no means necessary to destroy the trees, as has heretofore been the custom. The leaves are boiled and processed in various ways, the result being a finer product than that obtained by the usual method of tapping the tree and saving the exuding juice. Plantations of from one to ten acres have been started and are reported as doing remarkably well.

FOR LENGTHY RUNS.

This invention seeks to provide a simple attachment by which an ordinary bicycle can be used upon a railroad track, the bicycle running upon one rail, means being provided whereby it is held in position, says the Scientific American. Below the front wheel of the bicycle a frame is suspended from a forked brace fastened to the bicycle frame and from a bar running from the axis of the front wheel. On the lower portion of this suspended frame rollers are journaled to extend the track and the adjacent portion of the tire. At the rear of the wheel, about midway of its height, two additional rollers are journaled in the forked brace already mentioned and engage the bicycle tire for the purpose of relieving the lower rollers of undue strains. The axes of these latter rollers are perpendicular to the periphery of the bicycle wheel.

Beneath the rear wheel of the bicycle a somewhat similar arrangement is employed. In this case the frame carries but a single roller and is suspended in position by a supporting brace attached to the bicycle frame and by a bar running from the bearing of the rear wheel. As in the device used on the front wheel, so here the roller engages the inner side of the rail and the adjacent portion of the tire. In order to keep the bicycle in position on its track a lateral frame is fastened to the lower brace and is provided at its outer end with a flanged wheel running upon the rail opposite that upon which the bicycle is mounted. The flange of this wheel is opposed to the flange devices on the bicycle, so as to keep the latter in position on the track. The attachment in itself is lightly constructed and can be removed from a bicycle and easily applied, and, moreover, can be packed in a case carried on the bicycle. A



Sanitation in the Dairy.

A scientist who has devoted much attention to the subject informs us that in the average dairy the ordinary precautions as to cleanliness and sanitary conditions are almost entirely ignored. Samples of milk taken from the ordinary dairy show 15,000 bacteria, while 350 were found in the same volume for milk where all of the conditions of cleanliness were met. "This is a somewhat serious showing and emphasizes the need of much more care than is ordinarily exercised. The same author tells us that milk should be subjected to a temperature of 140 degrees

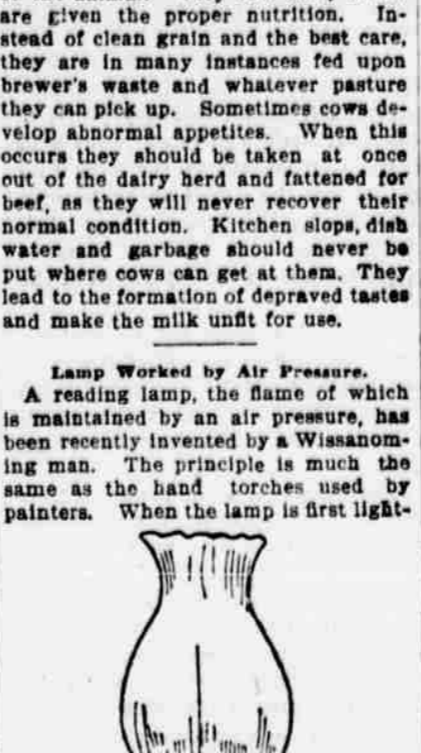
Choice Topics.

Mrs. Gotham—"I don't see how you can endure a little place like Lawrenceville. Nothing to see, nothing to hear, nothing to talk about." Rural Guest—"Land sakes! Why our own church has changed ministers three times within a year, and the other church is having a row with theirs."—New York Weekly.

ROUGH RIDER'S FEAT.

Private Clark Rides His Horse Down a Sheer Declivity During the Cuban Campaign.

If anything were needed to prove that Roosevelt's soldiers are "rough riders" Private Clark and his horse Dandy furnished it the day after the capture of San Juan hill. Although the rough riders did not take their horses with them from Tampa, Clark managed to amass his horse over with a lot of officers' animals and he was the proudest man in the command when showing what Dandy could do.



before anyone could stop him he had started. Slowly the horse put forth a foot until it found a safe resting place and then followed it with another. Clark leaned as far back as possible to give the animal a chance, and while hundreds watched him with bated breath he descended. Stones and rocks loosened by the horse's hoofs rolled and rattled down the hill to the plain below, but Dandy never lost his footing, and Clark kept cool. Inch by inch they went down and the watchers on top of the hill were afraid to raise a cheer lest the horse might be startled and lose his footing, in which case horse and man would roll to certain death at the bottom of the hill. Part of the time the horse appeared to be sitting on his haunches so close to the ground he was forced to crouch in order to avoid being "spiked," and from the heights above horse and man looked like flies as they slowly went down the long hill.

At last the impatient watchers saw the horse step out upon the broad plain and the perilous trip was done. Then arose the cheer which had been long pent up, and horse and rider were lauded again and again by every soldier who had seen the daring feat. It took but a few minutes' riding to skirt the base of the hill, and soon Clark was once more with his companions, receiving their praise and congratulations.

San Juan Hill.

San Juan hill is a steep enough climb on the side where the American soldiers charged up on July 1, and captured the blockhouse, but on the opposite side it is practically a precipice, almost perpendicular. No man has ever been known to descend on

That Side.

that side, and certainly no horse was ever before ridden down that incline. But Private Clark did it as an example of the sure-footedness of his horse. When the boys were on top of the hill looking across the country a lot of them remarked the steepness of the hill on that side, and wondered what would be the result had they been forced to attack from that side.

leaped into the receptacle.

From these a line of footprints extends across the bottom of the bowl, ending at the opposite rim, behind a figure of the lower body and legs of a man crawling out. On the bowl on the opposite side, a food basin, another piece of pottery, a food basin, a figure of a spider, representing the mythological spider woman. She is an earth goddess, the twin of the sun and moon of the bird war gods. The warriors made elaborate prayer sticks, some of which were several feet long, and painted them with yellow, green, blue, red, white and black pigments, the same as those used by the ceremonial attendants. They prized for ceremonial purposes quartz crystals, stone conchoidal fragments and fragments of obsidian. They were acquainted with bells made of copper. They had rattles of sea shells and wore fringes of shells on the margins of their garments. In ceremonies they made use of stone slabs painted with animals. The warriors were armed with bows and arrows tipped with stone and obsidian points. They had clubs, stone hammers and axes. They made needles, bodkins and awls of bird bones, antelope tibiae and ribs, which they

had seen the things she referred to in his open traveling bag in his room.

"I haven't anything that needs washing," says the young soldier. "Why, those things in your dress suit case," says his mother. "Why, those are my clean things," says the soldier. "Who washed them?" his mother asks. "I did," says the young soldier.—New York Sun.

Explained.

May—"When you ask for another lot of drinks at the roof garden, why do you say, 'Give us another round?'" Tom—"Well, balls are usually round, aren't they?"—New York Journal.

To Be Sure.

"It is all very nice to inculcate respect for gray hairs," said the Cornish Philosopher, "but I think a little reverence for bald heads ought to be instilled also."—Indianapolis Journal.

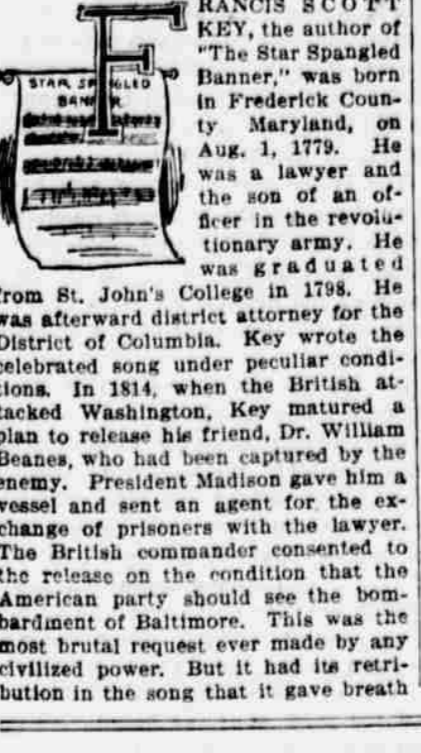
Sophisticated Youth.

Willie—"Grandpa, tell me a story." Grandpa—"Once upon a time, before people thought of marrying for money." Willie—"Oh, I don't mean a fairy story."—New York Herald.

INDIANS AS WAITERS.

Carlisle Students Serving at a Summer Hotel.

New York Sun: "A New Jersey seaside hotel, where I have been this week," said a man yesterday, "has a dozen waiters who would make an old plainman jump out of his chair when the first laid eyes on them, though as a matter of fact, they are better natured than the average waiting maid. They are all Indians from the government school at Carlisle, Pa., except the



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

to. When the bombardment was at an end the Americans looked through the smoke to see if the flag was still floating over the fort. The dawn was just breaking, and the stars and stripes were flying in the breeze unharmed. Then Mr. Key wrote down the words of the song that has preserved his name for all time. He died at Baltimore in 1843.

STRANGE ORIENTAL FOODS.

Some Queer Things That Are Shipped From the East.

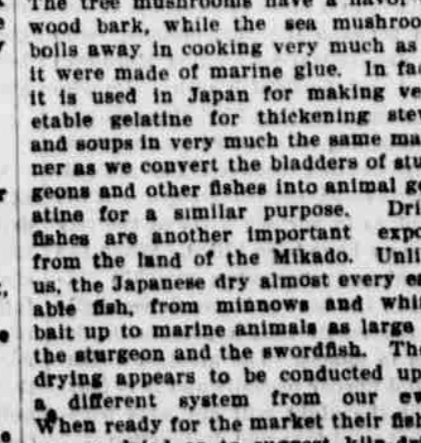
Japan is a heavy shipper of outlandish foods to the new world. It has a practical monopoly of the meats which are used in making bird-nest soup, which, by the way, when prepared by an American chef, is the most delicious dish of its class in the world. It also catches and dries armies of devilfish, which are as popular in the East as dried codfish in the West. In fact, the two sea foods are very much alike in flavor, and differ chiefly in their texture, the flesh of the devilfish being hard, compact and more like muscle than that of the familiar cod. The mushrooms and sea mushrooms are two other famous Japanese edibles that come to us across the Pacific. They resemble mushrooms in their contour and structure, but in nothing else. The tree mushrooms have a flavor of wood bark, while the sea mushroom boils away in cooking very much as if it were made of marine glue. In fact, it is used in Japan for making vegetable gelatin in very much the same manner as we convert the bladders of sturgeons and other fishes into animal gelatin for a similar purpose. Dried fishes are another important export from the land of the Mikado. Unlike us, the Japanese dry almost every eatable fish, from minnows and white-bait up to marine animals as large as the sturgeon and the swordfish. Their drying appears to be conducted upon a different system from our own. When ready for the market their fishes are so dried as to suggest kiln-dried timber. They apply the same process to the lower forms of sea life, and delicate clams, mussels, oysters, prawns, shrimps, crawfish and crabs until they resemble stone. In this condition the foods will withstand any climate, and may be kept in the open air without spoiling for an entire twelvemonth. China is a close rival of Japan, and displays an equal ingenuity in making the delicacies which it exports to the American market. There is a long list of these which can be bought on Race street; the more important are crystallized limes, dates, figs and watermelon rind, preserved watermelon seeds, dried chickens and ducks, which are cleaned and flattened out until they resemble a hemlock shingle; gigantic sardines in oil, where each fish is a foot in length and the box is over a cubic foot in dimensions; salted cabbage, of which the leaves, unlike ours, are an inch wide and three or four feet long; sugared flowers, lai-

head waiter, who is a Princeton sophomore.

The Indians take a great interest in athletics, and one of them, Albert Nash, a graduate of the Carlisle school, was one of the winning team in the relay races at the university of Pennsylvania. Another of these waiters is Vincent Natalich, who was taken prisoner as a child in the Apache war. For a time he was confined at St. Augustine, Fla. Edwin Moore is the high jumper of the group, who distinguished himself at the Fourth of July games. Healy Wolf, another Indian, is a little chap who came from Alaska, and he is very proud of the fact that he served Capt. Pratt, the director of the Indian school, as order-ly. The names of some of the other Indians are Edward Peters, George Muscoy, John Garrick, Edward Rogers and Joseph Shoulder, and while their appearance as waiters does not suggest the ultimate solution of the Indian problem, it does indicate that they can adapt themselves to the surroundings at a summer hotel, and that is something that many a white man finds difficult."

ENTERTAINED CERVERA.

The first social recognition of the Spanish prisoners quartered at Annapolis.



ADMIRAL FREDERICK MCNAIR.

The first social recognition of the Spanish prisoners quartered at Annapolis took place when Admiral Frederick V. McNair, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, gave a dinner in honor of Admiral Cervera and his staff at the superintendent's mansion. The guests were received by Admiral and Mrs. McNair, assisted by Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Capt. Hutchins of the United States navy. The admiral and his staff were profuse in their expression of gratitude for the kindness and consideration shown them by the naval academy authorities and the American people at large. During the progress of the dinner Admiral Cervera and his son, who speak English very well, found no difficulty in keeping up conversation with the Americans present, but Capt. Eulate, who speaks English very poorly, was obliged to resort to an interpreter in order to make himself understood to some of the Americans present.

Proof of the Fire.

I thought all the houses on this street were fire proof, and here they are all burned down.

"Fire proof? Well, if all those ashes and rums are not proof enough of the fire to you, I shouldn't like you to judge fires for me."

At the Matrimonial Bureau.

"My prospective bride has four front teeth missing! What are you going to do about it?" "Don't let that worry you—they will be subsequently delivered."—Meggendorfer Blätter.

Haker and Donnelly.
Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.—The mid-
dle-of-the-road Populists yesterday
reorganized the People's party, rene-
wed its former declarations of prin-
ciples and nominated its national ticket
two years and two months in advance
of the election. The object of this
early action was to hold off any such
fusion as that of 1896. While the radi-
cals controlled the convention they
could not have carried out their pro-
gramme without a bolt from the north-
ern delegates. The western and south-
ern delegates nominated Wharton
Barker and Ignatius Donnelly and de-
clared the principles of the reorgan-
ized party. The eastern states were
not represented. It was the smallest
national convention on record and it
adopted the longest platform on re-
cord, one of over 7000 words. Most
of the usual rules of conventions were
ignored, as most of the delegates
came with self-constituted creden-
tials owing to the confusion over the call.
It was a very noisy convention and no
connected report of the proceedings
will ever be recorded. While the Peo-
ple's party was heretofore divided on
the issue of fusion it has now been
found that even the anti-fusionists are
badly divided and that the fighting
among the middle-of-the-roads
themselves has just begun.

After numerous nominating and se-
conding speeches in presenting two
names for a presidential candidate a
ballot was taken, resulting as follows:
Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, a
well known journalist, 128 4-5. Igna-
tius Donnelly of Minnesota, the noted
writer, 99 1-5. On motion of Mr. Don-
nelly the nomination of Mr. Barker
was made unanimous. Ignatius Don-
nelly was then nominated by acclama-
tion for vice president.

A very long platform was adopted,
which incorporated the provisions of
the Omaha platform as well as the ad-
dress adopted at the morning session.
The declarations of the platform do
not differ from those of other plat-
forms except in the plank which es-
pecially denounces Senator Marion But-
ler of North Carolina as chairman of
their national committee for attempt-
ing "to drive the Populist party into
the Democratic organization.

The resolutions also provide for the
reorganization of the party with Mil-
ton Park of Dallas as chairman.

The Butler faction bolted, led by
Palmer of Illinois, and issued an ad-
dress.

House Bombarded.
London, Sept. 7.—A war correspond-
ent at Omdurman says:
After the entry of the troops into
the Jewish capital it was found neces-
sary to further bombard the khalfas'
house. Gen. Kitchener and his staff
were standing in the vicinity and nar-
rowly escaped being killed by the
shells.

I estimate the enemy's killed at more
than 15,000.

Five gunboats have proceeded up the
White Nile.

The dispatches from Khartoum an-
nouncing that the British gunboats
have pushed up the White Nile is re-
garded as highly significant. The star-
dust telegraph on Saturday that the
condition of the banks of the Nile
made it impossible to utilize the gun-
boats in the pursuit of Khalfas' Abdul-
lah, who had fled toward Kordofan.
The only inference, therefore, is that
the gunboats have gone to join hands
with Major MacDonald, who is now
known to be on his way northward
from Uganda, an operation which has
long been contemplated by the govern-
ment.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chancellor
of the exchequer, announced in part
that on June 27 last an attempt was
made to open up commerce with the
interior of Africa by a flotilla on the
Nile.

The trouble began with the attempt
of the British military authorities to
install Christian officials. They had
appointed a council of internal control
to administer the title revenues and a
detachment of soldiers was stationed
outside the office as a precaution. A
crowd of unarmed Mussulmans who
had been demonstrating against the
Christians attempted to force an en-
trance into the office. The British sol-
diers fired and wounded several. The
Mussulmans ran for their arms and
returning attacked the soldiers. Other
Mussulmans spread rapidly through
the Christian quarters, shooting into
windows and setting many houses and
shops on fire. It is reported that the
British consul had been killed.

President to Attend.
Washington, Sept. 7.—President Mc-
Kinley and as many members of his
cabinet as can do so, will attend some
portion of the peace jubilee which be-
gins at the Omaha exposition, Oct. 10.
The president so informed a delega-
tion of Nebraskans who called at the
white house and presented to him a hand-
somerly engrossed invitation to attend.
Only pressing public business will in-
terfere with this programme, but at
this time the president sees no reason
why he should not go.

At Rio Piedras.
San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 7.—
Major Gen. John R. Brooke, the Amer-
ican commander, arrived safely at Rio
Piedras yesterday afternoon. Col. Pilo
the local Spanish commander at Rio
Piedras, rode to the outskirts of the
town and greeted Gen. Brooke on be-
half of Capt. Gen. Macias.

Col. Pilo after having been in-
troduced to Gen. Brooke's staff, escorted
the party to Gen. Macias's summer re-
sidence, which has been placed at the
American commander's disposal.

Crushed to Death.
Hogansburg, N. Y., Sept. 7.—About
noon yesterday two south spans of the
international bridge of the New York
and Ottawa, now under construction
across the St. Lawrence river about
three miles from St. Regis, an Indian
village, fell without warning with sixty
workmen, all being thrown into the
river, some sixty feet below. Over
thirty were picked up and taken to the
Cornwall hospital and twenty-seven
are now missing. The bridge consists
of three spans, of which two were com-
pleted when the south pier gave way
at its foundation, causing both spans
to fall into the water, taking its load
of human freight with it.

The bridge that gave way was being
built across the St. Lawrence river at
the foot of Long Sault rapids, near
Reinhardt Island. The immediate
cause of the disaster seems to have
been the washing away of one of the
large piers.

An eye witness of the fall of the
New York and Ottawa railroad bridge
says he was sitting on the bank of the
river watching the workmen above
him when, without warning, there
came a fearful crash. Two spans of
the bridge collapsed, immense masses
of timber and iron dropped and the
agonizing shrieks of the men who were
being crushed in the wreck were
drowned by the rushing waters. Then
he saw bodies coming to the surface
and the work of rescue began. This
was hopelessly inadequate, there being
only a few boats in the vicinity and
very few men who would undertake to
swim out into the turbulent waters.
Many who might have been saved
were drowned before help could reach
them. Piteous, appealing faces sank
beneath the waters before the eyes of
helpless onlookers. Mangled bodies
came to the surface for a moment and
then passed out of sight. It was a
terrible and heart-rending scene. Even
those who were got to land alive were
in such condition that many died on
the way to the hospital. Some had
their backs broken, others both legs,
while others were crushed by the
heavy timbers.

About fifty of the men employed on
the span were Americans who came
here to work for the Phoenix Bridge
company. The remainder were mostly
Indians, who acted as assistants. Every
man on the division went down with
the wreck.

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 7.—Following
is a list of the dead and wounded made
up at midnight:

Killed—W. J. Curry, Paterson, N. J.;
W. J. Jackson, Columbus, O.; Louis
Baumer, Johnstown, Pa.; R. L. Dy-
sart, Tyrone, Pa.; J. D. Craig, Dor-
chester; Pat Murphy, Toronto; Thomas
Birmingham; Dan Hughes, Cleveland;
Frank Levine, Ogdensburg, N. Y.;
W. S. Sherman, Cornwall, Ont.; W.
Saunders, Baltimore; John Clause,
Cahoon, N. Y.; H. Davis, Pitts-
burgh; Cyril Campbell, Cornwall.

Injured—Mitchell Reeves, Cornwall,
seriously; Andrew Smith, Rochester,
N. Y., seriously; John Fraser, Que-
bec, leg cut off.

Will Not Serve.
Washington, Sept. 7.—It was officially
stated at the white house and state
department yesterday that Justice White
had withdrawn his acceptance of a
place on the peace commission. This
action, it is said, has been taken by
the justice because of his realization
that he could not accomplish as much
as his political and religious friends
desired in face of the growing senti-
ment in this country in favor of the
retention of the Philippines, or at least
the establishment of an independent
government there under American pro-
tection.

Justice White's successor has not
been definitely selected. It is said that
the president is seriously considering
John G. Carlisle and Prof. Wm. L. Wil-
son, both of whom served in congress
with Mr. McKinley. The chances are
said to be in favor of Carlisle, who ar-
rived in the city yesterday. It is be-
lieved that his visit is due to an invita-
tion from the president.

Fighting at Candia.
Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 7.—
Candia is in a state of anarchy. A col-
lision between the Mussulmans, who
were demonstrating against European
control and the British authorities who
have been installing Christians as re-
venue officials, culminated yesterday in
bloody fighting between the Mussul-
mans and the British troops. Riots
took place in various parts of the city
and many have been killed. When the
outbreak was fiercest a warship sta-
tioned in the harbor began firing shells
with the result that a portion of the
city is in flames. The greatest confu-
sion and uproar prevails and it is feared
that the night will not pass without
further pillage and destruction.

Favor Annexation.
City of Mexico, Sept. 7.—Leading
Spanish residents here, who have in
some cases had large connections com-
mercially with Havana and other
Cuban ports, are now favoring definite
annexation of the island to the United
States, assuming that the Spanish flag
will soon cease to float there.

One of the wealthiest members of
the Spanish colony here says he fa-
vors annexation to the United States,
for only so will Cuba be made safe for
life and property.

A state organization of grain men
has been formed at a meeting at Fort
Worth, Tex.

There were fifteen killed in the trolley
car accident at Cohoes, N. Y.

Eighteen Killed.
Cohoes, N. Y., Sept. 6.—An appalling
disaster occurred in this city shortly
before 8 o'clock last night. Just before
that time a trolley car on the Troy City
railway company was struck by the
night boat special of the Delaware
and Hudson railway crossing at the
west end of the Hudson river bridge
which connects this city with Lansing-
burg and its load of human freight was
hurled into the river. Eighteen of the
thirty-five passengers are dead and at
least ten of the remainder will die. The
cars entering the city from Lansing-
burg were crowded with passengers
returning from a labor day picnic at
Rensselaer park, a pleasure resort near
Troy. Car No. 192 of the Troy City
railway was the victim of the disaster.
It came over the bridge about 7:35
o'clock laden with a merry party of
people fresh from the enjoyment of the
day.

The crossing where the accident oc-
curred is on a grade. Four tracks of
the Delaware and Hudson road, which
runs north and south at this point,
cross the two tracks on the trolley
road.

It was the hour when the night boat
special, a train which runs south and
connects with the New York City boat
at Albany, was due to pass that point.
The tracks of the street car line run at
a grade from the bridge to the point
where the disaster took place.

In consequence of this fact and the
frequent passage of trains, it has been
the rule for each motor car conductor
to stop his car and go forward to ob-
serve the railway tracks and signal his
car to proceed if no trains are in
sight. It cannot be ascertained whether
the rule was complied with on this
occasion, for all events prior to the
crash are forgotten by those who were
involved.

The motor car was struck directly
in the center by the engine of the train
which was going at a high rate of
speed. The accident occurred without
the slightest warning. The car was up-
on the tracks before the train loomed
in sight and no power on earth could
have saved it. The motorman evidently
saw the train approaching, as he re-
ached the track and opened his con-
troller in vain. With a crash that was
heard for blocks the engine struck the
lighter vehicle. The effect was horri-
ble. The motor car parted in two,
both sections being hurled into the air
in splinters. The mass of humanity,
for the car was crowded to overflowing,
was torn and mangled. Those in the
front of the car met with the worst
fate. The force of the collision was
there experienced to the greatest de-
gree and every human being in that
section of the car was killed.

The scene was horrible. Bodies had
been hurled into the air and their
headless trunks were found in some
cases fifty feet from the crossing.

The pilot of the engine was smashed
and amid his wreckage were the maimed
corpses of two women. The passen-
gers of the train suffered no injury in
addition to a violent shock. The ma-
jority of the passengers of the trolley
car were young people. They included
many women.

Within ten minutes after the colli-
sion fully one half of the population of
the city were surging about the vicinity
in an endeavor to ascertain if relatives
were among the unfortunates.

Many of the corpses were unrecogniz-
able. The crash was frightful in its
results. Headless women with gay
summer dresses bathed in their own
and the blood of others; limbs without
trunks or without any means of iden-
tity to whom they belonged; women and
men's heads with crushed and distorted
features; bodies crushed and flattened;
these sights constituted a spectacle
most horrible to behold.

Three New Cases.
Jackson, Miss., Sept. 6.—Three new
cases of yellow fever, two serious, were
reported to the state board of health
from Orwood yesterday. Only one sus-
picious case has been discovered at
Water Valley.

The board has established an abso-
lute quarantine against the county
towns, Bay St. Louis, Waveland and
Pass Christian. These towns were
granted a daylight communication with
New Orleans at the meeting of the
board several months ago and this
communication is now deemed dan-
gerous. All railways in the state have
been ordered to stop carrying passen-
gers on local freight trains.

Nothing Definite.
Washington, Sept. 6.—It was stated
at the war department that nothing
definite has been determined as to the
movement of troops now at San Fran-
cisco to Manila, which depends upon
information which is expected to be
received from Gen. Merritt as to the
necessity for such troops. Probably
three regiments will be sent to Hon-
olulu if they do not go to Manila. If
Gen. Merritt on his return reports
that there is good camping grounds at
Honolulu the troops will be sent there
if not needed at Manila.

Prates Shafter.
New York, Sept. 6.—Gen. Pando was
feeling well at Hotel America, and
for about two minutes he submitted
to an interview by newspaper re-
porters.

The first thing that he had to say
was that a misunderstanding had
gone abroad about his criticism of
Gen. Shafter. He declared that he
thought Gen. Shafter an able general
and he doubted if any other man could
have fought the Santiago campaign
to such a speedy close with as little
bloodshed.

Miss Winnie Davis is resting well.

Khartoum Occupied.
London, Sept. 6.—The war office re-
ceived the following, dated at Omdur-
man, Sunday, from the sirdar, Gen. Sir
Herbert Kitchener:

Sunday morning the British and
Egyptian flags were hoisted with due
ceremony upon the walls of the saray
(the palace) in Khartoum.

All the British wounded have left
for Abadia in barges towed by steam-
ers. I saw them before leaving. They
were all doing well and were comfort-
able.

The cavalry sent in pursuit of the
khalfas were compelled to abandon the
attempt owing to the exhaustion of the
soldiers, but I have ordered camel
squad to continue the pursuit.

Advices from Omdurman say that the
Anglo-Egyptian cavalry which went in
pursuit of the khalfas after the fall of
Omdurman abandoned the pursuit
about thirty miles beyond the city.

The horses were completely exhaust-
ed, having been ridden for eight
hours, during fifteen of which they had
been engaged in fighting.

The khalfas has gone to Kordovan,
southwest of Omdurman.

Gen. Kitchener has organized Arab
camel squads to follow him. Yesterday
the British and Egyptian forces with
the sirdar participated in an imposing
service in memory of Gen. Gordon.

Dreyfus Case.
Paris, Sept. 6.—M. Henri Brisson
and the late minister of war, M. God-
frey Cavaignac, is the subject of the
political situation of France, as it is
affected by the recent development in
the Dreyfus case, were printed Monday
in the Echo de Paris. M. Brisson is
reported as having said all members
of the ministry are convinced of the
guilt of Capt. Dreyfus, but the govern-
ment must consider the change
that has come over the public opinion
since the suicide last week of Lieut.
Col. Henry.

M. Brisson expressed a view that it
is the duty of the government to end
the excitement which is paralyzing
the business interests of Paris and the
country. Cavaignac, in the course of
an interview printed in the Echo de
Paris, said that it will be a serious
mistake, if not the supreme act of
folly on the part of the government,
if it persists in its present course, and
that he was not willing to participate
in such a policy. "You will see," said
M. Cavaignac, "in what condition the
country will be in after a new trial."

The newspapers of Paris point out
that M. Cavaignac's resignation of the
war portfolio produced a painful im-
pression in political circles, which,
while recognizing the fact that the in-
nocence of Capt. Dreyfus has not yet
been proved, take the ground that in
a new trial charges against the pris-
oner of Devil's island has become neces-
sary.

Texas at Jacksonville.
Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 6.—Lieut. Or-
chard has been detailed adjutant of the
first Texas regiment, vice Duval West,
resigned, who returns to San Antonio.

The Lipscomb rifles, Capt. Murceret,
have been detailed to Pablo Beach as
protest guards.

First Sgt. Alvey resumes his posi-
tion with the Galveston rifles after
eight weeks' illness. He was received
with cheers.

Henry Munn of the Fannin guards
has received an honorable discharge. A
report was current yesterday morning
that the first Texas will be mustered
out. There is contradicted by even-
ing papers.

Third Tennessee.
Anniston, Ala., Sept. 6.—The third
Tennessee reached camp here last night
from Chickamauga. This and the four-
teenth New York are the regiments
yet in camp here.

Gen. Frank received instructions
from the war department to send the
second Arkansas to its home state to
be mustered out. This regiment is still
at Chickamauga and will probably not
come here. This order reduces the
third corps to five regiments, the oth-
ers being a Wisconsin regiment, the
Tennessee, second Kentucky volunteers
and the third Alabama, colored. The
fourteenth New York is to be mustered
out in about ten days.

Will Investigate.
Paris, Sept. 6.—Gen. Zurlinden's de-
cision to accept the war portfolio was
communicated to President Faure.
After long conferences with the min-
ister of the interior, M. Brisson, and
the minister of justice, M. Sarrien,
Gen. Zurlinden was interviewed by a
newspaper reporter. The minister of
justice, the general said, asked for the
Dreyfus dossier. When these were
given him he added he would study the
documents carefully and inform him-
self thereon regarding the case before
discussing it with the cabinet.

Another Wreck.
Washington, Sept. 6.—Shortly before
10 o'clock last night a stock train ran
into an open switch at the long bridge
in South Washington. The train was
derailed, the engine overturned and
several cars wrecked.

Fred Friedland, fireman and Brake-
man Cooper were killed, the former
being buried beneath the locomotive.
Engineer D. Harman was terribly
scalded and otherwise injured. He will
die.

Doubt About Case.
New Orleans, Sept. 6.—Dr. Carter of
the marine hospital service arrived
yesterday from Franklin and went to
see the two cases which Dr. Dunn of
Mississippi thought were yellow fever.
He had no hesitation in saying that
one of the cases was by no means yel-
low fever. The other case will be stud-
ied fully, there being doubt concerning
it.

SOLDIER SLAIN.

Father and Mother Met Sad Fates--Crime at Houston.

Immense Killed.
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—Alex
Callahan of company K, Capt. Mar-
ratt, first United States volunteer in-
fantry, was shot to death at about 9
o'clock last night at Thirty-third street
and Avenue H.

Jack Elliott, a civilian, was shot in
the abdomen at the same time. He was
taken to the John Sealy hospital in
the ambulance, and will recover. The
ball went through the front part of
the ambulance, and will recover. The
of the intestines.

Harry Owens, a supernumerary on
the Galveston police force, went to the
station and surrendered to Deputy
Chief of Police Amundsen.

He claims the shooting was done in
self-defense after a knife had been
used on him.

Mr. Owens' coat has two long cuts
in the right arm. There is a long cut
in the shirt sleeve and a small cut in
the undershirt.

He has been a supernumerary on
the Galveston force for some time, but
has not been on any regular duty for
several months. He has been doing
private duty.

Callahan enlisted in the army from
Galveston. His remains were taken to
the residence of his mother, Thirty-
ninth and Broadway.

Elliott is employed at the Moody
compress.

Unfortunate Family.
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—C. J.
Brown, a farmer on a small scale
living at Double Bayou, started down
the bay in a small boat, accompanied
by his wife and boy, about 6 years old.
Brown was sick, and was coming to
Galveston for treatment. The boat
was loaded with chickens and garden
truck for the market. Saturday
morning about 1 o'clock the small boat
ran into a schooner at the foot of
Nineteenth street. In the collision the
mast of the small boat was broken and
the boat drifted down the bay to the
stock yards. Mrs. Brown was struck
by the broken mast in the collision and
was killed. As the little boat strand-
ed down the island the husband
was knocked overboard and drowned
in a few feet of water. He was too
sick to save himself. The boy was
found in the boat Sunday morning cry-
ing for food. Fred Kruger, a son-in-
law of the dead man, identified the
bodies, had them prepared for burial
and sent to Double Bayou. Kruger
also took charge of the boy.

A Suicide and a Killing.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 12.—Last evening
after 5 o'clock Mrs. Sarah Wood,
wife of Thomas O. Wood of 3203 Odlin
avenue, died from the effects of too
much strychnine. Justice Fitze was
called and held the inquest. The testi-
mony showed that Mrs. Wood and her
husband had a little quarrel yesterday
afternoon, that no one thought much
of. Shortly after it she told one of
her sons that she would settle the
trouble and with that put the poison
in her mouth and swallowed it with
water. The strenuous efforts of the phy-
sicians failed to bring relief and she
died just after 5 o'clock. As soon as
she took the poison she began getting
out the clothes in which she wanted to
be buried and was doing that until the
effect of the drug stopped her. She
was 61 years old and left two sons,
grown, some younger children and a
husband.

**Chas. Hialock, white, and a colored
watchman had a shooting match. The
former was killed and the latter mor-
tally wounded.**

Warm Greeting.
Texarkana, Tex., Sept. 12.—A contin-
gent of the third regiment, 209 strong,
passed through this city yesterday on a
special car bound for Fort Clark. A
large number of the population of both
Texarkanas turned out to greet the sol-
diers in their short stay, and quite a
hurrah was accorded them.

At San Antonio.
San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 12.—Col. J.
C. Edmonds of the fourth Texas in-
fantry, accompanied by Major E. H.
Shaw, came up from Houston yester-
day morning to make arrangements for
the quartering of his command during
the occupancy of Fort Sam Houston by
the first Texas cavalry. Col. Edmonds
discussed the matter with Col. L. R.
Hare of the first cavalry, and Capt. Ste-
vens, quartermaster of the post. The
three inspected the former camp
grounds of the rough riders, about
three miles south of the city, and Col.
Edmonds seemed to be well pleased
with the place. It is probable that his
regiment will go into camp there.

The total contributions to the Philip-
pines fund up to the 10th are
\$729.19.

Hands Struck.
Caldwell, Tex., Sept. 12.—Friday
evening the hands employed in the cot-
ton seed oil mill here struck, and since
that time the mill has been still. It
seems that the supply of seed on hand
was about to be exhausted and the press
was required to run on eighteen-minute
time instead of twenty as heretofore,
and the hands thought they ought to
have increased wages. The mill men
are in another day or so.

Steep Killed.
Ennis, Tex., Sept. 7.—C. H. Jeffers,
a stockman here, was putting a bunch
of cattle across the Houston and Texas
Central track about 9 o'clock Monday
night, just as the southbound passen-
gineer saw the road ahead covered with
gineersaw the road ahead covered with
cattle and blew his whistle long and
loud. All the cattle got off but one
very fine steer, which was caught in a
stock guard and was killed by the en-
gine.

The suspicious cases at New Orleans
are not yellow fever.

Acute Stage.
Austin, Tex., Sept. 7.—Although no
definite information is obtainable on
the subject, it is pretty certain that the
acute stage with regard to the Texas
regiments. For several days all sorts
of rumors have been afloat with re-
gard to the orders so far issued in that
particular, and last night it was learn-
ed that much telegraphic correspond-
ence was indulged in between the gov-
ernor and the authorities at Washing-
ton and the commandants of the Texas
regiments stationed in Florida.

The correspondence is carefully kept
from the public, but some of it was un-
usually lengthy for telegraphic trans-
mission and as several portions there-
of was marked "rush," it is surmised
that it was important. That it refer-
red to the mustering out of the volun-
teers is certain and that there were
differences between the officers and
men treated of therein there is also
no question.

The correct diagnosis of the matter
is that the question at issue has been
referred to the governor for settlement
and that to stop further controversy
he has decided that the best thing to
do is to muster out the entire Texas
contingent.

Mrs. Seelye Dead.
LaPorte, Tex., Sept. 5.—Mrs. L. H.
Seelye, aged 60 years, died here.

Mrs. Seelye received much notoriety
about a year ago when she became a
member of George B. McClellan post,
G. A. R., of Houston, having served
under the alias of Frank Thompson in
company F, second Michigan infantry.
She claims the distinction of being the
only woman veteran in full mem-
bership in the G. A. R. As Sarah E. Ed-
monds she wrote the war book, "Nurse
and Spy," which reached the sale of
175,000 copies. At the time of her
death she had nearly completed writing
her personal memoirs of the war, and
was looking forward to its publication
with much interest. Mrs. Seelye is sur-
vived by her husband and two sons,
one of whom is in the regular army,
stationed at Jacksonville, Fla. Her
funeral was held Monday evening with
military honors by a delegation from
Houston of the G. A. R. post to which
she belonged.

Leave Saturday.
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 7.—The work
of unloading the Mallory steamer Lam-
papas began yesterday morning by the
crew of the vessel. During the morn-
ing two coaches containing 154 colored
men came in from Houston, and they
at once went to work on the Lampapas.
It is claimed there are 200 more at the
depot at Houston ready to come. Quite
a crowd gathered at the Galveston sta-
tion to see the Houstonians come in,
but no violence was attempted. The ex-
ecutive committee of the union remains
firm, claiming that the 2200 men are
determined and will accept no com-
promise. After the men had gone to
work a committee from the strikers,
accompanied by the chief of police,
waited on them. As a result of the in-
terview, Andrew Thomas, foreman for
the Houston colored men, said he and
his men would leave Saturday and
would not return. They are under con-
tract to remain through the week.

Sherman Fire.
Sherman, Tex., Sept. 7.—The resi-
dence of Mrs. M. M. Jouveant, 444
North Travis street, burned last night.
While it is not definitely known how
it originated, it is believed to have
been from the kitchen stove. The
house and most of the contents are a
total loss. A great deal of valuable
shrubbery is injured. The total loss
will aggregate \$4500. Mrs. Jouveant
stated that she was sure of having
\$1600 in the residence and thought it
probable that a policy of \$400 on the
furniture was still in effect.

Temple Death Rate.
Temple, Tex., Sept. 7.—Temple has
an ordinance requiring the registra-
tion of births and deaths. The first
monthly report under the new law has
just been made and it shows that there
were only four deaths during the
month of August, as against twenty-
five births. The death rate of Temple,
from unofficial sources, has heretofore
averaged only 5 to 1000, a remarkable rate,
accounted for in part by the fact that
this is a town of young people. Per-
haps the high birth is a result of the
same conditions.

Hurt and Jenkins.
Waco, Tex., Sept. 7.—The state ex-
ecutive committee of the Populist party
convened at this city and transacted
some important business. G. T. Todd,
nominee for presiding judge of the
court of criminal appeals, desired the
nomination and suggested Judge J.
M. Hurt, the present incumbent of that
office. Mr. Todd's resignation was ac-
cepted and Judge Hurt nominated.

J. H. ("Cyclone") Davis having de-
clined the nomination for attorney
general, Judge Charles H. Jenkin-
s' resignation was substituted.

Broke Loose.
Cleburne, Tex., Sept. 10.—While at-
taching a Pullman car to the rear of
a train at the Santa Fe depot yester-
day morning what came near being
a serious accident occurred. The sleep-
er broke loose from the switch en-
gine and dashed into the rear passen-
ger coach, turning the passengers over
generally and frightening them out of
their wits. Sam Atkins, a switchman,
who was making the coupling, was
caught between the projections and a
deep gash cut in his head, but was not
seriously hurt. None of the passen-
gers were badly hurt. The train was
only detained about forty minutes on
account of the accident.

Subbed His Brains Out.
Texarkana, Tex., Sept. 10.—Charles
Singleton, who was sent to the Bowie
county jail from here last month on a
charge of lunacy, suicided in his cell
Thursday by butting his brains out
against the wall.

Miss Davis is critically ill again.

Rangers' Report.
Austin, Tex., Sept. 10.—The adju-
tant general's department is in receipt
of the reports for the month of August
of the four companies of Texas rangers
which show as follows:

Company B, Capt. W. J. McDonald—
Arrests, for murder 2, perjury 2, as-
sault to murder 1, fugitive from jus-
tice 1, minor offenses 10, assisting dif-
ferent sheriffs 30, scouts 25, attempts
at arrest not effected 2, attended the
district court at Wellington two days,
miles traveled during the month 1325.

Company D, John R. Hughes—Ar-
rests, for murder 4, assault to murder
3, smuggling horses 7, criminal assault
1, theft of horses and cattle 3, cutting
offenses 1, burglary 1, killed in an en-
gagement with criminals 2 rangers
and 1 criminal, criminals wounded 1,
scouts 15, assistance to sheriffs 4,
minor offenses 1, burglary 1, horses re-
covered and returned to their owners
31, miles traveled during the month
585.

Company E, Capt. J. H. Rogers—Ar-
rests, for murder 1, robbery 1, theft
3, minor offenses 2, attempts at arrest
not effected 5, assistance to sheriffs 5
times, scouts 15, horses recovered and
returned to their owners 1, miles trav-
eled 900.

Company F, Capt. J. A. Brooks—Ar-
rests, for murder 1, assault to murder
7, theft of cattle 1, aggravated assault
1, assistance to sheriffs 6 times, minor
offenses 4, attempts at arrest not
effected 1, scouts 14, miles traveled
1000.

In Session at San Antonio.
San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 10.—The bi-
ennial convention of the Southwest
Texas Press association opened yester-
day at the Menger hotel, with about
fifty delegates in attendance. The
morning session was devoted to routine
business. The convention devoted the
evening to a discussion of civil libel
law, following the reading of a paper
by Frank H. Bushick of the San An-
tonio Daily Express on the subject.

Nearly all of the delegates partici-
pated in the discussion which in sub-
stance was a unanimous condemnation
of the present law as construed by re-
cent court decisions. As resolution in-
dorsing the paper read by Mr. Bushick
as a true expression of the sentiments
of the association and authorizing the
printing and distribution of the paper
as read, was adopted.

A resolution was also passed pro-
viding for the appointment of a com-
mittee of five to draft a libel law that
shall be fair and just to the newspa-
pers and the public, the bill to be
passed upon by a constitutional lawyer
and that copies of same be sent to all
newspaper men, legislators and candi-
dates in the state.

At the close of the session the mem-
bers were given a trolley ride over the
city to Fort Sam Houston, where the
first Texas cavalry regiment gave a
special dress parade and passed in re-
view before the editors.

Large Deal.
Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 10.—Two of
the largest lumber deals known in this
section in a long time have just been
consummated between the Industrial
Lumber company of this city and the
Texas Pine Land association and the
Cow Creek Tram company the former
company coming into possession of the
saw mills, planers, dry kilns and
stocks of lumber of the latter com-
panies. The Texas Pine Land associa-
tion's mill plant is situated at Silbee
and the Cow Creek Tram company's
plant at Call, both on the Gulf, Beau-
mont and Kansas City railroad. The
stock in the yards at Call will run up
to 10,000,000 feet, and the Silbee yards
also have a great lot of lumber on
hand the gentlemen comprising the
Industrial Lumber company are men
full of energy and pluck, and their
new purchases are in the midst of the
virgin pine belt, with good shipping
facilities. The mill at Call is new, and
the Silbee plant has recently been put
in fine repair.

Returned Home.
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The land-
ing of the Mallory line steamer Lam-
papas was completed at 5 o'clock yester-
day afternoon and she immediately
sailed for New York. The Houston ar-
tillerists returned home with their Gat-
ling guns. Chief of Police Jones ar-
ranged for their transportation, as re-
quested by Adj. Gen. Wosencraft, and
the state will foot the bill. The 154
Houston negroes were paid off and
shipped back home. They were not
molested, although some 200 of the strikers
stood a short distance from the
Mallory sheds to witness their depart-
ure.

B

A WOMAN'S HEROISM.

From the Register-Gazette, Rockford, Ill.
During the civil war nearly as much heroism was shown by the women of our nation as by the brave soldiers. Many a woman, weeping for her dead son, bound up the wounds of his suffering comrades, rejoicing in their return to strength, even while sorrowing for the one who was gone. At that time was laid the foundation for the world-famed organization known as the Women's Relief Corps, whose aid to the soldier of today, fighting against the world for a living, is no less noble than the heroism of the early '60's.

One of the most earnest members of the corps at Byron, Ill., is Mrs. James Housewart, but illness once put a stop to her active work. A year or so ago, when she was nearing fifty years of age, the time when women must be most careful of their strength, Mrs. Housewart was taken seriously ill. The family physician told her that she had reached a critical period of her life, and must be very careful. His prescriptions and treatment did not benefit her, and other treatment proved unsatisfactory.

At last Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were brought to her notice, with indisputable evidence that they were helpful in cases such as hers, and with renewed hope she tried the remedy. Last March she took the first box of the pills, which gave much relief. She was determined to be cured, and kept on with the medicine, until now eight boxes have been consumed, and she feels like a new woman.

Mrs. Housewart said: "I have been taking only eight boxes, but I have been improving since I took the first dose. I do not believe I could have lived without the pills. They certainly have done me more good than any physician or any medicine I have ever tried."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Epidemics of Suicide.
That suicide may be epidemic is now a recognized historic truth. Not only suicide clubs have been founded, but veritable plagues of suicide, such as Moreau described after the French revolution, have occurred. This applies not only to the act itself, but also to the means for its accomplishment. When the body of a man was recently found floating in one of the Philadelphia reservoirs, a city official predicted that another body would probably be found soon, because of the publicity given the subject by the newspapers—and this prediction came true. In ancient times one of the Greek cities, Miletus, was the scene of an epidemic of suicide among young women, until the magistrate proclaimed that the body of the next victim would be exposed nude in the market place. This harsh decree, so contrary to the instincts of our modern civilization, promptly put an end to the appalling craze.

Misplaced by Socks.
When the Orange Free State volk-rader was considering the appropriation for better army barracks one member named Fouché arose and said: "When I was a young man I slept out in the open without shirt or socks, and was never ill. Now I endeavor in those luxuries and am never well." The appropriation was defeated.

To feed your face sounds vulgar, but all do it.

Buying a Masterpiece.
"I want a copy of Victor Hugo's masterpiece," said the lady who had entered the bookseller's shop. She expressed herself thus vaguely because she was nervous about her French.
"I don't think we have any book of that name," responded the youth behind the counter.
"That is not the name of the work. It merely describes it," rejoined the customer.
"Published lately, ma'am?"
"It was published many years ago. Surely you have Victor Hugo's greatest work?"
"I don't know whether we have it or not. What's the name of it?"
"Lay Me Say Habble," replied the lady desperately.
"Oh, you mean 'Les Misérables.' Yes, we've got it."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be miserable, full of sins and never know how to live again, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists sell it. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedial Co., Chicago or New York.

Dyeing one's whiskers does not turn time back.

MRS. PINKHAM'S ADVICE.

What Mrs. Nell Hurst has to Say About It.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you I had not been well for five years; had doctored all the time but got no better. I had womb trouble very bad. My womb pressed backward, causing piles. I was in such misery I could scarcely walk across the floor. Menstruation was irregular and too profuse. I was also troubled with leucorrhoea. I had given up all hopes of getting well; everybody thought, I had consumption. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I felt much better and was able to do nearly all my own work. I continued the use of your medicine, and feel that I owe my recovery to you. I cannot thank you enough for your advice and your wonderful medicine. Any one doubting my statement may write to me and I will gladly answer all inquiries.—Mrs. NELL HURST, Deepwater, Mo.

Letters like the foregoing, constantly being received, contribute not a little to the satisfaction felt by Mrs. Pinkham that her medicine and counsel are assisting women to bear their heavy burdens.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. All suffering women are invited to write to her for advice, which will be given without charge. It is an experienced woman's advice to women.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Some of Our Best Gooseberries.
To the fruit grower in Iowa, the gooseberry deserves more than passing notice. Its general cultivation has been discouraged, instead of encouraged, writes M. J. Wragg in Iowa State Register. It is one of the few fruits that should have more general cultivation. On such soil as we have in Iowa, with a climate where the gooseberry can be brought to its highest perfection, we should not hesitate in recommending the best sorts and getting every farmer and gardener in the whole land to plant more of this fruit. It is the only fruit we know of that can be marketed while green, shipped thousands of miles and handled. It has a demand in all markets and its time of shipping, from the time it is large enough to be used to the time it is ripe, covers a period ordinarily from two to four weeks. Just now there are many of our Eastern friends who are trying to push before the public many of the foreign varieties, such as the Industry, Crown, Bob, etc. On these we will say, "Go slow." The great enemy of the foreign gooseberry, the mildew, is ever present. We have tried in the last ten years to see if we could not in some way overcome this disease; so far it has baffled our best efforts, and we believe that the best American sorts are much superior to the English gooseberry, and that it is a blessing that mildew attacks the English sorts as fast as planted. Of the American class of gooseberries, it is a noticeable fact that the skin is much thinner and not so tart, and they are greater bearers than the foreign sorts. The Downing, which is an old standard with us, can always be relied upon as a sure fructifier, and when given good cultivation and ground that is reasonably good, we need not fear any ravages of mildew. It is a large fruit and when ripe is nearly white. The Houghton and Crystal are both giving us good results, but the Champion, which is a pure American, is giving us better results, take it for a number of years, than any sort we have. While not quite so large as the Downing yet the bushes are laden with fruit every year and, on our soil, mildew scarcely ever attacks or ruins the fruit. The industry in this year giving us some fruit, yet we believe its general planting should be discouraged. There are many things claimed for it, but we believe that it will go the way of the rest of the foreign gooseberries. The Columbus bears us a partial crop every year of very large fruit double the size of the Downing; but it is not so profitable for the general cultivation. The Chautauque, a cross between our American and the foreign gooseberry, gives us the largest berry we have taken them all through; but yet we fear that it has so much foreign blood in it that it will not prove a profitable fructifier on all soils. The Red Jacket promises well and we believe that by amateurs it should be planted in a small way. The Triumph, which is a new sort, originated in eastern Pennsylvania, and has given us two successive crops of the largest berries we ever saw. We believe that on soils where there is a stiff clay subsoil this berry will prove a successful berry. The Purple Gem, which is nothing more than an improved wild gooseberry, has given us three successive crops. It is much smaller than the Houghton and becomes quite red when ripe. The farmer who does not believe in cultivation, or who has not the time for it, would better plant this sort, as it seems to have the faculty of taking care of itself; but yet we do not care to recommend it, when we have such sorts as the Downing, Houghton, etc. We believe that the best time to plant gooseberries is in the fall. Plow your ground well, plant in rows seven feet apart and six feet apart in the rows. There is much talk of late of growing gooseberries, currants and other fruits of this nature in tree form. Our experience is that this is not as good as the bush form, as the bush form gives more bearing surface to the plant and tends to help renew the bushes, as sections die out. Plant rows north and south as far as possible, as this lets the sun in on both sides of the row. With good cultivation, keeping out weeds, and good drainage, you may rest assured of a good crop of gooseberries.

Getting Rid of Fertilized Workers.
At a bee-keepers' convention a member asked how to get rid of fertilized workers. A Mr. Muth replied as follows: "I have had some experience with fertilized workers, and I think it will pay to convert milk into cheap butter instead of putting it into prime milk which will depend entirely, of course, upon the prices of the two products and the relation one bears to the other. It is stated by authorities that eight pounds of milk will produce one pound of gain in a calf. This means that at present prices of five and three-fourths cents for milk and a hundred pounds of milk would bring seventy-two cents if put into milk. With butter at seventeen and one-half cents, netting the producer about fourteen and one-half cents, a hundred pounds of milk made into butter would be worth about sixty-five cents. This difference in profits points strongly in favor of veal, especially as the price of butter will, in all probability, decline markedly in the next six or eight weeks, while the price of veal will probably not go lower. Hence it appears that large quantities of milk which will be made into poor, cheap butter this summer, might much better be turned into veal. Not only would the raising of prime veal benefit the producer in the way we have shown, but it would also relieve the butter market of just so much butter, with its tendency to depress an already overworked market."

The County Fair.
The county fair season for 1898 promises to be an unusually successful one. Crop conditions throughout the spring and summer have been favorable, barring the drought in July, and the ill effects of that have been neutralized to a great extent by the general rainfall of August; and, all things considered, the prospects for abundant harvests in all farm products are very bright at this time. Good pasturage and heavy crops of hay and forage plants have insured an abundance of feed for live stock; oats and wheat are yielding well and are likely to bring good prices; the corn crop may not prove as heavy as that of last year, but will furnish enough for feeding purposes and some to spare; so, on the whole, it has been a prosperous year, and we can think of no better way in which the farmer can celebrate his good fortune than by taking a day off and going to the fair with his wife and children. The county fair is instituted for the special benefit and pleasure of the farmer, to afford him a place where his choicest products can be displayed to the best advantage, and where he can meet his friends from all parts of the county in a social way. Though the county fair as it now exists is a great institution and worthy of every encouragement, there is still room for improvement, and no class of people can do more to elevate the standard of such exhibitions than the farmers, if they will but attend them and show an intelligent interest in their welfare and management.

Hornless Quality in the Galloways.
Galloways are all hornless. The universal testimony amongst old breeders of Galloways is that a pure bred Galloway never had any trace of horns or scurs. That there have been horned cattle bred in Galloway, is well known for many years, some farmers in this section bred horned cattle both beef and dairy, and it is outside of this gave rise to the story that part of the Galloway cattle were horned and part polled, but oral testimony, handed down for many years, and that of men, who lived amongst the cattle, confirm the statement that any trace of scurs was always taken as an indication of impure blood. None of the old native breed of the pure Galloway ever had horns. Professor Low, of Edinburgh, who carefully examined into this matter, says: "Absence of horns has been a long period a distinctive characteristic of the race." So fixed in this character that the produce of a pure bred Galloway bull with any breed of horned cows should give polled calves. No other breed of cattle will equal the Galloway in this respect.—History of Galloway Cattle.

Lice.—There is nothing quicker or surer than spirits of turpentine poured on at the ends of the roots, or where lice accumulate. It is dead shot and easily procured. Do not put it on the bodies of fowls or chicks. Kerosene oil poured on the roots, etc., is an excellent preventive. Poultry houses should be white-washed inside at least once a year with a pint of spirits of turpentine to a gallon of white-wash. (Keep it well stirred.) Carbonate of lime or tobacco dust is good to dust among the feathers in case any of your fowls become infested with vermin. Roosts, boxes and other fixtures in poultry houses should never be nailed or made permanent. They should be constructed so as to permit of being cleaned to keep clear of vermin.—Ex.

Improvement in Live Stock.—The importance of the live stock industry in Illinois in developing and adding to the resources of the state ought to suggest to every stock grower the inquiry whether his stock is in the best condition. It is a fact that progress and improvement would enable him to make, if he is up to date. Anyone can shovel out food to stock, but there can be no profit in this kind of feeding.—A. R. Groat.

Blue Grass.—It is a somewhat curious as well as instructive historical fact that less than a century ago blue grass, now regarded as indispensable on the farm, was treated as a pest, which all good people were expected to get rid of as soon as possible. Its great value was wholly unknown, and it was not till after years of denunciation and bad treatment that it worked its way to its present high position among the forage plants. We should learn from this not to be too hasty in rejecting anything that presents itself for experiment and consideration.—F. S. Kennedy.

Twig Blight.—Twig blight is said to be doing more damage than usual in some parts of the country this season. In some places it is doing great damage to fruit and trees, even killing the trees quite frequently. It seems to be prevalent in apple orchards more than any other. The quickest and surest way to get rid of this blight, in some instances we hear of whole orchards being ruined thereby.—Ex.

CHAMP BROTHER, or Veal.

A writer in the National Stockman takes up the subject of veal production and argues that it is more profitable to grow veal during the period of low-priced butter than to make the milk into butter. We know of several dairymen already who follow this practice with success. They buy all the calves that are brought to them by the milk producers of the vicinity and as fast as fattened their places are taken by other calves obtained in the same way. The writer referred to says: "The trade in fine veal, which is enlarging, could be increased much beyond its present limits by supplying a high grade article for the market. I am not aware that the distinction is made in American markets regarding the quality of veal, which is made in some European countries, notably in Holland. But no doubt the time will come when this feature of the dairy industry will receive the attention from us which is now being given to it elsewhere. It is considered by experts that those veals are finest which not only carry a considerable quantity of fat but which also show no indications of having received any other food than whole milk. The whites of the eyes, the eyelids, and inside of the lips, if the animal has had an exclusive milk diet, should be pure white. Any tinge of coloring in these parts indicates the effect of solid foods. Whether it will pay to convert milk into cheap butter instead of putting it into prime milk will depend entirely, of course, upon the prices of the two products and the relation one bears to the other. It is stated by authorities that eight pounds of milk will produce one pound of gain in a calf. This means that at present prices of five and three-fourths cents for milk and a hundred pounds of milk would bring seventy-two cents if put into milk. With butter at seventeen and one-half cents, netting the producer about fourteen and one-half cents, a hundred pounds of milk made into butter would be worth about sixty-five cents. This difference in profits points strongly in favor of veal, especially as the price of butter will, in all probability, decline markedly in the next six or eight weeks, while the price of veal will probably not go lower. Hence it appears that large quantities of milk which will be made into poor, cheap butter this summer, might much better be turned into veal. Not only would the raising of prime veal benefit the producer in the way we have shown, but it would also relieve the butter market of just so much butter, with its tendency to depress an already overworked market."

First Record of India Rubber.
The first record of India rubber was made soon after the discovery of the New World by Columbus. The Old World rubbers were still unknown. During the second voyage of Columbus it was noticed that the inhabitants of Hispaniola (Haiti) played with balls made from the gum of a tree. This was 400 years ago. Torquemada mentions for the first time the game of a rubber tree. That was the tree of Mexico—Castilleja elastica—yielding Central American rubber.

Trying to Locate Himself.
She—"Where were you so late that you couldn't get home until after midnight?"
"I was down at Jack Barney's office helping him to make out some statements."

City vs. Country.
Mrs. De Flatt (of the avenue)—Cousin Helen writes that the town has been flooded again, and there is a foot of water in their cellar. I cannot understand why people will persist in living in such places when they can just as well reside in a city like New—
Servant (breathlessly)—Please ma'am, another 'lectric light pole has tumbled down, an' the house is afire ag'n.

Canary Club.
The Canary club of Vienna has opened a canary exhibition in that city. The club is trying to foster canary raising among working people, as an easy method of increasing the income of the poor. The exhibition numbers about 1500 native canaries and more than 500 of the Dutch variety.

Living Without Her.
His wife—You would not have half the nervousness you do if you would give up smoking.
Himself—Oh, I couldn't live without my pipe.
His wife—yes you could. You told Millie Perry you met me without her—before you met me.

His Way Out.
Mr. Graves—Well, you might be sociable and laugh now and then, when I tell you a good thing. I am sure if you were to say something clever you would expect me to laugh.
Mr. Graves—Oh, no, my dear! I shouldn't expect you to understand it.

Mutual Surprise.
"I'm surprised, John," said an old lady when she found her butler helping himself to some of her finest old port. "So am I, ma'am," was the calm reply. "I thought you was gone out."

Sought a Word.
"I want some word," said Rivers, dipping his pen in the ink for the third time, "that is the exact opposite of 'overcome.'" "What is the matter with 'undergo'?" suggested Brooks.
One cynical at 27 is apt to be foolish at 40.
Beauty is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, cleans your blood and keeps it clean by wiring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets.—Beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

ARTISTIC WOMEN.

They Are Fond of Cheerful Surroundings—How to Improve Your Home.

Probably at no time in the world's history has so much attention been paid to the interior decoration of homes as at present. No home, no matter how humble, is without its handiwork that helps to beautify the apartments and make the surroundings more cheerful. The taste of the American people has kept pace with the age, and almost every day brings forth something new in the way of a picture, a draping, a piece of furniture or some form of mural decoration. One of the latest of these has been given to the world by the celebrated artist, Muville, in a series of four handsome porcelain game plaques. Not for years has anything as hand-some as this been seen in the world. The subjects represented by the plaques are American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, American Quail and English Snipe. They are handsome paintings and are especially designed for hanging in dining-room walls, though their richness and beauty entitles them to a place in the parlor of any home. These original plaques have been purchased at a cost of \$50,000 by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Elastic Starch, in order to enable their numerous customers to become possessors of these handsome works of art they have had them reproduced by a special process in all the rich colors and beauty of the original. They are finished on heavy cardboard, pressed and embossed in the shape of a plaque and trimmed with a heavy band of gold. They measure forty inches in circumference and contain no reading matter or advertisement whatever.

Until October 1 Messrs. J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co. propose to distribute these plaques free to their customers. Every purchaser of three ten-cent packages of Elastic Starch, ten-cent brand, manufactured by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., is entitled to receive one of these handsome plaques free from their grocer. Old and new customers alike are entitled to the benefits of this offer. These plaques will not be sent through the mail, the only way to obtain them being from your grocer. Every grocery store in the country has Elastic Starch for sale. It is the oldest and best laundry starch on the market, and is the most perfect for industrial uses ever invented. It is the only starch made by men who thoroughly understand the laundry business, and the only starch that will not injure the finest fabric. It has been a standard for over a century, and as an evidence of its good it is twenty-two million packages were sold last year. Ask your dealer to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute. Bear in mind that this offer holds good a short time only, and should be taken advantage of without delay.

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A Smile is Only a Laugh with the Wise Left Out.

The hen is not cheerful; she broods a great deal.

Improvements in Flying Machines.
Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but none has succeeded in imparting an apparatus that will guide it through the many currents of air. In this respect Hoster's Stomach Bitters act as a safe guide by curing stomach, liver and blood diseases, giving a good appetite and a strong constitution.

New St. Louis Headquarters.
The Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio South Western railroads have secured a long lease on the magnificent room at Broadway and Locust streets in St. Louis for the purpose of consolidating under one roof the freight and passenger offices now located in that city. The new location is the ground floor of the American Central building with 65 feet on Broadway and 35 feet on Locust street. The ticket office will be in the center, fronting on Broadway, the freight department on one side and the passenger department on the other, with General Agent Orr's office in the rear. It is quite probable that these offices will be even handsomer than the B. & O. New York headquarters, which are the finest in that city.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Do not pick out for your friend a man who is never on time.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. H.C.C. Co. fall to cure, druggists refund money.

An enemy is a person who applauds when you fail.

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it. Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old. One thing does it and never fails.

It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ager's Hair Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free.
If you do not obtain all the benefit you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily remedied. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic and wind. 25c a bottle.

Cemetery superintendents are forced to make grave charges.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

A violent tongue manufactures verbal dynamite.

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Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast Cocoa

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."
Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.
Costs Less Than ONE CENT A COP.

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Dewey Americanizing the Philippines.

Wherever Battle Ax goes it pacifies and satisfies everybody—and there are more men chewing Battle Ax PLUG

to-day than any other chewing tobacco ever made. The popularity of Battle Ax is both national and international. You find it in Europe—you find it in Maine—you find it in India, and you'll find it in Spain (very soon).

Our soldiers and sailors have already taken it to Cuba and the Philippines! Are you chewing it?

Remember the name when you buy again.

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GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

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The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor. Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, Sept. 17, 1898.

Announcement Rates.

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

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

Announcements.

- For Representative, 166th Dist. J. H. WALLING. For Judge, 39th Judicial District, P. D. SANDERS. For County Judge, H. R. JONES, J. M. BALDWIN. For County and District Clerk, C. D. LONG, G. R. COUCH, CHARLIE MAYES. For Sheriff & Tax Collector, A. W. SPRINGER, M. A. CLIFTON, M. E. PARK, W. F. DRAPER, J. W. COLLINS, A. G. JONES. For County Treasurer, JASPER MILLHOLLON, J. E. MURFEE. For Tax Assessor, F. M. GREER, S. E. CAROTHERS, J. N. ELLIS, C. M. BROWN, W. J. SOWELL, W. M. TOWNS. For Comr. and J. P. Pre. No. 1, J. W. EVANS.

LOCAL DOTS.

Judge H. G. McConnell made a business trip to Roby this week. Mr. J. H. Meadors made a business trip to Seymour the first of the week. Miss Ada Fitzgerald will leave Sunday for another term at Sam Houston Normal Institute. Mr. Ed Lanier and wife of King county are here visiting the family of Mrs. Tom Lanier. Mr. T. G. Carney sold to Mr. M. Smith a few days ago about 700 sheep at \$2.25 per head. It's a doctor's business to study health, doctors confidently recommend HARPER Whiskey. Sold by KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD, Haskell, Texas. The young people were entertained on Monday night by Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Carney. Mr. L. B. Allen, editor of the Guide, the populist paper at Anson, paid Haskell a visit this week. Want to trade a fine new upright piano and take 50 acres to put in wheat as part pay. J. D. CONLEY, Dr. Neathery's office Haskell, Tex. Miss Edna Ellis left Monday for Huntsville, where she will attend the Sam Houston Normal Institute. Messrs Williams and Leach, young men of Albany, visited friends here this week. Miss Williams who has been visiting the Misses Johnson returned home with her brother. If you have a dress or other article you wish made or altered or changed to fit, Mrs. Martin will accommodate you and guarantee satisfaction. CARNEY & MCKEE. Mr. Carl Ferguson, a prominent sheep man of Stonewall, was doing business in our city this week. Messrs Major Smith and W. L. Hills of this place, Mr. H. T. Daugherty of King county and Mr. Buff McGaughey of Stonewall county have been chosen by the Dallas fair association as judges in the roping and riding contests to be had at the fair on Cowman's day, Oct. 3rd. At A Great Bargain: Lots 7 and 8 in block 5 in the town of Haskell, and block 15 containing 40 acres adjoining town, being part of Scott survey. For terms write A. G. Wills, Trust Building, Dallas, Texas.

Miss Lillie Scott of the I. T. came in Thursday on a visit to Haskell friends. Mr. J. P. Rose has traded his farm in the north part of the county to Mr. M. A. Clifton for livestock. Only two more weeks in which to get your photograph, then I will leave Haskell. If you want a good picture of yourself or child now is your time. J. D. HARDGRAVES. Mrs. S. E. Andrews of Fort Worth came in Saturday last on a visit to the families of her brothers, Messrs. W. W. and R. B. Fields. Miss Fannie Hudson returned on Tuesday from a visit to relatives in the I. T. She was accompanied home by her cousin, Miss Bertie Lee Hudson. Our fall millinery is now arriving. Mrs. Martin has spent a month in the trimming rooms and principal millinery establishments in Dallas selecting and buying these goods and we know it is the largest, best selected, up-to-date stock of millinery ever opened up in Haskell. Respy, CARNEY & MCKEE. Mr. Lee Pierson, assistant cashier of the Haskell National bank, while riding out to his pasture last Saturday was thrown from his horse and rendered unconscious. He was alone and was found by Mr. Sam Lanier and another gentleman, who were coming over from Rayner, where he had apparently lain for an hour or two. One of them remained with him while the other came to town for a physician and conveyance. Dr. Lindsey went out and attended him and saw him to his home. It appears that there was a pretty severe concussion of the brain and some bruises and contusions on his face, but no internal or very serious injury. He is up now attending to his customary duties. Mr. H. L. Bentley of Abilene was here this week in the interest of the West Texas Fair to be held at Abilene this fall, from Oct. 25 to 28 inclusive. It is greatly desired that each county in this section make an exhibit at this fair of its agricultural products. We would like to see some of our enterprising citizens take hold of the matter and get up an exhibit for Haskell county. The fair is being extensively advertised throughout the state and it is believed that hundreds of people will come there from the east to get an idea of the agricultural progress of West Texas with the intention of ultimate removal here if they are favorably impressed with what they see. It goes without saying that such people will radiate out to the counties making the best showing. For this reason Haskell should not fail to be there with a good exhibit. We already have the nucleus of an exhibit to build to, and, while it is true that this is an off year in some of our principal crops, we would have a fair chance with neighboring counties and we believe that a little well directed effort would result in getting together a creditable exhibit. THE FREE PRESS has refrained for a long while from insisting upon settlements by its subscribers, preferring to be a little cramped rather than to appear too exacting. We now have the best of reasons for asking those in arrears to settle their accounts. We have had to incur unusual expense and must have money or its equivalent with which to meet it. The paper has quite a number of subscribers who are indebted to it for from one to six years, and a settlement would be greatly appreciated. To put the matter so that all can pay, who have a desire to do so, we will take anything that we can use at its market value, such as corn, oats, hay, cotton seed, fire wood, etc. We can use all of these things and if we can get them in this way, it will save us from paying out money secured from other sources, at the same time it seems to us that it is making it easier for the subscriber than if we required cash. B. Y. P. U. Program for Sept. 18th, 4 p. m. Leader—Miss Etta James. Song—Prayer. Roll call and scripture responses. Lesson—Streams in the Desert, Isa. 35:5-7, Ezekiel 47:9. Sentence prayers by the Union. Talk by Mr. G. R. Couch. Recitation—Miss Ophelia James. Essay—Mrs Collins. Song—Prayer.

Church Notice. The fourth quarterly conference of Benjamin charge commences at Benjamin Tuesday, Oct. 4th. Let all members be there. I will preach my last sermon for this year at Mesquite on first Sunday in Oct. Yours &c J. L. WHITE. Chicago Inter Ocean: "The statesmanship of Andrew Johnson stood the test of war and emancipation, but broke down under the strain of reconstruction." Under reconstruction the immovable Tennessee was at his very best. He first stood for the union and incurred the animosity of the south. When Wade and his conspirators would have robbed of their rights the people whose land had been devastated and whose power had been destroyed it was Andrew Johnson who stood between them and his people. The wisdom and courage which led him to veto their pernicious bills and to endure impeachment and risk his life in doing so were high qualities for which the Inter Ocean seems unwilling to give him credit. For the great work he did in foiling the merciless and unscrupulous partisans of the north in their efforts to oppress a defeated foe Andrew Johnson should have a monument a mile high. This was his greatest work. Many people of the north now admit this to be true. —Dallas News. The talk of conflict between Great Britain and Russia is rapidly passing away. The lion and the bear seem disposed to lie down side by side in the "Flowerly Kingdom." The truth is that neither England or Russia wants to fight the other, each realizing the fact that it would be well nigh a death struggle, leaving even the victor weakened and subject to defeat by some power which could not otherwise have coped with her. In this condition they no doubt found it easy to come to terms over the bone of contention, especially as there was enough and to spare of poor old fetid, helpless China to satisfy both. The situation is about this: China made certain business contracts with Great Britain—Russia tried to bully and persuade her to break them. Great Britain urged her not to yield to bullying, promising, no doubt, to protect her against any harm that might be threatened because of her keeping to her agreement. The pressure from Russia grew more menacing and China yielded. At first Great Britain thought of resentment against Russia. After a little growling and showing of teeth their wise men seemed to ask themselves, why fight each other. Both were playing for the upper hand in China, they could agree to each take what they could get and as there was little danger in a conflict with the Celestials they could get all they wanted at much less cost than to fight each other. The bear had his paws well on to what he wanted. The lion had an excuse in the victim's broken agreements to punish her, so he would go in and carve out ample pastures. So it seems that there is an understanding that Russia shall have her way in the northern provinces while England takes possession of the central provinces. This is no doubt the beginning of the end for the oldest government on earth, for doubtless Germany, France and Japan will say that it is necessary to the maintenance of the balance of power that they have a proper share, and when they are all satisfied China will remain in name only. And who can say that it will not be for the best? The fight of multiplied centuries has not lifted her teeming millions from the superstitions, idolatries and Pagan worship which antedate Christianity if not history itself. Perhaps in the fall of the ancient empire its people will rise in the scale of civilization. The enforced intercourse with Europeans, their mode of thought, religion, education, etc., must inevitably lead to this result. If a similar disposition of the Turkish empire could be brought about as peaceably it would be best for the Turk and for the world. Becklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PEACE COMMISSIONERS. Will Keep Luzon. Will Not Pay Cuban Debt. Nor for Government Improvements. Washington, Sept. 13.—(Special.)—President McKinley and his cabinet to-day decided the fate of the Philippine islands. The decision reached is as follows: 1. That Spain should cede to the United States absolute sovereignty over the entire island of Luzon, upon which Manila is situated. 2. That the remaining islands of the archipelago shall be restored to the dominion of Spain with the proviso that a liberal government shall be given to the inhabitants thereof. 3. That there shall be a complete separation of church and state in the Philippine islands. 4. That there shall be vested in the United States a prior right to the possession of any or all of the islands outside of Luzon. In other words, that Spain shall not dispose of these islands to any foreign power without the consent of the United States. 5. That the United States shall at all times have equal commercial privileges in the Philippine archipelago with any nation, not excepting Spain herself. These conclusions were arrived at to-day after two sessions of the cabinet, which were devoted exclusively to the consideration of the instructions to be given the commissioners who are to negotiate the terms of the treaty of peace at Paris. The instructions also definitely advise the American commissioners under no circumstances to commit the United States toward the assumption of either the Cuban or Porto Rican debts. If Spain attempts to argue this point the American commissioners will confront her with the debt that the United States has incurred in the war, which will more than offset these claims. The instructions go into details as to the movable property that Spain may be permitted to take from the islands, confining it practically to the portable arms of her soldiers. The American commissioners are instructed to make no allowance for the claim that Spain is expected to make for the railroads, government buildings, public highways and other improvements upon which Spain has expended money in Cuba and Porto Rico, but which are a permanent part of the island at the time when the United States takes possession. Spain will be given one month in which to prepare for the final withdrawal of sovereignty in the West Indies, and by that time the Washington administration will be ready to put troops in the islands and assume control. A Clever Trick. It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at A. P. McLemore's drug store. A BERLIN special says that an agreement has been reached between the powers for an anti-anarchist crusade. A WASHINGTON special says that the administration is preparing for trouble in the Philippines. Germany is still under suspicion. GOOD NEWSPAPERS At a Very Low Price. THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$1.00 cash. This gives you three papers a week, or 106 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Send latest year subscription at once. This will stand for 30 days. A Wonderful Discovery. The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old remedy, Brown's Iron Bitters. It comes to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. For sale by All Dealers.

Spain's Decadence. A historical authority says that when Philip II began to reign Spain was the most powerful nation in the world. "The sun never set on her dominions," but before the death of himself and his immediate successor, nearly all her possessions in North Africa, Burgundy, Naples Sicily and Milan were lost. By succeeding wars and revolts brought about by her misgovernment, oppression and cruelty she lost in: 1628—Malacca, Ceylon, Java. 1640—Portugal. 1648—Relinquished her rights over Holland. 1649—A number of strong fortresses in the Netherlands. 1659—Roussillon and Sardinia. 1648-1713—Flanders. 1697—Island of Hayti, except Santo Domingo. 1704—Gibraltar. 1795—Santo Domingo. 1797—Trinidad. 1800—Louisiana, N. A. 1819—Florida, N. A. 1810-1821—Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, etc. 1898—Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines and Ladrones islands. What next, herself? IN CONCLUDING an article recently written by him in response to an inquiry as to the present status of the silver question and as to his position on it Wm. J. Bryan says: "We who advocate bimetalism plant ourselves upon the history of the human race. Those who advocate the gold standard advocate an experiment that has nothing to commend it except the misery that has followed wherever it has been tried. And yet, my friends, they call us demagogues who advocate the restoration of the money of our Constitution, and they call those men statesmen and financiers who advocate the continuance of this financial policy which has never been commended by the producer of wealth. Those who preach the gold standard preach the gospel of despair; they hold out no hope to the human race; they set no time for alleviating the distress that is now enveloping the gold-using countries of the world. Ask us to maintain the gold standard; ask us to join in the demand for the universal use of gold, and you ask us to go out into a night illuminated by no star, to embark upon an ocean whose further shore no mariner may find, to travel in a desert where the ever-retreating mirage only makes disappointment a thousand fold more keen. My friends, I appeal to you to give to this great question the consideration which its importance demands. I appeal to you to give to the experiments of history the consideration which they demand. I appeal to you to find out what is best, and when you have found it out, to stand up and fight for what you believe to be right; I appeal to you not to join those who cannot think until they have cabled across the ocean to find out what is desired over there. To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinien Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. ADVERTISED LETTERS. The following is a list of letters remaining at the Post Office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days. Mr. J. C. Anderson, 1; Mr. F. M. Brown, 1; Mrs. F. E. Bain, 1; John Baker, 1; Lather Bille, 1; Mrs. M. C. Costephens, 1; Mr. Sam Cole, 1; Miss Mary Crowley, 1; W. H. Childers, 1; Mrs. Eliza Denny, 2; Miss Rosie Dodson, 1; Mr. H. S. Dealands, 1; Free Doogan, 1; Mr. A. Knitridge, 1; Mrs. M. E. Redward, 1; Mr. T. I. Fuller, 1; Mr. J. W. Gray, 1; Mr. J. H. Holt, 1; Mr. Cob McClendon, 1; Mr. Mat Matlock, 1; Mr. F. K. Folk, 1; Mr. Bertie Farmer, 1; Mr. Hugh Proctor, 1; Mr. J. H. Proctor, 1; Mr. C. B. Phelan, 1; Judge P. B. Flier, 1; Miss Fannie Haldiff, 1; Mrs. Maggie A. Sneed, 1; C. W. Shoaf, 1; Mr. Willie Stockton, 1; Mr. James Truis, 1; Mr. F. E. Tolford, 1; Mrs. Enlar Whitford, 1; E. H. Wadley, 1; Mr. C. J. Wood, 1; George Warren, 1; Mr. G. F. Warren, 1; Miss Viola Williams, 1; Mrs. John Warrack, 1; J. E. Williams, 1; W. A. Watkins, 1; Mr. Marshal Wilcox, 1. If not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office. When calling for the above please say advertised. B. DODDSON, P. M. Haskell, Texas, September 1, 1898. An Uncertain Disease. There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it. Available in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. For sale by All Dealers. Young People. FREE! \$20.00 IN GOLD. Recycle Old Waste, Diamond, or Silver. Scholarship. Druggist's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., Galveston, Tex. A scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Young People, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is interesting in character, more instructive and especially interesting and profitable to young people, but read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address: Young People, 400 Main St., Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

Back Home Again! It affords us much pleasure to say we feel our time was well spent in the Eastern markets for the selection and purchase of our fall stock of goods. We cordially invite our customers and friends to come in in the next few days and see our NEW FALL GOODS consisting of Millinery, Dress Goods, Silks, Skirts, Gloves, &c. As usual we shall be headquarters for the best and favorite styles this season, for the same reason that we have been heretofore QUALITY, VARIETY and PRICES We can supply all your needs to the greatest satisfaction and at a saving that will be highly appreciated by all who want stylish goods at a nominal cost. Very Repty Yours, F. G. Alexander & Co. Next Spring Klondike Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the Klondike Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are Shortest Route! Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaports with economy, luxury and comfort via The Denver Road (Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.) ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Chas. LEE PIERSON, Asst. Cash. THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK, HASKELL, TEXAS. A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States. DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson T. J. Lemmon. 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. OUR CLUBBING RATES. Notice We will send the FREE PRESS one year and any of the papers named below at the price opposite same. These prices are at a discount from the regular prices and are for cash only. Dallas News, \$2.00 St. Louis Republic, 2.10 Farm and Ranch, 1.85 Texas Farmer, 1.75 Journal of Agriculture, 2.10 President McKinley has been pushing war preparations lately with all the means and energy at the command of the administration, among other things large quantities of provisions were ordered for provisioning the warships—speaking of provisions should remind Haskell county people that they can save money by buying their groceries at the low prices now prevailing at D. W. COURTWRIGHT & Co's.