

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 11.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, June 13, 1896.

No. 24.

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

Directory.
CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 668, A. F. & A. M. Meets Saturday on or before each full moon. F. D. Sanders, W. M.; J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 181.
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Meets first, third and fifth Friday nights of each month.
W. E. Sherrill, G. C.
W. L. Hillis, K. of R. S.
Elimwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month. P. D. Sanders, Com. G.
G. R. Couch, Clerk.
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient, meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month. C. D. Long, Pashaw.
W. B. Athony, P. D. Sanders.

Professional Cards.
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A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY
I have berries grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people, poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars around home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me.
FRANCIS CASY, St. Louis, Mo.

FEBRUARY.
FEBRUARY's page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease, is a real treasure. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Halsey & Co., 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

At the primary held in this county on the 6th the vote was about sold for silver, there being only one cast against it. The present state administration was endorsed by nearly as heavy a vote and Hon. John H. Stephens of Vernon received a large majority for congressman from the 13th district.

At the election for trustees last Saturday nine names were placed on the ticket and the voting was rather miscellaneous. Messrs A. W. Spring and F. G. Alexander were elected and there was a tie between Messrs B. Fields and R. E. Sherrill and the latter was appointed by Judge Sanders to complete the board of trustees.
The commissioners were in session this week looking over the tax returns for 1896. We understand they decided to scale down valuations five per cent from what they were last year.

TEXAS CENTRAL'S BIG EXTENSION.
Will Enter the Heart of an Extremely Rich Country Where there is No Competition.

The Texas Central Railway company's surveying corps has returned from Albany where it has been engaged in running a line west from that place. It has been the opinion of the engineers hitherto that to build a line west from Albany would cost so much to be practically prohibitive. The town is situated in a semi-circle of hills which are very rough and present many obstacles to railroad building. This party found a route which, while it will require an unusually steep grade will give the road a comparatively cheap outlet from the cul-de-sac.

They were nearly a month in surveying thirty-five miles, but once across California creek the line can be constructed very cheaply as there are few grades or cuts of any size. The line was surveyed in the direction of Haskell and it is the intention of the company to build through that place on through the immense cattle country which they propose to traverse as large as many of the eastern states, which has not a single railroad. From the proposed line it is from 60 to 75 miles to the nearest competing railway. The country is rich and is covered with countless herds of cattle that the stockmen are compelled to drive hundreds of miles to get them to the nearest railway so that they can be marketed. This plan is not a new one of the Texas Central, but the building of the road is now a matter of the near future. The Central is also waiting to see the outcome of the Waco and Northwestern receivership when they will either build into Waco or buy the latter track from Ross to the city.

The complete plans of the Texas Central contemplate a direct line from some gulf port, probably Sabine Pass to the Pacific. This is of course a matter of the future.
The surveying party consisted of Joseph McWilliams, superintendent; W. T. Gould, resident engineer; A. C. Foote, transitman and W. R. McClelland leveler, with a full complement of assistants. It is not known just yet where work on the line will be begun.—From Waco Morning Times of June 5th.

A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
I want to tell you of my wonderful success. Being a poor girl and needing money badly, I tried the Dish Washer business and have cleared \$200 every month. It is more money than I ever had before and I can't help telling you about it, for I believe any person can do as well as I have if they only try Dish Washers well on sight, every lady wants one. The Modern Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo., will give you all necessary instructions, so you can begin work at once. The Dish Washer does splendid work; you can wash and dry the dishes in two or three minutes without putting your hands in the water at all. Try this business and let us know how you succeed.
ELIZABETH C.

FREE PILLS.
Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co. Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels bringing invigorate the system. Regular size 25cts per box. A. P. McLemore, druggist.

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CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia. Alkaline any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE MONEY OF DEMOCRACY.
GOLD AND SILVER ON AN EQUALITY.
The Party Record Examined.

The following review of the record of the Democratic party on the money question is taken from the address of the Democratic chairman of Tarrant county, and a careful reading of same will convince any one that the Democratic party has been from the beginning thoroughly in favor of gold and silver money on a full equality with each other. The facts stated are taken from the records of congress:
"Taking the acts of the party, the facts of its past will, we think, establish the position that the Democracy has been from time immemorial committed to bimetalism. By bimetalism we mean the use of both gold and silver as standard money in which to measure all values. By monometalim we mean one metal alone as the standard of that measure. Now let us review the history of the party showing that it is a bimetallic party, using both gold and silver as standard money. Our party has held national conventions every four years since 1832 and has adopted platforms since 1840. No reference in these platforms was made from 1840 to 1876, inclusive, as to the coinage of gold and silver, because it was conceded that the money of our fathers, gold and silver, was the standard money. From that time on it has waged the battle of the standards. In 1875 in the Forty-fourth congress, 110 Democrats voted to restore silver and 16 against it, and 123 Democrats voted and passed the free coinage bill to 16 against it. In 1878, the Fifty-fifth congress, Bland's free coinage bill was passed by 97 Democrats, including John G. Carlisle voting yea, while only 10 voted nay. In this year a Republican senate struck out the free coinage clause, and as a substitute agreed for purchasing not less than two nor more than four millions dollars of silver per month. This passed both houses, was vetoed by President Hayes and was passed over his veto by 118 Democrats, including Mr. Carlisle. Twenty-two Democrats in the house voted against it, while in the senate 25 Democrats voted for it and nine against it. This is known as the Bland-Allison act of 1878. In this same congress the concurrent resolution offered by Senator Matthews, afterwards justice of the Supreme court, was passed in the Senate by 23 Democrats voting for 7 against it, and in the house by 114 Democrats, including Mr. Carlisle, voting for, to 23 against it. This resolution declared "that all United States bonds issued under the refunding and redemption acts of 1870 and 1875 could be paid at the option of the government in standard silver dollars at 1 1/4 grains without violation of public faith or in derogation of the rights of public creditors." The Forty-sixth congress in 1880-in the house 100 Democrats, including Mr. Carlisle, voted for free and unlimited coinage to 9 against it, and 107 Democrats, including Mr. Carlisle, voted for to only 4 against an amendment requiring and directing the secretary of treasury to pay out standard silver coin the same as gold in payment of all coin obligations of the government. In the Forty-seventh congress, 1885, the president and congress were Republican. In the Forty-eighth congress the president and the senate were Republican, and for this reason nothing was done to restore silver to its old place, prior to 1873. In the Forty-ninth congress, 1886, 96 Democrats voted for 10 against free coinage. In the Fiftieth congress, 1888, it was known that the president was opposed to free coinage and the tariff monopolized his whole attention. In the Fifty-first congress 1890, 101 Democrats in the house voted for to only 12 against Bland's motion to recommmit the silver purchasing bill, with instructions to report a free coinage bill, and in the senate, Plumb's free and unlimited coinage substitute was passed, 27 Democrats, including Mr. Carlisle, for, three Democrats only against it. And in the house 113 Democrats Voted for to 23 against the free coin-

age substitute. Every Democrat in both house and senate voted against the conference committee report which became the Sherman law of 1890. In the senate in January, 1891, 24 Democrats voted for to 1 against free coinage. In the Fifty-second congress 1893, 30 Democrats voted for to 9 against free coinage. And in the house to consider the senate free coinage bill 118 Democrats voted for to 93 nays. In the Fifty-third congress, 1894, in the house 101 Democrats voted for to 116 Democrats against a free coinage amendment to the bill for the repeal of the Sherman law, and in the senate 18 for to 18 against such amendment. In the house in March, 1894, Bland's bill requiring the immediate coinage into standard dollars of the profit or seigniorage in the bullion purchased under the law of 1890, amounting to fifty-five million and odd dollars and to coin the remainder of the bullion into such dollars to be used to redeem and cancel the treasury notes issued in its purchase outstanding to the amount of 152 million and odd dollars, was passed by 121 Democrats voting for to 50 against in the house and in the senate by 30 for to only 16 against. This, known as the seigniorage bill, was vetoed by the president, and in the house 118 Democrats voted for to 55 against passing it over his veto. The veto prevailed, although two-thirds of the Democrats, who voted in the house, were for passing it over the veto and three-fourths of the Democrats in the senate. This brief summary of the record of the Democratic party in congress from 1875 to date shows clearly that they have used their best effort to restore the standard dollar to its old place and re-establish bimetalim; and have by a decisive majority so voted every time this was presented, except only in the Fifty-third congress when it was proposed as an amendment to the bill for the repeal of the Sherman law. During all of these congresses every president and secretary of the treasury have strongly opposed the restoring of the silver dollar to its place prior to 1873. Now let us turn to the platforms of the party. In our platform of 1880 we have a definition of "honest" money that our gold friends talk so much about. Listen to this definition "honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand." In our platform of 1884 we declared "We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss." We say in our platform of 1889, "The Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives at the convention of 1884," thus reaffirming that "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution." In our platform of 1892—the one which Mr. Cleveland got on and off-declared, "We hold to both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage. Both the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and all times in the markets and in payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin." Now in November, 1893, when the Sherman law was repealed, this platform was construed by the party and approved by the president by this repealing clause in these words: "And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of a parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in



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is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.
FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You won't find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.
J. H. Zellin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

the market in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetalim as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the market and in the payment of debts."

WHAT does the Old Alcalde think of the situation now?
ALL THE SAME: Hurrah for Dudley! Though he failed to "get there" he has done a good work for Texas.
Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop Tobacco."

"A PROPHET is not without honor save in his own country" is perhaps a favorite quotation with John G. Carlisle and Hoke Smith just now. 'Rah for Kentucky! 'Rah for Georgia.
LEGISLATION against silver depressed its price and legislation will restore it. Evidence—when news reached London in 1893 that India had demonetized silver the price dropped 18 cents per ounce in three hours and, from the fact that silver has developed through the action of political conventions, a fighting chance for restoration, it has in the past two weeks, risen from 67 cents to seventy-eight cents per ounce. And it will continue to rise as its chances brighten.

The Primary.
The results of last Saturday's primary were the overwhelming victory of silver and the endorsement of the present state administration for re-election. While the vote was light as compared with a general election it was a heavy vote for a primary, especially so when it is considered that the result was a foregone conclusion and that thousands did not take the trouble to go to the polls because they knew silver would win without their aid. Under the old convention and mass meeting system, where the wire pullers and schemers were supreme, we haven't the least doubt but that dozens of counties that gave heavy majorities for silver in the primary would have been manipulated into the adoption of resolutions endorsing the present financial policy and national administration, and the people would have been misrepresented in the state convention. Again, it is a safe estimate to say that three or four times as many of the people expressed their views in the primary as ever turn out to the conventions and mass meetings (where they know they have no show against the schemers) and for this reason the primary should become a fixed factor in our political methods. The objections that were urged against the recent primary were a mere sham and pretense, the real objection being that it took the question at issue out of the hands of the professional convention manipulators and put it in such shape that they could not control it.

Hardware!
WE carry everything in the Hardware Line. We have just received a car of Buggies and will make you good prices. Come to see us. We will appreciate your trade.
Respectfully,
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Thousands of Women SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.
BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, ACTS AS A SPECIFIC
By Arousing to Healthy Action all her Organs.
It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.
... It Never Fails to Regulate ...
"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years without success. After using three bottles of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR she is now a healthy, happy wife. It is a great blessing to have a safe, reliable, and healthy method of regulating the system."—Mrs. A. H. Henderson, Ala.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

SPoons FREE TO ALL.
I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Pitts, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to any one sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$10 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Pitts. This is a splendid way to make money around home.
Very truly,
JEANETTE S.

ALL FREE.
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklin & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. A. P. McLemore, druggist.

GOOD NEWSPAPERS
At a Very Low Price.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesday and Friday. It contains eight pages. There are special departments for the farmer, the trader and the city and country business man. It is a general newspaper, containing news, local news, and general news matter, and is published daily. It is the best newspaper in the state. It is published at a low price of \$2.00 a month.
This gives you three papers a week, or 185 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.

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

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HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.
The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected. Impairing health, causing an indigestion, and a general malady, and a habit that becomes a stumbling block to his success. It is a habit that is a source of trouble to the man who uses it. It is a habit that is a source of trouble to the man who uses it.
Cured by Saco-Cure and Gained Time. Send me from hundreds of testimonials, the original of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:
Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan. 28, 1896.
I have used Saco-Cure for some time and I feel that I can't help telling you about it. I have used Saco-Cure for some time and I feel that I can't help telling you about it. I have used Saco-Cure for some time and I feel that I can't help telling you about it.
Pastor C. C. Clamen, Clayton, Ark. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box, three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Turke's Chemical & Mfg. Co., La. Cross, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

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PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It CURES
All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little bug on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and
SKIN-CANCER
Treatment on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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SADDLES & HARNESS
To my friends in Haskell Co.—While in Seymour, call and examine my Prices on Saddlery and Harness Goods.
A. R. BENGEL,
N. Main St., Seymour, Texas.

—If you have an idea of buying a buggy, call at the Free Press office and see how cheap you can get one

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher
HASKELL, TEXAS

Stealing a base is now considered a great diamond robbery.

Cripple Creek, having gone through fire, has entered on the stone age.

It is proposed to change the name of Wall street, but no disguise will serve that devil's lane.

No doubt a fair share of the Washington University gowns will show up later on the Supreme Bench.

Many a young man is yearning to be a millionaire merely that he might buy the costliest bicycle every year.

President Kruger has proved himself well qualified, mentally and by hirsute acquirement, to "lead the lion."

The most wonderful physical attribute of the "Divine Sarah" is her hand, and it seems to be a good hand to draw, too.

It might be well to investigate and determine whether the folding bicycle may not be as perilous as some of the folding bed.

Judge Waterman of Illinois, who believes that cities have a right to regulate car fares, may have been a strap passenger himself.

Mark Twain has made so much money that he scoffs at the idea of the Cuban war raising the expense of his 300 monthly cigars.

It would not be fair for the fellows down East to just now move to make the St. Louis convention unanimous. The people want a spat and some sport.

That bill for national control of excursion boats at yacht races ought to become a law. No pretext should be accorded to the Dunravens of the future.

Baron Hirsch and Col. North having died it begins to look as though the P— of W— would have to hook something the next time he got a loan.

Gen. Weyer will give the insurgents one more chance to surrender. This is progress, for it is seldom his forces stop running long enough to make even a surrender possible.

Tom Hall, the poet of the Louisville Post, sings that the flowers along the Ohio "seem to feast on the steamboats' roar." Clearly, Kentucky has the boldest bard of the day.

Mayor Carter Harrison used to ride into the Chicago alleys and scold people who threw old paper into them. Every alley in every city should be kept clean the year round.

There is no certain it becomes that a was exemplifying the national predilection for grabbing a weak neighbor's lawn the more England seems inclined to uphold him.

The patriotic people of the country have faith in the courage and patriotism of General Lee, who will soon have the most important consulate in Uncle Sam's gift. Spain must play fair.

The fact that the Boston athletes made the best scores at the Grecian games prompts a New York paper to remark that no one will now question Boston's right to be called the Athens of America.

There are twenty-nine bicycle dealers in Battle Creek, Mich., and 3,000 wheels are ridden. There is one in every sixth person in the population. A washerman has bought a wheel on which he delivers her washing.

The farmers of New York have potatoes to burn. After being kiln-dried the potatoes throw out a great heat, and they bring only \$2 a ton, while coal is worth \$5 a ton, the potato is temporarily displacing coal as fuel.

South Carolina has a mica output of 160,000 pounds a year. New Hampshire produces about 25,000 pounds. South Dakota 18,000 pounds and New Mexico 1,000 pounds. The mica of South Carolina is of the best quality and brings the highest price.

Last year was the 900th anniversary of the first appearance of the fork in western Europe, according to the National Zeitung. In 955 a son of the Venetian Doge Pietro Orseolo married the Byzantine Princess Argila, who at the wedding breakfast brought out a silver fork and gold spoon. She was copied by the great Venetian families, though the church opposed the fashion as an insult to Providence. It took 309 years for the fork to reach Florence. In 1279 it was found in France but it was not till 1608 that the traveler Corgate brought it direct from Venice to England.

The man who rides a bicycle with a child sitting in front will not be permitted to indulge in the dangerous practice any longer. The Illinois Humane Society has started a crusade against it. It is a good cause.

Young people who go to church are encouraged by the Rev. Dr. W. of Springfield, Mass. He says he is glad to see young people come to the best place in the world, the church service, to do their courting. Thus backed by the pulpit, Cupid should become a sincere observer of the Sabbath.

A Chicago minister is reported as saying: "Woman at the present day paints houses, makes brick, drives drays, splits wood, pulls teeth, deals justice and works as apprentice to a blacksmith." That may all be, but as yet there is no instance chronicled where a girl got a point on a blue lead pencil and her big brother is still trying her neckties when she wears a shirt waist.

It begins to look as if the "ruling" passion of the Prince of Wales will never be satisfied.

HOW INDIANS GAMBLE

THE PUYALLUPS AND NISQUALI-LIES PLAY "SLA-HAEL"

Their Squaws Cheat Immorally—Bones and "Beans" Important Factors—The Stakes Consist of Potatoes, Cows and Pigs.

THE social event of the season for the Puyallup and Nisqually and a few White River Indians has just passed, says Tacoma Ledger. It was the annual gambling and horse-racing of the tribes, which took place on the Nisqually reservation.

The game played by the Indians is called "sla-hael" and was actively participated in by thirty Puyallups, five White River Indians and thirty Nisqualies, the White River Indians, playing with the Puyallups. The stakes put up by each side were seventeen potatoes, one cow and ten pigs.

It was in this gambling house last Saturday afternoon that "Jack" Skamenke, the leader of the Nisqually gamblers, stood up and began singing the low dirge-like song which formed part of the ceremony and then handed the bones to one of his men.

The Indian took the bones, fumbled and changed them, and then holding a bone tightly concealed in either hand, began swinging them for a wary Puyallup to guess which hand contained the white one.

The game was in full progress. The scene was a strange one, well worthy the brush of a Frederick Remondino or any who indulge a liking for the wild and fantastic. The bright wood fires were burning in either end of the room.

Ten feet from the walls two rows of Indian men were kneeling down, facing each other, leaving a space of ten feet between them. In one row were Puyallup and White River Indians and in the other were Nisqualies. In the center of the kneeling rows of Indians were the leaders, "Tommy" Lane for the Puyallups and Skamenke for the Nisqualies.

Back of the kneeling bucks were benches running the entire length of the room. On these sat the Indian women of the respective tribes, who watched the varying fortunes of the players with most intense interest.

Stuck in the ground in semicircular form, in front of both Lane and Skamenke, were thirty-five small wooden pegs about three inches in length and one-fourth of an inch in diameter. These were the "beans" and when one side won the thirty-five belonging to the other, the game and pot was also won.

Suspended from the neck of each Indian player and hanging in front of his breast was a handkerchief, beneath which he deftly concealed his hands when the bones were given him to swing.

As the bones mentioned are three inches in length and one inch in diameter. One of them is perfectly white, the other one has two black rings around it. Each of the leaders has two sets of bones, but only one set is used at a time. The game proceeds as follows: The leader of the side whose turn it is to play chants a sing-song incantation to bring luck, the squaws joining in this musical effort and the bucks also, if they wish.

Two of his men are then designated by the leader to shake the bones, which are grasped by the player, one in either hand and both hands are placed beneath the handkerchief hanging over his breast, where he fumbles the bones, shifts them about from hand to hand to confuse those who are keenly watching him from the other side, and then, suddenly drawing them from beneath the handkerchief, begins swinging them to the right and left in front of him.

The leader of the opposite side then guesses or names one of his men, whom he thinks may be the more lucky, to guess which swinging hand contains the white bone. If the guess is correct the leader of the side which is playing—not guessing—picks one of the beans from the ground in front of him, and tosses it over to the guessing side, whose turn it becomes to play.

Providing the guess is incorrect the side making it tosses a bean over to the side playing and the man who has shaken the sticks has the right to shake them again, while his opponents make another guess. Both sets of bones were guessed upon by the same man at the same time. If he guessed the white one of one missed the other he won a bean and one pair of bones. But lost a bean upon the other set which was shaken again for him to make another guess. In this manner the bones and beans were constantly passing back and forth from one side to another with the varying luck of the different sides. Saturday's game ended in a draw.

Possible Solution. "Circus," said the lecturer, "as you do doubt remember, turned men into hogs." "I wonder if she did it by starting a street car line?" mused the woman who had hung to a strap all the way to the ball—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The city of Amsterdam, Holland, is built upon piles driven into the ground. It is intersected by numerous canals, crossed by nearly three hundred bridges.

A YACHT'S NARROW ESCAPE

Nearly Run Down in the Dark by a French Man-o-War.

Talking of collisions reminds me of a little incident of some five years ago, which is characteristic of sailors' practical common sense, writes the Earl of Desart in Cassell's Magazine. I was lying becalmed floating about helplessly on a dark night, some five miles outside Ajaccio harbor.

The French president, M. Carnot, had just been there and there had been high jinks, which we missed through the contrary of the winds. Well, out of the harbor came a number of great ships of war, the French and Italian fleets, and what ricked their officers, flushed with ponce d'honneur, of a little English yacht bobbing about in aimless fashion among them? One of them—a turret ship, that looked, I am told, at least 1,000 tons in the bloom, came straight at us and our flare, or blue light, kept on dock for emergencies.

Light kept on dock for emergencies. I had no effect on her course till the last moment, when she altered her helm and shaved us by a few yards.

Had that alteration of helm come a second later there would have been paragraphs in the London papers, "A Yacht Missing," and the eventual writing off of the yacht's number at L. I. as considered at sea, for the going over was held, and scarcely weeks the ironclad's captain, and the officer of the watch would have naturally have said nothing about the incident. But where the sailor man's sense came in was here: I had, seeing it was hopeless to think of getting into harbor that night—retired to my berth before the lights emerged and only heard of our narrow escape next morning. To my question why we down below were not warned of the imminent catastrophe, I received the reply: "It would have been no use your coming on deck; she'd have gone clean over us and her sides were too high for a jump, even if there's been time!"

NEEDED FOOD AFTER ALL. The Western Man Felt Better for It—So Did the Poet.

Once a rich western man who wanted to enjoy life in New York for a few days took the poet in tow as guide and mentor, says the Scranton Truth. The western man's idea of life went no farther than the playing of billiards and smoking cigars.

For three days he moved around from one billiard room to another. One of his peculiarities was that after the first morning he did not care to eat. He lived on stimulants. The poet likes to eat. He would from time to time suggest to the western man: "This would be a good time to go and get a nice English chop around at Brown's," or "what would you think just now of a good, thick beefsteak broiled and—"

"Oh, humbug!" the western man would say. "I haven't time to eat, and what do you want to eat for when you get all the wine you want?" And the poor, tired poet had to drag along and pick up a bite as he could from a free lunch.

Late on the third evening the western man got so tired he went to bed in an uptown hotel. The poet got a bed in the same room. Soon as sleep overcame the former the poet rang the bell and requested a menu card. Then he began at the top and ordered straight down through it everything from blue points to coffee—to be served for two.

When the two suppers were served he sat down and cheerfully ate them both. The western man slept right on. Next morning when the western man awoke and looked at the empty plates and the dirty room. Soon as sleep overcame the former the poet rang the bell and requested a menu card. Then he began at the top and ordered straight down through it everything from blue points to coffee—to be served for two.

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She was convicted several years ago of neglecting babies under her care, and when living at Bristol, two or three years ago, inquiries were made by the police respecting a child that had been in her care and that could not be located. Mrs. Dyer then threw herself into a canal in that city, but was rescued from suicide and confined as insane in the Gloucester asylum.

She was afterwards several children handed over to the workhouse authorities at Barton Regis, where, at the Workhouse, she met with Mrs. Smith (the "Grannie" of this date), who she persuaded to come and live with her. The old lady consented, and they took rooms in Bristol, later on moving to Cardiff, where they were joined by Mrs. Dyer's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

They then rented a large house and furnished it on the installment system. Mrs. Dyer obtained several children, and received the premiums paid for the care of the children, in several instances. He is under the middle age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, of slender build, and when arrested was stylishly dressed in a frock coat and faultlessly fashioned trousers, as well as a silk hat and a shepherd's plaid necktie. He has auburn hair and a light moustache. He is feeling his position very acutely, and has grown very haggard.

It is believed that the "commission business" in which he has been engaged was the receiving of the moneys paid by mothers who, for various reasons desired to part with their little ones, it will be found that he never took less than \$50 at a time—or £16 English money—for in all her career that was the figure at which Mrs. Dyer rated her work. For many years she has been advertising in the London and provincial papers as willing to adopt infants on those terms. She never took a child or evinced any interest in a customer unless and until the cash was paid down. Her advertisements were all of the conventional type, all too numerous even now, in the midst of this excitement, in the lower class London dailies and weeklies. Her mode of advertising was as follows:

"ADOPTION—Lady having no child wishes to adopt infant; premium £10; loving home."

"But she was not of that hand of baby destroyers who go to the pains to pretend that they need a child in order to secure an estate, and who say: 'Baby wanted; must be from birth; would wait.'"

The house in Reading at which Mrs. Dyer was arrested is shown in an accompanying photograph, especially taken by a photographer whose suggestive address is "Baby Road, Reading." The house consists of six rooms—three bedrooms, a parlor, a kitchen and a scullery. It forms one of a long row of similar dwellings, and is neatly and comfortably furnished. Inquiries among the neighbors elicited the fact that Mrs. Dyer appeared to them to be a quiet and respectable woman.

The story of the manner in which the present case was dealt against her has been but scantily dealt with in the cables reports.

On Monday, March 30, a parcel was found in the river, and when it was opened it was seen to contain the body of a female child. An address on the parcel led to the arrest of Mrs. Dyer, and the police are able to prove that she borrowed some string and took out with her a paper parcel on that day, also that the string around the parcel was identical with the string she borrowed.

On Wednesday, April 3, a man who was dragging the river brought up a parcel of linen rugs. When the parcel reached the surface of the water a brick dropped out, and also the head of a child, which floated upon the surface of the river. On examination of the parcel it was found that some tape had been tied tightly round the neck of the deceased child.

On Friday, the 10th, a third body was recovered, near the footbridge at the Clappers. It proved to be that of a child, and was wrapped up in a cloth and tied round with a string. There was a large brick in the parcel. The body was that of a child of about 9 months of age. It was supposed that the little baby was suffocated by having something placed in its mouth. It is impossible to say how long the body had been in the water.

On the same afternoon another parcel was brought up from the center of the footbridge. In this were found the bodies of two infants, accompanied by such other paraphernalia as warranted a strong suspicion that the murderer of the children previously found was also the destroyer of the lives of these.

With regard to these accessories, the police are unable to trace the bricks, but are confident that they will find the tools which will be used in the case.

The photograph of Mrs. Dyer's house, (Where the Babies Were Killed.) London and arrived at her daughter's house at Wilton late at night. The next morning she met Mrs. Sergeant at Paddington, and obtained the Earing infant, which, there seems little doubt, was murdered on the same day. At the station Mrs. Dyer represented Mrs. Palmer as her niece, and they took the child back with them to Willesden, where, it is believed, it was strangled.

Mrs. Dyer slept that night in the house of her son-in-law, in the same room with the bodies of that day's two victims.

On the morning of the second day afterward, Thursday, the Palmers, husband and wife, helped the old woman to carry the carpeting away from their house. It was then heavily weighted with the bodies of the two babies, but it is for the police to prove their assertion that the husband and wife knew the nature of its contents. They escorted Mrs. Dyer to the railway station, and saw her on the train back to Reading.

MURDER FOR MONEY.

FIENDISH WORK OF MRS. DYER THE BABY STRANGLER.

Julian Rath at the Scene of Her Manifold Crimes—Police Continue to Unearth Chastly Evidence Against Her—A Portrait.

(London Letter.) ON one of the very prettiest reaches of the Thames—a place much sought after by Americans on account of its beauty—the police are dragging the water for the bodies of the rest of the baby victims of the woman-fiend Dyer, the murderous baby-fermer of Reading.

I sent a reporter down there yesterday, and he has returned with a budget of news, easily obtained, and yet published in the London or the local newspapers. The police, to be sure, display the utmost reticence upon the subject of their knowledge regarding the murders, whose rumored number has startled England. The only statement they made that seems to me worth reporting for America is that the case will prove to be the most serious of its kind of the century. They hinted vaguely at the near approach of sensational disclosures, and one of them said that he had not the least doubt that the murderers had been at their work for at least ten years, and in that period have made way with at least three hundred infants!

The reporter, while at Reading, gleaned from various sources the following facts concerning the nurse Dyer and her history:

She is a stout, well-built woman, 5 feet 8 inches in height, about 50 years of age, and of very good address. She

was dressed when arrested in the garb of a nurse.

She was convicted several years ago of neglecting babies under her care, and when living at Bristol, two or three years ago, inquiries were made by the police respecting a child that had been in her care and that could not be located.

Mrs. Dyer then threw herself into a canal in that city, but was rescued from suicide and confined as insane in the Gloucester asylum.

She was afterwards several children handed over to the workhouse authorities at Barton Regis, where, at the Workhouse, she met with Mrs. Smith (the "Grannie" of this date), who she persuaded to come and live with her.

The old lady consented, and they took rooms in Bristol, later on moving to Cardiff, where they were joined by Mrs. Dyer's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

They then rented a large house and furnished it on the installment system. Mrs. Dyer obtained several children, and received the premiums paid for the care of the children, in several instances.

He is under the middle age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, of slender build, and when arrested was stylishly dressed in a frock coat and faultlessly fashioned trousers, as well as a silk hat and a shepherd's plaid necktie.

He has auburn hair and a light moustache. He is feeling his position very acutely, and has grown very haggard.

It is believed that the "commission business" in which he has been engaged was the receiving of the moneys paid by mothers who, for various reasons desired to part with their little ones, it will be found that he never took less than \$50 at a time—or £16 English money—for in all her career that was the figure at which Mrs. Dyer rated her work.

For many years she has been advertising in the London and provincial papers as willing to adopt infants on those terms. She never took a child or evinced any interest in a customer unless and until the cash was paid down.

Her advertisements were all of the conventional type, all too numerous even now, in the midst of this excitement, in the lower class London dailies and weeklies.

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NEWS OF THE WHEEL.

THE FEDERATION PLAN POPULAR IN NEW YORK.

Every City Should Have Its Federation of Cycling Clubs—Wonderful Growth of the National League—Notes from All Over.



F CYCLISTS were treated properly in New York city there would be no excuse for the existence of the Cyclist's Federation. As it is, the organization is a much-needed body, and the many reforms already instituted since its inception demonstrate its usefulness.

Besides it furnishes an example for the whole country. The Federation was organized last October, with the abatement of the street sprinkling and other similar nuisances as objects.

A New York paper agitated its formation single handed, and succeeded in the initial meeting in attracting seven hundred persons. Without any useless ceremony action was begun at once, officers elected, and many movements were started for the benefit of bicycle riders in New York city.

That the members of the Federation are earnest can be seen at the meetings, some of which rival a legislative session in stormy and vigorous debate. Since its formation, cyclists in many cities have organized similar bodies, after having first written to the New York body for information regarding the policy and plan of action pursued by it.

The membership of the Federation is nearly 1,000, and is constantly growing. During the present season the executive committee will inaugurate many new features in the method of conducting the Federation, which will further establish its necessity in New York city.

M. L. Bridgman, president, was chosen for the position unanimously. He is secretary of the Metropolitan Bicycle Company, and one of the pioneers of the metropolitan district. He was an active road rider when the high wheel was "the" mount, and during his time has at personal sacrifice done much to encourage the sport.

Sidney B. Bowman, treasurer of the Federation. An old-time racing man, and team mate of "Zimzy," "Sid" has graduated from the path to the trade in which he is a shining light. He is credited with introducing cycling among the elite, and was one of the persons who aided in forming the swell Michaux club.

He has an academy, at which the first meeting of the Federation was held, and two stores, at which he sells Cleveland bicycles.

Leon Johnson, financial secretary of the Federation, completes the trio of old-timers who hold office in the Federation. He is a native of Louisville, and made his entrance into the New York cycle trade when the Indiana Bicycle Company first started a branch in that city.

The Germans have just begun to appreciate the merits of the American bicycle, and United States Consul Mason at Frankfurt has contributed a long report to the state department explaining how the American machine came to gain the supremacy over the English models, so extensively copied in Germany.

He tells how the American makers may introduce their machines to the best advantage and gives much information as to the peculiarities of German taste that must be consulted to insure the success of any effort to induce the Germans to use the American wheel.

SISTER ROSE.

BY WILKIE COLLINGS.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

The principal article of furniture in the Hall of Justice was a long, clumsy deal table, covered with green baize. At the head of this table sat the president and his court, with their hats on, backed by a heterogeneous collection of patriots officially connected in various ways with the proceedings that were to take place. Below the front of the table, a raised-off space, with a gallery beyond, was appropriated by the general public—mostly represented, as to the gallery, on this occasion, by women, all sitting together on forms, knitting, shirt-mending, and baby-linen making, as coolly as if they were at home. Parallel with the side of the table farthest from the great door of entrance, was a low platform raised off, on which the prisoners, surrounded by their guard, were now assembled to await their trial. The sun shone in brightly from a high window, and a hum of ceaseless talking pervaded the hall cheerfully, as Lomaque entered it. He was a privileged man here, as at the prison; and he made his way in by a private door, so as to pass the prisoners' platform, and to walk round it, before he got to a place behind the president's chair. Trudaine, standing with his sister on the outermost limits of the group, nodded significantly as Lomaque looked up at him for an instant. He had contrived on his way to the tribunal, to get an opportunity of reading the paper which the chief-agent had slipped into his cravat. It contained these lines:

"I have just discovered who the citizen and citoyenne Dubois are. There is no chance for you but to confess everything. By that means you may incite a citizen holding authority, and may take it as his interest, if he loves his own life, to save yours and your sister's."

Arrived at the back of the president's chair, Lomaque recognized his two trusted subordinates, Magloire and Picard, waiting among the assembled patriot officials to give their evidence. Beyond them, leaning against the wall, addressed by no one, and speaking to no one, stood the superintendent, Danville. Doubt and suspense were written upon every line of his face; the freckles in his forehead, the slight quiver in his mouth, the slight quiver in his hand, all evinced the state of mind of a man passing a handkerchief over his face, on which the perspiration was gathering thick and fast already.

"Silence!" cried the usher of the court for the time being, a hoarse-voiced man in top-boots, with a huge sabre buckled to his side, and a bludgeon in his hand. "Silence for the citizen-president!" he reiterated, striking his bludgeon on the table.

The president rose and proclaimed that the morning session for the day had begun, then sat down again.

The momentary silence which followed was interrupted by a sudden confusion among the prisoners on the platform. Two of the guards sprang in among them. There was the thump of a heavy fall—a scream of terror from one of the female prisoners—then another dead silence, broken by one of the guards, who walked across the hall with a bloody knife in his hand, and laid it on the table.

"Citizen-president," he said, "I have to report that one of the prisoners has just stabbed himself. 'Is that all?' among the women spectators as they resumed their work. Suicide at the bar of justice was no uncommon occurrence under the Reign of Terror.

"Name?" asked the president, quietly taking up his pen and opening a book. "Martigne," answered the hump-backed gaoler, coming forward to the table.

"Description?"

"Ex-royalist coachmaker to the tyrant Capet."

"Accusation?"

"Conspiracy in prison."

The president nodded, and entered in the book—"Martigne, coachmaker. Accused of conspiracy in prison. Anticipated course of law by suicide. Action accepted as sufficient confession of guilt. Goods confiscated. 1st Thermidor, year two of the Republic."

"Silence!" cried the man with the bludgeon, as the president dropped a little sand on the entry, and signing to the gaoler that he might remove the dead body, closed the book.

"Any special cases this morning?" resumed the president, looking round at the group before him.

"There is one," said Lomaque, making his way to the back of the official chair. "Will it be convenient to you, citizen, to take the case of Louis Trudaine and Rose Danville first? Two of my men are detained here as witnesses and their time is valuable to the Republic."

The president marked a list of names before him, and then he cried to the usher, placing the figures one and two against Louis Trudaine and Rose Danville.

While Lomaque was backing again to his former place behind the chair, Danville approached and whispered to him—"There is a rumor that secret information has reached you about the citizen and citoyenne Dubois. Is it true? Do you know who they are?"

"Yes," answered Lomaque; "but I have superior orders to keep the information to myself just at present." The eagerness with which Danville put this question, and the disappointment he showed on getting no satisfactory answer to it, were of a nature to satisfy the observant chief agent that his superintendent was really as ignorant as he appeared to be on the subject of the man and woman Dubois. That one mystery, at any rate, was still, for Danville, a mystery unrevealed.

terror of this day have shaken me to the core. She is not responsible for her words—I assert it solemnly, in the face of the whole court!"

The blood flew up into his white face as he made the assertion. Even at that supreme moment the great heart of the man reproached him for yielding himself to a deception, though the motive of it was to save his sister's life.

"Let her speak! let her speak!" exclaimed the women, as Rose, without moving, without looking at her brother, without seeming even to have heard what he said, made a second attempt to address her judges, in spite of Trudaine's interposition.

"Silence!" shouted the man with the bludgeon. "Silence, you women! the citizen-president is going to speak."

The prisoner Trudaine has the ear of the court," said the president, and may continue his confession. If the female prisoner wishes to speak, she may be heard afterwards. I enjoin both the accused persons to make short work of it with their addresses to me, or they will make their case worse instead of better. I command silence among the audience, and if I am not obeyed, I will clear the hall. Now, prisoner Trudaine, I invite you to proceed. No more about your sister; let her speak for herself. Your business and ours is with the man and woman Dubois now. Are you, or are you not, ready to answer the court who they are?"

"I repeat that I am ready," answered Trudaine. "The Citizen Dubois is a servant. The woman Dubois is the mother of the man who has denounced me—Superintendent Danville."

A low, murmuring, rushing sound of hundreds of exclaiming voices, all speaking, half-suppressedly, at the same moment, followed the delivery of the answer. No officer of the court attempted to control the outbreak of astonishment. The infection of it spread to the persons on the platform, to the crier himself, to the judges of the tribunal, lunging, but the moment before, so carelessly silent in their chairs. When the noise was at length quelled, it was subdued in the most instantaneous manner by one man, who shouted from the throng behind the president's chair:

"Clear the way there! Superintendent Danville is taken ill!"

A vehement whispering and contending of many voices interrupting each other, followed; then a swaying among the assembly of official people; then a great stillness; then the sudden appearance of Danville alone, at the table.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WOMEN AS JUDGES.

Instances in Which They Have Held High Judicial Positions.

There is again a movement afoot regarding the admittance of females into the legal profession, writes James Payn, in the London Illustrated News. It will probably be some time before they are admitted, at all events as advocates, in our courts of law. Yet women have appeared in law courts since the earliest times. When Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, pleaded her own cause against her grandson she was asked why she had retained the sword that had been given by the emperor to his illustrious grandfather, and replied, quite coolly:

"Lest he should pick out the diamonds and pawn them."

Another lady, defending her conduct for declining to pay for a piece of tapestry, said that the figures worked upon it were as ugly as the advocate on the other side. This was probably the first instance of that particular line of defense known as "abusing the plaintiff's attorney."

If women, however, have never been barristers they have been judges. Mr. Croke James tells us that when Lady Anne Berkeley complained to Henry VIII. of certain persons, who should have known better (her relatives), who had killed her deer and fired her hares, the great seal, making her one of the quorum of judges, she opened the commission, sat on the bench, impaled the jury and, when the verdict was given, pronounced sentence. It seems just possible that she may have had a little prejudice in the matter.

Women have come to even still higher legal preferment. Henry II. made his wife Eleanor keeper of the great seal during his absence in Gascony, but, unhappily, the sittings were interrupted by the accouchement of the chancellor.

LOVE NOWADAYS.

Two Asked Advice About It and Then Rejected It.

There is no use of opposing a love affair, not even when the actors play into their own hands, says the New York Herald. I know what I'm saying. I've had the experience with two—the young and the old man. My first experience was with a young man who didn't know his mind and asked me what he had better do. And I, like a father, told him he'd better not marry the girl he was courting. He went right off and married her.

An old man from the country came into the car where I was reading my morning paper and sat down at my side. "Beg your pardon, sir," he said, "did you ever court a grass widder?"

"Oh, yes," I said, "I've courted a dozen or more. Why?"

"Did you ever marry one?"

"Yes."

"Waller, p'r'aps yer kin give a chap a point or two?"

"Oh, certainly; all the points you want."

"Are they any different from other women?"

"Say, old fellow, I've courted all sorts of women, both married and unmarried, and they are all just alike. They do all the courting and generally propose before you have courted them a week."

"Waller, what's yer opin'n'?"

"It is this: The man who marries one is a jackass."

The old fellow scratched his head for a moment and after he had got his idea raked in the right spot he said: "Waller, ha'n't I as much constitutionally right to be a jackass as yer have? Waller, I guess, and I'm goin' to 'cept her proposal by wire. Write it out for me, won't yer?"

It is perfectly safe to go into a dentist's shop and call him a liar to his teeth, if the dentist isn't in.

WORTH OF MONEY.

George Babing banks, tells a thrilling story of his adventures in the last Gale and snowstorm, says the Boston Herald. While the vessel was laboring in the worst part of the gale he ordered the crew to set the mainsail to work her away from the dangerous shoals to seaward.

"When the crew had cast off the stops," said the captain, "I reached for the downhill to clear it as they hoisted. The wind just at that moment caught the canvas, and with a slam it came to leeward, striking me in the back, and in an instant I was twenty feet away and overhead. I struck the water face down, but fortunately I saw the craft broadside on drifting toward me. One of my men, named Merion, saw me disappear, and quick as a flash sent a coil of rope spinning after me. His aim was true, and as I came up the rope lay against my arms and I grabbed it."

"I was soon alone, but in the worst part of my scrape. The Fox was rolling fearfully, while the cross seas threw me around like a ball—one moment I would hang against her side and the next be far away. The reef-tackle soon swung toward me and I grabbed it. But I didn't find my new hold any improvement. I was thrown in all directions, but held on. I swallowed lots of water and the wrenching I got was fast using me up."

"My men would have had hard work lifting me up with my wet clothes. Lad the vessel been at the wharf, as I weigh more than 200 pounds, and, excited as they were, it was useless for them to try it there. I told them I couldn't hold on much longer and to make fast a rope and launch a dory. After many unsuccessful attempts they managed to get a boat over the rail but no one came in her. I knew I could not get in alone and shouted for some one to come in her."

"They hauled the boat back as near as possible and, making a daring leap, two brothers, August and Manuel Louis, reached the dory, which the others rapidly let drift down to me. There was still danger of a capsize and there were three men in the water, instead of one, but the boys, after a struggle, got me in and we were soon on the deck of the Fox."

English Ideas at the Russian Court.

The young empress of Russia, evidently has the courage of her opinions, which are very strong ones on certain subjects. It must have required no small strength of mind, for instance, for her to issue her recent command about cigarette smoking, as all Russian ladies smoke as a matter of course; and the dowager zaritz, the princess of Wales' sister (who is certainly anything but masculine in her habits) so far from laying any such restrictions upon her ladies-in-waiting, herself actually smoked. Some unpleasant feeling exists in court circles at the command of the young empress, but it is perfectly easy to understand her dislike to this very unbecoming practice. She is so thoroughly English in her tastes and views that it naturally offends her to have all her ladies-in-waiting continually puffing cigarettes. By degrees she is certainly Anglicizing the Russian court, and it is charming to find her devoted young husband helps her in every way to this end. He has an immense admiration for everything English, and is delighted to hear his wife speaking her mother's language.—Lady's Pictorial.

She Was on to Him.

Mrs. Bubble-jaw—I'm sorry, sir, but I heard to-day that you never pay your bills.

Poor Overflow—It's only a rumor.

Mrs. Bubble-jaw—if you were only a roofer it wouldn't be so bad, but you eat more than any one in the house.

Sloux Indians Want Pensions.

The first Indian to apply for a pension is a Sioux at Crow Creek, S. D., agency, who served as government scout during one of the Indian wars. Another Sioux wants a pension because, he says, his health was injured through eating government rations.

Beer and Politics.

The beer question is not likely to be taken entirely out of politics while, in a year, New York city consumes 4,600,000 barrels of beer, Chicago 2,600,000, Milwaukee 2,000,000, St. Louis 1,900,000 and Philadelphia and Brooklyn 1,500,000 each.

Bits of Knowledge.

Negroes own 120,000 farms.

In Shanghai there is an organ made from bamboo.

For thirty years Dr. Barnardo's Homes have now been engaged in their philanthropic labors, and their resources average up close upon 1,000 children for every year of their existence.

The children of the blackest Africans are born whitish. In a month they become pale yellow, in a year brown, at four, dirty black. The change is in the mucous membrane below the cuticle.

Three-tenths of the earnings of a Belgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Some of them thus save more money in jail than they have ever saved before.

A spider thread is much tougher than a bar of steel, size for size. An ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is 50 per cent stronger than a corresponding thread of steel.

The number of institutions in the United States for the benefit of the deaf is 49; teachers, 626; pupils, 8,275. The value of the apparatus is \$12,839, and the value of the ground and buildings, \$10,000,000.

Luther's Bible, which he used in his study, is in possession of a Berlin museum. Its margins are covered with notes in Luther's handwriting. It was printed at Cassel in 1569, and is excellently preserved.

The largest dammed body of water in the world will be secured by the building of a dam at Clouquet, Minn., on the St. Louis river. The dam is to be 900 feet long and 32 feet high, with backwater sixty miles in extent.

HARRILL'S POOL ROOM.

With all the conveniences and help themselves to the food arranged for their convenience. Women are seldom seen in these rooms, but occasionally a slight sensation is caused among patrons and waiters by their appearance.

While I was seated at one of the counters the other day two women with seven packages of various sizes entered and while five score or more of eyes were on them stepped up to the counter and asked what the menu was. A polite waiter answered the question by rattling off the names of a couple of dozen dishes.

"We will have coffee," answered one of the women, as they climbed onto stools that didn't allow their feet to touch the floor and spread out their packages on the counter.

"I have changed my mind and will take chocolate instead of coffee," said one when the waiter came with the coffee. With a smile on his averted face, the waiter retraced his steps, and when he returned with the chocolate found the women had opened one of the seven packages and displayed six home-made sandwiches.

"Will you give us a plate and knife?" asked one.

"And some butter," requested the other.

The plate, knife, and butter were set before them.

"Do you furnish pickles with coffee?" asked one. The answer was a dish of small choice pickles set in front of them.

"Some water, please," came from the same woman.

"And napkins," said the other.

They received both water and napkins, and all for 5 cents apiece.

Found the Cap of the Sphinx.

There is no end to the "finds" in Egypt. It has hitherto always been believed that as much was known about the sphinx as could be known, but now Col. Romain, an American, by digging round the base, has brought some very curious facts to light. At the back of the figure was found a shaft twenty-five feet deep, with two passages running out of it at the bottom. More important was the discovery of the long-lost cap of the sphinx, which was found fifteen feet below the surface of the little temple or shrine between the paws. The cap is painted red and is adorned with the three lotus buds and the serpent. As the hole in the top of the head of the sphinx into which the cap was fastened is still undamaged the cap should be restored to its place. We hope that Col. Romain's next find will be the fragments of the nose, broken off by an Arab fanatic some 500 years ago. If these could be recovered and the nose restored the sphinx would be "the father of terrors" no longer, and we might see that look of benign calm which delighted the ancient world, and made the Greek poet speak of the sphinx as "great Latona's servant, mild and bland."—Spectator.

Sealed the Hill With a Kiss.

Unless the Geneva Times has been misinformed, a certain dentist of that town has paid pretty dear for his whistle. It says that a fair young lady from Waterloo has been having considerable dental work done at Geneva. It is said that when the dentist had completed the job he pronounced the work done in a most satisfactory manner, and in order to seal the statement in proper form, according to his notion, planted a kiss on the lips of the young lady in question. The young lady, conscious of his Waterloo, did not scream. She assumed her most dignified air and looking the dentist squarely in the face asked him for her bill. The dentist gallantly informed her that it was \$50. "Very well," said the young lady, as she turned to go, "that has been liquidated. I have your receipt in full." Thereupon she left his parlors. The doctor was dumfounded. He was non-plussed. It took him several days to recover from the shock and to realize that it was a \$50 kiss he gave to a Waterloo young lady. It is said that he will not send his bill to her parents, but will charge the item to the profit and loss account of his business.—Ex.

Menelek of Abyssinia.

All that has been seen of Menelek during the last year has indicated that he is a superior order of man. His behavior to the beleaguered and helpless Italian garrison in Makaleh some weeks ago exhibited a conception of chivalry almost too lofty for the comprehension of mere Europeans. He not only suffered this garrison to march out with the honors of war but actually furnished it with a protecting escort in its long journey to rejoin the main Italian force, and when some of his tribesmen, resenting this generosity, tried to attack the released prisoners, he had them shot down without mercy. This incident by itself might prove nothing more than a quaint eccentricity of character. But Menelek seems also a born commander of men and captain of battles. Within six years he has created and organized an empire where chaos or tribalism existed before and has brought together and equipped, largely with modern weapons of precision, a formidable army.—Saturday Review.

Why Mayor Wallace Resigned.

J. W. Wallace was mayor of Parsonage, Pa. His official life is now a matter of the past. Religious scruples worked the change.

Wallace believed that what work was done should be attended to on week days. His fellow-townsmen differed from him in views.

An ordinance before the council was written on Sunday. In the mayor's eyes it was a grievous offense. He could not countenance such disrespect of the Sabbath.

And on the next day he resigned.

The largest suspension bridge in the Brooklyn. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches. The entire length of the bridge is 5,983 feet.

The first electrical signal ever transmitted between Europe and America passed over the Field submarine cable on August 5, 1858.

HASKELL.
J. E. POOLE, Publisher.
TEXAS
Dallas, Tex., June 6.—The Haskell Free Press, in its issue of today, contained a number of interesting articles.

HASKELL.
Diamonds are trump in the Transvaal and Oom Paul appears to have a royal flush.

Woman will not thank the Peirce City paper that prints her an angel when it means an angel.

The announcement that Peru, Ind., has two common councils will naturally bring condolences from all quarters.

It will not surprise newspaper readers to learn that the new lady lawyer in New York is "a rapid and easy talker."

A Chicago elevator with five passengers fell four stories. As the passengers were all politicians no one was hurt.

Uncle Sam admires Shakespeare, it is true, but he is not ready to accept the English bard as a substitute for Jimmy Monroe.

Jupiter Pluvius seems to have a grudge against the new woman, as he loosed a terrific cloudburst over Bloomer (Wis.) last week.

The Indiana preacher who refuses to leave in response to the request of a portion of his congregation appears to be lacking a Christian resignation.

Mrs. Pussu Toddles, the Mississippi lady constable, doubtless knows enough about furniture to throw it out when duty calls her to that distressing task.

If Cubans were as well supplied with arms and ammunition as the Spaniards, the Spanish army would be driven from the island before three months pass.

The report that Americans had "shelled a town in Cuba" proves to have been exaggerated. There was only one American, and he used only three shells.

Water has never been thought much of in New York, but when the power of Niagara is turned on, the Gothamites may begin to think there is something in it.

Spain professes the utmost for the United States. This rather reminds one of the whipped schoolboy who comes to school the next day with an apple for the teacher.

Atlantic steamship companies have advanced the transportation rates on gold but this will not prevent any of our tourists from returning home at the time they expected.

Beloit, Kan., has a hen that laid an egg on one side of whose shell appears the dial of a clock in raised characters. She is probably getting ready to strike for having to lay eggs on-tick.

There is an accumulation of evidence that the war is over. Jeff Davis' nephew was shot and mortally wounded at Paris, Ky., because he refused to trust a man for a drink of whiskey.

The opera singer at Albany who tested her lung power by yelling in the ear of a big St. Bernard dog deserved to be bitten; but probably the animal regretted his precipitation a moment later.

Dr. Hall believes that parrots have a future existence. If monkeys also survive the earth life are so to suppose that the parrots and the monkeys have the same kind of a time they occasionally have here?

A Chicago aeronaut fell 800 feet from his balloon in an accident, landed on a railroad track, and escaped injury. Some favorite sons would like to learn that trick, and a railroad track would be a suitable landing place.

It is announced at Dayton, Ohio, that burial permits will be refused where deaths have occurred under Christian science treatment. It might be more satisfactory to the patient to prevent such treatment and give him therefore some chance to live.

A week or two ago a paragraph appeared in several of the London papers giving an account of an accident that had occurred in Sloane street. A woman riding upon a bicycle and, according to this, came into collision with an omnibus and "the lady lost her head."

At once the report became current that a woman had been decapitated in Sloane street and this week several of the papers declare that terrible accidents have recently occurred but the bicycle manufacturers have bribed the coroner to suppress the reports of the inquest. These papers specially demand the report of the inquest upon the "lady who lost her head."

Rudyard Kipling is now quarrelling with his brother-in-law. It would pay the public either to hire a man for Mr. Kipling's exclusive use when he wishes to quarrel or to send the young man a specialist on dyspepsia.

A Chicago man lent his wheel the other day to a girl wearing a pair of bloomers. Instead of returning, as she promised, the bloomer-girl sped away and the owner of the wheel had a long chase before he recovered his property. Thus it is seen that homeliness of dress is no indication of honesty.

It is said that John Y. McKane, the ex-boss of Coney Island, is gray-haired and stooped. To a visitor at Sing Sing he remarked: "If my worst enemy could realize what my sufferings have been I think he would be more than satisfied."

One curious effect of bicycling in England is the elimination of chaperons out of doors. Young women, who would not have dreamed of riding a horseback unattended by a groom, now go wherever they please alone on their bicycles.

HOW INDIANS GAMBLE.

Stomps in the West Do Much Damage to Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin and Illinois—A Fatal Trolley Car Slip in the City of New York.

Washington, June 5.—It, as now seems probable, the first session of the fifty-fourth congress adjourns this week, it will be the shortest so-called long session since that of the thirty-fifth and one of the shortest in the history of the government. This record is probably partly due to the political difference between the senate, house and president, which have forestalled agreements on lines of legislation, and partly to the determination with which the Republican leaders in the house have carried into effect Speaker Reed's cautious prediction that the congress would be a do-nothing assemblage. Legislation means appropriations, the house leaders have said, and their opinion was that the treasury's condition warranted no appropriations except the most imperative. They had the doors they shut against chess bills, which usually receive hearings.

Foremost among the inevitable and regular acts of congress are the annual appropriation bills for the support of the government. Their preparation has constituted a large part of the work of the session, and five of them are yet hanging between the house and the senate, with some of their details unsettled. For this reason it is impossible to give the exact totals of the bills on the grand total of appropriations made by this congress, which aggregate about half a million dollars, but the disbursements authorized hereafter by Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee and ex-Chairman Sawyer from the points of view of their respective parties.

The Senate.
Washington, June 5.—Whether the senate shall be able to conclude the work of the session this week will probably depend upon whether a quorum can be retained. Some senators are opposed to the passage of the general deficiency bill with the French spoliation and the store and supply claims allowed under the Bowman act omitted. Senator Harris makes no secret of his intention to demand the restoration of these items to the bill and says he will not consent to its passage without them except upon an ye and nay vote. If he insists upon this a voting quorum will be necessary. Several senators have announced their purpose of leaving the city early in the week, and many others will depart about the middle of the week for St. Louis. Under these circumstances it is possible that adjournment may be postponed until after the republican convention, though there will be a very general effort to prevent this. The other appropriation bills which have not been finally disposed of are the Indian, the District of Columbia, sundry civil, naval and the postoffice.

The House.
Washington, June 7.—House managers have parliamentary machinery in operation which will enable them to secure prompt action on every proposition submitted by the conferees on the five remaining appropriation bills looking to an adjustment of the differences between the two houses. Instead of adjourning last night the house took a recess until 10 o'clock today. That action confines the legislative day to Saturday, which by a special order adopted on Friday was made a suspension day, and will enable the house to vote on any proposition after twenty minutes debate.

The differences between the two houses on the four supply bills—the sundry civil, naval, Indian and District of Columbia—are radical, but by mutual concessions the house leaders believe the differences can be adjusted so as to permit an adjournment Tuesday or Wednesday. In the sundry civil bill the house has thus far persistently refused to accept the amendments for public buildings at the capitols of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana and the additions for the public buildings at Kansas City, Savannah and Camden, N. J.

In Hard Lines.
London, June 8.—A correspondent at Rome says that the Italian ministry is in very rough water, owing to the publication of the green book on Abyssinia, which relates communication from Great Britain regarding the Sudan expedition, containing information which the opposition in the British parliament complain that Lord Salisbury refused to communicate and the publication of which was criticized in no very gentle terms by Mr. Balfour in the British parliament. The Rome correspondent says that there is a widespread opinion in Rome that a cabinet crisis is inevitable.

A Conference.
St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—The storm damage in his city was severe, the railway being the principal sufferer. About one mile of the inter-urban line between the two cities was so badly damaged as to entirely stop street railway business. The storm was general throughout the southern part of the state. Luverne, in the southeastern corner of the state, being flooded and heavy damage done. The storm extended over into South Dakota, where considerable damage was done.

Advices from Cuba.
Tampa, Fla., June 8.—Advices from Cuba say that Francisco Larrin, a wealthy planter and an American citizen, has been imprisoned at Cardenas for the past fifteen days without a hearing and deprived of all communication with the outside world.

Loyal People.
Madrid, June 8.—The municipal authorities of Seville have offered to furnish the government with a second ironclad, to be built at Genoa.

A YACHT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Nearest to the Nassau street railway extending to Conry Island to-day, when the tide of travel was at its height. More than 100 passengers were put in peril of their lives. One lad was killed outright, falling on his head and crushing it. Twenty were bruised and battered in a horrible fashion. A score or more were slightly hurt. Among the dead and injured are:

Dead:
Unknown Russian boy, 12 years old, skull crushed.

Probably fatally injured:
Lena Brooman of New York.
Mrs. Mary Evans of Brooklyn.
Leonard Forte of Brooklyn.
Leavenworth, Kan., June 8.—Four persons were drowned and considerable damage to property done by a cloudburst, which visited this section. Water fell in torrents, smashing windows, tearing off signs, etc., and flooding cellars and bottom lands. Dennis and Eugene Cummings, all under 11 years, were drowned by going into a stone culvert to escape the storm. The water washed their bodies into the Missouri river and they have not yet been recovered.

Severe Storms.
Chicago, Ill., June 8.—Severe storms prevailed throughout Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Michigan to-day with a heavy rain and in several sections with cyclonic manifestations. Three heat storms passed over this city accompanied with heavy rain and hail. Hailstones fell so thick in some places in this vicinity that they could be taken up by the shoofly. After the rain residents of Hyde Park picked up in one spot nearly a peck of shells and gravel. In other places in this suburb small fish and turtles were found in large numbers. Of this remarkable occurrence Observer Cox states that the trans-planting of fish, shells and water gravel from their original resting places to ponds miles away was due to the air vacuum, whirlwinds and straight winds which have prevailed throughout the west for a week past. A sailboat was capsized on the lake this afternoon by the high winds and its four occupants barely escaped drowning. Up to a late hour no fatalities have been reported.

Padelford Dead.
New York, June 8.—A special from London says: Arthur Padelford, formerly of Baltimore and well known in New York, is dead in Paris of cerebral spinal meningitis. His razor slipped while he was shaving himself a few weeks ago and his hand was badly cut. Blood poisoning set in and brain fever supervening resulted in meningitis. His brother, Edward, lives in New York. Each inherited a handsome fortune. Edward Padelford married first Miss Florence McPeckers, a very beautiful woman of Baltimore. They parted and then he married Mrs. Edward Wolsey of New York. Arthur Padelford married Bettina, daughter of Gen. Ordway of Washington, about ten years ago, but got a divorce and she went on the stage under the name of Bettina Girard. A little more than a year ago, in Rome, Arthur Padelford married Miss Edith Grant, daughter of Beach Grant of New York and a sister of Lady Essex of Cassiburg Park, Hertfordshire. There is no child of the last marriage.

Miss Worrall's Death.
Grand Rapids, Mich., June 8.—Many of the ministers who are here as delegates to the national conference of corrections and charities, occupied pulpits in the local churches. The general session of the conference in the afternoon was in the form of a mass meeting for the discussion of charities as an organization. Addresses were made by C. S. Loch, general secretary of the Charity Organization society of London, Eng.; Prof. C. R. Henderson, of Chicago, on "The Scope and Influence of a Charity Organization Society," and by Miss McDowell, of Chicago, on "Friendly Visiting." This evening a mass meeting was held in Hartman's Hall, the largest auditorium in the city, which was filled by an audience composed largely of members of the labor unions and their wives.

Bomb Thrown.
Barcelona, June 8.—A bomb was thrown into the crowd during Corpus Christi procession yesterday, and its explosion resulted in the killing of six persons and the injury of fifty. The perpetrator of the deed is yet unknown and his motive is equally a mystery.

The news of the throwing of a bomb into the procession of Corpus Christi spread like wildfire over the city and caused a panic among the great crowds drawn to the streets by the religious festival and the Sunday merrymaking usual to this city.

The great excitement continues unabated throughout the city. The police have picked up thirty fragments of bombs in the street.

Cardinal Gibbons.
Baltimore, Md., June 8.—Cardinal Gibbons has returned from Atlantic City in improved health. He leaves for Cincinnati, where he will deliver the sermon at the celebration of Archbishop Elder's fiftieth anniversary of ordination. The cardinal will be accompanied by Rev. A. L. Maglen and Rev. W. T. Russell.

Col. Ed. Hogue, president of the Hot Springs, Ark., City Savings bank, which failed, has returned home.

Dynamite Petards.
Madrid, June 8.—Two dynamite petards were exploded in front of the house of a priest at Orfovan, near San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay. Much damage resulted from the explosion, but there was no fatality.

It has remained for an American woman to discover that trousers were first invented and worn by women.

Hoyap Bogizian is trying to establish an Armenian colony in Alabama.

THE PRESIDENT PREPARING A CUBAN SENSATION.

After a Brief Period of Filibustering the Immigration Bill Was Made the Unfinished Business of the Senate—Cuban Rebels Have a Paper.

Washington, June 6.—Senators, representatives and other habitues of the capitol revelled in rumors of war yesterday afternoon. It was all occasioned by the senate going into executive session over Cuba. Senator Morgan, who has taken the distressed island under his immediate protection, was cut off in the midst of a flood of impassioned eloquence, demanding positive action by his government by Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, who suggested that such a delicate subject had better be discussed in the privacy of a star chamber session.

When the galleries were cleared the usually pallid face of the old senator from Alabama was as red as the comb of an infuriated turkey gobbler. He was thoroughly wrought up, and during the hour and a quarter the senate remained in executive session the capitol corridors were filled with all sorts of sensational rumors of what was going on behind the closed doors. The general impression was that the senate was breeding a sensation of colossal magnitude and that drastic measures looking to Cuban independence would result. It was as much as a senator's life was worth to stick his head out of any of the numerous doors, while not one of them dared to visit the restaurant down stairs for a drink or a slab of pie.

When it was all over the sum total of the secret palaver was discovered to be inconsequential. Morgan was given a chance to finish his speech, which was a plea to confer upon the president the power, in the event of an emergency, to declare war without waiting to convene congress. He found few backers of the proposition. Chandler started a laugh on Morgan by the suggestion that it would be just as well to do without this authority until after the Democratic convention, in July.

This ludicrous turn in the discussion was distasteful to Morgan, who snarled like a coyote, but it dulled the jingo edge of the debate, which gradually tumbled down. The president will not be endowed with the kingly power to declare war or with other kingly power he does not now enjoy, not by this congress.

It is not utterly improbable, however, that the president will take congress into his confidence before adjournment by communicating to it the information he has been able to collect as to the actual situation on the island of Cuba. Indeed, hints that he will do so are afloat. These facts have been prepared, classified and summarized by the state department with great care and infinite labor.

The only thing lacking to make the case and conclusions complete are advised from Fitzhugh Lee, the new consul general at Havana. Gen. Lee has been specially commissioned to lose no time in acquainting himself with certain phases of the Cuban situation. If his reports confirm the statements already in the president's hands something of great importance and beneficial to the cause of Cuban independence may be expected. The president has had recent proof that American interest in the Cuban war for liberation is not dying out, but that the people are merely waiting on him to carry out their desires in the matter as expressed to gratify the popular demands. He will, however, choose his own time. It is hinted that he may choose the time so his action will have

Relief Must Be Continued.
Chicago, Ill., June 6.—S. M. Moore, chairman of the Chicago Armenian relief committee, is now in Constantinople, where he has met his daughter, Mrs. President Gates, of Harpool. He called the committee as follows: "Relief must be continued until fall. Large contributions must come or 500,000 people will starve. S. M. Moore." At a meeting of the Armenian relief committee Field Secretary Manavian reported on twenty mass meetings and the appointment of committees. Over \$2,000 was raised at these meetings. Under Secretary Richardson reported the receipts of \$8,823 raised in four months. A letter just received from a missionary in Harpool mentions the arrival of two Red Cross expeditions from different directions, and warmly welcomes them.

Kansas City Claimant.
Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—Kansas City has produced a claimant for the estate of the late Kate Stokes-Stetson, whose recent death in Boston soon after the death of her husband, the millionaire theatrical manager, was widely chronicled. The contestant is Mrs. Catherine Shirley, who has lived here for a year, and whose husband, from whom she separated is a resident of Chicago.

Killed a Little Girl.
Lancaster, Wis., June 6.—Jack Webb and J. W. Shiffman engaged in a quarrel at British Hollow, Grant county, when the former fired four shots at his antagonist. Shiffman was struck twice, once in the hip and once in the hand, taking a finger and thumb. The fourth shot struck the 10-year-old daughter of Peter Blandit, a merchant, in the head, inflicting a wound from which she died within an hour. Webb was jailed.

Cuban Rebels Have a Paper.
New York, June 6.—The World says: B. J. Guerra, treasurer of the junta, has received several numbers of the first paper published in Cuba in behalf of the independence of the island. It is called El Cabano Libre (the Free Cuban). The place of publication does not appear anywhere on the paper and Mr. Guerra says that the editorial staff and the entire printing outfit are part of Gomez's army, and that the paper is published at every place they may happen to be.

Washington, June 6.

Mr. Morgan gave an effect on the Chicago convention, the senate a spirited revival of the Cuban question, after which much time was spent in waiting for conference agreements on appropriation bills.

Mr. Morgan urged the adoption of his resolution calling on the president for information of the Americans taken on the Competitor and now under sentence of death at Havana. The senator asserted that the president's inaction was a violation of law. Mr. Morgan declared that congress should not adjourn without authorizing the president to send warships to Cuba to demand the release of the American prisoners.

On the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the senate went into secret session where, after a further argument by Mr. Morgan, his resolution was placed on the calendar, a parliamentary move equivalent to postponing action.

After a brief period of filibustering the immigration bill was made the unfinished business of the senate, although the debate on it was not begun.

The question of electing senators by the people was discussed by Senators Mitchell, Perkins, Chandler, Palmer and Hawley.

Mr. Palmer took occasion to savagely denounce machine rule in politics, particularly in his own state, Illinois, and to express his opposition and defiance of the "machine."

Amendments to the joint resolution for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific were offered by Mr. Mitchell (rep.) of Oregon and Mr. Nelson (rep.) of Minnesota, providing that the new company shall be liable on the land warrants of the old company and for injuries to persons and property.

Mr. Morgan (dem.) of Alabama asked for action on his resolution requesting the president for information as to the capture of the Competitor by a Spanish warship and the condemnation to death of United States citizens and whether any demand had been made for the release of United States citizens.

The Spanish Duel.
Madrid, June 6.—The Campos-Barrero affair continues the sensation of the hour. It appears that the captain general of Madrid went to the grounds of the Marquis of Cabranna, which was the rendezvous of the disputants, and prevented the duel. The marquis tried to stop the general from entering his grounds, but the latter asserted his military authority, entered and placed the combatants under arrest. It is believed the duel will yet occur on the earliest possible occasion. Gen. Barrero has many partisans, especially among the younger officers of the army.

Cape Town Finances.
London, June 6.—A Cape Town dispatch to the Times says that in the house of the assembly Mr. Spring, in announcing the budget, said that the available surplus net was \$1,250,000, estimated surplus net for the year \$822,000. He also produced statistics showing an unprecedented prosperity in all directions, and he expressed the opinion that the high price of Cape stock was partly due to the fact that the colony was a part of the British empire, and he added that the power which commands the sea must dominate South Africa.

Unknown Man Drowned.
Galveston, Tex., June 6.—The body of an unknown man was found on the beach. It had been carried eight miles down the island. The body will be kept at the morgue several days awaiting identification. He was evidently about 25 or 28 years old, smooth shaven and with sandy hair, cut rather close to his head.

McLand-Yarner Case.
Seymour, Tex., June 6.—The week has been occupied with the celebrated case of the state vs. J. B. McLand. The defendant stands charged with the murder of Jeff Yarner in May, 1891, in Motley county, being here on a change of venue, this being the third trial. The defense is insanity. The case is still pending.

Arbitration Conference.
Mohawk Lake, N. Y., June 6.—The international arbitration conference closed with the unanimous adoption of a declaration of principles which will be laid before the president and urged for consideration by the national political conventions. This declaration favors a permanent tribunal of arbitration and the disarmament of nations.

Tobacco Killed Him.
San Angelo, Tex., June 6.—The attending physician on D. D. Rawley, who was reported a few days ago killed by a bite of a snake near Knickerbocker, says that he thinks his death was caused from eating excessively of tobacco before his arrival and not to the snake bite. He eat two pounds of tobacco.

Midland Extension.
Paris, Tex., June 6.—A portion of the grading outfit for the extension of the Texas Midland to this city arrived from the north over the St. Louis and San Francisco. The outfit filed five cars and more is expected in a day or two, when the work of grading and construction will begin from this end also. Work is being rushed in all departments and the prospects are that the extension will be completed long before the expiration of the ninety days named in the contract.

In the Hands of a Bank.
St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—The wholesale clothing house of I. W. Klaw & Co. is in the hands of the Bank of Commerce on a debt of \$40,000 and did not open for business. Total liabilities \$112,000, of which \$60,000 is secured by deeds of trust. Impaired credit is said by the firm's attorney to be the cause of failure.

The monument of the late Sir Richard Burton is a great test town out of the city.

THE A. AND M. COLLEGE

EXERCISES AND MUCH ENTHUSIASM AT COMMENCEMENT.

Downman Fether Drowned at Hill's Ferry.—Engineer Fratt at Work on the Southern Extension of Texas Midland—Drowned in the River at Austin.

College Station, Tex., June 8.—Everything about the beautiful Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas is alive with the fervor and enthusiasm always attendant upon the commencement. The grounds are marvelously lovely in the full rich verdure and abundant flowers of early summer. The artistic skill of the florist is seen everywhere and long sloping swards of smoothly cut grass, traversed by drives and walks, lead up to the stately buildings, which, for the next few days, will be a center of interest for all the great state of Texas.

Examinations were concluded and a majority of the young men have made excellent records and are jubilant over the prospect of going home for vacation. To-day Secretary Harrison has been busy dispensing the generous student labor fund with which the college is provided, and which goes out through the window to the boys of men in every avocation of life, the merchant's son, the lawyer's, the doctor's and the farmer's—all have done some sort of labor in some of the departments and all stand upon the same footing. There is every indication that the present commencement exercises will be the most largely attended for several years. There are many visitors here and in Bryan already and the trains will bring many more.

Pleasant Grove School.
Pleasant Grove, Tex., June 8.—At the closing exercises of the Pleasant Grove high school the J. O. Rouse medal for oratory was awarded to A. D. Jackson, the W. T. Rouse medal for debater to J. P. Gibson, the Niveth medal for declaimer to Miss Ethel Jackson, the S. S. Moore medal for Texas history to Miss Bula Scoggin, the Dr. J. P. Wilson medal for best student to T. L. Moore, the F. M. Corley medal for mathematics to W. W. Corley. Prizes were also awarded in algebra to C. C. Shields and in department to Miss Sallie Harris. Diplomats were granted to R. A. Harris, W. M. Harris and O. C. Thompson. The students also surprised Prof. M. M. Smith with a beautiful medal as an appreciation of his services as a teacher.

Drowned.
Hempstead, Tex., June 8.—Downman Fellows, about 21 years old, was drowned at Hill's Ferry, on the Belleville road four miles west of here. The deceased was in company with two other men, and after all three had gone on the ferryboat pistol shots frightened the negro ferryman, causing him to abandon his boat. When the men saw the boat drifting down stream all jumped their horses overboard, and young Feller's horse went into twelve feet of water and came up without his rider. A large party from here are now trying to recover the body. The deceased was a son of Merchant James A. Feller, was raised here and was a popular young man.

Replies to Cranfill.
Waco, Tex., June 8.—Mrs. Ada C. Row, the leading woman prohibitionist of Waco, editor of the White Ribbon, and vice president of the grand lodge, Independent Order Good Templars of Texas, is after Dr. J. B. Cranfill with a sharp prod. Mrs. Row's issue with the doctor is his opposition to female suffrage, which opposition Dr. Cranfill expressed in vigorous terms in a recent interview. Mrs. Row intimates that the doctor has changed his views as to giving women the right to vote since the time he was before the nation as vice presidential candidate on the prohibition ticket.

An Assignment.
Dickens City, Tex., June 8.—J. B. Yantis, general merchant, made and filed in the county clerk's office an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. C. A. Darnell assignee. Total assets \$1000. Creditors, Kemp Grocery company, Wichita Falls, \$250; Tennent-Stribbling Shoe company, St. Louis, Mo., \$250; Sitterly & Hey, Amarillo, Tex., \$9. Total liabilities \$720.

Engineer Fratt.
Paris, Tex., June 8.—Engineer Fratt of the Texas Midland surveying corps left for Ennis on business connected with the southern extension of the line named from that point.

The draftsmen are yet at work on the profiles of the yards here and the survey into the city limits to a connection with the Frisco.

James Dunham murdered six persons at Campbell, Cal., and then made his escape.

Need of Rain.
Ambia, Tex., June 8.—No rain since the 12th. Corn is damaged from five to ten bushels to the acre and will not make over half a crop should rain not come within a week. Lice working on cotton considerably, but have not injured the stand up to this time.

Good Rain.
Aiba, Tex., June 8.—Good rain fell here. It has been dry since May 12, but crops have been damaged very little and are now in excellent condition.

In the River.
Austin, Tex., June 8.—Scott Green, a prominent young business man of this city, was drowned this afternoon while bathing in the river. He was evidently caught in the suck-hole and drowned before assistance could reach him.

Prof. Scott's Trip.
Sherman, Tex., June 8.—Prof. C. C. Scott of Austin college does not go to Johns Hopkins university to take a chair, but to take advanced courses in special branches.

About Experiments.

Dallas, Texas, June 6.—From an extensive cattle feeder of Nebraska, who feeds 1,900 acres of corn of his own raising and 100 tons of beets a day, has kept careful accounts of his operations for the last ten years. From this record we extract the following interesting facts: For the five years the cost per head ranged from \$14.09 to \$32.39, but in 1893 he began feeding beets and corn, which had been cut and cured in the shock, and then run through a shredding machine, ear, stalk, blade, all of which is fed to the machine reduced to the condition of coarse hay. The cost of harvesting, shocking, shredding and feeding is 5 cents per bushel of grain and \$1.87 per ton of fodder. The 1,900 acres averaged 40 1/2 bushels of corn and a ton and a half of fodder per acre. The beet (sugar beet) yield 30 to 50 tons per acre, counting tops and all, and are fed whole. Both cattle and hogs are fond of them, and it was found that after cutting them the first few days cattle learn to bite them off as a boy bites an apple. Since adopting this ration the cost of fattening cattle has never exceeded \$10 per head. No cholera has ever occurred among hogs following the cattle while feeding beets. It is estimated that beet tops from beets used in sugar-making are worth an average of \$3 per acre for cattle food.

A Nevada stockman has found, by actual experiment, that fat steers driven twenty-five miles without water, will shrink fifty pounds each, though fed and watered before weighing at the end of the journey. Steers driven five miles and allowed to stand two hours without feed or water did not shrink any. Steers driven forty miles and given water repeatedly on the journey shrank twenty pounds each. A bunch of 800-pound steers driven fifty miles with care, watered frequently and allowed to eat and drink six hours, shrank fifteen pounds each.

Assessor's Statistics.

Austin, Tex., June 6.—To the assessors of the several counties: It is my unpleasant duty to inform you that the codifiers of the laws in their recent revision of the statutes, which were adopted and established as the revised civil statutes of the state of Texas by the twenty-fourth legislature, omitted therefrom section No. 6 of the act of March 2, 1889. The fact of this omission has been developed within the last week, and that by such omission there is now no authority for the commissioner of agriculture to require assessors to furnish statistics, nor is there any provision by law for the payment of the assessors for work done. This condition of the law is in all respects deplorable, especially so since you have been prosecuting the work of gathering statistics as heretofore in good faith and in unavoidable ignorance of the singular omission above referred to. If, by concerted action, however, each and every assessor, without exception, will complete and send in his returns for 1895 as usual, so that the report may be completed as heretofore it is my hope that the legislature will recognize the justice of making provision to pay for work actually done, and I beg to assure you that to this end I shall use my best efforts. With sincere interest in and friendship for you, I am, yours very truly, A. J. ROSE, Commissioner.

To Kill Johnson Grass.

Taylor, Tex., June 6.—Mr. Pat O'Donnell, a thrifty farmer who owns a large tract of splendid farming land near Taylor, claims that he has discovered a successful way to kill Johnson grass. Last year, Mr. O'Donnell says, he had 100 acres of very choice land go entirely to Johnson grass; so thick was it that the cultivation of crops in this field was abandoned. He permitted the grass to grow, and when it had reached the proper height, just before maturing, he cut it for hay. Several of the summer months last year he doubled up his plow teams and uprooted the root of the grass deeply and leaving the roots of the grass exposed to the hot, dry sun, which killed them. He has the same land planted in corn and cotton this year, and out of the entire 100 acres he says a hat full of Johnson grass can not be found.

Davies in Trouble.

El Paso, Tex., June 6.—Charles Davies of Buffalo, N. Y., while sightseeing in Juarez, Mexico, was arrested by Mexican soldiers, charged with being one of five cowboys who recently attempted to rescue a comrade from the Juarez military prison recently after they had driven the soldiers within at the points of their pistols. Davies arrived here yesterday from Buffalo and dresses as a cowboy. He will be kept in solitary confinement for seventy-two hours, as usual, before getting a hearing.

The Present King of Denmark once gave drawing lessons to avoid want.

Charters Filed.
Austin, Tex., June 6.—Patton seminary of Oak Cliff, Dallas county, capital stock \$10,000. This corporation is formed for the purpose of establishing, supporting and maintaining an educational institution. Incorporators, E. G. Patton, A. S. Laird, F. T. Woodward and W. L. Williams.

The Houston East and West Texas Railroad Company to-day amended its charter by changing the gauge of the road from narrow (three feet) to standard gauge.

Twenty-three Feet on Galveston Bar.
Galveston, Tex., June 6.—The German steamship Galicia, Capt. Pletsch, sailed and crossed the bar, drawing 21 feet 10 inches, which is the deepest draught at which any vessel has ever crossed the bar up to this time. The soundings of the pilots indicated 23 feet of water on the bar at 8 o'clock to-night and the Galicia passed out without the slightest difficulty.

Volney Ashford is in the French hospital in San Francisco.

SHIPS AND SCHOOLS

OCCUPIED THE ATTENTION OF THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

The House Must Back Down from Its refusal to provide for the Indian children and its Appropriation for Battalions.

Washington, June 5.—The senate had one of the busiest sessions of its Congress yesterday. Late in the day the filed-cheese bill was passed as it came from the house by a vote of 37 to 13, thus completing the legislation on this subject. The measure is analogous to the oleomargarine bill.

The bill defines "filed cheese to embrace" all substances made of milk or skimmed milk with the admixtures of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetables or any other oils or compounds foreign to such milk and made in imitation or semblance of cheese. Manufacturers of filed cheese are taxed \$400 annually, wholesale dealers \$250 and retail dealers \$12. In addition to these taxes, the product itself is taxed 1 cent per pound, and imported filed cheese is taxed 3 cents per pound in addition to the import duty. It is provided that filed cheese shall be packed by manufacturers in wooden packages only, and branded with the words "filed cheese" in black faced letters, not less than two inches in length. It is also provided that all retail and wholesale dealers in filed cheese shall display in a conspicuous place in their store-room a sign bearing the words "filed cheese sold here," in black-faced letters not less than six inches in length upon a white ground.

Several efforts to add tariff amendments to the bill were defeated. An amendment by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, for a tax of 10 cents per pound on wool was laid on the table—33 to 14.

Another amendment by Mr. Lindsay repealing the one-eighth differential duty on sugar was tabled—31 to 16.

After the disposal of the cheese bill an animated contest occurred over Mr. Lodge's motion to take up the immigration bill.

The controversy over the number of battalions remains open. Mr. Quay's motion that the senate recede from its amendment reducing the number of ships from four to two being defeated—17 to 33.

The senate also defeated by a vote of 17 to 31 a motion by Mr. Lodge to recede from its amendment relating to sectarian Indian schools.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Gear, chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, to have the eighth day of next session fixed for the hearing of the bill funding the Pacific railroad debt.

A joint resolution was passed for scientific inquiry into the seal industry in Bering sea.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, June 5.—By a vote of 153 to 33 the house yesterday decided against the claim of William Elliott, from the First South Carolina district, and gave the seat to George W. Murray. Murray is a colored man, and in the Fifty-first congress was seated in place of Mr. Elliott. The latter had 1,734 majority on the face of the returns, but the committee found that the former had carried the district by a majority of 454. Mr. Elliott is the ninth Democrat unseated by the present house.

The remainder of yesterday was mainly occupied in debating the case of Martin against Lockhart, from the Seventh North Carolina district. The contestant is a Populist, and Mr. Kem (Pop.) of Nebraska, who has been waging a guerilla warfare in the house with a view to getting up a bill in which he is interested, was considerably embarrassed by his case, as he was forced into the position of objecting to the filing of the views of the minority. This caused dissatisfaction on the Republican side among members who did not desire to vote until they had an opportunity to examine both sides of the case. It was finally agreed to read the report and let the vote be taken to-day.

The final conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to, and also a partial report on the District of Columbia bill. The senate amendments to the bill, to restore Commander Quackenbush were adopted.

The conference report on the bill to pension the widow of the late Senator George Spencer, of Alabama, was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Italian Charged With Murder. New York, June 5.—Capt. Cullen, Detective Farrell and Policemen Farley, Rooney and Curran of Brooklyn, at an early hour Thursday morning arrested a gang of Italians who are suspected of being connected with the murder of Mafia agents of Salvador Serric, who was killed in a room in the rear of a saloon last Thursday. The bullet that killed Serric was intended for Giacchino Cocchiera, who escaped with a bullet wound in the arm and who is now in the Raymond street jail. The men arrested are Zicofana Cocita, Gioisipil Diosta, Giovanni Ziorvero and Antonio Divista. The police also arrested Peter Custa, who tried to prevent Detective Farrell from making an arrest.

Street Car Ambushed. Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.—A trolley car was ambushed last night at a point two miles south of the city and fully twenty shots were fired into it. Motorist John E. Breen received a bullet in the abdomen and will die. Conductor Schwarz was shot through the legs. The spot where the shooting was done is densely wooded and the murderers escaped. They are supposed to be sympathizers with the strikers.

To-night cars were stoned on the south side and several times shots were exchanged between the officers and rioters. South of the city, in the suburb known as Silver City, attacks were made on several cars. Several arrests were made in that locality.

The Case of Mrs. Maybrick. London, June 5.—The secretary of state for home affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, replying to the house of commons yesterday to Dr. G. B. Clark, liberal member from Caithnesshire, who asked whether Mrs. Florence Maybrick was detained for murder or for the administration of arsenic with intent to murder, said the prisoner was serving imprisonment for life after having been convicted of murder. He added that the government did not see any reason for further clemency, the sentence of death having been imposed upon her and subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life.

Campos Was Not Arrested. Madrid, June 5.—Marshal Martinez de Campos and Gen. Borero have not been arrested as was reported. They met at a hotel in order to settle a personal difference regarding Cuba. The duel between them was about to commence when the captain general of Madrid appeared and stopped it.

The cabinet has had a long discussion over the Campos-Borero affair. They decided to prevent the duel, and as a result of the discussion both men have been placed under arrest in their homes. Gen. Borero refuses to retract his offensive statement and prefers to resign the command of the fifth army corps.

Gen. Lee Arrives in Havana. Havana, June 5.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, recently appointed United States consul general here in succession to Williams, resigned, arrived to-day. Gen. Bradley Johnson and a number of other Americans and a large crowd of people awaited Gen. Lee ashore.

An organization called the National Commercial and Industrial association has been organized at Detroit, Mich.

Bermuda Did Not Land. Tampa, Fla., June 5.—Cuban circles are agitated here over the arrival of 54 members of the Bermuda expedition, who came from Sambo Creek, Honduras, via Mobile. This expedition left Jacksonville during the latter part of April. While the crew were disembarking on the Cuban coast the Bermuda barking on the Cuban coast the Bermuda barking on the Cuban coast the Bermuda barking on the Cuban coast.

Summed Monarchists. Paris, June 5.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Belair said that a confidential note has just been addressed to the Belgian government announcing that Emperor Eugenie has summoned a great meeting of French monarchists to take place in Brussels during the coming month of August.

Maceo sends out word from Cuba that he does not want terms.

P. M. Arthur was again re-elected chief of the locomotive engineers.

LIVELY PARIS EVENT.

THE SELECTION OF THE QUEEN OF WASHERWOMEN.

It is a Yearly Festivity in Paris—Quite an Honor, and is Much Desired by the Aspirants—Concludes With a Grand Ball.

(Paris Letter.) ONE of the most interesting events in the Parisian world is the election of the queen of washerwomen. Such an affair occurred about two weeks ago in Paris and was a noteworthy event. To be chosen queen of washerwomen is an honor much sought after by the soap-suds artists. This year there were seventy-two candidates, of whom the committee rejected forty-two on sight. In this connection it might be stated that a pretty face is not the only point necessary. The aspirant to the throne of soap-suds must give substantial proof of her practical qualifications to represent her honorable craft. The infatigable examination of the competitors for this exalted position is very amusing. A jury composed, as a rule, of one or two experts in the mysteries of washing, a student, an artist, and a newspaper man generally constitute the judges. This body decides on what amount of work each applicant must perform and also passes on the merits of the work done. The jury gives judgment on the excellence of the results of the trial.

For several weeks before the election there is a great hubbub in all the laundries, each of which possess some particular star whom her fellow workers deem worthy of the crown. It must be understood that an establishment that can boast of having in its employ the charming queen of the wash tub receives a tremendous boon in its business. Among the twenty-three available candidates who were selected out of the seventy-two applicants for this year's crown there was a strong rivalry. All the girls were remarkably pretty and each one was a skilled exponent of her trade. The large hall in Rue de Savon, where the elections were held, was filled with friends of the aspirants, and the scenes were as amusing as exciting. After considerable deliberation the choice of the jury for queen of the queens fell upon Mlle. Henrietta Defouilly, from a famous establishment known as Jouye-Rouve.

The young woman is more piquant looking than pretty; her features have a sort of undefinable sweetness that is very interesting. She is a pronounced brunette, tall, with a splendidly modeled figure. Possessing far more gracefulness than is found among real queens, she is also the very picture of animation and graciousness. The two maids of honor, who are second in importance only to the queen of queens, and are called queens without any additional adjective, were also chosen. Mlle. Marie Francois, from the Saint Victor laundry, received the first place, and Mlle. Eugene Tallois, from the Confamours establishment was declared second. Each of these girls is a perfect type of Parisian womanhood and both are immensely popular.

The king on these festive occasions is a man of no particular importance. The office is generally filled by some favorite of the queen, and his principal duty consists in dancing attendance on her majesty, and looking as well as he knows how.

No expenses are spared to make the costumes of the queen of queens and her retinue as magnificent as consistent with the occasion.

The students of the Latin quarter, by invitation extended to them by their friends, the washerwomen, join forces with them in the festivities. After the election of the queen of queens a ball was given by the students at Bullier's famous resort. The girls from the laundries were bright and coquettish in their chic dresses and snow-white petticoats. They were all fresh-looking and vivacious and the ball was unimpeded by petty conventionalities.

To relieve the monotony—if there ever could be any in such a place—the fancy dance was introduced for the amusement of the rest of the crowd. The music became livelier and the crowd grows more and more enthusiastic.

BARON VON HAMMERSTEIN.

COULD NOT ENDURE HONEST PROSPERITY. (Berlin Letter.)

Baron von Hammerstein formerly the editor of Kreuz Zeitung and a leader of the conservative party in Germany, was sentenced the other day to three years' penal servitude, to be deprived of his civil rights and to pay a fine of 1,500 marks for forgery, fraud and breach of trust. The baron's disgrace is almost as much of a sensation in Germany as was the downfall of Bismarck in England. For twenty years he was the all-powerful leader of the conservative party in German politics. He was discovered by Bismarck, who was the first to recognize his energy, courage, persistence and his magnetic power over men in his own station of life. Originally an impoverished nobleman, Bismarck put wealth and power into his hands by placing him at the head of the Kreuz Zeitung with an annual salary of 50,000 marks. This paper was the organ and mouthpiece of the conservative party. The baron became an eloquent speaker and his words were applauded even by his political enemies. Even last year, when many knew of his financial troubles, he retained his control of the conservative and was vociferously applauded in the Reichstag as the spokesman of his party. At last came public disgrace. The affairs of the Kreuz Zeitung were investigated and it was found that the baron had flung away 1,000,000 marks. He had stolen the pension fund of the paper, forged drafts for immense sums in the name of Count von Kerssin and was literally overwhelmed with all manner of bad debts. This money, it was ascertained, had been squandered in a wild, dissolute life, in which figured champagne orgies, high betting and desperate gaming. Just before the storm burst he fled to Switzerland. The sentence of Hammerstein and one of the most peculiar stories of European political life.

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WANDERINGS IN JAVA.

Climbing the Mountains to get a View of a Crater.

Long before sunrise we were in our cart, drawn by three ponies, and howling along in the cool night air under a bright moon and cloudless sky, says the Westminster Review. The early start was necessary in order that we might make the ascent and reach the crater before the great heat of the day. As we drove along we passed crowds of natives, toiling along under their heavy loads or resting near the old covered bridges, by which we crossed a beautiful path which, at the commencement, led us through avenues of banana trees and tall scarlet crotons down the slope of the mountain. The driver cracked his whip and made his little ponies fly along between the shady palms lining the way side, so that we arrived at a small bungalow situated at the foot of the mountain just when the first silver streaks dawned on the eastern sky. Here we were to take our breakfast of cheese sandwiches and cold tea before commencing the ascent of the volcano. We got off at 6:15, accompanied by two coolies, who acted as guides and carried our provisions on a carpet of ferns. For the first two hours we followed a beautiful path which, at the commencement, led us through avenues of banana trees and tall scarlet crotons down the slope of the mountain. The driver cracked his whip and made his little ponies fly along between the shady palms lining the way side, so that we arrived at a small bungalow situated at the foot of the mountain just when the first silver streaks dawned on the eastern sky. Here we were to take our breakfast of cheese sandwiches and cold tea before commencing the ascent of the volcano.

The series of photographs convinced him that there was no fraud in this preliminary to his study, he set about examining closely every detail of this seeming miracle. There must be some science about it if there is no trickery, he reasoned; some hidden principle of nature, or some chemical combination mixed with the earth, not known to modern science as yet, and locked in the breasts of these "adepts" for centuries.

He observed, first of all, that the Yogis never attempted the "trick" unless they had brought along carefully guarded some special earth or soil. At once it struck him that the secret might lay in this peculiar earth. But the Yogis would not tell him its nature, much as he pleaded or drudge to him where it came from. More and more was he convinced that some strange quality of this earth was what made the miracle possible. Finally by a system of bribery that loosened, at least, the tongues of the corrupt Hindu servants of the Yogis, he learned that the "masters" obtained the earth from ant hills.

Fuzzled more and more Ragnoneau persistently experimented with ant-hill earth which he collected with great trouble, ignorant of what properties it might reveal, but sure that he was on the right track.

A chance that was the result of carelessness, pure and simple, laid the whole mystery bare to him. While experimenting, he got a small quantity of the earth, and several ants at the same time, into his mouth. It was an unpleasant moment, but it gave him the solution of the problem. He detected on the instant, the presence of an enormous quantity of formic acid in this earth, worked into it from the tiny bodies of thousands of ants passing over and through it. The soil was charged with formic acid, in fact, direct from the ants.

A few experiments showed him that this formic acid was the mysterious, subtle power, compelling the marvelous growths. After a little he found himself perfectly able to do the Hindu trick he had been studying.

The entire secret proved to be that formic acid acts away the integument surrounding a seed. Thus, coming into direct contact with the germ itself, it stimulates beyond all credence its growth, bringing about in mere moments what unassisted nature would require weeks for.

What is all that row in the dining-room?" asked the dime museum manager, with some irritation. "It is the glass eater, sir," said the Zulu chieftan. "He says the cook give him a cracked tomliner an' he cut his tongue on it."—New York Press.

Slap a boy; hit a man.

THE TRICK POT LAID DOWN.

Discovery by Monsieur Ragnoneau—Earth that Came From Ant Hills and Was Full of Formic Acid—Science to the Rescue.

Discovery by Monsieur Ragnoneau—Earth that Came From Ant Hills and Was Full of Formic Acid—Science to the Rescue.

SCIENCE is making plain, one after the other, all the mysteries, old and new, of the world, while it is devising on its own account feats more marvelous than legerdemain or theosophic precipitation ever thought of, says the New York Journal. The last mystery to be revealed and to have the cold light of science thrown upon it is the famous old trick of conjuring, of India, Yogi, the ascetic "adepts" of India, of planting a seed in a potful of earth in plain sight of a curious audience and causing it to grow within an hour into a flourishing plant from which the blossoms could actually be plucked. Scores of people of a veracity not to be doubted have seen this feat performed and have been baffled at its wonders.

Some have tried to explain the mystery by claiming extraordinary sleight-of-hand on the part of the Yogi, and others have insisted that the "trick" was the perfection of hypnotism. No one who ever witnessed this seemingly marvelous growth could be induced to believe that the plant they finally saw had actually grown within this short time from the seed. It was either that they had been hypnotized, bound by the will of the operator, and had imagined that they had seen the plant grow from moment to moment under the thin cloth thrown over it, or else that by some superb skill of legerdemain the pot containing the seed had been spirited away before their eyes and a new pot with a blossoming plant set down in its place at lightning speed.

A clear-headed, cold-blooded scientist, however, demolished these theories a short time ago, proving conclusively that, whatever else it might be, the plant-growing marvel was not a fraud. At a recent Yogi seance, to which he went prepared, the aged magician planted the seed and covered the spot with a cloth, and the man with a turn for science "snapped" his detective camera at it. A moment or two later he took another snap shot and others at regular intervals of about three minutes each, until the Yogi showed the flowering plant. The shutter of the camera, set by clock work, performed its duty faithfully.

With painstaking care he then developed each plate. In each the cloth covering the pot was clearly visible. In only two, the first and the last, was there a sign of any human figure. These two plates showed the planting of the seed and the throwing off of the cloth, exhibiting the already flowered plant. On all the others there was simply the image, without a blur, of the covering in some strange way the plant had been really forced to grow, the cloth, as it was seen on each succeeding negative, was raised plainly a little higher. In the series of plates there was a constant rise.

Thus it was made evident to all of British India that the "plant trick" was no delusion, but some incomprehensible marvel. So far much was gained, but it remained for a clever French savant, M. Ragnoneau, to dig out the secret and to discover precisely the way it was done.

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IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

SOME CURRENT TOPICS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Notes of the Modes—Rainy Weather Costumes—Some Summer Blossoms—Answers to Correspondents—Hints for the Household—Home Circle.

RAINY WEATHER

It is always intruding upon us. We can not get rid of it. Such being the case, we may as well be prepared for it at no time is it so important that a woman should be well dressed as on a rainy day. Strive against it as we will, our hair becomes floppy, and when that is accompanied by a homely gown, the result is deplorable.

These remarks doubtless seem superficial, but is there one business woman in ten who, when she buys her gowns for the season, thinks of a rainy-day costume?

Bicycling and tennis are slowly but surely affecting cloudy-weather dress, for the knickerbockers which are so useful in these sports serve equally well in keeping dry on a rainy day. They should be worn under a short walking skirt. Cheviot or serge of any color but blue—which turns green after being wet a few times—is best for the suit.

It is a pretty idea to have a tam-o-shanter designed to wear with the suit. It should be trimmed with a couple of quills, which weather cannot spoil.

Over the costume should be worn a long, sleeveless circular coat or thin tweed or gingham. These coats have capes and narrow turnover collars.

Perhaps one prefers a tight-fitting coat, in which case puff sleeves are worn and jacket fronts. These fronts are intended to conceal a large pocket on each side. The entire effect is very natty.

To return to materials, one cloak was of brown and white checked gingham, lined with changeable fabric in brown and gold. Another was of tan tweed, thin enough to allow the glow of a pink lining to shine through.

A cute idea in this cloak was the tiny pockets placed at each front corner of the cape. They were entirely concealed by ornamental flaps.

Above all things, have a handsome umbrella, and learn to properly fur it. Unless you do that you can never hope to be chic.—The Latest in Chicago News.

Jessie's Philosophy.

Men who complain of their homes too often overlook the fact that they themselves are more or less responsible for the atmosphere which pervades it. Consideration for a wife is one of the sweetest flowers which a husband can grow and nourish in the home garden. It will do more than the costliest bouquets which he can bring home from

Notes.

To make ordinary cloth waterproof, put half a pound of sugar of lead in a half of rain water, with half a pound of alum; stir at intervals until the water becomes clear, and then pour it off into another pail. Put the cloth or garments into it and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then hang the

Notes.

clothes up to dry without wringing. Garments treated thus can be worn in the wildest storm of wind and rain without the wearer even getting damp. The rain will hang in globules upon the cloth, and cloth that is waterproof is better and more healthful than rubber goods.

A small, close round hat has a turban-shaped brim of fine jets. The crown is puffed chiffon. The trimming is of very short ostrich tips curled into rosette shape. These are set around the sides of the hat, and a long plume falls over the back.

A round hat of satin braid has a moderately low crown and a trimming of at least ten loops of wide Dresden ribbon set at one side and falling over the crown. Three very full ostrich tips are set at the other side of the crown and fall toward the front.

Châtelaine belts of gold and silver, with numerous pretty but useless pendants, in the style of those worn fifteen years ago, are revived, but the tinkle of silver trinkets makes music for envious ears. Scientists which refuse to cut, thimble cases never open, vinaigrettes without any salts, fan and bouquet holders, are all in their accustomed place. But the new châtelaine bag made of various kinds of fancy leather is a thing for use as well as beauty. Bags of lizard skin and tan suede, with gold, silver or aluminum ornaments, are especially desirable. Some are fastened securely to the belt and others are held by a metal clasp.

They Were Touched. First pickpocket (who has been attending church for "professional" purposes) to his mate—That was a mighty touchin' sermon, which the old toff in the white thimbomb preached, weren't it, Bill?

Second Ditto—It were that, Tom. I was goin' to sneak something out of the plate, but that sermon so touched my 'art that I put a button in it instead.—Toronto Register.

Wrong Way Round. Spencer—Who was it wrote "Men must work and women must weep"? Ferguson—Forgotten. But it's good. Spencer—Rubbish! Women more often weep when men don't work.

Hypnotic Matrimony. "Do you believe in hypnotism?" "Well, I can't say positively. But if there is nothing in it I can't explain why a large number of marriages occur."—Truth.

An Offer. Old Bachelor—Now that your sister has married, it is your turn." Young Lady—Is that meant as an offer?—Lustige Blaetter.

with a terrible cold in his head, and his eyes heavy and sore, the editor sat on a broken chair, and earnestly, but utterly avowed. A youth had dropped in

DAIRY AND

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

RENCH butter and the English market formed the topic, says the Daily News Paris correspondent, of a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies the other day. The discussion on the adulteration of butter was characterized by a frankness which the foreigner was delighted. Members kept running down French butter, forgetting that the English buyer might be listening, and, much to the despair of M. Viger, the minister of agriculture, who hinted that these things were better left unsaid even if true—particularly if true. M. de Saint Quentin delivered a formidable speech in support of the French position. The consumption of butter in Paris remained for years at a standstill, although the population increased. This was due to margarine surreptitiously taking the place of butter. French exports of butter to England had dropped by more than half, and prices were one-third less for high-class Gournay or Isigny butters, as well as for Brittany butters, which were of lower qualities. M. Sibille, member for Nantes, let the export of butter to England had fallen off it was because French butter was not so good as formerly. ("Oh, oh!" M. Viger, minister of agriculture: "I cannot let such a statement pass.") French butter keeps its old reputation on the English market. "The fact that the sale is less is due to other causes," M. Viger was applauded by the whole house for the presence of mind with which he mended the awkward statement blurted out by M. Sibille. M. Reue Brice, member for the butter-producing land of Brittany, defended the drastic provisions of the bill against margarine. Butter was going through a crisis. It was the most important industry in France next to that of wheat growing, and its existence was threatened. Denmark and Sweden had taken energetic steps to defend butter. They had in consequence taken to the benefit of the increased consumption of butter in England, while France, that market alone had lost four to seven million pounds a year.

Use of Germicides.

The method of adding something to the cream that will destroy the bacteria or prevent their growth, no matter how warm the weather or how distant the market appeals to the dealer on account of its cheapness, simplicity and effectiveness. Cream in which a sufficient quantity of boric acid or salicylic acid has been introduced, for these are substances generally used as preservatives of cream, will remain perfectly sweet for an indefinite time even in the hottest summer temperature. These chemicals produce no decided change in the taste or appearance of the cream, and it is no wonder that this method has sometimes been adopted by those who have seen in it a solution of the only difficulty in the way of extending a lucrative cream trade. What, then, are the objections to this method? The first and the very decided objection that will occur to the consumer is, that when paying for sweet and wholesome cream he does not want it diluted with anything that will detract from its nutritive value. The second objection is that has to be used, this objection might be overcome by an appeal to the reason of the consumer, if he did not have reason as well as prejudice on his side. If it could be shown that the preservative was as harmless as the cream itself, the objection would not be so readily made. It is, however, a reasonable objection, and it can be claimed for these chemical preservatives is, that while they are sure death to bacteria, they also endanger the health and derange the digestive apparatus of human beings. Among those qualified to judge of the effect of these substances when taken into the stomach, are the physicians, and it is practically but one opinion, and that is, that the constant consumption of them is harmful even if taken in small quantities. In certain cases where persons are suffering from disease of the digestive organs, the use of cream preserved by this method is positively dangerous.

Magnolia for Stock.

I have discarded the long varieties, as they grow long, woody necks that are scarcely eatable, and I grow altogether the globe varieties in feeding of which there is no waste. They are wonderful yielders, easily producing 1,000 bushels to the acre under favorable conditions, and in this year of unparalleled drought they yielded over 600 bushels to the acre on my farm. I find it an advantage to plant them in rows far enough apart so as to do most of the cultivation with a horse, and I believe that a little more than two feet apart is better than closer. The seed should be sown quite thickly, and the plants thinned to not less than a foot in the row, and I am not sure but fifteen or eighteen inches would give enough larger roots to make a better yield. With plenty of room for them to grow, it is easy to have the roots weigh from three to five pounds each, and such roots count up fast in filling a wagon. Two important points in growing the crops are early planting and to attend to the thinning before the plants get crowded and stunted. The early cultivation is done with a light running hand garden plough, and should begin as soon as the plants are up, so that one can see the row. They come up quite strong and soon are large enough so that a narrow-tooth horse cultivator can be used in them, and but little hand work is required. The crop should be gathered and stored before a hard freeze, but not until the weather is cool, and if large quantities are stored together the bins should have slatted floors raised a few inches, and a ventilator put in every ten feet to admit the air to pass through them. These ventilators can be made with two strips of board four inches wide, placed four inches apart and strips of plaster's

ESCAPE. LIVING RISK.

How a Man to Death That Should Be a Man to Death.

The most tragic death that has occurred in this country recently was that of Chief Engineer William A. Allen, of the Maine Central railroad, says the New York World. Those who witnessed it will never recover from the horror of the scene they looked upon from the bridge over Lewiston falls. Mr. Allen was on his way from Portland to Lewiston. As the train passed onto the bridge he stepped out upon the rear platform to glance at some work that was being done on the sidewalk of the bridge. The train was moving quite rapidly as it passed the falls. Just at that instant one of the night lights at the side of the bridge struck him on the head. He fell forward, clear of the bridge. A number of workmen had seen the accident and stood awe-struck, peering down into the foaming waters beneath them. They seemed to be deprived of motion by the suddenness and horror of the tragedy taking place before their eyes. At the point from which Mr. Allen was hurled to his death the railroad bridge is fifty feet above a dam. Before he struck the water the unfortunate man rebounded from the pole of the bridge and then plunged downward into the waters seething under the head of a spring freshet. Then the onlookers felt that he had lost every chance of life, but to their amazement, they saw him come to the surface of the mad torrent and struggle wildly against the flood that sought to overwhelm him. It was the sight of a desperate but brave and powerful man against impossible odds. Stunned as he had been by the blow he had received in his descent, his strength was marvelous. Time and again he seemed to buffet the waves with the fervor of hope. But those who watched him knew that he was doomed. To the men upon the bridge it seemed as if Mr. Allen's struggle for existence lasted a long time, but the truth is that his contest with the waters was only momentary. Allen instantly the merciless torrent swept him onward through the rapids until he reached the whirlpool that boils above the cataract. For nearly 500 feet he was hurled against jagged rocks by his pitiless foe. His fate seemed certain, but for another moment the spectators hoped against hope that by some method he would still be able to extricate himself from his threatening environment. Suddenly above the foam of the whirlpool they saw upstretched a hand and arm. Then the dancing waters were all that their eyes could follow, and they knew that the man who had fought so hard for life had been hurled over the cataract and would be no more seen alive.

Conclusions on Lamb Feeding.

Last winter the Minnesota experiment station made some tests in lamb feeding. The following are some of the conclusions reached: 1. That lambs possessed of sufficient quality for winter feeding are not plentiful in the state, since no little searching had to be made before suitable feeders could be found. 2. That with the rations used, lambs that are being fattened in winter consume about the same quantity of feed per day for every 100 pounds of live weight. 3. That the average gains made by the lambs in this experiment was 9.22 pounds per month, and without any succulent food, as for instance ensilage or field roots. 4. That in this experiment, the average cost of making one pound of increase in live weight was 5.44 cents or less than the cost of producing it, a result which is not seldom attained in winter fattening. 5. That lambs do not gain so rapidly in cold weather as when the temperature is moderate, notwithstanding the greater consumption of food. 6. That in this experiment the greatest profit was obtained from the lambs which were fed a limited grain ration of wheat screenings and oil cake, and which were allowed liberty of access to shelter at will; that next to these come the lambs fed under cover; and that the least profit arose from the lambs to which wheat and oil cake were fed.

How Alkali Injures Vegetation.

The peculiar behavior of alkali is largely a result of its solubility in water. To this cause the well-known "rise of the alkali" is due. When the ground has been wet by rain or irrigation, the soluble salts behind at this point. By reason of capillary attraction more water rises to take the place of that which has disappeared, bringing with it more alkali in solution until finally a crust of salts is formed at the surface of the soil. It is this concentration of injurious salts into a strongly corrosive layer which causes the greatest destruction.

Other bad effects of black alkali are:

1. Clay bird-pan, which results from the union of the black alkali with finely divided clay at various depths below the surface.
2. The loss of humus, which is carried away in solution with the aid of sodium carbonate.
3. The injury to the tilth of adobe soils, which assume a lumpy and uncultivable condition in the presence of black alkali.

Prof. R. H. Forbes, in Bulletin 18, Arizona Experiment Station.

Why Milk should Be Tested.

Some years ago Gov. Board paid \$400 to have a cow chosen of a town, and employed one of the brightest men in it. It is called the second dairy town in New York, in Jefferson county. He employed the man to go around and take the record of every cow in that township, and what she had produced and what she cost, and it took him all summer, from early spring to fall. What he wanted was that there should be a record of the quality of the milk, and the value of the cow in that political unit like a township, an accurate statement of just exactly what the truth was concerning the earnings of the cows; that it should be disclosed whether these men were making money or not, or deceiving themselves. That man went through that work, and he found out that the farmers of Louisville had deluded themselves into the idea that they were making money, when positively the cows of that town were bringing them in debt \$25,000 every year. Testing the milk would have revealed that.

Strawberry Leaf Blight.

This is a fungous disease that affects the strawberry leaves and causes the brown spots or patches on them. It is also called strawberry rust by some. The disease does not generally appear until about fruiting time, when it appears as small, reddish spots, which increase rapidly in size, the center being of a lighter color. These spots often run together, forming large blotches; the affected leaves wither, turn brown and die. Some varieties are more affected by it than others, and this should be taken into consideration when selecting varieties for planting, as the disease seriously affects the vitality of the plant, and diminishes the crop the next year. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is successfully practiced in preventing this disease. The first spraying can be given early in the spring, after the new leaves start, and just before the blossoms open. The second soon after the fruit is picked, followed by two or three applications about two or three weeks apart.

Stagnant Pools.—In too many of our pastures there are every year stagnant pools allowed to collect and stand till they dry up. Sometimes these pools are really small ponds covering an acre or two of ground. The reeds grow up in them, the polliwogs swarm, and so do all kinds of water beetles and worms. It is only reasonable to suppose that such places are filled with germs of both good and bad cultures. Hither go the cows to drink and stand and to further pollute the water with their droppings. As these ponds have no outlet they become too often sources of disease and very often of abnormal milk. Such ponds should be drained if possible.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Hints for School Girls—The Historic Jordan—Origin of Teetotal—A Marvel of Skill—A Rolling Steamship—Siberia as It is To-day.

HO art nearing the time, all too fast, little girl, when womanly yearnings shall wake; May the tallman, hope, linger well to the last, And shield thee from tears and heart break!

Though thy dreams to the last be entirely fulfilled, And thy burgeoning faith-buds be never once chilled— Still, turn from the path which the violets purrl, And think of me once in a while, little girl!

Womanhood's coming apace, little girl, With promise of visions so sweet; And love that is tender will seek thy embrace, And his glances thy pure ones will greet.

One lonely old bosom will oftentimes ache, Yet I'll show thee but smiles for thy dear little sake; Still, turn from thy dreams in the pleasant whiffl, To think of me once in a while, little girl!

Some Frog and Toad Jonahs.

Most persons when they hear a naturalist talk about weather doings by birds, animals, or reptiles, grin and ask about big fish. One tale, which no one but naturalists seem to believe, was told in the Forest and Stream recently by Allen Chamberlain. He says he heard a cry down in Florida such as a distressed frog makes, and found that a blacksnake was swallowing a frog. When the frog was out of sight the snake was shot through the head and the frog was liberated. At first it was supposed, but was soon as lively as ever. Within twenty years the same paper has recorded at least a score of just such instances, reported by as many individuals, who gave their real names and addresses, and who declared they had seen the supposed toad or frog come to as from a trance, hop about as if dazed, and at last go away as lively as ever. S. D. Kendall, in the Forest and Stream for June, 1892, told about a mother quail which in trying to protect her young got within reach of a rattlesnake. The snake was killed while in the act of swallowing the bird. When released the bird was for some time stupefied, but after a while recovered enough to stagger off. On the next day she was all right and caring for her chicks.

Arbitration Better Than Glory.

The circular issued by Department Commander Derby of the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic, urging the members of the order to support a scheme of international arbitration, cannot be dismissed as the words of men who know nothing of war. Precisely because the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic do know war, because they realize that it is very different from review-day splendor, do they urge that English-speaking peoples should take the lead in establishing a permanent tribunal of international arbitration. We suppose that there will be some jingoes who will impute a mean motive to those who think with Commander Derby, but if ever there were men who have put their courage and military virtues beyond question and have borne themselves bravely in war and worthily in peace those men are the veterans of the army of the union. If this country ever is called upon to fight a foreign foe they may be reckoned on to confront danger as promptly as of yore and to look death in the face as steadily, though their eyes have grown old, and they are doing their duty in peace when they tell their fellow-citizens that war is a terrible last resort, that arbitration is better than glory, and that peace with honor and an honorable regard for the rights of others is the condition that we should seek to make normal.—Boston Transcript.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Since the new excise law went into effect the number of hotels in New York city has been tripled.

Most of the medieval kings wore and used silver rings because they were unable to write their names.

The Munich opera-house has a new rotating stage by which any scene can be changed in twelve seconds.

All of the corned beef and pickled pork for European armies and navies goes by way of Canada and crosses the border at Vanceboro, Me.

The coal fields of the United States are an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, of which only a few are coal-producing countries in the world.

New York state has a new law, just passed making it a misdemeanor for any man to wear the badge or regalia of any society of which he is not a member.

A Cambric shirt worn by Louis XVI. on the day before his death realized \$570 and the napkin used at mass on the morning of his execution \$390, at a recent London sale.

A "chameleon flower" has been introduced into Europe from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The blossoms of this newly discovered plant are white in the morning, changing to red at noon and again to blue in the evening.

MORE OR LESS HUMOROUS.

"And will you love me eternally? Lieutenant—How can you ask such a question? I always love eternally.—Fliegende Blätter.

Not in range: "Is anything known of the prisoner or his habits?" Officer—Nothing, your honor. He lives opposite the police station.—Judy.

She—Take care, Alfred. That isn't the remedy for sea-sickness. Don't you see the bottle is marked "poison!" He—That's the one I want.—Truth.

"Which is your umbrella, sah?" asked the doorkeeper of the club as Tenapot was about to leave. "The best one you have got left," replied Tenapot.—Detroit Free Press.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Hints for School Girls—The Historic Jordan—Origin of Teetotal—A Marvel of Skill—A Rolling Steamship—Siberia as It is To-day.

HO art nearing the time, all too fast, little girl, when womanly yearnings shall wake; May the tallman, hope, linger well to the last, And shield thee from tears and heart break!

Though thy dreams to the last be entirely fulfilled, And thy burgeoning faith-buds be never once chilled— Still, turn from the path which the violets purrl, And think of me once in a while, little girl!

Womanhood's coming apace, little girl, With promise of visions so sweet; And love that is tender will seek thy embrace, And his glances thy pure ones will greet.

One lonely old bosom will oftentimes ache, Yet I'll show thee but smiles for thy dear little sake; Still, turn from thy dreams in the pleasant whiffl, To think of me once in a while, little girl!

Some Frog and Toad Jonahs.

Most persons when they hear a naturalist talk about weather doings by birds, animals, or reptiles, grin and ask about big fish. One tale, which no one but naturalists seem to believe, was told in the Forest and Stream recently by Allen Chamberlain. He says he heard a cry down in Florida such as a distressed frog makes, and found that a blacksnake was swallowing a frog. When the frog was out of sight the snake was shot through the head and the frog was liberated. At first it was supposed, but was soon as lively as ever. Within twenty years the same paper has recorded at least a score of just such instances, reported by as many individuals, who gave their real names and addresses, and who declared they had seen the supposed toad or frog come to as from a trance, hop about as if dazed, and at last go away as lively as ever. S. D. Kendall, in the Forest and Stream for June, 1892, told about a mother quail which in trying to protect her young got within reach of a rattlesnake. The snake was killed while in the act of swallowing the bird. When released the bird was for some time stupefied, but after a while recovered enough to stagger off. On the next day she was all right and caring for her chicks.

Arbitration Better Than Glory.

The circular issued by Department Commander Derby of the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic, urging the members of the order to support a scheme of international arbitration, cannot be dismissed as the words of men who know nothing of war. Precisely because the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic do know war, because they realize that it is very different from review-day splendor, do they urge that English-speaking peoples should take the lead in establishing a permanent tribunal of international arbitration. We suppose that there will be some jingoes who will impute a mean motive to those who think with Commander Derby, but if ever there were men who have put their courage and military virtues beyond question and have borne themselves bravely in war and worthily in peace those men are the veterans of the army of the union. If this country ever is called upon to fight a foreign foe they may be reckoned on to confront danger as promptly as of yore and to look death in the face as steadily, though their eyes have grown old, and they are doing their duty in peace when they tell their fellow-citizens that war is a terrible last resort, that arbitration is better than glory, and that peace with honor and an honorable regard for the rights of others is the condition that we should seek to make normal.—Boston Transcript.

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Since the new excise law went into effect the number of hotels in New York city has been tripled.

Most of the medieval kings wore and used silver rings because they were unable to write their names.

The Munich opera-house has a new rotating stage by which any scene can be changed in twelve seconds.

All of the corned beef and pickled pork for European armies and navies goes by way of Canada and crosses the border at Vanceboro, Me.

The coal fields of the United States are an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, of which only a few are coal-producing countries in the world.

New York state has a new law, just passed making it a misdemeanor for any man to wear the badge or regalia of any society of which he is not a member.

A Cambric shirt worn by Louis XVI. on the day before his death realized \$570 and the napkin used at mass on the morning of his execution \$390, at a recent London sale.

A "chameleon flower" has been introduced into Europe from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The blossoms of this newly discovered plant are white in the morning, changing to red at noon and again to blue in the evening.

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"And will you love me eternally? Lieutenant—How can you ask such a question? I always love eternally.—Fliegende Blätter.

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Origin of Teetotal.

The late Rev. Joel Jewell, a Presbyterian clergyman, revivalist and active temperance worker, is said to have originated the word "teetotal" in this wise: When quite a young man, not then ordained, Mr. Jewell was conducting a public temperance meeting in Hector, N. Y. For the pledge against using distilled liquors, he introduced the letters "O. P." meaning "old pledge," and "T" for "total," the latter including both distilled and fermented liquors. When taking the names of those who had expressed a desire to sign the pledge a young occupant of a gallery seat called out, "Add my name and a T, for I am a T-eetotaler."

A Marvel of Skill.

There is a cherry stone at the Salem, Mass., museum which contains one dozen silver spoons. The stone itself is of the ordinary size, but the spoons are so small that their shape and finish can only be distinguished by a microscope. Dr. Oliver gives an account of a cherry stone on which were carved 124 heads, so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings by their mitres and crowns. It was bought in Prussia for \$

Choked Off.
 "Prisoner," said the police magistrate, "have you anything to say before I proceed to pronounce sentence upon you?" The prisoner, a battered, bearded man, with his hair that had grown an eighth of an inch since their last coat of blue-black dye had been applied, slowly unceremoniously rose to his feet. "You can do what you please with me, I reckon, judge," he said. "I was drunk and I was disorderly. There ain't any getting around that. But if I can be allowed to make a few remarks, I should like to give some of the reasons why I believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. But the officers hastily pulled him down.

A PERFECT SHEEP DIP.
 The improved method of extracting nicotine from tobacco enables sheep owners to escape the labor of hauling and boiling up the bulky stems when dipping is to be done. The concentrated nicotine makes a perfect sheep dip, as it is the best known stimulant for wool as well as a sure death to all insects. If you intend dipping this year you cannot do better than write at once to the Skabura Dip Co., Station S, Chicago, for particulars.

A PEASANT POETESS.

A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO HAS JUST BECOME FAMOUS.

Does the Worst Kind of Manual Labor—Writes at Night After the Household Labor, Stable Work and Thrashing Was Done.



ABETTER example of the old saying that "poets are born, not made," was ever afforded than by the case of Johanna Ambrosius, the German peasant woman whose small volume of poems has within the last twelve months gone through as many editions and has made her famous everywhere in literary Europe, says the New York Journal. Despite the fact that for two score years she has lived a typical peasant woman's life, and has done the hardest kind of manual labor, the poems she has written, it is said, will entitle her to be ranked with the greatest poets of Germany.

No author ever had a briefer tale for a biographer to tell than hers. She was born in 1854 at Lengwetha, a small village in East Prussia. Her parents were desperately poor. She went to the village school until she was 11 years old, and then her education ceased. Her mother was an invalid, and Johanna and her sister, both mere children, were obliged to attend to all the household duties. Her father was fond of books, but their poverty permitted them to indulge in but one luxury, which was a cheap weekly illustrated paper. Not until last year, after most of her poems were written, did she have a chance to read a single one of the great German writers.

Her body has been much enfeebled by illness, but in spite of this she still works as she has for many years, not only at her household tasks, but also on the thrashing floor and in the stable, in order to keep the wolf from the door. Yet when her day's task was over and she was alone in her room at night she would plan and write her wonderful verses. Of intellectual companionship or luxury of any sort she has known nothing, but her poems, nevertheless, have such a broad, human interest about them that, if the reader should pick up the book, knowing nothing whatever about the author, he would find it hard to say to what nation she belonged.

Poverty and suffering and the cares of maternity are the three dominant notes in her book. "He who, like myself, has sat at table with Want and has drunk from the same cup with Mysery, knows what living means," she says in one of her poems. In another place she shows that though her daily life has been narrow in the extreme, she has yet been able intuitively to grasp some of the broadest and most universal phases of existence, for she says: "Nothing is insatiable as the human heart. If it has enough to eat and drink it longs for costly vessels for the food to be served in, and once it possesses these, it would ask for the blue heavens as a tablecloth."

At 29 Johanna married a young peasant of the name of Voight. A son and daughter were born, but aside from this fact there is no further mention of her married life in her biography. But there are several poems about children and child life which are so full of maternal love that they could not fail to touch the heart of even the most careless reader. She was brought to public notice and her verses published by Karl Schratz, a teacher, who discovered her talents and her work by the merest chance during a pleasure trip he was making through East Prussia, and it is he who has edited her book and become her biographer.

It Was the Opera House.
 "When 'The Wicklow Postman' was out on its memorable tour a year or so ago," said an actor in the company, "we almost straggled in Hor Springs. Our next stand was Texarkana and the manager wired me we must be sure to come on—would certainly play to a big house. Well, I raised enough money to get to Texarkana. It was dusk when we reached there, and, as we rode up to the hotel in a 'bus I saw what I presumed was the glow of sunset over the house-top." By jove, I remarked to the driver, 'you do have fine sunsets down here.' 'Sunset nothing!' he growled, as he glanced in the direction I was looking, that's the opera-house on fire."

Young Women as Librarians.
 The Kentucky legislature has awarded a great honor to Miss Emma Guy, having made her librarian-in-chief of the state library. Miss Guy is the daughter of the Hon. Ashby Guy, and is not yet 30 years old.
 The lines of work followed by women are continually broadening. It is only lately that the state officers have begun to realize that the position of librarian is far more suitable as woman's work than man's, and they now show their appreciation of the fact by filling such places as they are vacated by appointing women instead of men. Miss Ellen K. Dorch, secretary of the Woman's Press Club, of Georgia, has lately received a position as librarian in that state.

Booms in Bicycle Trade.
 The boom in bicycles is spreading far into the strangest corners of the earth. The latest faraway order for wheels was received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who has sent for a lot of English riding machines for the use of the ladies of his harem. If the custom spreads to harems there will be some difficulty in meeting the demand.

Something in a Name.
 "Rivers, have you ever seen that pretty cousin of mine?"
 "I don't think I have, Brooks. What is her name?"
 "Miss Lena Stout."
 "Well, which is she?"
 "Which what?"
 "Lead or stout?"

Your idol is probably a great bore to other people.

MRS. INCHBALD.

Beautiful, Daring and Stage-Struck. She Was Not a Good Actress.
 Among the writers affected by the demand for a return to pure, unsophisticated nature was the beautiful and darling Mrs. Inchbald, says the Cornhill Magazine. At an early age she was seized with a strong passion for the stage, and twice, when still in her teens, she ran away from home and went to London to see whether fortune would do for her what application to stage managers had failed to do. A sufficiently dangerous step this on the part of a young woman who is described as "tall and slender, with hair of a golden Auburn, the lovely hazel eyes, perfect features and an enchanting countenance." In her 19th year she married, her husband being an actor, and she herself now appeared on the boards. She does not seem to have been a very successful actress, but she was able to make considerable sums by her pen; she was exceedingly well-paid for her plays, and very well paid for her two novels, "A Simple Story," and "Nature and Art."

In spite of grave defects for which the imperfect education of the author is so far responsible, these stories are eminently readable. As has been said by critics, "A Simple Story" is really two stories, and the double plot is handled with some awkwardness, moreover, there is a tendency to exaggeration in the portraiture; a notable example being the character of Sanford, the priest, whose churchliness is overdrawn to the point of childishness, while much of the writing is very raw. Still, the story holds the reader's attention; the chief figure, Miss Milner, is skilfully handled, and the incidents are well chosen and effectively used. The lesson of the story, for it has a moral writ large on it, is that parents are bound to give the most serious consideration to the training of their children. In "Nature and Art" the moral is of another kind. It is we are invited to despise William, the polished, insincere product of civilization, and to admire his cousin Henry, the natural man, who cannot understand the hollow refinements of an artificial society. The reader has no difficulty in despising William, but it is not so easy to admire Henry, for in his anxiety to do justice to his transparent honesty, Mrs. Inchbald makes the worthy youth ridiculous. But withal "Nature and Art" is an impressive story, and the author's dramatic experience stands her in good stead in the portrayal of the scene when William now sits at the bench, passes sentence of death on the wretched woman in the dock, whom he fails to recognize as the hapless victim of his own selfish passion.

Cannot Improve on Nature.
 Hedges have been so persistently pruned for generations that the idea that a smooth, box-like form must of necessity be given them seems to have become everywhere prevalent. The writer well remembers the shock to his ideas of artistic form on passing a large and handsome estate in a western city—handsome in all but the attempt to improve on nature by trimming into fantastic shapes some twenty or more evergreen trees scattered about upon the spacious lawn. Some were rounded in to the trunk at a point a couple of feet from the top and forming above this a round ball of the foliage. Many other shapes as grotesque and absurd were seen, the whole showing the most execrable taste, or lack of taste, on the part of the owner. Box-like hedges are to be seen on the places of persons of undoubted good taste but in this case it seems to me that the owners have accepted a conventional idea without thought of a better method of treating hedges. It may be admitted at once that hedges must be trimmed in order to give the plants a stocky growth, but beyond this it is not wise to go. The feathery, graceful surface which nature spreads over her growing plants is the most beautiful surface possible and, generally speaking, the natural growth of plants gives the most attractive shape.—Country Gentleman.

FOR GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS.
 Silver spoons that have become discolored by eggs may be cleaned readily by rubbing with a soft cloth and a little dry salt.
 Fresh meat should not be allowed to remain rolled in paper, for the paper will absorb the juices. Remove the paper and lay the meat on an earthen plate.
 Rolls which have become dry can be freshened by dipping them quickly into water and placing them in the oven for two or three minutes until the water has dried. They will taste almost like new rolls.
 Silks or ribbons that are to be packed away should be rolled in brown paper and the chloride of lime in white paper will discolor them. White satin should be folded in blue paper and a brown paper put outside and pinned closely together at the edges.

SEVEREST COLD ON RECORD.
 1234. Mediterranean frozen; traffic with curia.
 1420. Bosphorus frozen.
 1458. Wind at Antwerp sold in blocks.
 1658. Swedish artillery crossed the Sound.
 1786. Snow knee-deep at Naples.
 1789. Fahrenheit thermometer marked 25 degrees below zero at Frankfurt, and 38 degrees below at Basle.
 1809. Moscow, 48 degrees below zero, greatest cold recorded there; mercury frozen.
 1829. Jakoutsk, Siberia, 73 degrees below zero on the 25th of January; greatest cold on record.
 1846. December marked 23 degrees below zero at Poular, lowest ever marked in France.
 1864. January, Paurseuok stood at zero in Turin; the greatest cold recorded in Italy.

Captain Parry, in his Arctic explorations, suffered for some time (Jan 51 degrees below zero. Frost is diminishing in Canada with the increase of population, as shown by the fact that Hudson's bay was closed, from 1828-37, 184 days per annum, and from 1871-80 only 179 days per annum.
 That woman never lived who looked decent when engaged in house cleaning.

SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

CURRENT NOTES OF INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.
A Handy Tool for Box-Makers—A Hottle Trick for Home Amusement—A Physician's Wise Suggestion—Some Causes of Death.

AHANDY tool for box-makers' and packers' use is the combination tool patented by two inventors of Dillon, Mont. The head of the hatchet is formed with a recess in which a nail-puller is fitted, the extension of which is placed in the handle of the hatchet. The nail-puller is released from its recess by a catch in the hatchet handle near its upper end, and after projection is adapted to be turned at right angles with the hatchet head for facility of operation.

A Wise Suggestion.
 A physician, who has given many years of study to tuberculosis in all of its forms, is advocating the building of a floating sanitarium, on which to place consumptive patients for treatment. The ship is to be provided with all possible sanitary conveniences, and conducted strictly on the plan of a very high-class hospital. In calm, steam is put on, and the ship rushes through the water, creating a fresh breeze and agitating the water, which is considered more healthful than when in repose. On the approach of an unfavorable season, the ship sails to some approved locality. Changes of climate can be indulged in without weariness or hardship of any kind, the patient simply giving himself up to the pleasures of transit. The meteorological conditions are carefully observed, and changes of weather guarded against as much as possible. One ship is to be occupied only three-fourths of the year, when the patients are shifted to another, the first going into dock to be completely overhauled, cleaned and disinfected. The process may be gone through with more frequently, if it is deemed necessary. Everything that medical science, change of climate and scene can furnish would be obtainable in this palace sanitarium. So well has the project been received that a large ship-owning corporation has placed orders for the construction of one of these ships, and here invalids in need of change of scene, fresh air and climates favorable to their peculiar maladies can find all of the advantages that the most advanced medical science is able to supply.

Improved Photography.
 An improved process of photography has recently been patented which involves the production of a photograph so much like a steel engraving that it puzzles an expert to detect the difference. Photographs by this new process contain the lines, dots or stipple-ways found in steel engravings, and have the general softness, roundness and lights of the engraver's work, and all without impairing the faithfulness of the reproduction in the least. The entire process is very simple from a photographic point of view, and consists principally of the use of a compound negative. Not only does it give the effect of a fine steel engraving, but it may also be handled in such a way that different parts of the picture shall present a different effect. The face may be brought out in stipple, a dress may have a line or stipple background, in which all the lights and shades of a half-tone are given. The features of the process as described in the claims of the patent are "a compound negative, composed of a reticulated, translucent, gelatinous coating, containing lines, dots and stipples, and an original negative, to which such coating is intimately secured."

Poisoning from Creosote.
 Much has been said of late about the treatment of tuberculosis by injections of a compound containing creosote. In some instances there has been notable improvement, although as a rule the cough remains. A patient was recently taken to the hospital to be treated with this creosote preparation. Each day he received doses of one-half-ounce solution, beginning with 150 grains on the first day, and increasing the dose ten grains each time, until four ounces and a quarter had been reached. The patient at this time was seized with violent delirium and nervous agitation, alternating with semi-comatose conditions. He remained in this state for nearly twenty-four hours, when there was a change for the better, and after three days left the hospital, as is supposed, entirely cured. The only possible conclusion is that the creosote poisons the disease germs in the body. This is an important point for investigation, and should be carefully noted, as it may lead to some unusually valuable discoveries.

Grater.
 An improved grater, for grating roots, vegetables, or fruits, was patented recently by an inventor of New Orleans, La. It is adapted to be fastened to the table by a clamp, and consists of a square box, in the base of which is a semi-circular aperture for the passing to and fro of the grater. Fitting in the box is a hand-operating plunger, by which the material to be grated is kept in contact with the grater, said grater being operated by a projecting handle as shown in the cut.

Some Causes of Death.
 In the Journal of the American Medical Association the following accounts the death of Washington Garrison in view of the fact that the general impression prevails that Washington died

of quincy, the paragraph is interesting: "Washington, at sixty-seven years of age, died of acute laryngitis, emphysematous oedema of the glottis. On December 12, 1879, he rode over his estate on horseback, and as it was a day of rain and sleet, he became thoroughly chilled. He contracted a severe cold, and at the end of two days was very sick. Before sending for a doctor he had his overcoat bleed him. When the doctor came he bled him again. As there was no improvement, a consulting physician was called, and also applied fire blisters to his throat. This medical treatment has been the subject of much criticism." Ben Johnson had his mental faculties impaired by repeated attacks of apoplexy. His bodily health was also shattered, and he died in a state of the deepest depression and gloom. Benjamin Franklin died of abscess of the lungs. Napoleon died of cancer of the stomach. Burns, Shakespeare and Edgar A. Poe died of exposure, the results of too much drink. John Bunyan died of a cold caused by exposure. Shelley was drowned. Keats and Charles Woll died of consumption. Galileo died of exposure caused by being dragged out in midwinter to appear before the Inquisition. He differed with the Church on astronomy and other subjects, and was denounced as a heretic.

A Hottle Trick.
 Many of the tricks that magicians perform, as you all know, are based upon some principle of natural philosophy, and they appear mysterious to us



only because we are not familiar with the particular principle involved. Here is one, for example, that might mystify you if you did not stop to think it out, and we explain it so that you may mystify others with it if you like. The proposition is to take a bottle, and a glass, both full to the brim of water, and empty the glass by means of the bottle without taking a drop of water from the latter. First, with a red-hot wire, make two holes through a cork, and through these holes carefully work two straws, one of them just long enough to reach to the bottom of the glass, and the other about twice that length. Close the upper end of the shorter straw with a little kneaded bread or wax, and insert the cork into the bottle until the water spurts out of the longer straw.

Now, turn the bottle upside down so that the shorter straw reaches up to the bottom of the glass—having first cut away the stopped-up end with a pair of scissors—and immediately the water will begin to flow out of the glass through the longer straw without at all diminishing the water in the bottle. The explanation is that the straws form the two branches of a siphon which at once begins action because the branches are full of water at the start. As the water runs off through the longer straw a vacuum is created in the bottle, and atmospheric pressure forces the water up from the glass to take its place. This will continue until the glass is entirely empty.—Ex.

Salt in the Air of the Seashore.
 In order to ascertain whether air of the seashore contains salt in any appreciable quantity, a French scientist has made a series of experiments. By means of these he proved that in a dead calm seashore air has no salt. It is only when there are high winds from the sea that there is salt in the atmosphere. To determine this, salt air was passed through a solution of silver nitrate. It caused not the least cloudiness of the atmosphere, conclusively proving that there was no salt in the air. In high winds sea-spray is carried into the atmosphere, where it is diffused into fine particles and holds the salt for a time in the damp air; but as soon as the wind subsides, the salt being heavier than the atmosphere, settles. Therefore, to receive the most benefit from salt air, it is necessary to go where winds are continually blowing. It has been demonstrated that windy localities by the sea are very much more invigorating than those where there are continuous calms, but heretofore the reason of this has not been made clear.

What the Lovers Said.
 Shall I tell you what the lover said,
 As closely by her side he sat,
 And stroked the curls upon her head?
 There is no need to tell you that.
 Shall I whisper what she said to him,
 As at the door the lovers stood,
 While somewhere near her papa grim
 Drew closer? No! I never could.
 And when at length her pa did not
 With kicks the youth—and abs used
 stint 'em
 Shall I write the words that lover used?
 I'd like to but they wouldn't print 'em.

First on the Ground.
 There was a sound of rattling canvas and a boom of escaping gas. The car of the balloon was returned, and down, down through the ether went the aeronaut and his party of information-seekers.
 The reporter was the only one to alight. "First on the ground," he remarked, and taking out his notebook and pencil, he proceeded to write up an account of the accident.

Old West Pointer.
 The oldest living graduates of West Point is Gen. George S. Greene, who celebrated his 94th birthday at his home in New York a few days since. He is in vigorous health.
 Except in the little differences in crankiness, all men are exactly alike.
 When a man puts on another suit, men say: "New, or cleaned up?"
 Responsive to Both to Harsh and Sweet Sounds
 The nerves are often painfully acute. When this is the case, the best thing to be done is to seek the tonic and tranquilizing assistance of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a superb nerve. No less beneficial is it for dyspeptic, bilious, malarial, rheumatic, bowel and kidney complaints. Use with persistent regularity. A wrap-around before retiring confers sleep.
 Which would you rather be: bald headed, or red headed?
 It is worth becoming the under dog, to get the sympathy.

The Bane of Beauty.

 Beauty's bane is the falling or falling of the hair. Luxuriant tresses are far more to the matron than to the maid whose casket of charms is yet untried by time. Beautiful women will be glad to be reminded that falling or falling hair is unknown to those who use
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Battle Ax PLUG

 "The North Pole made use of at last."
BattleAx PLUG
 Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.

I WANT YOU TO UNDERSTAND THAT I'LL HAVE NOTHING BUT THE GENUINE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM!

 You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

1896 Hartford Bicycles
 REDUCTION IN PRICE
 Patterns Nos. 1 and 2, reduced from \$80 to \$65.
 Patterns Nos. 3 and 4, reduced from \$60 to \$50.
 Patterns Nos. 5 and 6, reduced from \$50 to \$45.
 This is the best value for the money offered in medium grade machines.
Columbias THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
 acknowledge no competitors, and the price is fixed absolutely for the season of 1896 at \$100
 If you can't buy a Columbia, then buy a Hartford.
 All Columbia and Hartford Bicycles are ready for immediate delivery.
 Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbia are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.
POPE MFG. CO.
 General Offices and Factories, HARTFORD, CONN.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SHOE STAMPED
Destroyer Shoe Co.
 —ST. LOUIS, MO.—
 MADE FOR
 Men, Women & Children
 ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM

Cancer Of the Breast.

 Mr. A. H. Crasby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwithstanding the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctors soon pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer he gave the case up as hopeless.
 Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she began it, and an improvement was noticed. The cancer commenced to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of this disease has ever returned.
A Real Blood Remedy.
 S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to cure Cancer, Eczema, Scrofula, or any other blood disease.
 Our books will be mailed free to any address. Write to Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.
S.S.S.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

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

Saturday, June 13, 1896.

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.

Announcements.

For County Judge, H. R. JONES. For County and District Clerk, G. R. COUCH. For Sheriff and Tax Collector, M. E. PARK, W. B. ANTHONY, J. W. COLLINS.

More Shoes and Better Shoes.

I have just received a nice line of riding and walking boots, plow shoes and congress putters, also a full line for the ladies and children in sharp toed slippers, Dongold Oxford ties and old lady's comforts.

Choice, fresh, family groceries in full stock and prices as low as anybody's.

Ralston flour and Breakfast food has won the day and holds the fort as the most healthful, palatable and nourishing food, sold only by Yours truly.

Mr. F. G. Alexander went to Seymour Tuesday to look after some wool shipments in which his firm is interested.

The voters of Haskell county have again to consider the claims of Mr. G. R. Couch for reelection to the office of County and District court Clerk. During the two years that he has held the office we believe he has striven to impartially and faithfully discharge the duties of the office and has done so as fully as any man could during a first term.

We will receive this week direct from the factory hats to suit the boys, the old men and the dudes.

Messrs C. James, Will Pierson and Miss Alice Pierson, all of Haskell, were graduates at the session of the Baylor university just closed.

A pretty good rain fell in the eastern and southeastern portions of the county Thursday evening. There was also a rain in the northwest part of the county that will keep crops going for a while.

Before you buy see those bargains in pants and shirts just arrived today, direct from the factory.

Rev. N. B. Bennett and R. D. Smith and families and Mrs. Harris returned Tuesday from a several days stay on the Clear Fork spent in hunting and fishing.

Mr. J. W. Collins places his name in our announcement column this week for Sheriff and Tax Collector and has a few words to say to the voters.

Mr. Jasper Millhollan comes forward this week with his announcement for reelection to the office of County Treasurer.

Choice fresh, dried fruits just received at S. L. Robertson's.

Mrs. C. D. Long has returned from Albany, where she has been visiting friends.

The young folks were entertained at Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wilbourn's Tuesday night.

Miss Ethel Hills is visiting her friend, Miss Dee Albin, in the country this week.

Machine oil 25cts, gallon at McLemore's.

Mr. J. B. Edwards was in town yesterday and chinked up for his renewal to the Free Press and Farm and Ranch.

It you want something to eat call on S. L. Robertson, he has the best and freshest of everything.

Watch out stock if you want low prices. We keep a full line of every thing. Good jeans at 10 cents a yard.

The People say and the people know that THE STAR STORE

ALBANY, TEXAS. Is the Place to buy

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Hats.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE MOST GOODS FOR YOUR CASH. A close examination of prices below will save you dollars. Fancy Sateens, 8 1/2 to 20 cents per yard. Indigo blue Mull, 10 cents. Dark and Light Ground Batiste, 6 1/4 cents. 30 yards good calico for \$1. 20 yards best calico for \$1. 30 yards good, heavy cotton checks for \$1. 20 yards heavy, yard wide domestic for \$1. 10 yards Manchester chambray for \$1. 12 yards Fruit of the Loom bleach for \$1. Box slate pencils 5 cents. One quire good note paper 5 cents. Ladies pearl collar buttons for waists 5 cents. Twelve bone collar buttons 5 cents. Two child's handkerchiefs for 5 cents. Good work shirts 20 to 60 cents. Fine dress shirts 50 cents to \$1.50. Good feather tick 12 1/2 cents. Boys waists, blue and red 25 cents. 4 cakes toilet soap 10 cents. JUST ARRIVED. Silk finish Henriettas. Colored Serges. Novelty Dress Goods. Figured Duck. Challies and Silks. Big line of Draperies.

Small profits, Quick Sales is our best Advertisement. THE STAR STORE, ALBANY, TEXAS. W. P. Thurmond, Prop. opposite court house.

A Fact Worth Knowing

That Liquid Cresylic is the cheapest and best screw worm medicine. It is sold by the merchants at 25 cents per bottle, and is prepared by BASS BROS., Abilene, Texas.

DRY GOODS.

Whether the eagle screams or the lion roars, when subjected to the tail twisting process, the flowers will bloom in the spring just the same, and the minds of the people will lightly turn to thoughts of the appropriate styles and goods. The best styles and greatest assortments can be found at F. G. ALEX- & Co.

NEW SADDLERY HOUSE! GURLEY BROS., ABILENE, TEXAS.



Since we opened business in Abilene we have run prices in our line Down twenty to Forty per cent. and have been a benefit to the people to that extent. We must have your trade to enable us to stay and hold them down.

READ FOR PHOTOGRAPHS AND PRICES OF STOCK SADDLES.

Mr. H. R. Jones presents his name to the voters this week as a candidate for election to the responsible and important position of County Judge. Mr. Jones is one of Haskell county's oldest citizens and is thoroughly identified with its interests.

Mr. M. S. Shook's little boy, Roy, aged about six years fell from a wagon a few days ago and broke one of his arms. We understand he is getting along all right. One of Mr. S. W. York's little boys, while returning from Seymour with his father one day this week, got one of his arms caught in a wheel of the wagon and broken.

I HAVE ALL KINDS OF

MACHINE OILS

AT ABILENE PRICES.

A. P. McLemore.

KAUFFMAN BROS.,

The Oldest and Largest Saddlery House in West Texas.



We keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Etc. Etc.

Rigging Stockmen's Saddles to order a specialty. Give us a trial. KAUFFMAN BROS., Abilene, Tex.

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

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK, HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

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

R. J. REED.

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

South Side—Commercial Block—Chestnut St. ABILENE, TEXAS. The people of Haskell and adjoining counties are invited to call and get prices before buying.

Advertisement for B.T. BABBITT'S POTASH with an illustration of a product tin.

JUST NOW everybody is beginning to take a Spring Medicine. And it is a good thing to do, provided you take Simmons Liver Regulator—the best Spring Medicine.

MCKINLEY'S shut-mouth policy on the financial question may cost him dearly yet. It is reported that the New York gold bugs have made up a purse of a million dollars to send to St. Louis to defeat him.

ICE CREAM MADE BY A NEW PROCESS. I have an Ice Cream Freezer that will freeze cream instantly. The cream is put into the freezer and comes out instantly, smooth and perfectly frozen.

WINE OF GARDUI is a vegetable wine. It exerts a wonderfully healthy, strengthening and refreshing influence over the organs of woman.

IF you are a housekeeper or a purchaser of supplies for the table and delight in the best for the least money and if

YOU WISH

good flour (ground on a water mill) at a moderate price we have it, and can supply your wants in all respects SEE us ere you buy again—some of our goods are 25 to 50% off in this line at its support and is warranted by

MACKECHNEY, ABILENE.

LOCAL DOTS.

Mr. J. D. Walker handed in the cash this week for the Free Press and Gazette.

Choice fresh, dried fruits just received at S. L. Robertson's.

Mrs. C. D. Long has returned from Albany, where she has been visiting friends.

Spend your cash with S. L. Robertson and save money.

The young folks were entertained at Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wilbourn's Tuesday night.

Miss Ethel Hills is visiting her friend, Miss Dee Albin, in the country this week.

Machine oil 25cts, gallon at McLemore's.

Mr. J. B. Edwards was in town yesterday and chinked up for his renewal to the Free Press and Farm and Ranch.

It you want something to eat call on S. L. Robertson, he has the best and freshest of everything.

Watch out stock if you want low prices. We keep a full line of every thing. Good jeans at 10 cents a yard.

Mr. Fred Sanders returned this week from Georgetown where he has been attending the Southwestern University.

Mr. J. A. Stephens an attorney of Benjamin, was here the first of the week looking after some land matters. He was accompanied by his wife.

Leave your watch work at the McLemore Drug Store. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed. O. NICHOLSON Wichita Falls, Tex.