

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 13.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1898.

No. 43.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. Ed. J. Hamner.
District Attorney, R. C. Cmae.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, J. M. Baldwin.
County Attorney, J. E. Wilcox.
County & Dist. Clerk, G. R. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Millhollon.
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.
County surveyor, J. A. Fisher.

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

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

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 4th. Rev. E. L. Farnor, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent. B. Y. F. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Friday night.

METHODIST (M. E. Church S.) Preaching 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Sundays. Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. F. D. Sanders, Superintendent. Epworth League every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

PRESBYTERIAN (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. C. C. Anderson, Past. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. J. M. Baldwin, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN (Cambrian) Preaching 3rd Sunday. Rev. W. G. Foyton, Pastor. **CHRISTIAN** (Campbellite) Preaching none at present. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Haskell Lodge No. 683, A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday on or before each full moon. A. C. Foster, W. M. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

Haskell Chapter No. 181 Royal Arch Masons meets on the first Tuesday in each month. P. D. Sanders, High Priest. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month. P. D. Sanders, Con. C. G. H. 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. Anthony, Fadhishah.

Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER, S. W. SCOTT.
FOSTER & SCOTT.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.

Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles. **H. G. McCONNELL,** Attorney - at - Law, HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

E. E. GILBERT, Physician & Surgeon. Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country. Office at McLemore's Drug store.

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

Haskell Hardware Store
Wire, Plows, Stocks, Buggies, Harrows, Lumber, Wagons, Hardware, Cultivators, Plow Gear, Stee Shapes, Double Shovels. PRICES MODERATE. TREATMENT HONORABLE. **SHERILL BROS. & CO.**

SPAIN IS SULKING.

PEACE COMMISSION MAY BREAK UP.

Intimation that the War May Be Renewed.

Paris, Oct. 15.—(Copyright, 1898, W. R. Hearst—Special to the News)—The probability of a rupture in the peace negotiations is now almost a certainty. When the American commissioners declined to talk about the Cuban debt on the ground that the United States would not consider any questions not included in the strict terms of the protocol, Montejo Rios demanded to know whether Spain was to surrender her sovereignty in Cuba to the United States or to a Cuban republic. Chairman Day replied that he could not discuss that point, as Spain had agreed in the protocol to relinquish her sovereignty in the island unconditionally.

Rios twisted and turned in his arguments. He declared that the United States must at least assume the debt of Porto Rico and declared that the financial administration of Porto Rico was a separate thing from the Cuban treasury and had always been so treated by the Spanish colonial department. The American commissioners refused to be drawn out. They said that Spain must get out of Cuba, the protocol said so, and the protocol said nothing else. The Spaniards then gave up the situation in despair.

The political situation in Madrid is tragic. The spectre of financial ruin stalks through the whole land and behind looms the sinister ghost of a revolution.

The American commissioners, by a rigid interpretation of the protocol and by their persistent refusal to admit the discussion of outside points, have completely disconcerted Sagasta's plans and caused such bitter disappointment that those in a position to know the facts no longer hesitate to say that, in apparent disregard of the possible grave consequences of such a step, instructions have been sent to the Spanish commissioners authorizing them to withdraw from the conference and return to Madrid if they find that upon the disputed points their role is limited to acceding without argument to the American demands.

It is even predicted that the Spanish commissioners are likely to take advantage of this authorization sooner than was expected and with their task unfinished they will be back at Madrid within ten days.

It is possible that an attempt may be made by the administration at Washington to excite the belief that Spain desires to upset the negotiations for the present, in the hopes that in case of a democratic majority in the next congress she can get more favorable terms. I can say with absolute certainty that Senator Gray, the only democrat on the commission, has refused from the beginning to even consider the possibility of the United States assuming or guaranteeing any part of the Cuban debt. His opposition to the Spanish demands has been unflinching.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Information has reached the war department that a high official of the Spanish army very recently made the statement that had the Spaniards been aware of the condition of the American army, its inability to withstand the hardships of a campaign, its lack of medical and other supplies and general inefficiency as told by the American papers, the Spaniards would not have given up but would have continued the fighting for a long time to come, fully believing that they would have been able to prevent the capture of Cuba by American arms. This statement is known to have been made to the American officers now in Cuba, and causes some uneasiness in official circles, as it may mean that the Spaniards are not yet ready to yield the island under the terms of the protocol. It is believed by officials in Washington that had it not been for the outcry made regarding the army and the conduct of the war that there never would have been any question raised by the Spanish peace commissioners regarding the Cuban debt. It is pointed out that

under the protocol the sole question left for the commission was the settlement of Philippines, and nothing was said about the Cuban debt or any other Cuban question. By those who are in position to know it is asserted that the Madrid government was aware when it asked for peace and when negotiations were opened that it was useless to ask that the Cuban debt be taken into consideration by any committee, and that it is only since the reports of the bad condition of the United States army that the question has been raised.

Another matter that causes grave consideration in the war department is the temper of the Spaniards in Cuba and the fear that the impression which now prevails there may lead them to regard the American troops of not much account and to act accordingly after the occupation by the United States. The matter has been discussed in the war department and it is probable that when the troops are sent to Cuba there will be a force of such size and character as to give the islanders a different impression of United States soldiers than they now entertain. "The impression among the Spaniards in Cuba," said an officer in a position to know what is going on, "is that the Americans are so weak and puny as to be incapable of withstanding hardships and whom it will be an easy matter to vanquish. This feeling may make it difficult for the Americans at first. This impression is due to the charges that have been made against the war department with such virulence and insistence during the past few months."

Group Quickly Cured.

Mountain Glen, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by A. P. McLemore.

The city of Haskell has a population of twelve hundred. A splendid court house adorns the plaza and a commodious jail is located at a convenient distance. So orderly and law abiding are the people of this chosen spot, that there has not been a criminal in the jail during the last five years. Who can beat this record?—Montague Democrat.

The Democrat's "side partner" took Haskell on his route in making a western trip not long ago and was so charmed with our beautiful country and quiet and orderly town that since his return home he has been shying bouquets like the above at us. We suspect that he, like most others back in "civilization," half expected to find traces of the "wild and woolly west" when he came this way and was all the more impressed to find us orderly and law abiding, even to the extent that our one saloon carries in large letters on its front this fair warning "Whiskey the Road to Ruin," so that none need enter unadvised as to whether the road they are taking leads.

FROM a news article in another column it will be seen that a high official of the war department is complaining that Spain's contrary disposition or attitude in coming to a final peace agreement is due to the wide-spread criticism by the newspapers of the mismanagement and incompetency—if not corruption—in the handling of our army, plainly implying that it all should have been allowed to pass without comment. We can't see it that way, and if this complaining official don't know it, it is time he was learning that the American people are not "built that way." The imperialist crowd haven't got the reins tight enough yet to scare them out of talking about governmental mismanagement, as the Czar of Russia might do his subjects by a nod of the head or a frown. No, if the half of what has been said is true, it ought to be talked from the house-tops in trumpet tones until the just wrath of an outraged people sweeps the responsible parties to the oblivion—or the penitentiaries of the country—without regard to its effect on Spain or anybody else. If Spain in her madness sees fit to try the American soldier another round she will soon learn her folly—she will learn that he is sound if a few officials are rotten.

THE CONFEDERATE AMENDMENT.

An Address by the U. C. V. to the Voters of Texas

At the last reunion of the Texas division of the United Confederate Veterans held at Galveston, a committee was appointed to draft an address to the people of Texas advocating the adoption of the constitutional amendment which is to be voted on Nov. 1.

The address has just been issued and is as follows:

To the People of Texas—Fellow Citizens: By resolution adopted at the last reunion of the Division of Texas, U. C. V., the undersigned were instructed to prepare an address to the people of this state emphasizing the vital importance to ex-confederate veterans of the amendment to our state constitution, known as the "confederate amendment," which is to be voted on November 1 of this year, and urging them, each and all, to use their utmost efforts to secure the adoption of the amendment by the vote of the people of their respective sections of the state. In pursuance to these instructions we address you, and beg your earnest and active attention to the following suggestions:

All of us who wore the gray are growing old; many are poor; many are now and many more will be, by reason of age and the increasing effects of wounds received and hardships endured during the war, unable to earn a living, and must suffer for the necessities of life unless they receive assistance.

They gave their young manhood to the service of their country, endured those hardships and received those wounds at their country's call, and in the heroic defense of its rights; can the pittance proposed to be paid them by this amendment be called charity, and is it not rather the payment of but a small part of the debt which the state owes them?

It is said that the state has provided a home at Austin for them. In the first place the capacity of the home is limited, is entirely inadequate even now, and the number of needy are rapidly increasing; but were it otherwise, most of our old comrades have some place, however poor and humble it may be, which they call home, many of them an old wife who has borne life's burden with them. To get the advantage of the Austin home they must abandon their own home, leave the old wife, perhaps to starve, while the \$8 per month proposed by this amendment would buy meat and bread for him and her, and with what little money they may still be able to earn, they can live together, if not in comfort, at least free from actual want.

It is not proposed to do away with the Austin home, for this amendment provides for its continuance; yet we are fully assured that only those who have no home nor family, or who need continued medical attention, would prefer the home, with all its comforts, to a stipend of \$8 per month, with the privilege of staying at their own homes, and thus the state would be enabled to support two old soldiers with the money it is now expending for one, for the report of the superintendent of the home showed that it costs the state nearly, if not quite, \$16 per month for each old soldier at the Austin home.

It is said that all confederates who came to Texas since 1880 and the widows of confederates who were not married prior to 1866 are excluded from the benefits of the amendment, and that this is unjust to them. Admitted, but if the amendment were in force would those thus excluded be any worse off than they are now? They get no allowance now, could they get less then? It would be a very liberal estimate to say that 25 per cent. of the confederates now in Texas came to the state since 1880; is there any reason in the suggestion to deny the benefits of the amendment to the 75 per cent. simply because the 25 per cent. are not included? We have camps organized throughout the state, and we, who in God's providence, have some means, are doing what we can to see that our poorer comrades do not starve. If the state will provide for 75 per cent. of

those needing help, would not the camps be able to render more efficient aid to the 25 per cent. not aided by the state? Let us carry this amendment and then try to have the restrictions removed or modified.

Finally, comrades, unless we who are vitally interested bestir ourselves and stand together as we did in the dark days of '61 to '65, there is great danger of the defeat of this amendment. Let each confederate feel his personal responsibility, organize in each county, and call on our fellow soldiers who wore the blue to assist us, as they have everywhere expressed a willingness to do. The amendment is to be voted on Tuesday, November 1, not at the general election. See to it that an election is held on that day in every precinct, in every county, and that every one who favors the amendment goes to the polls and votes for it. Fraternally,

S. P. GREENE,
G. H. GOULD,
E. L. ANGIER,
J. D. FIELDS,
Committee.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by A. P. McLemore. 44

McKinley's Optimism.

During his trip to the West the president has been painting a rosy picture of National prosperity for the edification of the curious crowds that have greeted him at various points. Having posed as the "advance agent" of good times, he is now boastfully pointing to the delivery of the goods. At Grand Rapids, Iowa, he declared that "we have gone from industrial depression to industrial activity," that instead of labor seeking employment we now find "employment seeking labor!" By reference the credit for this great achievement is due to his administration.

This was sufficiently bold in Mr. McKinley in view of the facts to the contrary, known to the whole country, but doubly so when it is remembered that not a single pledge made by the republican party in 1896 has been redeemed by congress. On the very day the president uttered these remarks the managers of the largest industrial enterprises in all New England agreed to place their business in the hands of a committee in order to escape from depression by applying the heroic remedy of reduction in output and forming a combination of selling agencies to stop disastrous competition! On that very day, too, the mining regions in the Eastern States were involved in labor troubles and a great trust had just determined to force down the price of the raw material it uses that it might prevent losses and shut-downs in its yards and factories.

While the president is glowing with satisfaction at the prosperity of the country, Southern farmers are contemplating in some sections the abandonment of their chief crop because it will not pay to prepare it for market! Industrial New England paralyzed, the mining industries in Middle and Western States languishing, the agricultural South faced by 4-cent cotton, the large cities, such as St. Louis and Chicago, reporting thousands of hopeless idle men and women who can not get employment, and yet Mr. McKinley airily assuring the public that we have passed from industrial depression to industrial activity!—Houston Post.

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of most of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Brown's Iron Bitters. The remarkable cures effected by this famous remedy are sufficient to prove the theory correct. Brown's Iron Bitters are sold by All Dealers.

Just received Direct from Manufactures the largest and prettiest line of

School Supplies, Tablets, Etc.,

Ever brought to Haskell, also a nice line of SHOW CASE GOODS Come in and see them. A. P. McLemore.

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

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

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

MONTHLY SUFFERING.

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pain in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

McKinley's Optimism.

McELREY'S Wine of Cardui

makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs \$1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

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

Mrs. ROZENA LEWIS, of Greenville, Texas, writes: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Removes dandruff and restores the hair. It is the most perfect hair dressing ever made. It is far superior to any other hair dressing. It is the only hair dressing that will restore the hair to its natural color and texture. It is the only hair dressing that will prevent the hair from falling out. It is the only hair dressing that will make the hair grow again. It is the only hair dressing that will make the hair shine. It is the only hair dressing that will make the hair soft. It is the only hair dressing that will make the hair smooth. It is the only hair dressing that will make the hair long. It is the only hair dressing that will make the hair thick. It is the only hair dressing that will make the hair healthy. It is the only hair dressing that will make the hair beautiful.

Parker's Ginger Tonic.

The best medicine known is combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints. And is the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. If you are wanting a cure with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonic is the best Family Medicine ever made, and is far superior to any other medicine of Ginger, and other Tonic. Any dealer in drugs can supply you—50c and \$1 sizes. None genuine without signature of H. J. Parker & Co., Chemists, Long Island City, N. Y.

SKIN DISEASES

Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Burns, Chapped Skin, Itching, Scald Head, Ringworm, Disfiguring Eruptions and all Skin Troubles cured by Greave's Ointment, the best skin remedy in the world. 50c. Ask your Druggist for it.

Agents Wanted

In Every County to Supply the Great Popular Demand for **America's War For Humanity Told in Picture and Story**

Compiled and Written by **SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS** of Kansas

The most brilliantly written, most intensely popular and artistically illustrated, and most intensely popular book on the subject of the war with Spain. Nearly 200 Superb Illustrations from Photos taken specially for this great work. Agents are making \$50 to \$100 a week selling it. A veritable bonanza for live canvassers. Apply for description, terms and territory at once to **N. D. Thompson Pub. Co.** St. Louis, Mo., or New York City.

Notice

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

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by A. P. McLemore.

EUROPE'S RECORD OF ASSASSINATION.

Within Four Years Three Rulers Have Fallen Prey to Agents of Anarchy—Italy is the Hotbed—Three Successful Murderers Were All Natives of That "Sunny" Land—List of the Recent Crimes.

Three foul murders—one of a woman—and a number of unsuccessful attempts, not to speak of plots interrupted by the police; Europe shaken from end to end again and again; governments aroused to a degree where a combination against the danger seems in immediate prospect—such is the record of four years of European anarchy. Carnot, Canovas, and Elizabeth—nearly one a year. And while governments are planning the snake's extermination its fangs are ever ready to strike again—a monster which kills innocents for the sake of the horror created—and boasts that it is done "in the interests of humanity." The assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria at Genoa by Anarchist Luchini is the third successful attempt on the lives of rulers since June, 1894. President Carnot of France was stabbed at Lyons on June 24, 1894; Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain and virtually ruler of the country while he was in office, was shot and killed at Santa Agueda on Aug. 8, 1897. All three assassinations were the work of men who loudly proclaimed themselves anarchists and their deeds the result of their convictions, and the assassinations immediately after the three assassinations caused a furore against that race in the countries which had suffered.

Spread Through All Europe. France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Austria and Spain have each been shocked again and again by more or less successful attempts on the lives of their rulers since anarchy—"The International" societies and their outgrowths—came into existence some thirty years ago. Great Britain has been singularly free from attacks on its ruler by anarchists, although men with other kinds of madness have been busy there as well as elsewhere. "Down

with society and all organization!" is the cry of the thousands of madmen who form the unorganized and all the more dangerous army which battles the strong hands of European governments. "Kill the rulers; with them out of the way humanity will be happy," is the slogan which impels the fanatic to throw the bomb, fire the pistol and plunge the dagger.

The followers of these mad precepts crowd the cities and towns of Europe. They exist everywhere there are men disaffected with their lot in life wherever there are men too sloth to work or with rights to plot. A Parisian anarchist estimates his "comrades" in the city at 10,000, and says there are 50,000 more who are believers in whatever the 10,000 may do, but have not the courage to proclaim themselves. London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Madrid, and Geneva have numbers in proportion to their population—thousands of men who seem to have no vocation other than the agitation of anarchy, the assassination of rulers, and the destruction of all government. How many anarchists—or nihilists, as they have named themselves—there are in Russia no man knows. The records of Siberian prisons contain figures which alone are fully able to startle the world. If 100,000 political prisoners are sent to Siberia in a little more than a decade, how many of them are nihilists? And how many nihilists exist outside the prisons? The figures, if

obtainable, might be too startling for belief. Half a century of growth has made anarchy a thing to be shuddered at, the basis of crimes which have robbed land after land of its rulers and their advisers and turned the joy of more than one Jubilee into grief.

Originator of Anarchy. Responsibility for all this can be traced to one man, the originator of anarchy, Michael Bakunin. A Russian army officer of aristocratic family, Bakunin left the army in 1835 at the age of 21 to spread his ideas of government. He first went to Berlin and Dresden and later, in 1848, turned up at the Pan Slavist congress of Prague, which ended in an insurrectionary movement, promptly quelled by the judicious use of grapeshot.

In May, 1849, after traveling about in disguise, Bakunin appeared again in Dresden during the uprising there. He was taken prisoner by the Prussian troops and condemned to death for inciting the populace to burn the government buildings. Austria wanted the man for offenses of a like nature committed within its borders and he was turned over to that government. Hardly had he been secured by Austria before Russia claimed the prisoner. He was turned over to the country of his birth, where he was held prisoner for a number of years. Through the haggling over governments for possession of his person, Bakunin escaped the fate which Prussia had ordained for him in the sentence of death. Later he was seen in Japan and again in London.

Record of the Crimes. Here are some of the most important attempts of anarchy to rid Europe of its rulers, some successful, but most failures in that they came short of their purpose: Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was attacked by Anarchist Libeney on Feb. 18, 1853. The emperor was walking on the ramparts at Vienna, when Libeney, a Hungarian tailor in whose fragile brain the roots of anarchy had

taken a firm hold, fired a shot which struck the emperor in the head, causing a painful wound. This was the first of a series of outrages extending down to the present time. Frederick William IV of Prussia was fired at in the spring of 1851, the shot breaking his arm. There is some doubt that the assailant in this instance, Sefologue, was an anarchist, but subsequent events left no doubt that the man of that order had William as one of their special objects. In 1861 Oscar, a student with anarchistic theories, fired twice at King William, but the monarch escaped unhurt. In May, 1878, when William IV. of Prussia had become Emperor William I. of Germany, his life was again attempted. Anarchist Lehman, a man with several aliases, and a record of fanaticism, fired three shots at the emperor, who was seated in a carriage with the Duchess of Baden. In May of the same year Emperor William was the target for Dr. Nobling, who fired two shots at the imperial carriage as it drove

er named Gonzales, nineteen years old, and a novice in anarchy, began what he hoped would be a notorious career by shooting at Alfonso as he was driving from the palace with Queen Christine on Dec. 30, 1879. Gonzales' career ended with his first attempted crime in the interests of his creed. Six known attempts were made on the life of Alexander II. of Russia before anarchy succeeded in doing away with its special victim, the czar. In 1866 Karakozov, landowner and nihilist, fired a shot at the emperor, but a peasant saved the ruler's life by hitting the assassin's arm as he fired. The peasant, Oslip Juvanoff, was created a noble. Karakozov was executed, and fifteen accomplices were sent to Siberia. The following year the czar pass-

ed safely through a similar experience, another nihilist, Berezowski, being the would-be assassin. The pistol aimed came into play in 1879, when Alexander Salovieff, during a period of nihilistic disorders all over Russia, shot at the czar in the streets of St. Petersburg. This nihilist carried capsules of poison in his mouth, but neglected to swallow them. He had been chosen by lot to kill the czar.

The final and successful attempt of nihilism on the czar's life occurred on March 13, 1881. Two bombs were thrown at the imperial carriage, the first by Rysakoff, the second and fatal one by Grenievitsky. The emperor was not to view the parade of the Marine Corps. The event had been planned far in advance and nihilism had plenty of time to arrange what was to be a grand movement to end the czar's life. Mines were laid in streets through which the carriage might pass and adherents liberally supplied with hand bombs to throw in case the mines failed. As the carriage approached the bridge over the Catherine canal Rysakoff pressed forward through some workmen shoveling snow and threw the first bomb. It fell behind the carriage, tearing out the back and wounding two cosacks. The emperor stepped out of his carriage, and as he did so the second bomb, thrown by Grenievitsky, fell and exploded at his feet, breaking both his legs and penetrating his abdomen. The emperor died two hours after the explosion of the bomb at his feet. Fragments of the bomb killed and wounded people in every direction, the bomb-thrower himself being killed. The successful attempt was the result of a widespread plot in the Russian branch of anarchistic Europe. Five of the conspirators were hanged.

Italy seems to be the hotbed of modern anarchy. Santo Goll and Luchini, the successful assassins of three rulers killed since 1894, were born in Italy and spent much of their time there acquiring the ideas which prompted them to their dastardly deeds. Nor is the knife the weapon of Italian anarchists alone, for it is a favorite with believers in the creed the world over. The file, or three-cornered dagger manufactured from a file, the weapon of the empress' assassin, is a favorite. One of the class, found in the effects of Anarchist Ling of Chicago, is now in the curio collection of a well-known Chicagoan. The three-cornered steel is about seven inches long, securely fastened in a wooden handle. The sheath is a section of a broomstick, through the center of which a hole is bored.

The anarchistic assassin is moved to his awful crimes by idleness. His mad ideas of revenge against rulers, big and little, are invariably conjured while he is at work. Seeing no hope in life he first decides to take his own life. Then comes to him the devilish secondary thought: "These kings and plutocrats are responsible for my death, so I'll just take one of them along with me to the other world." This he promises his fellow-miserables that he will do, and he keeps his word.

Gold Leaf in Bibles. From the Ceylon Standard: It seems that gold leaf for decorative purposes is, as a regular matter of business, packed in little books made up of the unbound packages of holy writ cut to the requisite size for the purpose and stitched together. On inquiry I learn that the practice of packing gold material in this way is a well-established one, and that the Bible is selected for this purpose because, as a rule, the type is more evenly set and the printing generally finer and better executed. On the other hand, I hear from other sources that the use of the Bible is looked upon as a sort of guarantee that the leaf is of the best possible quality. It appears that the book of common prayer is also employed for the same purpose. Gold-leaf books are made up and supplied to the trade by an enterprising firm in Birmingham. An enterprising man in London also supplied them. It is evident that the books are made up from the sheets in which they leave the press and before they are folded.

Modern Olympian Games. Efforts have already been started to secure the third series of American city for the third series of international athletic games on the Baron de Coubertin foundation. These games are to be held every four years at places selected by the international Olympian committee, a body of fifteen men representing as many countries, the president being a citizen of the country designated to be the seat of the coming games. The first of these games was held in Athens, Greece, in 1896; when Paris was selected for the second series, in 1900. The date of the third, 1904, is yet some time ahead, but as the place for holding it will be chosen and the special committee to organize the games will be appointed in 1900, it has been deemed advisable to start an early selection in favor of an American city. Should present efforts succeed, the president for the games will be Professor W. M. Sloane of Princeton university.

PEARLS "DIE." Impossible to Estimate the Average Life of the Gem. Prof. Van Schooten of the Naples university declares that diamonds are alive, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Be this as it may, there would appear to be many reasons for believing that some precious stones are affected by the health of the wearer. A contribution to an English weekly journal says: "Pearls and opals are both said to grow dull through the ill health of her by whom they are worn, and the turquoise is said to become pale from the same cause; while I have heard, on excellent authority, though it is a doubtful fact, that a pearl dies as actually as a flower, though its life is a great deal longer, and all its color and brilliancy disappear. Its average life is impossible to estimate, as some pearls are known to be hundreds of years old, but it is probable that the lives of others are far shorter."

Experience. Poetess—"Have you read Shakespeare's 'Love's Labor's Lost'?" "Cynic—"No; but I've taken a girl to the theater and had her talk to the man next her all through the show."—The Bits.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

When Mother Sits Down by the Fire—An Ideal Mamma as Seen by a Girl of Eighteen Years—Two Little Misses—Marguerite's Ride.

When Mother Sits Down by the Fire. Oh, the five o'clock chime brings the coziest time. That is found in the whole of the day. When Larry and Gus, and the others of us. Come in from our study or play; When we push the big chair to the hearth over there, And pile the wood higher and higher, And make her a space in the very best place— And mother sits down by the fire.

There's a great deal to say at the close of the day, And so much to talk over with mother; There's a comical sight or a horrible plight, Or a ball game, or something or other. And she'll laugh with Larry and sigh with Harry, And smile to our hearts' desire At a triumph won or a task well done.

When sitting down there by the fire. Then little she'll care for the clothes that we wear, Or the havoc we make on her larder; For the toil and the strife of our every day life She will love us a little bit harder. Then our lady is she, and her knights we would be, And her trust doughy deeds will inspire.

Five Little Brothers. Five little brothers set out together To journey the livelong day, In a curious carriage, all made of leather, They hurried away, away! One big brother and three quite small, And one wee fellow, no size at all.

The carriage was dark and none too roomy, And they could not move about, The five little brothers grew very gloomy, And the wee one began to pout. 'Till the biggest one whispered, "What do ye say? Let's leave the carriage and run away!"

So out they scampered, the five together, And off and away they sped— When somebody found that carriage of leather, "Oh, my, how she shook her head. 'Twas her little boy's shoe as every one knows, And the five little brothers were five little toes."

Marguerite's Ride. "Now, Marguerite," said Aunt Mary, "would you like to go an errand for me? You won't get lost, will you? John wants the camphor balls right away. It's the first big store after you cross the street car track; the one you said yesterday looked like your new ball at home."

"No, of course I won't get lost going that little way, auntie," replied Marguerite. I know just where it is. Do you want me to go right away?" "No, I have a list of several other things I think I'll make out," said her aunt. "You can go out into the yard and play with Fred's go-cart till I am ready. It will soon be time. Don't soil your apron, for you know you want it fresh for cousin Hattie."

"I'll be careful," called out Marguerite, picking up her doll and running into the yard. She was elated with the thought of going out alone on the city streets. What would the boys say when she got home and told them that her aunt had trusted her to do errands for her? She was impatient to be off.

"The first big store after you cross the street car track," she repeated to herself, wheeling her doll up and down the little plot of grass. She thought of the five cents her uncle had given her that morning for candy, and wished her aunt would hurry.

Suddenly a brilliant thought came into her mind. While she was waiting, she would tie the go-cart to the funny wagon by the back gate and ride around the block! She had heard the driver tell some one that he would be back in two or three minutes—just as he finished the block, whatever that meant.

She did not stop to take her doll out. What would the boys say when she came before her, slipped out of the gate, and in another minute was fastening it to the wagon by some twine which happened to be tied around the handle.

THE MAJOR'S EXPERIENCE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One of the staunchest supporters of the deep water way from the Great Lakes to the ocean is Major A. C. Bishop, of 719 Third Ave., Detroit, a civil engineer of wide experience and considerable prominence in his profession. He was assistant engineer on the Hudson River Railroad in 1850 and has since conducted large engineering operations. He has been located in Detroit since 1876, and has a large acquaintance among the business men and citizens of this city.

Two years ago, for the first time, Major Bishop was in the hospital. For two months he had the best of medical attendance, but when he was discharged he was not like the Major Bishop of old. When asked regarding his health he said: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight. I could not gain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks."

"I noticed some articles in the newspapers regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I was convinced that they were worth trying and I bought a box. I did not take them for my complexion, but for my strength. After using them I felt better, and know they did me worlds of good. I am pleased to recommend them to all who need a tonic to build up a shattered constitution."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of January, 1898. ROBERT E. HULL, JR., Notary Public. The pure, powerful vegetable ingredients in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People supply the antidote for poisonous matter in the blood and add those elements needed to every body and every disease, long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. They can be taken by young or old, being harmless in their nature, yet powerful in eliminating disease.

From Napoleon's Grave. Among historic trees growing in Philadelphia is the great willow, slipped from the weeping willow which grew over the grave of Napoleon in the island of St. Helena. Six of such slips were brought over by Count Archambault. One has grown to be a large-sized tree at the country seat of Henry Coates, at Wayne. Another was planted by Mr. Kellog at his place at Bryn Mawr, and three others of the slips never came to maturity.

Two Interesting Buildings. Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent issue of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station, and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore when horses were the motive power of the railroad. The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted as being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

A tiresome thing is an extremely practical joke. Children, as well as adults, like to be praised and appreciated. When children have tried hard to be good, they like to have their mother tell them that she appreciates their efforts. And when a daughter tries not to use slang, because one of her special friends does not approve of it, she feels greatly rewarded when mother says that she is improving in that respect. The college boy, when in the depths of despair about his examinations, feels inspired to work harder than ever when mother says that she knows he can do anything he undertakes, because he is his father's son, and his father always carried everything before him.

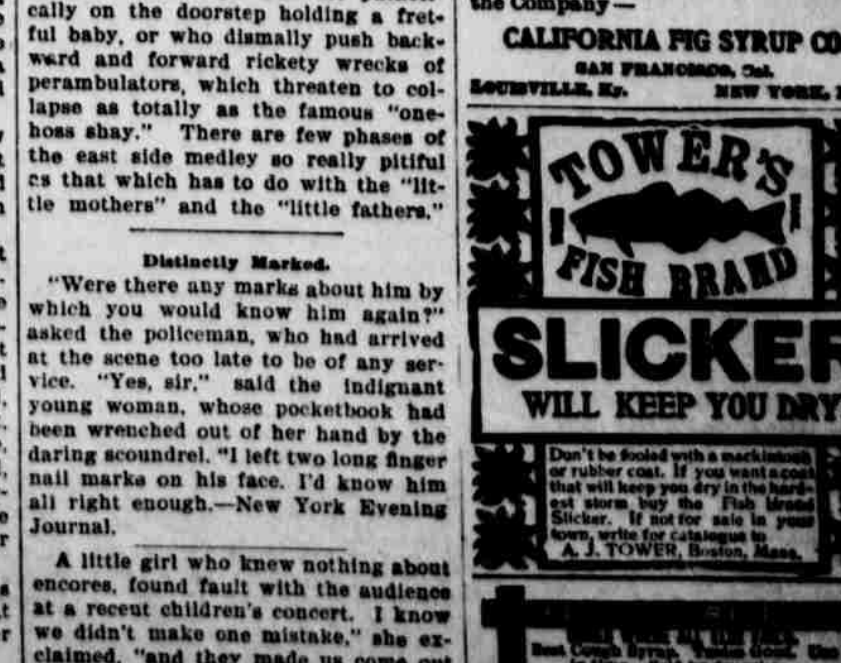
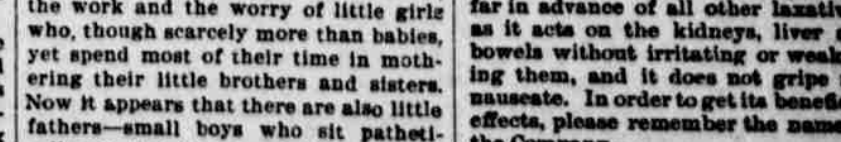
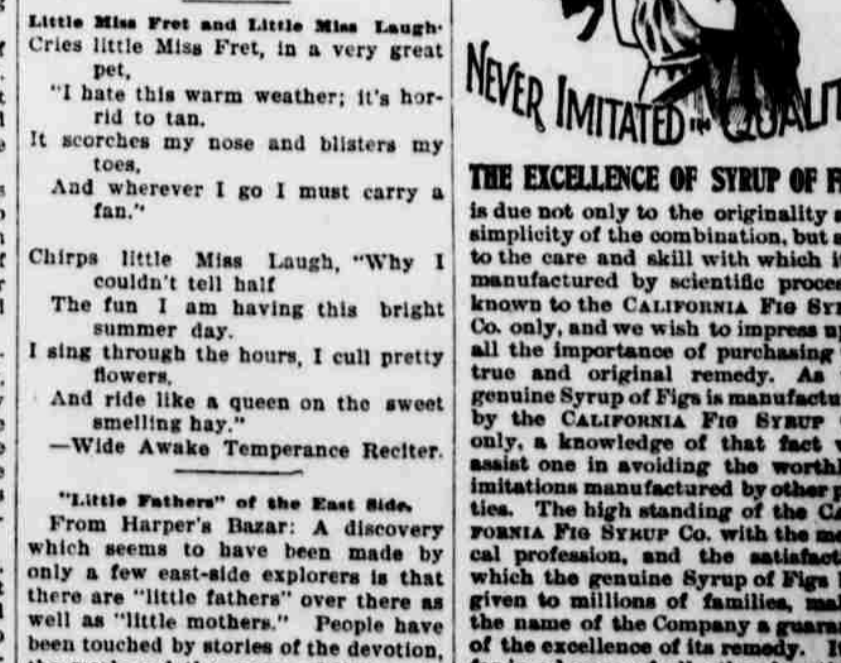
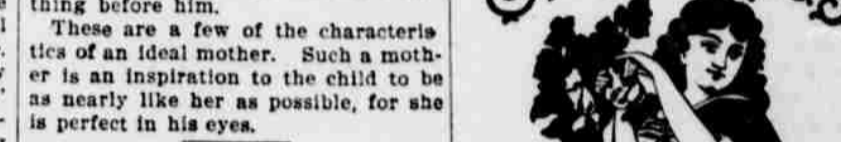
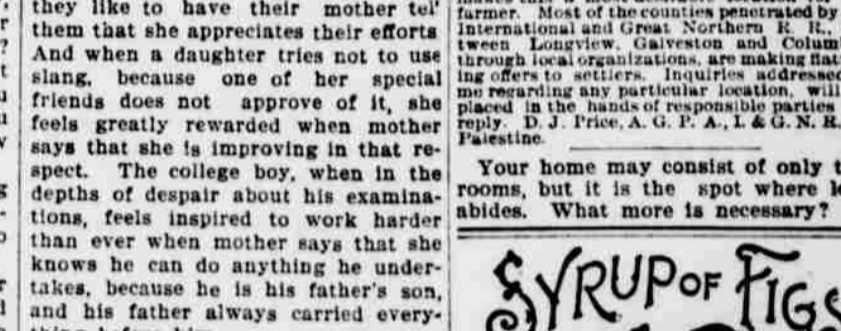
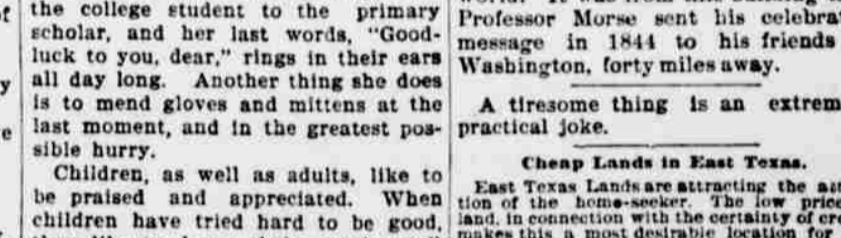
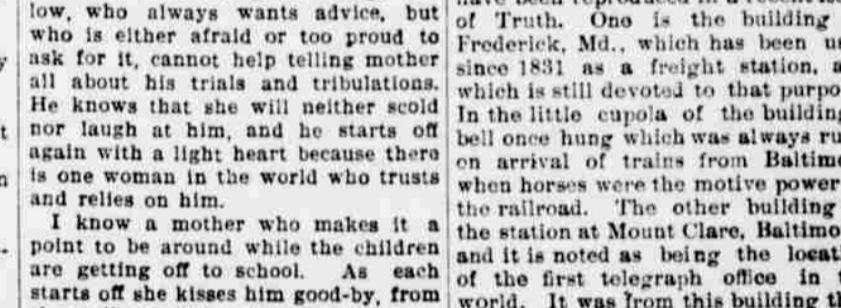
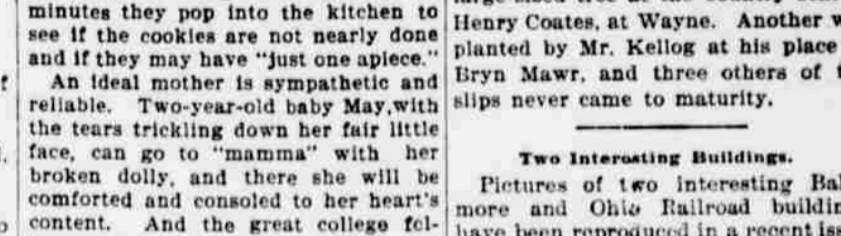
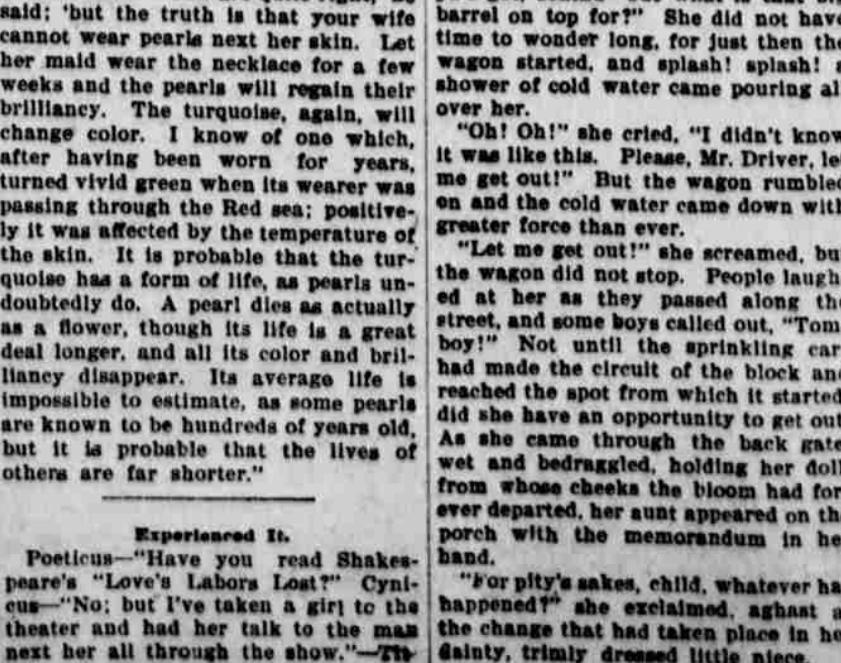
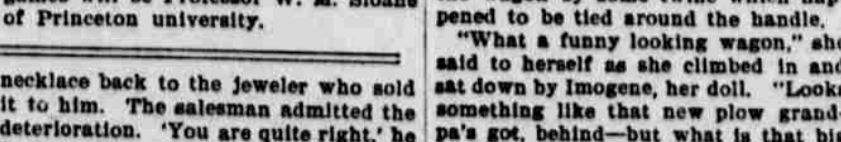
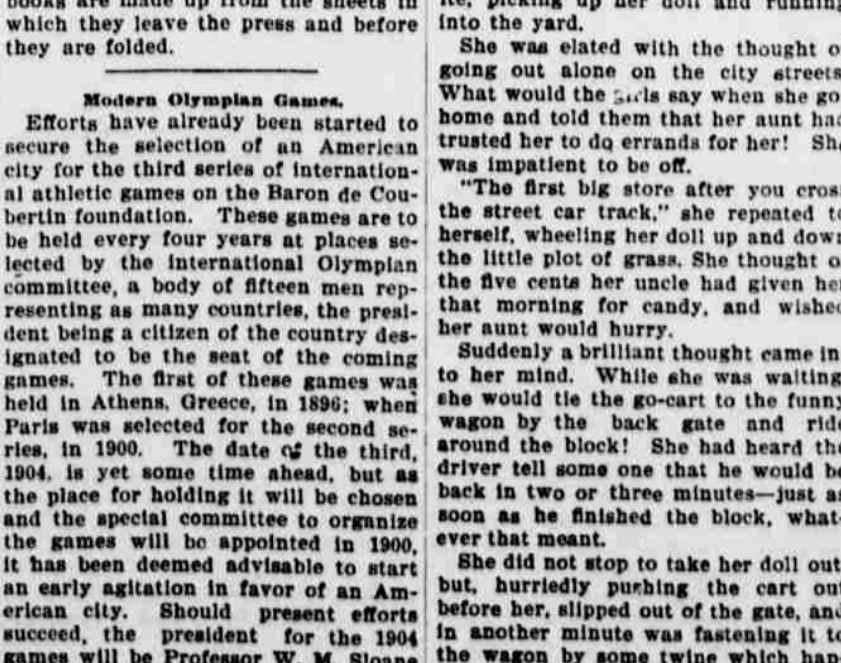
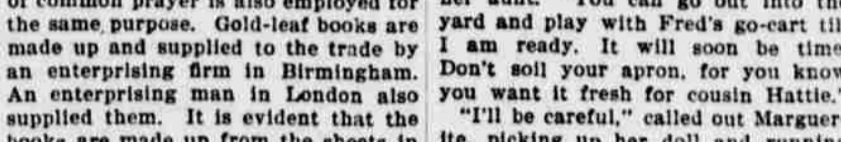
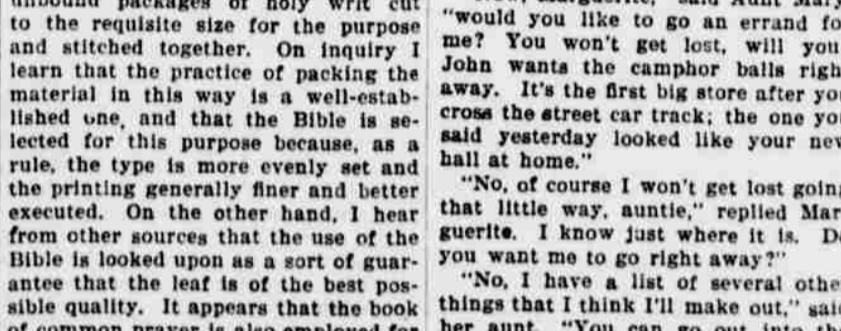
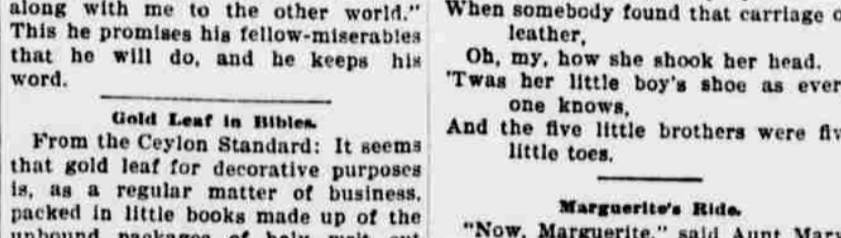
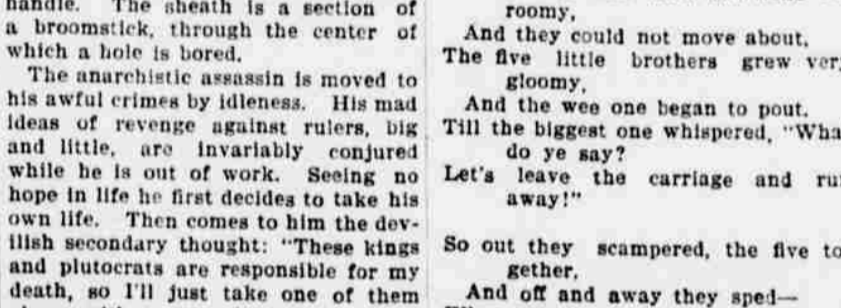
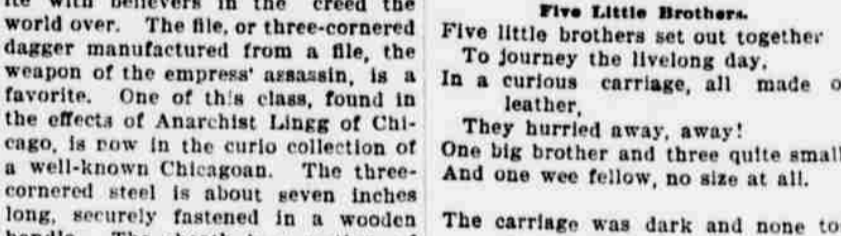
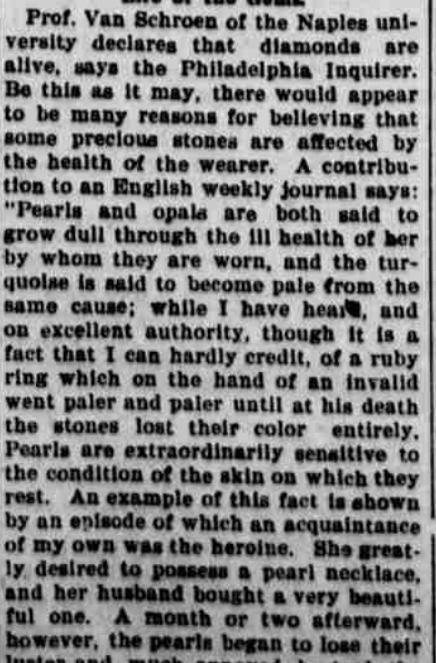
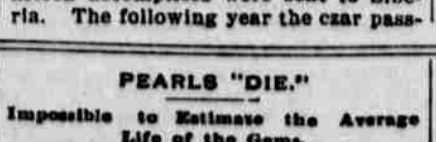
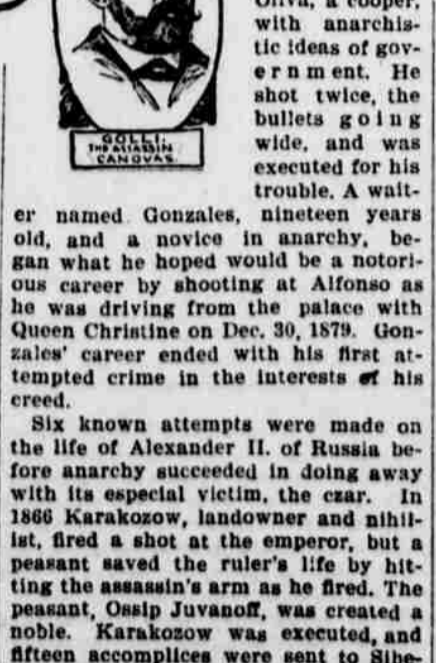
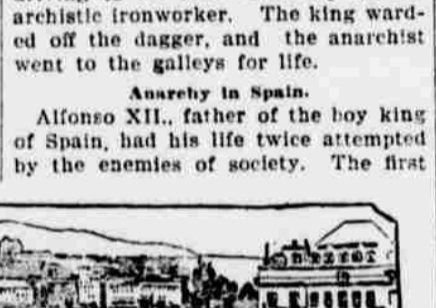
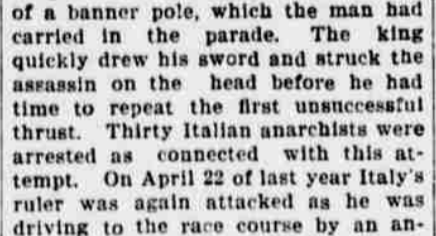
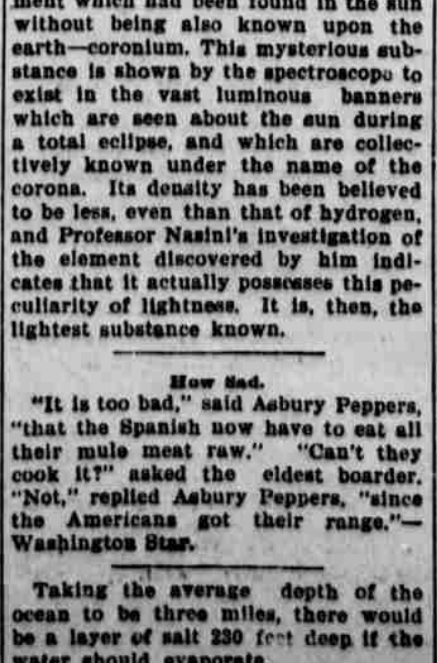
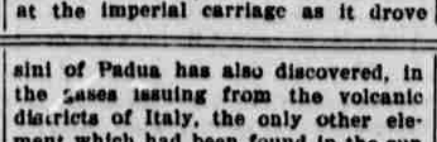
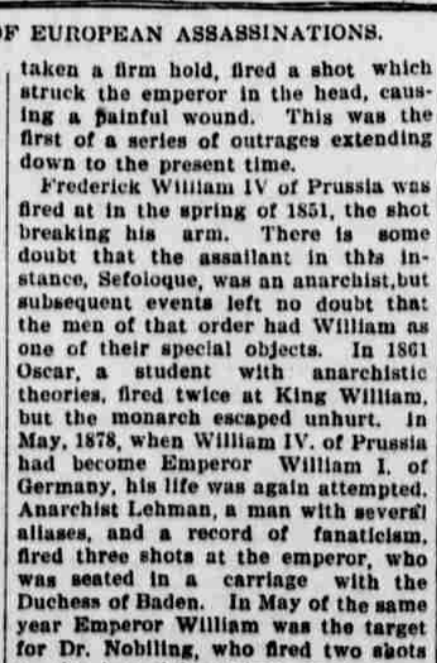
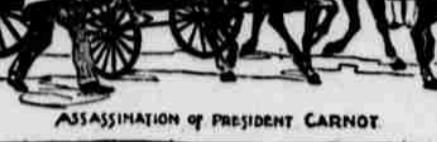
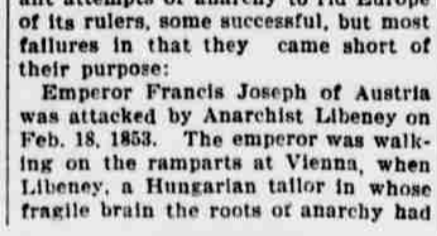
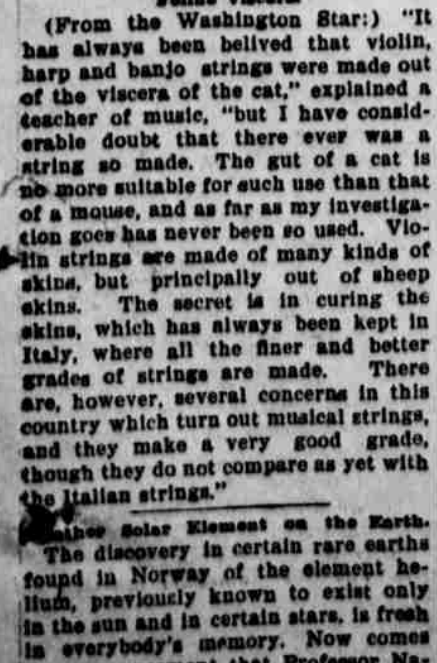
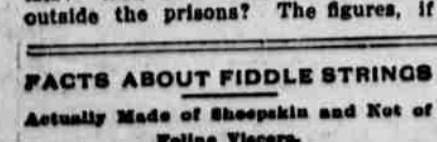
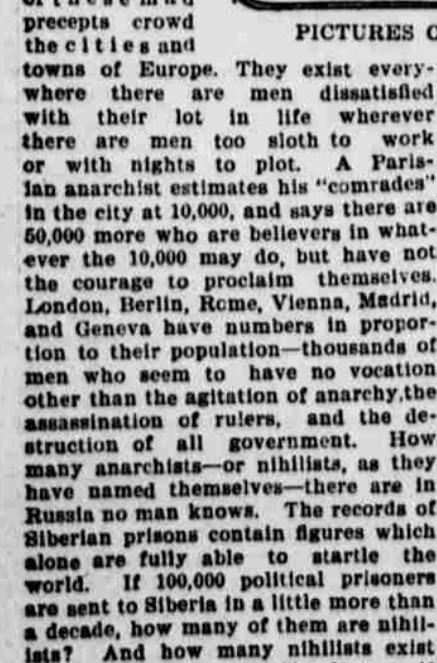
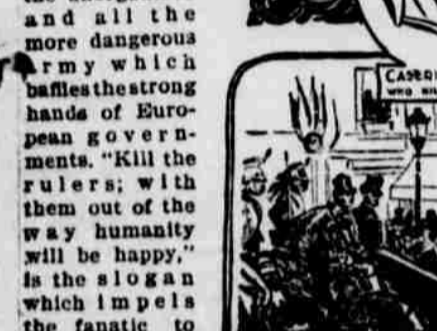
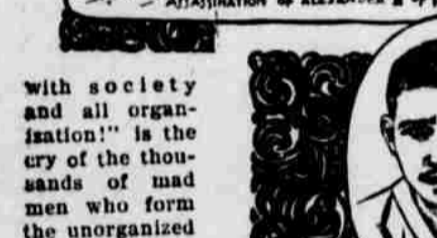
These are a few of the characteristics of an ideal mother. Such a mother is an inspiration to the child to be as nearly like her as possible, for she is perfect in his eyes. Little Miss Fret and Little Miss Laugh-Cries Little Miss Fret, in a very great deal. "I hate this warm weather; it's horrid to tan. It scorches my nose and blisters my toes. And wherever I go I must carry a fan."

Chirps Little Miss Laugh, "Why I couldn't tell half. The fun I am having this bright summer day. I sing through the hours, I cull pretty flowers. And ride like a queen on the sweet smelling hay."—Wide Awake Temperance Reciter.

"Little Fathers" of the East Side. From Harper's Bazar: A discovery which seems to have been made by only a few east-side explorers is that there are "little fathers" over there as well as "little mothers." People have been touched by stories of the devotion, the work and the worry of little girls who, though scarcely more than babies, yet spend most of their time in mothering their little brothers and sisters. Now it appears that there are also little fathers—small boys who sit pathetically on the doorstep holding a fretful baby, or who dimly push backward and forward rickety wrecks of perambulators, which threaten to collapse as totally as the famous "one-hoss shay." There are few phases of the east side medley so really pitiful as that which has to do with the "little mothers" and the "little fathers."

Distinctly Marked. "Were there any marks about him by which you would know him again?" asked the policeman, who had arrived at the scene too late to be of any service. "Yes, sir," said the indignant young woman, whose pocketbook had been wrenched out of her hand by the daring scoundrel. "I left two ring finger nail marks on his face. I'd know him all right enough."—New York Evening Journal.

A little girl who knew nothing about encores, found fault with the audience at a recent children's concert. I know we didn't make one mistake," she exclaimed, "and they made us come out and sing it all over again."



NEVER IMITATED QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon you all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.



WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

OF TEXAS TOLD

Latest Happenings of Interest in the Lone Star.

Private Dead.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 15.—Private J. C. Spray of company C, fourth regiment of Texas volunteers, died here at the infirmary after an illness of several weeks with pneumonia. Deceased was admitted to the hospital on Sept. 27 and when the regiment left here for San Antonio he was left behind with others who were too sick to travel.

The deceased was a native of Tennessee and had no relatives living so far as known here. As soon as Private J. C. Edmunds of the fourth regiment, was notified at San Antonio, and a telegram was received from Lieut. McDonald of company C, the dead man's company, instructing that the deceased be buried here and the bill sent to Col. Edmunds.

The dead soldier was buried in Greenwood cemetery alongside of two other comrades laid to rest there.

Rushed at Present.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 15.—The school land department of the state treasury is rushed just at present with work attendant upon the payment of interest and what is known as first payment on purchases of school lands.

Under the act of 1895 interest on school land must be paid by the 1st of November of each year under penalty of the land commissioner forfeiting the lands, the supreme court in the case of Leon & H. Blum against Frisbie having held the commissioner had such power. This is the heaviest month in the school land department on account of the near approach of the time limit, Nov. 1, within which to pay interest.

Request Refused.

Orange, Tex., Oct. 15.—Superintendent W. B. Mulvey, Dr. W. W. Cunningham of Beaumont and three physicians from Houston came in and applied to Mayor Sibley and the county health officer for a modification of quarantine restrictions, but they declined to act without the consent of the citizens. Later an impromptu meeting was called and after several speeches, pro and con, a large majority voted to make no change yesterday. It was not learned whether or not the request made by Mr. Mulvey had been passed on by Gov. Culberson since his quarantine proclamation against Louisiana and other states of the 12th inst.

Unfortunate Family.

Kerrville, Tex., Oct. 15.—Theo Herbst, a young German farmer who was recently adjudged of unsound mind, but who was believed to have recovered, when left by himself during a temporary absence of the family, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

A brother, hearing of the occurrence while riding to the house, was violently and it is believed fatally hurt by his horse falling and rolling over him.

Tree Fell on Him.

Marshall, Tex., Oct. 15.—Arch Anthony was killed Thursday afternoon by a tree falling on him. John V. Hall was returning from his field in a wagon, with Anthony riding on the front seat by him. Mrs. Hall and a son of Anthony were riding in the back part of the wagon. While traveling along the road a tree fell without warning, striking Anthony, fracturing his skull and breaking both arms. He only lived a short while. None of the others in the wagon were injured.

Man Arrested.

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 15.—Marcial Munoz, who assisted in taking the last scholastic census of Laredo, was arrested and examined before Justice of the Peace Chamberlain on thirty-four affidavits charging him with having forged thirty-four names to the census list. His total bonds aggregated \$10,000, in default of which he was sent to jail.

Boy Killed.

Franklin, Tex., Oct. 15.—Will Glass, the 15-year-old son of Mr. W. W. Glass of Bald Prairie, while handling a shotgun at his home accidentally discharged the same, shooting the side of his head off and causing instant death. He was brought here and interred in the Franklin cemetery.

Man Stabbed.

San Angelo, Tex., Oct. 15.—In a fight here Ed Hawk was stabbed in the right breast with a large pocket knife. Several ribs were severed and the slit extended into the hollow. He is in a serious condition. Will Lang was locked up in jail.

Old Citizen's Demise.

Schulenberg, Tex., Oct. 15.—Kogener Tiemann, an old citizen of Fayette county, was found dead at his home, one mile from Schulenberg, where he lived all alone. He was seen in the morning and appeared as well as usual. The situation of his body indicated that he died suddenly of heart failure.

Lazard Freres announce that he will import \$500,000 more gold.

Must be Forwarded.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 12.—Volunteers have complained that their applications for discharge have in some instances been destroyed by officers through whose hands such papers have to pass. The following order received by Adjt. Gen. Wozencraft states that officers are required to forward such documents:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Oct. 3, 1898.—Circular No. 40: By direction of the secretary of war circular No. 35, Sept. 23, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows and published in the army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Enlisted men of the regular volunteer army who desire to procure a discharge from the United States service should address a letter to the adjutant general of the army, setting forth the reasons upon which they base their applications, and hand or mail it to the captain of their company who in turn is required to forward it through regimental, brigade and division headquarters with his recommendation. Applications that do not come up in this manner will not be entertained.

All applications must be forwarded immediately, approved or disapproved, as provided in A. R. 765.

Soldiers transferred from one regiment to another and soldiers going on furloughs other than sick furloughs from hospitals, perform the journey at their own expense and cannot be furnished government transportation. By command of

MAJOR GEN. MILES.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

School Teacher Suicides.

La Grange, Tex., Oct. 12.—James Kubla, Jr., a young intelligent Bohemian farmer and school teacher, aged 25 years, committed suicide by shooting himself twice with a revolver. The first bullet entered his forehead, and came out on top of his head, not entering the brain. The second entered the brain and remained in his head.

The justice of the peace held an inquest, finding on his person a letter stating that his health was so impaired that he cared to live no longer; bidding good-bye to everybody and saying that he was going to another world; stating that it was of his own accord that he committed the deed.

The body was found about two miles south of town in a pasture near the roadside by passers-by.

Got Nine Years.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 12.—The last lawbreaker captured by the famous state ranger, Ernest St. Leon, "Diamond Dick," before he was shot and killed by cowboys at Socorro was tried in the district court here for horse stealing. He found guilty and sentenced to serve nine years in the penitentiary. The convict's name is Ynez Gonzales and he was captured only a few days before the ranger's death.

Life Imprisonment.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 12.—The jury in the George Moore case finally agreed on a verdict and found the defendant guilty of being an accomplice to murder in the first degree, as charged in the second count of the indictment growing out of the murder of Watson Whittaker, the fireman who was shot to death in the Saginaw hold-up. Moore's punishment was assessed at confinement in the penitentiary for life.

State Baptist Convention Has Adjourned.

An Indian trader named Gould was murdered near Leech lake, Minn.

Kicked by a Mule.

Bonham, Tex., Oct. 12.—Lafayette Frost, son of Mr. M. F. Frost, a farmer living south of here, happened to a very serious accident. The boy was driving a mule, when the animal kicked him on the head, fracturing the skull. Doctors have removed a large part of the skull in an effort to save the unfortunate boy's life, but not much hope is entertained for his recovery.

Cash System.

Caldwell, Tex., Oct. 12.—Nearly every merchant in Caldwell has signed an agreement not to do any credit business between now and Jan. 1, after which they will all be at liberty to sell on credit again. This is done as a test to see how it will work. It found satisfactory and beneficial to all parties it will probably result in an indefinite continuation of the cash system.

Held Up and Robbed.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 12.—Joe Ingraham, who runs a store on College street, has made complaint to the city police that he was held up in the south end of town Sunday night and robbed of \$70. He says that the men who robbed him were both masked and he is unable to identify them.

Attacked by a Mob.

Texarkana, Tex., Oct. 12.—Information reaches here from Rochelle, La., to the effect that Waverly Whitaker, a former resident of this city and extensively known in the lumber and the circles of Texas, was attacked by a mob at his saw mill near Rochelle and seriously injured.

Found Dead.

Jacksonville, Tex., Oct. 12.—A man was found dead lying beside the railroad at Reynolds' Switch, about six miles from here. An inquest was held, but the man was not identified and was buried there. It is thought he came to his death by jumping from a moving train and struck his head against a cross-tie.

Two Public Buildings.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 14.—The city council yesterday assembled in special session and selected plans and specifications for a new building to be used as police and fire department headquarters and to cost \$10,000.

The building will be built of brick and stone, two stories high with a tower on top seventy feet in height. It will be of the romantic style of architecture and extremely ornamental.

The contract for erecting the structure will be let Oct. 20 and it is calculated that the building will be ready for occupancy Jan. 1.

The local architects are at present busy preparing plans and specifications for a new city hall to cost \$20,000.

Hanged Himself.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 14.—Henry Colms committed suicide in the jail at Marfa, this county, by hanging himself with a clothes line. He had been a bartender in this city and left Tuesday for San Antonio, where he formerly resided, but was detained by the authorities when the train reached Marfa to answer to a charge of theft preferred against him by his employer here. A warrant was issued and Sheriff Simmons went to Marfa Wednesday to get the fugitive and saw him locked up last night. Yesterday morning he was found hanging at the end of a rope, which was fastened to the top of his cell. He had been dead several hours. Deceased's family resides in San Antonio.

Annual Reports.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 14.—The commission has received the annual reports of the following railroads: Houston and Texas Central, gross earnings, \$3,107,137; operating expenses, \$2,088,808. After paying interest on their bonds, other interest, taxes, \$108,656; for permanent improvements, etc., had a surplus left from year's business of \$16,222. Accumulated surplus on June 30 last \$2,673,224, of which \$131,057 was in cash.

Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana: Eight miles on new road built during the year from Atlanta to Bloomberg; gross earnings \$7844, operating expenses \$4519.

Judgment Affirmed.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 14.—The court of civil appeals affirmed the verdict of the district court of Galveston awarding to J. W. Bohan \$14,000 damages against the Galveston, Houston and Henderson railway. On Nov. 8, 1898, Bohan was thrown from a switch engine by a rock on the track, which crushed the footboard upon which he was standing. His left arm was crushed and had to be amputated. He entered suit for \$50,000.

The case of Louis Bonitz, who was killed at the same time, was compromised by the payment of \$8500 to his widow and children.

Dog Bit.

Texarkana, Tex., Oct. 14.—While a crowd of little children were at play on a sidewalk in this city a wild dog, apparently attacked by fits, sprang upon them, severely biting the 9-year-old daughter of Engineer James Costello of the Iron Mountain Railroad company and a little child of Mr. A. L. Hines. The children were bitten over the neck and arms and bled profusely from the wounds. The brute was finally run down and killed, but it is not thought to have been rabid.

Mr. Jose Armengol.

Mr. Jose Armengol, one of the wealthiest merchants in Laredo, was found dead in his bathroom.

Postoffice Robbed.

Greenville, Tex., Oct. 14.—The postoffice at Floyed, ten miles west of here, was entered and robbed Wednesday night. The thief got about \$2 in the office and store of R. R. Lewis in the same building. The burglar also broke into Davis & Shira's store, but awoke Mr. Davis, who slept in the store. He fired three shots at the thief, but he escaped. No clew to the burglar.

Go to Laredo.

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 14.—Mr. Gabriel Morton, vice president of the Mexican National road, left on his private car, accompanied by his family for his headquarters in the City of Mexico. He has arranged in compliance with orders of Texas railroad commission to move the headquarters of the Texas Mexican road to Laredo.

Thomas Waters Dead.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 14.—Mr. Thomas Waters, father of Mrs. I. Z. T. Morris of this city, died in Houston. Mr. Waters has been an employe of the Houston and Texas Central railroad since 1854, when the terminus of the road was at Hockley, twenty miles from Houston.

Agreed Upon.

Yoakum, Tex., Oct. 14.—A contract between the city of Yoakum and the Guadalupe Valley Railway Construction company has been agreed upon and it is now a settled fact that the road will be built by way of Yoakum. Track laying will be commenced within sixty days.

Pleaded Guilty.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 14.—George De Fontaine pleaded guilty in the Federal court to indictments for counterfeiting and having counterfeit money in his possession and was awarded five years penalty in each case.

Congressman J. W. Bailey of Texas

has leased the May stock farm near Lexington, Ky.

Quarantine Proclamation.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 13.—The following proclamation was issued by the governor yesterday:

Whereas, yellow fever of a malignant and fatal type prevails in the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, and

Whereas, said disease has spread so generally through said states and the fact thereof are so numerous as to render quarantine against particular points ineffectual;

Now therefore, I, Charles A. Culberson, governor of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby declare quarantine against the states of Louisiana and Mississippi and all quarantine officials of this state and others charged with duties in connection therewith are hereby directed to enforce the same imperatively and rigidly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of state to be affixed at the city of Austin, this 12th day of October, A. D. 1898.

C. A. CULBERSON, Governor.
By the governor: J. W. MADDEN, secretary of state.

Rangers' Work.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 13.—The following is a summary of the work performed by the Texas rangers during the month of September, as shown by reports made to the adjutant general's department by the captains of the different companies:

Arrests for murder 1, for adultery 1, smuggling 1, for theft of cattle 3, for theft from person 2, for assault to murder 4, for seduction 1, for minor offenses 28, for carrying concealed pistols and bowie knives 3, assistance to sheriffs in different counties 13, escorts made during the month 54, miles traveled during the month 2545, number of stolen sheep recovered where ear marks had been changed and the animals cleared 146, horses recovered and returned to their owners 2, stolen cattle recovered and returned to their owners 4. A total of 39 arrests were made during the month.

In the case of a theft of \$500 from the Crosby house safe at Beaumont, Tex., the thief was captured at Atlanta, Ga., through the efforts of the rangers and returned to the sheriff of Jefferson county, Tex. The prisoner has been given a preliminary trial and pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery.

Respected One Week.

Brenham, Tex., Oct. 13.—Sheriff D. E. Teague received a 400 word telegram from Gov. Culberson last night, granting Charles Kugard, who was to have been hung here to-day, a respite for seven days and fixing Thursday, Oct. 20, as the date of execution. The respite assigned by the governor in his communication to Sheriff Teague is that no arrangements for a private execution had been prepared, and such must be done before the execution could take place.

More Force.

Denison, Tex., Oct. 13.—Dr. William Nagle returned yesterday from Washington, D. C., where he has been for some time on business connected with the postoffice department. He said in regard to securing some additions secured for the force here: "I have secured another mounted carrier for the suburban districts of the city to aid the one now in the service, and also secured another clerk for the office to facilitate the handling of business in the office."

Dr. Blunt says border quarantine is amply protective.

Panther Killer.

Fort Davis, Tex., Oct. 13.—Bob Mulhern, whose ranch is located in Mosquito canyon, about five miles east of here, now enjoys the reputation of champion panther killer. For several days past the slaughter of young calves has been great and last Thursday Mulhern lost a fine colt. He hid himself near the dead colt Thursday night, and succeeded in killing two large panthers, male and female, measuring nearly nine feet, together with three cubs, making a total of five.

Boy Kills Another.

Temple, Tex., Oct. 13.—A crowd of boys were lighting near town. One of them, Eliza Montgomery, pointed his gun at the others. He leveled it at Willie Bolden, when it was discharged, the shot entering the side and abdomen, from the effects of which Bolden died. The Montgomery boy was arrested. He claims that it was an accident.

Twenty-First Child.

Temple, Tex., Oct. 13.—Elder M. C. Maples, from the southern portion of Bell county, was in the city. Mr. Maples is a unique figure and personage. He is 81 years old, and has charge of one Primitive Baptist church, in addition to preaching at other places as opportunity offers. He is the twenty-first child born of one mother.

Leg Cut Off.

Cameron, Tex., Oct. 13.—Sam Lovett was run over by a freight car on the Santa Fe in Ricker & Lee's gravel pit near here yesterday afternoon and had his left leg cut off near the knee and his right foot at the ankle. It occurred in attempting to board a moving train.

Condition of affairs is serious in Jamaica.

Nine Boston banks are to consolidate.

The Oregon and Iowa have left New York with sealed orders.

FASTED TO FIGHT.

World-He Fasted Deated Himself Food to Reduce His Weight.

Among the many who have given up their work at home to serve their country in the army, a newspaper man of this city, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. Ancestors of Mr. Gross have fought in every war this country has had since the declaration of independence. When war with Spain was declared he was the only member of his family who was able to go. He tried to enlist in the engineer corps, but was over-weight. For a week he fasted and exercised to reduce his weight, but was again turned down. Not to be thwarted he wrote to the secretary of war, but was too impatient to wait for an answer. When he heard recruits were being enlisted for galling gun company B. in London, he applied and was immediately accepted. The next day saw him in camp at Fort Ord. His family has a fighting record. Two uncles served in the civil war, one of whom was killed at Fredericksburg. His grandfather enlisted in the emergency call in 1863, though then well on in years. A great-grandfather served in the war of 1812. His great-great-grandfather came to this country with Lafayette and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. John Gross, another great-grandfather, was a soldier with Napoleon and fought with Marshal Ney through the Russian campaign. He was at Waterloo and came to this country the year after that battle. Mr. Gross still has the pistol his ancestor carried in Napoleon's wars.

CLEARING DECK FOR ACTION.

What Disposition Is to Be Made of the Boats.

Clearing away all deck hamper for action is the question. What is to be done with the ship's boats which hang on davits fore and aft? In case of serious action every boat would become a source of grave danger, says Chambers' Journal. If an enemy's shot struck any one of them (and they are in such exposed positions that they must inevitably be struck), the splinters of wood and iron would carry death and destruction to the guns' crews and other men on deck. The scattering fragments, too, would be almost worse than the bursting shell. It could not be hoped that, after an engagement of half an hour, there would be a single boat left that could float, and meantime their presence would have added heavily to the already inevitable loss of life in action. So speedily has this been recognized that many naval officers of experience have it in their minds that, if they were called upon to engage, they would drop their boats over the ship's side and let them drift. When the action was over a victorious ship could then cruise round the place where it had been fought and take the chance (a reasonably good one) of picking up at least some of her boats.

Discovered at Last.

A pension has been granted to a Turkish soldier known to his comrades as Kious Ahmet—that is, Beardless Ahmet—who, after three years' service in the army, fell ill and coming under medical treatment was discovered to be a woman.

Even Stole the Carpets.

Last week one day while Abe Soper and family of Hebron, Ind., were gone to Cincinnati to attend the encampment thieves visited his home and stole all the household effects, even taking up the carpets in every room of the house.

No Occasion For Lying.

"There is one good thing about the consolidation of the two cities," said the Brooklyn man. "What's that?" asked the New Yorker. "Why, when I go out of town now I can register for New York without blushing."

Pond Hope.

"My one hope," said the correspondent to himself, in an undertone, "is that that censor will write a poem some day and edit it where I can get a chance to edit it!"—Indianapolis Journal.

NOTES AT RANDOM.

In Denmark, the city school children are taken on regular visits to the country, both for the benefit of their health and for educational purposes, and the process is then reversed, the country children being taken to the city in order to broaden their minds.

Mexico has 11,512 schools, of which 5,852 are supported by the state, 3,212 by cities, and 2,442 by individuals or societies. The actual attendance at these schools last year was 490,746, and the amount appropriated for the support of the public schools was about \$5,500,000.

Trinity college, Cambridge, England, has received a bequest of \$50,000 for the purpose of founding a fellowship or scholarship as a memorial to Bishop Allen, who was the see of Ely during the first eight years of Victoria's reign. The gift is that of the late J. G. Allen, grandson of the bishop.

In Egypt washing is done most by men, who stand naked on the banks of the Nile and pound the wet clothes on the smooth stones at the river's brink till the dirt is removed from them. French women pound the clothes with paddles in the same way as the Egyptians upon the stones beside a river.

Dr. B. Tomatsu, of the Japanese navy, who visited Key West to study the methods of the United States army surgeons, is surprised and enthusiastic over the completeness of our preparations against disease in the army and navy, and at the preliminary precautions and state of readiness for any emergency.

Vegetarians came out ahead in a recent 100-kilometer (64 miles) walking match at Berlin with a time limit of 18 hours. Out of 22 competitors, eight of whom were vegetarians, only six, all vegetarians, covered the distance in the time specified—the winner finishing in fourteen hours and fifteen minutes.

Dates are so greatly imported, there being none grown commercially in this country. Last year the importation of this article amounted to 12,225,110 pounds, valued at \$285,617. Tamarinds are in the same class, although their annual importation is comparatively insignificant, amounting only to \$2,000 in value.

Will be Talked Over.

New York, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Washington says:

Protocols for the cession of Porto Rico and Guam island to the United States, and praying for the independence of Cuba, will be discussed by the peace commission in Paris at its next session.

These protocols, which were drawn up at the last meeting of the commission, have been the subject of serious consideration by the American peace commissioners for the last three days. Secretary Day sent a telegram to the state department on Monday regarding the work of the American commissioners, but it was merely routine in character and simply shows that Mr. Day and his colleagues have completed the features of the agreements which they are anxious the Spanish commissioners shall adopt.

There is no truth in the reports from Madrid that there has been a hitch in the negotiations and the proceedings of the commission are not progressing as satisfactorily as could be desired. As a matter of fact, in response to the American demands, the Spanish representatives have submitted counter-demands, and one of these suggests the assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt in return, it is said, for the annexation of Cuba by the United States. Falling in this, the Spanish representatives are anxious that the Cuban debt shall be borne by the Cubans, with a guarantee of some kind from this country.

From information which the authorities have received, they say they have no doubt that Spain will attempt to fasten the Philippine debt upon the United States, and this information would seem to indicate that Spain has in mind a proposition which may eventually be submitted to this government for the United States to take all of the Philippines, shoulder the Philippine debt and give her important advantages, commercial and otherwise, in the eastern islands. If Spain has such a proposition in view, she may as well know that it will be a waste of time for her to present it. This government will accept no debts, nor will it guarantee the payment of the Cuban debt, directly or indirectly. The instructions of the American commissioners are positive on this point. It is expected that the matter of the Cuban debt will come up for discussion at Tuesday's session and the American commissioners will notify the Spanish commissioners on the unalterability of the decision of the United States on this point.

How Among Soldiers.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12.—A special from Huntsville, Ala., says that one soldier was killed, two fatally wounded and two seriously wounded at Camp Wheeler. Soon after the arrival of the tenth cavalry one of the members was attacked by the provost guard for disorderly conduct and an attempt was made by his comrades to release him. One was shot, whereupon the colored soldiers in the train seized their arms and the shooting became general. Three of the tenth cavalry were wounded, two of them fatally. The provost guard lost Corporal McLaughlin, company L, seventh infantry, killed. Private Miles, company M, and Martin, company L, were seriously wounded.

A Consolidation.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—It is officially announced that the Drummond Tobacco Co. will become an integral part of the American Tobacco Co. The Drummond plant was acquired by a cash payment, the money for that purpose being taken from the treasury of the trust. The other outside companies will be forged into a separate organization under the name of the Continental Tobacco Co., which will issue preferred and common stock, the exact amount of which has not yet been decided upon.

Bankruptcy Petition.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—With liabilities of \$200,000 and with no available assets, Wm. P. Forsythe filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States district court. The solvent was a member of the firm of Forsythe, Hyde & Co., dealers in pig iron, which failed in 1893. When an assignment was made in the county court, it was found that the stock had been pledged as collateral security and only the secured creditors benefited.

Bankrupts in British Honduras.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 12.—The fruit steamer Olympia of the Oteri line, which arrived from Central America ports, bring news of a bad earthquake along the coast of British Honduras Sunday a week ago. The shock was distinctly felt at Puerto Cortes and did considerable damage. The steeple of the Roman Catholic church at Belize, British Honduras, was thrown to the ground. The shock was preceded by a slight rumbling sound that lasted for thirty-eight seconds. The shock consisted of a swaying, swinging motion of the ground, rather than a jar. The wave motion traveled in a northwesterly direction and for some days afterwards the tides were irregular and very high along the coast of both Spanish and British Honduras. William O. Gilbert, an attorney and authority on constitutional law, from Omaha, Neb., was a passenger from Puerto Cortes. He is of the opinion that the proposed federation of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, which has been promulgated will never go through and become a fact, because of the intense jealousy of the people of those countries.

Alabama Has Quarantined Against Louisiana and Mississippi.

Bob Fitzsimmons has brought suit against the Gilsey house, New York, for \$50,000 for ejecting him.

Two Brigades.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 12.—In accordance with the recent reorganization orders have been received, forming the troops here into the seventh army corps, to be composed of two divisions of two brigades. Each of the brigades will be made up of three regiments. The first Texas, Col. Mabry; the second Louisiana, Col. Wood; and the third Nebraska, Col. W. J. Bryan, and will be under the command of Brig. Gen. Lloyd A. Wheaton.

Pablo Beach hotel promises to furnish another sensation. Two men, who were employed there, were arrested by the provost marshal, charged with getting false transportation to San Francisco. They were Private Alexander Williams of company L, first Texas, and Sergt. W. C. Williams of company G, ninth Illinois. Two men in Torres' cavalry got away under the same circumstances to San Francisco recently, and in Pettit's immunes two more were caught and prevented just in time. An investigation has been ordered of the cases of the Williams boys.

Suicided on His Wife's Grave.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—Policeman Alex I. Mikkelsen was found dead on the grave of his wife at Mount Olive cemetery. Mikkelsen was dressed in full uniform. A bullet wound in the temple and a revolver by his side told the story of the suicide. Mikkelsen's wife died five months ago and he has visited her grave daily. When he failed to answer at roll call a detail of brother officers went to the cemetery and found his body.

Goes to Cincinnati.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—Receiver Muckenfuss of the St. Louis Browns has sold Pitcher Taylor to the Cincinnati for \$4000 and Pitcher Hill. He said the sale was made because the Browns needed money and this cash offer was made just at an opportune time.

Fever Situation.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 12.—Jackson's record for yellow fever in twenty-four hours was broken yesterday, eleven cases being reported to the board of health last night. Of these, eight are white and three colored. The cases are not confined to any one locality, but are distributed in various sections of the country, denoting the thorough spread of the infection.

The weather, however, is cooler, and it is hoped this will have a beneficial effect.</

MYSTERY OF THE MOHEGEN.

It Seems Impossible to Ascertain What Was the Cause of the Disaster--A Number of Bodies Found.

Cause Unknown.
London, Oct. 17.—The Atlantic Transport company issued the following statement yesterday evening regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamer Mohegen, which was wrecked last Friday evening off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands:

"Of the passengers eleven have been saved, ten bodies have been recovered and thirty-three are missing.

"Of the crew and catlemen, thirty-nine have been saved, fourteen bodies have been recovered and fifty-one are missing.

Since this statement was issued nine other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as those of passengers.

The reports of the various correspondents differ widely as to the causes, recoveries and losses, though none have been able to obtain the exact number of those saved or the bodies recovered.

The latest advices from Falmouth say that thirty-eight bodies have been identified, mostly those of the sailors. Four as yet are unidentified, including those of two elderly ladies. One appears to be a German woman. She wore a watch and ring, both engraved with the letter "D" in pearls. This is probably the body of Mrs. Charles Duncan.

Nine of the bodies have been brought to Falmouth, the others to the village church at St. Keverin. The rescued passengers are being sheltered at cottages along the shore and the crew at the sailors' home at Falmouth.

Tugs have been cruising in the vicinity all day, despite the very rough weather, in hope of picking up other bodies.

The cause of the disaster remains the profoundest mystery. Nobody seems to explain how the Mohegen got so far out of her course—from six to seven miles. There was no fog at the time, while the wind on her port quarter was not sufficient to prevent her answering the helm. It has been suggested that her compass was faulty, but daylight lasted long after Eddystone Light was passed.

Is Alum Poisonous?
Alum is used by many bakers to whiten their bread, enabling them to use an inferior flour, and it is also employed as a cheap substitute for cream of tartar in the manufacture of baking powder. Its use in bread and baking powder is very detrimental to health, producing dyspepsia and obstinate constipation, and under certain conditions of the human system results in poisoning. What these conditions are so far as each individual is concerned can only be surmised: some peculiarity of the system producing a morbid change in the secretions of the stomach with which the alum combines and forms an active poison; or, the secretions may be healthy but in abnormal proportions, and these lesser or greater proportions in combination with the alum constitute a poison just as two parts of mercury and two parts of chlorine form calomel, which is not poisonous, while one part of mercury and two parts of chlorine yield a corrosive sublimate, which is a most deadly poison.

Emphatic Denial.
Charleston, S. C., Oct. 17.—A statement having appeared in several papers under date of Charleston, Oct. 13, in which it was said that the health of the army post at Sullivan's island was causing the commandant much concern and that 400 men were in sick quarters, J. B. Rawls, in command, was shown the article and made a signed statement in which he emphatically denies the truthfulness of the assertions.

The executive committee of the Texas Press association held a meeting at Dallas on the 16th. That night a banquet was tendered them, together with other members of the association. Covers were laid for over 200 guests.

The will of Howell Osborne's mother is sustained and his bequest of \$100,000 to Fay Templeton is now available.

In Five Minutes.
Falmouth, Oct. 17.—From the best information obtainable at St. Keverin it appears that the Mohegen foundered five minutes after she struck the rocks. She was going at full speed, struck twice, stopped and rapidly settled into the water. As the captain and the executive officers of the steamer went down with her it has been impossible thus far to ascertain how she got out of her course, as Falmouth light and the coast were visible.

En Route South.
Cincinnati, O., Oct. 17.—Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service, addressed the commercial club of this city Saturday night on "Quarantine and Commerce," and last night left for the south on a general tour to investigate the yellow fever conditions and report on the same before the assembling of congress.

E. J. Henley, the actor, died at Placid, N. Y.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Arkansas division United Daughters of the Confederacy held its 1398 meeting at Little Rock.

Mrs. B. J. Allen, wife of a prominent cotton oil manufacturer of Mississippi, died at Meriden.

Private Henry Dixon, an alleged deserter from the third regiment, was fatally shot near Griffin, Ga., while resting near.

Two trains collided on the Southern railway near Athens, Tenn. Conductor Lawrence and Engineer Bailey were fatally injured.

Samuel Davidson, the oldest white settler in Phillips county, Ark., died a few days ago, aged 86. He went to Phillips county in 1844.

Fire destroyed the candy and cracker factory of the Winn Johnson company at Macon, Ga. T. C. Burke, dealer in painters' supplies, was also burned out.

Judge Brawly in a decision at Charleston, S. C., in the United States district court, holds that all the crew of a warship are entitled to participation in a division of prize money.

Frank Meadow, a switchman at Nashville, Tenn., leaped from a moving train, struck a shed and was killed.

T. N. Petner, a well-known citizen of Hopkinsville, Ky., is dead.

John Grace, a farmer, residing near Hopkinsville, Ky., was thrown from his mule, which he had harnessed and was riding to a wheat field to hitch to a drill. One foot caught in the harness and he was dragged to death.

Officers of Monroe and other counties of Arkansas believe they have unearthed what they think to be the largest, most dangerous organized band of cattle thieves ever operating in that state. It is said 100 men are implicated.

John H. Crawley, a leading farmer of Coe county, Tenn., was killed by a man named Collins, whom he had ejected from his premises. Collins struck Crawley on the head with a heavy stone.

W. Osburn was drowned in one foot of water in a creek near Port, Ark. He was nearly 100 years old, and it is supposed that in crossing the creek he slipped from a rock and struck his head, was stunned and his head being under the water, drowned.

Citizens of Colorado Springs, Col., purchased a life-size oil portrait of Edw. Bagley, the first American officer killed in the war with Spain, and sent it to his mother at Raleigh, N. C. His father, Maj. Bagley, was the first Confederate officer slain in the civil war, at Big Bethel church, Va.

Plot Against William.
London, Oct. 17.—An Alexandria correspondent telegraphing in regard to the anarchist plot against Emperor William which was discovered on Friday says:

"The plot against the kaiser is hourly proving more important, each arrest disclosing new ramifications. The documents found disclose a plot to kill King Humbert already well matured. 'Fifteen persons, all Italians, have been arrested. The original plan was to throw a bomb of gun cotton and fulminate of mercury on Emperor William's carriage in a narrow street of Cairo. When the Egyptian trip was abandoned elaborate arrangements were made to send confederates to Jerusalem to carry out the plot during the dedication of the German church of Our Redeemer.'

Audience to Straus.
Constantinople, Oct. 17.—The sultan yesterday gave an audience to Oscar S. Straus, the new United States minister, with the customary ceremonies of reception, which were of the most cordial character. His majesty expressed pleasure at seeing Mr. Straus again, and his hope that the excellent relations between Turkey and the United States during Mr. Straus' previous term at Constantinople would be maintained.

Daves commission will hold a special meeting at Ardmore, I. T., Nov. 21 to 23.

A Demonstration.
Paris, Oct. 17.—The dedication of a monument to the soldiers of France who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, which took place yesterday at Chaumont, capital of the department of Haute Marne, Gen. Chanole, the minister of war presiding, furnished an opportunity for a demonstration in favor of the army which many societies seized, marching past the monument and shouting "Vive l'armee!"

There is an epidemic of typhoid fever at Whipple barracks, Ariz.

At Paris.
Paris, Oct. 17.—Senor Aguinaldo's special envoy of the Filipino insurgent government arrived at Havre by La Touraine yesterday, and reached Paris late in the afternoon. He has apartments at the Hotel Continental, on the same floor with the members of the United States peace commission, whom he came to see regarding the fate of the Philippines, but whom he has not yet met.

Turkey is to evacuate Crete at once.

Many Lives Lost.
London, Oct. 15.—The Atlantic Transport company's steamer Mohegen, formerly the Cleopatra of the Wilson & Furness-Loyd line, which left London for New York Thursday with fifty passengers and a crew of 150, is ashore off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands.

A coasting guard message reports that the passengers are "drowning like rats."

Another account says bodies are washing ashore, one being of a lady lashed to a plank, with both legs severed.

It appears that when the Mohegen struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high. Lifeboats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the lifeboat to the shore.

Another lifeboat saved six passengers. The coast at that point is extremely dangerous, and has been the scene of numerous wrecks.

Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a lighthouse placed there, but it failed.

A dispatch from Falmouth says Mohegen foundered and was probably blown ashore by the heaviest wind after her machinery was disabled. All the Falmouth tugs went out, but none was able to approach the vessel.

A lifeboat has landed thirty of the Mohegen's passengers and returned for more. One lady died after she was brought ashore. It is reported that the position of the Mohegen is serious and that assistance is urgently needed.

According to a dispatch received from Falmouth, out of 200 persons, constituting the passengers and crew of the Mohegen, only 21 have been saved. The vessel has gone ashore off the Lizard.

The steamer Mohegen, then the Cleopatra, arrived at New York on Aug. 15 last on her maiden trip from London. She is a single screw, steel vessel of 4510 tons register, 480 feet long. Her commander is Capt. Griffiths, commander of the Atlantic Transport fleet.

Nine Arrested.
Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 15.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists since Thursday night and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem.

The leader is a café keeper, a well-known Italian anarchist, in whose house the police found two bombs of great strength.

The police investigation showed that the arrested café keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer plying between Alexandria and Port Said to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abdin at Cairo while Emperor William and the khedive were there. When the kaiser decided not to visit Egypt they changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

Fruit Situation.
New Orleans, La., Oct. 15.—The Texas fruit situation is still the main topic at the New Orleans fruit dealers exchange. Yesterday Macheca Bros., the owners of the Mail line of steamers, received a message from Dr. Blunt inviting them to send the steamship Clear Water to Galveston, the vessel cleared from Mobile, Ala., and loaded at Porto Cortez, Spanish Honduras. The Clear Water is now on her way to Porto Cortez.

Paris Commission.
Washington, Oct. 15.—The peace commissioners to Paris are still dealing with propositions relating to Cuba, but have not yet taken up the subject of the future of the Philippines. The insistence upon the strictest construction of the articles of the protocol, the Spanish commissioners have swung to the opposite extreme and are now looking for an amelioration of the rules laid down, on the ground that the agreement was hastily drawn and under great pressure. There is an evident wish on their part to associate Cuba and the Philippines in their final disposition, which may explain the last application of the Spanish military commissioners for an extension of the time allowed for the evacuation of Cuba. This application will be duly considered, but nevertheless will be insisted on by the administration.

Great Extension.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Yesterday's session of the Christian Women's Board of Missions was largely attended and very interesting. After a short Bible study and devotional exercises the convention was opened with a short address by Mrs. A. M. Atkinson of Wabash, Ind., the presiding officer. The report of the secretary showed great extension of the mission work, especially in India and Jamaica.

A freight train while doing some switching at Whitesboro "kicked" a box car loaded with merchandise onto a side track. When the brakeman attempted to set the brakes the broken chain broke and the car got on the main track. A locomotive collided with it, the car was wrecked and the locomotive badly damaged.

Sharkey and Corbett have signed to fight Nov. 22, before Lenox Athletic club, New York, for \$20,000.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and son have been called to Richmond, Va., owing to Mrs. Lee's serious illness.

More Serious.
London, Oct. 15.—The situation in Paris is regarded in well informed quarters here as being more serious than at any time since the commune. The St. James Gazette yesterday afternoon said:

"A military revolution, however peaceful, which replaces the Brisson cabinet with the nominees of the generals would imperil the relations between England and France almost to the breaking point. The semi-official and partly inspired Paris papers are still pretending that negotiations are proceeding between the two governments and France believes it, although everybody in England knows the statement to be ridiculous. Even supposing Maj. Marchand is unconditionally withdrawn from Fashoda, the difficulties with France will in no way end. Behind it lies the whole question of the Rahrul Grazel, the richest prize in the Soudan."

Fever Matters.
Jackson, Miss., Oct. 15.—The yellow fever situation is practically unchanged so far as the number of new cases is concerned. The thermometer, however, ranged in the fifties last night and there are strong hopes that the spread of the infection will be checked by the cool weather, even if there is no frost. The Jackson report for yesterday is ten new cases, Joe Harby at the Baptist orphanage, Ruth and Eilon Rietl, T. Condie, a Mormon elder, and six colored. There were no deaths. Dr. Hunter's report from other points is:

Taylors, one new case; Poplarville, twelve new cases since Oct. 11; Madison, six new cases, three white and three colored; Waveland, two cases; Hattiesburg, three new cases and one death. Natchez reports four new cases and one suspicious case, all are in the northern part of the city; Harrison reports three new cases and three critically ill. The Oxford report gives one new case and states that a light frost fell Thursday night.

Virdeu Affairs.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.—Complications which threaten to assume greater proportions than the clash between Federal and state authorities during the railway strike under Altgeld's administration promise to grow out of Gov. Tanner's action in refusing to allow the Alton road to unload colored miners at Virdeu. General Solicitor Brown of the Chicago and Alton left for Springfield yesterday. The governor will be sought by Solicitor Brown, who will assume charge of the situation at Virdeu so far as the Alton is concerned. Steps will be taken likewise by the Alton to secure legal redress for the alleged interference with the road.

The officials of the Alton claim that one of the most sacred prerogatives of a common carrier was outraged and they express their determination to find out if the governor of the state can "exercise lawless force," as they term it, without being held to account.

Tanner Talks.
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—In an interview Gov. Tanner said:

"On learning yesterday morning that the national guard were searching trains I at once gave orders to Gen. Rice, adjutant general, in instruct Col. Young that the national guard has no right to search trains and that hereafter they would not board trains; that their orders were to prevent the landing of imported labor, which would necessarily result in the precipitation of a riot; that they were there to keep the peace and prevent any person from provoking a riot."

Sent to St. Louis.
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—Imported colored miners in this city were quickly escorted by company F, Sons of Veterans, of Macomb, Ill., and cavalry troop B of Bloomington to Central Union station yesterday afternoon while union miners were attending the funeral of the men killed at Virdeu. The negroes were sent out on the Bluff line special to St. Louis. Later company F and troop B were sent to Pana.

To Watch Events.
Brussels, Oct. 15.—The Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Comte Sabran Ponteves, has arrived here to watch events. The papers here believe the reports of a coup. The Ecole Belge regards it as "the last desperate effort of the French general's staff to save itself from downfall."

Other papers say that the conspirators had been meeting clandestinely at Versailles and that M. Brisson had intercepted cipher correspondence pointing to a design to seize fifty prominent Republicans.

Election Officers.
Perry, Ok., Oct. 15.—The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Oklahoma in session here elected officers as follows: G. C. J. Q. Blakenshaw; V. G. C. T. J. Sealy, Pawhuska; G. P. H. C. Brust, Chandler; G. K. R. and S. J. S. Collins, Guthrie; G. M. of E. G. W. Graham, Enid; G. M. of A. C. H. Kamm, El Reno; G. F. G. J. J. Carson, Blackwell; G. O. G. H. C. Schilling, Perry.

Guthrie was selected as the next place of meeting.

Gone South.
Washington, Oct. 15.—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service left here for a trip of a week or ten days fighting yellow fever. He will go direct to Cincinnati, then to Chattanooga, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans and other points. He will confer with the state and local health authorities.

Rioting in Illinois.
Virdeu, Ill., Oct. 13.—The little town of Virdeu was comparatively quiet last night after a day of riot and bloodshed, the long expected clash between the union miners and imported colored men. At 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon a Chicago and Alton railway special train bearing 200 colored miners from the south arrived at the stockade around Chicago-Virdeu Coal company's mines, and immediately terrific firing began.

The list at 10 o'clock last night stands seven dead and eighteen wounded.

For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virdeu daily that a train having colored miners from Alabama would reach the city and the Chicago and Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by the vigilant miners, determinedly awaiting their arrival.

Yesterday the Chicago and Alton limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through en route to Chicago an hour late, displaying flags on the rear, indicating that a special was following.

Immediately the word was spread and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade a half mile north of the station. D. B. Kiley, a Chicago and Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform to see that it was not tampered with. At 10:40 the special train passed the station and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train announcing the special's arrival.

Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the battle was on. A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed.

The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route, and the colored passengers returning the fire. The moment the train reached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchester, revolvers and firearms of all descriptions.

The colored men on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley. Engineer Burt Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. The firemen seized the throttle, pulled it open and with a jerk the train was under speed carrying a load of wounded colored passengers to Springfield.

A detail of militia at 10:50 o'clock last night killed ex-Lieut. of Police Tom Preston of Chicago at the stockade. He was sitting outside the stockade as guard. The militia gave the bystanding miners the command to halt and Preston stepped back to the gate. The militia fired and he was shot in the stomach. He was carried into the office in the stockade where he expired.

Battery D of Galesburg under Capt. Craig, numbering 150 men, arrived here last night from Pana.

The train stopped at the stockade but two minutes. Its departure did not cause the firing to cease. The tower of the stockade was filled with sharpshooters armed with Winchester, and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of union miners. Eye witnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train departed.

Four men were adjudged guilty at Cunningham, Ala., of the murder of V. A. Thompson, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Peace and Food.
Cass Lake, Minn., Oct. 13.—Fewer Indians are seen going south to Leech Lake and the Indian villages are filling up. Councils held at central points almost without exception declare for peace and ask for food. The thrifty Chippewas are thus making the best possible use of the occasion. Stage communication with the interior has been resumed and work has been started on the Great Northern extension to Park Rapids.

Apostolic Delegate.
Washington, Oct. 13.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is here attending the meeting of the archbishops at the Catholic university, received a cablegram from Rome announcing that the pope had appointed Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans as apostolic delegate to Cuba. He will retain his position at New Orleans, his new field being an special mission only. Archbishop Chappelle is now in Rome.

Outside Diplomatic Lines.
Paris, Oct. 13.—The American peace commission at its session yesterday engaged in its first function outside of purely diplomatic lines. The Figaro entertained the members of both commissions with a large stage performance in which Coquelin, Lole Fuller and others took part.

The occasion was informal and pleasing.

Howard Gould Marries.
New York, Oct. 13.—Miss Viola Kathryn Clemmons, the actress, was married at the Holland house at 8:30 last evening to Howard Gould, son of the late Jay Gould and brother of George J. Gould. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Milton Merles Smith. It was a simple one, there being no bridesmaids or best man. No member of Mr. Gould's family was present.

It is said Spain will demand intervention of the powers if the United States insists on annexation of the entire Philippine group.

President at Omaha.
Omaha, Neb., Oct. 13.—The president was up early yesterday morning and at 9 o'clock was in the parlors of the Omaha club, where he greeted the members of his party and other distinguished callers.

It was after 10 o'clock when the presidential party, escorted by President Wattles and members of the entertainment committee in carriages, started for the exposition grounds. They were headed by a platoon of mounted police, while the president and party were escorted by the board of governors of the Ak-Sar-Ben, mounted, and dressed in their regalia. The party proceeded directly to the grand plaza on the bluff tract of the exposition, where in the pavilion the exercises of the day occurred.

In the first carriage was the president, with Gordon W. Wattles, president of the exposition, the members of the diplomatic corps, secretaries of legation and press representatives.

President McKinley probably never received a more enthusiastic greeting than that given him at the exposition grounds. By far the greater crowd in the western show's history—so large a crowd that its numbers are almost impossible to estimate—thronged about the huge platform from which the president made his address. Hardly one sentence was spoken by him which did not evoke from the people cheer upon cheer. After President Wattles had introduced the distinguished guest of the exposition it was fully five minutes before the subsidence of the applause permitted the president to begin speaking.

After the president's speech thousands shook hands with him.

Made Him Leave.
Ardmore, I. T., Oct. 13.—A sensational incident occurred here in military circles. The star performer in the affair was a soldier in battery G, United States army, who is at present located here. On the spur of the moment, the man got married. This enraged certain members of the battery, who captured him at a house where his wife staid. They took him to a lonely spot, stripped him of his uniform, and after giving him a pair of overalls and a jumper, they bade him leave the city under severe penalty. He took the warning and skipped, leaving the woman, who is heart-broken. The uniform of the disgraced soldier was burned in the presence of many civilians. The affair was the sole topic of conversation with all classes on the streets yesterday.

Yellow Fever.
Jackson, Miss., Oct. 13.—The official report of new cases of yellow fever for Jackson yesterday was eleven, the same as the day before. All of the new cases but one are white, and are well distributed over the city. If the cool weather continues it is possible a very light frost may fall to-night, which would be very early. The official report of Dr. Hunter, secretary of the state board, is as follows:

Dr. Murray, who investigated suspicious sickness at Columbus, Miss., reports no yellow fever, six cases of dengue; Madison five new cases, one white, four colored; Harrison eleven Taylors no new cases, one death; Oxford three new cases, one death.

To-day's report from Waveland gives two new cases and states the infection is traceable to New Orleans.

Natchez reports no new cases and the two original cases discharged.

After Many Years.
Ponca City, Ok., Oct. 13.—Robert Cheyne, aged 54, was married here last week to Catherine Cheyne, aged 50, and back of this marriage is quite a romance. Thirty-three years ago this same couple were married in New York, but after a few years of married life were separated. The husband came west and married again, his second wife dying five years ago. The divorced wife remained single and a few weeks ago the couple met by accident in this city and the love of long ago was revived.

Doing Missionary Work.
Cleveland, O., Oct. 13.—Countess Adelaide Schimmelmann of Copenhagen, Denmark, accompanied by her two sons and seven interpreters, has arrived here on the private yacht Duen. The countess is doing missionary work among sailors and especially those of her own nationality, and expects to encircle the earth in her travels. Speaking of her visit to this country, she said:

"I will probably spend two weeks in Cleveland. I intend to visit in Chicago. I also intend to visit the northwest, where many of my people live, in order to study their condition and progress."

The Duen is a splendid yacht, 64 feet long and 16 feet wide.

Fire at New Orleans.
New Orleans, La., Oct. 13.—News-paper row had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire last night, which broke out at 10 o'clock in the storeroom of R. McWilliams & Co., in the rear of the Evening Item office. The flames spread and enveloped the building occupied by the Gulf Manufacturing company. The art department of the Picayune was removed just as the flames had eaten through the back wall. Owing to the intense heat work was compelled to be stopped in the composing rooms of the Times-Democrat and Picayune for a couple of hours. The loss will aggregate about \$25,000.

ALLEGIANCE OF CONQUEROR.

International Law Bearing on Our Own Colonial Relations.

The approaching peace between Spain and the United States makes it of some interest to consider the legal effect of the cession of territory by one state to another. Such cession has many important consequences in relation to questions of international relations and constitutional law. Many controversies have arisen on such questions, but some general principles can be extracted from the tangle of diplomatic correspondence and juristic writings. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of a conquered territory become subjects of the state to which it is ceded; but treaties of peace commonly give them a right to retain their former allegiance, though seldom unconditionally. The laws of some countries do not allow aliens to hold landed property, and as a matter of policy states may object to the presence on their soil of a large number of persons owing allegiance to a foreign state. Therefore in treaties of cession it is often provided that all inhabitants who wish to retain their former allegiance must quit the country within a certain time, sometimes also dispose of their property. When Alsace and Lorraine were ceded to Germany the inhabitants who wished to remain French subjects were obliged to leave. They were, however, allowed to retain their landed property. When California was ceded by Mexico to the United States were more liberal to the inhabitants. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo they might within a year elect to remain Mexican citizens, and no restriction was put on their right to reside or to retain their property. Naturally all public property in the ceded territory belonging to the state is transferred to the new sovereign. As regards obligations, it is commonly agreed that in the absence of express treaty stipulation no portion of the general public debt is transferred with the territory. There are, however, several instances of a proportionate share of the general public debt being transferred by treaty. Other considerations apply to local debts, and the better opinion is that they should be taken over with the territory.—London Law Journal.

LIFE ON A WARSHIP.

A modern warship is like a moving village. It has to house and feed and give employment to its inhabitants, and to place them at certain points at a moment's notice, to face unknown conditions and to face them coolly and intelligently. You can imagine the confusion in a village of 500 people should they be dragged out of bed at midnight by an alarm of fire.

But in the floating village of the warship discipline and training have taught the inhabitants to move to certain places and to perform certain work when they get there, within the space of two minutes. And the labor does not consist entirely in manning a gun and pulling a lanyard. That is showy work, the work that tells the despatches, and which is illustrated in the papers.

There are also those who serve, "who only stand and wait," who see nothing of the fighting, but take equal risk with those who fight, who have none of the consciousness that all who go in well to inspire them, but who remain at their post in the semi-darkness below deck, shaken by concussions above and not knowing how soon the sides of the ship may part; or the decks below rise, or a projectile crash bursting and burning through the deck above and choke them with vile suffocating fumes.

They feed the fires with coal and haul on ammunition lifts like miners in a coal pit. Their work is just as important as is that of the gunner who trains and fires the big gun, but when it is over they go back and set the table for the officers' mess or play a base violin in a string band or sweep out the engine rooms. They are just as valuable to the village as are the gunner's mate, and they should be remembered.

Picture of George Eliot.
George Eliot was at this time about fifty, but looked years older. She wore, as she always did, a plain silk dress, tonight having a white shawl about her shoulders and light gloves in her hand. Being indeed dressed for the opera. Some people have talked and written of the ugliness of this great woman; this sort of criticism recalls a famous scene in "Middlemarch." "Mr. Casaubon has a wart on his nose," said poor little Celia to her sister. "I dare say he has," was Dorothea's dignified rebuke, "when certain people look at him." And the George Eliot in some eyes was ugly because, foremost, she lacked dimpled cheeks, round eyes, and pretty mouth! If she was ugly, would we had more of it in the world! When in speaking her large, usually solemn features lighted up, a positive light would flash from them, a luminosity irradiate, not her own person only, but her surroundings. A covering nature, an august intellect, had transported us into its own atmosphere.—Miss Betham Edwards' Reminiscences.

Denmark's Lament King.
Some years ago a frank courtier, who was protesting against a proposed act of leniency, told the king of Denmark that he was "not feared as a king should be." His majesty laughing rejoined: "I... forgive you so long as you do not... I am not loved as a king should be." "That is a criticism no one would wish to make," replied the courtier. "Then I must live up to my reputation," said the king, as he signed the pardon which had been under discussion.—Tit-Bits.

Then They Become Enemies.
Ethel—"Ah, no; I shall never marry." Maude—"Oh, don't say that. Why you must have at least half your life before you yet."—Chicago News.

Why She Did.
"Clara, I love to be with you." "Why, Edith?" "When I'm with you I know you are not gossiping about me."—Tit-Bits.

A WOMAN'S PLEASURE

"Lucky fellow that Barry Seymour! On the high road to fame and fortune," remarked Lord Donoghue, and when his lordship said anything it was not to be contradicted, so the listeners tried to look interested and remember who Barry Seymour was. One of the many rising young artists who had two pictures on the line in last year's academy and was now going to paint Lord Donoghue's daughter, the beautiful Allice. Barry Seymour himself was delighted with his good fortune. Many a time he had longed to paint that face, the face which had more charm for him than any other, the face which haunted him so often.

"You really promise to sit for me! You're divine," exclaimed Barry, gratefully.

"I know it," returned Allice, surveying her old friend with a saucy air.

"When shall we have the first sitting?"

"Whenever you like."

"Tomorrow, at 11, I am going shopping with Mrs. de Hawtiss."

"Wednesday, then?"

"I leave town on Wednesday, but I shall be back by Saturday."

"Any day I like," groaned Barry.

"Well, what about the following Monday?"

"Yes, I will come then." And she did—late, it is true, but so charmingly penitent that Barry could not renege.

"You look hopelessly fashionable," he said. "Now I am going to transform you into a picturesque maiden, like this," and he showed her a rough sketch he had made.

Lady Allice cast off her hat and cape and calmly rearranged her hair.

"That is better," said Barry. "I will set to work."

Never had he taken more pains, and certainly never had he succeeded so well. The morning flew by all too quickly, but his model was gracious, and promised to come every day till the portrait was finished. I fear an unprecedented amount of sittings was required, and Barry soon found his model intolerable to him without her presence.

Alas for the builder of dreams and fancies! One day poor Barry could retain himself no longer, and much astonished Allice by offering himself to her. She was a little pleased at first (women don't often consider the feelings of their victims); then the capricious young lady grew angry at what she termed "his presumption" and left the studio.

"You must never speak to me like that again," she wrote. "I will be generous and come for you to finish my portrait, and then—good-by."

Two more sittings accordingly took place, but Barry's power seemed gone. In silence he worked away at his easel, but Allice observed with annoyance that he was only spoiling his former effects.

"I shall only come once more," she said, on leaving, and Barry assented.

But when she came he found it utterly impossible to continue.

"I cannot paint today; it is useless to try," he said at last, throwing his brush down impatiently.

Allice came behind his chair and regarded her likeness critically.

"You are spoiling it."

"I know; but for all the world could give I cannot go on."

"Supposing," she said, hesitating a little, "that I did what—what you ask—"

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pleasantly at her reflection in a mirror, and when I refused him my portrait suffered. I was not going to let my reputation be spoiled by a dabb, so I humored him for a little. By the way, do you remember Sir Douglas Probyn, and how I quarreled with him? He is just come back from abroad, and is now rich. Aunt is going to take him to the academy, and I have instructed her to show him my portrait and watch the effect. I hope—but Barry sat silently before his easel with untouched palette, and beside him lay the shreds of a torn canvas.—Madame.

THE "DUM-DUM" BULLET.

German Military Expert's Favorable View of Its Effects.

Dr. Von Bruns, professor of international law at Tubingen university, recently published a pamphlet, in which he pleaded, in the interests of humanity, for an international interdiction of the "dum-dum" bullet, says the London Mail.

The professor acknowledged that the use of the bullet was justified in the colonial or Indian wars, where the fight is generally at close quarters, and often between man and man, and where it is a question of European totally disabling his opponent or being at once struck down himself. In wars between Europeans, however, where the combatants are generally far apart, the professor considers that the bullets in question are not only unnecessarily inhuman, but are less effective than ordinary bullets.

Surgeon-General Dr. Kortius, surgeon-in-chief of the 1st German army corps, who has been carefully studying the reports of the Italian hospital corps on its experiences in the late campaign against Abyssinia, now writes, says our Berlin correspondent, as follows: "The Italian projectile (soft lead, copper mantle, 6.5 mm. calibre), with great penetrating power, produced small inlet and outlet apertures, bone fractures, and altogether a smooth wound canal. On the other hand, the hard lead projectiles of the Abyssinians (Gras and Remington, eleven millimeters) exploded in the soft parts and shattered the bones. The effect was that Abyssinians, even when shot in several places, were able to continue fighting. Out of a hundred Abyssinians who applied for relief to the captured Italian doctors 90 per cent presented themselves without any support, in spite of the fact that some of them were shot through the breast. In reality only those men who had been wounded by artillery were brought on stretchers. Within three weeks thousands of Abyssinians were healed in spite of the primitive bandaging. The results on the Italian side were infinitely less favorable. The troops of the Negus had also soon discovered that the small caliber weapon used by the Italians was absolutely inadequate, and when they were given the muskets and ammunition captured from the Italians they fled through the copper-end covering of the bullets in order to increase their efficacy. The English troops did exactly the same thing and for the same reason during the Chitral campaign, whereupon a tremendous storm of indignation arose, which penetrated even to the congress of the Berlin surgeons. I am of another opinion. The war experiences referred to above show rather that the minimum caliber has been reached, and that in a number of cases sufficient to influence the result of the battle the manted bullet of muskets under 8.9 millimetres does suffice to put the enemy hors de combat. The firing through the point of a manted bullet is, in my opinion, an act of self help against an enemy on whom the unmanted bullet does not inflict sufficient injury."

"That is better," said Barry. "I will set to work."

Never had he taken more pains, and certainly never had he succeeded so well. The morning flew by all too quickly, but his model was gracious, and promised to come every day till the portrait was finished. I fear an unprecedented amount of sittings was required, and Barry soon found his model intolerable to him without her presence.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Asparagus Culture in Missouri. Bulletin No. 43 of the Missouri Experiment Station, by Prof. J. C. Whitte, horticulturist, describes in detail the best methods of growing asparagus, which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

This plant succeeds well in any rich soil, a loose and somewhat sandy soil being preferred. The best varieties are the Palmetto and Colossal. For the best results the seed should be sown in the greenhouse hot-bed in February. When the plants are two or three inches high put the best of them in 2 1/2 inch pots. The selection of plants is of great importance. Many of them will have stems that are flat and twisted, or that send out branches near the ground, are tough and woody and should be discarded. Select only such as are cylindrical, smooth, and make at least three or four growths before putting out leaves. These will make crisp and tender plants. Report these young and tender plants frequently until about the first of May, when they should be planted out in rows. In the absence of greenhouse or hot-bed facilities for growing these plants, it would be best to buy from some first-class nursery good one-year-old plants. For the asparagus bed the soil should be pulverized thoroughly to a good depth, and the plants set 12 to 18 inches apart in straight rows four feet apart. Vary the depth of setting the plants in the ground from eight inches at one end of the bed to six inches at the other; the shallow end being toward the spring, thus giving a longer producing season. Give clean cultivation during the summer, and in the early winter mulch heavily with old fine manure. In early spring ridge up the rows by turning the soil between the rows over the sprouting plants. The sprouts containing through this depth of soil will be long, well bleached and tender. This ridging also facilitates subsequent cultivation, as after the asparagus is cut these ridges may be raked or lightly harrowed to kill all weeds without injuring the rows below. No asparagus should be cut until the plants are two or three years old, but after they have become thoroughly established, cutting may continue daily for six or eight weeks in the spring. Allow no stems to make leaves until cutting ceases about the first of June. After that time the best cultivation should be given until autumn. Under no circumstances should the tops be cut after harvesting ceases until they have died in the fall. This summer growth makes the plants strong and ready for the next spring's crop. A greater yield in this way every year should produce well for forty years.

Partly Analyzed Soils. The analysis of soils is of a good deal of importance to the farmer and yet no analysis can tell exactly what a soil will do or what it most needs. By chemical analysis we get certain results. The test shows the chemicals that compose the soil but it does not show the humus and ready plant food. The soil is a mixture of many things, some of which are very valuable and yet one of them might be a productive and the other an unproductive soil. One might be rich in humus and the other contain no humus. In one the available nitrogen might be large, while in the other there might be no available nitrogen. The analysis of soils is a thing that should be done by the farmer more than at present, but we must not look for too great results from it. One of the best analyses of soils is that made by the actual plants. Knowing the needs of different plants we can largely determine the character of the soil by the relative growth of the plants.

The partly analyzed soil may yet be of great use to the farmer who has to buy commercial fertilizer, as he can determine the kind of chemical fertilizer to use in the largest quantities. But a systematic growing of certain plants will give him a very full stock of information as to the actual supply of plant food in his ground. This is particularly the case with vegetables of the same plant. Take for instance the strawberry. It is our experience that some varieties do well on clay soil, while others will simply do nothing on such soils. The farmer that tries but one variety of a plant on his ground cannot know that he is getting the one that will give him the best results.

Storage of Celery. A report of the Maine Experiment Station says: If on well drained soils, celery plants may be left in the rows till the last of November, by having some litter at hand to apply in case of hard freezing. It should be remembered, however, that if the plants are well banked a little freezing of the tips of the leaves will do no harm, and the mistake is often made of applying winter protection too early and thus injuring the crop by keeping it too warm. For winter storage the method in vogue in some celery growing districts is to make, on well-drained soils, beds of four to six double rows of plants with a wall of dirt between. Bank up the soil on the outside till the tips of the leaves just show above the surface of the bed. Leave the bed in this condition till hard freezing begins, then throw two or three inches of soil over the surface. Let this soil freeze hard before applying litter, and never apply heavy cover at the first approach of cold weather. The soil in the bed is still warm, and a heavy coat of manure is put on the top, the frost is soon taken out of the surface soil and the temperature will be high enough to insure decay. The secret of success with the winter storage of celery is to keep cool. As the severe weather of winter approaches, the covering of litter may be increased unless there is a fall of snow.

To open the beds take the litter off from one end, break the crust of soil with a pickaxe, and remove any desired amount of celery. Then carefully replace the covering. This plan has the merit of cheapness, and for holding plants through the winter is preferable in a pit or cellar. If the plants are to be disposed of as early as January, they may be stored in a cool cellar or pit. In this case the plants are set very closely together on loose moist loam. To avoid heating consequent on packing large quantities of the plants together, compartments about two feet wide by eight or ten feet long are made by setting up boards, which shall come to the tops of the plants when in place. If the plants are closely packed so as to exclude the air it is unnecessary to use boards between them. When plants are stored in this way it is necessary to keep the temperature of the pit or cellar as near the freezing point as possible. If, however, it is desired to hasten the process of blanching, the temperature of the place may be raised. The soil in which the plants are placed should be kept moist to prevent wilting, but the foliage should always be kept dry, or there will be trouble from rotting.

The Mushroom Season. The mushroom season has opened with a good supply of this delicious vegetable. Years differ very greatly in this respect. During the last five years of agriculture there were three mushroom seasons. They were 1894, 1895 and 1898. The years 1895 and 1897 were off years, so to speak. The lack of rains during the summer and early fall made it impossible for the mycelium to develop. At least this was the condition in Northern Illinois, and we presume the same was true over a wide extent of country. Good rains are needed to see the fly. The Hernan Cortes was anchored near the wharf, the Spaniards were evidently anticipating a battle. The shore was crowded with Spaniards, citizens and soldiers, while the roof of every building that commanded a view of the harbor was literally covered with people anxious to see the fight. The Hernan Cortes carried two 47-inch guns and four one-pounders, while her smaller companion was armed with three one-pounders and a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun. The Mangrove, whose entire battery consists of only two six-pounders, worked into a range of 3,000 yards. The channel was so narrow that only one gun could be fired at a time. At 10:45 a. m. she got up her port gun at the Hernan Cortes. The shot fell short, instantly the whole line shore burst into flame, both gunboats and the field pieces pouring in a heavy fire upon the American vessel. Every shot of this volley struck the water ahead of the Mangrove, which continued pumping away at her port six-pounder. She concentrated her fire on the Hernan Cortes, and the five or six shots fell on the Spaniards deck, between the bow gun and amidships, scattering a body of men. Some of the latter must have been killed, although the Spaniards later denied that they suffered any loss. For awhile no Spanish gun was fired, but soon the Spaniards got the Mangrove's range and a veritable avalanche of shot and shell was hurled at her. It was nothing less than a miracle that the loss of life was not heavy. Shells from the big gun of the Hernan Cortes dropped within twenty feet of the tug, several bursting, and the fragments clipping bits off her hull. Other went whizzing through her shrouds, and Mauser bullets peppered the surrounding waters like a summer shower. In the very midst of all this, and while the Mangrove was swinging cautiously around to bring her starboard gun into play, the watch shouted, "Flag of truce!" And sure enough not only one, but three white flags could be seen, one flying from the small gunboat and two from the government houses on shore. The Mangrove acknowledged the signal and presently a small boat came out with a Spanish officer, who clambered aboard the Mangrove, and, in exceedingly nervous tones, announced: "Peace is proclaimed, and I have instructions for your commanding officer from the military commander of this district."

He added that during the engagement the Spanish authorities in Calbarien had wired the military commander of the district that the American ships were bombarding the port and that immediate response had been received from the district. Russia had been restored and the firing should cease. The Spanish crew of the small boat which brought this officer to the Mangrove said the Spaniards had not lost a man, but the officer himself made no allusion to the fight, which had lasted an hour and ten minutes. As the Mangrove was creeping her way out of the narrow channel she went around and in mere five hours. Had the same mishap befallen her during the engagement the chances are that she would have been captured.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Peculiarity of Lake Superior. It is very frequently the case that persons who are drowned rise to the surface within a short time, but it is said, and the tradition runs back to the days of the earliest settlers, that whoever goes down to death in the waters of this great lake must remain there forever. There is no record of a body rising once it has reached the rock-covered bottom of this large sheet of water. Several reasons are assigned for this fact, none of which, however, have any real scientific basis. It is claimed that the water is so cold that gases do not generate in the bodies of the dead; others say that the forms settle among the rocks and are held fast by under currents. Be that as it may, Lake Superior never gives up its dead.

A Thoughtful Fiance. Jack—"Suppose I teach you to play cards, now, and then you'll know all about it after we're married." Marie—"Won't that be lovely! What game will you teach me?" "Solitaire."—Litt.

A New Companion. They were having a drill in the comparison of adjectives, and the teacher asked a small boy in the front row to compare "sick" with "sick, worse, dead," by the instant reply.

FIGHT OF MANGROVE.

ENGAGED TWO GUNBOATS IN SHALLOW WATER.

Stopped by a White Flag—Goes Aground and is Stranded for Hours After the Battle—Details of the Battle.

Further details have been received of the bombardment of the port of Calbarien, on the northeast coast of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, by the Mangrove. The Mangrove left here to protect the landing of an expedition under Colonel Bosa, which had gone ahead on the schooner Adams and Delia. When the Mangrove reached Santa Maria Key, near Calbarien, she found the Cuban party had safely disembarked, but feared to advance because of the presence of the Spanish gunboat Hernan Cortes and a similar gunboat, which were evidently making Calbarien their base. On Saturday afternoon the Mangrove anchored at Key Francis, just outside Calbarien, and as she lay there the Hernan Cortes came out and ran around the key to get a peep at her, scurrying back into the harbor as soon as she saw she was discovered. The Mangrove followed as far as the shoal water would permit, but could only get about half way up the beach. The next morning Captain Stuart, the commander of the Mangrove, decided to have a shot at the gunboats. He was alone and the odds against him were heavy, but he did it bold thing. Sounding her way inch by inch the Mangrove crept along the channel, drawing eight feet of water in an average of eight and a half, until about 9 o'clock she sighted both the Spanish gunboats. The Hernan Cortes was anchored near the shore, about a thousand yards to the right of the town, with her broadside to the sea. The small gunboat lay at the wharf. The Spaniards were evidently anticipating a battle. The shore was crowded with Spaniards, citizens and soldiers, while the roof of every building that commanded a view of the harbor was literally covered with people anxious to see the fight. The Hernan Cortes carried two 47-inch guns and four one-pounders, while her smaller companion was armed with three one-pounders and a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun. The Mangrove, whose entire battery consists of only two six-pounders, worked into a range of 3,000 yards. The channel was so narrow that only one gun could be fired at a time. At 10:45 a. m. she got up her port gun at the Hernan Cortes. The shot fell short, instantly the whole line shore burst into flame, both gunboats and the field pieces pouring in a heavy fire upon the American vessel. Every shot of this volley struck the water ahead of the Mangrove, which continued pumping away at her port six-pounder. She concentrated her fire on the Hernan Cortes, and the five or six shots fell on the Spaniards deck, between the bow gun and amidships, scattering a body of men. Some of the latter must have been killed, although the Spaniards later denied that they suffered any loss. For awhile no Spanish gun was fired, but soon the Spaniards got the Mangrove's range and a veritable avalanche of shot and shell was hurled at her. It was nothing less than a miracle that the loss of life was not heavy. Shells from the big gun of the Hernan Cortes dropped within twenty feet of the tug, several bursting, and the fragments clipping bits off her hull. Other went whizzing through her shrouds, and Mauser bullets peppered the surrounding waters like a summer shower. In the very midst of all this, and while the Mangrove was swinging cautiously around to bring her starboard gun into play, the watch shouted, "Flag of truce!" And sure enough not only one, but three white flags could be seen, one flying from the small gunboat and two from the government houses on shore. The Mangrove acknowledged the signal and presently a small boat came out with a Spanish officer, who clambered aboard the Mangrove, and, in exceedingly nervous tones, announced: "Peace is proclaimed, and I have instructions for your commanding officer from the military commander of this district."

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GO WEST, OLD MAID.

That's the Best Way to Increase Your Chances of Marriage.

The woman who can not catch a man must now lay it to other than economic reasons. The old reliable excuse that the supply is not equal to the demand is no longer valid. There are 2,200,000 more bachelors than old maids in the United States. The government says so, and the government generally knows. Perhaps it is because old Uncle Sam himself is a bachelor, for whoever heard of Mrs. Sam?—that he has taken such an interest in the matter as to secure the exact figures. Perhaps it was out of the desire of bringing her more of the sunshine of hope that he instituted the investigation. At any rate he has the figures, and they are enough to make glad the heart of every spinster in the land. There is not a state in the union where there are as many old maids as bachelors. Even Massachusetts, the traditional home of the spinster of the polliwog species, has more men than women outnumber the old maids by only two-tenths of 1 per cent in Massachusetts, which is a lesser per cent of excess than in any of the other states. But, even at that, there are nearly 7,000 "superfluous men" there, who would be left chanceless if the 219,000 old maids would pair off with the other 219,000 old bachelors. How is that for Massachusetts, the greatest state in the union for old maids? It would seem that a spinster of ordinary attractions and ability would be able in the light of the facts and figures which the governmental investigation has disclosed to arrange matters wherever she might live. But if she wants a territory where negotiations may be completed with even greater ease—where the lottery of marriage must become a dead sure thing—let her hide herself from the crowded cities of the east to the rolling prairies or mountain wilds of the west, where there are ten bachelors to every available maiden. What spinster can resist such an advantage as this, which is offered by the states of Idaho and Wyoming? It would surely be a hopeless case which would not find its cure with the chances ten to one for recovery. Let the old maids try the free, fresh air of these mountain lands for awhile.—Sioux City Journal.

Jews Barred from Palestine. The Turkish legation issues the following statement: "The entrance into Palestine is formally prohibited to foreign Israelites, and consequently the imperial Ottoman authorities have received orders to prevent the landing of immigrant Jews in that province."

He Told It. Wife—"Your brother is getting to be a terrible bore." Husband—"In what particular?" Wife—"I asked after his health this morning, and he sat down and told me all about it."—Tit-Bits.

Trunk Three. Magistrate (sternly)—"You're a pitiable specimen of humanity. What brought you to all this degradation and disgrace?" Prisoner (proudly)—"It took three policemen."—Tit-Bits.

Truthfully Reported. Mistress to servant—"Did you tell those ladies at the door I was not at home?" Servant—"Yes, mum." Mistress—"What did they say?" Servant—"How fortunate!"—London Judo.

Is This a Paradox? The more man gets the more he wants. He's very tired at the end of a two weeks' vacation, and at the end of four he would be even more tired.—Philadelphia North American.

ODDS AND ENDS. Lovers of sardines will be glad to hear that the output this year is far above the average and sardines will be plentiful.

A Chinaman always takes spirits, usually rice whisky, with his meals, but he drinks moderately and never apart from meals.

Human beings have six muscles to each eye, that they may move it on either side, but horses, cows, sheep, and other quadrupeds, which habitually incline their heads to the earth in search of food, have a muscle by which their eyelids are suspended and supported and which we do not need.

The cost of huge armies is commensurate with the situation. Russia leads the way with \$30,000,

Old-time means transportation in Pennsylvania are recalled by Soule William Bousart of Franklin county, now 83 years of age, who sixty-one years ago was interested in what was known as the "Swift and Sure" stage line between Chambersburg and Pittsburg. The stage company owned the cars on the Cumberland Valley railroad for two years after it was first opened, the railroad company furnishing the locomotive. The "quicks" acted as conductor between Chambersburg and Harrisburg, and the trip was made to the Cumberland county side of the Susquehanna river in about five hours, with a fare one way of \$2.50.

After Brains. The document that is now being sent out by the professor of physiology at Cornell university is something unique in its way. It politely requests the recipient to provide in his will that his brains be given to the university for scientific purposes when he departs this life. Accompanying the request are printed forms, showing how the bequest can be legally made.

Some struggle for health and some for wealth.

It Hangs On
If it was only health, we might let it cling. But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time. And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissue on which to hang.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster
draws out inflammation of the lungs.
Advice Free. Remember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply without cost.
Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

BAD, WORSE, WORST SPRAIN
Can, without delay or trifling, be cured promptly by the
GOOD, BETTER, BEST REMEDY FOR PAIN, St. Jacobs Oil.

Battle-Ax PLUG
Remember the name when you buy again.

Known More Presidents.
Rev. Mr. W. H. Millburn, the blind chaplain of the United States senate, has known personally more presidents than any other living man. He was first elected chaplain of the house of representatives in 1845, being then only 22 years old. He served during two congresses and left Washington in 1855. Speaking of this period of his term of service he said the other day: "John Sherman of Ohio and Senator Morrill of Vermont entered the house of representatives the following December. They are called the fathers of congress, but as I served ten years before they entered, I must be the grandfather."

Opposed by Potter.
Bishop Potter avows a belief that extemporaneous preaching in the pulpits is one of the vices of our time, and he rates the average extemporaneous sermon as nothing more than the rude manderings of a sophomore mind, often delivered in vulgar and ungrammatical English. He therefore beseeches the brethren to write out at least one sermon a week, and preach something worth listening to.

Golden Fleece Collars.
Collars worn by members of the Order of Golden Fleece are at the death of such persons returned to the crown of Spain or Austria, to be held until some new knight is invested. The name of the wearer is engraved on one of the links, and it now turns out that the collar given to President Faure was last worn by Prince Bismarck and bears the name of the most bitter and triumphant foe of France.

Salads made of flowers are the latest epicurean delight.

Beauty is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by wiping up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists satisfaction guaranteed. Use 25c, 50c.

Men look at the bride's face, women at her clothes.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Why do not girls employed in match factories marry quickly?

FIT'S Permanently Cured. No ill consequences after first use of a box of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE and Restorer. Dr. R. H. Allen, Lockport, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.

Some people are so complimentary they are untruthful.

DEAR EDITOR:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or anything of a kind that you can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us, or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address: AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

Some mortals seem never able to avoid a "soft snap."

S. R. Baldwin writes: "After trying everything I could find, I have found relief in Dr. Mott's Eucalypti (Eucalypti) Powders and they acted like magic. I occasionally gave a powder to keep my child's gums softened." EUCALYPTI Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes baby robust and healthy.

When a man cannot shoot he blames his gun.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

A man who feeds seven sons-in-law rejoices he has no more girls.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Some Current Notes of the Modes—An Evening Gown for a Budding Girl—Headgear for Autumn—Fits for the Unloved—Paris Millinery.

In a Sedan.
She was dressed in an exquisite gown—the creamiest silk you may buy. Her shoe was so small that it must have come down.
From Fairyland up in the sky.
Her step it was light, though her tresses were white.
(For fashion decided the plan):
And she wended her way to a dance or a play
In the loveliest little sedan.
I happened to meet her one night in the year—
(But they need I mention a date?)
Suffice it to say that she sat in her "cheer"
With the pride of a princess in state,
And the chairman who strode through the mob in the road
That followed the gay caravan
Were calling aloud to the curious crowd:
"Make way for my lady's sedan!"

They stopped at a spot where a miniature beau
Was waiting her coming with pride;
His coat and his wig were as white as the snow,
And he carried his hat by his side,
As he handed her out with a welcome devout.
My lady abandoned her fan,
And, raising her dress, like a little princess,
She stepped from her silken sedan.
Ah, me! lack-a-day! It was only a dream
Of days that we may not recall,
For one is compelled to go on with the stream
While all that I saw was a ball.
Where a gay cavalcade in a mixed masquerade
From Alfred to Mary and Anne,
Had made me believe we were just on the eve
Of the days of the dainty sedan.
But out in the street I could hear from afar
The rumbles of the yellow gallop,
The whirl of the glistening car,
While hansom drew up at the door,
And "my lady" in socks and the shortest of frocks,
And shoes that were possibly tan,
Would tell me with scorn when she waked on the morn
What she thought of that "silly sedan."
—The Sketch.

Pity the Unloved.
"How often one sees such a one in train or omnibus, her eyes, maybe, spilling the precious spikenard of their maternal love on some happier woman's child. I noticed one of them withering on the stalk on my way to town this morning. She was, I surmised, about 28, carried a roll of music and I had a strong impression that she was the sole support of an invalid mother. I could scarcely resist suggesting to one of my men companions what a good wife she was longing to make, what a sleeping beauty she was, waiting for the marital kiss that would set all the sweet bells of her nature a-chime. I had the greatest difficulty in preventing myself from leaning over and putting it to her in this way: "Excuse me, madam, but I love you; will you be my wife? And my imagination went on making pictures; how her eyes would suddenly brighten up like the northern aurora, how a strange bloom would settle on her somewhat weary face, and a dimple steal into her chin; how when she reached home and sat down to read Jane Austen to her mother, her mother would imagine roses in the room, and she would blushing answer: "Nay, mother, it is my cheeks," and presently the mother would ask: "Where is that smell of violets coming from?" and again she would answer: "Nay, mother, it is my thoughts," and again the mother would say: "Hush! Listen to that wonderful bird singing yonder!" and she would answer: "Nay, mother dear, it is only my heart."

White Cloth Frocks.
White cloth costumes are now greatly in evidence. They are extremely reasonable, are really not much warmer than frocks built of silk. A charming model has two founces, which open in front to show a panel. The bodice blouses slightly and is held in at the waist line by a belt of dull silver, studded with rough amethysts. The long pointed collar of Irish crochet is square in the back, and is lined with purple satin. White serge frocks are made with many different kinds of jackets. The zouave model is very short and rounded at all the edges. The Etons have usually curved fronts, with plain revers, and are cut straight across the back and fitted very snugly. What is known as the "mess" jackets have little points in the back, and are long enough to hide the belt.

Girl's Evening Gown.
Evening gowns for young girls should be made of muslin or mousseline de soie. The delicate shades of

Banana Croquette.
Six bananas, half a cup powdered sugar, juice of two oranges, one egg, two cups of shredded wheat biscuit crumbs. Cut bananas into halves crosswise, sprinkle with powdered sugar and turn over them the orange juice. Let stand in cool place for one hour, turning occasionally until all are flavored with the orange. Fry in egg then in the crumbs and roll in hot fat. Serve with orange sauce. Strain the syrup left after banana sauce. The syrup will be extensively used to edge many of the latest fancies in millinery. For outing and stormy weather the soft felt fedora hats in gray, black and brown will be fashionable.

Oyster Salad.
One quart of oysters, one head lettuce, French dressing and mayonnaise. Plump the oysters in their own liquor, drain and cool and cover with French dressing. Let them remain five minutes, then arrange on lettuce leaves, and dress with mayonnaise.

drapery and ended in knots on the shoulders.
Marie Antoinette fchus are coming greatly into vogue; not, however, as a separate scarf to be thrown over one's shoulders at will, but as a part of the costume itself. They will probably appear on most of the evening gowns this winter.
THE LATEST.

Autumn Headgear.
Two styles of hats are striving for autumn supremacy—the hat worn back from the face and that tilted far over the nose. The former is pretty, the latter smart; which explains why the "nose" hat is still leading and likely to remain so for some little time.
The hat we have produced here is of fine gray straw, in one of the new autumn shapes. The brim, which is flat in front, flares up at the sides and back. It is faced with green velvet of the color of a well-kept lawn. Ostrich plumes, shading from white to a medium gray, rear their heads above a



flat bow of green velvet fastened to the front of the crown.
At back, beneath the brim, are masses of roses, in wonderful shades of light and deep pink. They give the warmth of color needed in an autumnal hat.
THE LATEST.

Eye Massage.
Whenever your organs of sight feel weak, do not claw at them with the knuckles, so to express it. You must massage your eyes the same way you would the stronger parts of the body. They need help from the hands, but this help must be administered in a very gentle and delicate method.

John Quincy Adams had a way of treating his eyes, which, it is said, preserved their vision to old age, without the help of spectacles.

This was to place his thumb and forefingers each upon an eyelid, and gently rub them towards the nose a number of times each day. The action encourages circulation of blood in that locality, does away with the tiny spots that sometimes float before the vision, and prevents that flattening of the lenses which causes dimness of sight at a certain focus.

It is wonderful how much good can be done the eyes of people of all ages by using this simple exercise ten or fifteen minutes each day.

If you are where it may not be convenient to measure time, as in the dark, it is well to count the number of pulses made by the fingers over the eye, until you have reached the number that you have demonstrated by experiment that time will allow.

For instance, when you awake in the night, and have the blues because your "sight is falling," spend a little time massaging the eyes, instead of worrying about them.

Paris Millinery.
The very latest information from Paris concerning millinery is most refreshing. Hats, toques and bonnets are to be less elaborate, and after this past season of grotesque and elaborate head coverings the change will be most welcome. The chief feature of the new hats will be extremely long ostrich plumes and equally long quills. Let will also be used in profusion in the form of large ball pins, which will decorate all of the latest creations. Large, medium and small hats will be in order. All hats, either large or small, for dress occasions will be composed chiefly of velvet. Most of the models, regardless of size, will be worn set well back on the head. There is, however, a broad toque that is placed over the forehead.

A three-cornered hat will be worn which is constructed of both cloth and felt. One recently imported, of brown felt, has a bow under the brim on the left side of orange velvet. Several loops of the orange velvet decorate the crown, through which is pierced a very long black quill. Picture hats are little trimmed. One or perhaps two long ostrich plumes and smart jet ornaments are their only embellishment. Later in the season fur will be extensively used to edge many of the latest fancies in millinery. For outing and stormy weather the soft felt fedora hats in gray, black and brown will be fashionable.

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Bridgrooms and young clergymen are admired by the fair sex.

Our Treatment of Spanish Captives.
Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never has there been so successful a medicine for stomach and liver disorders like dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and constipation.

To err is human; to stick to it more so.

Mother's Love.
Cannot cure Croup, nor Diphtheria, nor indeed any of the numerous throat troubles. We know how to cure all of them, and it costs nothing to get our book. Write for it. Mucosolvent Company, Chicago, Ill.

Educate Your House With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 50c. H.C.C. Co. Full druggists refund money.

Some people's alleged frankness is downright rudeness.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle.

Tea making contests are said to be the latest amusement.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.
By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Many girls think they are prettier than they are.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 50c. H.C.C. Co. Full druggists refund money.

Pulling your tacks is the latest when preparing to move.

"Until one is ill they do not realize their dependence."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

It is a rash man who says he would like to see his lady love angry. She may get so at home and then good-bye.

HAPPY MOTHERS AND HEALTHY CHILDREN.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Goes Straight to the Cause of All Female Troubles and Assures a Healthy Maternity.

Mrs. M. Sivorn, 104 Hudson Ave., Rochester, N. Y., writes to Mrs. Pinkham as follows:

"When I applied to you for advice I had been suffering some years from debility, nervousness, etc. I had had several miscarriages and was pregnant when I wrote to you.

"I am grateful to say that after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was considerably better, and after using three more it brought me where I am to-day. I am well, and the mother of a three-months-old baby.

"Doctors had failed to help me. I have no one to thank but Mrs. Pinkham and her wonderful remedy."

Mrs. ELLA DEXGAN, Reeder's Mills, Iowa, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I thank you for what your medicine and advice have done for me. I have a baby two months old. When he was born I was sick only fifteen minutes, whereas with my other children I was sick for two or three days, and also suffered with my left leg, and could get nothing to relieve the pain but morphine. My leg did not trouble me at all this time. I had no after pains and was not so weak as I had been before.

"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly. My God bless you in your noble work."

Mrs. J. W. PHILLIP, Medford, Oregon, says: "My health, also the baby's, owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. JOHN W. LONG, Wyoming, Iowa, writes: "I had shooting pains all over my body, was very weak and nervous. I could not straighten up. I wished to become a mother but was afraid I never could. Seventeen months ago I got some of your Vegetable Compound, and after taking half a bottle was much relieved. I took four bottles and was cured. Now I have a big baby boy which I feel I owe to your Compound. Many thanks for your kind advice."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine.

Gay Roman blankets make effective couch covers.
Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobacco, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. of 10c. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and "Smoker's Friend" Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Condemn not those who believe not as you do.

HAPPY MOTHERS AND HEALTHY CHILDREN.
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The Youth's Companion
THOSE who subscribe at once for the 1899 volume will receive Free all the November and December issues from the time of subscription to January 1, 1899, including the beautiful Double Holiday Numbers. Among the many famous contributors to these issues will be . . .

Rudyard Kipling
Nov. 10th issue. "The Burning of the 'Sara's Sands.'" The story of a hero.

W. D. Howells
Dec. 1st issue. "The Watermelon Patch." A story of fruit-loving boys.

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THE volume for 1899 will be the best THE COMPANION has ever published. Each of the 52 weekly issues will contain half a dozen delightful stories, besides articles of rare interest. Famous soldiers, sailors, statesmen, scholars and story-writers will give their best work to readers of THE COMPANION.

50-CENT CALENDAR FREE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out and send this slip, with name and address and \$1.00, at once, will receive THE COMPANION every week from the first November issue until January 1, 1899, including the beautiful Double Holiday Numbers. FREE—The exquisite Companion Calendar for 1899, richer and costlier than any of the famous Companion Calendars of former years. Designed and illustrated in twelve colors exclusively for THE COMPANION. A charming ornament for the house.

Illustrated Announcement and Sample Copies Free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

Largest Month.
John D. Rockefeller has let the contract for the largest month ever quarried in the United States. It will mark the family lot of John D. Rockefeller in Lakeview cemetery, Cleveland, O. The monument will be studiously plain, but it will attract attention from its mammoth size. The monument will be 55 feet high from the base to the tip. It will be 16 feet square at the base. It will be located on the same ridge as the Garfield memorial and will be the center of a circle of vaults for the remains of the Rockefeller family.

AUTOMATIC GRIP NECK YOKE
AN ACCIDENT AND LIFE PRESERVER.
Greatest Neck Yoke ever invented, combining strength, durability and safety. Hand-somely painted. Will not allow you to drop or trace because loose. No rattle.

PRICES:
Plain, unadorned.....\$2.00
Nickel Loops and Acorn.....4.00
Head.....1.50
Nickel Centers.....1.25
Nickel Tips and Centers.....1.25
Centers, without Yoke......50
Farm Wagon Grip Ring......45

Made in three sizes, to fit pole tips 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Send for free illustrated circular.

Liberal Terms to Agents. Address,
AUTOMATIC GRIP NECK YOKE CO.,
81 Harding Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

PIMPLES
"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets."
CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Present, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good, No Food, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 50c. 10c. 25c.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Selling Sundry Groceries, Chicago, Montreal,

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application

Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, Oct. 22, 1898.

Announcement Rates.

The following rates will be charged by the FREE PRESS for announcements of candidates for office and will include placing their names on a sufficient number of the party tickets for the general election in November. Terms cash.
For State & District offices, \$10.00
For county offices, 5.00
For precinct offices, 3.00

Announcements.

- For Representative, 16th Dist. J. H. WALLING.
- For Judge, 39th Judicial District, P. D. SANDERS.
- For County Judge, H. R. JONES, J. M. BALDWIN.
- For County and District Clerk, C. D. LONG, G. R. COUCH, CHARLIE MAYES.
- For Sheriff & Tax Collector, A. W. SPRINGER, M. A. CLIFTON, M. E. PARK, W. F. DRAPER, J. W. COLLINS, A. G. JONES, J. W. BELL.
- For County Treasurer, JASPER MILLHOLLON, J. E. MURFEE.
- For Tax Assessor, F. M. GREER, S. E. CAROTHERS, J. N. ELLIS, C. M. BROWN, W. J. SOWELL, W. M. TOWNS, JAS. B. CLARK.
- For Comr. and J. P. Pre. No. 1, J. W. EVANS.
- For Comr. and J. P. Pre. No. 2, L. S. JONES.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Even money gets a sack of flour at Carney & McKee's.

—Mr. T. G. Carney was over in Throckmorton this week trading in sheep.

—All kinds of dry goods and groceries for sale by S. L. Robertson.

—Mr. J. C. McJilton of Anson took charge of the Haskell postoffice this week as assistant postmaster.

—Fresh groceries received every week and always sold at lowest prices at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. Joe Rome returned to his Haskell county ranch this week after a lengthy visit with relatives at Fort Worth.

—Don't be fooled on prices; if you don't want but \$1 worth it will pay you to figure with Carney & McKee.

—Mrs. T. D. Isbell and daughter, Miss Ellen, of Knox county, were visiting friends and shopping in Haskell this week.

—S. L. Robertson is strictly in for business and wants your trade. Go and see him, he will always treat you right.

—We have had a genuine taste of winter this week, the thermometer registering 30 degrees on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

—Credit and credit prices are gone with us for this year—try us with the cash and we'll surprise you in prices. CARNEY & MCKEE.

—Mr. Terrell is fitting up the old bank building very neatly and will have it ready to open up his stock of drugs in a short time.

—Pure Whiskey HARPER Perfect Whiskey HARPER. Every bottle guaranteed HARPER. Sold by KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD, Haskell, Texas.

—Messrs. Lemmon and Shook drove to Seymour this week for delivery about 500 head of beef cattle sold by themselves and others to Quanah parties.

—Mr. J. S. Rike and wife returned this week from a visit to the state fair at Dallas and also to relatives at Farmersville.

—Mr. L. W. Roberts, who took a bunch of horses to Arkansas a few weeks ago, returned this week. We didn't learn what success he had in trading.

—Pay up; if you owe me why will you wait for me to dun you? I need the money to meet my liabilities. Don't wait, as what you owe me is already due. Respectfully,
S. L. ROBERTSON.

—Y-e-s, y-e-s, I do need what you owe me, and have been waiting patiently for it. I went to your relief when you asked me to go and now I want you to come to my relief by paying me what you owe me. I must have it. I can't do without longer. While I appreciate the fact of your giving me your patronage, I expect you to pay me as I have no other means of getting money to pay my debts. Respectfully,
J. E. LINDSEY.

At A Great Bargain: Lots 7 and 8 in block 5 in the town of Haskell, and Block 15 containing 40 acres adjoining town, being part of Scott survey. For terms write
A. G. Wills,
Trust Building, Dallas, Texas.

Dr. J. F. Tomlinson, Dentist,
Has located in Haskell permanently for the practice of his profession and invites the patronage of the public. He will guarantee all his work to give satisfaction. 45

The Entertainments.

The joint entertainments given by the elocution and music classes of Mesdames McCollum and Jones on the nights of the 14th and 15th instants at the Haskell opera house were attended by large audiences whose attention and applause showed their hearty appreciation of both the elocutionary and musical efforts of the pupils. A lengthy program was rendered each evening and it would be impossible for us to go over the performances in detail and do justice to all, hence we will content ourselves by saying that all acquitted themselves well—some excellently, showing natural talent and, that they had received careful training and cultivation at the hands of their accomplished teachers, both of whom are doing splendid service in the culture of the young people of Haskell.

—THE FREE PRESS has refrained for a long while from insisting upon settlements by its subscribers, preferring to be a little cramped rather than to appear too exacting.

We now have the best of reasons for asking those in arrears to settle their accounts. We have had to incur unusual expense and must have money or its equivalent with which to meet it. The paper has quite a number of subscribers who are indebted to it for from one to six years, and a settlement would be greatly appreciated. To put the matter so that all can pay, who have a desire to do so, we will take anything that we can use at its market value, such as corn, oats, hay, cotton seed, fire wood, etc. We can use all of these things and if we can get them in this way, it will save us from paying out money secured from other sources, at the same time it seems to us that it is making it easier for the subscriber than if we required cash.

Public Speaking.

The following notice was handed in by Judge Hamner for publication: Judge Ed. J. Hamner, democratic nominee for district judge, will speak at the following times and school houses in Haskell county:

Tanner's	Oct. 24 at night.
Prairie Dale	" 25 "
Mesquite	" 26 "
Lake Creek	" 27 "
Ward	" 28 "
Vernon	" 29 "

Ladies are especially invited, and Judge Sanders is expected to meet Judge Hamner and may open and conclude at all times. Reserve your verdict until the evidence is all in.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of August, 1898, the firm of D. W. Courtwright & Bro., composed of D. W. and C. M. Courtwright, dissolved partnership and a new firm was formed to be known as the Courtwright-Davis Grocery Co. Said new firm assumed all liabilities of the old firm and owns and is to collect all accounts due to said old firm.

Hoping that we will have a liberal share of the patronage of the city and country trade, we subscribe ourselves this 22nd day of Oct. 1898.

Very respectfully,
C. M. COURTWRIGHT,
G. R. DAVIS.

—For three or four weeks we have published a request for those due us on subscription for one or more years past to make some settlement of their accounts. Our proposition made it so easy that every one could meet the request. So far very few besides those who keep paid up without asking have responded.

If this matter does not receive more prompt attention in the future we shall at least feel that we are badly treated, for in order to send you the paper we have month after month to pay CASH for paper, ink, wages, rent, express, postage, etc., to say nothing of our own time and labor—yet some owe us for five or six years subscription!

B. Y. P. U.

Program for Oct. 23rd, 3 p. m.

Leader—Miss Mollie Whitman.
Song—Prayer.
Roll call and Scripture responses.
Lesson—Rites and Righteousness Isa. 58:5-11.
Paper on Lesson—Miss Laura Garren.
Recitation—Miss Rob Lindsey.
Talk—Mr. John Couch.
Vocal Duet—Misses Lizzie Owens and Florence Couch.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by A. P. McLemore. 44

THERE seems to be a strong probability of war between England and France over their territorial claims in Africa. Both countries are arming and preparing for any contingency.

How to Beat Four Cent Cotton.

Austin, Texas, October 12.—A few days ago Hon. Jefferson Johnson, commissioner of agriculture, received a letter from C. P. J. Mooney, managing editor of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, asking his views on the cotton situation of the country and suggesting a remedy for existing evils. The following is the reply to the inquiry: "C. P. J. Mooney, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.

Austin, Texas, October 11.—Dear Sir: In response to yours of the 7th instant I beg leave to say: To the cotton planter your proposition is one of the most vital and one that should be discussed with great frankness. The situation of the cotton planter to-day is not a theory, but a condition, and that condition has been brought about by the planter himself. Just as long as the cotton grower continues to purchase food stuffs for man and beast to make cotton, present conditions will remain. The question, however, remains, is there any way out of it? I think there is a very practical one. To illustrate, take the last six crops: That of 1892-93 was 6,700,365 bales, and sold for \$284,765,512, or \$42.50 per bale; that of 1893-94 was 7,549,817 bales, and sold for \$283,118,137, or \$37.50 per bale. In the latter crop we have 849,452 more bales and sold for \$1,647,375 less money. The crop of 1894-95 was 9,901,251 bales, and sold for \$297,037,530, or \$30 per bale, while the crop of 1895-96 was 7,157,346 bales and sold for \$294,095,347, or \$41 per bale. Here we have 2,743,905 bales less cotton and sold for only \$2,942,183 less money. The crop of 1896-97 was 8,757,964 bales, and sold for \$321,924,834, or \$36.76 per bale, while the crop of 1897-98 was 11,199,994 bales, and sold for \$320,552,606, or \$28.62 per bale. Here we have for the crop of 1897-98 2,442,030 more bales than 1896-97 and the value \$1,372,228 less money. The foregoing figures, it strikes me, suggest the remedy with so much force that it appears irresistible, and that is, to make every farm self-sustaining and let the cotton be a surplus and the money crop. If this were done the money for the cotton crop would remain in the country and all would realize that a change had been wrought. Every good farmer ought to make himself able to spare his impoverished neighbor a pig, a beef or a load of corn, and when that time comes prosperity will come and come to stay as long as that rule is maintained. A man can not purchase food stuff for man and beast at any price, make cotton at present prices and receive any profit for his labor."

The Abilene District Fair.

We are indebted to the general manager for the following items of information in regard to preparations for the fair to be held at Abilene, October 25 to 28th inclusive:

The Fair and Round-up Exposition Hall is about completed and will be ready by the 20th to receive exhibits.

The grand stand is now about completed and will comfortably seat 2000 to 2500 people.

Quarantine Commissioner W. B. Tullis of Quanah, Texas, will issue permits to all wishing to bring and take back cattle. Write, sending name and number of cattle you want to bring to the fair, or send names, etc., to secretary here.

The agricultural exhibit promises to be large. The different county committees are reporting satisfactory progress.

The live stock exhibit will be large and very attractive.

The Midway is going to be immense. Here are a few of the many attractions definitely secured, viz:

The Edison War Scope to give the storming of Matanzas and lots of other patriotic moving pictures.

The Great Passion Play, to secure which Edison sent special artists to Bavaria.

The largest balloon in the United States, from which at 2000 feet in clouds, the aeronaut will drop in parachute to the ground.

The Paines Fire Works, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights of the fair.

A herd of 40 Shetland ponies, with chariots, carriages, buggies and saddles, for the especial amusement of the little folks.

The cow that actually has, growing from different parts of her body, 17 horns from 12 to 18 inches long.

We are definitely authorized to announce that Hon. Barnett Gibbs will speak on grounds of Fair and Round-up, Thursday, Oct. 27. Some one for the democratic state ticket will be on hand Wednesday, Oct. 26 to represent Major Sayers and those on ticket with him.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption accompanied by hemorrhages, and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, he declares that gold is of little value in comparison to this marvelous cure, would have it even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positive cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottle free at A. P. McLemore's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed.

Out-Herding Herod.

That aggregation of monumental cheek styling itself the national democratic party of the United States, but which has very aptly been styled the republican aid society by the true democrats, has just issued from Indianapolis an address congratulating the country "on the emphatic and merited condemnation at the polls by the people in 1896 of the dishonorable and dangerous doctrines promulgated by the Chicago platform" and declaring that "We are unreservedly for the single gold standard, and oppose international bimetallicism, so called, as both impracticable and undesirable." In issuing such an address at this time, two years after the election and just at the approach of the congressional elections in numerous states, they are simply playing their old role of republican aid society, for they have no candidates of their own and the only way in which it can benefit the gold standard crowd is by throwing votes to the republicans. We think, however, it will fall upon utterly barren ground, so far as concerns any results.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

The Populists and the District Judgeship.

We reproduce the following communication from the Aspermont Star of last week as showing the populist position on the district judgeship:

Haskell Texas, Oct. 1898.
We the Peoples Party in mass meeting indorse the action of Roby convention in nominating W. T. Montgomery as candidate for Representative of 16th District, and further pledge ourselves to support him and use all honorable means to elect him, regardless of who he may vote for for District Judge of the 39th judicial District. Whereas, we passed a resolution over two months ago stating that populists was free when voting for Democrats to vote for the man who he believed would execute the law on the most economic plan, and: Whereas, there has been a move made in Stonewall county to get out a third candidate for the office of District Judge who is a Democrat; we believe that such procedure would be detrimental to the Peoples Party. Therefore be it resolved that the Peoples Party of Haskell county will not take any action in the premises, but every populist is free to vote for the candidate of his choice.

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 greatly invigorate the system. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at A. P. McLemore's drug store.

Antidote for Snake Poison.

A United States army surgeon, who has been stationed in Arizona for many years, furnished the following formula for the treatment of rattlesnake bites, the efficacy of which he claims he has proven in scores of cases where it was adopted immediately: "When bitten by a rattlesnake take a sharp knife and cut through the wounds of the fangs deep enough to make them bleed freely, then take some mud and make a dam around the incision, break open a cartridge and pour some of the powder from it on the wound and touch it off; the explosion will burn out the poison and at once kill its effect. The mud dam around the wound is constructed only to keep the powder from burning more of the flesh than necessary and to confine its effects to the wound itself. The doctor goes on to note many cases where prospectors and cattlemen have been bitten by the virulent snakes of the territory and by this simple process saved their lives, hardly suffering from the poison over an hour. He earnestly advises every one frequenting snake-infested districts to try this method or, as he says, "paste it in your hat." —Ex.

As to the Confederate Amendment.

In another place in this paper will be found an address to the people concerning the proposed amendment to the constitution which provides for pensioning disabled and helpless Confederate soldiers by the state at \$8 per month. The present home provided for these old veterans by the state at Austin is not large enough to afford a place for all of them who need assistance, and if it were it is very clearly shown that it will be more economical to the taxpayers and more satisfactory to many of the veterans to assist them with a small pension at home. Hence instead of enlarging the home and employing the additional help necessary to run it, the legislature has submitted this amendment to the people for constitutional authority to help them by means of a pension. The amendment itself limits the total amount that can be used for this purpose, so that there can be no great debt created on account of it. We hope it needs no argument beyond such an explanation as we have given to induce any southern man to vote this little tardy relief to these deserving old men, and so believing we shall expect to see the amendment adopted on Nov. 1st by an overwhelming vote.

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NOW to those who have bought on time we have this to say: We have done what you asked for and the time for settlement is at hand; in other words, for you to do what YOU promised to do. We need our money to meet OUR obligations, so come and help us as fast as you can and as early as you can, and pitch your settlements to this time. Made in full and no running over. We did not agree to sell on two year's time—can't afford it. We mean this, so come before stocks are broken so you can get choice of goods and so you can pay up before some one else pays before you do. Yours truly

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

Next Spring

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

Klondike

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

Shortest Route!

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

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WHERE NATURE NEEDS HELP.

Many tired, weak and nervous people need the aid of Parker's Ginger Tonic to restore their recuperative powers. It goes to the root of the trouble and gives better blood and nutrition, abates pain, and brings life that is lost living. P. C. Daily, Visalia, Cal., writes: "My wife has taken eight bottles of Parker's Ginger Tonic and it is curing her of indigestion that troubled her from childhood. Complicated stomach disorders, and chronic diarrhoea for many years, and she could obtain no permanent relief from physicians or other medical men until she used your Tonic. Through its beneficial effects she is growing stronger and better every day."

EFFECTS OF MODERN WAYS.
The hair suffers from modern ways by growing thin and falling. Parker's Hair Tonic gives color and life to the hair.

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