

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 11.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, July 25, 1896.

No. 30.

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

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

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

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

**Ed. J. HANMER.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
HASKELL, TEXAS.

**P. D. SANDERS.**  
LAWYER & LAND AGENT,  
HASKELL, TEXAS.

**E. E. GILBERT.**  
Physician & Surgeon.

**SADDLES AND HARNESS.**  
When you want a saddle or a set of harness, call at  
**C. C. RIDDEL'S Shop.**  
Repairing neatly and promptly done.  
Give me a share of your trade and work.

**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. Regular size 25cts per box. A. P. McLemore, druggist.

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

**AGENTS MAKE FROM \$5 TO \$15 A DAY** introducing the Coma, the Only 81 Snap Shot Camera. The greatest seller of the Century. General and local agents wanted all over the world. Previous experience not necessary, I sell on sight. Exclusive territory given. Write today for terms and sample photographs. Sample Camera loaded for four exposures sent prepaid for \$1.00. THE ALLEN-GLASSON CO., La. Cross, Wis.

**PERSONAL.**  
FREE—64 page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease prevalent to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 20 Alameda Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

**The South Slandered.**  
Cyclone Davis it seems can't bear the idea of giving up the remotest chance for pie. He has been in St. Louis the past week or two working on the populist national committee and, meeting the delegates as they come in to the convention, with every conceivable argument and by every means in his power, fair or foul, trying to work up a sentiment that will keep the populist convention from endorsing Bryan. The St. Louis Globe Democrat in its issue of the 17th reports him as saying: "You gentlemen of the north don't know what it means for a democrat of the south to leave his party and become a populist. It means to be reviled, spit upon and treated like a dog. My cousin was shot down like a dog for expressing sentiments which the democrats themselves now profess to hold. For months I could not go to sleep at night, feeling that I would suffer the same fate before morning."

Fourteen of the leading citizens of Sulphur Springs, Davis' home, are out in a card in which they say, among other things, that they have known Mr. Davis' history from his boyhood and that what he said was a vile slander, that there has never been a time when a populist could not express his views as freely and as safely as a democrat, and no populist in that community has ever had reason to fear insult or violence on account of the fullest expression of his political opinions. They go on and give a detailed account of the bitter personal, not political, controversy between Everett Moore, Davis' cousin and editor of a populist paper, wherein Moore denounced Tate, the editor of a democratic paper, as "a liar, a thief and a coward" with the result that they met on the street and shot it out with pistols. Tate being wounded and Moore being killed. They say that Davis assisted in prosecuting Tate and that after the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty Davis went to him and shook his hand.

When a man has to stoop to the dirty, villainous slanders similar to those from which we suffered during the days of carpetbagging—and he a man of the South too—in order to produce a political effect he should be spurned and driven from his borders, even by his own political following. We don't say this because Davis is a populist. Let a democrat do the same thing and see how quickly we will be ready to help flay him alive.

To read the scare head-lines under which the gold papers publish their arguments and tirades against silver is enough to give the uninitiated who have not studied the evidence pro and con and made up their verdict the cold shivers as they contemplate the impending cataclysm of woe, ruin and desolation that threatens them. To some of us they are intensely amusing, not to say ridiculous, save for the fear that a few people may be scared off by them.

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

**HON. JOHN H. STEPHENS.**  
The Next Congressman from the Jumbo District.

After four days and nights hard work the congressional convention at Henrietta closed its labors at 12 o'clock Monday night by the nomination of Hon. John H. Stephens of Vernon, on the 122nd ballot.

The candidates entered the convention with the following votes, respectively, under the changed basis of representation: Plemmons 45, Calhoun 47, Stephens 39, Allen 31, Hart 25, Bowman 23.

The following taken from the Dallas News' report will show how the balloting ran after the convention resumed business at 9 a. m. Monday: "The 110th and 111th ballots resulted in no material change. On the 112th ballot the vote stood, Calhoun 16, Hart 60, Stephens 54, Bowman 21, Plemmons 48. The Allen vote had gone to Hart and this was the beginning of the end. On the next ballot Hart had 69, leading all competitors. On the 114th ballot Hart polled 74, high water mark up to that time. Great cheering followed. It looked as though a stampede to him would result. His friends were in high feather when the 115th ballot was called. Wise county, however, not only withdrew its support from Hart on this ballot, but other counties did likewise, reducing his total to a point where his friends could but despair of success. Hart had polled on these ballots as follows: One hundred and eleventh 32, 112th 60, 113th 69, 114th 74. It was when his vote was on this upward grade that Wise county changed from him to Bowman. In the meantime Wise had not withdrawn Dr. Allen as many thought. That county just left him high and dry for a moment or two until it could do some flitting. The next ballot, the 115th, showed that Wise county would never let Hart be nominated if it could help it. It was: Calhoun 19, Hart 28, Stephens 38, Bowman 69 5-6, Plemmons 53. This vote almost set the Bowman following wild and his supporters looked for his nomination at any time, just as the Hart men did in the matter of their candidate. On the 116th ballot Bowman went to 71, on the 117th ballot to 70. The 118th ballot was called and Bowman dropped to 7 votes and Calhoun reached high water mark by receiving 87. On the next ballots he polled 88 and 84 respectively. The gentleman from Eastland was a conspicuous figure on the floor of the convention at this time. On the 121st ballot Calhoun fell to 26 and Wise going to Allen managed to poll a total of 57 for him.

It was at this juncture that a motion was made for a recess of fifteen minutes in order to allow Wise county to caucus. It carried. Wise had played fast and loose with the boys along the Texas and Pacific and all they could do was to await the outcome. Hart, Calhoun or Bowman, either could have won had Wise stayed with them, and the friends of all the latter know this and further they felt it, too, and said some hard things about the here after.

During this recess Col. Browning, passed The News man, said: "Something is going to drop."  
Chairman Coleman called the body to order.  
Carrigan of Wichita Falls—I ask that this body allow Judge Plemmons to address it.  
Chairman Coleman—Judge Plemmons can have all the time he wants.  
This was the beginning of the end and it was 1:50 p. m.  
Judge Plemmons advanced to the platform and in a spirited speech withdrew from the contest, pledging himself to support whoever the convention might nominate and to stump the district for him if necessary. His speech was received with great applause and cheering. (We can not give the speech for lack of space.)  
When he concluded such a scene as ensued is seldom witnessed in a convention hall. His withdrawal was a surprise and he turned forty-four votes loose. How would they vote? That was the absorbing question. Plemmons had led Stephens, but the latter would not withdraw or go to the former. Would the former come


to the latter with his forty four votes? That was the question.  
J. W. Veale of Potter—Where in the sheol are we at?  
Chairman Coleman—I don't know. (Laughter.)  
Veale—We are so discommodated by the withdrawal of Judge Plemmons.  
Chairman Coleman—Will the gentleman repeat that word again? (Laughter.) I want to hear it. It comes nearer approaching the words used in The Dallas News editorials than anything I have heard lately. Chairman Coleman actually thought this witty and smiled.  
Veale ignoring this magnificent piece of humor, continued: "I move we take a recess for fifteen minutes. This was lost by a vote of 31 to 29, many delegates not voting in a moment all was confusion. Delegates rushed everywhere. Brief caucuses were held. Calhoun in a brief but eloquent speech withdrew. Wise county again asked to caucus. Jack county asked to join in it. They caucused. The roll was called. Stephens was going to be nominated if Wise or Jack went to him. These counties were playing for high stakes. They wanted the honor of naming the congressman. Carter of Mitchell county, however, headed them off. He had found how they were going, that they had decided to vote for Stephens. Getting the floor, he said: "Mr. Chairman, Mitchell county changes its vote to Stephens." That made a nomination and change after change resulted. Even Wise county managed to remind the convention in the midst of the confusion that it had always been ready to make a nomination at any time. When the vote was announced it showed Stephens leading with Bowman second and Hart third.

On motion of Clark of El Paso, the nomination of Stephens was made unanimous.  
Cries for Stephens followed. Appearing, he made a brief but eloquent address.  
A resolution was passed endorsing the course of Hon. J. V. Cockrell as the democratic representative of this congressional district.  
Jo. A. P. Dixon of Seymour was elected chairman of the executive committee of the district for the ensuing two years.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION**  
Of the Haskell National Bank at Haskell, in the State of Texas, at the close of Business July 14, 1896.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$60,219.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,108.75
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,750.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	16,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	4,311.10
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	101.94
Due from state banks and bankers	9.95
Due from approved reserve agents	2,362.56
Checks and other cash items	41.70
Notes of other national banks	20.70
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	9.60
Legal-tender notes	2,317.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	615.00
5 per cent of circulation	562.50
TOTAL	\$108,478.38
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	8,261.44
National Bank notes outstanding	11,500.00
Due to other National Banks	1,815.25
Due to state banks and bankers	20.47
Individual Deposits subject to check	22,266.22
Time certificates of deposit	400.00
Certified checks	—
TOTAL	\$108,478.38

State of Texas, County of Haskell, ss: J. J. Jones, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
J. J. Jones, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896.  
Oscar Martin, Notary Public, Haskell Co., Tex.

**ASK the renowned**  **Simmons' Liver Regulator** for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, HEAVY, oppressive feelings, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, etc. It is guaranteed to contain a single particle of Mercury or any mineral substance, but is **PURELY VEGETABLE.** containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where the climate is so genial. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.** The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth, Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Browses alternately red and raw; Headache; Loss of Memory; with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done. **Debility, Low Spirits, a dry yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough, etc., are also symptoms.** Sometimes, after these symptoms attend the disease, an itchy very fever, but the LIVER is generally the seat of the disease, and it is regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue. The following highly esteemed persons attest to the virtues of Simmons' Liver Regulator: Gen. W. N. Holt, Pres. Geo. N. W. & Co. & Co., J. R. Felber, Perry, Kan.; Col. E. R. Sparks, Albany, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; Gen. H. Alexander, H. Stephens, Ga.; Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Ga.; and know that Dr. D. W. P. Simmons, and his Tolerable Headache is the best medicine the world ever saw. Write for a free trial bottle before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us.—Dr. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Madison, Ga. **J. H. ZELIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.**

Mr. Edward Atkinson, the topologist of finance, through whom the administration disseminates much of its financial pabulum, has an article in a late number of Bradstreet's in which he pictures the ruin etc., etc., to follow the free coinage of silver. This article is reproduced by the Dallas News under appropriate scare head-lines. In the only paragraph where he leaves off generalizing and comes down to a practical illustration it seems to us he trips himself most completely.

He places the surplus farm products of this country for annual export at from \$300,000,000 to \$800,000,000 a year for which, he says, the farmers get gold or its equivalent. He then makes the argument that under free coinage of silver as a full legal tender the foreigners will send their silver bullion, of which it will take only 53 cents worth to coin a dollar, here and have 53 cents worth of it made into a dollar and our farmers will be forced to take it for a dollar, thus cutting the real price of five to eight million dollars worth of produce down nearly one half and that as the goods we import and most other things will remain at the same price in gold, the farmers will find themselves in a deplorable condition. He goes on and says that the bullion value of the silver mined last year was about \$300,000,000 and its coinage value over \$600,000,000. But he fails to tell us how the foreigners are to take their part of this amount of silver bullion (of course much of it is mined in this country and they will only have what is mined in other countries, say \$200,000,000 of it) and make it pay for the \$500,000,000 to \$800,000,000 of produce they buy of us annually. How will they do it, Mr. Atkinson?

**PROCLAMATION.**  
By the Governor of the State of Texas.  
Whereas, the Twenty-fourth Legislature, at its regular biennial session, which adjourned on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1895, passed the following Joint Resolutions, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of this State, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this State, to wit:  
Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas That section 4 of article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be so amended as to read hereafter as follows:  
Section 4. The lands herein set apart to the public free school fund shall be sold under such regulations, at such times, and on such terms, as may be prescribed by law; and the Legislature shall not have power to grant any relief to purchasers thereof. The Comptroller shall invest the proceeds of such sales, and of those heretofore made, as may be directed by the Board of Education, herein provided for, in the bonds of the United States, the State of Texas, or counties in said State, or in such other securities as may be prescribed by law, or in agricultural lands, for the benefit of the penitentiary system of the State, under such restrictions as may be prescribed by law, and the State shall be responsible for all such investments.  
Section 2. The foregoing amendment

shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the next general election. Those favoring its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to section 4, article 7, of the Constitution," and those opposed to its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to section 4, article 7, of the Constitution," and the Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and have the same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State. Approved April 27, 1895.

Joint resolution amending article 6, section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, requiring persons of foreign birth to declare their intention to become citizens of the United States six months before any election at which such persons may offer to vote.

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That article 6, section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:  
Sec. 2. Every male person subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years and who shall be a citizen of the United States and who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector. And every male person of foreign birth, subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who, not less than six months before any election at which he offers to vote, shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, in accordance with the Federal naturalization laws, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding such election, and the last six months in the county in which he offers to vote, shall also be deemed a qualified elector; and all electors shall vote in the election precinct of their residence. Provided, that electors living in any unorganized county may vote at any election precinct in the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of Texas at the next general election. Passed April 30, 1895.

And whereas, the State Constitution requires the publication of any proposed amendments once a week for four weeks, commencing at least three months before an election. And whereas, each of said joint resolutions require the Governor to issue his proclamation ordering an election for the submission of said joint resolutions to the qualified electors of the State for their adoption or rejection on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1896, which will be the 3d day of said month;

Now, therefore, I, C. A. Culberson, Governor of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of said joint resolutions, and by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, do hereby issue this my proclamation ordering that an election, as required by said joint resolutions, be held on the day designated therein, to-wit, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1896, in the several counties of this State, for the adoption or rejection of said proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Texas. Said election shall be held at the several polling places of the election precincts of the several counties of this State, and will be conducted by the officers holding the same in conformity with the laws of this State and in accordance with the provisions of this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sign my name and cause the seal of State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1896.  
(Signed) C. A. CULBERSON,  
Governor of TEXAS.  
By the Governor:  
(Signed) ALLISON MAYFIELD,  
Secretary of State.

**Thousands of Women**  
SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.  
**BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR,**  
ACTS AS A SPECIFIC  
By Arouing to Healthy Action all her Organs.  
It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.  
... It Never Fails to Regulate ...  
"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR she can do her usual house, sewing and washing."  
S. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Mo.  
BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.  
Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

**Why not be your own Middle-man?**  
Pay but one profit between maker and user and that a small just one. Our Big 70 Page Catalogue and Buyers Guide proves that it's possible. Weighs 24 pounds, 2500 illustrations, descriptions and full details of profit prices over 40,000 articles, everything for use. We send it for months that's not for the book, but to pay for the postage or expressage, and for a part of the price of the book. You can't get it too quick.  
**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**  
The Store of All the People,  
111-115 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

**GOOD NEWSPAPERS**  
At a Very Low Price.  
THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Publication of Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each paper contains 16 pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls, bearing a world of general and special news of interest to all. We offer the NEWS at a SPECIAL LOW PRICE. This gives you three papers a week, or 100 papers a year for only \$2.00 in advance. This low price stands for 30 days.

**R-I-P-A-N-S**  
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.  
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**DON'T STOP TOBACCO.**  
HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.  
The tobacco habit grows on a man until the nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is to cause a shock to the system, as when a man who has been a smoker for many years suddenly ceases to smoke. He is liable to become ill, and his health may be ruined. "R-I-P-A-N-S" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms. Carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want without taking "R-I-P-A-N-S." It will not only cure you, but it will give you a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or return the money with 100 per cent interest. "R-I-P-A-N-S" is not a substitute but a scientific cure, that cures without ill will or inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first puff of smoke.  
Careful Use of R-I-P-A-N-S and Gained Thirty Pounds.  
From hundreds of testimonials, the following is presented:  
"I have used R-I-P-A-N-S for over 10 years, and I have gained 30 pounds. I was a great sufferer from general debility, and I have been cured by its use. I have used it for many years, and I have gained 30 pounds. I was a great sufferer from general debility, and I have been cured by its use. I have used it for many years, and I have gained 30 pounds. I was a great sufferer from general debility, and I have been cured by its use."  
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.  
Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, twenty days' treatment, \$2.50 with iron-plate guarantee or return of money with 100 per cent interest. Write for booklet and proof. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La. Cross, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

**TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.**  
St. Worth & Denver R'y.  
MORGAN JONES, Receiver.  
The Shortest Line from Texas to Colorado.  
Through Train Leaves Fort Worth at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Denver at 11:30 a. m. next day, passing through Trinidad, Pueblo and the Great Western, and the River Valley— the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.  
The Only Line Running Through Pullman and Reclining Chair Cars Without charge.  
For further information address:  
D. H. KELLER,  
G. P. A. Ft. Worth & Denver R'y., Fort Worth, Texas.

**BE SURE TO GET Simmons' Liver Regulator for your Spring Medicine.** It's the old reliable that did the old folks so much good. Don't let anyone persuade you to take any thing else instead. You can always tell Simmons' Liver Regulator by the Red Z on the package. Don't forget the word Regulator—Simmons' Liver Regulator—better than anything else, and sure to do you good.

**THE COMANCHE CHIEF** in speaking of Mistrot's store in this city says "he has paid the Chief man for advertising during the four years stay of Red Store in Comanche exactly \$1,561, and the Exponent we presume he paid a similar sum, besides the amount paid DeLeon, Sipe Springs and Hamilton papers, to say nothing of the vast expense of printed circulars, attractive road signs, etc. Although Mr. Mistrot has made more money than any merchant in Comanche, yet there are merchants who say "it is a waste of money to advertise."

**Thousands of Women**  
SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.  
**BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR,**  
ACTS AS A SPECIFIC  
By Arouing to Healthy Action all her Organs.  
It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.  
... It Never Fails to Regulate ...  
"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR she can do her usual house, sewing and washing."  
S. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Mo.  
BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.  
Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher. HASKELL, TEXAS.

The bicycle record has been broken, but in whose favor it is not known. Interest in the proceedings dying out.

Let's not know what it is to run up against a real fighter. It is time to stop talking about New Jersey "skaters." There are no flies on Jersey now.

Miss Kate Horner is the coroner at Fender, Neb., and they say she is very pretty. We may now expect to hear of some of the young men of Fender dying suddenly.

Mr. Corbett is fortunate in having received his pugilistic quinquennial from Mr. Sharkey at this particular time. He can now find profitable and congenial employment as a campaign orator.

It is now officially stated that the number of lives lost in Moscow during the coronation was a few less than 4,000. But a little matter like that cuts no figure in Russia. They will never be missed.

The fool joker is almost as dangerous as the didn't-know-it-was-loaded gun. A good heavy club or well-seasoned handle looks handy in an excellent joke cure. A few nights ago a few girls students of the Ohio normal university at Ada blushed their faces, dressed in men's attire, and entered the room of Miss Kahns, a student. She was so badly frightened she is not expected to live.

The old note windle is being operated among the farmers in Central Illinois. Sleek rascals go about insuring farmers' lives, offering very low rates and taking applications for insurances. The application afterwards turns out to be a note. Another method is to induce the insured to take out a big endowment policy and pay the first installment of \$200 or \$300. That is the last of the insurance.

The city authorities of Cleveland have ordered the drinking fountains through which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been dispensing a concoction known as wild cherry phosphate removed. It is held that they induce newboys and other children to play that they are drinking beer, to treat, and even to sandle for the harmless liquid that flows when a penny is inserted in the slot.

The women of Ellis, Kan., are making it hot for law-breakers. All the offices are held by the fair sex, and they are suppressing nuisances with heavy hands. All the operators of whisky joints and gamblers but two are in jail, and the county attorney is being prosecuted on a charge of accepting bribes from liquor sellers. The women walk the streets at night as detectives to ferret out offenders. The local courts are clogged with suits against jointers.

For several weeks a protracted meeting has been in progress at Kilmore, Clinton county, Ind., under the direction of Mrs. Mershon, and among the converts was Newton Sheets, who finally professed sanctification Sunday one week ago. Sheets declared that he would neither eat nor sleep till Nathan Rodenberger, a friend, was converted, and during the first few days he spent the time almost incessantly in prayer for him. Rodenberger was obstinate, and refused to be converted, and finally sent Sheets word that he might as well have his grave dug. Sheets grew thinner and thinner, and Rodenberger more and more stubborn. On Sunday night Sheets abandoned his self, although sacrifice of food and sleep, and gave it up as a bad job. Sunday night he went to sleep from sheer exhaustion, and on Monday supplied the wants of the inner man.

J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, in a report to the state department, writes: "There is now no doubt that New England apples are welcome in the markets of Germany. Here they have no apples to compare with our Rhode Island greenings, the Baldwin, russet, and northern spy. The Germans are very fond of apples. Their physicians recommend them as a most healthful article of diet. But their best apples are by no means as good as the worst we produce. There is no reason why each year should not see us sending millions of dollars' worth where we only send thousands. A little experimenting, with careful noting of results, will certainly reward the merchants for their trouble. Boston, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia—in fact, all our Atlantic cities, whence fast freight steamers cross to England and the continent—should do a good business in this branch. All that is required is a little enterprise to put them in the shops and a little energy with which to push them.

Walling will join Jackson on the scaffold. None of the supreme court will only pass on their cases quickly and let them be hanged promptly a great lesson will be taught the young men of the land whose delicate sense of honor would lead them to kill the victims of their wrong doing to save themselves from troublesome consequences.

Crackers are all croaking about a shower of frogs that recently poured down on Chicago. A remarkable season. Reports from Alaska are to the effect that two persons have discovered a "solid ledge of gold quartz, 500 feet wide and 3,000 feet long, beside which the great Treadwell ledge is a mere straggler. There is enough ore to keep 500 stamps going 100 years right and day. Coming on the eve of the failure of the blueberry crop at West Superior, this is important.

The prince of Wales manifests a disposition to become chummy with Mr. Astor. Mr. Astor is rich and can afford it.

COMING TO A HEAD.

FIGHT STILL ON IN THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

There is a belief that the Donlock will be broken, but in whose favor it is not known. Interest in the proceedings dying out.

Henrietta, Tex., July 29.—It was long past midnight before the various delegates retired. It was at a late hour yesterday morning when they arose. It seemed by common consent that all unanimously engineered during the past week was laid aside for the day. But little is heard pro or con touching the bitter contest now on. All seemed to be resting with a view to re-engaging in the battle on the morrow with greater zeal. True, some caucusing has been done and some talk of compromise has leaked out.

It is now almost a certainty that Allen, of Wise, will be withdrawn today early in the session. Much speculation is indulged in as to where this vote will go. Friends of the other candidates all claim it. The delegates themselves, however, will not speak of a second choice. Fully one-half of the Wise delegation returned home yesterday, anxious prior to departure that they were done so far as they were concerned.

Another element will be induced to the convention today in the shape of the presentation of the name of Judge D. A. Holman, of Seymour, as a candidate for the nomination. Thus far the vote originally intended for him has been cast for others and of course his candidacy will remain their chances.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon all counties in the district were represented. Cattle has arrived and is for Plover, consequently his vote on the first ballot today will be 45.

As stated last night, there was much talk current touching the move to reconsider the vote of which the majority report of the committee on basis of representation was adopted. Chairman Coleman, however, states that it will necessitate a two-thirds vote of the convention to do this and hence it is readily apparent that this cannot be done, especially with the convention voting upon the proposition under the new basis.

There was little of interest in the contest yesterday. There are no indications of a break appearing, other than as above stated in the matter of Wood county. Still there are those who openly say a nomination will be made before 12 o'clock today. Such may be the case, but little now exists to indicate it.

A Shooting Scrape. Dallas, Tex., July 29.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on Commerce street between Emy and Akard streets, Charles Wright and Lee Fleming, both colored, quarreled, and Fleming shot five times at Wright. Wright was hit in the right side, right arm and in the left heel. The friends of Wright removed him to his home and Fleming proceeded at once to the county jail and surrendered. Physicians diagnosed Wright's case, and found that a broken arm was the worst injury he had received. The wounded man will recover. A woman was the cause of the trouble between Wright and Fleming.

Prisoners Off to the Pen. Falls, Tex., July 29.—Fifty-five federal prisoners were sent to the United States prison at Columbus, O., Saturday over the Texas and Pacific and the Katy, via Bels, in charge of twenty guards. This constituted the last batch of prisoners consigned to the last term of the United States court held here. Mrs. Isabella Clapp, a white lady, convicted of manslaughter, was among the number.

Large Peach Shipment. Jacksonville, Tex., July 29.—Peach shipments from here for July up to date have been thirty-six solid cars, besides what has been shipped by express, a gain of twenty-one cars over the same month and date last year. The largest shipment that has been made in one day was last Monday, which was five cars.

Kicked by a Mule. Kaufman, Tex., July 29.—Last Friday evening W. J. Braxley was kicked by a mule in a fearful manner. The left legbone is badly shattered, and a severe kick on the collar bone and breast come near killing him. Mr. Braxley is a farmer, and lives in Kaufman. Physicians say he will probably recover.

Woman Cut and Killed. Allen Park, Tex., July 29.—At a dance given by the negroes here Saturday night, Mary Ann W. of Navarro, and her friend Rena Vaughan, she was cut with a knife and died in five minutes. Judge Pease had an inquest and rendered a verdict of manslaughter. Mary was arrested and carried to the Bryan jail.

Condition of Corps. Orange, Tex., July 29.—Capt. J. H. Downum, chief engineer of the Gulf, Sabine and Red River railroad, has just returned from a trip to Red River. He went up on the Louisiana side and came home along the Texas side of the Sabine river. He reports the corn crop a complete failure at many points along the road on both sides. Some corn will be made in the creek bottoms. Cotton is all doing well, but there has not been enough rain to keep it up much longer on the high sandy lands.

Pythian Encampment. Galveston, Tex., July 29.—Preparations are being made for the entertainment of from 10,000 to 15,000 visitors at the encampment of the Knights of Pythias to be held in this city this week. The camp, of several hundred tents, will be situated "Oleander," situated on Bath avenue, between M and N. The camp will be supplied with long distance telephone service to all parts of the city and all conveniences provided for the comfort and pleasure of the Knights.

Frudent Advice. Sherman, Tex., July 17.—In the case of L. D. Woods, charged with the murder of his step-father, D. B. F. Davis, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter and assessed the punishment at two years in the state prison.

Blinks—Have you read that article on "How to Tell a Bad Egg?" Winks—No, I have not. But my advice would be: If you have anything important to tell a bad egg, break it gently.

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## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

### INSURGENTS DYNAMITE A TRAIN NEAR PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Two of the Passengers Were Killed, Also Eight Soldiers Who Were on Guard. Officers Were Wounded—Fighting With Serious Loss to the Insurgents.

Havana, July 20.—Impelled by rumors that insurgents would attempt to dynamite trains in Puerto Principe, the railroad administrator on the 13th ordered Miguel Torres, an engineer, to take out a mixed train running at a moderate rate of speed, and in case of a mishap to avoid a catastrophe as far as possible. About fifty-five kilometers out the train was stopped by the engineer. "Did you see a horseman pass the line?" The latter answered, "Yes," and shortened the speed of the train. About 200 meters beyond two dynamite shells exploded, destroying the first and third cars. The explosion occurred just beneath the passengers and two of them were killed. A corporal was hurled by the explosion to a great distance and eight soldiers who were on guard at the door, were killed and wounded, among them Puerto Principe. The insurgent leaders, Enrique Collazo and Rego from Santa Clara, have arrived in Puerto Principe.

Gustav Zayas, who has been moving about Sagua is now near Santa Domingo. The professor and secretary of the faculty of pharmacy in the university have been imprisoned for conspiracy.

Lieut. Garcia of the Cienfuegos guerrillas has been killed in an insurgent ambush.

Gen. Bernal with the Wardas battalion has met the bands of Varona, Gallo and Ybarra 2000 strong in Martina Garcia, Pinar Del Rio. Hot fighting ensued, the positions changed and the insurgents being deluged after forty-five minutes.

The insurgent line was an extensive one and their retreating troops kept up a continuous volley with Mauser rifles. The insurgents were overtaken by the cavalry and the infantry kept up the pursuit all day, burning many huts. The insurgents left forty-one killed and carried off sixty wounded. The insurgent leader Perez was one of the killed, as well as three insurgent majors and several other officers. The troops had four killed and eighteen wounded.

**Colonial Scandal.**  
Berlin, July 20.—Another colonial scandal is on the point of exploding. Herr von Puttkamer, governor of the German Cameroons, is accused of having committed many acts of inhumanity and cruelty similar to those alleged against Whelan and Leist, and for which these officials were ordered to be dismissed from the colonial service. Von Puttkamer's counsellors are von Stettin, the governor, and Gotschrecht, the same British journalist who exposed the abuses in the Cameroons under Whelan and Leist. A large number of affidavits of eye-witnesses and victims of von Puttkamer's brutality, with the strongest corroborative evidence, are now in possession of a German paper, and will soon be published. The evidence is so strong that it will be impossible to evade an official investigation. Von Puttkamer, who was appointed to his office only eleven months ago, is accused of having committed the most horrible atrocities upon both male and female natives of the Cameroons, of vile excesses and of financial speculation of a shady character. Rumors of this have been current in colonial circles for some time. Additional evidence is in the hands of two members of the left, and it will be laid before the Reichstag when that body reassembles, in the form of an interpellation of the government.

**Killed at Jacksonville.**  
Jacksonville, Fla., July 20.—In a moment of passion, caused by a dispute over a game of cards, W. W. Haralson, auditor of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad, dealt a death-blow to Francis M. Ector, assistant auditor of the same road. The tragedy occurred Saturday night, in the reading room of the Arlington hotel, where the two men boarded. Ector and Haralson were warm friends, and nearly every evening played cards in the reading room of their hotel.

Haralson struck his friend over the head with a heavy chair. Ector fell unconscious, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Ector was a native of Atlanta, Ga., and well known in railroad circles, having been auditor of the Richmond and Danville road for a long time. He owned property in Atlanta worth \$100,000. Haralson is a son of Justice Haralson, of Alabama. Haralson's grief is pitiable, and his friends are watching him closely. It is said that he would not be prosecuted.

The Kolapore cup has been won by Canadian rifleman at the tournament at Hixley, England.

### Sensational Arkansas Shooting.

Little Rock, Ark., July 20.—A sensational shooting affair occurred early yesterday in which C. D. Gunter, a young business man, was fatally wounded by Mrs. Anna Kinsor. According to Gunter's statement Mrs. Kinsor sent him a note asking him to call on her. He complied and when he entered the house Mrs. Kinsor suddenly a revolver from the folds of her dress and began firing at him, two shots striking effect. Mrs. Kinsor is under arrest.

### Negro Lynched.

Augusta, Ga., July 20.—Dan Deeks, colored, was lynched early yesterday morning at Elizetown, S. C., for attempting to outrage Mrs. L. W. Hill. The crime was committed yesterday and Hills was immediately arrested and identified by Mrs. Hill. He was lodged in jail, from which place he was taken by the mob and swung to a tree shortly after sunrise.

There has been 495 fresh cases of cholera reported at Cairo and 419 deaths from that disease.

### Poor Condition of Fruit.

Washington, July 20.—Generally poor condition of fruit throughout the country is announced in the agricultural department report just published. Apples declined in condition from 71 to 54.5 during June. Prospects for excellent crops still continue in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Iowa. Conditions are also very fair in Nebraska and several of the mountain states in other parts of the country the condition of the crop is far below the average, being the lowest in the Atlantic coast states, where percentages are generally below 50. In the Ohio valley and certain of the western states not yet referred to, the figures are higher, but nowhere above 67 was the percentage returned for Illinois and Missouri.

The peach crop promises to be of medium proportions. During the past month a fall of 32.9 points was taken, leaving the general average 55.8. Good crops are expected in Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas. The crop has suffered considerably in California as is shown by a condition of 75, which is lower than any July condition in that state since 1899. In New Jersey the fruit is falling badly. The Connecticut orchards promise very little fruit, and in Pennsylvania the condition is no better than in New Jersey, standing at 52.

### Guaranteed in the Pen.

Little Rock, Ark., July 20.—Investigation of the police records of this city show that Uriah Mills and Garrett Williams, two of the suspects lodged in the penitentiary here Saturday night to keep them from the hands of the maddened citizens of Malvern, were given orders by Police Judge Wilson to "pull their freight" from Little Rock last Thursday morning. Eugene Ingram, the third suspect, brought in with Williams and Mills, is known to the police here, and all three are known to have left here on a south-bound freight Thursday night. No additional focus could be obtained in an interview with the prisoners yesterday, only the negro, Williams, says he will get out of the trouble when they are brought to trial. No new arrests were made at Malvern yesterday and a telephone conversation with the office there tonight says that things are quiet. The woods west of Malvern are still on fire and much apprehension is felt by the farmers for their homes and property. One of the suspects was made way with yesterday, if those now in the penitentiary here can be believed, but the prisoners decline to furnish any additional facts on the subject, preferring to sit until their trial, which will take place at Malvern early in the week.

### News from Honolulu.

San Francisco, Cal., July 20.—The steamship China arrived from Yokohama and Honolulu yesterday, bringing the following news:  
Capt. John Good who has been in charge of one of the governmental military companies since the overthrow of the monarchy, was deprived of his sword this morning and placed under arrest by order of Col. McLean. For some time there has been friction between Good and his superior officers and the arrest is the result. Minister Cooper will not give the exact reason for the arrest, but it is understood that Good refused to obey orders. Other grave charges are hinted at, said to have been preferred by Lieut. Coyne of Good's company. Good took a prominent part in the 1893 revolution.

### Mexican Matters.

Mexico City, July 20.—Many states which had not anticipated by legislation the need of providing revenue when the interstate taxes should be formally declared unconstitutional are now floundering in a sea of trouble and are exacting burdensome and uncollectible tax laws which bear hard on trade. Mexican statesmen regard this confusion as due to the embarrassment of local governments and a lack of competent men to frame fiscal legislation. It is believed that within a short period the obnoxious laws will be repealed and wiser methods prevail. Some large state like Jalisco and Puebla, which get rid of the interstate customhouses long ago, are entirely tranquil, requiring no new taxes, and their methods are likely to become examples for all the rest.

### Answer to British Argument.

Washington, July 20.—An important contribution to the literature on the subject of the Venezuelan boundary dispute has just been completed, and will be made public in this country as well as in Great Britain within a day or two. This addition consists of an elaborate brief drawn by Mr. Starrow, a Boston lawyer of high repute, who has been connected with Mr. Scruggs in the capacity of counsel for the government of Venezuela before the boundary commission. The document is an answer that portion of the British blue book which was prefaced by eminent counsel engaged by the foreign office to summarize the whole work.

### Japanese Atrocities Confirmed.

London, July 20.—A Hong Kong dispatch to the Times says that a missionary writes to a correspondent there fully confirming previous reports of Japanese atrocities in the south island of Formosa. The missionary declares that he is able to substantiate every fact. The Japanese, he adds, are fast exterminating the Chinese in that locality. Over sixty villages have been burned and thousands of persons have been killed with revolting brutalities.

### Killed Each Other.

Louisville, Ky., July 20.—A special from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: Friday night at Annoton, Ala., Warren P. Rouse, formerly of Chattanooga, and Nora Tanner, keeper of a bawdy house, fought a duel with pistols and knives. Rouse was shot twice and died almost instantly. The Tanner woman was cut to pieces and died this morning.

### Marquis Visconti Venosta Has Accepted the Foreign Portfolio in the Italian Cabinet.

This completes the reorganization of the cabinet.

## ARBITRATION SCHEME.

### GREAT BRITAIN DESIRES A SYSTEM OF ARBITRATION.

Secretary Olney Designates Lord Salisbury's Fictitious Arbitration—The British Premier Criticizes Secretary Olney's Plan as to Result in Evils.

Washington, July 18.—The correspondence which has passed between the governments of the United States and Great Britain respecting the establishment of a general system of arbitration for the settlement of any dispute which might arise between the two countries, and also for the settlement by arbitration of the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary, has been made public in the shape of an even dozen letters which have been exchanged between Secretary Olney, Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Bayard. The correspondence is of great interest in making a sensible advance toward the adoption by the two English-speaking nations of the principle of arbitration as the means of settling disputes between themselves, but the persons who have looked forward with hope and expectancy to the speedy conclusion of treaties embodying the arbitration principle for the settlement of either or both of the two great open issues between the two nations are doomed to disappointment, for, at the date of exchange of the last note from Secretary Olney to the British ambassador here, dated within the month past, points of the most vital nature in the case, not only of the Venezuelan question specially, but of the general arbitrating proposition, were all still the subject of discussion, without much expectancy of an early adjustment.

Notable features of the correspondence are the fact that whereas Mr. Bayard by instructing Secretary Olney as to the proposed negotiations at Washington respecting the Venezuelan dispute, Lord Salisbury broadened it into a general arbitration scheme, following a lead set by the late Secretary Gresham in the spring of 1895; that Secretary Olney later insisted upon disassociating the two subjects, evidently fearing an entangling alliance otherwise than general arbitration. The issues which still prevent an agreement are the indisposition of the British government to include territorial disputes save with the addition of provisions that, in the estimation of Secretary Olney, will render the attempt at arbitration nugatory, because there are no means of making the findings of the arbitrators binding upon the parties or of removing them from the possibility of innumerable appeals. As to the Venezuelan matter specifically, the difficulty that can not be overcome is the refusal of the British government to submit to the action of arbitration the territory upon which British subjects have actually settled.

"Imitation arbitration" is what Secretary Olney designates Lord Salisbury's project, while the British premier criticizes Secretary Olney's plan as calculated to result in evils worse than war.

### Martial Law in Force.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—Yesterday was another turbulent day in the vicinity of the Brown hoisting works. There were several incendiarious riots, and yesterday evening it was twice necessary to put 1,000 men to light at the point of the bayonet. The first trouble was caused by a rock thrown from the crowd. The order to charge was given, and the soldiers plunged forward. The crowd broke and started to run, but all could not get away from the soldiers. At least a dozen men were bayoneted, and some of them were seriously hurt. The injured were hustled away so quickly that it was impossible to learn the names of them. Later in the evening the crowd came back mightily again, and were using him roughly when he was rescued by company F in a bayonet charge. A number of men and boys were stabbed with bayonets, but only two seriously.

### Martial Law Will be Enforced in the Disputed District from Now on.

### Kentucky Distillers.

Louisville, Ky., July 18.—The question as to whether the Kentucky distillers will cease the production of whisky for eighteen months will be decided this morning at a meeting to be held in the Union National bank, at which George W. Sweezingen will preside. The entire matter hinges on the results obtained by Thomas S. Jones, who was sent east to confer with the owners of two Kentucky distilleries. The distillers refuse to discontinue the names of those interested at present, and the proprietors of the Latonia distillery, opposite Cincinnati, has as yet refused to sign the agreement, and the output of the three combined refusing to sign the agreement will cause the plan to probably fall through.

### Gentry Refused a New Trial.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—Judge Yerkes has filed his reasons for refusing to grant a new trial for James B. Gentry, the convicted murderer of Actress Made York. Counsel for the condemned man at once took an appeal to the supreme court. The judge says the only question in the case was the degree of murder, and the court finds no substantial reason to disturb the verdict.

The treasury recently lost \$108,500 in gold coin and \$3,490 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve at \$98,271,855.

### Concluded the Messenger.

London, July 18.—A dispatch received to-day from Wady Halfa reports that the messenger who carried the news to the khalfia at Omdurman that his army had been defeated at Firket was immediately put to death by crucifixion. The khalfia announced that the same fate would befall the messenger who mentioned Firket in his hearing.

The merchants of Havana say if in two months no progress in suppressing the revolution is made they will leave the island.

### Certain Situation Grave.

New York, July 18.—A dispatch from Athens says:

"A dispatch from Greece states that Tuesday evening, after a consular council, one of the consuls declared the situation to be very grave. The military authorities are assuming an aggressive attitude. The general sentiment is that Abdulhah Pasha is striving, in conjunction with the Mussulmans, to prevent an entente from being brought about.

The Turks were repulsed yesterday by the Christians. The affair was a serious one, a large force of troops being engaged. The military authorities are acting contrary to the wishes of the vail and the instructions received from Constantinople. The Mussulman population is working actively with the Turkish army, with the usual vexatious results.

"Seven men and two women, who were engaged as harvesters, have been massacred at Kostani. Reports come in giving an account of fighting and pillaging in five other villages. These have rendered the consuls and the native Christians doubtful regarding the possibility of making peace.

"Under the pretext of removing the bodies of the sailors who were killed yesterday by insurgents when pursuing a rescue boat containing fugitive Christians, the Turkish troops are advancing to Apokrona. The consuls are holding a council.

### Yellow Fever Victims.

Havana, July 18.—Reports published here from the province of Pinar Del Rio assert that yellow fever has attacked the foreigners among the bands of Antonio Maceo and that the disease has even extended among the Cubans, especially those who have been absent for a time from Cuba and have recently returned.

The insurgent leader, Zayas, was evacuated yesterday only two miles from Guira Melena in Havana province.

Many persons have presented themselves to inscribe their names in the political register book for foreigners according to the decree of Capt. Gen. Weyler, that foreigners not so inscribed within thirty days will forfeit their privileges as foreign citizens. Until the present time none of those who have presented themselves have complied with the formalities of the law requiring them to exhibit a document justifying their claim to foreign citizenship.

### Another Expedition.

New York, July 18.—A dispatch says:

"Much activity has been observed at the Cuban headquarters during the last three days, due to preparations for an expedition which is to sail very soon on board the steamer Bermuda. The steamer's machinery has all been overhauled at Philadelphia and her speed power has been increased. The expedition will be led by Col. Cabrera, an old veteran of the ten years' war. Capt. John O'Brien will have charge of the vessel. Twenty cases of rifles and nearly 200 mechanically sealed cans of cartridges have been sent to Philadelphia with in the last three days, but these are not one-quarter of the war material which will be shipped on a vessel that has been shipped aboard the steamer.

### Killed His Arrestor.

Cincinnati, O., July 18.—A special from Mitchell, Ind., says: While resisting arrest for the attempted murder of his sweetheart at Tinsley Ridge, a small inland town near here, John White shot and instantly killed Thomas Fields. White has been calling on Miss Nettie Atkinson for some time, and lately she accepted the attentions of other young men in her town. This so angered White that he induced the girl to take a ride with him, and when but a short distance from her home he attempted to murder her, stabbing her in the breast and neck and leaving her for dead. She shortly recovered consciousness, and Thomas Fields and others attempted to arrest White, when he shot and instantly killed Fields. White is still at large.

### Japanese Indemnitv.

Chicago, Ill., July 18.—Five administrative, dark-skinned Japanese are at the Ashburton almost unobserved in the crowd of comparatively gigantic Americans. Although they came without a flourish, the dimly lit visitors have it in their power to disturb the exchange of the world, for the are on their way to London to collect the Chinese war indemnity, amounting to more than \$150,000,000. The party includes Souda Kekiichi, president of the Yokohama Specie bank. "The money we are to handle," said President Souda Kekiichi, "is to be delivered to us in gold in London. The amount is \$150,000,000, with added interest."

### Convicted of Murder.

Cincinnati, O., July 18.—A Brookville, Ky., special says: Robert Laughlin was convicted yesterday of murder and sentenced to death. Laughlin was a farm hand.

### Miss Tillman Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., July 18.—A special to the Journal from Abbeville, S. C., says: Rev. Robbie Lee, Miss Addie Tillman and another young lady whose name can not be learned, were killed by lightning Thursday at Brevard, N. C. Mr. Lee was a son of Prof. J. F. Lee, of Due West, S. C., and was pastor of the Episcopal church at Yorkville. Miss Tillman was the oldest daughter of Senator Tillman.

### Shot His Wife.

Toledo, O., July 18.—James A. Muehler, a bricklayer, in a fit of jealousy, shot his wife yesterday evening. He tried to escape, but was captured by the police. Five shots were fired, four of which took effect. His wife had left him on account of cruelty, and on her return to again live with him he fired the fatal shots.

A decree has been issued at Havana that all foreigners are to register in a special book in the government's charge. Those not registered within thirty days will lose the privileges and rights as foreigners.

## BROWNING ACCIDENT.

### FIFTEEN MEN DROWNED AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

They Were Crossing the River in a Boat When It Capsized—Boat Was Probably Overloaded—The Life-Saving Crew Rescue the Bodies—List of Dead.

Cleveland, O., July 17.—Several lives were lost in an accident which occurred about 7:30 yesterday evening on the old river bed near the ore docks of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad company. The ore handlers had just quit work for the day and were waiting their turns to cross the branch of the river on the flat-bottomed ferryboat which they had provided for their own use. A number of the men had reached the dock the last time at least twenty men were crowded upon it. The boat, which is about twenty feet long and not more than four feet wide, would carry safely no more than a dozen persons. The stream is not wide, however, and the hurrying ore handlers had not thought of danger. The boat was pushed from the shore and was being propelled across the stream. When it was half way over it began to sink. Then as the men rushed to the side it turned over. All the occupants were thrown into the river. Those who remained on the shore, alarmed at the capsizing of the little craft, at once threw life preservers and planks to the unfortunate men, but most of them sank like lead. A few, however, managed to swim ashore, while one or two were picked up by a tug. The first report of the accident placed the number of dead at twenty-two, but that proved to have been an exaggeration. The life-saving crew, whose station is near the scene of the accident, was summoned at once and the work of recovering the bodies from the river was begun. Within half an hour ten corpses had been laid side by side upon the dock, but the life-savers continue their work.

Richard Masten, chief engineer of the steamer Boston, which the men had been unloading, was on the ferryboat when it overturned. He thinks there must have been thirty or more men on the frail craft. "The boat was floating all right," he said, "until the steamer Agon, a big ore carrier, came down the river. The swell from that vessel caused it to rock and the men became alarmed. Many of them rushed to the side and jumped over before the boat capsized. The wash from the Agon carried them under the water and several of them were drowned before help could reach them.

Two boys, Bernard Patton, aged 16, and Martin Corrigan, aged 16, were on the boat and both saved themselves by swimming to the shore.

After the ten bodies had been taken from the water they were conveyed to the morgue for identification. None of the men who were drowned lived near the place where the accident occurred, and although a great crowd of curiosity-seekers had assembled, nobody who saw the bodies as they were taken from the river were able to identify a single one of them.

### Following is a list of dead at the morgue:

- Wm. Sanders, 179 Lewis street, married, one child.
- August Kasten, married, several children.
- Michael Lynch, 86 Hanover street, married.
- Fritz Bartel, 43 Palm street, single.
- Chris Gerlach, 46 Selden street, married, two children.
- Prokup, residence unknown, about 40 years old, married.
- Carl Bohrmaster, 24 Selden street, married.
- Julius Erke, 8 List Court, married, several children.
- Chris Geheven, Selden street, married, several children.
- Charles Kraus, Selden street, married, several children.

### Edward Ryan.

CHARLES SPOFFERKE.  
CHARLES NUFFEN.  
WILLIAM BELLOWS.  
Sugar Bounty.  
Washington, July 17.—It is expected that the sugar bounty warrants will be issued this month. They will not be for the full amount of the claims, the money appropriated not being sufficient. They will be paid on a pro-rata basis. Certain claims being still in the hands of the commissioner is delaying payment.

### Tailors on Strike.

New York, July 17.—There was a stormy meeting of the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors in New York last night. It was decided to postpone the strike indefinitely. Meyer Schoenfeld said that he had seen some of the manufacturers, and they had agreed to make arrangements to meet the wants of the contractors. A mass meeting will be held next Saturday to consider the agreement with the manufacturers.

### Fatal Collision.

Quincy, Ill., July 17.—An engine and freight train collided on the incline on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, main line, six miles from here. Both engines were demolished, and the engineer and fireman of the freight, S. G. Hammond and Louis Athy, respectively, were killed. Fred Smith, fireman on the other engine, was fatally injured. His engineer, Vanstoberg, jumped and escaped with slight injuries.

### Ex-Governor Russell Dead.

Quebec, July 17.—Ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, was found dead yesterday morning in his fishing camp at Adelaide, near Grand Pabos, Quebec. Gov. Russell passed through Montreal in the best of health on his way to the salmon grounds in Gaspé. The particulars of his death are very meager. Grand Pabos, the nearest telegraph station to Adelaide, is a little fishing place of nearly 300 inhabitants, and there are very few facilities for getting more explicit information at present. It appears that yesterday morning the guides found that he slept longer than usual, and when they went to wake him up it was discovered that he was dead. It is supposed that he died of heart disease.

It appears that those who accompanied ex-Gov. Russell were his brother and F. H. Peabody, from Boston. Their camp was near the Little Pabos river, where they had been fishing all day Wednesday, when the ex-governor seemed in the very best of health. The tent in which they slept was divided into two compartments, and as the ex-governor slept alone, the others never knew he was dead until late yesterday morning, when they thought it was time to wake him. The coroner has been notified, but has not yet arrived.

### A Woman Hanged.

Louisville, Ky., July 17.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Pikeville, Ky., says: News has reached here from Coeburn, Va., to the effect that Mary Snodgrass was hanged at that place last Friday for the murder of her child. The Snodgrass woman was a disreputable character, and was compelled to leave this place on that account. She went to Coeburn, where her child was cared for by negroes until it was about six months old, when it was turned over to her. She did not want it, and tried to get rid of it in various ways. One night about midnight the people living close by heard the little one screaming. Black smoke was seen issuing from a chimney, and the door was burst in to ascertain the trouble. The child had been placed in the flames with a long iron poker. It was burned almost to ashes. The inhuman mother was arrested and placed in jail. The infuriated people wanted to lynch her, but a promise to speedy justice caused them to allow the law to take its course. She was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. She was about 23 years of age.

### International Arbitration.

New York, July 17.—A special from Washington says: The United States and Great Britain have agreed upon July 18 as the date for the simultaneous publication of the correspondence in regard to the recent negotiations for an international arbitration treaty, with particular reference to the Venezuelan surveys.

The preparation of this correspondence for publication is the immediate cause of Secretary Olney's presence here during this hot weather. He is in conference with Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has also been compelled to delay his departure for a cooler climate on account of the negotiations on the subject. The correspondence will be laid before the British parliament on the date mentioned and proof sheets will be furnished to the press by Secretary Olney on the same date. While the correspondence will show that there are still important points of difference between the two countries, it will also appear that there has been decided progress toward an amicable settlement.

### Destructive Cloud Bursts.

Cincinnati, O., July 17.—Specials from Southern Ohio, Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia to the Enquirer report the hardest rain and wind storm Tuesday ever known along the Ohio valley. Many lives are reported lost and property destroyed by lightning. The Kanawha and other rivers are raging. All of the northeastern tributaries of the Ohio are higher.

A cloudburst caused a washout at Friendly and Willow Islands. A cloudburst near Grantsville, Calhoun county, West Virginia, carried away several houses and destroyed crops. At Marietta the lightning destroyed 600 barrels of oil and the distillers at the Racer and Rock Oil company's well. The property in the Statesville district also suffered damage. Many buildings were damaged by wind throughout the Ohio valley.

### Three Girls Drowned.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 17.—While bathing at Lake Minnetonka, a summer resort near this city, Florence Mills, aged 17 years; Birdie Mills, aged 14, daughters of F. B. Mills, and Helen Cherry, aged 13, daughter of William Cherry, all of this city, were drowned last evening. The accident was due to their walking into a channel dredged some years ago to accommodate steamboats. All the bodies have been recovered.

### Professor Kehule of the University of Bonn, Germany, is dead.

### Chicago's Tower.

Chicago, Ill., July 17.—Chicago expects to have a tower which will be the highest structure of its kind ever constructed. It is to be called the City tower, and will be 1,160 feet high and 300 feet square at the base. The tower company is an incorporated one, capitalized at \$500,000, having for its president D. R. Proctor, and will rear this lofty steel skeleton on the old base ball park property, owned by New York people, for which a lease for a term of years has been secured. The enterprise is based on business lines.

### Prudent Advice.

Blinks—Have you read that article on "How to Tell a Bad Egg?" Winks—No, I have not. But my advice would be: If you have anything important to tell a bad egg, break it gently.

### New Australia.

Two hundred Australians under the leadership of William Lane, are founding a "New Australia" in Paraguay. The colony proposes to settle 400 families in the country within a year.

### A FANCY DRESS GOTTILION.

Men and Women in Hunting Costume at the Dance.

The cottillon this season often includes the mapple and the mulligan dance, and to add to the attractions there are specially arranged dresses for some of the figures, says the London Queen. For example, in the animal figure, the gentlemen enter wearing not only the heads of the animals they were supposed to represent but dressed throughout in character, and instead of carrying disfiguring masks have only a fascinating bow of ribbon to which the miniature animal from a Noah's ark was attached. In the course of the evening these odd animals were made to have a great effect in the several processions, and other diversities of this most amusing dance.

In the bow figure competitors for the ladies' hands are required to tie a bow of ribbon round their legs quicker than their opponents, but the leader only brings up to take part in this dance those who are dressed in the incalculable costume with enormous bow cravats, large bows on the stiletta they carry, and the same repeated on the shoulders. In the musical cottillon, a very capital figure in which a musical windmill is brought on the scene, from which the leader greets some popular tunes, while distributing the flags which are taken out of the top of the mill, the only ladies eligible for selection are those dressed as windmills, but in varying colors, while the lady and gentleman who conduct wear fancy dresses, with bells attached to all the points of their costumes, and carry wands gay with ribbons and more bells. Quite a pretty tableau can be made in the waltz figure, when a rustic counterfeiter is drawn into the center of the room by a party of peasant girls and men who have previously taken part in the mapple dance. The ladies form a circle inside, the gentlemen outside, and then one by one they are brought up to the well, blindfolded, and, having been turned round several times, are requested to pull up the bucket from the center of the well. In doing this they should ring a bell which is attached, and if they succeed they dance with any of the ladies they may select; otherwise the contents of the bucket, which are generally slips of paper, are emptied over their heads.

A cottillon party requires a good deal of prearrangement, and there should be plenty of waltzes, polkas or any other dances that may be liked, between the figures, or else it drags, and those should be intercalated, but as there are between dances an ordinary cotillon. When this is done it will be found that a great deal of life and vigor is imparted into a fancy ball, and an element of novelty, which is always a very desirable item. Young people especially enter well into the spirit of the thing, and I know of two juvenile Easter balls in preparation to be carried out on these lines, as well as one or two country balls of grown-up people. No one is content nowadays to give a fancy ball without preparation.

An amusing item in the evening's amusement is La Chasse, and for this the ladies and gentlemen taking part in it appear in a hunting costume, the men in red coats, the ladies as Di Vernon, or some pretty riding dress with skirts just touching the ground, basqued jackets, lace ties, tricorne hats and powdered hair. This is an element of absurdity in this figure, for obstacles are set all over the room which those engaged in it have to hop over, and those who achieve this quickest, are entitled to the partners.

### NEW BICYCLE CATAMARAN.

#### Latest Invention Is in the Way of a Serviceable Boat.

The latest invention in the way of a bicycle novelty of practical service is the bicycle boat. It is different from any other boat, because it is driven by what may be called a water bicycle, but for the reason that it consists of two boats and is really a bicycle catamaran. The new boat is the invention of a man in Detroit, and he says that it is going to be the biggest success of the year. The boat consists of two frames arranged side by side with a canoe similar to diamond frame of a bicycle between them. The frame is pivoted to the boats and is equipped with an ordinary bicycle seat, a pair of pedals, sprocket wheels and chain. In place of the ordinary tired wheels are two miniature paddle wheels, which propel the boat through the water. The inventor is able to use one or more paddle wheels at the same time. The outfit is further equipped with steering gear and a rudder that works quickly and surely, both of which are operated by the handle bars. The bicycle boat is of such light construction and so low on the water that it cannot be used where the water is apt to be rough. It has been tried at Detroit in smooth water and worked very successfully. The inventor saved himself just as would a bicycle rider who was about to indulge in a spin on the road. With the same motion and effort expended in driving a bicycle the boat was forced through the water at a fair speed.

### DEAN SWIFT'S CYNICISMS.

No wife man ever wished to be younger.  
I have known men, of great valor towards their wives.

It is a miserable thing to live in suspense; it is the life of a spider.  
Most sorts of diversion in men, children and other animals is an imitation of fighting.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is that he keeps his at the same time.  
We have just enough religion to make us hate but not enough to make us love one another.

Some men, under the notion of weeding out prejudices, eradicate virtue, honesty and religion.  
The chameleon, who is said to feed upon nothing but air, hath, of all animals, the nimblest tongue.

The stoical scheme of supplying our wants by looting off our desires is like

# W. J. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

## HE CLOSED THE DEBATE ON THE SILVER CLAUSE.

A Speech that Probably Influenced the Convention in Favor of His Nomination for the Presidency—A Very Enthusiastic Procession.

Chicago, July 15.—The debate upon the money plank in the Democratic convention resulted in an able discussion of the silver question. Unusual attention was given to the speech by Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska, and since he was nominated for the presidency it has been eagerly read by members of all parties. Mr. Bryan said:

Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I would be presumptuous indeed to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in the land, when called to arms in a righteous cause, are stronger than the hosts of evil, that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of the holy cause of liberty—the cause of humanity. [Great applause.] When this debate is concluded a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration and also the resolution in commendation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question to a level of personal attack. It is not an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies, but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle. Never before in the history of this country has been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out, as this issue has been, by the voters themselves.

On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation, asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of allowing the Democratic party to control the position of the country on this issue, concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party. Three months later, at Memphis, organization was perfected and Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief and declaring if successful they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching that which inspired the crusades which followed Peter the Hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory into victory, until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter upon the judgment rendered by the people of this country. [Applause.] In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance have been severed. New leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth. [Cheers.] Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as ever were fastened upon representatives of the people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compromise the question from New York City, but we know that the people to whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] I say it was not a question of persons, it was a question of principles, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those now arrayed on the other side. The gentleman who has just preceded me (Gov. Russell) spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure you that no person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the state of Massachusetts (applause), but we stand here representing people who are equal before the law to the largest empire in the state of Massachusetts. [Applause.] When you come to us, as we tell us that we shall disturb our business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course. [Great applause and cheering.] We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of business men. The man employed for wages is as much a business man as the employer. [Great cheers.] The attorney who has just preceded me as much a business man as the lawyer in the great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads is as much a business man as the merchant in New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and tills all day, begins in spring and toils all summer and by application of brain and muscle adds to the natural resources of his country and creates a wealth as much as business man as the man who grows up on the board of trade and bets on the price of grain.

The sentiments of the speaker were cheered again and again. The galleries seemed to be a mass of white handkerchiefs waving. The cheers were renewed again and again, and it was some minutes before Bryan could be heard.

He proceeded as follows:

The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth, or climb two thousand feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade, are as much business men as a few financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world.

The free silver delegates at this point broke forth in tremendous cheers, standing on chairs and waving their hats and banners frantically. Order was finally restored and Mr. Bryan continued:

"We come to speak for this broader class of men. Ah, my friends, we have not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast, but those hardy pioneers who braved the dangers of the wilderness, who made the desert to blossom as a rose, those pioneers away out there, reaching their children near nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where the brave have erected school houses

for the education of their young, and churches in which they praise their creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any of the people of this country. [Great applause.] We have petitioned and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated and our entreaties have been disregarded, and they have mocked and our calamity came.

"We beg no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more. We defy them. [Great applause.] The gentleman from Wisconsin said he feared Robespierre. My friends, in this land of the free, we need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson, to stand as Jackson stood against the encroachments and aggressions of wealth.

"Great applause. [The speaker] told us this platform may catch the vote. We reply to them that it contains principles upon which rest the Democracy as everlasting as the hills, and they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen and we are attempting to meet these conditions.

"They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here; that it's a new idea. They criticize us for our criticisms of the supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticized. We have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticism, read the dissenting opinion of the court. That will give you criticism. [Applause.]

"They say we passed unconstitutional laws. I deny it. The income tax is not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the supreme court the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind. [Applause and a voice, "Hit 'em again."] The income tax is 'em law. It simply intends to put the burden of government justly upon the back of the people. I am in favor of the income tax. [Applause.] When I find a man not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours. [Applause.]

He says we are opposing national bank currency. It is true, if you will read what Thomas Benton said you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cincinnatus, who destroyed the conspiracy of Cataline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did, destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America. [Applause.] We say in our platform that we believe the right to coin money and issue money is a function of the government. We believe it. We believe it is a part of sovereignty and that to remove with safety it is delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or levy taxation. [Applause.] Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who have addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to the proposition tell us as a function of the bank and government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them and tell them as he did, that the issue of money is a function of government, and the banks ought to go out of the government business.

They complain about the plank which declares against a life tenure in office. They are tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is life tenure that is being built up at Washington, which excludes from participation in the benefits the humble members of our society. I can not dwell longer in my limited time. [Cries of "go on, go on."] Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our laws shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting these contracts, which according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our money system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting debtors when the act of 1873 passed, but now insist that we must protect creditors.

He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain the party within a year that we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful, we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him if he will apply this logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure international agreement. There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the party. They have tried for thirty years to secure international agreement, and they are waiting for it most impatiently, and don't want it at all. [Cheers and laughter long continued.]

Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why we say more on the money question than we say on the tariff question I reply if protection has slain its thousands the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe we reply that when we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that until that is done, there is no reform that can be accomplished. [Cheers.] Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiments of this country?

Three months ago when it was confidently asserted that those who believed the gold standard would frame their platform and nominate our candidates even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a president, but they had good reason for suspicion, because there is scarcely a state here today asking for the gold standard that's not within the absolute control of the Republican party (loud cheering), but note the change. Mr. McKinley was nominated

upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetallicism by international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republican party, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election. How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon [laughter and cheers], that man who shuddered today when he thinks he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The coincidence of McKinley's nomination recalls the fate of Napoleon at Waterloo.

The silver men showed their appreciation of the point by yelling, and the roar for twenty or thirty seconds prevented the speaker from proceeding. At length, when things calmed down a trifle, he resumed as follows:

"Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever-increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores. [Cheers.] Why this change? Ah, my friends, it is evident to everyone who will look at the matter, it is no private character, however pure, personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will neither declare that he is in favor of foisting the gold standard upon this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of government and place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers. [Cheers.]

"We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare challenge battle. Why, if they tell us the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of the gold standard and bimetallicism. [Applause.] If they tell us that it is a bad thing, why try to get rid of it? [Laughter and continued applause.] I might call your attention to the fact that some of the very people who are in this convention today, and who declare that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetallicism, and thereby declare the gold standard wrong and the principle of bimetallicism better, these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard, and telling us that we could not legislate the two metals together, even with all the world. [Renewed applause and cheers.]

I want to suggest this truth, if the gold standard is a good thing, we ought to declare in favor of its retention, not in favor of abandoning it, and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why are we willing to help to change it? [Applause.] Here is the line of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue, one or both. If they tell us the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for the gold standard, and but pedantic theorists are declaring against it. [Applause.] If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that which we present the history of our nation. More than that, we can tell them this, that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land ever declared themselves in favor of the gold standard. [Applause.] They can find where the holders of fixed investments have been. Mr. Carlisle said in 1875 this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country, and, my friends, it is a simple question that shall the Democratic party fight? Upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital, or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question the party must answer first, and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter. The sympathizers of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. [Applause.]

There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous, their prosperity will leak through to those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon the shoulders of the well-to-do. I tell you the great cities rest upon those broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. [Loud applause.] My friends, we shall declare an emblem able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation on earth (applause), and upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in the union. [Applause.] I shall not slander the fair state of Massachusetts nor state of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, is this nation able to attend to its own business. I will not slander either by saying the people of these states will declare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business. Our ancestors, when aggregating only 3,000,000, had courage to declare their political independence of every other nation on earth. Since that time, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of the people. Therefore we care not on what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetallicism is good but we cannot have it until some nation helps us, we reply instead of having the gold standard because England has it, we shall restore to bimetallicism and then let them have bimetallicism because the United States has it. [Applause.] If they dare to come out and openly defend the gold standard as a good thing we shall fight them to the uttermost. You shall not crudely mankind upon a cross of gold. [Great applause.]

The conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech was marked by the most enthusiastic demonstration of the convention up to that time. The whole convention sprang to its feet and 20,000 throats roared, while 20,000 arms waved frantically. Handkerchiefs and flags flew wildly, hats were hurled aloft, umbrellas were waved. Men shouted like madmen. From every quarter of the hall came the hoarse roar. Suddenly a member of the Texas delegation opened the banner of the Lone Star and carried it to where stood the standard of Nebraska. Above these roars arose piercing shrieks which sounded like a volley of siege guns above the continuous rattle of 10,000 small arms. Other delegates grasped the staffs of their delegations and pushed their way to the Nebraska delegation. Soon the staffs of two-thirds of the states were grouped about the purple standard of Bryan's state.

Montagues the awful uproar from the galleries continued. The band played, but the music could not be heard above the Niagara tumult of sound. Like an angry ocean it swept on, breaking at last, receding, falling back, only to rise again. Delegates fairly jumped for joy. Some of them took possession of the aisles and marched.

Suddenly the state standards clustered at Nebraska were borne away in single file through the aisles of the pit. After fifteen minutes of this turbulence the delegates and crowds sank back exhausted. When all were seated Delegate Sainsbury of Delaware climbed back on his chair. He and his three silver colleagues in that state gave three cheers for Bryan, which was answered with a shout from the gallery of "What's the matter with Bryan for?"

The recipient of all this honor made his way with difficulty from the stage. For ten minutes his friends had fairly smothered him with congratulations.

One of the Hyde Park (Chicago) circles of the King's Daughters holds afternoon socials, at which a basket is conveniently placed for the reception of gifts for the benefit of the charity hospital, and at which representative men and women speak on social, religious, educational, or philanthropic subjects.

The Kingsrout Circle of the King's Daughters at Rochesay, N. B., has undertaken to furnish and maintain a cot in the children's ward of the St. John hospital.

A new rescue home for children, known as the Cary Home, has been opened in Windsor, Ontario, as the result of four years' efforts by the Inasmuch Circle of the King's Daughters in that city. Its "Clover-light room," which has been furnished by a class of children.

Thirty-five circles of the King's Daughters and Sons in Plainfield, N. J., have been presented with a dispensary for the use of the poor, and with the privilege of a summer camping-ground on the mountains, for sick children of the city. The necessary buildings at the camp have been put up by the willing hands of workmen from the factories on their Saturday half-days. The King's Daughters serving lunches and cooling drinks in the middle of the afternoon.

The King's Daughters and Sons have become skillful in devising means of raising money for their helpful work. The members of one circle painted the town pumps; another circle, in a sea coast town, painted row locks.

The Central Council of the Order of the King's Daughters and Sons calls for \$30 to make up the \$100 necessary for the purchase of a wheel chair, a bed rest and invalid's table and a pair of crutches. The outfit is for the use of the Tenement House Chapter, in its work among the sick poor. The headquarters of the chapter are at 77 Madison street, New York City.

"The Shelter of the Silver Cross," a seaside home for poor mothers and children, is under the special management of the Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters of Wilmington, N. C. Three hundred and twenty-five persons found rest and health through its ministries last summer.

# TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## "KINDNESS FOR ANOTHER'S SAKE," SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"Is There Yet Any That Is Left of the House of Saul That I May Show Him Kindness for Jonathan's Sake?"—Samuel 2:1.

AS there ever anything more romantic and chivalrous than the love of David and Jonathan? At one time Jonathan was up and David was down. Now David is up and Jonathan's family is down. As you have before going into battle making a covenant that if one is shot the survivor will take charge of the body, the watch, the mementoes, and perhaps of the bereft family of the one that dies, so David and Jonathan had made a covenant, and now that Jonathan is dead, David is inquiring about his family, that he may show kindness unto them for their father Jonathan's sake. Careful search is made, and a son of Jonathan by the dreadfully homely name of Mephibosheth is found. His nurse, in his infancy, had led him fall, and the fall had put both his ankles out of place, and he had never been set. This decrepit, poor man is brought into the palace of King David. David looks upon him with melting tenderness, no doubt seeing in his face a resemblance to his old friend, the deceased Jonathan. The whole bearing of King David toward him seems to say, "How glad I am to see you, Mephibosheth. How you remind me of my father. I remember when I was a factor. I made a bargain with your father a good many years ago, and I am going to keep it with you. What can I do for you Mephibosheth? I am resolved what to do: I will make you a rich man; I will restore to you the confiscated property of your grandfather Saul, and you shall be a guest of mine as long as you live, and you shall be seated at my table among the princes." It was too much for Mephibosheth, and he cried out against it, calling himself a dead dog. "Be still," says David, "I don't do this on your own account; I do this for your father Jonathan's sake. I can never forget your father. I remember when I was a boy, as long as you live, and you shall be seated at my table among the princes." It was too much for Mephibosheth, and he cried out against it, calling himself a dead dog. 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# SISTER ROSE.

## A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)  
 "So I said to him, 'I am sure Louis will agree with me, that our time is yours, and that we shall only be too glad to advance our departure so as to make traveling leisure enough for you to come with us to Rouen. We should be worse than ungrateful—' He stopped me. 'You have always been good to me,' he said, 'I must not impose on your kindness now. No! No! You have formalities to settle before you can leave this place.' 'Not one,' I said—'for we have not, as you know, Louis. Why, here is your furniture to begin with,' he said. 'A few chairs and tables hired from the inn,' I answered; 'we have only to give the landlady our key, to leave a letter for the owner of the cottage, and then—' He laughed. 'Why, to hear you talk one would think you were as ready to travel as I am.' 'So we are,' I said, 'quite as ready, living in the way we do here.' He shook his head, but you will not shake yours, Louis, I am sure, now you have heard all my long story? You can't blame me, can you?"

Before Trudaine could answer, Lomague looked out of the cottage window.  
 "I have just been telling my brother everything," said Rose, turning round towards him.  
 "And what does he say?" asked Lomague.  
 "He says what I say," replied Rose, answering for her brother; "that our time is your time—the time of our best and dearest friend."

"Shall it be done, then?" asked Lomague, with a meaning look at Trudaine.  
 Rose glanced anxiously at her brother; his face was much graver than she had expected to see it, but his answer relieved her from all suspense.  
 "You were quite right, love, to speak as you did," he said, gently. Then, turning to Lomague, he added in a firmer voice, "It shall be done!"

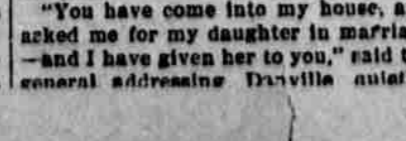
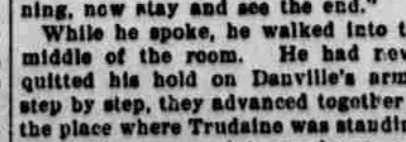
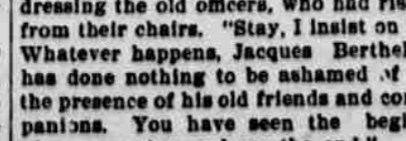
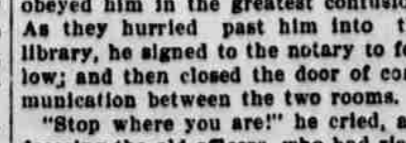
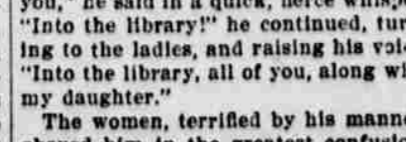
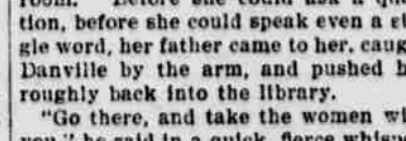
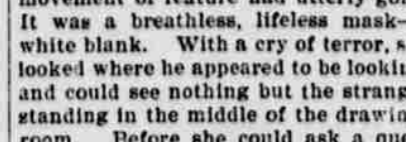
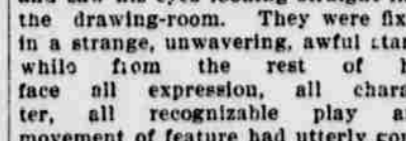
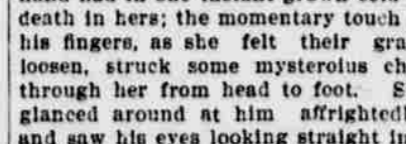
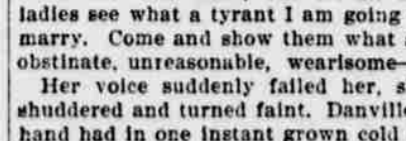
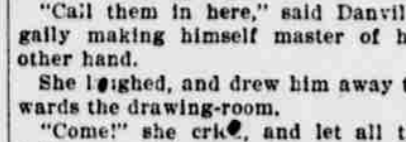
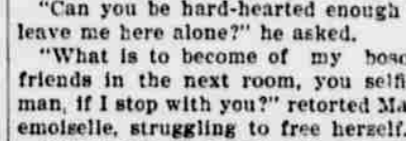
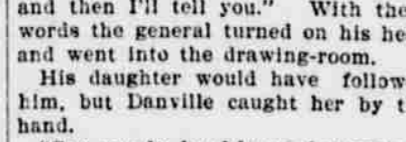
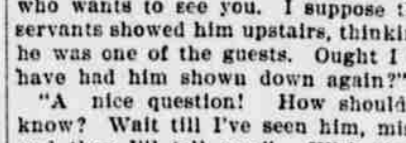
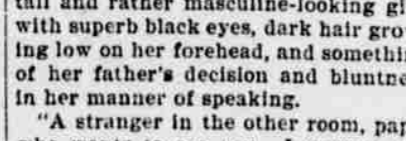
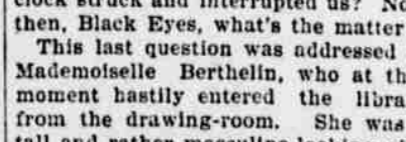
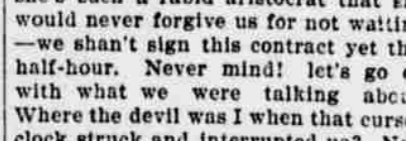
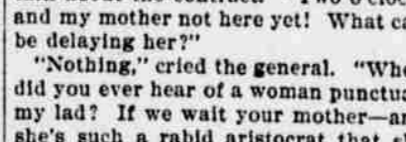
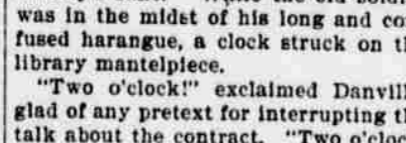
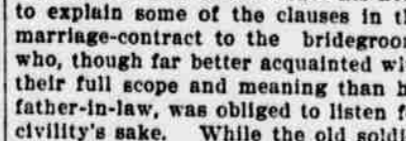
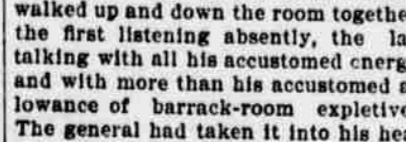
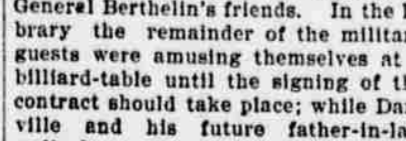
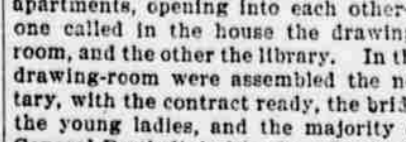
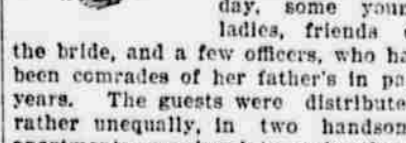
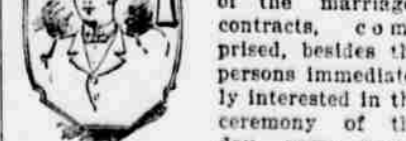
CHAPTER XXII.  
 TWO days after the traveling carriage described by Lomague had passed the diligence on the road to Paris, Madame Danville sat in the drawing-room of an apartment in the Rue de Grenelle, handsomely dressed for driving out. After consulting a large gold watch that hung at her side, and finding that it wanted a quarter of an hour only to two o'clock, she rang her hand-bell, and said to the maid servant who answered the summons: "I have five minutes to spare. Send Dubois here with his chocolate."

The old man made his appearance with great alacrity. After handing the cup of chocolate to his mistress, he ventured to use the privilege of talking, to which his long and faithful services entitled him, and paid the old lady a compliment.  
 "I am rejoiced to see Madame looking so young and in such good spirits this morning," he said, with a low bow and a mild, deferential smile.  
 "I think I have reason for being in good spirits on the day when my son's marriage-contract is to be signed," said Madame Danville, with a gracious nod of the head. "Ha, Dubois, I shall yet live to see him with a patent of nobility in his hand. The mob has done its worst; the end of this infamous revolution is not far off; our order will have its turn again, and then who will have such a chance at court as my son? He is noble already through his mother; he will be noble also through his wife. Yes, yes, let that coarse-mannered, passionate, old soldier father of hers be as unannaturally republican as he pleases, he has inherited a name which will help my son to a peerage. The Vicomte D'Anville (D with an apostrophe, Dubois, you understand?). The Vicomte D'Anville—how prettily it sounds!"

"Charming, madame—charmingly. Ah! this second marriage of my young master begins under much better auspices than the first."  
 The remark was as unfortunate one. Madame Danville frowned portentously, and rose in a great hurry from her chair.  
 "Are your wits falling you, you old fool?" she cried indignantly; "what do you mean by referring to such a subject as that, on this day of all others? You are always harping on those two wretched people who were guillotined, as if you thought I could have saved their lives. Were you not present when my son and I met, after the time of the Terror? Did you not hear my first words to him? Were they not—'Charles, I love you; but if I thought you had let those two unfortunates, who risked themselves to save me, die without risking your life in return to save them, I would break my heart rather than ever look at you or speak to you again?' Did I not say that? And did not he answer, 'Mother, my life was risked for them. I proved my devotion by exposing myself to arrest—I was imprisoned for my exertions—and then I would do no more.' Did you not stand by and hear him give that answer, overwhelmed while he spoke by generous emotion? Do you not know that he really was imprisoned in the Temple? Do you dare to think we are to blame after that? I owe you much, Dubois, but if you are to take liberties with me—"

"Oh, madame! I beg pardon a thousand times. I was thoughtless—only thoughtless—"  
 "Silence! Is my coach at the door? Very well. Get ready to accompany me. Your master will not have time to return here. He will meet me for the signing of the contract, at General Berthelin's house, at two o'clock precisely. Stop! Are there many people in the street? I can't be stared at by the mob, as I go to my carriage."  
 Dubois nodded penitently to the window, and looked out, while his mistress walked to the door.  
 "The street is almost empty, madame," he said. "Only a man with a

CHAPTER XXIII.  
 HE play assembled at General Berthelin's to witness the signature of the marriage-contract, comprised, besides the persons immediately interested in the ceremony of the day, some young ladies, friends of the bride, and a few officers, who had been comrades of her father's in past years. The guests were distributed, rather unequally, in two handsome apartments, opening into each other—one called in the house the drawing-room, and the other the library. In the drawing-room were assembled the notary, with the contract ready, the bride, the young ladies, and the majority of General Berthelin's friends. In the library the remainder of the military guests were amusing themselves at a billiard-table until the signing of the contract should take place; while Danville and his future father-in-law walked up and down the room together; talking with all his accustomed energy, and with more than his accustomed allowance of barrack-room expletives. The general had taken it into his head to explain some of the clauses in the marriage-contract to the bridegroom, who, though far better acquainted with their full scope and meaning than his father-in-law, was obliged to listen for civility's sake. While the old soldier was in the midst of his long and confused harangue, a clock struck on the library mantelpiece.  
 "Two o'clock!" exclaimed Danville, glad of any pretext for interrupting the talk about the contract. "Two o'clock, and my mother not here yet! What can be delaying her?"  
 "Nothing," cried the general. "When did you ever hear of a woman punctual, my lad? If we wait your mother—and she's such a rabid aristocrat that she would never forgive us for not waiting—we shan't sign this contract yet this half-hour. Never mind! let's go on with what we were talking about. Where the devil was I when that cursed clock struck and interrupted us? Now then, Black Eyes, what's the matter?"  
 This last question was addressed to Mademoiselle Berthelin, who at that moment hastily entered the library from the drawing-room. She was a tall and rather masculine-looking girl, with superb black eyes, dark hair growing low on her forehead, and something of her father's decision and bluntness in her manner of speaking.  
 "A stranger in the other room, papa, who wants to see you. I suppose the servants showed him upstairs, thinking he was one of the guests. Ought I to have had him shown down again?"  
 "A nice question! How should I know? Wait till I've seen him, miss, and then I'll tell you." With these words the general turned on his heel, and went into the drawing-room.  
 His daughter would have followed him, but Danville caught her by the hand.  
 "Can you be hard-hearted enough to leave me here alone?" he asked.  
 "What is to become of my bosom friends in the next room, you selfish man, if I stop with you?" retorted Mademoiselle, struggling to free herself.  
 "Call them in here," said Danville, gaily making himself master of her other hand.  
 She laughed, and drew him away towards the drawing-room.  
 "Come," she cried, "and let all the ladies see what a tyrant I am going to marry. Come and show them what an obstinate, unreasonable, wearisome—"  
 Her voice suddenly failed her, she shuddered and turned faint. Danville's hand had in one instant grown cold as death in hers; the momentary touch of his fingers, as she felt their grasp loosen, struck some mysterious chill through her from head to foot. She glanced around at him affrightedly; and saw his eyes looking straight into the drawing-room. They were fixed in a strange, unwavering, awful stare; while from the rest of his face all expression, all character, all recognizable play and movement of feature had utterly gone. It was a breathless, lifeless mask—a white blank. With a cry of terror, she looked where he appeared to be looking, and could see nothing but the stranger standing in the middle of the drawing-room. Before she could ask a question, before she could speak even a single word, her father came to her, caught Danville by the arm, and pushed her roughly back into the library.  
 "Go there, and take the women with you," he said in a quick, fierce whisper. "Into the library!" he continued, turning to the ladies, and raising his voice. "Into the library, all of you, along with my daughter."  
 The women, terrified by his manner, obeyed him in the greatest confusion. As they hurried past him into the library, he signed to the notary to follow; and then closed the door of communication between the two rooms.  
 "Stop where you are!" he cried, addressing the old officers, who had risen from their chairs. "Stay, I insist on it! Whatever happens, Jacques Berthelin has done nothing to be ashamed of in the presence of his old friends and companions. You have seen the beginning, now stay and see the end."  
 While he spoke, he walked into the middle of the room. He had never quitted his hold on Danville's arm—step by step, they advanced together to the place where Trudaine was standing.  
 "You have come into my house, and asked me for my daughter in marriage—and I have given her to you," said the general addressing Danville audibly.



"You told me that your first wife and her brother were guillotined three years ago in the time of the Terror—and I believed you. Now look at that man—look at him straight in the face. He has announced himself to me as the brother of your wife, and he asserts that his sister is alive at this moment. One of you two has deceived me. Which is it?"  
 Danville tried to speak; but no sound passed his lips; he tried to wrench his arm from the grasp that was on it, but could not stir the old soldier's steady hand.  
 "Are you afraid? are you a coward? Can't you look him in the face?" asked the general, tightening his hold sternly.  
 "Stop! Stop!" interposed one of the old officers, coming forward. "Give him time. This may be a case of strange accidental resemblance, which would be enough under the circumstances, to discomfite any man. 'You will excuse me, citizen,' he continued, turning to Trudaine. 'But you are a stranger; you have given no proof of your identity.'  
 "There is the proof," said Trudaine, pointing to Danville's face.  
 "Yes, yes," pursued the other; "he looks pale and startled enough, certainly. But I say again—let us not be too hasty; there are strange cases on record of accidental resemblance, and this may be one of them."  
 As he repeated these words, Danville looked at him with a faint, cringing gratitude stealing slowly over the blank terror of his face. He bowed his head, murmured something, and gesticulated confusedly with the hand that he was free to use.  
 "Look!" cried the old officer; "look, Berthelin, he denies the man's identity."  
 "Do you hear that?" said the general, appealing to Trudaine. "Have you proof to confute him? If you have produce them instantly."  
 Before the answer could be given, the door leading into the drawing-room from the staircase was violently flung open, and Madame Danville—her hair in disorder, her face in its colorless terror, looking like the very counterpart of her son's—appeared on the threshold, with the old man Dubois and a group of amazed and startled servants behind her.  
 "For God's sake, don't sign! for God's sake come away!" she cried. "I have seen your wife—in the spirit or in the flesh, I know not which—but I have seen her, Charles! Charles! as true as heaven is above us, I have seen your wife!"  
 "You have seen her in the flesh, Irving and breathing as you see her brother yonder," said a firm, quiet voice from among the servants on the landing outside.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHERE IT IS REALLY COLD.

A Country Where a Lighted Candle Finds It Very Hard to Keep Warm.

From the Popular Science News.

Cold is merely a relative term. The resident of semi-tropical countries shivers when the thermometer falls to 50 degrees, while the Laplander and Esquimaux think it comfortable at zero. For real cold and plenty of it, one must go to the Polar regions. Think of living where the mercury goes down to 35 degrees below zero in the house, in spite of the stove. Of course, in such a case, fur garments are piled on until a man looks like a great bundle of skins. Dr. Moss, of the Polar expedition of 1875-76, among other odd things, tells of the effect of cold on a wax candle which he burned there. The temperature was 35 degrees below zero; and the doctor must have been considerably discouraged when, upon looking at his candle, he discovered that the flame had all it could do to keep warm. It was so cold that the flame could not melt all the wax of the candle, but was forced to cut it away down, leaving a sort of skeleton of the candle standing. There was heat enough, however, to melt odd-shaped holes in the thin walls of wax; and the result was a beautiful lattice-like cylinder of white, with a tongue of yellow flame burning inside it, and sending out into the darkness many streaks of light.

Pulpit Just Right.

In a very handsome little church, not 200 miles from Indianapolis, the reading platform is adorned by a remarkably beautiful pulpit, flanked by equally decorative chairs. The artistic ebon wood pulpit, hand carved in passion flowers and lilies, and bordered with trefle, is almost the "graven image" in the eyes of the association of church women who earned and purchased the pulpit furnishings when the edifice was built. Recently a new minister came into charge of the congregation. He was a little fellow, and one day casually remarked to one of his feminine church members: "Mrs. Badger, that pulpit is entirely too high for me; think it had better be cut down a trifle." "Cut down?" the horrified woman exclaimed. "Cut that pulpit gone? No, indeed; it would ruin it; it would be much easier to get a taller preacher."

The Whole Teaching of Life.

The whole teaching of his life, indeed, is to leave us free and to make us reasonable, and the supreme lesson of his life is voluntary brotherhood, fraternity. If you will do something for another, if you will help him or serve him, you will at once begin to love him. I know there are some casualists who distinguish here, and say that you may love such an one, and that, in fact, you must love every one; but that you are not expected to like every one. This, however, seems to be a distinction without a difference. If you do not like a person you do not love him, and if you do not love him you loathe him. The curious thing in doing kindness is that it makes you love people even in this sublimate sense of liking. When you love another you have made him your brother; and by the same means you can be a brother to all men.

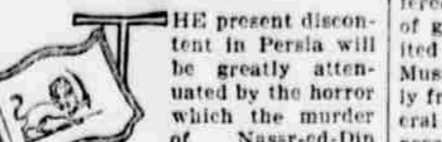
B. W. Emerson.

The first article of Emerson's religion was the existence of Mind in the universe, and his second article was the fact of man's relationship to the original Mind from whom man derives all heroisms, character, virtues, aspirations. A more devout believer in God never breathed. His God-consciousness was the foundation of his faith and of his life.—Rev. W. A. Martin.

### LIKES CHRISTIANS.

#### NEW SHAH OF PERSIA IS A BROAD-GAUGED MAN.

Educated in Paris, Where He Learned Much About the Followers of Christ—His Reign Promises to Be One of Reform and Advancement.



HE present discontent in Persia will be greatly attenuated by the horror which the murder of Nassr-ed-Din cannot fail to incite in the minds of the Persians; and it is already reported that the accession to the throne of the new shah, Mozaffer-ed-Din, was accomplished with any difficulty, though he was far from the capital at the moment of his father's assassination. It seems also certain that his elder brother, Zeleh Sultan, Governor of Ispahan, will make no opposition, as by too hasty cable dispatches it was intimated he would. The late shah left three sons. The eldest, Prince Zeleh Sultan, was born from a mother not of royal blood, and consequently he could not, according to the Persian law, inherit the crown, unless no other son should be born to the shah by a royal princess. Similar alarming rumors were prevailing at first in regard to the attitude of the third son of Nassr-ed-Din, Nalloz Sultan, who was minister of war at the time of the assassination of his father, and who resided at Teheran, where he might, with the support of the army under his command, have taken possession of the crown. On the contrary, he hastened to announce the awful event to his brother, who was at Tauris, and to prepare him a splendid reception on his arrival at the capital.

The new shah, Mozaffer-ed-Din, has therefore everything highly auspicious and in quiet condition on his assuming the government of Persia and his own

and thousands of them suffered death, with accompaniment of frightful torture. The sect was considered so thoroughly annihilated. But its surviving adherents could easily have reappeared some fanatical adepts, like the mollah Reza, especially after dissatisfaction had been created in Persia by the granting of the tobacco monopoly to a British firm, so injurious to the Persian producers and consumers, and also by other measures, like the facilities offered clandestinely to the exportation of grain. This exportation is prohibited in Persia, as in Morocco, by the Mussulman tradition and by law. Late frightful bread riots occurred in several cities of Iran, and they were suppressed only after bloody fights. The tobacco monopoly was withdrawn reluctantly by Nassr-ed-Din, who derived a large and regular income from it; but this withdrawal could not wipe out the anger of the Persians, all of whom, women and men, are constantly smoking, and who had been compelled to desist from it during the six months because their mollahs and ulamas had preached that the tobacco was contaminated through being handled by "Christian dogs."

#### SENATOR McENERY.

Lately Chosen to Represent Louisiana in the Upper House.

Ex-Governor Samuel Douglas McEnery, who was elected Senator from Louisiana at the recent meeting of the legislature of that state, is the best known man in that state, and by long odds the most prominent in political life. Mr. McEnery is just fifty-nine years of age, his election to the Senate having occurred, by a happy coincidence, on his birthday. The family is of Irish extraction. Senator McEnery was born at Monroe; was educated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, at the University of Virginia, Spring Hill College (Alabama), and the New York State Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York. He served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army. The election of his brother, John McEnery, as Governor, in 1872, threw him into politics. Nominated as Lieutenant



SAMUEL D. McENERY.

Governor in 1879, he succeeded to the Governorship in 1881 by the death of Governor Wiltz. In 1884 he was elected to succeed himself by a large majority. In 1886 he was again nominated for the Governorship, but was defeated by Murphy J. Foster, the candidate of the anti-Liberal Democrats. Mr. McEnery was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1888. He has still four years to serve, and will not resign the judgeship until he takes his seat as Senator in March, 1897. Judge McEnery was not a candidate for the Senate, and entered the field only the night before he was elected, when it became evident that it required the strongest Democrat in the state to beat Mr. Decegra, the independent candidate.

Director of Paris Conservatoire.

Ambrose Thomas, the author of "Mignon," who died last winter, became director of the French conservatoire, on the death of Auber, in 1871, and continued twenty-five years in office. The directorship, which had been vacant since his death, was in the gift of the Minister of Fine Arts, and was first offered to Jules Massenet, the author of "Manon" and "Herodiade," who declined it because of the pressure of other duties. It was then offered to Theodore Dubois, the author of "Guzla," "L'Emir," "Le Pain bis," "Aben Hamlet," and "Xaviere," who accepted it. M. Dubois is perhaps best known as the organizer of the Madeleine, in which position he succeeded Saint-Saens. He is now professor of harmony there for twenty-five years. He was born in 1837, at Rheims, where he still has a home. Both he and his wife are musical.



THEO. DUBOIS.

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.

His ideas are large, and his mind inquisitive. In his youth he had for tutor Mirza Nizam, one of the most brilliant pupils of the famous "Ecole Polytechnique" of Paris, and also of the mining school. The pupil and the tutor understood each other so well that the Mussulman clergy took umbrage at it, and the professor was sacrificed to their religious prejudices. He affected to be very friendly and submissive toward the Mussulman clergy and also to be satisfied with the life of an exile, which, according to Persian usages, the heir-presumptive has to lead as governor of a province distant from the capital, Teheran, where his courtiers might be inclined to foster some of those palace revolutions so frequent in the Orient.

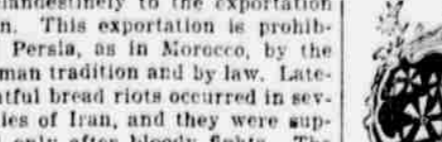
He married his first cousin, a daughter of Firouz Mirza, a woman of high intellect. Unfortunately her children died, and the three sons he has, being from women of low rank, cannot be his legitimate heirs. The new shah, unlike his elder brother, Zeleh Sultan, has always shown himself a partisan of Russia, rather than of England. It is expected that he will keep the balance even between these two powers, each of which has been always endeavoring to establish its exclusive influence in the Persian empire now ruled by the shah Mozaffer-ed-Din writes Felix Aucaigne in Harper's Weekly.

The late Shah fell a victim to the feelings of vengeance entertained by the followers of the Baham sect, which started, some forty years ago, a revolutionary movement of a social and religious character. The shah's wife was crushed by the troops of the late

### MAJOR OWEN HALE.

#### THE BRAVE INDIAN FIGHTER'S GRAVE IS UNMARKED.

Met Death in a Battle with the Fierce Sioux—A Romantic Love Story—How He Escaped Being Massacred with General Custer.



IN a lonely, unmarked grave almost in the center of Oakwood Cemetery at Troy, New York, lies all that is mortal of one of the bravest of officers that ever wore a uniform. He sleeps beneath a little mound over whose branches are waved by the passing wind, and sing requiems over his last resting place. Strangers pass the grave and see a little flag waving at the head, placed there by members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They pause and wonder what soldier lies buried there, and pass on. Little do they know that beneath that mound of clay sleeps one of the noble boys who went to the front, and after the great conflict of war was over, went to the frontier and battled with that other fierce enemy of the nation, the Indian, until he fell pierced with a bullet from the rifle of one of the red men. This brave and gallant soldier was Major Owen Hale. He died in the flower of his manhood, possessed of considerable wealth, yet he sleeps in a grave unmarked by any headstone or other device save a small flag placed there by members of the Grand Army.

Major Owen Hale was born in Troy in the old Hale mansion, which a few years ago stood on the northeast corner of Ferry and Second streets, and was torn down to make room for the Hart Memorial building, which is being erected there. He was the son of Zephaniah P. H. Hale, one of the oldest settlers in that city, and a man who was identified with the interests of the city in many ways for years. Owen Hale grew up in Troy, and when the war of the Rebellion broke out his young blood burned with a desire to enter the service of his country. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the First New York Mounted Rifles, and went to the front. He early distinguished himself on the field of battle, and May 9, 1863, was promoted to second lieutenant, and July 31, 1864, was made first lieutenant. September 16, 1865, he was transferred to the Fourth Provisional Cavalry, and was mustered out November 29, 1865, with the brevet of captain.

The young and brave captain returned to his home, but was discontented, for he saw that his country needed the services of soldiers yet to quell the disturbances which were constantly arising in different parts of the country, and he made application for a commission, but as it did not come he went West and began the life of a herdsman on the plains. It was about 1868, when one day his father received

a telegram from Washington, announcing that the government had granted the request of Captain Hale, and he was directed to report at once to the examining board in Philadelphia, of which General Meade was president. Mr. Hale telegraphed to Owen that his application had been favorably considered and that he was to come home at once. The dispatch was handed to Captain Hale while he was on the plains watching his cattle, and he did not stop to change his clothing or for anything, but made his way to Troy as fast as steam could carry him.

He went to Philadelphia, and as he presented himself before the examining board General Meade looked at the young bronzed athlete before him and said: "Young man, how comes this?" Captain Hale replied that he knew nothing about it except that General Grant had granted his application. He was given an examination, and passed with flying colors, and was at once commissioned second lieutenant in the celebrated Seventh Cavalry, General Custer's command. Proud indeed was Captain Hale when he left Philadelphia with his commission in his pocket for a lieutenancy in the famous regiment of cavalry. He quickly passed through the grades of lieutenancy and was commissioned a captain with the brevet of major for brave and meritorious conduct in the battlefield. He distinguished himself during the campaign against the Indians in the vicinity of Wichita.

During the time of the Custer massacre Major Hale was stationed in St. Louis on recruiting duty. When he learned that his regiment had been ordered to take the field he telegraphed to Washington for permission to join his regiment, but it was refused, and he was thus saved from being murdered with the rest of the command under Custer. After three years' service at the recruiting station he was returned to his regiment and took part in many of the severe conflicts with the Indians and distinguished himself for his bravery and skill as an Indian fighter.

He met his death at the terrible battle of Big Bear Mountain, Montana, August 31, 1877. He was in command of four companies of cavalry and the battle, while it was not one of long duration, was one of the most severe of the campaign. Major Hale fell pierced by a bullet from the rifle of a desperate Sioux Indian, a member of Chief Joseph's band. Major Hale was wealthy had he had with him his private baggage wagon and his body was rolled up in tarpaulin, placed in a wagon and carried 500 miles to a rail-road station for transportation to Troy for burial. Had it not been for this his body would doubtless have been left on the field of battle together with many



MAJ. OWEN HALE.

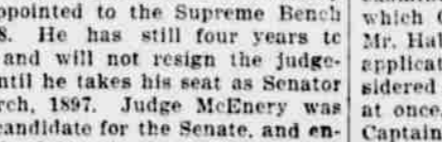
other brave soldiers who fell in that fierce struggle.

There is a pretty little romance connected with the sad death of this brave fellow. Major Hale had a sweetheart, an accomplished and beautiful young woman, who, when he went to the frontier, tied a little love charm about his neck. It was a gold heart and was worn about his neck fastened by a small gold chain. Major had a presentiment that he would never live to come out of the battle at Big Bear Mountain, and before he left for the fight he took the love charm from his neck and gave it to a companion with instructions as to its disposal in case he should never return.

FIFTY YEARS A VOCALIST.

Golden Jubilee of Mrs. Blake Alverson Recently Celebrated on the Coast.

Only the older residents of Mount Carmel, Ill., remember Margaret B. Kroch, who was born there June 12, 1836, and who at the age of 10 made her first appearance as a public singer. Though half a century has elapsed since she sang her first song to a public audience not a few of those who were present on that occasion still recollect the beautiful tones of the child voice. June 12 last the golden jubilee of Margaret B. Kroch, now Mrs. Blake Alverson, was celebrated at Oakland, Cal., where the former Illinois girl has resided for



MRS. BLAKE ALVERSON.

several years. At present she directs the choir of the English Lutheran church there. The occasion of her jubilee as a public singer was made notable by her many pupils and friends, who arranged for Mrs. Alverson a public reception. This talented woman, who comes of a musical family, was the sixth daughter of Rev. Henry Kroch. Her family moved west, and in 1852 settled in Stockton, where she continued her musical studies. She attended the Peninsula seminary for a time, and in 1857 was married to George Blake, a well-known tenor. They went to Boston in 1858, and the lady continued her studies under Edwin Bruce. She was very prominent in concert and choir work, and when she returned to San Francisco in 1862 readily found a place. She had many engagements there, but the notable ones were at St. Patrick's for six and a half years and Calvary Presbyterian for sixteen and half years of the time.

Mrs. Blake Alverson has a splendid contralto voice of three octaves, every tone of which seems to be as clear and rich as it was thirty years ago. Two of her sons are well-known musicians in San Francisco. The reception in her honor lasted from 1 to 9 o'clock, many of the most noted musical people in the state taking part.

#### GEN. JOHN I. RINKAKER.

Recently Won a Seat in Congress from the Sixteenth Illinois.

General John I. Rinkaker of Carlinville, who was lately admitted to congress as representative from the Sixteenth Illinois district, was born in Baltimore about 60 years ago. He was taken to Illinois when he was 6 years of age, and has since lived in Illinois. He worked on a farm until he was 18. A part of the time each winter he devoted to study in the common schools. By farm work and teaching school he earned sufficient money to go through college, and was graduated in the scientific course from McKendree College in 1851. Afterward he read law with Senator John M. Palmer for two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He then located at Carlinville, his present home, and entered upon his practice, which he continued until 1862, that year he entered the army, raising the One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He served for three years, was wounded in battle and was made brevet brigadier general of volunteers for gallant services. After the war he returned to Illinois and resumed the practice of law. He took some part in politics as a campaign speaker and in 1874 ran for congress in a strong democratic district against William R. Morrison, running ahead of the rest of the ticket. Grant in 1875 appointed him United States district attorney for the southern district of Illinois, but he had not solicited this place, and declined it. In 1885 he was appointed by Governor Oglesby as a member of the state railroad and warehouse commission, and served four years, acting as chairman.



GENERAL JOHN I. RINKAKER.

In 1894 he was nominated for congress in the Sixteenth district—a district which in 1892 gave a plurality for President Cleveland of 5,466—and the definite result was made known only when the house gave him the seat occupied by Finis E. Downing.

President Croker read one of Mark Twain's stories recently and was so taken with the quality of humor that he invested in a set of the American's works.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Fleecy Kingdom is a Land of Thieves—A Little Too Fast—Do Birds Poison Their Young—Tiger and Lion

HERE'S a house a That ever shed better on any. I frequently linger outside. 'Tis the home of a maid that is pretty. A maid I would like for my bride. I fear that I never shall win her. My passion is hopeless and mine. I'm sure that her parents would skin her. If they thought that she smiled on my suit.

Her eyes are the purest and brightest That ever encouraged a hope. Her skin is the softest and whitest That ever shed better on any. Her hair is the richest and golden. That ever a hair-dresser dressed. And her parents are surely the coldest A heroine ever possessed.

Her voice, it's a mezzo-soprano. Would make even Patti afraid. And the way that she plays the piano. Puts Rubenstein quite in the shade. More perfect she is than perfection; Resign her I can't and I won't. And she looks upon me with affection. But her parents—Oh, bother them!—don't.

They intend her to marry a title. They want to address her, "Your Grace." They've made up their minds this is vital. Which scratches me out of the race. Nor do I, in theory, blame them. She's worthy a duke, I aver. It's true I'd be puzzled to name them A duke who is worthy of her.

Oh, I know she's beyond and above me; I deserve to be hung, I'm aware. For presuming to think she could love me. But I don't altogether despair. For my heart undergoes an expansion. When I think what I'll tell you about. Of that night when I called at her mansion. And her parents, God bless them! were out.

When I think of the way she received me. Of the way and the words that I spoke. Of the way that she blushed and believed me. Of the sixpence we solemnly broke. Of the mutual hopes we confided. As we blended our voices in song. And that rapturous kiss we divided—Well, her parents can go to Hong Kong!

Do Birds Poison Their Young? It has been claimed by observers of birds that some of the feathered tribe will feed their young if they are caged, and if they fall after a certain time to release them, will bring them a poisoned weed to eat, that death may end their captivity.

Last spring, at a farmhouse, the children captured a nest of three young thrushes, and they were caged. Immediately and hung in a tree. The mother was soon about calling her young, and in a little while brought them some worms. She continued feeding them regularly for several days without seeming to pay much attention to persons about.

But shortly after this came the tragic ending that demonstrated the theory relative to birds. The mother brought her little ones a sprig of green one morning and disappeared. In less than an hour they all died. The sprig was examined and proved to be the deadly larkspur, the weed that will kill full-grown cattle.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

A merchant advertised for a sharp lad as messenger, and several applicants presented themselves in due course, but the advertiser declined to engage any, as they were not active enough.

A story comes from Germany, concerning both instruction and amusement. A school inspector visited the burgo-master of a little town to ask his company on a tour of inspection through the schools. The burgo-master, rather out of sorts, muttered: "Haa this donkey come again?"

The burgo-master of R. says the inspector is a donkey. "Do you see, now, the value of a comma?" "It was a cruel lesson, but it is reasonable to suppose that punctuation rose in the estimation of the burgo-master from that day.

He Understood Its Value. Some days ago eight wheelmen were out for a run. They took the road to Slinger-lands, and just after they had mounted the hill beyond the covered bridge they became thirsty, and so stopped at a farmhouse on the top of the hill to get a drink of water.

More Courageous Than the Lion? "One time, in order to test the courage of a Bengal tiger and a lion," said a well-known showman, "we placed a Chinese cracker in the respective cages and fired the fuses. As soon as the fuses began to burn they attracted the attention of both animals, but in a widely different manner.

Logical. The study of mathematics is especially recommended as a means of developing the reasoning faculties. No doubt it is adapted to accomplish that very desirable end; but it seems to fail in some cases.

In Honest Maine. From the Farmington Chronicle. Bicycle riders occasionally lose off parts of their wheels, which are afterward found by other riders, but the owner is hard to find on account of such a variety of wheels in town.

Michigan produces one-fifth of the iron of this country, mining 9,999,999 tons a year.

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HE French chamber of deputies has passed a very stringent measure with a view to preventing fraud in the sale of butter, and in the event of the senate endorsing the bill, it seems as if it will be impossible to palm off oleo or any other composition as being the "genuine article."

Pure Milk—It may be stated as a fact that milk as it comes from the healthy cow is perfectly pure. It has by nature no unpleasant taste or smell except an occasional result of peculiar food, and all so objectionable get into the milk after it is drawn from the udder of the cow.

Brindles Causes for Thanksgivng.—A clean bed. A quiet and gentle milker. An abundance of good food. A stall large enough for her to turn around in. A stable with no cracks or knot-holes to let in wind.

Straw for Feed.—Where straw is cut before it is too ripe it is of value as food, especially for store cattle. In Germany it is valued at more than half the price of the best hay.

Poultry Experience. For the last twenty years I have been actively engaged in poultry raising. During that time I have handled several of the most prominent breeds, but the best fowls for all purposes I consider the white Wyandottes.

Cotton Seed and Cotton By-Products.—It is now estimated that the cotton states export to Europe cotton seed, meal and cake to the extent of \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

French and Swiss Cattle Barred. A lot of French cattle were on their way to the United States, being about to be shipped from the port of Havre, France.

Fourteen years ago I began to keep poultry and the breed that I have handled most and the one that I prefer is the Plymouth Rock.

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IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Current Notes of the Modes—For a Clever Woman—Similarity in the Propensities of New Dress Materials—For Young Girls.

T takes a clever woman to draw forth the admiration of women by her perfect dressing, but a still cleverer woman it is who can command the simplicity in her toilet which all men so much admire.

Money in Meat Packing.—The London Financial News says: "A rather curious fact was elicited at yesterday's meeting of the Chicago Packing and Provision company—namely, that only 11 per cent of the share capital was held in England, the balance having been acquired by Americans."

Litter in Poultry Houses.—The cheapest material for making the hen-lay is litter. What the hens require in winter more than feed is somewhere to scratch and something in which to scratch.

Dairy Surprises.—One must be prepared for surprises when he begins using the Babcock. Perhaps our pet cow will be found wanting and have to be disposed of, and probably that ordinary-looking cow over in the corner which we have never taken any particular pride in, will be the one which made her share of butter and helped out on our favorite that we never suspected for a moment was giving us very small returns for food and care.

Correct Feeding.—The main principle to be observed in feeding the milch cow is to feed moderately. No matter what you feed, do it in reasonable quantities, and no sudden or radical changes should be made, but in changing feeds do it gradually and with moderation.

The Dairy laws of the various states have accomplished far more than many of their friends supposed they would do. The general sale of oleomargarine, except as itself, has been greatly curtailed.

Do You Know? Do you know that every cruelty inflicted on an animal in killing or just before death poisons to a greater or less extent its meat?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted upon a cow poisons to a greater or less extent its milk? Do you know that "fat killed as soon as taken from the water by a blow will keep longer and be better than those permitted to die slowly?"

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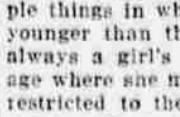
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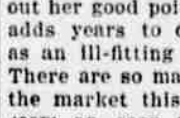
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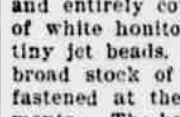
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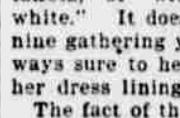
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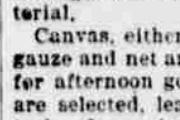
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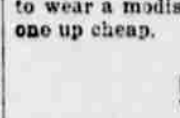
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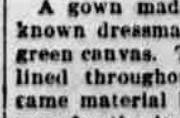
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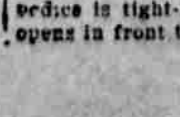
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THE SOCIETY BUD TAKES HER MORNING DIP.



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A sketch is given of a costume of black satin adorned with spangled motifs in steel blue. The girdle is plain, save for the spangled ornament. The blouse bodice is gathered at the yoke and belt. The yoke itself droops over the shoulders and is trimmed with spangles and outlined with spangled galloon. Epaulots of

SATIN COSTUME.

The girdle collar is of white satin. The balloon sleeves, extending only to the elbows, are trimmed with spangles.

Keeping Flowers Fresh.

The process of crystallizing flowers is simple and can be satisfactorily accomplished by anyone who has artistic skill. Arrange some basket forms of any desired pattern with pliable copper wire and wrap them with gauze. Into the bottom of these the violets, ferns, geranium leaves—in fact, any flowers except full-blown roses—and sink them in a solution of alum, one pound to a gallon of water. Wait until the solution has cooled, as the colors will then be preserved in their original beauty, and the crystallized alum will hold them faster than when formed in a hot solution. When you have a light covering of crystals that completely envelop the articles, remove the baskets make a unique ornament and long preserve their freshness.

Recipe for Making Fly Paper.

Good fly paper should be prepared from this recipe: Pour half a gallon of water over one pound of quassa wood, allow it to stand over night, and then boil the strained stuff down to one quart. The same wood must be boiled with one quart of water, and the liquid added to one pint, when the two liquids should be mixed together, and from eight to twelve ounces of brown sugar dissolved in it. The paper should be passed through this fluid, drained and hung up to dry. Blotting paper of any color may be used, and a small piece of it thus prepared, placed in water in a saucer, will prove a very effective destroyer of the pest.

# His Lip Gone.

M. M. Nicholson, who lives at the corner of Curran and Anderson Sts., Atlanta, Ga., had a cancer for years. It first appeared on his lip and spread a fever blister, but spread rapidly and soon began to destroy the flesh. His father and uncle had died from cancer, and he sought the best medical aid in different cities, but it seemed impossible to check the disease. Several operations were performed but the cancer always returned. This continued for years until the partition in his nose and his entire upper lip were eaten away. All treatment having proved futile, he looked upon death as the only relief.

"Some one recommended S.S.S.," he says, "and a few bottles of this medicine secured some relief; this encouraged me, and I continued it, and it was not long before the progress of the disease seemed checked. I persevered in its use, and remarkable as it may seem, I am completely cured, and feel like I have new life. S.S.S. is the most remarkable remedy in the world, and everyone will agree that the cure was a wonderful one."

**A Real Blood Remedy.** Cancer is in the blood and it is folly to expect an operation to cure it. S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is a real remedy for every disease of the blood.

Books mailed free; address S.S.S. Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER**  
Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty—will thicken the growth of the hair—will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made.  
E. F. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

**Seaside and Country Gowns need Duxbak S.H. & M. BIAS VELVETEEN BINDING**  
on their skirt edges. It is rain-proof, sheds water and never turns gray.  
If your dealer will not supply you we will.  
Samples showing labels and materials free.  
Home Dressmaking Made Easy, a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies Home Journal, sent for 25c. Postage Paid, No. 100, N. Y. City.

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

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

## JOY AMONG THE METHODISTS IN MISSOURI.

Mrs. C. H. Chubbuck Walked to Church Alone for the First Time in Two Years, was Crippled and Suffered Great Pain Until Veno's Great Remedies Cured Her.

**THANKSGIVING AND SHOUTING FOR VENO.**

Mr. C. H. Chubbuck, 1115 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., agent for the Fleming Manufacturing Company, well known throughout Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas, and whose word is as good as his bond, writes as follows:

December 22, 1910. The medicine reached Mrs. Chubbuck the first of last week, and under date of November 27 she writes me as follows: "Applied it last night and have felt no pain since. I can also straighten my ankle and can put the sole of my foot flat down. I can never do that before." Under date of November 29 she writes: "The Veno medicine are working wonders. My ankle is not paining me at all. This doctor, the day after Thanksgiving and after she had walked to church alone for the first time in two years. I am a Methodist and believe in shouting, but never felt so like it in my life as when I got this good news. Yours truly, C. H. CHUBBUCK."

**VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP** is the best and only scientific cure. It permanently cures malaria (chills and fever) and thoroughly cures catarrh, constipation and liver trouble. It strengthens the nerves, clears the brain, invigorates the stomach and purifies the blood, leaving no ill effects. This medicine has for its body the famous Llandrindd water, the great germ destroyer and blood purifier, and when used with

**VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID** will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, neuralgia and all aches and pains. No home cures are stronger than Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for you. Ask your druggist for Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for you. M. M. KAZENIE'S CATARRH CURE relieves in 5 minutes. 10c. At drug stores.

**OUT PRICES ON PUMPS.**

Overriding the fact that we have repeatedly refused to join, and, therefore, defused windmill companies, and have since % reduced the cost of wind power to one-sixth what it was. We believe in low prices, high quality and large sales. No one knows the best pump or price until he knows ours. We make short hand and long power stroke pumps, with best vacuum brass type cylinders, lower line cones—\$15 to \$25 each. Tell your dealer, buy none other. Aerometer pumps and vacuums are price makers, and are safest to deal with, the world has given us more than half a century's experience. We have a branch house and near you. Write for beautifully illustrated prospectus.

## PELVIC CATARRH.

A New and Correct Name for an Old and Common Malady.

The lower part of the abdomen is known as the pelvis. The pelvis contains organs of great importance and extreme delicacy. These organs are liable to catarrh the same as any other organs lined with mucous membrane. This form of catarrh is known as pelvic catarrh, and is very common. It is not generally recognized as pelvic catarrh, but is known by various names, especially female diseases. The most common is the chronic stage. It does not generally confine the patients to the bed, but permits them to drag about, trying to perform the duties of the day. The symptoms vary in each case, but the most prominent ones are usually a three-fold feeling, flashes of heat and cold, irregular appetite, sleeplessness and nervousness. Both sexes are liable to pelvic catarrh, but it is most prevalent among women, especially during hot weather.

Per-una should be used in all such cases. It strikes at once at the cause of the difficulty, and its cures are permanent. Its benefits begin to be recognized immediately. The fame of this remedy is rapidly spreading, and it will soon be known to every woman in the land. Those who prefer can enlist themselves under Dr. Hartman's special treatment by sending symptoms, duration of sickness, and treatment already received. The great majority, however, prefer to buy the Per-una and cure themselves.

The Per-una Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, is sending for a short time to any address a free copy of Dr. Hartman's book, written especially for women.

If your wife wears a No. 4 slipper, buy her a 6 and your own will last longer.

**The English Sparrow.** The poor maligned English sparrow has been hunted from pillar to post so much that it is a comfort to hear that its absence is being felt in at least one section of the country. A few years ago the sparrow was imported into Connecticut for the purpose of killing off the insect pests. The tribe increased so much that it was voted a nuisance, and drastic measures were put in force for its extermination. Now comes the report that the chm beetle, which has been hitherto kept in check by the sparrow, has increased to such an extent as to threaten the destruction of the whole of the elm trees in the state. This seems to be a case where the sparrow was the lesser evil of the two.

**Uncollected Taxes.** The semi-annual coupons of the city of Roanoke, Va., have been returned unpaid. The amount of interest in default is \$23,100, and has been caused by the difficulty in collecting the taxes, which are now in arrears to the amount of \$100,000.

## LEARNING TO RIDE THE BIKE.

He starts. He moves. He seems to float. A wriggling coil. —Billie Ballards.

His teeth are set. His eyes are bulging. Cold beads of perspiration bespangle his pallid brow. Every muscle is tense and rigid. It is rigid nerve, the beginning of the end? No, it is only the beginning of the bike. You can see typical cases of it every night in any of the nineteen bicycle academies of this city, and there are nineteen different methods of treating the disease. Every "professor" has the only correct system to teach, and they all effect a cure, so there is no gaining their claims.

The methods vary, from the "rough and tumble" process, which is based on the principle that experience is soon a teacher, to the progressive school, in which the pupil is carefully led through every stage, from kicking the pedals on a dummy machine to cutting the figure eight in a six-foot square.

Let us watch the hapless beginner who falls into the hands of the rough and tumble artist. This method is especially adapted for one inclined to contempt, and one who has had the wheel on the advice of the family physician. The instructor is a cadaverous-looking youth, with spindle shanks and dressed in every baggy brooches. He walks the wheel out on the floor, and while the pupil stands beside it he delivers himself at length on the principle of maintaining balance, the management of the pedals and the correct method of mounting. The pupil, a stout man, does not look as if he is partially conceited by a small cap, is the observed of all observers in the academy. He is thinking how he will look on the wheel, hears little and speaks less.

The instructor braces himself and supports the wheel, while the pupil gingerly climbs into the saddle. Then he holds the spindle shanks clutches a handful of the slack of the rider's coat with his right hand, and with his left holds the handle-bar and pushes. The wheel wobbles, and the big man alternately leans far out to starboard and then to port, trying to balance himself, and finally discovering that he is safe as long as he rests against the instructor. So they go around the ring several times, "just to get used to the machine," the big man leaning his whole weight against the instructor, whose slender legs bend beneath the task of supporting the rider and pushing the machine as the same time.

The "professor" looks on and gives the signal when he thinks the pupil has "got the hang" of it. He points, with a few additional "pointers," the



**Instructor on a Cycle.** Instructor, with a reverent gleam in his eye, gathers up his strength and, with one vigorous push sends the pupil forth on his wild career alone.

The stout man has had, perhaps, some experience of the uncertainties of life, but never before anything equal to this. The wheel sweeps first to the left, then to the right, in ever-narrowing circles. A cold chill creeps up his spine as he thinks of his utter helplessness and realizes what the end must be. He grips the handle-bars with all his might, in a frantic effort to keep the front wheel steady and straight. There is all the trouble, and he tries at the handle-bars until he gets red in the face, and the wheel twists, and turns and exerts about, like some meanly thing possessed of the devil. He kicks wildly at the pedals, catching them, on an average, once in three revolutions, and barking his shins at every miss. Then comes a series of rapid plunges, followed by a last wild swoop of the front wheel, and a "duh, sickening thud." The big man and the wheel lie intricately mixed on the floor. The alert instructor hurries to his assistance, disengages him and straightens the handle-bar and seat of the wheel, while the professor explains to the pupil that the "duh, sickening thud" is the essential and attractive feature of his method.

"You see, every time a man falls he learns something. Now, you did pretty well for the first attempt; but you turned that front wheel the wrong way the last time, and that fact will now be impressed on your memory. I tell you, it's the only way to learn. I don't believe in nursing a beginner. Let him get right on a wheel and find out his mistakes for himself, and then he'll never forget 'em." The stout man feels a little sorry, but concludes that he doesn't believe the wheel and finally starts out for the second thud. He learns in five lessons.

The rough and tumble system, however, has not many devotees, and, in justice to the many excellent academies in this city, it must be said that the "lesson" described was witnessed in a small school, where the "professor" was formerly a middle-weight pugilist, and one instructor would also touch all the patrons who applied during the day, and still had leisure time.

**The Rational Course.** In all the large academies the beginners receive a rational course of training, progressing in each lesson to a greater degree of proficiency, but never allowed to ride alone until the instructor thinks they have acquired command of the wheel to avoid "hard falls and accidents." When he enters the academy for his initial ride, he is taken into the wheel department, where an expert attendant picks out a suitable wheel and properly adjusts seat and handle-bar. He gives his ticket to one of the instructors, who turns it in at the desk, where a young man takes the number of the instructor and the time he begins the lesson. If the pupil is a woman and is not dressed in a bicycle suit, the attendant produces a number of large safety pins

## PIERRE AND JEANNE.

A Story of a "Treated" Price-Dabbler Between a Cat and a Bird.



Some time ago, in a quiet little corner down on Rue Royale, I observed upon a queer little bicycle creature, whom the neighbors called "Mam'zelle," if there was ever any nature attached, it must have been in prohibitive measure for now there is not even a sign upon the door of the little back-shop where Mam'zelle sells bread and enters to the neighborhood. Very good bread and cakes they are, too, as I can testify, for recently I have found Mam'zelle's bakery shop a very comfortable resting place for a morning tramp in quest of news. In this way I have come to be pretty well acquainted with Mam'zelle and Pierre, the cat, and Jeanne, the bird.

A handsome black and white fellow, with a noble head, and he and the little canny, Jeanne, were about the same age. Mam'zelle told me, in her pretty patois, how devoted the two pets were to each other, and I myself saw frequent evidences of their kindly relationship. In a quiet corner of the little shop I had seen Pierre and Jeanne taking their breakfast together, from the same plate, and by and by, when the cat would be doing in the sunbath, Pierre would stretch himself on the floor beneath, keeping guard over his friend. And who would the strange cat that wandered that way, Pierre was always on the alert for squalls, and if the cat came too near to suit him he would send Jeanne bustling into her cage while he chased the offending fellow off the street.

Just this very thing happened yesterday, for the thousandth time, probably, but, for the first time on record, grief followed the move. Pierre and Jeanne were taking their usual morning game in the sunshine of the little shop door, when a hooded stranger appeared on the banquet without. Straight as a die Jeanne was in her cage and Pierre had gone in hot pursuit of the bridle. The chase was a hard one, and Mam'zelle says Pierre must have been a long time, but she was busy serving customers, and by and by noticed Jeanne hopping about the counter. Thinking, of course, that Pierre had returned, she took no further notice of the bird. A little later, however, hearing a dreadful commotion on the banquet, she ran out to witness the sad little tragedy which I, too, arrived just in time to see, but too late to prevent. Taking advantage of Pierre's protracted absence, an ugly tortoise-shell from the next block strolled up to the little shop in search of Jeanne. Finding her out hopping about and unprotected, he began siege at once, no doubt. Mam'zelle and I arrived just in time to see the tortoise-shell pounce on poor Jeanne, as she sat perched on the top of the swinging cage, and bear her with him to the pavement. Before either of us could intervene the deed was done, and then in a moment there came Pierre rushing around the corner, and as quick as a flash had taken to him he was too late.

Then, letting Mam'zelle take the little corpse under his paw, he swung around at the door, and I saw the tortoise-shell pounce on poor Jeanne, as she sat perched on the top of the swinging cage, and bear her with him to the pavement. Before either of us could intervene the deed was done, and then in a moment there came Pierre rushing around the corner, and as quick as a flash had taken to him he was too late.

**THE NEUSTREITER.** She Is Again in Evidence in Paris and Rejoins Her With a Millionaire.

"The Neustreiter" who stirred the Bois and Champs Elysees longers with envy of her clothes and turbanous what time the Venerable divorcee was on the tapis, is again in evidence with equipments of the newest and finest, and another New York millionaire has set the tongues of tout Paris wagging. The curly part of the affair is that the millionaire neustreiter with the present episode is well past the half century, and up to the present time has lived with the regularity of an old-time New England deacon, without a suspicion of wild oats about him. In his youth and early manhood, when fortunes are to be expected, he lived in the order of respectability, although a man of great wealth, wide travel and gambling propensities, and now—labeled! Well, humanity is a curious compound and men make queer breaks. In this present case a number of cognate and connected stories are circulating, and conversely several mysterious families, whose names are synonymous with the straight and narrow path, are plunged into the depths of gloom.

**CROWNS ARE CHEAP.** Can Be Bought in England for as Little as 85.

Birmingham, England, manufactures not only the gears for motors, but the crowns for their kings. While a great many of the gods are cheap affairs, some are rather costly and artistic in design. Crowns range in price from 85 to \$200. There is a slight falling off in the demand for crowns, however, since so many savage kings have taken to the fancy silk hat and wear it on state occasions in lieu of the crown. The cheapest crowns are of light gossamer, being decorated with diamonds and other precious stones, all of glass. "On one occasion," says an English traveler, "when I was out in Africa I saw no fewer than twenty small chiefs with crowns of this kind upon their heads—and a remarkable body of men they looked. One of them decorated his royal person by wearing a pair of trousers as a coat, while a pair of old gaiters were the only articles of clothing upon his legs." —Richard Star.

**An Eccentric Pianist.** After an interval of fourteen years London has again heard two pianists T. Albert, whose nationality is so great a puzzle. He has a French name and was born in Scotland. His mother was English, and his father, a well known dancing master, was the son of a captain of French artillery and of a German mother, whose ancestors were Russian! Though educated in England he adopted Germany as his country, and wrote savage remarks about the "British barbarians." At his reappearance in London there was "little or no applause" when he first came on the stage, but matters amended gradually, and his greatest success was a won with Liszt's "Don Juan fantasia," to the great disgust of the critics, who cannot understand why educated audiences, the world over, and great pianists like Liszt, should be so fond of Liszt. One of the critics says that he gave for a full-grown moustache D'Arlet is much the same boyish beard which he presented in 1882.—New York Tribune.

**House Pictured by Lightning.** A remarkable circumstance occurred at Wakelee, Cass county, Mich., recently during an electrical storm. The lightning photographed a house, much resembling the work of X rays. A farm house was struck by lightning, and in an upper front room was a blank, upper white wall, opposite two windows that faced the road. The first visitors to the scene were astonished to find on the blank wall an exact picture of the outside front of the house, just as it appeared from the road. The picture was perfect and distinct as a negative, and in five days gradually disappeared from the wall, without even a trace. —Chicago Tribune.

## An International Observatory.

The Franco-American association contemplates erecting an international observatory on San Miguel mountain, California, with a telescope constructed on a new principle, with a magnifying power four times greater than the new Yerkes lens recently set up in Chicago at the 36-inch in the famous Lick observatory. The lens is to be built on the sectional plan, the invention of Mr. Louis Gathmann, of Chicago. The site for the observatory has been donated by Mr. Isham.

A fishing tackle, a barlow knife and a sore toe are the inseparable possessions of the average boy.

**Travel With a Friend** Who will protect you from those enemies—moses, indigestion, malaria and the sickness produced by reaching on the waves and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of all old railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. From nervous, indigestion, commercial and theatrical agents, and against the pestiferous prevalence of the "Pest" advertisement, which encourages the most malignant dyspepsias and biliousness.

What has become of the old grandpa who knit yarn socks? He's taken care of. He's taken internally. Price, 75c.

The boy with his first long pants is prouder than a prince.

## The Word To Add To The Pill.

She was a good woman. He loved her. She was his wife. The pie was good; his wife made it; he ate it. But the pie disagreed with him, and he disagreed with his wife. Now he takes a pill after pie and is happy. So is his wife. The pill he takes is Ayer's. Moral: Avoid dyspepsia by using

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills.**

**PATENTS.** 27 years' experience. Send sketch for full particulars. I. H. Thompson, 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

**OPIMUM** and **WHISKY** habits cured. Best and most reliable. Dr. J. S. HOLLIST, 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

**W N U Dallas** 30-96

**BATTLE AX**

**BIG AND GOOD.**

**BATTLE AX PLUG**

Sometimes quality is sacrificed in the effort to give big quantity for little money. No doubt about that. But once in a while it isn't. For instance, there's "BATTLE AX." The piece is bigger than you ever saw before for 5 cents. And the quality is, as many a man has said, "mighty good." There's no guess work in this statement. It is just a plain fact. You can prove it by investing 5 cents in "BATTLE AX."

**19 Years of Columbias**

The Bicycle of experience. A hundred dollars' worth of certainty. The "bicycle of doubt" price saves you little and costs you much.

Honest Catalogue, Free at Columbia Agencies—by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

**Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.**

**WE GUARANTEE EVERY SHOE STAMPED**

**Desmoyers Shoe Co.**

—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

MADE FOR Men, Women & Children. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Published as the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as Second-class Mail Matter.

Saturday, July 25, 1896.

Announcement Rates.

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

For State offices, \$10.00

For district offices, 10.00

For county offices, 5.00

For precinct offices, 3.00

Announcements.

For County Judge, H. R. JONES, J. S. RIKE.

For County and District Clerk, G. R. COUCH.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector, M. E. PARK, W. B. ANTHONY, J. W. COLLINS.

For County Treasurer, JASPER MILLHOLLAN, M. A. CLIFTON.

For Assessor of Taxes, R. H. SPROWLS, J. N. ELLIS.

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

YOU WISH

good flour (ground on a water mill) at a moderate price we have it, and can supply your wants in all respects

SEE

us ere you buy again, as we have something to offer in this line that is superior and is warranted by

MACKECHNEY, ABILENE.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. Fred Sanders has secured the Lake creek school.

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

—Lawn tennis is the new fad with our young folks now.

—We keep chickens, butter and eggs every day in the week.

CARNEY & COURTWRIGHT.

—Ex Judge C. P. Woodruff and Mr. Cunningham were attendants on our county court this week.

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

—Mr. A. N. Craig of Anson, populist candidate for district attorney, was viewing the scene here this week.

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

—Mr. J. F. Standifer will teach the public school in the Rose neighborhood, southeast part of the county.

—The young folks were entertained on Monday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Collins.

—Mr. P. Curd of Red River county is visiting at Mr. D. G. Hisey's in this county and looking after his farm here.

—This has been a quiet week in town on account of a large number of our citizens being in attendance on the cowboys reunion and tournament at Seymour.

—Several Stonewall county people passed through here this week going to Denton county as witnesses in the horse theft case against the notorious Frank Norton.

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

O. NICHOLSON, Wichita Falls, Tex.

More Shoes and Better Shoes.

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

Call and see the styles and prices before you buy shoes.

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

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

Yours truly

A. W. SPRINGER.

—Mr. F. P. Morgan is attending the populist national convention this week at St. Louis as a delegate from Texas.

—Mr. T. E. Ballard has been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. J. L. Warren as county commissioner for precinct No. 3. He filed his bond and qualified this week.

—Housekeepers' Delight flour is fine—none better—for Sale by S. L. Robertson. In fact S. L. Robertson makes it a point to keep nothing but the best fresh groceries.

—The friends of Miss Effie de France will be pleased to know that she has secured a school to teach in Jones county. It is known as the Spring Creek school and is in the eastern portion of the county.

—Watch our stock for nice, new goods and the best and freshest of everything to eat that it is possible for us to get in this market. If we don't please you it must be your fault, not ours. Respectfully,

CARNEY & COURTWRIGHT.

—There has been a pleasing transformation in our prairies since the rains early in the month from the sere and brown to a beautiful and luxuriant green, bespangled here and there with dainty wildflowers. Probably nowhere else in the world do these transformations take place so quickly when a drouth is followed by a good rain as on our western prairies. Vegetation takes on a luxuriance of growth this is magical to one who has not previously witnessed it here.

—Trade with us and get a chance at the "Regina," the latest and best thing in the way of a music box. It plays an unlimited number of tunes and is valued at \$67.00. You get one ticket for every 25cts worth of jewelry and one for every dollar's worth of other goods you buy of us, and the person who has the most tickets on Christmas day gets this elegant music box. Respectfully,

CARNEY & COURTWRIGHT.

—Mr. J. N. Ellis authorizes us to place his name before the voters of Haskell county as a candidate for the office of tax assessor. He offers himself for this position and asks your support believing that he is fully competent to fulfill the duties of the office to the satisfaction and best interest of the people and county. There is no use for us to say to you that Mr. Ellis is a good citizen and an honest man, for his conduct among you for years has proven it and you all know it as well as we do. He has been among you and is one of you and we do not hesitate to say that if you repose this trust in him we believe he will acquit himself honorably and satisfactorily. He is entitled to your fair consideration.

—Under the chaperonage of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Carney several couples of Haskell's young people enjoyed a moonlight drive and picnic Monday night out at the Lomax place. The party consisted of Mr. Jim Fields and Miss Fannie Hudson, Mr. S. W. Scott and Miss Fannie Tandy, Mr. Will Johnson and Miss Mollie Whitman, Mr. J. H. Lolly and Miss Robena McLemore, Mr. John Vannoy and Miss Laura Hale, Mr. Lee Pierson and Miss May Fields, Mr. Dan Couch and Miss Alice Pierson and Mr. Will Pierson and Miss Lera Riddle.

It was an occasion of—"Moonlight, music, poetry, love and flowers." The music was that of the spheres singing in harmony to glad young hearts, the poetry was the sentimental effusions of the brave young gallants poured forth in homage, each to his fair lady, the flowers—they were from Haskell's "rosebud garden of girls," while the moonlight was furnished by the silver goddess of the skies in spontaneous abundance and the love—well, we suppose it was also in spontaneous abundance.

—Mr. G. R. Couch, one of our delegates to the representative convention, left Tuesday evening to attend the convention at Colorado City on the 23rd. He was accompanied by Mr. Will Pierson, who went along to see the country and the convention.

—The Paint creek people gave a concert and literary entertainment on Monday night at the residence of Mr. S. A. Wren, which was attended and enjoyed by a number of the townspeople. It had been intended to have the entertainment at their school house, but owing to the sickness of some of Mr. Ward's family, who live very near the school house, the change was made to Mr. Wren's house.

—If it is true that the newspaper of a town is its mirror—and it certainly is to outsiders—what do you who are interested in having your town well thought of as a progressive business place imagine is going to be thought of it by people who look in the Free Press for a reflection of its business enterprise? Whose fault is it? How many of you have advertisements in it? Is the paper worthy of continued existence as an exponent of the town's interests as edited and managed? If it is not, it is right to starve it out and try to get a better one.

—We are requested by the ladies of the cemetery association to state that the work of building the cemetery fence will be commenced next Tuesday with Prof. Hentz in charge. They have all the material except a few posts, which they hope will be supplied during the week. It is suggested that if several persons coming in from the country would bring along a few, say from five to ten each, the deficiency would soon be made up. The posts should be about six inches in diameter and about five feet long.

The Quarantine Case.

In county court this week the case against W. H. Portwood in which he was charged with a violation of the cattle quarantine law by driving cattle across the quarantine line into Haskell county was tried, the result being his acquittal. The state was represented by County Attorney J. E. Wilfong, Oscar Martin, Esq., and Assistant Atty. Genl. W. M. Knight of Austin and the defense by Judge Bullock of Denton county and Judge H. G. McConnell of this place. It is said that the state failed to produce sufficient evidence and there was also a question of the unsupported testimony of an accomplice which had its influence with the jury. There are some mooted questions in the quarantine law and as to the regulations prescribed by the sanitary commission acting under it that make it very essential to this section that they be settled by the higher courts. There seems to be some amendments to the law needed, for instance, one to permit healthy cattle to pass over the line on inspection by an authorized veterinarian, also one to allow infected cattle to pass after being cleansed from ticks and fever and so certified by a veterinarian—if this can be done.

Why We Trade at F. G. Alex & Co's.

We find the largest stock.

We find them up to date in style and new ideas.

We find we can fill our memorandum there complete.

We always find kind and courteous clerks to wait on us.

These are a few of the reasons, but the greatest reason—we find we save money.

See those lap robes at half the price others will ask you, at F. G. Alex & Co's.

It's the truth we are telling you, and if it doesn't seem as big as some of the fairy tales you daily read, do us the justice to compare our goods and prices with any or all others.

Slender Purse don't fear the store of F. G. Alex & Co.

GROCERIES.

Best and cheapest toilet soap, found at F. G. Alex & Co's.

Do you drink tea? F. G. Alex & Co. have the best. Try them.

Picnic supplies can be found at F. G. Alex & Co's.

Prices are too low to be healthy at F. G. Alex & Co's.

We are feeling better since the rain, ain't you? Come and see us. Respectfully; F. G. Alexander & Co.

Hardy Still Wiggles.

Judge Rufus Hardy, the high muck-a-muck of the Texas goldites, is out in a characteristic tirade against the "populist platform" adopted by the democratic convention at Chicago. He urges a large attendance at the state convention to be held at Waco to thoroughly organize the "true democracy" of the state "and be ready to join our brethren in the other states in a heroic fight for the preservation of democracy." Year, verily, it looks like his crowd is "dead stuck" on preserving democracy when many of them are talking of voting for McKinley! Democrats with a vengeance. He goes on with the usual amount of rot about his crowd not being allowed any voice in Texas in making the ticket or platform and says it is absurd to talk about binding honest money democrats in Texas to support the Chicago ticket. We thought this chestnut was too badly fractured to crack again. The absurd thing is their kick against submitting the question to a vote. If it is not democratic in the highest sense to submit any question in which the people are interested to a vote of the people in order to get the voice of the majority on it then we confess that we don't know the first principle of democracy. The objection they at first raised to the wording of the ticket was removed by the state executive committee when it ruled that they might word the ticket to suit themselves, just so the question was clearly stated. They stayed out of the June primary because they knew they were in a hopeless minority and wanted to save their kick. And they wanted county conventions simply because they knew they were adepts as tricksters and convention manipulators and they hoped to be able to capture a good many county conventions. This is the solid truth. Mr. Hardy states another ground for not supporting the ticket, that is, the threat of a few silver democrats that they would not support the platform if a gold standard plank was adopted in it, also the refusal of others to say whether they would or would not support a gold plank. Mr. Hardy knows that honors are on this score, if, indeed, the balance is not against the gold people. Mr. Hardy at the Galveston clam bake said he would not support a free silver platform. Their great Texas exponent, the Gal-Dal. News, said time and again that the sound money democrats should not and could not support a free silver platform, and numerous gold standard papers in the East advised the same thing, nor did the head of our national administration miss very far saying the same thing, yet if they had won at Chicago they would have claimed our support as a matter of course. All we have further to say is that no man who follows Mr. Hardy's lead is the smallest part of a democrat. He may claim the name, but it is a false title to him. The advocates of free coinage won the battle fairly by a large majority and all DEMOCRATS will stay with them.

More Misrepresentation.

The goldbugs and the gold papers—such as the Dallas News—say that they want bimetalism through international agreement and that they are willing and anxious for the government to coin all the silver that it can maintain at a parity with gold under existing conditions. In this connection they refer to the fact that our mints have coined \$7,500,000 during the past six months and that Secretary Carlisle has announced his intention to coin silver at the rate of three million silver dollars per month during the remainder of the year. The way the statement is made by some of them it would seem that their intention is to mislead and cause the impression that the government is giving the country an increase of money and doing all it can in favor of silver. Such is not the fact, as the following explanation will make clear. Under the "Sherman act" the government purchased silver bullion, issuing and paying for same with treasury certificates which are circulating as money. The law required that enough of this silver so purchased should be coined into dollars to redeem these certificates on presentation, and that it should at all times be held in readiness for that purpose. This silver, except the seigniorage or profit arising from the transaction, being the basis on which the certificates with which it was purchased rested it could not be put in circulation while the certificates were outstanding—that is, the silver itself could get into circulation only as it was paid out in redemption of the certificates. Now, the fact is that the amount of this silver that has been coined so far has scarcely kept pace with the demand for redemptions, and Secretary Carlisle's reason for coining a considerable quantity of it now is to be able to meet the large demand from the South for change during the cotton picking season. It will be understood that only so much of the Sherman act was repealed as required the purchase of silver bullion by the government, all that portion providing for the redemption of the certificates being left in force. It should be further understood that the redemption of certificates is merely a swapping of dollars that does not add one cent to the amount of money in circulation, although the gold press would like to create the impression that it does in order to quiet in some degree the agitation for more money. If our gold friends would quit taking us for "silver lunatics" or fools and quit trying to deceive us and give us fair, honest argument we would have more respect for them.

The gold press and gold advocates are using all the powers of ridicule, irony, sarcasm, invective and epithet to deter the conservative element of the gold side from endorsing or voting for Bryan, and Sewall. This style of campaign should be enough within itself to convince the wavering and the timid that the gold cause is put to desperate straits and is without sound and convincing arguments with which to appeal to their reason and sense of right. No one should allow his judgment to be swayed by taunts and ridicule. Those who wanted to centralize wealth and power in Jefferson's day stigmatized him as the greatest anarchist of the times. Did Jefferson falter or halt? And what of Andrew Jackson when the whole power of capitalistic greed was hurled against him when he was making his memorable fight against the United States bank? Did he waver and fall before their contumely? By the eternal, no! Neither should any citizen suffer himself beaten back from the ranks in this good year of our Lord, for on his patriotism and his valor much may depend, though he be but a single unit of the great whole.

HASKELL county got her choice

for congressman in the Henrietta convention and she now throws up her hat and gives three lusty cheers for Hon. John H. Stephens, the chivalrous knight of democracy.

More Misrepresentation.

The goldbugs and the gold papers—such as the Dallas News—say that they want bimetalism through international agreement and that they are willing and anxious for the government to coin all the silver that it can maintain at a parity with gold under existing conditions. In this connection they refer to the fact that our mints have coined \$7,500,000 during the past six months and that Secretary Carlisle has announced his intention to coin silver at the rate of three million silver dollars per month during the remainder of the year. The way the statement is made by some of them it would seem that their intention is to mislead and cause the impression that the government is giving the country an increase of money and doing all it can in favor of silver. Such is not the fact, as the following explanation will make clear. Under the "Sherman act" the government purchased silver bullion, issuing and paying for same with treasury certificates which are circulating as money. The law required that enough of this silver so purchased should be coined into dollars to redeem these certificates on presentation, and that it should at all times be held in readiness for that purpose. This silver, except the seigniorage or profit arising from the transaction, being the basis on which the certificates with which it was purchased rested it could not be put in circulation while the certificates were outstanding—that is, the silver itself could get into circulation only as it was paid out in redemption of the certificates. Now, the fact is that the amount of this silver that has been coined so far has scarcely kept pace with the demand for redemptions, and Secretary Carlisle's reason for coining a considerable quantity of it now is to be able to meet the large demand from the South for change during the cotton picking season. It will be understood that only so much of the Sherman act was repealed as required the purchase of silver bullion by the government, all that portion providing for the redemption of the certificates being left in force. It should be further understood that the redemption of certificates is merely a swapping of dollars that does not add one cent to the amount of money in circulation, although the gold press would like to create the impression that it does in order to quiet in some degree the agitation for more money. If our gold friends would quit taking us for "silver lunatics" or fools and quit trying to deceive us and give us fair, honest argument we would have more respect for them.

The president of the Haskell national bank, (at this place) Mr. M. S. Pierson, is a full fledged 16 to 1er, but as he is the principal stockholder and most if not all the directors and stockholders are of the same way of thinking, it is not in the line of probabilities that he will be forced to resign, as was the case recently with Mr. St. John, who was the president of a large New York bank, on account of his views.

Up to the time of going to press there is no definite news from the populist convention at St. Louis, except that there are three factions. One is for unqualified endorsement of Bryan and Sewall, another wants to make a compromise endorsement and the third is for straight populist ticket. The indications are that the first will win and give the Chicago nominee a straight out indorsement. Nearly all the populist leaders from Colorado and the northwest say that nine out of every ten populist in the west will vote for Bryan whether the convention endorses or nominates him or not.

I HAVE ALL KINDS OF MACHINE OILS

AT ABILENE PRICES. A. P. McLemore.

KAUFFMAN BROS.,

The Oldest and Largest Saddlery House in West Texas.

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

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

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

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK, HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

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

R. J. REED, DEALER IN—

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

South Side—Commercial Block—Chestnut St. ABILENE, - TEXAS.

The people of Haskell and adjoining counties are invited to call and get prices before buying.

DON'T BE FOOLED into buying spurious imitations of B.T. BABBITT'S POTASH THE BEST AND PUREST POTASH put up in WHITE TIN containing one pound full weight is manufactured only by B.T. BABBITT NEW YORK CITY and has stood the test for over 50 years

A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

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

ICE CREAM MADE BY A NEW PROCESS

I have an Ice Cream Freezer that will freeze cream instantly. The cream is put into the freezer and comes out instantly, smooth and perfectly frozen. This machine is simple and a crowd will rather see the freezer in operation and they will want to try the cream. You can sell cream as fast as it can be made and sell freezers to many of them who would not buy an old style freezer. It is really a curiosity and you can sell from \$5 to \$20 worth of cream and six to twelve freezers every day. This makes a good profit these hard times and is a pleasant employment. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo. will send full particulars and information in regard to this new invention on application and will employ good salesmen on salary.

SPONSOR FREE TO ALL.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Pitts, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an old, out dated book upon any one sending her ten 3-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$15 in two hours, taking orders for the book. The book upon it is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something housekeepers have needed ever since it was first invented. Any one can get a stamp upon sending ten 3-cent stamps to Miss A. M. Pitts, Station A, St. Louis, Mo. and receive a splendid way to make money around home. JEFFRETS, S.

M'ELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

WOMAN'S RELIEF for monthly pains in the sides, hips, back, neck, shoulder, head and limbs. These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements peculiar to women. McKire's Wine of Cardui corrects these derangements, cures Whites and falling of the Womb, relieves Suppressed Menstruation and flooding, quiets the nerves and brings happiness to afflicted women. For Sale by Medicine Dealers at ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.