



If John James Ingalls desires to report another pretty fight he will report for duty at Columbus, O.

Editor Pulitzer's crusade for the "suppression of unnecessary noises" is bearing fruit. The New York Telegram has suspended.

The Governor of Arkansas condemns football for its brutality. There is hope for the Governor of Arkansas. He may finally condemn the fellows who hang darkies.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Dade County (Fla.) News earnestly remarks: "Friends, a little help would be appreciated very much—can't you bring us some sweet potatoes or corn? An editor once choked himself to death trying to eat grass."

At a recent meeting of the Medical Legal Society of New York the conclusion was reached that the smoking of cigarettes by adults was not a particularly deleterious habit, if the fumes were not inhaled into the lungs. People who dislike cigarettes would not object to them seriously if the inhalation of the smoke was not followed by its exhalation. They are not worried over the wreck of the smokers' lungs, but do object to the reek in their own noses.

During the recent majority campaign in Greater New York the supporters of Seth Low distributed documents as follows: Posters, 751; placards, 33,165; handbills, 909,000; cards, 577,783; pamphlets, 436,454; books, 21,690; lithographs, 91,000, making a total of over 2,000,000. And yet the great mass of the readers of these documents voted for somebody else than Mr. Low. The Low literature acted like a boomerang, inflicting its greatest injuries upon its projectors.

That the opponents of civil service are not without hope of abolishing that system is evident from the establishment of a fortnightly periodical in Washington for the purpose of fighting "openly and above board the obnoxious un-American, farce commonly known as civil service reform." The easiest way to dispose of the publication—if it were likely to become formidable—would be to give the editor a civil service position, when he would at once become an enthusiastic admirer of the system.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on Oct. 30, 1897, the 1896, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,029,563,901, an increase for the month of \$8,411,188. This increase is principally accounted for by a decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$190,387,236; silver, \$509,351,943; paper, \$113,441,000; bonds, discounting officers' balances, etc., \$18,489,756; total, \$891,669,935; against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$23,512,357, leaving the net cash balance in the treasury \$207,756,098.

Just a week ago the United States court of appeals at St. Louis held that a boycott by labor against capital is a criminal conspiracy. Now an Illinois state court at Chicago has decided that a "blacklisting" by capital against labor is equally unlawful and had awarded a "blacklisted" laborer \$21,662.33 damages. If the boycott were sound in law, then the blacklist would also be sound. But these courts, dealing out even justice, have declared the truth that blacklist and boycott are equally odious, equally hostile to democratic institutions and ideas. It is fortunate that these two decisions came so closely together. The object lesson they present will not be lost upon either labor or capital.

Of late there is a very noticeable demand on the part of the American people for a higher standard of literature. This is not only evident at the book stalls but on the news stands. Sensational books and journalism have had their day in the large cities. Country papers have never been faulty in this respect. The people are getting down to the belief that after all the kernel of the nut is really all that there is to it. In a decade sensationalism and every other dishonest practice will have disappeared entirely. Ten years ago it looked as if it would go the other way. Only a few papers remained faithful to the true principles of journalism. Of the newspapers the New York Tribune, the Sun and the Philadelphia Ledger for a long time stood a distinguished and uncorrupted trio. Among story papers the New York Ledger stood prominently alone. These papers have borne aloft the banner of purity in journalism and today they are the models sought by ambitious newspaper makers. We hope that the imitators will succeed.

A discouragement to precipitancy in speech is found in the record that Miss Sophie Perzyaslawska has prepared a paper for the Paris Academy of Sciences, on the first stages in the development of the Pedipalps. Science as well as art is long, at times.

The war has not dimmed the light in the "eye" of Greece, as Milton called Athens, for a new edition of the translation of Shakespeare by Bikelas is announced. It will do Greece no harm to read again: "The better part of valor is discretion."

Talk about prosperity, you can never make the idea that we are prosperous go down in Missouri. A band of train robbers held up a train in that state the other day and secured only \$325 out of the whole boiling business. Time was when there would have been enough in such a job to keep the boys in luxury for a month.

The Dalhousie (Ga.) Nugget says: "We would like to exchange subscriptions to this paper for fodder and hay." The editorial appetite in Georgia always has been a mystery.

HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Japan is Opposed to the Annexation of Hawaii by the United States. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 6.—Toro Hoshi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, was a passenger from the Orient on the steamship City of Peking. He left last night for Washington, carrying with him important instructions in reference to the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, which will be considered by the United States senate. Several months ago he hurriedly left Washington for Japan. He left just after the publication of his correspondence with Secretary Sherman with reference to the Hawaiian island. Dispatches from Washington declared he was angry with Secretary Sherman and the information for their advocacy of annexation.

"I know," he said, "that my recent trip to Japan had been misconstrued by some of the American newspapers. I believe my relations with the Washington authorities are amicable. My relations with Secretary Sherman are not strained. I desire to say positively that Japan is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. Japan has certain interests in the Sandwich Islands which the United States should respect. I believe this matter will be amicably adjusted. There may be serious trouble if the United States annexes the island without regard to our interests. But I do not believe the United States will act unfairly. Japan is very friendly with this country and there is certainly a way by which the annexation question can be settled satisfactory to both great nations. I return with certain instructions from my government.

"Japan has in the Hawaiian Islands about 20,000 of her people. Hawaii has a treaty with Japan permitting the latter to send immigrants there. Hawaii has violated this treaty and our claim has not been settled. We want our claim settled after annexation, if not before that time. Hawaii deported some of our Japanese immigrants. That was in violation of her treaty with Japan. Hawaii has also levied a discriminating duty on Japanese mine imports. Hawaii would certainly act in the matter of our claim if the United States would use her good offices."

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The Report Contains Some Scorching Strictures.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 6.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: The United States grand jury, just prior to its final adjournment submitted its report, which proved to be a "warm" document. Its commissioners were seriously censured for allowing defendants in many cases to give "straw bonds," accepting as sureties "persons whose irresponsibility is notorious." The laws for the suppression of illicit distilling and sale of liquor were severely criticized, being characterized and cumbersome, extravagant, ineffective and dangerous, and designed chiefly for securing fees to officers, witnesses and informers.

"When an official," adds the report, "prostitutes his official position for the emoluments thereof, we believe that he is tenfold more reprehensible than the ignorant countryman who believing in the God-given rights to enjoy the fruits of his labor, makes from his surplus crop a little whiskey for the use of himself and neighbors." The report continuing says that the grand jury found a great disregard for the sacred nature of an oath among informers and witnesses. It says that action against such persons for perjury is the only redress, and that it was through such action that the grand jury was acquainted with "these outrages."

Continuing the report adds that the evidence shows the existence of a regularly organized band of professional witnesses in regular attendance upon the commissioners' court, who rely upon the pay thus earned for their living. "While the evidence does not show," says the report, "that the commissioner was in actual collusion with such witnesses, for thus securing business for this court, we do believe that a commissioner in accepting the evidence of such disreputable witnesses, known to be unworthy of belief, and having ground to suspect that such prosecutions are brought for improper purposes, merits the severest censure and condemnation."

Judge Boardman, in replying to the report, says that he recognized the existence of such practices, which were greatly to be deplored, and that he had recently consulted with the attorney general and several congressmen with a view to remedying the defects.

The Cantabrian coasts have been swept by hurricanes recently.

Goddard Sentenced.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6.—Murder in the second degree was yesterday returned at a late hour Saturday night in the case of Dr. Jefferson D. Goddard, the druggist, who shot and killed Fred J. Jackson, a laundryman, in the apartments of Jackson's wife at the Woodland hotel. The case was given to the jury Saturday. The verdict of the jury fixes the penalty at sixteen years in the state penitentiary. The case has been sensational from the first.

Storms Raging.

Rome, Dec. 6.—Torrential storms have prevailed for three days over this part of Italy. In the bay of Naples twenty-five merchantmen have been wrecked, though there has been no loss of life, and several houses on the sea front have collapsed. Considerable damage has been done here and in the district around the city. Almost all parts of Italy have suffered, and railway communication has been seriously interrupted. The harbor of Portici, on the Bay of Naples, has been greatly damaged.

Wyman's Report.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. It shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the total number of patients treated at the hospitals and the dispensaries connected with the service was 54,477. Although the total number of patients treated was 673 in excess of those treated during the previous fiscal year, the expenditures were \$538,576, which is \$21,000 less than for the previous year. The number of immigrants inspected by officers of the service at the various ports aggregated 232,147.

The surgeon general says: "The necessity of legislation to secure proper shelter for deck crews on western rivers, to which attention was called in the last report, was met by the act of congress approved March 3, 1897, requiring every steamboat plying upon the Mississippi river or its tributaries to furnish an appropriate place for the crew, with protection from the weather. This subject is one that has long engaged the attention of the marine hospital surgeons, who have made frequent reports thereon, and this action of congress will be productive of much relief, although the act does not take effect until June 30, 1898.

"To meet the growing demand of the service, new regulations have been prepared, and will shortly be issued." The surgeon general invites attention to the excellent work done by the officers of the corps during the recent visitation of yellow fever in the south. Medical officers were assigned to duty in the infected districts, and although a number of them were not inured to yellow fever, nevertheless they responded with alacrity and performed their duties with judgment and efficiency.

Three officers contracted yellow fever, and one lost his life by accident in the line of duty.

Under the head of "Public Health Service," the surgeon general discusses the subject of cholera, small-pox, yellow fever and leprosy. The appearance of cholera in Japan and China, he says, is now a matter of greater moment to the United States than at any previous time, owing to the rapid growth of commerce between these countries and the Pacific coast. Small-pox is reported as having appeared in sixteen states between Nov. 1, 1896, and Nov. 1, 1897. In the year previous it appeared in twenty-two states. The prevalence of the bubonic plague in the eastern hemisphere has offered a new problem for the consideration of the health authorities of the United States. The disease is reported as increasing at the present time in northern India. It has also appeared in certain portions of China and Japan.

Special quarantine regulations were issued with reference to this disease, and a regular officer of the marine hospital service was sent to the ports of Japan and China during the summer of 1897 to obtain more accurate knowledge of the health conditions at these ports, and the liability of contagion extending to the United States. One vessel infected with the plague was received and properly treated at the United States quarantine station at San Francisco.

The report of the international leprosy conference held in Berlin in October gives a somewhat imperfect statement of the number of cases of leprosy in the different countries of the world, there being approximately 139,000 in India, 20,000 in Japan, 25,000 in Hawaii, 1200 in Russia, 700 in Calcutta, and 2500 in the United States.

Yellow fever has been unusually prevalent throughout the island of Cuba during the past year. In the city of Havana alone, from Nov. 1, 1896, to Nov. 1, 1897, there were 1606 deaths. The disease has also prevailed extensively throughout the West Indies and the Spanish main. A history of the recent epidemic of yellow fever in the south as also given, with statistics, and the operations of the marine hospital service, which were conducted through experienced officers. This expert service, Dr. Wyman says, was of great value in the prompt determination of the existence of the disease, without which the necessary precautions would not have been taken by local authorities.

Awaiting Execution.

Ravenwood, W. Va., Dec. 6.—John F. Morgan, the triple murderer, is in jail at Ripley awaiting execution on Dec. 16. It was intended to bring him here for prosecution against lynching, but that danger is over at Ripley, and he will be kept there. He entered a store at Walton, Roane county, after dark Saturday night to buy tobacco. Constable John Camp happened to be in the store. He recognized Morgan, and covered him with a revolver. Morgan surrendered and was shackled and guarded until yesterday, when he was removed to Ripley.

Fought a Duel.

Paris, Dec. 6.—A duel was fought yesterday between M. Millerand, the well-known socialist deputy, and M. Joseph Reinach, conservative deputy of Denge, a well-known author and editor of the Republique Francaise. The encounter grew out of some hot words exchanged in the chamber during the Dreyfus debate. Both men fired twice. Neither was hit, and their seconds declared that honor was satisfied.

Guidensuppe Buried.

New York, Dec. 6.—The funeral of Bathruber Guidensuppe, who was murdered at Woodside, L. I., on June 25 by Martin Thorn and Augusta Nack, took place yesterday from an undertaking shop on East Third street, where the body has lain since it was removed from the morgue. All day Saturday and yesterday, from 11 a. m. until the hour of the funeral, immense crowds of curious folks flocked to the undertaking establishment, to get a look at the remains of the murdered man.

BRYAN IN TEXAS.

He Spent a Day in Fort Worth and Was Entertained by Friends. Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 6.—An early morning train yesterday brought Wm. Jennings Bryan to Fort Worth. He spent the Sabbath here, and contrary to his custom during the campaign days the Nebraska did not attend divine services.

He reached the city over the Santa Fe, getting in at about 8 o'clock and immediately went to the Hotel Worth. There he had breakfast, was assigned to room 28 and came down into the lobby, which was well filled before noon.

He met one acquaintance, Mr. C. W. Childress, who resides here, and of which gentleman he had come in contact with at political gatherings in the past. He chatted pleasantly for some minutes with his Fort Worth acquaintance, who is very friendly to Dr. C. M. Rosser, of Dallas, and the conversation finally concluded by Mr. Childress telephoning to Dr. Rosser at Dallas to take a run over in the afternoon to take a look and pass a few pleasant hours with his Lincoln political and personal admirer. The Dallas doctor answered that he would be in on the afternoon train, but shortly after 4 o'clock he telephoned that he had missed his train.

After partaking of a hearty breakfast, Mr. Bryan came down to the lobby, asked to be directed to a telephone and rung up the home of Col. Richard M. Wynne to tell him that he was in town and that he might expect him to be at his home for the evening. Mr. Wynne was present at the Hotel Worth and was cordially greeted by the ex-presidential nominee.

The Nebraska knox with what high regard he is held by the Fort Worth aspirant for the gubernatorial nomination. It is recorded that when Col. Wynne returned from the convention, at which Bryan was nominated, that he spoke in complimentary terms most profuse of Bryan's great speech.

ARANSAS PASS HARBOR.

Arrangements Being Made to Put a Boat to Dredging.

Aransas Pass, Tex., Dec. 6.—The Aransas Pass Harbor company is arranging to put a large boat at dredging on the bar here. Gov. Wheeler says if they get the boat to work he is confident they will get twenty feet of water over the bar by March. A petition or an agreement is being circulated here and signed by the citizens, in which they agree that in the event the company gets the twenty feet of water by the river and harbor bill is passed by congress they will aid them in their power to get the government to take charge of the work and reimburse the company for all the money spent in the prosecution of the work since it has been in their hands. It is given out that the government engineers who made a recent survey of the bar and work estimated that the removal of 200,000 cubic yards of sand would give twenty feet over the bar.

To Have Good Roads.

Kaufman, Tex., Dec. 6.—Commissioner Crube Bobbs returned Saturday from Hillsboro, where he went to attend the commissioners' good roads convention. He thinks it will redound to much good, these associations, in the way of good highways. Mr. Bobbs says the people of Hillsboro turned the city over to the commissioners and treated them in royal style. He fell in love with Hillsboro and her hospitable citizens.

Seriously Hurt.

Corsicana, Tex., Dec. 6.—Yesterday morning Mr. Samuel W. Dannam, while out horseback riding, met with a painful accident that will unfit him for business for awhile. As he was cantering along at pretty good speed one of his stirrup leathers broke, causing him to lose his balance and pitch headlong to the ground, striking on his shoulder, dislocating it. He mounted his horse again and rode to Dr. Clay Johnson's office, where his injury was attended to.

The Read phosphate works, near Charleston, S. C., burned the other morning.

Killed Accidentally.

Paris, Dec. 6.—A young man named Lewis accidentally shot and killed himself Saturday morning, near Sandy creek, on the Jennings road. He and his father, with a young boy, had started out to kill a hawk. Lewis had wounded it, and was following it up to shoot it again. He was carrying a double-barreled, muzzle-loading shotgun, and in loading it the second time the left barrel fired while he was dropping the shot in the right barrel. The full charge took effect in the head.

The First Freeze.

Laredo, Tex., Dec. 6.—The first freeze of the season occurred here Saturday night, and all tender vegetation was killed. The large tomato crop of North Laredo was ruined, involving a loss of many thousands of dollars to the truck farmers of those irrigated lands. The international boundary commission will leave on two batteries this morning to establish a boundary line between the United States and Mexico from Laredo to Brownville.

MARTIN THORN.

To defend Dreyfus. New York, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Paris says: "I have substantial proofs of Dreyfus' innocence," Zola asserts. "He shall not remain in exile. I have made his liberation my affair. I will devote my life to it. The explanations of Esterhazy are contemptible. Everything accuses him. He condemned himself by changing his style of handwriting after the publishing of the bordereau." (The memorandum on which Dreyfus was convicted.)

Another article, by Zola is printed in the figure under the heading, "The Syndicate." In it Zola writes: "The very conception of a Hebrew syndicate having been formed to buy the release of Dreyfus and the condemnation of another in his stead everybody knows to be manifestly base, puerile and simple. It is worthy of those who invented it. Dreyfus was concerned for treason by a court martial. From that moment he became a traitor—not a man, but an abstraction, embodying the idea of his murdered country and representing not only present but past treason to the obstinate mind, only mindful that his treason might have defeated us."

"If (the syndicate explanation) is simple enough, it is a Hebrew; the Hebrews, rich and powerful, without a country, will secretly work to get him out of his difficulty by purchasing men's consciences and involving all France in the meshes of an atrocious conspiracy." So the syndicate is "formed"—a vast, mysterious enterprise; people in masks; large sums passed to strangers by night under bridges; distinguished personages corrupted whose honesty of years is bought at fancy prices.

"These (alleged syndicate members) are French citizens, our equals, our brothers, whom I believe anti-semitism drums daily in the dirt. An attempt was made to crush them through Dreyfus, by making the fault of one the crime of the whole race. It is easy to understand. They are supposed to passionately desire to make manifest to all the innocence of their co-religionists. I repeat of them without strong feeling. I neither hate nor love them. For me they are men. That suffices. The newspapers which abuse Dreyfus' brother because he did his duty are a disgrace to the press of France. France is no longer France if she can be so deceived and driven to mad rage against an unfortunate being who for three years has been expiating under atrocious conditions a crime he never committed."

"The judgment of the court is that you shall be taken hence to the state prison at Sing Sing within a reasonable time and that there you shall be executed in the form prescribed by law in the week beginning January 10, 1898."

Thorn listened without moving a muscle and when the judge had finished he inclined his head slightly forward as if bowing to the court. The prisoner's lawyers then handed up an affidavit applying for an appeal. Justice Madox took the affidavit and will pass on it later.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Capl. Pillsbury Makes Statement in Regard to Filibustering Boats.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Commander Pillsbury of the Vesuvius, which has been doing some hard work off the Florida coast, engaged in heading off filibustering expeditions, has been annoyed by the publication in the newspaper a few days ago of a story to the effect that he allowed the Dauntless to pass with a schooner in tow which carried supplies of war to the Cuban insurgents. The commander has written a letter to the navy department in which he says he had considered the matter of such slight importance heretofore that he had not mentioned it to the department, but the width of the publication calls now for an answer, which he gives in the following account: "On November 11 I heard that the Dauntless was at Fernandina for fumigation. The Vesuvius proceeded to that port at once to keep her under observation. She was found just crossing the bar for Jacksonville, to which port the Vesuvius accompanied her. She was thoroughly searched and allowed to proceed to the city. She was taken on the ways and cleaned and painted and a few minor repairs made to boilers and engines. On November 17 she was put in the water again and on that day the Vesuvius proceeded to the mouth of the river to await her coming. On Friday, November 19, the tug came down the river with the schooner Jennie Thomas of Baltimore in tow, bound for Savannah. Both the tug and the schooner were searched thoroughly and critically. The schooner was empty and was cleared for Savannah. She had nothing on board but coal, two or three blocks of ice and a small leg of beef. She had a crew of nine men. Her papers were complete and without a flaw. She anchored the schooner for the night nearby and went alongside a wharf at Pilot Town. The next morning, very early, just before she got under way, an officer was again sent on board and another search made with the same result. She was allowed to proceed.

"I have been informed by the commanding officer of the revenue cutter Boutwell of the arrival of the Dauntless with the schooner Jennie Thomas in tow at Savannah on the following day."

Medical College Burned.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 4.—Shortly after noon yesterday the Tennessee Medical college, located near this city, was discovered on fire, and on account of poor protection, it burned slowly to the ground. The college was one of the best institutions in the south, and was well attended. The building cost \$25,000, and was comparatively new. The owners, who are local physicians, claim that the contents of the building were worth \$100,000. Insurance car number 10,000.

Countersfeit Printed Texts.

Washington, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from New York says: "The American service traitor of the Indian service, E. V. Smalley discusses not only reciprocity, and Mr. Alex. Don't Regret Your Liver." Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. Smalley has developed Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Liver troubles always follow in the wake of all Bitters.

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LARGE EGGS TO ORDER.

How They Were Made by an Ingenious Woman.

A unique salad was invented some years ago by an ingenious woman. It consisted of slices of hard boiled egg at least four inches in diameter served on lettuce leaves. No egg, says the Galveston News, but an ostrich egg, was ever so large, but the secret lay in the fact that it was a composite egg. Two bags of flannel were made, round and the other oval, the round one being much the smaller. Into the round one was dropped at once the yolks of eight eggs, nearly filling the bag. After the yolks were boiled hard they were left until cool, and then the flannel was cut off. The whites of the eggs were put into the oval bag, and the ball of yolks carefully slipped into them. When the whites had cooled and cooled the second bag was cut away. Experimenting was necessary to find the right size of the bags for the number of eggs and the proportionate size for the yolk alone and the entire egg. It was another nice point to allow for the second boiling of the yolks without getting them too hard and to locate the yolks in the middle of the whites. This was most satisfactorily accomplished by putting half of the whites into the bag, then dropping in the yolks and finishing with the rest of the whites. The buoyancy of the whites maintained the position of the yolk. Afterward the inventor of the mammoth egg had two light tin cases made of the proper shape and dimensions, but there is no record of her having obtained a patent on her device.

The Care of Teeth.

To brush the teeth thoroughly after every meal is, on general principles, supposed to be quite the correct thing, and, unless cavities are discovered, all that is necessary to keep them in good condition. Even dentists sometimes go no further than this, and, whether from ignorance or the certainty that such a course will, in the long run, bring them patients, many of them give no further advice. Teeth frequently decay in consequence of acids generated by particles of food that have become wedged in between the teeth. All acids at once begin work on the enamel of the teeth, and soon make tiny holes in it, or soften it so that it wears away easily. When in this condition it is easy to see that a stiff brush vigorously applied is anything but a judicious form of treatment. It is important to clean all particles of food, and this can scarcely be done with a brush, no matter how thoroughly and carefully it may be used. Specially prepared silk thread, called dental floss, is excellent for this purpose, but even this will not always suffice. One of the best methods is to draw a thin rubber band between the teeth. Spaces that will not admit dental floss or the finest quill toothpick can be cleared by the rubber, which accommodates itself to all irregularities, and rarely cuts even on the sharp edges of broken teeth. The teeth are subject to many ills, more or less serious and obstinate. Receding and absorption of the gums is one of the most hopeless of difficulties, and if not taken in time, soon make the teeth loose, and they fall out, having no gums to support them. It is said that frequent applications of the precipitated chalk to the gums in the early stages of this disease will check it, and sometimes allow nature to effect a cure. Persons who are troubled with acidity of the stomach, that disagreeable state of affairs when "one's teeth are all on edge," will find it an excellent thing to rinse the mouth and wash the teeth in water containing a few drops of ammonia. This is an alkali, and therefore neutralizes the acid, removing by this means one of the most prolific sources of disease and putting the mouth in an agreeable and wholesome condition.

Should Women Work?

A writer in a contemporary argues that women should not work. Certainly, a great many women would be glad if the writer could give them some reply by which they might escape from the debt to society. But we presume he means they should not do the work which naturally belongs to a man, should not be slaves to hard or degrading labor which injures the health and destroys happiness. His argument runs as follows: "Marriage among the higher animals is a form of mutual co-operation for the sexes. During the hatching season the male bird does all the work of providing food for his mate; so it is with oxen and hyenas. Among savage men women are slaves to labor largely because there has been so much warfare going on between different tribes that it was necessary, and man's selfishness has kept her at it even when not necessary, but it is a passing phase of civilization, and must come to an end. In civilized nations female toil is not the labor and produce all the wealth required. Woman labor tends to lower the marketable value of male labor; for, while woman is in the factories, there are ever-crowds of men vainly seeking ment, to whom the essential is a recurrent and terrible."

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# ABOUT "BARB."

BY O. P.

HE'S A REGULAR little barbarian!" we said, sometimes despairingly, and I'd it a positive comfort to call him "Barb" for short!

For his real name—will it be believed of this poor, helpless mite of ebon humanity?—was Barbarossa Napoleon Bonaparte Smith!

How his mother ever came to hear of such a name always perplexed us. Of course, having heard of it, we did not wonder at the selection; her race has always shown a love for high-sounding cognomens. Barb's first appearance among us was in this wise: One gray November afternoon, Lois and I were left alone in the house, mamma having gone out on one of the good Samaritan errands, the sleet and snow drove sharply against the windows, and the wind whistled defiance to the fire that glowed and crackled. Suddenly the door-bell rang a loud, resonant peal, and I went and opened the door.

There, on the upper step, stood the forlornest little figure artist ever painted! A small apparition, as black as blackness can be compared with anything but itself! With a jacket and pants that suggested the "rag and jags" of the nursery rhyme—"With shoes like the mouth of a fish," with a straw hat innocent of brim; with snow powdering his woolly hair; sleet on his curly lashes; snow sifting down his back, and drifting over him and whirling around him. I surveyed him a minute in astonished silence, and he returned my stare with round, shining, unwinking eyes. Then he inquired, composedly, "Is Mrs. Smith at home?" I began to say that he must have mistaken the house, for no such person lived here, when Lois, whose curiosity had attracted to the open doorway, remarked that perhaps he might mean our Nancy, whose last name was Smith, though we had scarcely had occasion to recall that fact in the sixteen years she had been in our service. On this suggestion I informed the apparition that Mrs. Smith wasn't at home, and wouldn't be till late in the evening; but I would deliver any message. He displayed a row of astonishingly white teeth in a cheerful grin, stepped in, and first carefully wiping his apologetic shoes, and closing the door, said, decisively: "Oh, if Mrs. Smith lives here, I'm a-go'n' to live here, too. She's my gran'mother. I'm Barbarossa Napoleon Bonaparte Smith. I've come to stay, and I'm not goin' away again any more at all!"

Lois and I looked at him and then at each other, and then asked him, "We were soon in possession of the smart and simple manners" of his 11 years. He satisfied us, past a doubt, that he was the child of our Nancy's whom she had left behind her in Georgia, when, sixteen years ago, she came North and entered mamma's service. He had enjoyed life fairly well, until, six months ago, his mother died. Seven weeks later his father took another helpmeet, who

novels, had related to him a thrilling story, in which secret panels figured largely; and thereafter Barb's sole object in life was to discover such a panel in our old-fashioned house. One day he found that, beside the chimney in Lois' room, the paper, upon being tapped, gave forth a hollow sound. Coincidence, he said, the paper in the yellow-covered novel. It was the work of a moment for Barb, in his eager certainty of hidden treasure, to run his knife around the paper, lift it up, and—oh, me! oh, me! The foot-box that hadn't been opened for twenty years! The soot that in a thick, black cloud settled on the fair, white curtains, clung to the counterpane, made the whole dainty room dingy and soiled and uninhabitable! Barb fled. Before me, on the screen, I see him as he looked that night when we had discovered the disaster, searched for, but failed to find him, and were beginning to fear he had run away, and he emerged from the ash-barrel, where he had lain concealed all the afternoon and stood among us, surely the most wretched figure that was ever seen.

It was after this, but not long, that we began to be troubled about Barb. Often he was gone all day, returning at night, unable to give a satisfactory account of himself; often we heard of him in company of boys it were better he should not know. Nancy's threats, Lois' gentleness, mamma's punction, seemed to avail nothing. We had almost made up our minds that Barb must leave us, when, one November afternoon, about two years from the day he had appeared among us, we heard of Barb for the last time. Oh, poor Barb! poor Barb! Down in the crowded streets, he had joined a crowd which a sudden alarm of fire had called together; in his excitement he had not heard the cries which warned him of an engine's being close upon him. There was no time to rein in the galloping horses; no one had been to blame. Oh, poor Barb!

"He's at Station B, ma'am," the officer said. "The doctor says it can't be long, for his lungs are hurt bad. He kept meaning for Miss Lois! Miss Lois! and as soon as we could make out where he came from the chief sent me to tell you."

We hurried on cloaks and hats and followed the officer into the chilly November dusk. It was a little white-washed cell, Barb was lying on a low pallet, covered with a rough, gray blanket. His eyes were closed, and they did not open as we came in. When Nancy saw him lying so, the wan, gray shadow on his set, still face, she rushed forward and threw herself on her knees beside him, with a passionate cry: "Oh, Barb! Barb! You're done goin' to die, and ye haven't got religion, and ye'll go into the fiery furnace forever and forever!"

Lois gently drew Nancy away, and knelt in her place, taking both the little, bruised, black hands in hers. "Don't listen to her, Barb," she said. "She doesn't know what she says. Dear, try to hear and understand what I say. Do you remember the Good Man I used to tell you about, Sunday nights? The one, you know, who healed the sick, and took little children in His arms? You are going to Him, Barb; and He will love you, and help you, and teach you how to live." The gray lips moved faintly. "Will He be good to me, like you are, Miss Lois? Will He let me get my brief, without its hurtin' me so awful?"

"Dear," she said, "He will be better to you than you can ask or think. Barb, I want you to try and say to Him the little prayer I taught you. Try, dear, try!"

Into the silence the weak voice faltered, while Barb held fast the kind hands that seemed an anchorage for him, who was drifting so fast away: "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray—de—Lord—"

# 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.

**Milk Producers and Consumers.** ODEIN investigation has shown without question that milk is a substance which is easily contaminated, and is not infrequently the medium through which dreaded diseases are transmitted to humans.

Typhoid fever, consumption, diphtheria and scarlet fever are all germ diseases and milk is a substance in which these germs will thrive. The wash water from a house where typhoid exists, may drain through the soil into the well and contaminate it. This disease affected water, if used to rinse milk pans or cans, or to set cans in to cool milk, may be the means of transmitting the disease to the milk and hence to the human subject. All intelligent physicians and dairymen, in consequence, recognize the necessity of great cleanliness about the cow stable and dairy, having sanitary conditions of a high order. With these features enforced, with healthy cows, wholesome food and proper milk delivery, one should be able to supply the market with pure milk.

The enforcement of good sanitary conditions about cows supplying city and town consumers of milk is mainly within the control of boards of health. No persons, however, should have a greater interest in this matter than the consumers themselves. If the patrons of persons supplying consumers with milk would visit the farms and stables from which their milk is derived, they would be able to ascertain reasonably well if the sanitary conditions are favorable or not to a healthy or wholesome milk. Persons giving milk to young children, certainly should examine into the source of it, if this were done by many parents the mortality each summer among young children would be far less. Every progressive, intelligent, fair-minded milk producer will welcome an inspection of his cows, stables and dairy by his patrons. The man who does not is not a safe one to buy milk from. Consumers should put a premium on the character of the milk supplied them, and should in every way possible encourage the efforts of the dairyman who endeavors to place the best article on the market. Within very recent years, some dairymen have taken to milk which has been handled with extra care, to insure a high grade purity and wholesomeness. This is sometimes called "certified milk," due to the fact that the producer certifies as to the feed and character of his cows and the handling of the milk. Others "pasteurize" or heat to a certain temperature their milk or cream, to destroy or injure disease germs, if any perchance occur in it. At one fine dairy in Indiana all the milk is sprayed through sterilizer and then made very cold in an air tight chamber, after which it is bottled. These improved methods of preparation are found to become more common each year, from the very fact, for no other, that they receive the indorsement of the intelligent physician. Our consumers should encourage this production. Progressive dairymen, selling pure, high-grade milk should be encouraged. The consumers should show their appreciation of their efforts. One, however, cannot over-estimate the importance of consumers familiarizing themselves with the source of their milk and its surroundings, and insisting that conditions be of a high sanitary character.

**The Health of the Hog.** In an address to swine breeders L. A. Davis said: "Always guard carefully the health of your hogs. Provide fresh beds once a week, using disinfectants each time around the sleeping quarters, troughs and adjacent grounds. Air-lacked lime and carbolic acid are good disinfectants. Close study and examination led me to believe that we can produce pork of the best quality at a great deal less cost than the average farmer has been doing, and at the same time greatly reducing the risk of loss from disease. One way to reduce the cost of pork is by reducing the time to produce. A thrifty pig that will weigh two hundred pounds gross, with meat well marked with lean, is the most desirable for a market of the world to-day; and with a good breed of hogs, mature mothers, proper care during pregnancy and careful treatment of pigs, this weight can be produced at six months. Keep the pigs growing from start to finish. To make the most of the sow, let her produce two litters a year—I prefer March and September for farrowing times. Since some give out fall pigs do not pay, let me give an illustration: About the 10th of last October I had a sow to farrow a litter of ten pigs; no special care was given them, as the weather was pleasant, and when the pigs were about seven weeks old they were turned into the artichoke field with the cow, where they were allowed to run with other hogs all winter, except when very muddy they were shut out, and when the ground was hard frozen they were fed some corn."

**Iowa Butter in England.** Of the butter shipped direct to England from New Hampton, Ia., the Gazette of that place had the following to say: "Some weeks ago several creameries in this part of the county made up a car load of butter which was shipped to England direct from this city as a trial shipment. This butter has safely arrived and is reported in excellent condition except one lot. At the time it was shipped and during its transit the weather was the hottest it has been in two years and the commission men to whom it was sent decided it was better to put it in cold storage for two weeks in Liverpool before it was offered for sale, so no returns have been received, but there is no doubt that it will bring a good price when put on the market. Another car load will soon be shipped from here to the same port, and the different creameries of the county. A car load of 450 butter boxes have just arrived in which to pack the butter. The boxes are a much better lot than the others were and are all put together so that the creamery people will not have to nail them together."

**Access to Grain.** Many farmers are in the habit of allowing their fowls the free run of the farm and this includes free access to the grain bins. Under such conditions it is impossible to keep the birds from eating too much grain and the result will be seen later in the season when the fowls begin to die of indigestion. In such cases, where the farmer cannot prevent his flocks from filling up on grain during the day, it would be better to keep them shut up at night and allow them to go out in the morning till they have had a hearty breakfast of scolded soft food. This may tend to prevent them eating such large quantities of grain.

**Fall Milk Shortage.**—It is a mistake to have a falling off in milk at the time of short pasturage. The advantages from sowing crops are: Less land will be needed to grow a number of crops, the food supply will be better regulated, the animals will not waste energy in searching for food, and the manure can be all saved and applied to the soil.—Ex.

**They Have Indigestion.** A reader in the state of Washington meets with a difficulty which is very common, and we give his letter for the benefit of others, says the Poultry Keeper. "Will you kindly tell me through your paper what ailed one of my White Leghorn pullets? While letting my fowls out this morning I noticed one of this spring's pullets sitting all humped up on the roost. I lifted it up and looked for lice, but could not see any lice which could have put her in that condition. While I had her head down there was about half of a tea-cupful of green slimy water running from her nose and mouth, which had a very sickening odor. Her head and eyes were not swollen. My hens have free range, and all the extra food they get is a quart of wheat for fifty fowls scattered in litter on the ground. I forgot to mention that the pullet died in five minutes after I had let her head hang down. I also have a Brown Leghorn that acts very strange. She turns around in a circle at times, seems to be short sighted, and works her head from one side to the other. She lays regularly, and eats without difficulty. All the rest of the fowls are in good condition."

**Bacon Hogs.** Now that attention to desirable bacon qualities of hogs is growing there seems to be a disposition to grow for bacon purposes an animal very different in type from the breeds to which "a streak of fat and a streak of lean" are almost unknown, says Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Of late, agriculturists have discussed the Medium Berkshire and the Tamworth, and the latter is growing in favor as a bacon hog among English breeders and seems to take a very important place. Little known in this country, it is there is not one in Texas, known only by description.

# FILIGREE WORK.

## An Effort is Being Made to Create a Demand for It.

An effort is being made to create a demand for filigree work, in order to open up a new field of labor for workers whose deft fingers are their fortunes, says the Philadelphia Times. At a recent fair held in a large city a booth filled with an assortment of jewelry in glittering filigree work attracted considerable attention. As every article shown at the fair was of native manufacture, the pretty ornaments were adaptations of foreign work of great antiquity and renown. The stock consisted of delicate trinkets of simple design and construction, including inexpensive bracelets, brooches, scarfpins, pencils, buckles and other trifles, in which the dainty was the chief design. Artistic specimens of this work copied from original designs from Italy have been made and exhibited in this country. They were usually the work of patriotic amateurs, who found that untrained fingers lacked the wonderful light touch and dexterity almost a heirloom to the workmen of Scandinavia, Genoa and Malta. Filigree work is an ideal and fascinating occupation for women who like creative employment and something more tangible as a result of their labor than painted cups or embroidered table covers. A young woman whose noisy profession is brass hammering has added filigree work to her course of lessons, and has already a large class of pupils. To her the charming art seems like play, and while she talks to me her nimble fingers show the pliability of the silver or gold wire by twisting it into spirals and into convoluted forms to delineate flowers, butterflies, arabesques and other airy devices, which all have a surprising air of elegance. This delicate wire is, indeed, the only material employed, as designated by the name of the work—filigree, from the Italian filigrano (filo, thread, and grano, a grain). The wire is sold in long feet in three different shades of gold or silver. It is cut with a tweezer into numberless and graduated lengths, after the style of needles, and kept loose in a card-board tray, ready for use. The principal reasons for the craft include the shaping of little details or insects, easily concealed by the amateur into brooches and clasps, requiring no soldering or any strengthening calling for the help of a professional mounter while practice in the more advanced stage is only permitted in a scientifically equipped workshop. Nevertheless, some kindergarten teachers, too, are utilizing this charming occupation. If not trade, for young, tasteful and clever workers, and find that it exercises a perfect fascination over the children.

**The X Ray and the Hen.** The Poultry Monthly says: Verily, "the world do move," and in no direction is this fact more pronounced than in the application of scientific discovery to the practical affairs of everyday life. An enlightened poultry culture is also feeling a quickening of its pulses along new and advanced lines, and the result is certainly promising for a great future. Every new idea helps the race. No sooner is the X or Roentgen ray a practical demonstration, than it is at once found use in a thousand different directions. It has been applied to the chicken business. Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, the millionaire Hawaiian planter of San Francisco, owns a bonanza poultry ranch in Sonoma county, on which are running some 10,000 fowls. Now out of that number there are necessarily a good many sterile or barren females—the drones of the poultry yards. If the Roentgen rays will locate a dime in a small boy's stomach, why will it not "show up" a non-laying hen? No sooner thought than acted on. A test case was made with twelve chickens, eight of which were found with eggs in their livers. A subsequent post-mortem examination confirmed the deduction of the X rays. What followed? Bless your dear heart, an X ray plant was added to the establishment and all females put through the test. Result? There was a glut in the local poultry market, and a corresponding reduction in Mr. Spreckels' feed bill. Is this not a practical application of science to one's bank account?

**Mazes.** Mazas, that great Paris prison, will soon be a thing of the past. Like the English Pentonville, it was built to carry out the cellular system borrowed from Philadelphia in the early forties, but the doors were not thrown open to unwilling guests before 1850. Among its earlier tenants may be noted many victims of the Coup d'Etat. The impossibility of escape made Mazas unpopular in the criminal classes. Pierre Charrean made an attempt in 1863, and by penetrating into the sewers actually reached the river, but finding exit impossible returned shivering and exhausted to his cell. His story may have suggested to Victor Hugo a well-known chapter in "Les Miserables." In future the convicts of Paris will enjoy country air at Fresnes.

**Night Photography.** An automatic photograph of a deer, taken at midnight, is one of the latest marvels of photography. This was secured by means of an automatic arrangement devised by Charles Hughes of Red Bluff, Cal. By a mechanical device the deer, in touching a linen thread while moving along a trail at midnight put in action the movement which opened the camera, flashed the magnesium powder and then closed the shutter.

**Late Hours and Health.** A German doctor, who has been collecting information about the habits of long-lived persons, finds that the majority of those who attained old age indulged in late hours. Eight out of ten persons over eighty never went to bed until well into the small hours, and did not get up again until late in the day.

**Artificial Teeth for German Soldiers.** The German war office has determined to furnish artificial teeth gratis to such soldiers as may need them.

**PARAGRAPHS WITH POINTS.** Now will somebody kindly rescue Miss Cisneros from the clutches of the New York Journal? Emperor William's aversion to wheels may be due to the fact that he has enough in his head. The best way for Georgia to reform her penal convict system is to enlist the men who are responsible for it. Emma Goldman, the New York anarchist, is in St. Louis. She got in before the town could be quarantined. Col. Nellie Ely of Gov. Bob Taylor's staff is to be married soon. The wedding will doubtless be a great military event.

**The Hellograph.** Dispatches from India indicate that communication is being had between British headquarters and the besieged camps in the frontier by means of the hellograph, says the Detroit Free Press. Earlier items announced the destruction of the line of electric communication by the natives and it now remains to be seen whether the tritonsmen in revolt will have the ingenuity to cope with this new means of transmitting intelligence. When the telegraph was first introduced in India and other frontier countries for military purposes the uncivilized fighters were aghast at its possibilities, and were sufficiently superstitious concerning its nature to keep at a distance from the poles and wires. Longer acquaintance, however, led them to learn that with a few strokes of an axe they could destroy the usefulness of the mysterious device. The Himalayan country is admirably adapted to the use of the hellograph, for reason of the frequent peaks that serve as stations. The flashing of the light beams is sure to attract the attention of the natives, however, and it will be interesting to

# IN THE ODD CORNER.

## QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

**How Does She Do It—Clever Performance of a French Woman—She is the Possessor of a Mysterious Power Over Distant Objects.**

**The Silent City.** LENT they all tell words to be Uncovered in the dust, where ages Their ruins old and deep— Where in that buried city by the sea, In homes and no loved places, longest need, Silent all are indeed!

Did he whose pencils traced the letters there? Do it for love of the Vergilian phrase In those far distant days? Or seek by some proscription, in the air The shadow of the unobscuring fate That laid all desolate? These silent people—these, whose names are fled, Who day by day walked this deserted place, And saw each other's face— We need not ask what human lives they led, Or what what prayers in that wild storm of flame, Silent they all became.

Ment of our kind they loved the earth and air And joy of being loved to buy and sell, Loved pleasure, ambition, disappointment, care, Called off for help on some all-pitying day, Till the silence came. Out of the dust that slumbers on the ground, What sounds unto the poet's ears arise, What vision to his eyes? From the Presence's head, tumultuous sound He finds what silence is, where men and walls Are as the dust that falls! —Samuel V. Cole in the Critic.

**Island That is a Big Magnet.** One of the most dangerous places in all the world is said to be the island of Denmark, where there is a little island that goes by the name Bornholm. The sea does not run unusually high about it, nor are the currents strong, but when the mariner approaches it the needle of his compass begins to act in the strangest and most unaccountable manner. Instead of pointing north, it switches round and points to Bornholm, so that if it happens to be dark and stormy the pilot may guide his ship straight on the rocks, thinking that he is making due north. This strange condition exists for the reason that Bornholm consists almost entirely of magnetic or magnetite iron, and it draws the compass needle like a powerful horseshoe magnet.

**How Does She Do It?** Eusapia Paladino enjoys the distinction of having lasted longer than any other of the mediums who have performed, or seemed to perform, psychical wonders. Prof. Van der Naillen of San Francisco witnessed some of her performances in the south of

**THIS STAGGERED THE COMMITTEE.** France, she was subjected to the most rigorous tests, being evidently suspected of fraud, but she achieved some remarkable results. A fact which the committee admits, after many sittings, is that Eusapia has the power of acting upon material substances, at a distance and without contact. A letter weighed can weigh as much as two ounces. Eusapia having extended her hands toward the platter of the instrument, but not nearer than two or three inches, all the members immediately observed, to their stupefaction, that the psychic force employed registered at several different times fifty grammes, the lever being depressed to the very bottom of the instrument.

**Fortunes from Garbage.** The fortune of a great city is worth a fortune every year, if properly utilized, says the Ladies' Home Journal. In St. Louis, Mo., the refuse is placed in enormous vertical cylinders, surrounded by steam jackets, which evaporate the 75 or 80 per cent of water in the garbage. The fatty substances are dissolved, and as the result of a number of processes a fertilizer is produced which is often worth from \$9 to \$12 per ton, the demand exceeding the supply. One of the purest and best soups of the country was made of garbage grease before cotton-seed oil entered the field.

**It is now proposed to light London by electricity for nothing. It now costs that city \$1.08 (4s 8d) to get rid of a ton of garbage. A combination of boilers and other apparatus has been devised that can burn the garbage at 24 cents (1 shilling) per ton, and generate steam sufficient to run enough dynamos to light the entire city. London can thus save 3 shillings 6 pence on each ton, and, in addition, illuminate its city without cost. Garbage, by a machine called the "dust destructor," is converted into clinkers, which can be used for roadways, as artificial stone for sidewalks and as sand for mortar and cement. In Paris the invisible particles of iron worn from wheels and from the shoes of horses are rescued by passing powerful magnets through the gutter.**

**Spider That Disappears.** One of the denizens of the everglades of the southern part of Florida is a large yellow spider. He swings a strong web from two plant twigs on each side of a path or clear space of ground and waits for his prey. The web is in the shape of a hammock and tapers at each end to a fine point, though quite broad in the middle. The bright color of the owner seems to mark him out for destruction—he is clearly defined against the white sand and dead leaves, and you wonder what he would do for defense in case of attack. Approach quietly, says the Florida Citizen, and he watches you intently. Now raise your hand suddenly and he will disappear. While you are wondering what became of him you see first a blur, then you catch sight again of the yellow ball you noticed at first. Repeat the performance and the stage effect is renewed. The disappearance is absolute—there can be no doubt about it, and the little magician trusts to it entirely for his protection. How is it done? As soon as he is threatened he starts the vibrations of his airy hammock, these become too rapid for the eye to follow, and he vanishes. As these become slower you see a blur, and then several spiders as the eye catches him at different points of his swing until finally he rests before you.

**Married to a Flower-Vase.** Among the curious marriage customs prevailing in China is one which is thus described by a writer in the Family Herald: Not long ago a very pretty girl, the daughter of a prominent Chinese official, was married with great pomp to a large red flower-vase, representing a deceased bridegroom, who had died a few days before his wedding was to be celebrated. His irresponsible bride-elect declared that she would never marry any one else, but would devote herself as a widow to the dead man's family. So the ceremony with the flower-vase was gone through with to enable the girl to enter the family, and the town proposes to build an arch to commemorate her devotion.

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Did he whose pencils traced the letters there? Do it for love of the Vergilian phrase In those far distant days? Or seek by some proscription, in the air The shadow of the unobscuring fate That laid all desolate? These silent people—these, whose names are fled, Who day by day walked this deserted place, And saw each other's face— We need not ask what human lives they led, Or what what prayers in that wild storm of flame, Silent they all became.

Ment of our kind they loved the earth and air And joy of being loved to buy and sell, Loved pleasure, ambition, disappointment, care, Called off for help on some all-pitying day, Till the silence came. Out of the dust that slumbers on the ground, What sounds unto the poet's ears arise, What vision to his eyes? From the Presence's head, tumultuous sound He finds what silence is, where men and walls Are as the dust that falls! —Samuel V. Cole in the Critic.

**Island That is a Big Magnet.** One of the most dangerous places in all the world is said to be the island of Denmark, where there is a little island that goes by the name Bornholm. The sea does not run unusually high about it, nor are the currents strong, but when the mariner approaches it the needle of his compass begins to act in the strangest and most unaccountable manner. Instead of pointing north, it switches round and points to Bornholm, so that if it happens to be dark and stormy the pilot may guide his ship straight on the rocks, thinking that he is making due north. This strange condition exists for the reason that Bornholm consists almost entirely of magnetic or magnetite iron, and it draws the compass needle like a powerful horseshoe magnet.

**How Does She Do It?** Eusapia Paladino enjoys the distinction of having lasted longer than any other of the mediums who have performed, or seemed to perform, psychical wonders. Prof. Van der Naillen of San Francisco witnessed some of her performances in the south of

**THIS STAGGERED THE COMMITTEE.** France, she was subjected to the most rigorous tests, being evidently suspected of fraud, but she achieved some remarkable results. A fact which the committee admits, after many sittings, is that Eusapia has the power of acting upon material substances, at a distance and without contact. A letter weighed can weigh as much as two ounces. Eusapia having extended her hands toward the platter of the instrument, but not nearer than two or three inches, all the members immediately observed, to their stupefaction, that the psychic force employed registered at several different times fifty grammes, the lever being depressed to the very bottom of the instrument.

**Fortunes from Garbage.** The fortune of a great city is worth a fortune every year, if properly utilized, says the Ladies' Home Journal. In St. Louis, Mo., the refuse is placed in enormous vertical cylinders, surrounded by steam jackets, which evaporate the 75 or 80 per cent of water in the garbage. The fatty substances are dissolved, and as the result of a number of processes a fertilizer is produced which is often worth from \$9 to \$12 per ton, the demand exceeding the supply. One of the purest and best soups of the country was made of garbage grease before cotton-seed oil entered the field.

**It is now proposed to light London by electricity for nothing. It now costs that city \$1.08 (4s 8d) to get rid of a ton of garbage. A combination of boilers and other apparatus has been devised that can burn the garbage at 24 cents (1 shilling) per ton, and generate steam sufficient to run enough dynamos to light the entire city. London can thus save 3 shillings 6 pence on each ton, and, in addition, illuminate its city without cost. Garbage, by a machine called the "dust destructor," is converted into clinkers, which can be used for roadways, as artificial stone for sidewalks and as sand for mortar and cement. In Paris the invisible particles of iron worn from wheels and from the shoes of horses are rescued by passing powerful magnets through the gutter.**

**Spider That Disappears.** One of the denizens of the everglades of the southern part of Florida is a large yellow spider. He swings a strong web from two plant twigs on each side of a path or clear space of ground and waits for his prey. The web is in the shape of a hammock and tapers at each end to a fine point, though quite broad in the middle. The bright color of the owner seems to mark him out for destruction—he is clearly defined against the white sand and dead leaves, and you wonder what he would do for defense in case of attack. Approach quietly, says the Florida Citizen, and he watches you intently. Now raise your hand suddenly and he will disappear. While you are wondering what became of him you see first a blur, then you catch sight again of the yellow ball you noticed at first. Repeat the performance and the stage effect is renewed. The disappearance is absolute—there can be no doubt about it, and the little magician trusts to it entirely for his protection. How is it done? As soon as he is threatened he starts the vibrations of his airy hammock, these become too rapid for the eye to follow, and he vanishes. As these become slower you see a blur, and then several spiders as the eye catches him at different points of his swing until finally he rests before you.

**Married to a Flower-Vase.** Among the curious marriage customs prevailing in China is one which is thus described by a writer in the Family Herald: Not long ago a very pretty girl, the daughter of a prominent Chinese official, was married with great pomp to a large red flower-vase, representing a deceased bridegroom, who had died a few days before his wedding was to be celebrated. His irresponsible bride-elect declared that she would never marry any one else, but would devote herself as a widow to the dead man's family. So the ceremony with the flower-vase was gone through with to enable the girl to enter the family, and the town proposes to build an arch to commemorate her devotion.

# IN THE ODD CORNER.

## QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

**How Does She Do It—Clever Performance of a French Woman—She is the Possessor of a Mysterious Power Over Distant Objects.**

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# Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

Why not send out a tracer and try to locate Coxy?

It now begins to look as though the late Mr. Ketchum of Chicago died in self-defense.

It isn't at all remarkable that Greece should hand Thessaly over to Turkey. Greece has been going to cede for many years.

Labouchere does not admire Rudyard Kipling's poetry, declaring that "it hardly rises above the music-hall level." Rudyard Kipling's opinion of Labby's editorials would make mighty interesting reading.

Tribute to a Departed Georgian.—Jack Powell pays this tribute to a deceased friend: "A Terrell county man died last week, and has gone to join six wives on that beautiful shore. This scribe knew him well in life; also two or three of his wives. He declared he would not live without a wife and a pocketknife. After burying six good women he could not find another 'taker,' and in the neighborhood of three score and ten he died, of a broken heart, is a doubt."

It is a typical Massachusetts town of which one of the veteran officials states a suggestive fact—that the aggregate values of the pianos, organs, sewing-machines, carpets and similar articles of luxury now owned therein exceed the whole valuation of the town as it was forty years ago. In 1857 only a fraction of the so-called rich possessed such luxuries, which in 1897 are found in every household—so many concrete proofs that, for all the loose talk of the discontented, the American standard of life and comfort tends constantly to rise.

A company of workmen in England lately listened to a speaker who called himself a fellow-workman. In his time, he said, he had experienced many privations. He had known what it was to be cold because he could not afford a fire. He had worn patched clothes and shoes. He had lived upon poor fare. When he was young he learned to plow as straight a furrow as any man in the parish, and no one could thrash better than he. The speaker was a man who in the table of precedence comes next after the princes of the royal blood—the Archbishop of Canterbury.

One of the most interesting features of the great strike of engineers in England has been pointed out by Professor Bryce, the distinguished author of "The American Commonwealth." Professor Bryce has been looking into the matter, and says he finds that several branches of British engineering have come to the United States as a result of the paralysis of industry caused by the strike. This, of course, is a good thing for us and an exceedingly bad thing for Great Britain. When losses of all kinds come to be reckoned up it will be found that the engineers' strike has been one of the most disastrous in history.

Child labor in factories is generally defended—when it is defended—on the ground that it helps to support families. To this claim a writer in the Charities Review interposes the sound objection that the wages of young children are seldom large enough to make the difference between pauperism and independence. When a family relies on these wages, it is pretty sure to depend also on help from public or private agencies. Therefore, since child labor too often undermines both health and morals, why not increase the charity fund, and put the child to school? Viewing the problem merely as a matter of arithmetic, it would be cheaper to support a good many unfortunate people than it will be, later on, to defend society against their ignorant or vicious children.

In these days of the "higher criticism" it is rarely that a clergyman is found who sticks to the Bible in its literal sense without undertaking to put his own interpretation upon it. Rev. Mr. Torrey, however, declares his belief in the old-fashioned orthodox view, and the liberal preachers will have some difficulty in attacking his position. It has become fashionable to insist that any particularly unpleasant passage in the Bible has a "figurative meaning" altogether different and much more agreeable. It is this contention which Mr. Torrey attacks, and from an orthodox standpoint he is entirely right. If men may interpret the Bible to suit themselves it loses its authority as a divine inspiration. It must be accepted or rejected just as it is. Many people do not believe in the fire and brimstone doctrine, but if pinned down it would be found that most of them don't believe in the Bible either, although they may think they do.

Out in Ohio the other day two football teams became involved in a row over the rules and resorted to a pitched battle in which clubs and stones were freely used. As this necessitated a postponement of the game, no one was seriously injured during the day.

Editor Stead of London has written a book about New York. It will be published next month, and then New Yorkers will have an opportunity to advise Mr. Stead and their own foolishness by purchasing it at all bookstands.

The principal part of the capital of a street railway company is the franchise; the franchise represents the people's interest in the investment and the people should derive a good revenue therefrom. Unless vigilance is exercised the street railway company is inclined to overlook the dividend which belongs to the people.

A beautiful young woman in New York who is shortly to be married has completely lost the sense of touch. "She'll be sadly handicapped financially, as a wife."

## ALICE BOND'S CASTLE.

BY Q. R.

LICE, Alice Bond?

"Yes, Aunt Hester."

"Come in the house this instant and scrub the floor. I never, in all my life, saw such a lazy, shiftless girl! Do you hear me?"

"There you go! 'Yes, aunt,' from morning till night. What on airth air you a-lookin' at?"

"I was watching the clouds, Aunt Hester. Do come and see this one in the form of a castle—"

"A castle! Good Lord! Just as if them dumpy-lookin' clouds had any more shape to them than a feather bed. Land sakes, how some folks imaginations runs away with 'em!"

Alice Bond had been left an orphan when she was so young that she had no recollection of father or mother. She had always been a pretty child, and she grew up rarely beautiful and was the belle of the neighborhood. Among her numerous suitors Ezra Barnard, however, was the richest; but he was also, if possible, the most boorish, and Alice fairly detested him.

"Maybe your expectin'," said the aunt, sarcastically, "some knight, as they say in story-books, to come along and take you off to that castle you were talking about—"

"May I trouble you for a glass of water?" interrupted a voice at this moment.

Aunt Hester started. In the kitchen door stood a young man, clad in a hunting costume, with his gun slung carelessly over his shoulder.

"I've had 'em, poor luck," he said, smiling pleasantly at Alice, "and am quite thirsty."

They turning to Aunt Hester, he added:

"You have a fine, old place here. May I ask if you know of anyone in the vicinity who would be willing to take a boarder for a few weeks?"

"I dunno," replied Aunt Hester, slowly. "I've got a spare room that ain't in use. Perhaps I might. Is it you?"

"Yes, I have come up among the hills here for my holiday. I will pay you well, I like the place."

And Aunt Hester, always eager to make money, led the way to a large, pleasant, square room, whose windows looked out upon the hills and surrounding country for miles around.

The stranger was so pleased with the view that he engaged the room then and there.

"I'll go back to the hotel, at the center of the valley, and have my traps sent up at once," he said. "I shall have time to get back before sunset."

Ezra Barnard was in waiting in the front room when he returned.

"Hullo, Al!" he said, greeting her.

"I came over to ask you to a dig they're a-goin' to have down to the corners tomorrow night. How d'ye like it?"

"I've been looking the introduction to the stranger awfully."

"I cannot go," she said, coldly.

"Oh, pshaw, Al! You're always sayin' that. You can go. Your

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## HANDLING THE CASH.

DISBURSED FROM NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY.

Site and Building Are Historic—It Covers the Spot Where George Washington Took the Oath of Office As First President.

(New York Letter.)

HERE are men now living in New York who remember seeing the huge blocks of granite used in the construction of the Sub-Treasury building, in Wall street, dragged down Broadway on sleds. Teams of oxen were used to haul the long, solid pillars which adorn the interior of the building and support the dome. In 1832 work was begun on the present massive structure, which occupies the site of the old Federal hall, where Washington was inaugurated as the first president of the United States.

This building was designed for a Custom House, and it was occupied as such until 1863. Solidity and impenetrability seems to have been the basic principles upon which it was built. From foundation to roof it is an ingeniously welded mass of stone and iron. Its essential parts do not include a stick of timber. The building stands on solid rock, and its roof is of stone. Its walls are from three to five feet thick, with window shutters iron-barred and protected by steel shutters. Beneath the main floor, which is of solid masonry, there are a basement 12 feet high and a sub-basement 6 feet in height. This sub-basement is a perfect catacomb of heavy brick arches resting on solid rock. Being built in the side of a hill, the main floor of the Sub-Treasury is almost on a level with Pine street, while the Wall street entrance is approached by massive stone steps with an ascent of nearly 12 feet.

On a huge pedestal imbedded in these great stone steps stands the heroic bronze statue of Washington, which was erected by the Chamber of Commerce of New York city to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. When the architect contracted to build this pedestal and set up the statue he had his estimate of cost on the expectation of having to dig down deep under the sub-treasury steps for supporting foundation for the tremendous weight designed to be placed there. Greatly to his surprise, the first efforts at excavation disclosed as solid a foundation as the hand of man could lay. For all purposes of defense, the sub-treasury is a fortress. Housed

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## THE SAFE CRACKERS.

THE NEW BURGLAR USES MODERN TOOLS.

Has Little Use for the Clumsy Jimmy of Ye Olden Times—Few Clever Crackers Now Operate in Large Cities—Driven Out by Electric Alarms.

P-to-date burglars use tools that are models in the line of modern inventions. The vulgar jimmy need no longer be applied to the safe door. It is easier to drill a hole large enough for an arm to be slipped through.

At Marseilles recently a very "neat" bank robbery took place, in which the improved burglar drill was used. The crackmen drilled a hole one or two inches in diameter by means of a handbrake, at the level of the lock, and afterward tapped the hole so that there might be screwed into it a threaded rod provided with a handle at its extremity. The drill, properly so called, consisted of a steel plate ring provided with saw teeth at one of its edges. This ring was held by a transverse rod, to which was fixed a vertical lever and a bridge. The threaded rod, which was first screwed into the door, served as an axis of rotation. Upon this axis was fixed the drill, and it only sufficed to maneuver the lever in order to cause the saw teeth to bite the plate of the safe. After a short period of silent work a disk was detached and came out with the tool. The safe then no longer offered any resistance to the burglar.

"The reason safes are not cracked in Chicago and other large cities as they once were," said William Pinkerton the other day, "is because we have made it very unprofitable for the safe crackers to attempt a job. Three-fourths of the safes and vaults in the business districts of Chicago are connected by electric wires with the office of a protective company and the instant one of these safes is tampered with an alarm bell rings in the office where a dozen men are on duty waiting for such an occurrence. No bell rings where the safe is. There is nothing to disturb the burglar, and if he keeps on with his work we are very likely to catch him in the act, as has been done half a dozen times. Now, the expert safe crackers all know this and for that reason they give Chicago a wide berth. Add to the protection of electricity the fact that the buildings are all guarded by watchmen and that the police are quite numerous in the business district at night and you will see the safe cracker has not the show he used to have. The principal safeguard, however, is electricity. No matter how conscientiously a watchman might make his rounds it might be possible for a couple of handy men to get into a store and do a job between trips while the watchman was in some other part of the block. But when the safe is connected with a burglar alarm, as the majority of them are, the safeholder has no chance in the world. He attempts to bore the door or to knock off the combination knob and instantly a big bell begins to ring blocks away and continues to ring until someone gets to the office. As for the safes in grocery stores and other places away from the downtown district, they don't have enough in them to pay for the trouble and risk of getting into them. Those small shopkeepers usually bury downtown and

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## IRON FROM IRELAND.

An Interesting Experiment in the Western Highlands.

An experiment of an enterprising kind is shortly to be made in one of the concealed districts of the Irish western highlands, says the Pall Mall Gazette. In the neighborhood of Drumkeerin, County Leitrim, borders the shores of Lough Allen, a furnace is now in course of erection for smelting the native ore, and so far as the preliminary trials have gone, the results have been reasonably satisfactory. The district is rich in minerals—that is, as compared with other parts of the island. The coal strata are the uppermost of the secondary deposits in the district, and are bedded in carboniferous limestone, which has for a base a tract of the old red sandstone. The coal is the black bituminous species, and it has been estimated that 20,000,000 tons lie within the limits of the four counties of Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo and Mayo. Beds of ironstone are numerous; limestone for smelting has been quarried here before, and charcoal is obtained from the neighboring woods. Nearly half a century ago ironworks were in operation here, but owing to the scarcity and unsuitability of fuel the smelting was discontinued, although the last iron made was of a high quality. To cope with this drawback and to utilize turf fuel, a peat-drying and pressing plant has been laid down. The success of the works will be productive of incalculable good to the peasantry in the vicinity, to whom regular and remunerative employment will be very welcome.

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## NEAT BIT OF WORK.

make a deposit as soon as they get a couple of hundred dollars, and a good safe cracker does not want to spend his time and wear out his tools boring into a safe for \$20 or \$30. It is no trouble to get into the average fireproof safe. An amateur can do it. Of course, with a burglar-proof bank safe or vault it takes nitro glycerin, but the people who put their faith in safes would be surprised to see how easily they can be broken open. For all these reasons the safeholders have taken to the country and the small cities, and there is more safebusting there now than there ever was. Post-offices and banks and large stores in the little towns may be robbed with impunity, for, in the first place, the police there do not know the safe crackers by sight, and they are less liable to arrest on making their appearance in town than they would be in Chicago. Then the safes have no electrical attachments, the police are scarce and the burglars can work without molestation and get away. That is what has become of the safebustlers and that is why Chicago is a safe city.

Some of the cleverest men in the country with are the safebustling workers. Many of them are burglars; they of Bibb-skill, good witted tests; The large pays a tribute to of Teck; an Englisher struck to arouse the inmates of the house. As the plate or nail was struck many more times than any other, it was assumed to be more dead than other nails. Hence the phrase, "Dead as a door nail." If old ideas are to be revived, as now seems possible, the phrase may soon have a present application.

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CINCINNATI BOSS.

GEORGE B. COX HAS RETIRED FROM POLITICS.

His Methods Did Not Aid His Party in the Recent Election - One of the Most Clever Politicians of the Buckeye State.

GEORGE B. COX, for over a dozen years the Republican boss of Hamilton county, has abdicated. Read between the lines his announcement of his retirement from active participation in politics, made public while the majority against him and his methods was still being piled up, is a confession that he knew his day had come. He did not retire because his love for power has died out, but because he saw the handwriting on the wall. It was not abdication in a sense, but revolution—the result of the popular cry of machine rule and its perpetuation by corrupt methods. Cox, like Richard Croker, his New York prototype, rose from obscurity to omnipotent local power by the force of unscrupulous daring. He began life as a bootblack in the streets of the city which he has so long ruled with an iron hand. He was born in 1852 in what is now the fifteenth ward. He graduated from the streets into the butcher business, and thence invaded the domain of politics and quickly became a power. When just above his majority he was elected to the city council. He left that place to be a member of the board of equalization.



GEORGE B. COX.

The only two elective offices held. In 1885 he was a county clerk, but was defeated a second time ago. Governor Foraker, all inspector of Ohio and a popular outcry, and to his party boasted assisted unchecked and was a delegate to national Republican convention believed that the like Cincinnati politics will be ended. The days of bossism and their end is law.

Traveling. develops the powers makes it master of the instrument, of greater execution sustaining face to resist wear and better than an untrained condition and a not been When the singer feels satisfaction successful performance of skill. He seems incapable of wrong use of the brings its own punishment rise to a sense of ex- sharp untrained singers suffer from "sterey- weak action of HASKERS, reactions.

Office of A. P. McLean.

GOOD NEWSPAPERS At a Very Low Price.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston) Dallas is published Tuesdays and Fridays each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls besides a world of general news matter. Illustrated articles are given for the week. The NEWS and NEWSLETTER for 15 months for the low club price of \$5.00 cash. This gives you three papers a week, or 18 weeks a year, for a magnificent value. This low price stands for 30 days.

ANECDOTES OF BOURBAKI.

He Never Failed in His Duty to France.

The death of Gen. Bourbaki removes another of the few men who even now might throw light on certain mysterious missions previous to the capitulation of Metz, says the London Saturday Review. But he remained obstinately silent to the last, although he admitted that he had had an interview with the Empress Eugenie after Sept. 4. It is the only unexplained episode in the life of a brave, loyal and otherwise outspoken soldier, who, whatever his dynastic leanings, never failed for an instant in his duty to France. This silence was all the more remarkable, inasmuch as his general frankness rarely spared either friend or foe. When on May 1 or 2, 1869, Lieut. de Cadere was sent by Napoleon III to make preliminary inquiries as to the condition of the French army, then already near the scene of operations, Bourbaki sent the following message: "Pray ask the emperor whether his minister of war (Vaillant) is a traitor or whether he has fallen into a state of idiocy." Trochu dotted Bourbaki's 's and crossed his 's. "A French army," said Trochu to the same envoy, "has made its way into Italy before now without shoes to their feet and without shirts to their backs, but the sight of a French army going to confront the enemy without cannon and without cartridges is an unprecedented sight." During the campaign itself Bourbaki was equally frank in his accidental communication with the Austrians. One evening a spy was brought before him. The fellow did not deny the accusation. "You are sent by the Austrians?" asked the general. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "And you imagine, perhaps, that this is an honorable calling?" "Yes, sir." "Will you serve us

ARE FRIENDS AGAIN.

ROYAL FAMILIES OF RUSSIA AND GREECE.

The Bitter Conflict That Raged During the Greco-Turkish War, Has Been Brought to a Close and a Royal Marriage Will Seal the Bargain.



HERE has been a thorough-going reconciliation between the courts of Athens and St. Petersburg, the relations between which were so severely strained at the time of the war. After having had the engagement twice broken off (on the last occasion by the war), the formal and religious betrothal of the Grand Duke Michaelovitch to Princess Marie, the only surviving daughter of the king and queen of Greece, now has taken place in Athens, and the celebration of the wedding is to occur soon at St. Petersburg, whither the whole of the Greek royal family will proceed for the purpose. It may be recalled that at the beginning of the Greco-Turkish war Queen Olga of Greece was so disgusted by the conduct of Russia in intervening, not for Greece, but against it, that she resigned her commission as honorary admiral in the Russian navy, while neither Prince George nor Prince Constantine of Greece hesitated to assail their cousin and favorite chum, Emperor Nicholas, with a torrent of reproaches for not backing up Greece in its fight against the sultan. But long before the war was brought to a con-



QUEEN OLGA.

clusion the royal family of Greece lost all its illusions on the subject of the loyalty, the courage and the patriotism of the Greeks, and was made the object of so much abuse and cowardly insult at Athens that the king, the queen and their children made up their minds that their relatives in Russia, England and elsewhere had done right and wisely, after all, in declining to accord any support to so worthless a people as the Greeks showed themselves to be during the war, and that under the circumstances it would be folly to permit any considerations regarding the oppression of the Hellenic nation by the great powers of Europe permanently to mar their relations with their kith and kin at St. Petersburg, in London and in Austria. That is why there has been a full and complete reconciliation between the courts of Athens and the reigning house of Russia, and why the entire Greek family will visit St. Petersburg within the next few weeks to attend the wedding of Princess Marie.

The bridegroom has toned down very much and is as well behaved and as good looking a fiance as any man could wish for his daughter. One of his brothers, who was in the United States as officer of a Russian cruiser during the Columbian Exposition, is married to the eldest sister of the czar. Another one, the Grand Duke Michael, is organically married to the lady who now bears the title of Countess Torby, while his sister is the widow of that grand duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin who committed suicide last spring at Cannes.

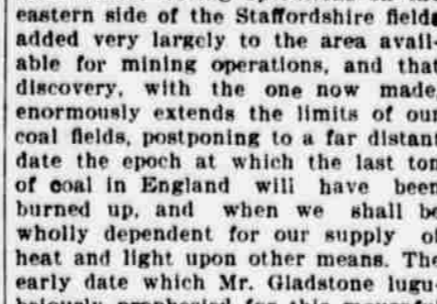
George Eliot's Survey Home for Sale. A London paper announces that "The Heights," Witley, Surrey, which was for some years the home of George Eliot, is in the market. There is a beautiful engraving of the house, from a sketch by Mrs. Allingham, in Cross' Life of the Novelist. It was soon after the publication of "Daniel Deronda" that George Eliot bought "The Heights" (December, 1870), and she soon became passionately fond of the neighborhood. At that time the pretty village of Witley had many interesting residents. There were Sir Henry Holland (now Viscount Knutsford) and Lady Holland, niece of Lord Macaulay, and sister of Sir George Trevelyan; the Tennysons, not far away, at Hazelmere, the Du Mauriers, the Allinghams, and Mr. Birket Foster. The Surrey dialect greatly amused George Eliot. She repeated with glee a quaint Surrey villager's remark: "Oh, ma'an, what have I gone through with my husband. He is so uneducated—he never had a tall coat in his life!"

Tea Drinking. Tea is an agreeable stimulant, quickening intellectual operations, removing headache and fatigue and promoting cheerfulness and a sense of well-being. A cup of tea now and again is a most refreshing and excellent thing, but when it is used to excess the digestive and nervous systems are especially affected. There is no doubt that there are cases of dyspepsia caused by the inordinate use of strong tea, and it is also a matter of common observation that sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, and nervous irritability often follow the prolonged and excessive use of this beverage. People who drink tea to excess are to be seen in all classes of society, and the tea is not a food, and cannot be taken without risk to health. Articles of diet which are rich in fat and oil should be impressed upon such persons. A complete electric plying plant has been installed on an estate in France in the department of the Tarn.

THE LABOREXCHANGE

CERTIFICATES ARE EAGERLY SOUGHT IN COLORADO.

Three Forms of Co-operation From Which Every Man May Choose the One That Appears to Hold Out the Most Benefits.



HERE are about 350 labor exchanges in the United States, 12 of which are in Colorado, and of these the one at Denver is the most prominent, by reason of its location. It is running a brick-yard and a pickling and preserving works, and has issued about \$1,100 of certificates, ranging from one-twentieth (five cents) to 20 units (\$20). The unit is an arbitrary abstract quantity, supposed to have a value of \$1. The certificates pass freely among all classes of people in Denver, and will, of course, continue to do so as long as they are promptly redeemed in goods or labor whenever they are presented at the Exchange, which has been the case thus far. Men are glad to be paid entirely in these certificates, which are generally called "labor checks" by the people of Denver.

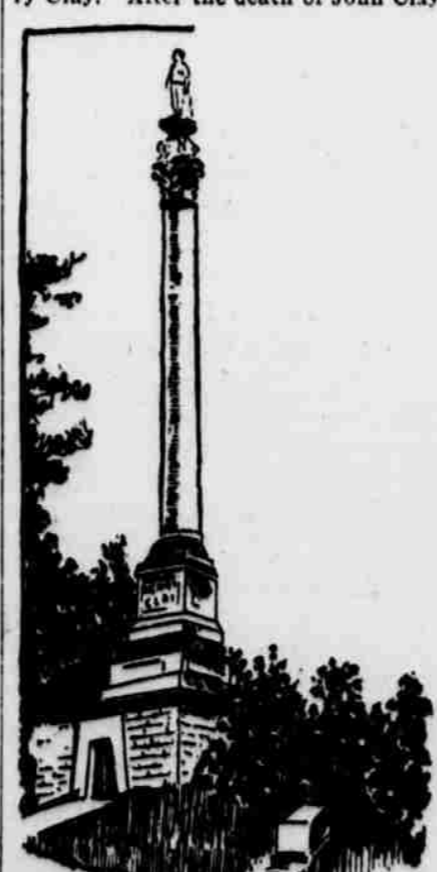
NO MORE THORNS.

What One Horticulturist Is Striving to Attain.

The limit of improvement is not found in producing fruits of great size, beauty and sweetness, says Lippincott's. There are other desirable qualities that the horticulturist is anxious to obtain, and toward this end he is devoting his energies. One of the most noticeable trends of the science of fruit culture is toward the elimination of undesirable organs. The thorns of some of the citrus fruit trees, and the prickles of such small berry bushes as the gooseberry, blackberry and raspberry, are protuberances that have outlived their usefulness and are highly unpleasant. They not only puncture the ripening fruits, but they often make harvesting exceedingly inconvenient. Gardeners have long wished to do away with these thorns and prickles, and it is only comparatively recently that systematic efforts have been made to eliminate them. The thorns are conspicuous organs of our cultivated plants that have ceased to be of any value, for their original purpose of protecting the plants from animals has no force today in the gardens and fields. They should have been exterminated long ago. Through the careful selection of plants that happen to be thornless stocks are obtained for a new race of thornless plants. Others are noted for the few thorns that grow on them, and by judicious selection of seeds and grafts from these the same work is continued. Already gardeners have cultivated raspberry and blackberry canes that are entirely thornless, and by grafting improved varieties on these the desired end will soon be reached. The wild orange trees have many more thorns on them than the budded stock, and the wild Florida lemons are thickly studded with thorns, while the grafted La France have none.

DOG LIES BESIDE HENRY CLAY.

Occasionally a dog receives the honor that is due him for his faithful love and devotion. But it is very rare that a canine friend is appreciated by man. The grave of Henry Clay, the great man who said he would rather be right than president, has an odd companion stone. Right beside the monument lies buried "Doc," faithful St. Bernard. He was the property of the late John M. Clay, and it was Mr. Clay's widow who had the dog buried beside her husband, and only a few feet from the last resting place of Henry Clay. After the death of John Clay



BURIED BESIDE CLAY.

the dog seemed to feel the necessity of doubly protecting his mistress, and she honored him for it when he died.

Sawdust as a Dressing for Wounds. Fine, soft sawdust has been suggested as a dressing for wounds and as a vehicle for medicaments or antiseptics. It is said that the dust, freed from splinters and sharp bits of wood by sifting, when used alone and dry, makes a clean and grateful dressing; that it readily takes up and holds the discharges without packing or adhering; and that it is easily rendered antiseptic by any of the methods used in preparing antiseptic cotton or wool. The St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal" suggests that yellow pine sawdust, rich as it is in turpentine, would prove of itself a valuable antiseptic application.

Pioneering by Electricity. A complete electric plying plant has been installed on an estate in France in the department of the Tarn.

CARING FOR TOURISTS.

Look After Foreigners.

The large number of tourists who in recent years have visited Japan have added considerably to the revenue of the country. It has been calculated that every visitor spent in his travels not less than \$500, and the aggregate result of the arrivals from foreign parts meant \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 to Japanese bread-earners, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Most of this fell into the hands of curio dealers, who peddled inferior goods on ignorant westerners, and of the guides who acted as society was formed in 1893. On the initiative of a number of Japanese noblemen and gentlemen, assisted by several influential foreign residents, its objects were to extend a welcome to foreign tourists and to render them every assistance during their stay in Japan. It aims at bringing within the tourists' reach means of accurately observing the features of the country and the characteristics of the people; visiting public buildings and places famous for scenic beauties; seeing objects of art, both ancient and modern; entering into social and commercial relations with the people; in short, affording them all facility and convenience toward the accomplishment of their aims, thus indirectly promoting, in however small a degree, the cause of international intercourse and trade. Arrangements are made for the provision of trustworthy guides, and facilities are given for travel and sightseeing. Entrance is obtained to all the government establishments and to the places of interest in different parts of the country. Introductions are provided to manufacturers and merchants, so that although the main object of the society is of a social nature, it may be of great service to those who go to investigate commercial and industrial conditions. According to the rank or personal record of a tourist, the society will introduce him at his request to any Japanese nobleman or gentleman, if the circumstances seem to warrant such an introduction. In the case of a distinguished tourist the society might make arrangements at its own cost to entertain him, so that its members and friends may make his acquaintance.

Athletes and Health.

There is a popular delusion that an athlete must necessarily be a healthy man, by reason of his athleticism, but as a matter of fact, muscular development is not an affair of the constitution; it is an accident, pure and simple. Strong limbs are frequently to be found associated with a weak heart, and many a strong man dies of consumption. If health may be defined as a capacity for hanging on to life, then in many cases the weakest are the healthiest. If such a definition is accurate, women are healthier than men, their average length of days being greater. It is doubtful, however, if centenarians, merely because they are centenarians, are absolutely the healthiest. It is as hard to say what life is as to say what health is, and the way in which unhealthy people are tenacious of life is not surprising.

Has Several Lives.

Lem Brooks, a carpenter of Clinton, Mo., who three years ago fell out of a third-story window of the Ridge building without serious injury, has had another experience there. He rose from his bed to put down a window and fell out on the brick pavement, fifteen feet below, without receiving a scratch or broken bone.

MISCELLANY.

A Southern paper refers to golf as "dude shinnny."

Mr. Oldboy—"I remember the first fish I ever caught." Miss Pert—"What was it, an Ichthyosaurus?"—Harlem Life.

He—"Selling silk at 3 cents? I don't see how they can do it." She—"Of course, they have some police there."—Detroit Journal.

Botanists have found no fewer than 120 different kinds of flowers on Spitzbergen, most of them being unknown on the European continent.

A schoolm'am in Fayette, Me., pinned her black shawl over one side of the school house flag as a sign of mourning for Gen. Neal Dow.

The Eskimos whose Lieutenant Peary brought back with him are suffering from colds. The climate of New York has not agreed with them.

In a recent lecture Professor Bergmann of Berlin stated that in fifty cases of perforating the skull for epilepsy, he knew of only one permanent cure.

The French executioner Delber, who recently retired from his position at the age of sixty-three, had been in service forty years and disposed of 503 culprits.

Miss Prymm—"That disreputable Jack Buggy invited me to go to the theater with him last night." Miss Cuttynge—"How did you enjoy the play?"—Puck.

Chicago medical institutions increased in attendance in 1894-95 from 1,338 to 2,294, while the New York medical colleges showed a decrease from 2,081 to 1,893.

The increase in the fruit growing industry in Colorado has reduced the importation of canned fruit during the last five years from \$7,000,000 to \$3,000,000 annually.

It has been calculated by Robert Ball that the whole coal supply of our planet would barely suffice to produce heat equal to that which the sun dissipates in one-tenth of a second.

An English physician found that an effective way to relieve sea sickness was to elevate all the extremities three times a day for half an hour while sitting in a chair.—New York Post.

Within one year Paris exhibited three monarchs—King Alexander of Servia, King Leopold III of the Belgians, and King George V of the United Kingdom. All three maintained the same coat of arms.

A new evening paper is to be published in New York.

THE FRENCH "DE."

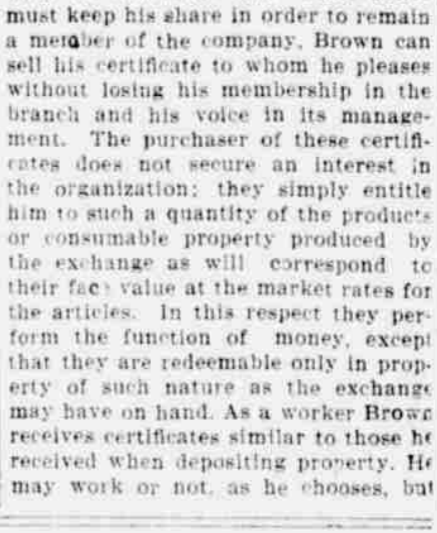
A Plebeian Sometimes Resorted to His Mother's Name.

If the name began with "de," which is the particle indicative of nobility, it was an easy matter, the only thing necessary being the separation of the initial syllable from the rest of the name, says the Nineteenth Century. For instance, M. Delamare became M. de Lamare; M. Delstrade was transformed into M. de Lestrade, and M. Dervilleville signed "D'ervilleville." But the operation became a little more troublesome when the name was a very common one, such as Durand, Regnaud or Dupont. In that case the name of a town or a political division was added, and the gentleman called himself Dupont de l'Eure or de Nemours; Regnaud de Saint-Jean d'Angely; Durand de Romorantin, and so forth. When no name of a town or village was available the would-be nobleman applied for permission to add his mother's maiden name to his own, especially if it had an aristocratic sound. In this way a certain ambassador whose family name was a ridiculous one, but whose mother's name, though plebeian, was easy to disguise, dropped by degrees his own name and retained only the maternal appellation, just prefixing the particle "de" and the title of baron conferred on him under the empire. In the elevated circle in which he moved, thanks to his intelligence and superior education, no one suspects that his real name, if he went by it, would associate him more intimately with kitchen than with diplomatic salons.

A Battered Litterateur.

"What is the matter?" inquired the officer. "The enemy has stolen a march on me," replied the general, in great agitation. "Are you sure?" "Alas, either that, or else I have mislaid the manuscript."—Washington Star.

CURRENCY USED BY A LABOR EXCHANGE.



Smith joins a community, or 'altruistic' society; Jones joins a co-operative joint stock company, while Brown joins a local branch of the Labor exchange. How does each man fare while he is in the organization and how he will leave it? "Smith selects a community which allows all the freedom possible in communism—one that makes no regulations in regard to dress, diet, religion or anything except the mode of production and distribution, and in this it adheres to communism pure and simple. Smith is accepted as a member, puts in all his property and goes to work. His name is enrolled on the list of members and he has a document in his pocket attesting his membership, but he has nothing else to show for his property, while for his labor he receives board, clothes, shelter, the advantages of communistic society and whatever else the community can afford and is willing to allow him."

"We will suppose that things are fairly agreeable in the main, but Smith being a man of strong individuality, desires to squander a little time in his own way, and his way not coinciding with the wishes of the majority there is a clash and Smith decides to withdraw from the association. He demands compensation for property contributed and services rendered. He is informed that by the terms of his agreement he is entitled to nothing and must accept what the majority is willing to give or walk out empty handed; that if he has lived more frugally than the others it was his own fault and the community reaps the benefit; that any other arrangement would enable dissatisfied men like himself to draw out all the capital and thereby destroy the community. So Smith leaves the community, either with nothing at all or with less than what he considers his just dues."

"Jones purchases a share of stock in a company composed chiefly of honest workmen and goes to work; as a laborer he receives wages, either in cash or credits; as a stockholder he draws dividends. The company is prosperous and he has as much individual freedom as is consistent with the form of organization, but Jones becomes dissatisfied because there are stockholders in the company who draw dividends large enough to enable them to live with little or no work, and he does not like to labor for the support of idlers. He agitates the question of

limiting the stock of members to a single share, and succeeds in bringing about the change; now it is found that wages and dividends absorb the entire product of the company and there is no increase of business capital, except by the admission of new members, and as the shares are fixed at a low valuation to allow of their purchase by poor men, the business becomes permanently crippled by want of means. Seeing the situation, Jones decides to quit; no member is allowed to hold more than one share, and he can find no one outside of it who is acceptable to the association, so he sells to the association itself, or in other words, he draws out of the company the money he put into it; others follow his example, and it soon becomes crippled and forced to disband or sell the business to someone who will conduct it as a private enterprise."

"In the first illustration the community held its own, but Smith was worsted; in the second, Jones got what was due him, but the way was opened for the dissolution of the company. The community has stability, but cannot grow rapidly because it does not make equitable provision for the return of all deposits of value, and hence does not attract members, while the joint stock company may provide for such a return, but does so at the risk of losing its capital stock and becoming non-existent. The labor exchange recognizes both these points in a way which will be shown in the next illustration."

"Brown, on becoming a member of the labor exchange, puts into it some property—not all that he has and not necessarily an amount corresponding to the deposits of other members—but all he can spare at the time, or all that he feels disposed to contribute to a co-operative experiment. For this property he receives certificates of deposit, which correspond to the share held by Jones in the stock company, with the difference that while Jones must keep his share in order to remain a member of the company, Brown can sell his certificate to whom he pleases without losing his membership in the branch and his voice in its management. The purchaser of these certificates does not secure an interest in the organization; they simply entitle him to such a quantity of the products or consumable property produced by the exchange as will correspond to their face value at the market rates for the articles. In this respect they perform the function of money, except that they are redeemable only in property of such nature as the exchange may have on hand. As a worker Brown receives certificates similar to those he received when depositing property. He may work or not, as he chooses, but

THE BLANTHER LETTER.

It is said to have been in Georgia when the California Murder took place. Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 3.—Jos. T. Blanthier, better known as Arthur D. Forbes, better known as Arthur D. Forbes, who was manager and proprietor of the Southern Purchasing Agency in Atlanta, and who recently committed suicide in a county jail in Texas, was in Atlanta on the day when the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont and Miss Minnie Williams occurred in San Francisco. This statement is made by persons in Atlanta who knew Forbes well, and who had business dealings with him, and to support their statements the books and records which were in Forbes' office have been consulted, and it is shown that between April 1 and April 14, 1895, the time of the two murders in San Francisco, Forbes was here and doing business with Kelly Bros. & Co., and other firms. If these statements be true, and there seems to be no reason to doubt the proofs submitted, Forbes, alias Blanthier, could not possibly have been the murderer of the young girls, and the declaration made in a written confession admitting that he killed the young women is false. Mrs. Blanthier, the widow, has been exerting every energy to show that her husband was the real murderer and that Theodore Durrant, now under sentence of death for the crime, is an innocent man. Mrs. Blanthier, who was deceived by her husband, is doubtless sincere in what she says, but her whole course of action is based upon the alleged written confession which, it is said, was found upon the person of Blanthier when he suicided in the Texas jail.

STREET DUEL.

Two Men Were Killed Outright at Horatio, Ark.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 3.—A special from Nashville, Ark., says: Details of a terrible street duel at Horatio, in which one man was killed outright and another fatally wounded, reached here yesterday. The dead man is Dr. Smith, a prominent practicing physician of that place, and the man thought to be fatally wounded is J. J. Smith, a prominent business man of Horatio and a brother of the dead doctor. The killing was done by W. Millwee, also of Horatio, one of the wealthiest men in the town, and a man noted for his fearlessness and bravery. The tragedy was the culmination of a feud of long standing, and, on account of the prominence of the parties, it is believed the feud will be continued by some of their numerous friends and adherents, and that more blood will be shed before the affair is finally settled. Millwee and Dr. Smith were mortal enemies, and had threatened to kill each other on sight. Both men had records for fearlessness, and both carried revolvers, in anticipation of an attack. Friends sought to prevent a meeting between the two men, as they felt certain that guns would be used, but they were not prepared for the fearful tragedy which occurred.

Millwee and Dr. Smith met in front of the Locke hotel. Dr. Smith was just emerging from the front door of the hotel as Millwee was crossing the street, coming in that direction. Both men quickly drew their weapons and opened fire almost simultaneously. Several shots were exchanged, Smith receiving a wound in the left arm at Millwee's first fire. He continued the battle, however, and only gave up the contest when he sank to the ground dead, with a bullet through his heart. J. J. Smith came to his brother's assistance just as the fatal bullet was fired, and drew his own pistol to fire on Millwee. His weapon snapped, however, and Millwee, turning his attention to the brother, sent a bullet crashing into his head. That ended the battle for the time being, but there is much excitement over the terrible affair, and more bloodshed is constantly expected.

Tried to Kill His Family. Milford, Del., Dec. 3.—Salvage Bilderback, a charcoal burner, who, about a year ago, moved from New Jersey to Duglows, a Maryland village near the Delaware line, attempted to kill his family last Monday evening. Bilderback returned to his cabin about 10 o'clock and said to his wife: "I have just learned to use the kind of sword that the Cubans use. Now I want all of you to stand up." In order to honor him she and the children arose, when he tied their hands with a piece of cord, which he fastened to the rafters. Obtaining a corn knife, which was in an adjoining room, he commenced cutting his family, inflicting some fearful wounds. Before he could complete his fiendish work, his son came home. Bilderback, becoming alarmed, seized his army musket, ran outdoors and fled to the woods.

The steamer Egyptian was burned on Lake Huron recently.

Aransas Pass Harbor. Washington, Dec. 3.—Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, has received the report of the board of engineers appointed to make an examination of the work accomplished at Aransas Pass, Texas, by the Aransas Pass Harbor company. The board was to make an appraisal of the value of this work as a basis for a purchase of the works by the government and its completion. The undertaking was to obtain twenty feet of water, and up to this time a little more than eight feet has been attained.

Boiler Explosion. Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 3.—The boiler in the engine room at the Glenwood coal mine exploded at 12:30 Wednesday. Twenty men were in the engine room, and none escaped injury. The fatally injured are: Griffiths Reese, head, back and hands scalded; Williams, face, side and arms burned; others seriously burned and scalded. Jim Hiesep, Frank Bloomquist, Aaron Hayden, John Hayden, Pat Nichols, Charles Auelin, Robert Marsh, Alex. Gilbert, John Warren, John Connelly.

Earthquake Shocks. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 3.—Specials from Pratt and Kingman, Kan., halfway across the state, and near the Oklahoma boundary, say that slight earthquake shocks were felt at those places Wednesday night. At Pratt a distinct shock was experienced at 12:58 o'clock. It was not severe, but strong enough to cause furniture to rock and lamps and dishes to rattle. The disturbance lasted about three seconds. The shock at Kingman was felt at 1 a. m., the vibrations from north to south lasting about ten seconds. No damage so far as known.

Charges Against Crispi.

Rome, Dec. 3.—Yesterday the chamber of deputies appointed a commission of five to inquire into the charges against Signor Francesco Crispi, former premier, in connection with the bank of Naples scandals and the alleged illegal traffic in decorations. The proceedings are the result of recent decisions of the Italian court of cassation, which quashed the judicial indictment brought against him on the ground that the ordinary tribunals of justice were not competent to deal with such charges brought against a former member of the government or his conduct while in the government.

The court of cassation held that such charges must be dealt with by parliament, which was the contention of Signor Crispi, and the judicial proceedings were thrown out. The commission was appointed after an impressive speech by Signor Crispi, in which he declared he desired the most ample and complete decision of the whole question and did not dread the light, which he said, could reveal nothing against him. "I am the victim of calumny," he asserted, "and should have brought suit against my calumniators if the matter had not been referred to the chamber. Signor Crispi recalled his past labors on behalf of Italy and admitted that there had been times when he had erred. He claimed, however, from his compeers an unbiased judgment and asserted he was prepared to testify before the commission and to omit nothing, so that the matter might be probed to the deepest, adding rhetorically, "but it will be very hard at 78, after devoting sixty-three years to the service of my country." This passage of the speech provoked violent interruptions and the president of the chamber formally cautioned the two socialist deputies, who were particularly virulent. Signor Crispi, after order was restored, said: "I remain calm even in the face of my adversaries' invectives. I have a serene conscience and I shall die when my time comes with the name of Italy upon my lips. But I ask to be allowed to pass my last days quietly. If Italy needs me, I shall always be ready to serve her, but I do not have and never had ambition for power."

At the conclusion of his speech a number of the deputies gathered about him to congratulate him and to shake his hand. Signor Crispi, the most brilliant Italian statesman since the days of Cavour, is called upon to face in his extreme old age, not accusations of political crimes, but ordinary felonies. He has already been subjected to the humiliation of ministerial examination in connection with charges of complicity in the gigantic frauds that wrecked the Bank of Sicily and other kindred institutions. The Crispi cabinet was driven from office as the result of these scandals. In each case the insolvency of the bank appeared to have been brought about through the blackmailing extortions to which it was subjected by leading politicians and government officials of the day. Most of this dishonesty took place during the administration of Crispi. Not even his most relentless enemy, however, accused him of plundering the banks to add to his private resources. On the contrary, his countrymen for the most part accepted his assertion that the money extorted from these institutions was used by him for the secret service of the government and in electoral expenditures. Unfortunately for him the judicial authorities who inquired into the circumstances that led to the failure of the banks discovered that among the most voracious of the plunderers was Signor Crispi, the veteran statesman's wife. It was stated at the time that from one bank alone something like 10,000,000 francs (about \$2,000,000) found its way to her private banking account, and it was urged and is still urged that Signor Crispi, not being a rich man, must have known of his wife's predatory demands, as in no other way could she have accounted for the large sums of money she expended upon her establishment while he was in power.

Automotists Meet.

Havana, Dec. 3.—The central committee of the automotists met last night and agreed upon a union with the reformists, to constitute one party under the presidency of Senor Jose Galvez. It is believed Senor Rabell, president of the reformists, will be appointed vice president.

Employment Suggestive.

"That rich Mrs. Sloper said she thought she'd seen me before." "People always hate to hear her say that." "Why?" "She used to be the female detective in her husband's store."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bank Robbers.

Warsaw, Ind., Dec. 3.—Five robbers entered Miles & Higbee's bank at Milford early yesterday. They bound and gagged Night Watchman Milton Stiffer. Dr. Black, who passed by on his way home, was seized and gagged. The robbers then drilled a hole in the safe, and several charges of dynamite were exploded, but only disfigured the safe without opening it. In their rage the robbers burned \$1000 of valuable securities and departed, leaving no clue.

Over Killed.

Montevideo, Dec. 2.—Dr. Miguel Herrera y Oves, the presidential candidate, who was minister of the interior and justice in the cabinet of the late President Borda, and who has been ordered into exile by a decree issued by Senor Cuestas, the president ad interim, will leave this city for Buenos Ayres. He will be accompanied by Gen. Tajes, Dr. Aguirre and Senor Brian, the chief of the municipality of Montevideo, who has also been called by the acting president.

RIOTING IN PRAGUE.

The Houses of Germans Were Bombed With Stones.

Prague, Bohemia, Dec. 2.—There were fresh disturbances here yesterday. The houses of Germans were bombarded with stones, and a howling mob, which gathered on Wenzel-Platz, had to be dispersed by infantry and cavalry.

The university buildings are threatened by the rioters, and have to be protected by large bodies of police. Troops have been drafted to Judenstein, owing to the mob threatening to run riot there.

During the afternoon the riots increased. The synagogue windows were smashed, as were also the windows of the houses of Jews displaying the Star of David in several streets of the Jewish quarter.

Since 6 o'clock yesterday evening the streets have been held by twelve battalions of infantry and a squadron of hussars. All traffic is suspended, and the shops and business houses are closed.

In spite of the military a large Czech mob made a descent during the evening upon the German quarter, and plundered houses and shops in several streets. The furniture of a well-known German cafe was piled up in the street and set on fire. When a detachment of troops approached to disperse the rioters, the soldiers were greeted with showers of stone, broken glass and other missiles. The captain in command ordered his troops to prepare to fire, but at the urgent request of a police official the order was not carried into effect. Shortly after 9 o'clock a mob attempted to storm a cartridge factory at Zizkovo, a suburb of Prague. The troops stationed at the factory poured a volley into the crowd. It is known that at least two persons were killed outright, and it is feared others were killed or wounded. The same body of rioters set fire to a house at Zizkovo, but the flames were soon quelled.

In various parts of the city and the suburbs windows were smashed and German signboards demolished. It is said the mob was incited by articles in the Czech newspapers, and by a false report that the German students had organized an attack upon the Czech National theater.

At a later hour the mob made repeated rushes and attempted to storm the morning newspaper offices. By 11 o'clock the town was quiet, and the troops had been withdrawn, except patrols at threatening points.

In Snyekov, the southwest suburb of Prague, a thickly populated industrial quarter, at a late hour in the evening a riotous mob attacked and plundered the German national school. The rioters fired shots at a police detachment, whereupon the commanding officer, acting with great promptitude, drew his revolver and fired at one of the ringleaders, the bullet piercing his arm. He then arrested the man. The result of this energetic action was the dispersal of the mob without further difficulty. The German gymnasium in the Altstadt, in the center of the city, was plundered by a mob, which was finally dispersed by a combined attack of soldiers and police.

Shortly before midnight there was fresh disorder, and two shops in the Pungmasgasse were broken open and pillaged. The military patrol dispersed by the plunderers. Disorders are reported in various suburbs.

At Weyberg the rioters sprinkled a shop with petroleum and set it on fire. At Liden twenty-one armed rioters were arrested. Another gang plundered a liquor saloon, and shortly afterward the patrol found twenty persons lying drunk in the street.

The Thorn Case.

New York, Dec. 2.—Lawyer Howe yesterday denied in strong terms the statement that Thorn, after his conviction, confessed to the killing and dismemberment of Goldensuppe. Howe reiterated his belief that the court of appeals would reverse the verdict. Police Captain Methven of Long Island City said: "There are some discrepancies in the published report of Thorn's confession, but the main facts remain unchanged. Thorn made part of the confession to me and part to Sheriff Dohi. From what Sheriff Dohi has told me I can truthfully say that Thorn confessed that he killed Goldensuppe."

River Coal Combine.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 2.—The largest combine of river coal interests ever attempted promises to be effected before the new year. It has been talked of for years, and at last has come to a focus. There was a slight discussion in the ranks, but it was not considered sufficient to block the way to speedy consolidation. The scheme, which is stupendous in nature, proposes the organization of one company, with a capitalization of \$11,000,000. It is to be a huge trust, controlling river coal interests from Lock No. 5 on the Monongahela river to New Orleans.

Fight With Moonshiners.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 2.—A special from Greenville, S. C., says: A desperate battle between Eli Pittman, a moonshiner, and revenue officers led by Col. Wayne Ferguson, took place four miles from here near Bridge. Deputy Collectors Alex Phillips and D. B. Stewart were wounded. Stewart's right leg may have to be amputated. Pittman, armed with a Winchester, held at bay the officers armed with pistols, and Stewart was left with the moonshiners until a large posse from here rescued him.

Oves Killed.

Montevideo, Dec. 2.—Dr. Miguel Herrera y Oves, the presidential candidate, who was minister of the interior and justice in the cabinet of the late President Borda, and who has been ordered into exile by a decree issued by Senor Cuestas, the president ad interim, will leave this city for Buenos Ayres. He will be accompanied by Gen. Tajes, Dr. Aguirre and Senor Brian, the chief of the municipality of Montevideo, who has also been called by the acting president.

Insurgents Active.

Havana, Dec. 2.—An announcement was issued from the Spanish headquarters in the palace yesterday saying a force of insurgents recently attacked Guisa, a province of Santiago de Cuba, and that a Spanish column had left Manzanillo to engage the insurgents at Guisa.

Another announcement from the palace describes a movement of Spanish troops under Gen. Bernal, who was accompanied by Senor Jose Capalejos, the former Spanish Cabinet minister and special commissioner, who is visiting Cuba to gather material for a report on the condition of the island to the Spanish government, and Gen. Hernandez Velasquez. The Spanish force consisted of 2300 men, accompanied by two field guns. The column under the command of Gen. Bernal engaged an insurgent force, according to the reports on the heights of Romera Madama and Pelados, province of Pinar del Rio, and later was more severely engaged with the insurgents at La Cuchilla de los Camitos, where the Spaniards are said to have captured and destroyed the fortified camp of the insurgent general, Ducassi.

Gen. Hernandez, commanding the second column, the report continued, captured and destroyed an insurgent camp at Aranjuez and also destroyed 600 huts and several other insurgent camps in the immediate vicinity of Aranjuez.

As a result of these movements, continues the official statement, the insurgents retreated in a thoroughly demoralized condition after suffering the loss of many killed and wounded. The Spanish lost a major and twelve soldiers killed and had one captain and twenty-nine soldiers wounded.

According to latest advices from the scene of the engagements the Spanish cavalry were continuing the pursuit of the enemy.

Six hundred sick, wounded or otherwise invalided soldiers have left Cuba for Spain.

The insurgents, according to the official reports, have lost fifty-four men killed in skirmishes with the Spanish troops during the last ten days. In addition the government forces captured twenty-eight prisoners and a number of firearms.

The government troops during the same period, the report says, lost twenty-four men killed and had two officers and eighty-three soldiers wounded.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Some of the Questions of Mutual Interest to Both Countries.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Dr. von Helldorf, the new German ambassador, was seen at the German embassy yesterday and for the first time since his arrival consented to speak concerning some of the questions of mutual interest between the United States and Germany. Dr. von Helldorf said:

"I have received no official instructions from my government on the subject, yet speaking unofficially, the case has assumed in the press proportions far greater than it deserves. It is simply a question of collecting an indemnity for an offense against a German citizen residing in Haiti. Beyond this all is conjecture, and there is no basis of fact whatsoever for the reports as to what might ultimately occur. The demand is similar, I am told, to many in which the United States has demanded indemnity from South American republics. As this right of demanding and enforcing the payment of an indemnity is universally recognized I do not doubt the case will be settled in the usual way between the immediate parties in interest, Germany and Haiti. But in any event, the case is of little importance to attract serious consideration and it is needless to conjecture on future probabilities or possibilities."

The ambassador was asked as to the tariff, but he did not care to discuss that matter. On the general feeling kindly sentiment throughout Germany:

"There is, I am glad to say, the most kindly sentiment throughout Germany toward the American people and their government."

A Fearful Death.

Texarkana, Ark., Dec. 2.—George Slater, a young man 22 years of age, lost his life yesterday morning in the saw mills of the Gate City Lumber company, at this place. He was in the act of fixing some irregularity in the machinery when he was caught in the revolving shaft and beaten to death. Every bone in his body was broken before the machinery could be stopped. Slater leaves a mother and sister, who live in Spring Lake, Ark.

Frisky Bristol Folk.

Cyclists of Bristol, Pa., are incensed over the regulations which prohibit a wheelman of over 90 from mounting from the pedal and a wheelwoman of over 16 from doing fancy riding on the public highway. There is quite a frisky crowd at Bristol from all indications.

Cloth Market.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 2.—Just before the close of business Tuesday night the print cloth market dropped off 1-16, making a new record of 2 1-4c. The market opened at the new figure yesterday morning, and 75,000 or 80,000 pieces have changed hands on the new basis, at which bids have been freely offered for some days. Manufacturers have declined to meet them until now, and it is expected they will dispose of goods freely for a time.

The Hungarian shoe or moccasin is made of raw hide, prepared by a sun-drying process. It is bound together with many thoughts of raw hide. Loops or thongs extend upward round the ankle, and through the loops is passed a strap which is buckled at the sides. The Grecian shoe is made almost entirely of leather, and has a thickly padded sole with a sharp turn-up toe, which is surmounted by a large ball of colored wool or hair. The shoe is fleece-lined, and is gorgeously decorated with beads and ornaments of silk.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

The Women of Afghanistan—With a Few Fixings Last Year's Gowns May Be Worn Without Misgivings—Some Answers to Correspondents.

The Parting.

DON'T want to leave you, my little boy said, As into the pillow he buried his head; But the sand-man came creeping soon into his room, Sweeping out memory with his gauze broom, And my child grew unconscious as Death in the tomb.

And the whole world shrank up to the size of a bed.

I watched him sleeping, with his arms thrown above His dear, curly head, like a cupid in love; And his small bosom swelling, and sinking again, Slowly and softly—no sighing, no pain: His ears never hearing the "swish" of the rain, Nor the loud, roaring thunderbolts hurled down by Jove.

They shattered a walnut tree out near the shed, And two fasting cattle were stricken down dead; But the child remained sleeping through all that great storm; The earth shook and trembled, but still no alarm; His dream, if he had one, showed no fear of harm; But he lay with his arms clasped over his head.

And I thought of the long eternity years Of rest, dust and silence; no pain, and no fears. And I thought, how like sleep to a child in his bed, Are the long years of silence to those who are dead. But we all fear Eternity's sleep, I then said, As I wiped from my eyes the gathering tears.

How we cry against going, and leaving behind The friends who are anchored by love in our mind. And I rested my head on the pillow, beside My sleeping darling, and tried, and I tried To think out and reason; but soon I was dead. By the same mystic power—so death-like and kind.

Women of Afghanistan. Miss Hamilton, or, rather, Dr. Hamilton, the Englishwoman who has



AFGHAN LADIES.

been court physician of Afghanistan for many years, says it is totally impossible for a westerner to understand an oriental. "As far as the east is from the west," so different the two modes of thought.

Slaves in Afghanistan are not degraded. The Afghan women, Miss Hamilton says, are indolent and useless, and absolutely neglect their children. To the slaves falls the management of all things. In a rich family the head slave is the housekeeper, a grand personage one is wise to conciliate. She has much authority, and dresses richly. Another important personage is the slave who performs the duties both of maid and valet. The wife, however, has the proud privilege of pouring water over the hands and feet of her husband when he is making his toilet or spreading his prayer-rug, and preparing his favorite dishes. The women are never jealous of each other. Miss Hamilton asked an intelligent wife, who was devoted to her husband, what she would do if he married again. "I shouldn't mind," she said. "Proper-minded women think it a disgrace to be jealous and fight over any man. What difference could the presence of another woman make in his feelings toward me? A man's heart is like a river; what change is there in the current if here a dog satisfies its thirst on the banks, and there a camel; does it flow any the less steadily on its appointed way?"

Women are not regarded as the men's equals. This is seen even in the attitude of boys of twelve. Though their mothers have cared for them in sickness and slaved for them, as soon as a boy escapes from the mother's arms to school he speaks roughly, orders her about, and exhibits no feeling whatever, and the mother has no redress, and, indeed, is servile to her.

son. The women of the upper class lead an aimless life. They think it beneath their dignity to sew; they do not cook or look after the children, and cannot read or write.

Disappointment in Love.

Arthur has been for some months paying the most marked attention to a most charming and attractive young woman. She has been his almost constant companion, and they have grown very fond of each other. But it so happens that the lady in the case is engaged to a man whom she respects and has learned to look upon with a great deal of favor. Arthur has but just learned of the existence of this person, and feels very badly treated and somewhat bitter over the situation. He feels sure that the lady would be the gainer by giving up the other man and taking him for better or worse. But she will not, and that is the end of it. Arthur wants the editor's opinion on the matter, and asks if he has not good cause for complaint.

Answer: The question of marrying for love is to be answered in but one way. There is no other ground for marriage but a genuine affection. If Arthur can win the young woman's heart and head, her hand will not be so difficult to secure. But by all means, Arthur, be sure that it is a sentiment that is lasting, and be signally sure that you are quite as good as the other fellow before you attempt to supplant him. Winning a love that one cannot keep is but a poor conquest. As to the question of the right of any individual to conceal an engagement, that is a mere matter of fancy. One need not proclaim it, neither should it be kept a secret if there is likely to be any injurious consequences.

Wedding Trousseaus.

A handsome bridal gown sent out by a leading modiste is of ivory duchesse satin, the bodice embroidered in silver and pearls and draped with white chiffon. Sleeves and sash are of chiffon and orange blossoms and white heather further decorate the waist. A veil of Brussels point is worn.

The bridesmaids who attended this especial bride wore frocks of white striped satin, bodices draped with white satin, veiled with flimsy of white transparent net bordered with plaited chiffon frills. Sashes of colored chiffon—two of the maids wearing green, two blue and two pink, with hats to match—completed these fetching toilettes.

An English bride's traveling gown was of electric-blue satin cloth, embroidered with silver and ornamented with a very effective velvet applique. The vest of this gown was of white satin, veiled with white chiffon. A mantle of electric blue satin cloth was provided to correspond, lined with white broche, while the bride's hat was of blue velvet with plumes of white ostrich feathers.

Heavy Embroidery. Arkward Needlewoman asks what she can do to make her embroidery look well. It will draw and pucker. She has tried all sorts of ways until now. Answer: The trouble is that you make your first threads too tight. Begin with a great deal of care and do not pull or draw the work. Perfect accuracy is learned only after long practice. Indeed, it appears to be impossible for some workers to finish a piece of work without puckering it all out of shape. Fine embroidery is best done over a hoop, which may be had of any dealer in fancy goods. Care must be taken in putting the material in the hoop that it is not too much wrinkled or creased. Almost all embroidery is improved by being pressed with a moderately warm iron.

Why She Wouldn't Go. "Why, I thought you were going to Europe?" "Well, my husband did want me to go with him, and I thought at first I would enjoy going, but later found it was out of the question." "Why?" "He refused absolutely to let me take my bicycle along."—Chicago Post.

Inheritance of Property.

W. A. M. writes for advice on the following points: A woman who is the mother of three daughters, one of whom is dead, owns property to a considerable amount. She dies and leaves by will her estate to the two living daughters, leaving out the children of the daughter who died. Can the will be broken in favor of the grandchildren? But a few months before her death she married and nothing is left to the husband. What can be done? Answer: Such a problem would furnish a hard nut for a good lawyer to crack. In some of the states a hus-

band can inherit from the wife and no law can prevent it. On general principles all children must be provided for in a will. It would appear to be an easy matter to break a will made under such circumstances, but a doubtful undertaking to try to keep the husband out of his rights under the will.

Last Year's Gowns. Variety is the spice of life and of fashions this season. It's such a comfort to those who must wear their last winter's gowns to know that those same gowns, although of not the newest modes, are yet sufficiently up to date to be worn without any misgivings. Rarely is so much remodeling countenanced as is this year—in fact, it is done quite openly and with a frankness that we would have considered appalling in other years.

Although short waists are repeatedly said to be out of date, every one seems to be wearing them. Plaid silk and velvet shirt waists are certainly the smartest of garments for every-day wear.

Old silk shirt waists that are too cool and too shabby for present wear may be made serviceable by the insertion of a lining in the yoke to give it additional warmth. The silk may then be entirely covered with black or some other colored chiffon to conceal its shabbiness, and it will be ready for a little longer wear.

One of the prettiest of new gowns is of steel gray cloth, trimmed with festoons of sable about eight inches from the bottom. The tight-fitting bodice, with loose front draped to the left, ending there in a fur-edged drape, has tight sleeves, with three fur-edged shoulder flounces.

Preparing Grape Juice. Anna Belle wants to know how to prepare grape juice so that it will keep and be palatable the year round. Answer: There are several ways. One of the simplest is to pick the grapes from the stems, cook them until they will crush with a spoon. Then put them in a cheese-cloth bag and drain out the juice. Add a little sugar, just enough to kill the sharpness. Bring it to a boil, beat the bottles and corks and bottle immediately. When the bottles are cool seal them with wax, then cover with plaster of paris. Keep in a cool place. Grape juice put up in this way is healthful, nourishing and tonic, and makes a most excellent drink. It is strictly non-alcoholic, being entirely without fermentation and perfectly pure.

Don't Neglect Your Liver. Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the liver is diseased, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality always follow in its wake. For sale by all druggists.

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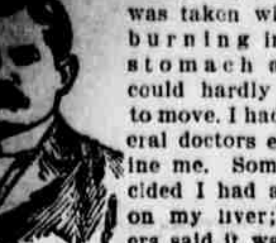
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HAIR CATARRH.

Druggist Says About Remedies for Stomach Troubles.



July 28, 1893, I was taken with a burning in my stomach and I could hardly breathe. I had several doctors examine me. Some decided I had a boil on my liver; others said it was indigestion; some a thing, some another. I took everything they prescribed, but no relief came. I could not drink enough water to quench my thirst; if I did it would come up in a short time and leave me with a sick stomach. I could only eat a few bits of bread and drink milk; at night, about one o'clock, it would come up, and I suffered this way for two years. My bones ached as though I had been wounded every morning. I could hardly realize that I was able to move. My bowels would not move unless I took physic. I read about every medicine I could, and had faith in everything. Finally I read about a medicine called Pe-ru-na. I got a bottle, and, after taking it, felt some ease. I was keeping drugs, and I ordered some to keep in stock and to take myself. I continued to take it, and am now in very good health, and I believe it due to your medicine. I thought it was as good as I could be for I had taken everything, and instead of them working off the bile, I would throw it up, could get nothing that would give relief in that way, and all this time my stomach was as sore as could be. I could not bear the weight of my hand on my stomach without pain. I can now say that it is my opinion there is no better medicine made than Pe-ru-na, and I thank God that it was recommended to me.

J. P. LAMBERT, Templeton, Tenn.

Send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on "Winter Catarrh."

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1898.

A Remarkable Telegraph. Among the most remarkable works in Australia is the overland telegraph from Port Darwin to the south of the continent, which was completed in 1872. Almost the whole 2,000 miles of its length was through uninhabited country—much of it a waterless desert. The wooden poles were prepared at the nearest available places, but some had to be carried 350 miles, while the iron wires were taken an average distance of 400 miles by land. Over 2,000 tons of material had to be carried into the interior, and the total cost was £370,000.

Oughtn't I have Told. Mr. Richun—"Young man, my daughter tells me that you kissed her last night."

Nerve—"Well, if she wants to brag about it, that's her business."

Excursions Via Southern Railway. The Southern Railway will sell tickets to points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Florida at one fare for the round trip, with limit twenty days from date of sale. This will afford an excellent opportunity for every one in Texas and Arkansas to visit friends at their old homes in the Southeastern States. The Southern Railway reaches principal points in the Southeastern States, and it has connections with lines either through Memphis, Shreveport or New Orleans. Ask your nearest ticket agent for rates and call for Southern Railway schedule information.

Tickets via Southern Railway. Write J. C. Andrews, S. W. F. A., Houston, Tex., or C. E. Jackson, T. P., Chattanooga, Tenn., for further information.

A man who says as a thief, "I can't succeed as an honest man."

Know that my life was saved by Pilo's Cough Consumption—John A. Miller, Au-temoche, Mich., April 21, 1893.

A woman past 10 can look cunning and cunning from the corner of her eye.

Four Bowls with Cascarets. Cascarets cure constipation forever. H. C. C. Hall, druggist, refund money.

It is possible for a politician to do enough work.

Tobacco is the leading brand of work, because it is the best.

There is no sentiment about a mule, because it is used to work.

CONSCIOUS OF THEIR POWERS.

The Eternal Womanly in the Rough Girls of the Tenements.

In the girls of the rough tenement house districts the eternal womanly wears such a disguise of the eternal gamin that it cannot always be recognized, says the New York Tribune. Their pertness and sauciness are only sharpened by their precocity and their tomboy habits of street-Arabia. A reporter recently had occasion to visit lower Washington street to ascertain the facts regarding the murder of a boy down there. He was obtaining his information from the boys of the neighborhood, who might have been playmates of the dead youth. A circle of them, together with three or four girls of 15 or 16 years, was gathered around him. A big, hulking youth about 20 years old arrogated to himself the place of spokesman. He was evidently the tyrant, the bully of the street, a young "Bill the brute," who had not yet acquired the wife to beat, and was consequently an object of great interest to these misses, whose skirts had not yet grown down to their ankles. With his big, harsh voice he silenced every interruption of his tale, saying: "Shut up, there; I'm tellin' this yarn." Of course this adjuration, which forms a part of the ordinary courtesy of the neighborhood, did not quiet the girls. They chaffed him and the reporter and giggled until at last the speaker said to the reporter: "Don't mind them. They're no 'count. They're nothin' but girls." "Of course he'll mind us, smarty," instantly retorted one of the girls. "We's the makin' of ladies." It was the eternal womanly of street-Arabia.

Our Own Steve Crane. A man went along the road. "Faith," he cried, "is my strength." And another laughed, "Optimism," he said, "is your infirmity." The man, however, was not and kept on in the direction of the Klondike.

A man stood upon a high mountain. "I am afraid," he said, "that I shall have to foot it all the way down." This was a mistake, however, for just then he fell over the edge of a precipice and traveled 4,398 feet before he landed.

"Ouch!" he yelled, and looked upward musingly. "I wonder how far that was. I shall have to foot it up."

This was terrible and after he woke up he blamed it upon his supper's combination of cornbeef, ice cream, chocolate eclairs and cabinet pudding.

"Ah," cried a man, "the sole is surely the source of wisdom."

"Why?" asked a curious one. "Because," replied the man, "it is the bottom of all understanding." Then he fed.

Too Clublike. "No," said Mrs. Hashcroft, "I do not attempt to make my boarding house a home for my young men. They said they would rather feel they were at their own club, so I run it on that principle. And when I adopted the plan Mr. Mudge left."

"Didn't it suit him?" "He was well enough suited with everything except the custom I adopted of posting the names of delinquents."—Indianapolis Journal.

Clear Understanding at the Start. Landlady—"Have you a young man, Bridget?" Servant—"No'm. He's older'n I be."—Boston Courier.

Write for the 244 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE sent free of the JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE. Also for 30 cents they will send you a SOLID SILVER LADIES' HAT PIN, of beautiful design. If the money is sent with the request for Catalogue, MERINO & JACARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway, Cor. Locust, ST. LOUIS, MO.

What a pity the energy put into a row, is not put into business.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

"Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure."

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1893.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Mailed Family Full size the best.

If some paper would take advice on subscription, it would soon have an enormous circulation.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

The Cook and the Gas Stove or the Tragedy of the Kitchen—The Bicycle Freak Under a Celtic Lens—Fleissam and Jettam.

A Frank Partisan. (The Harvard man to the Vassar girl.)

AIDEN, very fair are you, And your eyes are "bonnie blue" (Violet); Your face it is the sweetest, Your form the trimly neatest, Ever met.

And the softness of your cheek, And your algebra and Greek,

Perfect are, And that justness adds 378 Recognizes in the sky Every star.

You have pouting, piquant lips; You can doubtless an ellipse Calculate.

And but for your eye of blue, I had certainly from you Met my fate.

But though its beams be bright as ever, A Harvard man they never Could prevail.

Since from out those depths of blue Beams too pain the hated hue Of "old Yale!" —Jan

As He Saw It. "I don't suppose there will ever be another American play like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" said the theatrical man.

"Is it still before the public?" inquired the man in the sweater. "Of course it is. It has run for nearly fifty years. And it'll run for fifty years more."

"Well, that's pretty good, of course; but I don't see any sense in making so much to do about a little thing like a century run."—Washington Star.

A Natural Mistake.



Casey (pointing to person wearing cycling sweater).—"Git onto de dude wid his shirt on—'Git."

Clancy—"Phwat's wrong about it?" Casey—"Can't ye see he's got th' bil behind instid av in front? Is it bioid ye are?"

There Was Tumult in the City. New York Editor—"Good heavens, but Philadelphia is a slow town! I just run across a new illustration of the fact."

Assistant—"What was it? Did the sun set a couple of hours after dark?" Editor—"No, they had a case of suicide there the other day and there wasn't a reporter on the scene until after the police had been notified."

Where the Gold Standard Waves. "Muggins is a pretty shrewd politician. He is going around over the district now showing farmers how high prices have gone since the election of McKinley."

"Oh, there doubtless has been a slight rise, but nothing extraordinary." "Yes, but Muggins takes Alaska by way of illustration."

Too Much Economy Now. Mandy—"Josh sez in this 'ere letter that he's studin' bil blazes for an examination in Perilical Economy."

Silas—"Well, you set right down an' write to him an' tell him to quit sich gol darned foolishness. Votes down this way was only a dollar apiece las' fall an' if they're goin' to larn 'em economy up in th' cities we won't get nothin' tall."

The Favored Farmer. Farmer—"McKinley promised us prosperity and high prices. What has he done to bring 'em, I'd like ter know?"

Politician—"Humph! Better read the papers. McKinley hadn't been elected six months before wheat in Alaska was selling for fourteen dollars a bushel. You can't complain."

The Natural Variety.



Kidder—"What caused the death of 'my cook'?"

Bar Kidder—"Gaa."

Kidder—"Did she blow it out?"

Bar Kidder—"No; it blew her out."

R. & O. Improvements Completed.

The improvements on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio, west of and between Martinsburg, W. Va., and North Mountain, were completed November 1st. They cover a distance of nearly four miles, starting three miles west of Martinsburg, and extending some distance west of Myers Hole, which is near the North Mountain station. At Myers Hole the line was changed, taking out some very objectionable curvature, and the roadbed raised nearly fifteen feet, eliminating two grades of 42 feet per mile which came together at Myers Hole, and substituting therefor an almost level track. This point on the road has always been a dangerous one and many freight wrecks have occurred there. Apart from doing away with the dangerous feature of two sharp down grades coming together, as was the case in this instance, the saving in operation of the road by the change will be very large, as it enables the tons per train to be greatly increased and reduces the liability to accident to the minimum.

At Tablers the road bed has been lowered about thirteen feet, and the same at Tabbs, besides taking out objectionable curvature and reducing the rate of grades at these points from 42 feet per mile to ten feet per mile, thus increasing the cars that can be hauled per train. Though these improvements have cost quite a sum of money, the expenditure is fully justified by the great saving in operation.

Some people never read a book until its dramatic version is to be played at the theatre.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes, 20 for 5 cts.

A sick man never gets sympathy as long as his appetite is good.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

Some people are just the same as idiots, because of ignorance.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklets and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A man who gets out of his usual rut, gets many an unnecessary jolt.

A Nervy Man.

A nervy man lately drove a wagon out to a commission merchant's store and transferred fifty baskets of peaches from the sidewalk to his rattling vehicle, after which he drove away without paying for them. Meanwhile, the commission man stood on the front sidewalk and watched the operation, thinking that the fruit was being delivered to a party to whom it had been sold. Two days later a huckster returned with the fifty empty baskets and sold them to their owner at 5 cents apiece.—Philadelphia Record.

Reputations Made in a Day. Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man or medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a forty-five years' growth, and like hardy lichens that garnish the crannies of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes perennially and its reputation has grown as firm as the rocks themselves. No medicine is more highly regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, biliousness, indigestion, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

Paying a woman a compliment causes any kind of emotion except surprise.

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

When a girl refuses to tell who is buying her roses, the young man might as well stop.



HAS CURED MORE THAN 1,000,000 PEOPLE. FOR 30 DAYS YOU CAN TRY IT FOR 25 CTS. GIVEN UP BY 14 DIFFERENT DOCTORS.

DEAR SIR: I thought I would give a statement of my case, and how I was cured by using your wonderful "5 DROPS." I was truly grateful to think that my beloved Father has endowed you with the knowledge to bring out such a wonderful medicine as your "5 DROPS."

I was a great sufferer for four years. I was taken with a very bad rheumatism, and I could not get up a minute, as the pain was so bad. Then I bought one of your bottles, and I employed another, and he said about the same. After a while I got a little better, then I was taken with a very bad rheumatism, and I could not get up a minute, as the pain was so bad. Then I bought one of your bottles, and I employed another, and he said about the same.

As a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuritic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Parotitis, Gonorrhea, Erysipelas, Malaria, Gynecical Complaints, etc., etc. "5 DROPS" has never been equalled.

"5 DROPS" taken but once a day is a sure cure for all the above ailments. It is a trial of a wonderful curative principle, and will not injure the system. It is a sure cure for all the above ailments. It is a trial of a wonderful curative principle, and will not injure the system.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 151-159 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

It has come to pass that a man who can't talk what must take his play things and go home.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

We are always hearing of opportunities we can't afford to lose.

We wish to call especial attention to the advertisement in the issue of the National Correspondence Institute of Washington, D. C. This institution is thoroughly reliable, and we cheerfully recommend them to our readers. A college education at some shows wonderful advancement in educational matters.

A boy who goes to private school has great contempt for a boy who goes to "the public."

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

What has become of the old-fashioned man who lunked up his house every fall.

VERY MUCH THE SAME IN EFFECTS ARE BURNS AND FROST-BITES. USE ST. JACOBS OIL AND THEIR PROMPT, SURE CURE.



TEXAS LADIES SPEAK THE TRUTH.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

During the period of prostration the tension upon the muscles and ligaments of the womb is greatly increased and the blood vessels are taxed to their utmost. If there is any tendency to thrombosis or pain, or if the patient is unable to get up, or if she is suffering from nervous prostration, or if she is suffering from any of the above ailments, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will assist in restoring the system to its normal condition.

Paleness. Anemia is a condition often called "red corpuscles" which give to the blood its characteristic color. It is a condition of deficiency of the proper materials of food to replenish the blood, as in the case of chronic disease, or if the patient is suffering from repeated discharges of blood, or if she is suffering from any of the above ailments, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will assist in restoring the system to its normal condition.

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A Calamity Howler.

"Prosperity here? Nothing of the sort. I'm a good deal worse off than I was before the election."

"What business are you in?" "I'm not in any business. I was running the straw vote department for the Daily Blowhorn."

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The bread some people cast upon the water gets back to them awfully state.

HYGIENIC VAPOR-BATH. Clean, healthy, refreshing. For all ailments. 10c. All druggists.

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