

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 18.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1898.

No. 32.

Professional Cards.

A. G. POSTER. S. W. SCOTT
POSTER & SCOTT.
Attorneys and Coun-
sellors at Law.
Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.
Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles.
Office in Ochoe.

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

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

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

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

Haskell Hardware Store
Wire,
Plows,
Stocks,
Buggies,
Harrows,
Lumber,
Wagons,
Hardware,
Cultivators,
Plow Gear,
Steel Shapes,
Double Shovels.
PRICES MODERATE;
TREATMENT HONORABLE.

TERRILL BROS. & CO.
The Dallas News gave us dirt on reunion.
Texas' naval namesake, the battleship Texas, commanded by Capt. Phillip, has worthily represented the greatest state in the union.
The ship has come out of every engagement with honor and twice been complimented for gallant effective work by signals flown from the mast of the flagship of the fleet. And in that most remarkable naval conflict at Santiago, which the Spanish fleet was wiped out, the Texas' batteries opened on the first shot and she stayed in the thick of it all the way through until the last shot.
The Texas is the best one, the Christobal went to the bottom.
We have prepared for home use a "Home Study" course. It is a complete system of instruction for the study of the "Home Study" course. It is a complete system of instruction for the study of the "Home Study" course.

WIRE NEWS PAPERS
A Very Low Price
Published News (Galveston or Weekly News) published on Tuesday and Friday consists of eight pages. There are sections for the farmers, the ladies and girls, besides a world of general news. Illustrated articles, etc. The Daily Weekly News and the News for 15 months for the low price of \$1.50 each.
We have three papers a week, or 108 papers, for a ridiculously low price. Our subscription at once. This will be for 30 days.

Colony
We give one or more from subscription to the U. S. Write to the Editor.
Will accept notes for tuition or on deposit money in bank until convenient to receive. Cash paid. No location. Send for at once. Cheap board. Send for prospectus. Send for prospectus. Send for prospectus.
DEARSTON, FROST & OTHERS.
SHEPHERD, WRIGHT, etc.
The best of the world, and the best in the South. Made read by health-conscious and others. Purely vegetarian with an eye equal to the best. Purely vegetarian with an eye equal to the best. Purely vegetarian with an eye equal to the best.
We have prepared for home use a "Home Study" course. It is a complete system of instruction for the study of the "Home Study" course. It is a complete system of instruction for the study of the "Home Study" course.

Letter From Gen. Shafter.

We publish the following letter from Gen. Shafter, who commanded our forces at Santiago, to Gen. Alger, Sec'y of war, as it is official and gives correct information and a very good idea of conditions at Santiago:
Camp Before Santiago de Cuba, July 18.—I take the liberty of sending you this morning a copy of the agreement between the commissioners on my part and the commissioners on the part of the government of Spain for the surrender of eastern Cuba. The schedule just submitted shows there are a little over 22,000 men and officers—about 600 more men than I had myself; and I am glad to say that we have got all these men with very little loss of life, compared to what it would have been had we fought them. The city of Santiago is simply a network of fortifications at every street corner. I had no proper conception of its strength until I went into it, although I knew these old stone towns were naturally very strong. Everything is going admirably, so far as the transfer is concerned, and the Spanish troops are behaving well, as they are perfectly delighted at the thought of getting home. I send you a telegram from Linares to his government. It shows the straits to which they were put and the feelings that animated them. He stated the case exactly. I did have him so surrounded that it was impossible for him to get away; and I could wait and he could not. I send out to-morrow morning to receive something over 200 men in the interior, a short distance, about three miles, and in two or three days will send to Guantanamo to receive the 7,000 that have surrendered there. They should be shipped from Guantanamo bay direct to Spain. There are also 800 men each from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, who will come into the port there for shipment. I will send an officer around with a Spanish officer to take the arms and military supplies. We have gotten a great deal more than I had any idea of getting in the way of munitions of war. In everything but food they were well supplied. Have got a few beautiful modern high-power guns—about a dozen.

My only fear is that we shall have some sickness, and it is for that reason that I have wired you so earnestly about getting these prisoners away so that we can go up in the mountains with my command, fifteen or twenty miles, at the end of the railway at San Luis, which is said to be very healthy. It is, at any rate, about 1500 feet above the sea and has communication by rail with Santiago.
So far there is no fever at Santiago. I suppose because there are none there except immunes. Three cases only so far this year, and the English consul says there was very little last year.
Of these hero who served throughout the civil war all declare they never had anything that could compare with it for hardship. With only one set of clothes, officers have been until now, rained upon nearly every day, carrying three days rations, like the men, on their person, and suffering every privation that any man can, and in addition to all these privations all the horrors of disease in an unknown land, and very limited accommodations should they be wounded. The spirit shown by them and by the whole army was simply grand. I can recall no instance where a greater surrender has been made than this. The final surrender of Gen. Toral and his generals to myself and my generals was highly dramatic, as well as the hoisting of the flag over the city of Santiago, one of the oldest cities on this continent. I want to thank you and the president for the words of cheer that have come to us and to say that none of us have ever doubted that everything possible to make our lives as secure and our situation as comfortable as possible would be done.

So FAR as we have yet seen the Fort Worth Daily Register's write-up of the Cowboys reunion is the best we have seen in an outside paper. The Register had a reporter, Mr. C. M. Clark, on the grounds.

Spain's Loss of Empire.

On his accession to the Spanish throne in 1556, Philip II. found himself ruler of the greatest empire the world had seen since Rome was at the zenith of its power. Its navies were famous for their greatness and they ruled the ocean, its armies were famous for their prowess, she swayed the destinies of Europe, had possessions in all the continents, and may be said to have owned the Americas, North and South. Samuel Johnson, writing as recently as 1740 when complaining of the poor people's hardships, said:
Are there no regions yet unclaimed by Spain?
Quien, let us rise, those happy lands explore,
And bear oppressions' insolence no more.
The Spanish empire was the result of marriages, conquest, and discoveries; its decline and fall may be ascribed to the ruthless character of the Spanish people. When Columbus discovered San Domingo, it had a population of 2,000,000; in 1530 this population had dwindled to 350,000. Cortez in Mexico and Pizarro in Peru were ideal Spanish conquerors.
In the latter part of Philip's reign [he died in 1598] Spain lost all of her dependencies in north Africa, and early in the next reign, Burgundy, Naples, Sicily, and then Milan. In 1609 the Netherlands were lost; in 1628, Malacca, Ceylon, Java, and other islands, in 1640, Portugal; in 1648 all claims were renounced to Holland, Brabant and parts of Flanders; in 1649 were lost Maestricht, Hertogenbosch, Breda, Dergen-op-Zoom, and many other fortresses in the Low Countries, in which year the crown tacitly surrendered supremacy on the seas to northern Europe; in 1659 Roussillon and Cardagne were ceded to France, making the Pyrenees the boundary between the two countries; in 1668 to 1672, the last of Flanders was given up; in 1704, Gibraltar was lost, in 1791, the Nootka Sound settlements; in 1794, San Domingo; in 1800, Louisiana; in 1802, Trinidad; in 1819, Florida; from 1810-21 were lost, Mexico, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Banda-Oriental, Paraguay, Patagonia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Haiti, and numerous islands pertaining to the American continent, all the possessions in the Western Hemisphere, in fact, save Porto Rico and Cuba which already apparently are as good as lost. The future of Spanish Morocco, and of the Philippine, Caroline, Sulu, Ladrone and Canary groups has yet to be settled.—Memphis Commercial.

A Clever Trick.
It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at A. P. McLemore's drug store.

The Spanish soldiers in Porto Rico have fled from the towns on the approach of our army and the Porto Rican people have received it with gladness, in some instances raising the U. S. flag as the Spanish soldier left and cheering for the United States and liberty under her banner.
In view of the result of the Santiago campaign it is evident that while our ships were "dead medicine" against the Spanish ironclads they were of little avail against earthworks and land fortifications. Careful examinations made by our officers since the surrender show that but little damage was done by the several bombardments, in which over \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition was used, and that it is probable that the ships alone would never have effected an entrance to the bay.

Our Present Navy.

The Navy Department has just issued a pamphlet which gives the list and stations of the officers and a full list of all the vessels in the navy, including those which are being built and those which have been acquired. It shows that we have at present 301 vessels, of which 236 are available for war purposes, the rest being unseaworthy or under construction. The "Registry of the Navy" published on January 1, 1898 listed only 147 vessels, of which only 109 were available for service, so that in the few months which have intervened we have built and acquired by purchase 126 vessels, and have lost only one—the battleship "Maine."

At present our navy has 11 ships of the "first rate," which include 5 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 3 protected cruisers and the monitor "Puritan." And 18 vessels listed as "second rate," which include protected cruisers and monitors. There are 22 "third rate" vessels, which include unprotected cruisers, harbor defense ram, monitors, gunboats and dispatch boats. There are 6 vessels classed as "fourth rate," including the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," gunboats and cruisers. We have 36 torpedo boats built and under construction, and 33 other vessels under construction, including several torpedo boat destroyers. There are 38 newly armed auxiliary cruisers and yachts. There are 33 steamers used for supplying coal, provisions and for transport purposes, ambulance, hospital and repair ships. There are 27 tugs, 15 revenue cutters and 4 lighthouse tenders, all having an armament of light rapid fire batteries. Besides these there are a few other vessels used for various purposes.
The list of naval officers shows 7 rear admirals on the active list, 10 commodores, 45 captains, 85 commanders, 74 lieutenant-commanders, 325 lieutenants of all grades, 170 ensigns, 70 chief engineers, 66 past assistant engineers, 52 assistant engineers, 18 naval constructors with 19 assistants and 15 civil engineers.

Killed at Haskell.
Parties coming in from the cowboys' reunion at Haskell report that there was a man killed there during the celebration. The man killed was a cowboy whose name is not known but he was employed on the X ranch in Haskell county.
It is reported that he saw two other men quarreling and fighting over a woman and in trying to pacify them, he got in between them, when one of them stabbed him across the back with a knife, inflicting a deep and mortal wound, severing his kidneys.
The wounded man was brought to Haskell and his death occurred Friday.—West Texas Stockman.

WHERE NATURE NEEDS HELP.
Many tired, weak and nervous people need the aid of Parker's Ginger Tonic to restore their recuperative powers. It goes to the roots of the trouble and gives better blood and nutrition, abolishes pain, and brings life that is worth living.
P. C. Daily, Vice In, Cal., writes: "My wife has taken eight bottles of Parker's Ginger Tonic and it is cutting her of intestinal troubles that troubled her from childhood. Complaints of female indigestion, and constipation ceased her for many years, and she could obtain no permanent relief from physicians or other medicines until she used your Tonic. Through its beneficial effect she is growing stronger and better every day."
SUFFERERS OF MODERN WAYS.
The hair suffers from modern ways by growing thin and bald. Parker's Hair Balsam gives color and life to the hair.

Does Quality Count With YOU?

In Memoriam.
To the Master Wardens and Brethren of Haskell Lodge No. 682, A. F. & A. M.:
Whereas, our faithful brother K. C. Fitzgerald has lately been removed from his earthly labors by an all wise master to refreshment in celestial abodes;
Be it resolved, by this lodge, First—That we fully realize that in the death of brother Fitzgerald we lose a true and faithful brother, one who was zealously attached to the order, and who in his everyday life put into practice the noble tenets of free masonry.
Second—That this lodge tenders to the widow and children of our deceased brother their sincere fraternal condolence in their bereavement, and commends them to the supreme ruler of the universe for comfort in the hour of their sore trial.
Third—That these resolutions be spread upon the memorial page of Brother Fitzgerald on the lodge minutes, that they be published in the HASKELL FREE PRESS and that a copy be furnished the family of our deceased brother by the secretary of the lodge. Fraternally submitted,
S. W. SCOTT,
G. R. COUCH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
Of the Haskell National Bank at Haskell, in the State of Texas, at the close of Business July 14, 1898.
RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts 964,761.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 3,509.01
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 12,500.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds 1,700.00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures 10,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned 5,151.10
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) 7,700.15
Due from State Banks and Banks 616.55
Due from approved reserve agents 9,245.94
Checks and other cash items 268.25
Notes of other National Banks 15.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents 21.45
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:
Specie 4,456.00
Legal-tender notes 9,391.00 4,676.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, or 5 percent of circulation 562.50
TOTAL 1,241,646.99
LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock paid in 50,000.00
Surplus fund 10,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 17,360.10
National Bank notes outstanding 10,100.00
Due to other National Banks 59.62
Due to State Banks and Banks 377.90
Dividends unpaid 15.00
Individual Deposits subject to check 22,187.29
Certified checks 377.50
TOTAL 121,646.99

THE cartoons reproduced in the August Review of Reviews from Spanish journals serve to indicate the density of popular ignorance in Spain as to the facts of the present war. For instance, one cartoon shows Cervera's fleet as successfully slipping past Sampson at Santiago; another represents Cervera as having Schley bottled up; while in a third Admiral Dewey figures as a rat caught in Spain's Philippine trap.

If so, then when you get ready to buy a buggy, Phaeton, Surrey or a vehicle of any description, be sure to get a RACINE. The continued sale of these goods for several years, and the words of commendation from purchasers and users, convinces us more than ever, that they are the best goods for this climate ever brought to this country. WELL MADE, WELL FINISHED, As stylish and attractive in appearance as any and more durable. WHAT MORE COULD YOU WANT? You will want a new one to go to the Reunion in. Send for catalogue and prices. Yours truly, ED. S. HUGHES & Co. Abilene, Texas.

GO TO—McLEMORE'S—FOR—ALL KINDS OF MACHINE OILS
He can make you **Close Prices.**

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the Best.
1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
5. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
6. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
7. Because it produces no bad results.
8. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
9. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.
The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by A. P. McLemore. 31

Agents Wanted
In Every County to Supply the Great Popular Demand for **America's War For Humanity Told in Picture and Story**
Compiled and Written by **SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS** Of Kansas
The most brilliantly written, most profusely and artistically illustrated, and most interesting popular book on the subject of the war with Spain. Nearly 800 Superb Illustrations from Photos taken especially for this great work. Agents are making \$30 to \$100 a week selling it. A profitable business for five continents. Apply for description, terms and territory at once to **N. D. Thompson Pub. Co.** St. Louis, Mo., or New York City.

AN INFAMOUS LIE.
Especially valuable to women is Brewster's Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men it has no equal. No home should be without Brewster's Iron Bitters. For sale by All Druggists.

80 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion from whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through HUNT & CO. receive special notice, without charge, in the **Scientific American.**
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year in advance. Single copies 10c. Sold by all newsdealers. **MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York.**
Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

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

MAGELLAN CALLED THEM THIEVES, BUT WE WILL SAY "THE LADRONES."

Extraordinary People That We Picked Off the Spanish Map on Our Way to the Philippine Islands.

A few days ago we stopped over for a moment, picked the Ladrones off the map of Spanish possessions and added them to the United States. We've been too busy since to think whether or not we would keep them.

It was an exceedingly simple operation, polite and bloodless. The Charleston and the transports she was conveying sailed in to the harbor of Agaña and fired a few shots at a crumbling old fort. The Spanish governor of the islands, hearing the guns and seeing the big ships, promptly put off in a boat with his governmental staff. They were jubilant at the prospect of unlimited food and "booze," and came over the side bowing and scraping. The governor with true Castilian flourish regretted, in fact, was bowed to the earth with shame and remorse, that his unworthy self had not powder to return the salute of his excellency the most noble and esteemed American commander, but the islands and all that they contained were at his excellency's service. It seemed rather cruel after that to inform the police governor that war existed between the United States and Spain, and that he and his suite were prisoners of war, but it had to be done, and the bountiful wardrobe table and the supplies of the wine mess soon consoled the captives for the loss of their little island sovereignty. Then the hundred men composing the Spanish army in the Ladrones were gathered in, the American flag hoisted, an American resident appointed governor, and the Charleston and the transports sailed away, leaving a small guard of soldiers to keep order.

Magellan called the Ladrones the Isles of the Thieves (in Spanish, Las Islas de los Ladrones) when he discovered them in 1520, because of the natives' persistent pilfering, and though since they were rechristened the Marian Islands, in honor of Queen Maria Anna, who lived in the seventeenth century, the first name has stuck, and Ladrones has remained their title to this day.

Magellan and his men were almost dead from thirst and hunger when they landed on the islands, having been more than three months without sight of land or taking on food or water. But the natives, who had never before

ashore from the flagship of the squadron. As the swimmer glided through the water he encountered an unusually heavy wave, through which he dived with all the ease and grace of an amphibian. As he came out on the other side the admiral saw the gleam of a sharp metal point in the sun.

A boat being alongside, the swimmer was pursued and captured, when, to the



AGANA THE PRINCIPAL TOWN OF THE LADRONES.

amazement of all, it was seen that he had stolen a heavy lance, about eighteen feet long. His head had reflected the sunlight and brought about discovery. The concealment of the lance while the native was in the water was easily explained, but there was always a mystery about his method of getting it off the ship.

Later investigation showed all the natives to be of extraordinary skill as pilferers. They were as skillful as prestidigitators in the palming of small utensils, and were able to utilize the meagre lion cloth, forming their only garment, in a perfectly marvelous manner for the stowing away of what they had stolen. Moreover, they had remarkable control over their feet and could pick all sorts of articles up from the deck with their toes almost as expertly as with their hands. Magellan did all he could to teach them the meaning of "mine" and "thine," but without the smallest success. No

being needed in the absence of war, and the non-use of animal food.

Naturally in these circumstances, the development of the islanders in many ways was far below that of other South Sea natives, but they had a religion—much resembling the Shintoism of China—and observed its forms with great care, while their language was unusually strong and sonorous when compared with those of the other islands in the Pacific. The language now spoken is vastly different from that in use 300 odd years ago, having suffered much change and deterioration since the time of Magellan, but according to some recently discovered records kept by a priest in the early days of the sixteenth century, several words in the language as it was were identical with the corresponding words in ancient Greek, "God" and "water" being conspicuous examples.

Marriage in the Ladrones.
The social life of the Ladrones is peculiar. Religious and feast days are numerous. Cock fighting, dancing and

And the land that forged these fetters? Ask five hundred years of news. Stalk and sin, stalk and sin, stalk and sin. Inquisitions! Banished Jews! Chains and slavery! What remainder Of one red man in that land? Why, these very chains that bind her Bound Columbus, foot and hand!

She shall rise as rose Columbus, From his chains, from shame and wrong— Rise as morning matches, wondrous— Rise as one rich morning song— Rise a wringing song and story, 'Valor, Love, personified! Stars and stripes espouse her glory, Love and Liberty allied.

Do all women who have to wash dishes know that if they will rinse their hands, immediately after taking them out of the dish pan in strong alum water that it will prevent that softening of the hands with hot dish water? Cucumbers are invaluable as an adjunct to the toilet, and may be partaken of liberally by those having

The Toilet.
Do all women who have to wash dishes know that if they will rinse their hands, immediately after taking them out of the dish pan in strong alum water that it will prevent that softening of the hands with hot dish water? Cucumbers are invaluable as an adjunct to the toilet, and may be partaken of liberally by those having

high-colored complexions; and, in addition to eating them, the juice of a cucumber rubbed well over the face before exposing it to the sun will keep it free from tan, sunburn and freckles. Remember, fair cycling enthusiast, that the ruddy, glowing face you will bring home with you after a many-mile spin under a heartless midsummer sun is not alone the result of good, healthful exercise. It is an out-and-out sunburn, and is not by any means a beautiful thing. Avoid it as much as possible by rubbing well into the skin before going a-whirling a little cold cream or some lotion that will protect the skin from the sun's ravages. Your face won't look greasy if you apply the stuff properly, and you will find it the greatest aid in warding off an overdose of sunburn. A cold-water facial bath before hobnobbing with sun and wind is fatal to complexion.

Hens, nails, according to a manufacturer, come usually from abnormally dry condition of the skin. They need persistent treatment to effect a cure. The fingers should be soaked for five minutes every night, and the dry and the loosened skin carefully cut away, then rose-line, applied for the double purpose of nourishing and healing the tender skin, should be left on over night. Women have learned that manicure articles in sets are to be avoided, each to be chosen separately, as in that way the best quality is obtained. The jeweler's file is to be preferred over any other for this use. If one has not a nail polisher, a piece of a glove kid glove is an excellent substitute.

Washing Clothes.
It is performed in the church with much pomp. After it is over there is more eating and drinking till midnight. Then, after continuous carousing for twenty-four hours, the guests may go home and rest from their merry-making.

The foregoing applies to the marriages of the well-to-do of Spanish and partial Spanish blood only. When members of the poorer classes marry the festivities and ceremonies are much simpler and less expensive.

Paderewski's Daily Life.
Paderewski rises, as a rule, about ten o'clock on days when he does not give a concert or is traveling. On days when he is to play in the evening, he rises at one. By way of morning meal, he takes a cup of coffee or tea—nothing else, even not a roll or morsel of bread. He practices usually for five or six hours a day on a piano which he has sent to his room in the hotel as soon as he arrives in a city. When he has an afternoon concert he does not practice at all, however, and if the concert is an evening one he devotes only two or three hours to exercising on the keyboard. In order to strengthen his fingers he plays only five-finger exercises. Like a prize fighter who is training, the musical artist devotes himself to a systematic course of gymnastics for strengthening all of the physical powers which are called into play by his performance at the piano. Those long, slender "piano" fingers are put through their paces until they acquire strength, flexibility, agility and staying power. More than legs, his arms also have to be strengthened. For this purpose he employs an apparatus, which he designed and had made himself. What this is he knows, and nobody else.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About What to Wear and How to Wear It—Our Cooking School—The Toilet—General Home Hints.

Cuba Libre.
(Written by Joaquin Miller Eighteen Years Ago)
Come a cry from Cuban water, From the warm, dusk Antilles, From the lost Atlanta's daughter, Drawn in blood as drowned in seas; Comes a cry of purged anguish— See her struggles, hear her cries! Shall she live, or shall she languish? Shall she sink or shall she rise?

She shall rise by all that's holy! Shall she live, or shall she die! Rise as we, when crushed and lonely, From the blackness of the past? Bid her strike! Lo, it is written: Blood for blood and life for life. Bid her smite as she is smitten! Stars and stripes were born for strife.

Once we flashed her lights of freedom, Lights that dazzled her dark eyes; Till she could but yearning heed them, Reach her hands and try to rise, Then they stabbed her, choked her, drowned her; Ah! these rustling chains that bound her! Oh! these robbers at her throat!

And the land that forged these fetters? Ask five hundred years of news. Stalk and sin, stalk and sin, stalk and sin. Inquisitions! Banished Jews! Chains and slavery! What remainder Of one red man in that land? Why, these very chains that bind her Bound Columbus, foot and hand!

She shall rise as rose Columbus, From his chains, from shame and wrong— Rise as morning matches, wondrous— Rise as one rich morning song— Rise a wringing song and story, 'Valor, Love, personified! Stars and stripes espouse her glory, Love and Liberty allied.

Philosophy.
The druggist and the doctor are cousins. People are tired of seeing smart children do smart things. Some people act all the time as though they were at a picnic.

Every man who starves his wife is said by the neighbors to be rich. A woman's idea of getting real reckless is to cut loose and tell all she knows.

Cleopatra of the liver is hard to spell; think how much harder it must be to have it. Atchison has a man who refuses to go to places because his wife won't go with him. Every girl who has never known a

milk, not soaked in it. In the center put any kind of fruit—stewed apples, peaches, apricots or pears, stewed and pitted. On top have a layer of bread and butter. Bake this about half an hour in a moderate oven. Turn it out on a dish, stiff powdered sugar over it and serve hot with hard sauce.

Rhubarb Pudding.—Cover the bottom of a buttered pudding dish with some fine bread crumbs, and then with a thicker layer of rhubarb cut into dice. Sugar is scattered thickly over the rhubarb, more bread crumbs added and the dish filled up in this way, bread crumbs being on top, with a few bits of butter and a slight grating of orange peel, if that flavor is liked. The pudding should be baked in a slow oven until the rhubarb is thoroughly cooked and the top of the pudding a tempting brown.

In Great Favor.



Daisy Luncheon.

Outdoor entertainments are the fad of this season of the year and the hostess who can originate something which is a real novelty is clever indeed. Luncheons representing some chosen flower, and served under the trees on small tables linked together with a chain of selected blossoms, are one of the pretty ideas which can be developed in various ways. Daisies are the most practical flower for such an outfit. White cloth cut out around the edge in daisy petals may serve for



SOME PARISIAN DESIGNS.

Stylish House Gowns.



Variety.

Variety is a very telling point in fashionable summer dress if it is worked out with thought and care for the fitness of things. Although we may be changed in fashion, they are useful adjuncts in the scheme of variegated dressing which at present is the summer girl's especial delight if she is ambitious enough to be up to date.

Various kinds of gowns, for as many kinds of weather, for morning, afternoon and evening wear, are a fashionable necessity, and besides these there are the special costumes suited to the sports which have become a vital part of summer life. Fortunately the modes are favorable for the girl with a limited income, and she can make a very good showing with a well-made wool skirt, one of black taffeta, two or three pique skirts and an assortment of well-fitted shirt waists.

The pique waist with a polka dot of color is the well-thing if it is well put on a slender figure and the accessories in the way of shirt studs, neck band and belt are according to the very latest fancy.

Miscellaneous.
A hair dresser says that an old silk handkerchief is much better to use in stroking the hair night and morning than a brush.

An excellent way to mend large holes in the stockings is to tack a piece of net over the hole and darn through it. This also is applicable to merino underwear.

When the fingers are stained in peeling fruits, preparing green walnuts or in similar ways, dip them in strong tea, rubbing them well with a nail brush, and afterward wash them in warm water, and the stains will disappear.

Bits of iron will prevent water from becoming putrid. Sheet iron or iron trimmings are the best. The offensive smell of water in vases of flowers would be avoided by putting a few small nails in the bottom of the vase.

Clothespins need washing occasionally to keep them at their best. A good plan is to drop them in the boiler after the clothes have been taken up, then pour the water off, rinse the pins and dry thoroughly before putting away.

One of the simplest and most efficient means of driving away rats is to set saucers of chloride of lime around the places which they frequent. They do not eat the lime, but its fumes are very disagreeable to them and will result in their leaving the neighborhood.

How to Make Leather Waterproof.
Dissolve beeswax in benzine to saturation, and heat the solution in a water bath; then add about one-tenth of spermaceti in a melted state. For use warm the mass again in a water bath and apply warm with a brush or a pencil to the dry leather, which has been likewise suitably warmed.

Unslightly finger marks disappear from varnished furniture when rubbed with sweet oil, and from oiled wood if kerosene is rubbed on the spots. A bruise should be treated with a piece of brown paper, folded several times and soaked in hot water. Over this hold a moderately warm iron until all steaming ceases. If necessary, repeat the process remembering that one application does not always turn out a success. Always apply alcohol sparingly upon the furniture, if at all, or it will destroy the polish.

Philosophy.
The druggist and the doctor are cousins. People are tired of seeing smart children do smart things. Some people act all the time as though they were at a picnic.

Every man who starves his wife is said by the neighbors to be rich. A woman's idea of getting real reckless is to cut loose and tell all she knows.

Cleopatra of the liver is hard to spell; think how much harder it must be to have it. Atchison has a man who refuses to go to places because his wife won't go with him. Every girl who has never known a

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Some Good Jokes and Verse from the Funny Joke Papers—Flotsam on Jetsam from the Tides of Humour and Merriment.

Technically Expressed.
It was the festive forenoon
Of a print shop up the street,
Who essayed to be a scorcher
With a scorch so very feet.
And later, when he looked as though
He'd met a western storm,
'Twas throbs of pain he muttered:
'I guess I've plied my form.'

When to Fly.
A wife, and something of a shrew,
Had run away to pasture new,
And for the husband, left alone,
His friends much sympathy had shown.
Said one who called the other night:
'Ah, how I pity you!' 'That's right,
Give pity!' did the husband say,
'My wife has just returned today.'

Fixing the Hime.
The barber has been bad," said one
Artist.
'A wife, and something of a shrew,
Had run away to pasture new,
And for the husband, left alone,
His friends much sympathy had shown.
Said one who called the other night:
'Ah, how I pity you!' 'That's right,
Give pity!' did the husband say,
'My wife has just returned today.'



Parson White—What was the cause
Of yer' bein' shot, Br'er Johnson?
Br'er Johnson—Wall, parson, dere
was t'ree causes; two pullets an' a
bantam hen!

The Way of It.
'His drawings are bad,' said one
artist.
'Awful,' said another.
'Rotten,' said a third.
'Punk,' declared a fourth.
And yet those drawings enabled him
to draw checks that were negotiable.

She Took the Hint.
'To the barber I've been,' says the
knave.
'I've just had a pretty clean shave.'
The maid is not slow,
She turns the light low.
In the darkness, she knows love is
brave.
W. M. C.

Erasing.
Reporter—Here's a horrible mistake,
Editor—What is it?
Reporter—I wrote: "The Rev. Good-
fellow was out on his regular circuit
this week," and those blagiar typos
make it "was out on his regular circus."

Have Indeed.
Stokes—I was given a rare treat last
night.
Spokes—What was it? A ticket to
the grand opera?
Stokes—No, Roxtime, the pawn-
broker, asked me to drink with him.

Just So.
Gumdrops—It seems strange to hear
the ocean roar.
Piper—Why so?
Gumdrops—One would think that
such an immense volume of water
would drown the noise.

Good Time Piece.
Tough Customer—How much can I
get on this gold watch?
Pawnbroker (in a whisper)—My
friend, if policeman sees you with that
watch you will get about two years. I
will give you \$7 on it.

Kiondike.
Bliss—Hello! Where are you going
with that door mat?
Giles—Taking it to the assay office.
A friend of mine, just returned from
the Kiondike, called on me and wiped
his feet on it.

In the Sanctum.
Theatrical Manager—The writer of the
dramatic criticisms in your paper
does not know what a good play is.
Editor—No. His memory is bad, and
it has been so long since you had a
good play.

Another Atmosphere.
He—She says she can't endure to
move in anything except an atmos-
phere of refinement.
She—Boh! Anyone can tell she uses
parchout a half block away.

How Can Such Things Be?
Mamma—You must eat your bread
and butter, Tommy. Why, there are
plenty of poor little boys who would
be only too glad to get it.
Tommy (meekly)—Well,
give it to 'em. I'll eat cake.

In the Barber Shop.
Barber—Shampoo? Your hair is
badly soiled.
Farmer Hayseed—You jes' let the
soil be on that scalp. My old lady will
harrow it when I git home.

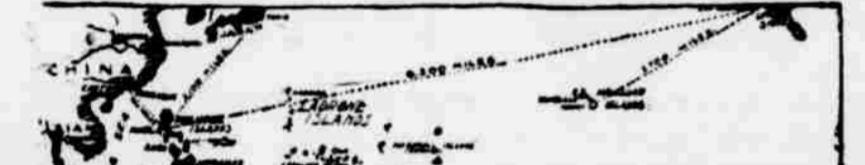
Too Late.
"You should avoid the first drink,
Mr. Stagers," said Mr. Waters.
"That advice can't be made retro-
active," replied Mr. Stagers. "I took
the first drink years ago."

Very Suitable.
Gummy—Snickers, the comedian,
drives a horse of the most appropriate
color.
Glanders—What color is it?
Gummy—Chestnut!

A Test Case.
"Pat, here's some good whisky I want
you to try. Which will you take, a tod-
dy or a punch?"
"Begorra, sor, O'ill have to thry 'em
bot' befor O'll kin decide."

Her Announcement.
Medium—The spirit of your dead
husband is present, madam.
The Widow—Tell him I am engaged.

**Careful Measurements Prove That the
Average Curvature of the Earth is 6.99
Inches to the Statute Mile.**
He—What does your father see in me
to object to? She—He doesn't see any-
thing; that is why he objects.



IN LINE WITH HAWAII AND PHILIPPINES.

received a visit from the outside world, not even from the many islands of the Pacific, were extremely hospitable and relieved the material wants of the Spaniards with the greatest liberality. Literally every wish of the visitors was gratified, and for a time Magellan believed he had discovered a race of people whose only impulses were good, and a great friendliness sprang up between his men and the natives.

They were made welcome on board all hours of the day and night, while the sailors from the ships were treated to all sorts of free entertainments on shore. So entirely cordial were the relations between visitors and hosts that no one thought of thievery, when all sorts of portable things began to disappear from the vessels, and, in fact, there is small cause for wonder at this,



WOMEN OF THE LADRONES.

since the natives, like most South Sea aboriginals, were almost unclothed, and would, therefore, find it difficult to conceal any but the smallest articles about their persons. And being intensely superstitious, like all Spaniards of the sixteenth century, Magellan and his men concluded that the islands must be under the spell of the evil one; in short, that the devil was splitting away axes and knives and even guns, in order to bring the expedition to naught.

Pilferers Detected.

This obtained the more credence because one of the expedition's avowed objects was the spreading of the gospel, as understood by the Spaniards, to the uttermost parts of the earth. The notion was accidentally proved false a little later, however, by Magellan himself when watching a native swim



THE BROADWAY OF THE LADRON

It is proposed to use the peat bogs of Germany as sources of energy on the canal of the country and the manufacture of calcium carbide. The peat of the valley of the Elbe covers 12,000 square miles, and the position has been made to erect a 10,000 horse power electric plant in the district, which would consume annually some 200,000 tons of peat, equivalent to the amount yielded by 200 acres. One acre of bog averaging ten feet in thickness contains about 1,000 tons of dried peat, and the amount produced by 480 square miles would afford as much heating power as the 80,000,000 tons of coal mined annually in Germany.

WANTED—Case of bad health that D.P.A.N. has not benefited. Send 5 cents to Hissac Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

If afflicted with **Thompson's Eye Water** have eyes, use it.

EDUCATIONAL.
BAYLOR FEMALE COLLEGE. 222 East Second St., Waco, Texas. Opens Sept. 7. The school, located on the banks of the South and West rivers, has a beautiful campus. Wm. A. Wilson, Pres., Belton, Texas.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

W. N. U. DALLAS.—NO. 32-1898

There are some cats that certainly possess the reincarnated voices of tortured infants, judging by wallings.

The Oldest Volunteer.
A New York State doctor, aged 109, volunteered his services to the President recently as an army surgeon. At his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. One bottle does much good.

A man who is always asking you to be fair needs watching.

Dr. Moffet's TEETHINA (Teething Powders) is the preparation that has gained so much reputation in all our large cities in saving the lives of Teething Children and so diminished their mortality, and no Mother should fail to use them if she desires to preserve the life of her children. **TEETHINA** Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

No season is so brief as some women's love, unless it is some men's.

COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold everywhere.

Do not quit work because you have spring fever.

Strayed Mad Herts.

Girard, the famous French painter, when very young, was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuna, of the council of Napoleon. The young painter was shabbily attired, and his reception was extremely cold; but Lanjuna discovered in him such striking proofs of talent, good sense and amiability, that, on Girard's rising to take leave, he rose, too, and accompanied his visitor to the ante-chamber. The change was so striking that Girard could not avoid an expression of surprise. "My young friend," said Lanjuna, anticipating the inquiry, "we receive an unknown person according to his dress—we take leave of him according to his merit."

Important to Mothers.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.

Why isn't the noise that rings in your ear an earring?

I shall recommend **Flo's Cure** for Consumption, fat and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Funchester, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1898.

To sleep well one should be on the rush from morn till night.

A bath with **COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP**, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold every where.

A cunning minority often beats an over-confident majority.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of **Salzer's Red Cross** (50 Bushels per acre). Winter Wheat, Eye Cuts, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. **JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.**

Wise farmers make hay while gold bricks glitter for others.

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

Opportunity does a great deal that ability gets the credit for.

Real Warm Weather Rest and Comfort. There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called **Allen's Foot-Powder**, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggetts and shoe dealers say is the best thing they ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender soles. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. **Allen's Foot-Powder** costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

Some people flatter in order to have like service rendered them.

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

The plodding path is the road to plenty—of hard work.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use **COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP**. Sold everywhere.

THE ORIGIN OF TEA.

Growing From the Eyebrows of a Pious Prince of India.
According to a Japanese legend, the origin of tea is thus traced: An Indian prince named Darma, of a holy and religious character, visited China in the year 516 A. D. for the purpose of instructing the celestial in the duties of religion. He led a most abstemious life and denied himself all rest or relaxation of body and mind. At last tired nature rebelled against such treatment, and thoroughly exhausted, the prince fell asleep. When he awoke he was so mortified at his weakness that in order to purge himself of what he considered an almost unpardonable sin, he cut off his eyebrows, considering them the instruments of his crime. They fell upon the ground and each individual hair became transformed into a shrub, which eventually came to be known by the name of tea.

Prior to that time it had been unknown, but Darma quickly discovered the agreeable property of its leaves, which endowed his mind with fresh powers to master abstruse religious principles and prevented sleep from closing his eyes at inappropriate moments. He recommended its virtues to his disciples, who in turn sang its praises to all whom they met. In a very short time its use became general throughout the celestial kingdom, from which it gradually extended to all parts of the earth.

Darma's memory is perpetuated in Chinese and Japanese drawings by the representation of a rude figure of an old man standing in the water, with a reed under his feet and one of his eyebrows sprouting out into a tea leaf.

In connection with the introduction of tea into England a very amusing story is told of a certain titled woman who had been presented with a pound of the finest green tea. She had no idea of its proper preparation and consequently boiled the entire quantity and served it up with melted butter as an accompaniment to a roast of beef. She was not pleased with its appearance and gravely informed her guests that although it had been cooked several hours it was simply impossible "to make those foreign greens tender!"—Detroit Free Press.

THE HUM OF INDUSTRY.

P. D. Armour is the largest individual commercial operator in the world. His transactions last year reached the enormous aggregate of \$63,000,000.

The Pike Peake railroad is in successful operation. The lower terminus of the line is 6,840 feet above sea level and the upper 14,447. The distance is nine miles.

In eastern New Mexico nearly 600,000 acres of fruit and farm lands have been reclaimed by the construction of storage reservoirs and irrigating canals during the past two years.

What is said to be the largest lumber mill in the world is at Fort Blakeley, Wash. Last year this mill turned out 69,000,000 feet of lumber, over 28,000,000 laths and a large amount of other stock.

One thousand dollars more than the price paid for the land was Henry Mitchell's reward for planting eight acres in sweet potatoes. His farm is at Swedesboro, N. J., and good seed with good tilling brought \$250 an acre for the sweets.

KISSING THE BABIES.

A Mother Who Objects to Such Common Proceedings.

"I suppose I was very abrupt, and, perhaps, disagreeable," said a mother of two or three pretty children, as they came in from an outing, "but I assure you I could not help it. There is nothing that occurs to me when I am out with the children which annoys me more than to have strangers literally pounce upon the babies and cover their faces with kisses. Of course, I wouldn't have common sense if I didn't know that they are extra pretty children. I have heard it ever since they were born and I certainly ought to have learned it by heart by this time. If I didn't know it any other way I should very soon do so from the marked attention they always receive in public, but I will not allow this promiscuous kissing. The woman who annoyed me was a middle aged person with the most atrocious set of teeth, or rather the remains of them, that I ever saw. Her breath was almost intolerable even at the distance which I stood from her, and I noticed that the baby turned his face away in disgust. Of course, I hated to tell her that I never permitted strangers to kiss the children. All the same, I did it and am not sorry.

"It is for this reason, largely, that I go out myself when the children are taken for their airing. I find that nurse-girls will not guard them against this danger, and I can't permit them to run the risk of getting all sorts of infections and diseases that I know must come from such a condition of the mouth. People really seem to have not the slightest idea that they are guilty of a rudeness in offering to kiss other people's children, but I consider it such, notwithstanding the fact that I know I am expected to take it as a compliment.

"I assure you, however, that I would rather such compliments were omitted altogether. I will not engage a nurse-girl with poor teeth or offensive breath, or one who has any disease of the lungs, throat or head. I don't think it safe to do so, and therefore I make the most rigid inquiries in this respect, and good health and a clean mouth are among the imperative demands when I engage such servants."—New York Ledger.

WAIFS.

A borrower of books is generally a thorough book-keeper.—Baltimore American.

That man's end is easy and happy, whom death finds with a weak body and strong soul.

Our next-door neighbor calls his lady Maebeth, because it murders sleep.—Texas Sittings.

Michigan mines employed 8,961 men last year. Of this number seventy-four met with fatal accidents.

Our own actions are the accidents of fortune, that we sometimes place to the credit of luck or misfortune.

If you wish to listen to an interesting agricultural address engage a man to deliver it who never even planted his foot on a farm.—Texas Sittings.

There are some people in the church who would want the golden pavements of heaven taken up first thing and plank sidewalks put down, if they should ever happen to get there.—Ram's Horn.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

How baldness begins.

How to prevent it.

Every person, male or female, shrinks from baldness. It adds to the appearance of age and is a serious discomfort. The cases are rare when the falling out of the hair may not be stopped, and a new and healthy growth of the hair promoted. The hair grows in the scalp like a plant in the soil. If a plant flourishes, it must have constant attention; it must be watered regularly and fed its food in the soil where it is rooted. It is so with the hair. Neglect is usually the beginning of baldness. Dandruff is allowed to thicken on the scalp. The hair begins to loosen. The scalp loses its vitality. The hair, instead of being naturally purified, begins to fade and fall. The instant need in such a case is some practical preparation which, supplying the needed nourishment to the scalp, will lead the hair, give it strength, and so produce a strong, and healthy growth. All this is done by Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, the most practical and valuable preparation for the hair that can be obtained. It tones up the scalp, does away with dandruff, stops the hair from falling, restores the original color to gray or faded hair, and gives an abundant and glossy growth. Those who are threatened with approaching baldness will be interested in the following voluntary statement, made by Alderman H. J. Green, of Des Moines, Iowa. He writes:

"About four months ago, my hair commenced falling out so rapidly that I became alarmed, and being recommended Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor by a druggist, I resolved to try this preparation. I have been now using it for three months, and am much gratified to find that my hair has ceased falling out and also that hair which had been turning gray for the past five years has been restored to its original color, dark brown. It gives me much pleasure to recommend this dressing."—H. J. GREEN, Alderman, Spencer, Iowa.

Those who are interested in preserving and beautifying the hair will do well to send for Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

FAULTLESS STARCH,

THE BEST FOR Shirt Waists, Shirt Fronts, Collars, Cuffs and Delicate Clothes.
Read our Booklets, Laugh and Learn!

YELLOW FEVER PREVENTED BY "Our Native Herbs"

THE GREAT Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator. 300 DAYS' TREATMENT, \$1.00. Containing a Registered Guarantee. By mail, postage paid, 32-page Book and Testimonials, FREE, sent only by Agents for THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO., Washington, D.C.

BEST STOCK... SADDLES

The J. H. Wilson Saddlery Co., Denver, Colo.
DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures water cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. WALKER'S DISPENSARY, St. Louis, Mo.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CENTS. Groves' Tasteless Chill Tonic. Will cure Chills, Fever or any form of Malaria. If it fails you get your 50c back. That is all there is to it. Lots of imitations, but GROVES' is the ORIGINAL and BEST. At all drug stores.

CURE YOURSELF

FISCH'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Best Cough Syrup, Taste Good, Use in Time. Sold by druggists.

REMEMBER

if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are using—



and you'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of **Battle Ax** is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality, and is the **largest piece of really good chewing tobacco** that is sold for 10 cents.

Remember the name when you buy again

MORE ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

Racial, Commercial, Political and Social Conditions of the Inhabitants of Those Islands.

The Philippine group were discovered by an expedition under Magellan in 1521, the islands, on the occasion of a later expedition under Villaboa, were named Philippine in honor of the then Prince of the Asturias, afterwards Philip II. Manila was founded in 1571, and since that date has been held by the Spaniards, except for a brief interval between 1762 and 1764, when it was occupied by the British.

Situation. Topography.—The islands of the Philippine archipelago are described by Sir John Bowring as "innumerable." Other authorities variously estimate them at from 400 to 1,200 in number. The eleven most important, embracing some 95 per cent of the total area (computed at 114,355 square miles), and the great mass of the population are Luzon, Mindanao, Negros, Panay, Mindoro, Cebu, Samar, Leyte, Palawan, Bohol and Masbate. Lying between Borneo and Formosa, the archipelago extends some 200 leagues from north to south, and 180 from east to west, and covers 14 1/2 degrees of latitude and 9 degrees of longitude. Luzon and Mindanao together exceed all the other islands combined. Manila, the capital, situated on the west coast of Luzon is in latitude 14 degrees 36 minutes north and longitude 120 degrees 37 minutes east. Its position, "as a central point between Japan, China, Annam, the English and Dutch ports of the Malay archipelago and Australia," is, observes Jagor, "extremely favorable to the development of a world-wide trade." Some 7,000 miles distant from San Francisco, it is but 850 miles from Hongkong, while from the northern extremity of Luzon to the south cape of Formosa is little more than 200 miles.

The Town of Manila.—The site of Manila was selected chiefly on account of its fine harbor or bay, circular in form, and "capable of holding all the navies of the world." Into this debouches the river Pasig, which, with a breadth of about 350 feet, flows through the city, dividing it into Manila proper or old Manila, and the Manila or Binondo. The former, occupying the left or southern bank of the river, is the fortress or citadel. It contains, besides the principal fortifications, the palace and the cathedral, and is surrounded by old walls, bastioned and moated, and dating back

regular mountain chain or sierra which runs parallel with the east coast, and, which, abounding in grand and picturesque scenery, is the home of the wilder native tribes. From this range ascends Mayon, an active volcano of conical form, about eight thousand feet in elevation, a conspicuous landmark from the sea. This height, with that of Balanajo (6,500 feet), and San Cristobal (7,375 feet), are but little exceeded by Halcon in Mindoro (8,888 feet). Next in population to Manila is the town of Cavite, at the southern point of the bay, eight miles distant, where were the Spanish naval and quarantine station and arsenal, and the defenses so cleverly turned by Admiral Dewey in the dawn of that eventful first of May.

Other ports in the Philippines which have been opened to general trade are Sual in Luzon, Iloilo in the island of Panay, and Zamboanga in Mindanao. Sual has probably the best harbor, but Iloilo is the more important point, its province being the most advanced after that of Manila. The pina fabrica made here are the most esteemed. Capiz, or Capiz, also in Panay, is another considerable town. Tacloban, the chief town of the island of Leyte, has an excellent harbor and is the emporium of trade between Manila and the islands of Leyte and Samar. Another trade station is Cebu, the principal town of the island of Sulu. From Manila to Iloilo it is 36 hours by steam and 18 hours further to Cebu. Other points in provinces or districts of Albay, Bulacan, North and South Cansarines, Batangas, Pagsanjan, and in the Cagayan Valley (rich in tobacco) might readily be developed into important centers by a growing commerce.

The Government—The Church.—The head of the government of the Philippines is a Governor or Captain General, a dignitary with half a page of titles, appointed from Madrid, the incumbent frequently changed with the changes of ministry. These changes have been most prejudicial to the interests of the islands; some of the Governors have been provisional only, and the uncertainty of their tenure has very materially impaired their efficiency. Each province has a lesser governor of its own; each pueblo a gobernadorcillo, or captain, a species of alcalde who is commonly a mestizo or native Indian.

The Climate.—There are two seasons at Manila, the wet and the dry, or the seasons of the southwest and northeast monsoons. Broadly speaking, the wet, or rainy season, ushered in by the southwest monsoon, is from June to November; the dry season, when the northeast monsoon prevails, is from November to June.

In the wet season the country is inundated, the roads become impassable, and bridges disappear. The annual rainfall at Manila is variously reported at from 75 to 91 inches. The hottest months are April and May; the driest are then long continued, and accidents from fires are to be guarded against. It is then that the mosquitoes and white ants are most troublesome. The coolest months are December and February, when the freshness is grateful at night. The average temperature of the year is about 80 degrees. The periods of the changes of the monsoons, in May to June, and in September to October, are marked by the heaviest blows and thunderstorms. Cyclones, typhoons and hurricanes then sweep the coast. A typhoon on the September 27, 1865, drove some twenty vessels ashore, and did great damage in the city. A typhoon or hurricane on October 30, 1875, killed 250 persons and destroyed 3,800 houses. One of 1882 is also memorable; and that of September 29, 1896, demolished the seawall that protected the inner harbor. The hurricanes at these times often sweep away crops and destroy plantations. The roadstead, with a violent southwest wind is unsafe, and sailing vessels take refuge in the port of Cavite.

Earthquakes.—Of the earthquakes Sir John Bowring writes that "the destructive ravages and changes produced by them are nowhere more remarkable than in the Philippines." They have produced great changes in the geography of the islands. "They have overturned mountains, filled up valleys, desolated extensive plains, and opened passages from the sea into the interior and from the lakes into the sea. He mentions as especially calamitous the earthquakes of 1796, 1824 and 1828. In the more recent instance of June, 1863, the old town of Manila was rendered a mass of ruins, and many persons were buried alive. Four hundred are reported to have been killed and two thousand injured, and the loss of property is estimated at eight million dollars. This earthquake was also very destructive at Cavite. The many volcanoes, some of which have been named showing as they do, signs of constant activity in the throwing up of clouds of smoke with frequent flame, are a perpetual menace. Subject to such vicissitudes and portents, the climate of Manila is, for the tropics, a not unhealthy one. It may be noted on the east coasts of the islands the order of the seasons, as above given, is reversed.

and was discontinued in 1882. The entire trade of the islands with other countries in the year 1894 (the last fully reported) was valued at the following totals: Exports, \$23,149,984; imports, \$28,529,777. The revenues of the Spanish government from the islands in 1895 were estimated at some thirteen and a half millions; the expenditures at but little less. Besides the products above specified, the yield is abundant of fruits, grown spontaneously—such as the orange, banana, steen, guava, and rice. Of minerals gold has been found in small quantities in divers localities, but its extraction has not been extensively prosecuted. Mines exist of lead, copper, iron and sulphur. The island of Cebu contains considerable beds of coal, which, though not of the first quality, is preferable to that of Australia.

Population.—The population of all the islands is probably between seven and eight millions, but the estimates are necessarily somewhat conjectural in view of the difficulty in computing the inhabitants of the remote localities. Of this total not over 10,000 are Spaniards. In a few days hence the American population will number 25,000 men. The population of Manila in 1895 is stated by Wakefield at 220,000, including 15,000 "pure Celestials," 48,000 "Chinese mestizos" (offspring of a Chinese father and an Indian mother), 4,500 pure Spaniards and about the same number of Spanish mestizos, of whom he says "not more than 250 settlers are of European origin apart from Spaniards, and the remaining 147,000 or thereabouts, are all natives of the Philippines." Of Cavite (Old and New Cavite) the population is said to be upwards of 60,000; of Iloilo some 30,000; of Cebu, 40,000. Of the constituents of the population in general he says "The Chinese, many of whom have acquired wealth, are the retail shopkeepers, and the greater part of the local trade is in their hands. Their arrival in the islands is said to have anticipated even the coming of Magellan. The mestizos 'furnish the educated and professional class,' hold most of the minor offices and write most of the papers." "The Indian of Manila is an indolent creature, given up to gambling and cock fighting. The Spaniards taught him gambling as we taught our Indians the taste of whiskey. Of the forms of gambling, cock-fighting is the most popular—in, indeed, almost universal throughout the islands. The Philippine Indian, it is said, is as much attached to his gallo de pelea as a Bedouin Arab to his camel. A Spanish writer characterizes the Indians as "perpetual idlers, who go from cockpit to cockpit, those varieties of every vice." Investing in lottery tickets sold on the streets is also much favored, and the government adds materially to its revenues by taking advantage of these practices in exacting license fees for the maintenance of places of gaming.

The Insurrection of 1896.—The characteristics and present attitude of the Indians of the Philippines are illustrated by the insurrection which was initiated in August, 1896, and has since continued. There had been previous similar risings, notably one in 1872, but none where the insurgents were so numerous or formidable. The moving causes of this outbreak are to be found in the oppressive taxes, excises, license fees, and other burdens imposed by the government, and enforced by extortionate officials, among which, besides the grievous and unreasonable pecuniary mulcts, was the corvee of forty days' labor for public purposes which every man was compelled annually to furnish. The grievance of the taxes was aggravated by the usurious loans to which the natives were subjected from Madrid to show no mercy, a spirit of atrocious inhumanity was developed on both sides, and a savage destruction of life ensued. The killing of prisoners captured or surrendered, smothering of captives in dungeons, burning alive, mutilation and disemboweling were practiced by both, without any regard to the usages of civilized warfare. The Spaniards, to extort confessions, resorted to the thumbcraw and vivisection; and the Inquisition. Their proceedings were claimed to be justified by the plea of retaliation, but no law or exigency could justify retaliation pushed to a point so malignant and brutal. And its fatal impolicy is shown by the fact that the insurrection has not been suppressed, but is suspended only.

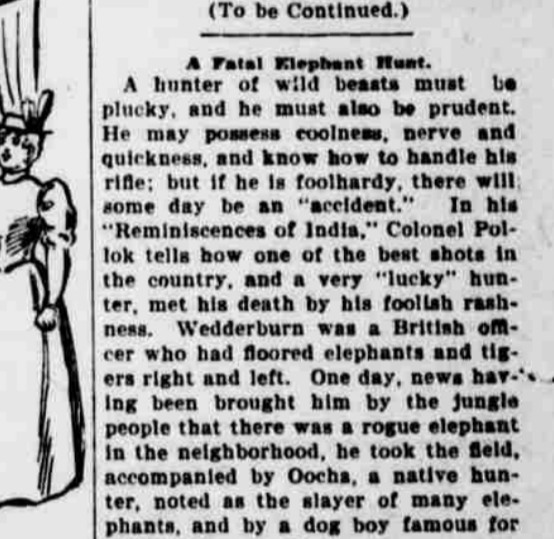
Coughs.—Every person who thinks should not alarm himself with the idea that he is in a bad way. Experience has convinced us of a fact that there are two distinct kinds of coughs—one proceeding from an affection of the lungs and air-tubes, as in a cold, the other proceeding from effervescence in the stomach. The lungs cough is a symptom which a knave to require attention, least serious consequences ensue. The stomach cough is a much more simple matter, and may easily be got quit of. It is caused by the food and drink which are put into the stomach effervescing, and producing an irritation. A knowledge of this fact ought to lead persons so affected to ponder a little on the nature of their ailments and the tone of their digestive powers.

A Handsome Race.—Travelers declare that the Negri-people of Europe are the tallest, and the most handsome and athletic of the races of men and women, and are rarely ill. So pure is their blood that their wounds quickly heal without the application of medicaments.



CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)
"Dear Dick," murmured Dorothy. "Yes, he is perfection. He did hate to go to and leave me, but he had to go—he had such a good appointment of friend him, he did not dare refuse it. Still, he hated to go and leave me, just now especially. What he would say if he knew about Barbara, I can't think. I don't think I would tell him, would you?"
"Not till all is over," answered Esther. "It would only worry him for nothing. By-the-by, what is he like?"
"Oh," and Dorothy looked round for Dick's portrait. "Oh, here he is," holding it out to her cousin.
Esther Brand took it and looked at it attentively for a long time, slipped her tea, and looked again and yet again.
"Well," said Dorothy, impatiently. "I like him," said Esther. "He looks good as true, and he is a handsome man, too—a fine, honest-looking, manly man. Yes, I like him—you're a lucky little girl, Dorothy."
"So I think," answered Dorothy, proudly. "And Dick is just what he looks—honest as the day, and as good as gold."
Esther laughed. "Well, you are a lucky little woman to have won such a husband. I never met a man like that, or I should have been tempted to give up my liberty for his. Do you know, dearie, I always had a horrible conviction that you would end by marrying David Stevenson, and I always did dislike David Stevenson with all my heart and soul."
"So did I," answered Dorothy, promptly.
For a moment she was tempted to tell Esther all about her meeting with David, then a feeling that it would be scarcely fair to him held her back, and she kept her own counsel about that matter.
"Of course there is no knowing what I might or might not have done if dear Auntie had lived," she said, wishing to explain everything as far as possible and yet avoid saying much about David's feelings for her, "and if I had never seen Dick; but then, you see, I did meet Dick, and Dick liked me, and—"
"And David Stevenson went to the wall," Esther said, finishing the sentence for her, "and a very proper and suitable place for him, too, my dear child," with a laugh.
Dorothy laughed, too. "Ah! you are all very hard on poor David," she said softly.
"Now, how shall we do about dinner? Hadn't we better wait a little and see if this woman comes, and then go into town and dine somewhere?" she said. "I can't offer to cook a dinner for you. If I did, it would probably kill you to eat it."
"Just as you like. Then, couldn't we call at St. George's and leave a note to tell Barbara you have come?" Dorothy asked. "It will be such a load off her mind."
"To be sure," Esther answered; and then they settled down to their chat again, and Esther heard a great deal more about Dick, and learned a great many of Dorothy's hopes and wishes about the baby that was to come before long.
And presently there came some one to the door who rang gently and knocked softly.
"I will go," said still, cried Esther.
She went to the door, where she found a handsome, neatly dressed woman, about forty years old. "Mrs. Harris," she said inquiringly.
"No," said Esther. "I am not Mrs. Harris, but this is her house. Will you come in? I suppose Lord Aylmer sent you?"
"Yes, madam," said the stranger respectfully.
"It is strange," Esther said as a little odd that she should use the term "madam," but she put the thought away from her almost as soon as it had taken shape in her mind. "Of course, she is a married woman, and perhaps has never been a servant at all," she said to herself; then said aloud: "Well, come in and see Mrs. Harris. I am sure she will be very glad that you have come. By-the-by, what is your name?"
"My name is Harris, too, madam," the stranger answered, with a deprecating look, as if she had rather taken a liberty in having married a man of the name of Harris.
"Dear me, how odd! Well, I suppose your cousin will like to call you by your Christian name. And that is—"
"Amelia, madam," she answered quietly.
"Oh, yes." Then Esther opened the drawing-room door and bade Amelia Harris follow her.
"Dorothy, here is Lord Aylmer's—"
Why, my dear child, what is the matter?" for Dorothy was lying back in the chair with a face as white as chalk and pinched with pain.
"I am so ill," she gasped. "Oh, Esther! Esther!"
Esther took firm ground at once. "Now, don't give way, my dear; all will be well," she asserted. "Here is our help, and we will have the doctor here in next to no time if you will only tell me where to send for him."
"Dr. Franklin, in Victoria road," Dorothy answered. "But don't leave me, Esther; don't!"
"Certainly not, dearest. Amelia will go and fetch him," Esther returned.
"I had better go at once, madam," said Amelia, quietly.
"Yes, say 'Mrs. Harris is very ill'—that is urgent."
"Yes, madam," answered Amelia. She walked off to the Victoria road at a pretty quick pace, thinking hard as she went. "H'm; from what he told me, he never spoke to her before today. Queer. I wonder if he knows about this baby. Shall I write him, or shall I keep the news as a little surprise for tomorrow? I'll keep it. The sight of his lordship's face will be worth something."
She knocked at Dr. Franklin's door

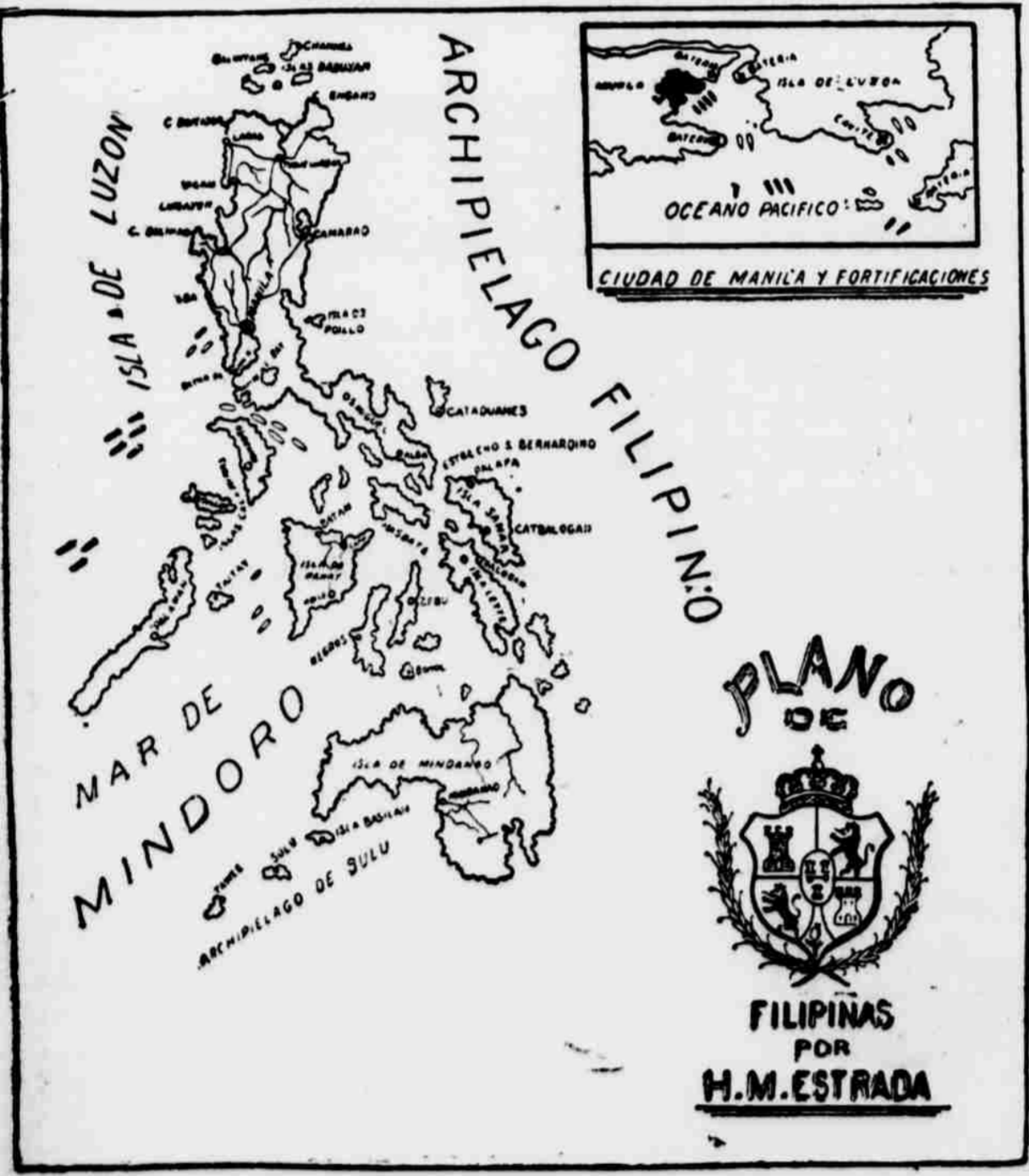
minutes lay thinking deeply. Then she turned her eyes back again to her cousin's face. "Oh, I think you may as well tell him you see, you are here, and the baby is here, too. Dick will know that I am in good luck. I think I would rather that you tell him, after all."
"My dear child, take my advice—don't mention the accident or Lord Aylmer at all," Esther urged. "He will worry, and a worrying man is an awful nuisance."
"I didn't like deceiving Dick," Dorothy protested.
"No, dear, no; but one could hardly call that deceit," Esther answered. "Anyway, will you leave it to me? I will write on Wednesday morning, and bring you the letter to read."
"Very well, Esther," said Dorothy.
"That is better. Now, if I go away you will rest a little, and I have various odds and ends to do," said Esther, tenderly.
"One of her various 'odds and ends' was to send Amelia off to St. George's to inform Barbara that the long-expected event had happened, and that a fine bouncing boy, the very image of Dick—of his father, she said—was now flourishing at Palace Mansions. And if the truth be told, Amelia Harris went off on this errand without any great feeling of satisfaction, for just at that moment she particularly wished to remain in the house, having a great desire to be the person to impart the news to Lord Aylmer, when he should care to inquire for Mrs. Harris's welfare.
Of course, she argued with her thoughts as she went up the road, it was just possible that he might wait until after lunch time; but then, on the other hand, there was not very much going on at this time of year to occupy his lordship, and she was afraid his impatient soul would bring him to look after her prey as early as he conveniently could.
And Amelia Harris was perfectly right, for just as she was passing the Kingsbridge Barracks on her way citywards, Lord Aylmer's carriage stopped at the door of Palace Mansions. Esther saw it draw up.
"Nurse," she said, going softly into the little dressing-room where the nurse sat crooning over the baby in the cot. "Will you answer the door for me? Amelia has gone. It is Lord Aylmer (To be Continued.)



A Fatal Elephant Hunt.
A hunter of wild beasts must be plucky, and he must also be prudent. He may possess coolness, nerve and quickness, and know how to handle his rifle; but if he is foolhardy, there will some day be an "accident." In his "Reminiscences of India," Colonel P. R. Lok tells how one of the best shots in the country, and a very "lucky" hunter, met his death by his foolhardy rashness. Wedderburn was a British officer who had felled elephants and tigers right and left. One day, news having been brought him by the jungle people that there was a rogue elephant in the neighborhood, he took the field, accompanied by Oocha, a native hunter, noted as the slayer of many elephants, and by a dog very famous for its steadiness. He soon came across the rogue, a huge tuskerless elephant, and floored it; it got up on its feet, and again Wedderburn knocked it down. The beast would not die, a running fight ensued, which was kept up all the hunter's ammunition was expended except the charge in one barrel of his rifle. The dog bayed and sent back for more ammunition, but had not returned. The elephant, though weak, was very angry, and evidently had made up its mind to beat off its foe or to die fighting. Retiring to an open space the animal stood at bay. Wedderburn proposed to Oocha to accompany him into the glade, but that experienced hunter said, "Ghah, I have never known a man take so many bullets. He is a shaitan (a devil). We are in bad luck today. Leave him alone; he has no tusks, and besides he is sure to die. You have but one barrel loaded; my rifle is empty; there is not a tree near, and the elephant means fighting." Wedderburn called him a coward, and said, "Well, stay here and see how I will kill him," and rushed on to his fate. The rogue allowed the hunter close up to him, and then, wheeling round, charged. Wedderburn fired, failed to stop him, turned to run, and fell. Before the smoke cleared away his body was a shapeless mass. The next day the beast was found dead.

Diagnosing Disease.
A medical man, far ahead of his pathy and his training, unable accurately to diagnose a disease which had for a long time baffled him, tried an experiment. Being an expert bacteriologist, and knowing by sight the infinitesimal atoms that live to destroy human life, he put the patient into a Russian bath, allowed him to remain until he was drenched with perspiration, and then scraped his skin to secure, if possible, through the exudation a sufficient number of bacilli to enable him to determine the nature of the ailment from which his patient suffered. So many to the square inch meant danger, and by a simple process of mathematical calculation, he soon discovered the enemy that was sapping the strongholds of life. He estimated that millions of bacilli were washed out of the body by those streams of perspiration. Having established this as a fact, he made it his practice to examine all obscure cases in the same way. If the system is overcharged with bacilli and the perspiration furnishes courses upon which they float from the body, surely this ought to be one of the most accurate methods of diagnosing doubtful cases. That the perspiration of human beings is poisonous is an admitted fact. Small animals are readily killed by subcutaneous injections of perspiration collected after violent exercise.

Like Home, Sweet Home.
Magistrate—You admit that you entered the house of the prosecuting witness by the door at 3 o'clock in the morning? Prisoner—Yes, your honor. Magistrate—That would be a bad thing if that was your house? Prisoner—I thought it was my own house. Magistrate—Then why did you, when this lady approached, leap through the window, jump into the cistern, and hide yourself? Prisoner—Your honor, I thought it was my wife—



MAP OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (Drawn by a Spanish Artist Now at Manila in the Service of the United States.)

In part to the sixteenth century. These walls have been cracked by earthquakes, and could easily be breached by modern artillery. Jagor describes the old town as "a hot, dried-up place, full of monasteries, convents, barracks and government buildings." "It still preserves," says a later writer, "all the austere appearance of a city of the reign of Philip II." Upon the walls, however, and beneath them, have been arranged pleasant promenades, where the aristocracy stroll and drive and ride in the cool of the evening. The district of Binondo, on the right bank of the river, is the place of business, the real commercial capital; and here are the shops and warehouses and the movement of modern life. Here, also, and in the pleasant suburban villages or pueblos behind the city, live the foreigners and the wealthier class. Behind the city stretches a flat region rich in tropical vegetation, through which flows for some twenty miles the river Pasig which forms the outlet of a great fresh-water lake called the Laguna; the country around being known as the Laguna province. Beyond this region the land rises towards the Ir-

The Governor General commands the army, but the fleet remains subject to the Ministry of Marine at Madrid, and is under the orders of the commandant of the station. The church is governed by a Metropolitan Archbishop at Manila, with bishops for the most populous provinces. The local ecclesiastical authority is mostly in the hands of the religious corporations of Augustine, Dominican and Franciscan monks and friars, whose members are legion. Some of the fraternities and of the individual monks have become most opulent; their landed possessions immense, their revenues enormous, the monasteries and convents almost palatial, their equipages even costly and elaborate. That they have been the chief civilizers of the Indians, that they have repeatedly intervened with good offices between the natives and their civil oppressors, is undeniable. At the same time the records of the church in the Philippines abound with evidences of hostile and protracted controversies with the authorities of the state, and of bitter contentions between the orders themselves.

Products.—The Philippines possess a very fertile soil, though their capacities have been but imperfectly developed. In many localities the soil must be quite or nearly virgin. Where cultivated the products are sugar, hemp, tobacco, rice, coffee, cacao, ginseng, arrowroot, indigo, cotton, hides, pepper, cochineal, gutta serena, sesame betel root, aracanut, cocconut, oil, pinaeloth, tortoise, shell, birds' nests and trepang; also bamboo and rattans, with logwood, ebony and other hardwood timber. The material known as "Manila hemp" is not produced from the plant of hemp with which we are familiar (Cannabis sativa), but from the fiber of a species of banana (Musa textilis). The rice of the islands is the staple food of the natives. The cultivation of sugar is jeopardized by the terrible plague of locusts, to which this crop is subject; these insects arrive in "swarms of millions." The manufacture of cigars, was for a long period the monopoly of the government, and extensive cigar factories were established in Manila and Cavite, but the monopoly induced a universal contraband traffic.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SECTARIANISM, THE SUBJECT. LAST SUNDAY.

From Judges 11, 6, as follows: "Saw New Shiloheth and He Said Shiloheth—Then They Took Him and Slew Him at the Passage of the Jordan."

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shiloheth and sibloeth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet, that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the result went to the fords of the river Jordan to cross. Order was given that all Ephraimites coming there be slain. But how could it be found out who were Ephraimites? They were detected by their pronunciation. Shiloheth was a word that stood for river. The Ephraimites had a brogue of their own, and when they tried to say "shiloheth" always left out the sound of the "h." When it was asked that they say shiloheth they said sibloeth, and were slain. "Then said they unto him, say now shiloheth; and he said sibloeth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passage of the Jordan." A very small difference, you say. Between Gilead and Ephraim, and yet how much intolerance about that small difference! The Lord's tribes in our time—by which I mean the different denominations of Christians—sometimes magnify a very small difference, and the only difference between scores of denominations to-day is the difference between shiloheth and sibloeth.

The Church of God is divided into a great number of denominations. Time would fail me to tell of the Calvinists, and the Arminians, and the Sabbatharians, and the Baxterians, and the Dunkers, and the Shakers, and the Quakers, and the Methodists, and the Baptists, and the Episcopalians, and the Lutherans, and the Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians, and the Spiritualists, and a score of other denominations of religionists, some of them founded by very good men, some of them founded by very bad men. But as I demand for myself liberty of conscience, I must give myself liberty to every other man, remembering that he no more differs from me than I differ from him. I advocate the largest liberty in all religious belief and form of worship. In art, in politics, in morals, and in religion, let there be no law, no moving of the previous question, no persecution, no intolerance.

I propose to speak to you of sectarianism—its origin, its evils, and its cures. There are those who would make us think that this monster, with horns and hoofs, is religion. I shall chase it to its hiding-place, and drag it out of the caverns of darkness, and rip off its hide. But I want to make a distinction between bigotry and the lawful fondness for peculiar religious beliefs and forms of worship. I have no admiration for a nothingarian.

In a world of such tremendous vicissitudes and temptations, and with a soul that must after awhile stand before a throne of insufferable brightness, in a day when the rocking of the mountains and the flaming of the heavens shall be among the least of the excitements, to give account for every thought, word, action, preference, and dislike—that man is mad who has no religious preference. But our early education, our physical temperament, our constitution, will very much decide our form of worship.

A style of psalmody that may please me may displease you. Some would like to have a minister in gown and bands and surplice, and others prefer to have a minister in plain citizen's apparel. Some are most impressed when a little child is presented at the altar and sprinkled of the waters of the holy benediction "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and others are more impressed when the penitent comes up out of the river, his garments dripping with the waters of a baptism which signifies the washing away of sin. Let either have his own way. One man likes no noise in prayer, not a word, not a whisper. Another man, just as good, prefers by gesticulation and exclamation, to express his devotional aspirations. One is just as good as the other. "Every man fully persuaded in his own mind."

George Whitefield was going over a Quaker rather roughly for some of his religious sentiments, and the Quaker said: "George, I am as thou art; I am for bringing all men to the hope of the Gospel; therefore, if thou wilt quarrel with me about my broad brim, I will not quarrel with thee about thy black gown. George, give me thy hand."

In tracing out the religion of sectarianism, or bigotry, I find that a great deal of it comes from wrong education in the home circle. There are parents who do not think it wrong to caricature and jeer the peculiar forms of religion in the world, and denounce other sects and other denominations. It is very often the case that that kind of education acts just opposite to what was expected, and the children grow up, and, after awhile, go and see for themselves, and, looking in those churches, and finding that the people are good there, they love God and keep his commandments, by natural reaction they go and join those very churches. I could mention the names of prominent ministers of the Gospel who spent their whole lives bombarding other denominations and who lived to see their children preach the Gospel in these very denominations. It is often the case that bigotry starts in a household, and that the subject of it never recovers. There are tens of thousands of bigots ten years old.

I think sectarianism and bigotry also rise from too great prominence of any one denomination in a community. All other denominations are wrong, and his denomination is right because, he is the most popular, or the most influential. It is "our" church, and "our" minister; and "our" head, and wants other

denominations to know their places. It is a great deal better in any community when the great denominations of Christians are about equal in power, marching side by side for the world's conquest. Mere outside prosperity, mere worldly power, is no evidence that the church is acceptable to God. Better a barn with Christ in the manger than a cathedral with magnificent harmonies rolling through the long-drawn aisle, if there be no Christ in the manger, and no Christ in the robes.

Bigotry is often the child of ignorance. You seldom find a man with a large intellect who is a bigot. It is the man who thinks he knows a great deal, but does not. That man is almost always a bigot. The whole tendency of education and civilization is to bring a man out of that kind of state of mind and heart. There was in the far East a great obelisk, and one side of the obelisk was white, another side of the obelisk was green, another side of the obelisk was blue, and travelers went and looked at that obelisk, but they did not walk around it. One man looked at one side, another at another side, and they came home each one looking at only one side; and they happened to meet, the story says, and they got into a rank quarrel about the color of that obelisk. One man said it was white, another man said it was green, another man said it was blue, and when they were in the very heat of the controversy, a more intelligent traveler came, and said, "Gentlemen, I have seen that obelisk and you are all right, and you are all wrong. Why didn't you all walk around the obelisk?"

Look out for the man who sees only one side of a religious truth. Look out for the man who never walks around about these great theories of God and eternity and the dead. He will be a bigot inevitably—the man who only sees one side. There is no man more to be pitied than he who has in his head just one idea—no more, no less. More light, less sectarianism. There is nothing that will so soon kill bigotry as sunshine—God's sunshine.

But now, my friends, having shown you the origin of bigotry, sectarianism, and having shown you the damage it does, I want briefly to show you how we fare to war against this terrible evil, and I think we ought to begin our war by realizing our own weakness and our imperfections. If we make so many mistakes in the common affairs of life, is it not possible that we may make mistakes in regard to our religious affairs? Shall we take a man by the throat or by the collar because he cannot see religious truths just as we do? In the light of eternity it will be found out, I think, there was something wrong in all our creeds, and something right in all our creeds, but since we make mistakes in regard to things of the world, do not let us be so egotistic and so puffed up as to have an idea that we cannot make any mistake in regard to religious theories. And then I think we will do a great deal to overthrow the sectarianism from our hearts, and the sectarianism from the world, by chiefly enlarging in those things in which we agree, rather than those on which we differ.

Now, here is a great Gospel platform. A man comes up on this side of the platform and says: "I don't believe in baby sprinkling." Shall I shove him off? Here is a man coming up on the side of the platform, and he says: "I don't believe in the persevering of the saints." Shall I shove him off? No. I will say: "Do you believe in the Lord Jesus as your Saviour? Do you trust him for time and for eternity?" He says: "Yes." "Do you take Christ for time and for eternity?" "Yes," I say. "Come on, brother; one in time and one in eternity; brother now, brother forever." Blessed be God for a Gospel platform so large that all who receive Christ may stand on it!

I think we may overthrow the severe sectarianism and bigotry in our hearts, and in the church also, by realizing that all the denominations of Christians have yielded noble institutions and noble men. There is nothing that so stirs my soul as this thought. One denomination yielded a Robert Hall and an Adoniram Judson; another yielded a Latimer and a Melville; another yielded John Wesley and Sumnerfield, while our own denomination yielded John Knox and the Alexanders—men of whom the world was not worthy. Now, I say, if we are honest and fair-minded men, when we come up in the presence of such churches and make denominations, although they may be different from our own, we ought to admire them, and we ought to love and honor them. Churches which can produce such men, and such large-hearted charity, and such magnificent martyrdom, ought to win our affection—at any rate, our respect. So come on, ye six hundred thousand Episcopalians in this country, and ye fourteen hundred thousand Presbyterians, and ye four million Baptists, and ye five million Methodists—come on; shoulder to shoulder we will march for the world's conquest; for all nations are to be saved, and God demands that you and I help. Forward, the whole line! In the Young Men's Christian Associations, in the Bible Society, in the Tract Society, in the Foreign Missionary Society, shoulder to shoulder all denominations.

Perhaps I might forcefully illustrate this truth by calling your attention to an incident which took place twenty-five years ago. One Monday morning at about 2 o'clock, while her nine hundred passengers were sound asleep in her berth, the Atlantic crossed into Mars' Head. Five hundred souls in ten minutes landed in eternity! Oh, what a scene! Agonized men and women running up and down the gangways, and clutched for the rigging, and the plunge of the helpless steamer, and the clapping of the hands of the merciless sea over the drowning and the dead, threw two continents into terror. But see this brave quartermaster pushing out with the life-line until he gets to the rock; and see these fishermen gathering up the shipwrecked, and taking them into the cabins, and into warm; and see that minister of the Gospel, and see three other men, getting into a life-boat, and pushing out for the wreck, pulling away across the surf, and putting away until they saved one more man, and then getting back with him to the shore. Can those men ever forget that night? And can they ever

forget their companionship in peril, companionship in struggle, companionship in awful catastrophe and rescue? Never! Never! In whatever part of the earth they meet, they will be friends when they mention the story of that night when the Atlantic struck Mars' Head. Well, my friends, our world has gone into a worse shipwreck. Sin drove it on the rocks. The old ship has lurched and tossed in the tempests of six thousand years. Out with the life-line! I do not care what denomination carries it. Out with the life-line! I do not care what denomination roves it. Side by side, in the memory of common hardships, and common trials, and common prayers, and common tears, let us be brothers forever. We must be.

One army of the living God, To his command we bow; Part of the host have crossed the flood, And part are crossing now.

And I expect to see the day when all denominations of Christians shall join hands around the cross of Christ and recite the creed: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, and in the communion of Saints, and in life everlasting. Amen."

Spain's Power 300 Years Ago. Macaulay drew the picture of the power of Spain 300 years ago, that it is interesting to recall at this juncture: The empire of Philip the Second was undoubtedly one of the most powerful and splendid that ever existed in the world. It is no exaggeration to say that during several years his power over Europe was greater than even that of Napoleon. In America his dominions extended on both sides of the equator into the temperate zone. There is reason to believe that his annual revenues amounted in the season of his greatest power to a sum ten times as large as that which England yielded to Elizabeth. He had a standing army of 50,000 troops when England did not have a single battalion, in constant pay. He held, what no other prince in modern times has held, the dominion both of the land and the sea. During the greater part of his reign he was supreme on both elements. His soldiers marched up to the capital of France; his ships menaced the shores of England. Spain had what Napoleon desired in vain—ships, colonies, and commerce. She long monopolized the trade of America and of the Indian ocean. All the gold of the west and all the spices of the east were received and distributed by her. Even after the defeat of the Armada, English statesmen continued to look with great dread on the maritime power of Philip. Whoever wishes to get well acquainted with the morbid anatomy of government, however he wishes to know how great states may be made feeble and wretched, should study the history of Spain.

Gold Mining in New York. At the little town of Hadley, in the edge of the Adirondack Mountains and near the upper waters of the Hudson River, a gold-extracting mill has recently been erected, and attempts are being made to obtain gold in paying quantities from soil which is too poor in vegetation to be worth cultivating. The gold is found in fine particles on the surface of the soil, and is being separated by the quicksilver process. In places the layer of gold-bearing sand is twenty-five feet or more in depth. Those who have confidence in the enterprise think that about four dollars to the ton can be realized in working the sand. Two other mills are being constructed near the junction of the Saconaga and Hudson rivers, and within the last few months five thousand claims have been filed with the Secretary of State by the people who think they have found promising gold fields in the counties of Warren, Saratoga, Fulton, Essex, Washington and Herkimer.

Bamboo Suspension Bridge. The construction of the bamboo suspension bridge of Shi Tsuen, which spans a Chantance of 300 feet, tends to show the business advantages of a great deal of rough engineering. This bridge having been erected without the help of any of the "foreign devils." Eight cables of bamboo strips woven together, and the thickness of a man's leg are loosely thrown across the river. The cables are doubled at both ends and hitched through wooden posts of a heavy weight that are fixed in masonry, but in such a manner that they can be turned around like a windlass, enabling the natives to tighten the cables. Fixed under the cables at intervals of four and a half feet are cross girders made of thin strips of bamboo which are brought up on both sides and made fast to a great bamboo cable, about five feet above the bridge, which acts as a railing or banister.

Gold-Bearing Ducks in Oregon. There was a stampeded yesterday from Ellensburg to a point about five miles north, where a rancher lives who has been selling ducks in town, nearly if every one of which has had gold nuggets in its gizzard. Pannings of surface ground along the creek were made, but only small colors were found. Before leaving two of the party bought four ducks, all the rancher had left. On reaching town the ducks were killed, and nuggets to the value of \$5.20 were taken from their gizzards. Each duck had one or more nuggets, none of which was smaller than the end of a lead pencil, some being as thick as an ordinary knife blade. Arrangements are being made to secure an option on the land, which is owned by a Portland man. If it can be secured development work will be done at once.—Portland Oregonian.

Harcourt as a Conjurer. Had Sir William Harcourt not taken to politics, he might have earned a respectable livelihood as a conjurer. A sleight-of-hand trick he is a pastmaster, and often amuses any young people who may be staying in his house by making an egg pass from his hand into a little box standing on the mantelpiece. Artful Sir William has had this box specially constructed for him; in fact, it has a false bottom, but his young friends are not aware of this.

The Seasons in Australia. In Australia spring begins August 20; summer, November 30; autumn, February 20, and winter, May 20.

Chicago's new directory shows a population of 1,493,000, a gain of about 95,000 in the last year.

EGYPT'S REAL KING.

LORD CROMER RULES LAND OF PHARAOS.

His Recent Tilt with the Spanish Admiral Camara—Has Been in Diplomatic Service of England for Many Years.



LORD CROMER, who lately gave orders that the Spanish ships should get no coal at Port Said, is practically the supreme ruler of Egypt. His nominal position is British plenipotentiary, but his will is law. In a matter of the present kind whatever Lord Cromer decides to do shall be done, and he has the power of carrying into effect any order he may get from London. The tricky Spaniard first demanded 10,000 tons of coal, but when it became known that three of his ships had nearly that amount on board he asked for 5,000 tons. Then Lord Cromer decided to give him none. Lord Cromer is Irish by birth and is a man firm of purpose. Until 1892 he was known as Sir Evelyn Baring. He is the son of Henry Baring, M. P., and is about 57 years old. He is thoroughly familiar with international affairs. He served in the royal artillery, was private secretary to his cousin, Lord Northbrook, when the latter was viceroy of India, and began his work in Egyptian diplomacy in 1877. With a short interim, during which he was serving as minister of finance in India, Lord Cromer has been connected with the Egyptian government for 20

years. Lady Cromer is the daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington.



LORD CROMER.

A SNOW-WHITE BEAVER. Value to the Montana Cattleman of the Dame Built by the Beaver.

"I believe I am the only white person that ever trapped or killed an adult albino beaver," said Thomas Gilroy, an ex-ranchman of Montana. "Albino beavers are the rarest of animals, and the only specimens I ever saw besides the one I trapped were two cubs captured by an Indian on Wind River more than thirty years ago. There were four young beavers in the nest this Indian secured, and two of them were black. The mother of the latter was captured with them, and she was black. There is another very rare beaver in the northwest region. This is the golden beaver, and bears the choice of all fur. The golden beaver is almost as rare as the white beaver, the albino being merely a freak of nature, while the golden beaver is a species. This beaver was not known in this country until about 1890, when the first specimen was discovered in the Milk river section. It is said that Siberia was supposed to be the animal's only habitat. I wasn't in the trapping business when I caught the albino beaver, or perhaps I wouldn't have had the chance to bag him and the thirty-four others I got along with him. I had heard a good many wonderful stories about how beavers chopped down fir trees, and, being anxious to see how far from the truth some of these stories were, I found where beavers were at work in a piece of cedar wood through which a branch of the Wind river flowed. I chose a bright moonlight night to watch the beavers at their tree chopping. I hid myself before nightfall near the spot. Soon after nightfall a beaver came out of the water, went straight to a good sized cedar tree, and began work upon it with its teeth without a moment's delay. While he was at work another beaver appeared from the river, and as he drew himself out of the water to the bank where the moon shone full upon him I saw that he was as white as snow. The white beaver selected a tree and went seriously to work felling it. I don't believe a woodchopper with his ax could have felled those trees any quicker than those two beavers did with their chisel-like teeth. Long before I had come into personal contact with the beaver I had read in the books that the beavers build dams for the purpose of making a swimming and fishing pool. After I began taking an interest in beavers I found that the book explanation was as ridiculous as it was lacking in fact. I found that the beaver does not eat fish or flesh of any kind, but subsists entirely on tender roots and barks, which are plentiful during the summer, but cease to provide nutritious or hunger-allaying qualities when the cold season is at hand. So the beaver builds dams to provide against the pinch of hunger during the winter. The instinct of the beaver teaches him that these substances submerged in water will keep green, fresh and nutritious all winter long, so he selects a spot where his food grows abundant near the shores and dams the stream so that the water will be flooded back over the young willows and aspens and cottonwoods and held there. Thus the bark of them is kept soft, juicy and tender, and the beaver has his store of nutritious food to draw upon all winter long. If there be no growth of such woods convenient for overfording, the beaver cuts down willows, cottonwoods and aspens—the cottonwood being the favorite—floats them to the dam, sinks them to the bottom, fixes them there below the freezing depth, and they keep as fresh and tender as if they were growing on the banks and quickened by the spring sunshine and rains."

Largest Glacier in Europe. The largest glacier in Europe is the Jostedalsglacier in Norway. With its numerous ramifications it covers an area of 250 square miles, just half as big again as the county of Middlesex. This enormous field of ice sends its branches down the valleys in all directions, often coming into close proximity to the cornfields. One of the most accessible of its branches is the Brigedalsbreen. From a distance its effect is extremely grand, surrounded as it is with dark, bare mountains, fringed with birch trees—a perfect setting for the mighty mass of snow and ice. While standing close to the edge of the glacier one is struck by the fantastic shapes of the pinnacles of ice which rise from the chasms of the deepest bed. The Glacier des Bois in the celebrated Swiss valley of Chamounix extends from the highest summit of Mont Blanc, 15,732 feet above the sea level, and reaches a point 5,500 feet below the snow line, or limit of perpetual snow. Its length is fifteen miles, while its breadth is about three.

The Age of Trees. A well-known scientist furnishes some information in regard to the ages of trees. He assigns to the pine tree 500 to 700 years as the maximum, 425 to the silver fir, 275 years to the larch, 245 years to the red beech, 210 to the aspen, 200 to the birch, 150 to the ash, 145 to the elder, and 130 to the elm.

JEFFERSON'S VIOLIN.

An Old Instrument Which is Said to Have Belonged to the Statesman.

From New York Sun: The ways in which violins of famous make and great value emerge from obscurity are varied, and no greater proof of this fact has been advanced for many years than the discovery of Thomas Jefferson's favorite violin in the hands of an octogenarian negro near Charlottesville, Va. The violin bears date of 1671, and its maker was Nicolaus Amati. The relic of Jefferson and of the skill of its Italian maker was found by Albert Hildebrandt of 19 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Hildebrandt is an amateur musician. The story of his discovery and what led up to it is told by himself: "I happened into a barber's shop kept by a negro at Charlottesville and incidentally asked him my favorite question: 'Do you know of an old violin, as I want to buy one?' Said he: 'I know of an old fiddle, boss, that belonged to Thomas Jefferson, and old John Scott owns it now.' The barber was so interested that he sent one of his men with me, and soon we were on the road to Scott's home, about two miles from Charlottesville, at the base of the Monticello Mountains and adjoining the old Jefferson plantation. John Scott I found to be an active, bright negro of 83 years. When I saw him he was working in the garden. I asked to see the violin, and he brought from the cupboard a dilapidated double violin case that had once been covered with leather. So many years had elapsed, however, since the leather was first placed on the case that a large part of it had come off in patches. Opening it I saw that the moth had had a feast with the red lining. The instrument was wrapped carefully in a piece of old cloth, and the minute I looked at it I saw it was the best specimen of Nicolaus Amati's violins I had ever seen. After a while I managed to strike a bargain with the old man, and the violin became my property. In it I am certain I own one of the very best violins existing today. The frown is most artificially carved, the model and workmanship beautiful. The varnish is of golden yellow color and the pegs are of ivory. All that was needed was a few repairs, and now it is a singing beauty. John Scott, from whom I bought the violin, told me that he inherited the instrument from his father, who was a slave of Thomas Jefferson. After returning to Charlottesville with my prize I learned that Jefferson was quite a good musician, a lover and player of the violin, and that he had owned several valuable instruments of Italian make. The one I had bought he had christened 'Pet,' and this makes me believe that it was his favorite violin." The violin is today being constantly used by a friend of Mr. Hildebrandt, who is one of the orchestra of a Baltimore theater.

SAN JUAN'S HEROINE.

When the bombardment of Admiral Sampson's feet began, Senorita Pauline Macias, the Governor's daughter, was in the Governor's palace. She made her way to the batteries and from there to the forts. She saw the Spanish gunners, panic stricken, fleeing from that hell of exploding shells. Seizing a sword she raised her voice so that it could be heard above the din of the battle. She called upon the soldiers to return to their guns. Her face glowed as one inspired. She waved her sword above her head and cried to them in the name of their country to rally about her and fight until no life was left to fire a gun. No man with blood in his veins could stand such an appeal. The soldiers ran back as swiftly as they ran away. They turned their guns and fought, with more coolness and greater desperation than before. And Pauline Macias stayed among them, like a battle fury. Only when the guns were disabled was she led away, and the men cheered her as they should have done. And had the men on the ships known of her daring and courage, they would have cheered her more heartily than



SENORITA PAULINE MACIAS.

Did her own people. History will eulph Pauline Macias the Joan d'Arc of Porto Rico.

Largest Glacier in Europe. The largest glacier in Europe is the Jostedalsglacier in Norway. With its numerous ramifications it covers an area of 250 square miles, just half as big again as the county of Middlesex. This enormous field of ice sends its branches down the valleys in all directions, often coming into close proximity to the cornfields. One of the most accessible of its branches is the Brigedalsbreen. From a distance its effect is extremely grand, surrounded as it is with dark, bare mountains, fringed with birch trees—a perfect setting for the mighty mass of snow and ice. While standing close to the edge of the glacier one is struck by the fantastic shapes of the pinnacles of ice which rise from the chasms of the deepest bed. The Glacier des Bois in the celebrated Swiss valley of Chamounix extends from the highest summit of Mont Blanc, 15,732 feet above the sea level, and reaches a point 5,500 feet below the snow line, or limit of perpetual snow. Its length is fifteen miles, while its breadth is about three.

The Age of Trees. A well-known scientist furnishes some information in regard to the ages of trees. He assigns to the pine tree 500 to 700 years as the maximum, 425 to the silver fir, 275 years to the larch, 245 years to the red beech, 210 to the aspen, 200 to the birch, 150 to the ash, 145 to the elder, and 130 to the elm.

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Whereas, the Twenty-fifth Legislature, at its regular biennial session, which convened on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1897, and adjourned on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1897, passed the following Joint Resolution, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of this State, proposing the following amendment to the Constitution of this State, to-wit: Joint Resolution to amend Section 51, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, so as to authorize the grant of aid to disabled and dependent Confederate soldiers and sailors, and their widows, and to grant aid to the establishment and maintenance of a home for said soldiers and sailors.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That Section 51, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

Article 3. Section 51. The Legislature shall have no power to make any grant, or authorize the making of any grant, of public money to any individual, association or corporation, municipal or other, for the purpose of maintaining or otherwise providing for the maintenance of a home for said soldiers and sailors who have never remarried, and who, next of kin, beside residents of the State of Texas since March 1, 1866, and who were married to such soldiers or sailors anterior to March 1, 1866; provided, said aid shall not exceed eight dollars per month; and provided further, that no appropriation shall ever be made for the purpose hereinafore specified in excess of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year. And also grant aid to the establishment and maintenance of a home for said soldiers and sailors, under such regulations and limitations as may be provided by law; provided, the grant to said home shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars for any one year; and the inmates of said home shall be entitled to any other aid from the State; and provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent the grant of aid in case of public calamity.

Section 2. This amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State on the first Tuesday in November, 1898; when those favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to Section 51, of Article 3, of the State Constitution." Those opposing the amendment shall have written or printed upon their ballots "Against the amendment to Section 51, of Article 3, of the State Constitution." And whereas, the State Constitution requires the publication of any proposed amendment once a week for four weeks, commencing at least three months before an election, in one weekly newspaper of each county in which such a newspaper may be published;

And whereas, the said Joint Resolution directs that it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State on the first Tuesday in November, 1898, which will be the first day of said month;

Now, therefore, I, C. A. Culberson, Governor of the State of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of said Joint Resolution, and by the authority vested in me by the laws of this State, do hereby issue this my proclamation, ordering that an election be held on the day designated therein, to-wit, on Tuesday, the first day of November, A. D. 1898, in several counties in this State, for the adoption or rejection of said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas. Said election shall be held at the several polling places of the several counties of this State, and will be conducted by the officers holding the same in conformity with the laws of this State and in accordance with the provisions of this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sign my name and cause the [L. S.] seal of State to be affixed, at the city of Austin, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1898.

C. A. CULBERSON,
By the Governor: Governor of Texas.
J. W. MADDEN,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of Texas

Whereas, the Twenty-fifth Legislature, at its regular biennial session, which convened on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1897, and adjourned on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1897, passed the following Joint Resolution, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of this State, proposing the following amendment to the Constitution of this State, to-wit: Joint Resolution to amend Section 24, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas:

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That section 24, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be so amended as hereafter to read as follows:

Section 24. That members of the Legislature shall receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may from time to time be provided by law, not exceeding five dollars per day for the first one hundred days of each session, and after that not exceeding three dollars per day for the remainder of the session. In addition to the per diem, the members of each house shall be entitled to mileage in going to and returning from the seat of government, which mileage shall not exceed five dollars per day for every twenty-five miles, the distance to be computed by the nearest and most direct route of travel by land, regardless of railways or other routes; and the Comptroller of the State shall prepare and preserve a table of distances to each county seat now or hereafter to be established, and by such table the mileage of each member shall be paid; but no member shall be entitled to mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after the adjournment of a regular or called session.

Section 2. The Governor is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of the State at the next general election at which election all voters having the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For amendment to Section 24, of Article 3, of the Constitution of Texas, relating to compensation of members of the Legislature;" and those opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against amendment to Section 24, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the compen-

sation of members of the Legislature. And whereas, the State Constitution requires the publication of any proposed amendment once a week for four weeks, commencing at least three months before an election, in one weekly newspaper of each county in which such a newspaper may be published;

And whereas, the said Joint Resolution directs the Governor to issue his proclamation for the submission of the said Joint Resolution to the qualified electors of the State at the general election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1898, the same being the 8th day of said month;

Now, therefore, I, C. A. Culberson, Governor of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of said Joint Resolution, and by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, do hereby issue this my proclamation, ordering that an election be held on the day designated therein, to-wit, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1898, in the several counties in this State, for the adoption or rejection of said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas. Said election shall be held at the several polling places of the election precincts of the several counties of the State, and will be conducted by the officers holding the same in conformity with the laws of this State and in accordance with the provisions of this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sign my name and cause the [L. S.] seal of State to be affixed, at the city of Austin, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1898.

C. A. CULBERSON,
By the Governor: Governor of Texas.
J. W. MADDEN,
Secretary of State.

MONEY IN SQUAB RAISING.

How They Are Produced in Michigan For the Eastern Markets.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean: The only squab farm in Michigan is located about three miles south of Grand Haven. Squabs are young doves of the species, and are esteemed great delicacies in epicurean and mid-night luncheon circles. There are several large squab farms in the East, and one near Toledo, but the only one in Michigan, so far as known, is at Grand Haven, and it is conducted by F. J. Bernreuther. He was for several years floorwalker in a large dry goods store. His health failed and five years ago he took up squab-raising. It was originally a side issue to his floor-walking, but he now devotes most of his attention to it. His farm comprises about ten acres of land, but only a small portion of this is given to the squab industry, the rest being planted to wheat and corn, which is the staple diet for old doves. He has a big cage of woven wire. It is 80 x 120 feet and twenty feet high, and the doves are kept confined by the wire netting on the sides and above. On the north side of the cage is a long, low building, in which the doves keep house. The roof has a southern exposure and a wind break, and here the doves sun themselves. The building is divided by partitions into rooms about ten feet square. These rooms are banked up on three sides, tier above tier, with small boxes, and these boxes are the nests, where the eggs are laid and the young are hatched and grow to be squabs. The partitions and boxes extend upward to the eaves of the building, and above the space is open from end to end, allowing free passage way for the doves and a roosting place for those busy with domestic duties. After the two pretty white eggs are laid, the male takes his regular trick of sitting on them during the twenty-one days of incubation, and when the young are hatched he does his full share toward feeding them. Four weeks after the young birds are hatched they become marketable as squabs. The birds are in full feather, but not yet able to fly. A fast of twenty-four hours is the prelude to the flight into the dove heaven. This fast is imposed not to make them meek in spirit, but to clear the crops of food. Then a sharp knife point opens a vein in the throat, and as the life blood courses out the bird's brief career closes with a flutter. While the flesh is still warm the feathers are plucked out, the crop is washed out, and the denuded body is thrown into a tub of water to cool. The next day it is packed in ice for shipment. The squabs, dressed for market, weigh about half a pound, and the great market for them is New York. This city consumes very few of them. There is only a small demand for them in Detroit, and Chicago, big and metropolitan as it is, is a poor market. Almost the entire product of Barreter's goes to New York, and the shipments average three or four cases a week the year round. The squabs command from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a dozen, and there is money in the business. The best breed of doves for squab purposes is the homing pigeon. This is not due to any particular delicacy of the flesh, but to the fact that homers are the best breeders, are diligent in properly caring for the eggs during the incubating period, and keep their young well fed. But the squab farmer does not run much to fancy stock. Just plain, ordinary doves are good enough. They bring out six to ten broods a year, each of two doves, and often eggs are in the nest for a new hatching before the preceding brood has developed to the squab age. The doves usually rest two months in the year, but preserve a table of distances to each county seat now or hereafter to be established, and by such table the mileage of each member shall be paid; but no member shall be entitled to mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after the adjournment of a regular or called session.

Section 2. The Governor is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of the State at the next general election at which election all voters having the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For amendment to Section 24, of Article 3, of the Constitution of Texas, relating to compensation of members of the Legislature;" and those opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against amendment to Section 24, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the compen-

Squab raising in Michigan. In a new method of sealing a bottle a capsule fits over the neck with slots for the passage of a cord or ribbon, the ends of which are drawn together and pressed into a stamped lead seal.

A Paper Church.

But few men are wise enough to render one word sufficient.

Strength isn't one of the necessary qualifications of a shoplifter.

Marriage often means the selling of one's liberty for a mess of affection.

The titled foreigner who courts an American heiress usually talks brokenly.

Schley bottled Cerbera and was fortunately on hand when the vintage opened.

Spain may be lying low, but the indications are that she is doing a good deal of low lying.

A New York physician has found a cure for blindness. He ought to try it on the blind pigs.

No matter how much party loyalty the candidate may exhibit, he is not a member of the party if he is dishonest. Do not vote for a hoodler for office.

A prominent citizen, says a Kansas contemporary, "met death at the hands of a horse." Has the horseless carriage been displaced by the hoofless horse?

Christopher Columbus knew how to make an egg stand on end, but he never could have made a Spanish fleet float after the American navy got through with it.

The sinking of La Bourgogne and the horrible stories that will not down about the inhumanity of the crew and the necessity for a closer examination into the conditions of ocean travel at present. Happily such instances of selfishness and brutality as are only too well accredited in the case of the crew of the Bourgogne and its stow-away passengers are rare in the annals of the sea.

Spain's lack of financial foresight and its abnormal perception of "honor" will ruin her without other aid if she continues her present course of policy. Her financiers would stop to reflect upon the general law that "money has a tendency to accumulate in few hands, in two or three centuries, owing to interest of money alone," the folly of increasing the public debt to such an extent as to make a debt for centuries to come or to lose honor and caste among nations by making a tabula rasa by a revolution would be apparent.

For the murder of a woman in Mulberry street, New York, five Italians were arrested. They had been only a few years in this country, and the detectives decided to look up their "records" in the prefecture of police at Naples. It turns out that one of them was convicted nine times, in Italy, of theft and blackmail, another sixteen times of assault, blackmail and attempt at murder; two others six and nine times respectively, of various crimes; and the fifth, twenty-one times, of assault, theft and attempt at murder. Of course it is well for Italy that another nation stands ready to take such scoundrels off her hands. But, really, should we lose anything—except a reputation for soft-headed hospitality—if we started immigration laws that would keep them out?

Bad government seems to prevail in Corea. The United States Consul Allen in a report says: "I hear from the country that the high price of rice has induced the farmers in many regions to reclaim new land for the purpose of increasing the production of this staple. The short-sighted greed of the official class, however, will, as usual, take away the profits from the producer and cause the farmer to raise only enough for a bare subsistence. Recently whole villages of prosperous farmers, who had been taught industry, frugality, and honesty by the American missionaries, were arrested on the false charge of holding 'secret and seditious meetings' and thrown into prison. Every possession they had in the world was taken by the soldiers, runners, and magistrates, and several of the men actually died of starvation in prison. Strong effort was made to have these poor people brought to trial, that their cases might be settled one way or another, so they would be able to get in their spring crops. Nothing could be done, however, because of the reluctance of the magistrature to have his acts investigated. Another pernicious custom is the sending out of secret inspectors, presumably to investigate abuses, but, as these men have great powers and are expected to bring in large extra revenues, they squeeze every man who has anything worth taking. There are good officials, and these are honored and respected by the people, but they are few." It is thus that all reforms are frustrated among a people dishonest by habit.

If Cerbera wishes to accept the privileges which go with his parole he can travel all over the United States, live on the fat of the land, and all at Uncle Sam's expense. He may do all these things, but if he hopes to retain the admiration of the American public he will steer clear of the monthly magazines.

The election of a single hoodler to any office would ruin the political party to which he claims to belong in the next campaign. Do not vote for a man of bad record. The duty is to God and country before party.

In view of the statement that they pay the last three months' wages to the men who have been taken prisoner, it is not surprising Spanish officers are deserting and surrendering to the American forces in squads and companies. Spain should stock up on cigarettes if it hopes to continue the war.

We wonder if those metropolitan papers that are puffing the Anglo-American alliance conspiracy, imagine that they represent American sentiment or are they paid exorbitant prices for making jackasses of themselves?

REPLY GIVEN FRENCH MINISTER

Secrecy is Maintained Regarding the Exact Answer--From Gen. Miles--Death of Germany's Ex-Chancellor.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The president's reply to Spain's peace proposals contained these three propositions and these three only: Spain must abandon all her possessions in the Caribbean sea as a condition precedent to negotiations for peace.

America will determine the rights of America and Spain in the Philippine islands by negotiation. In the interim America will hold it all now has in the Pacific ocean.

M. Cambon, when he received this note, formally accepted it, and then, as he had a right under the powers given him by the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, conferred with the president as to what sentiments and ideas were behind the note.

The president expected such an inquiry, and because of that expectation the cabinet held three sessions for the purpose of formulating a programme. The error had been made of assuming that the official note explained in detail the president's and cabinet's views as to the minimum demand in the Pacific.

It is well understood that the president explained to the French ambassador that the United States waived no rights or claims in the Pacific, and that at the very least it would demand a naval base in the Ladronez and a naval base with sufficient contiguous territory to make it self-supporting in the Philippines, and that after Cuba and Porto Rico were evacuated the discussion of the remaining questions could be left to a Spanish-American commission, in which no European power could take part.

These views accompanied the formal note in the form of an addendum known diplomatically as "the commentary."

Spain's terms, as revealed to the president, it is understood, were the abandonment of Cuba and a mortgage on Porto Rico until an indemnity was paid, with the understanding that the Philippines and Ladronez were to be restored to Spain. The president's counter proposition, as it will be readily seen, may be regarded by the Spanish as rather sharp.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Gen. Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the war department: Porto Rico, July 31.—Secretary of war, Washington, D. C.: Four telegrams received and answered by letter.

The volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it.

They are bringing transportation, beef, cattle and other needed supplies. The customhouse has already yielded \$11,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rate to be changed in the ports of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippines and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

MILES, Major General Commanding. Bergen, Norway, Aug. 1.—The news of the alarming change in the condition of Prince Bismarck reached Emperor William yesterday.

When the emperor was informed of the prince's death early yesterday morning he was deeply affected and ordered his yacht to return immediately. The flag on the yacht is flying at half mast.

Wolves are terrible in Montana. Will Not Modify. London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Rome to a news agency here says the Italian government does not intend to modify its attitude with regard to the claim against Colombia, and is determined upon exact compliance with the arbitrator's conditions.

According to this dispatch Admiral Candiana's latest report is to the effect that Colombia is defiant, and serious trouble is possible. The admiral's dispatches are believed to have been tampered with and delayed.

Reported Bombaraded. Key West, Fla., Aug. 1.—Reports have reached here that Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spanish and subsequently burned. No details are known, and the only information of the affair was that given by Capt. Maynard of the gunboat Nashville by Lieut. Col. Rojas of the insurgent forces at Gibara last Tuesday.

Captured Without Loss.

Washington, July 30.—The war department received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles: Port Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29.—Secretary of war, Washington: On the 28th Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties were four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss was three killed and thirteen wounded. Yanco was occupied yesterday. Hearty's division there to-day.

Last evening Commander Davis of the Dixie moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet early this morning. Gen. Wilson with Ernest's brigade now rapidly disembarking.

Spanish troops are retreating into the southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and port have a population of 50,000, now under the American flag. The populace received the troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm.

Navy has several prizes: also seventy lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed now restored. Telegraph communication has also been restored. Telegraph communication has also been restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others.

This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in the mountainous region; weather delightful, troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacles in future.

Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life. In the affair of the 28th Capt. Edward J. Gibson, company A, was wounded in the left hip; Capt. J. H. Prior, company L, slightly wounded in the hand; Private James Drummond company K, two wounds in the neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bosbick, company L, slightly wounded in the right arm, all of the sixth Massachusetts.

All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in the barracks and forty or fifty sick in the hospitals. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival.

MILES, Major General. The sixth Massachusetts and sixth Illinois went to Porto Rico on the Dixie.

Canary Islanders Afraid. London, July 30.—Mail advices received here from Tangier, Morocco, say that the threats of the Spanish residents there caused the house of Mr. F. C. Partridge, the retiring United States consul general, to be guarded before he left, and in addition his successor, Mr. Samuel Gummorer, was escorted to the consulate, which is still guarded by Moorish troops.

The French steamer Oba, which recently touched at Tangier with ninety refugees from the Canary islands, reported that the foreign consuls at the Canaries had notified the subjects of their governments that Commodore Watson's squadron was coming, and the people were therefore panic-stricken and were seeking refuge in the interior of the islands.

German Paper's Opinion. Berlin, July 30.—The Frankfurter Zeitung reviewing the war and the role being played regrets the attacks of the German press on the United States and arrives at the conclusion that Germany has behaved in a "thoroughly injudicious manner."

It says: "Two German vessels at Manila would have sufficed amply, and in the future we hope the foreign office will take into its own hands the settling of all incidents connected with Germany's foreign policy including those relating to marine."

Poorly Equipped. Paris, July 30.—A correspondent at San Juan de Porto Rico criticizes the insufficiency and condition of the equipment of Spanish troops in Porto Rico. He says that if fighting occurs it will amount to little, as the Spaniards are in no condition to resist the Americans.

Hobson to Preside. New York, July 30.—Lieut. Richmond Pierson Hobson has consented to preside at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective association at the Metropolitan opera-house on August 4.

The programme will be largely patriotic in its character, consisting of addresses, music and songs of national significance.

Sailed for Manila. San Francisco, Cal., July 30.—The third battalion of the first South Dakota volunteers and the Minnesota and Colorado recruits sailed yesterday to join their comrades in the Philippines.

A fleet of tug, steamers and launches gathered about the St. Paul and acted as an escort, and on shore the wharves were lined with people, who waved farewell to the departing troops.

Clock for Theatrical Use. To judicate the different numbers of a program a newly designed clock has a rotatable dial plate, which can be perforated at the proper places to engage hooked rods which fall into the holes in the dial, and are pulled a short distance to make electrical connections with bells or indicators located in convenient places.

New Screen Doors. A new screen door attachment consists of two rollers hung in brackets on the casing close to the side and top of the door. The rollers are provided with cloth or paper streamers and are revolved rapidly by a cord wound on the ends as the door is opened, thus sweeping the flies away from the entrance.

When Knits Are Made. Mr. Crimmonsack—"You're quite ignorant of naval affairs." Mrs. Crimmonsack—"These are others." Mr. Crimmonsack—"Yes, but I don't think that the time a boat is tied to a dock is the time that the knots are made."—New York Herald.

Gen. Merritt arrived at Manila July 28, and at once assumed command.

From Higginson.

Washington, July 30.—The nay department has posted the following bulletin: St. Thomas, July 29, United States Ship Massachusetts, Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28.—Commander Davis, with the Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp and Gloucester left Guánica, July 27, to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for the United States army. City of Ponce and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 a. m. July 28.

American flag hoisted at 6 a. m. 28th. Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by army; first, garrison to be allowed to retire; second, civil government to remain in force; third, police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms; fourth, captain of port to be made prisoner.

Arrived at Ponce from Guánica with Massachusetts and Cincinnati. Gen. Miles and Gen. Wilson and transport at 6:40 a. m. 28th. Commenced landing army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants. Great enthusiasm. Captured sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal.

HIGGINSON. A Trio of Accidents. Guthrie, Ok., July 30.—Three fatal accidents are reported within twenty-four hours. Harry Reed, aged 11, was so badly scalded he will die by the explosion of an engine he and several companions had constructed.

Amin Jernigan, a 14-year-old boy, was killed in the head by a horse in a lively stable, and his skull crushed, and James Hunter, aged 19, was drowned while swimming in a pond east of the city.

No Scare. Colon, July 30.—The latest advices from Cartagena indicate that there is no scare whatever over the presence of the Italian squadron at that port.

The outward relations between the Italians and Colombians continue to be exceedingly amicable and a similar remark applies to the isthmus. In fact there is much apparent indifference and skepticism prevailing there, and here in regard to the rumored intention of the Italian admiral to bombard Cartagena.

Could Have Been Saved. Chicago, Ill., July 30.—La Bourgogne could have been saved with all her passengers on board, according to Mr. P. J. O'Flaherty, manager of the International Ship Bandage company. Said he:

"The ship remained above water for probably forty minutes, while five minutes would have sufficed to effectively close the hole in her side with a ship bandage. These have recently been successfully tested at the New York navy yard.

Fish's Funeral. New York, July 30.—The funeral services over the body of the late Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the rough riders, who was killed in the assault on Santiago, were held in St. Mark's Episcopal church yesterday. There was a tremendous crowd in the vicinity of the church when the service began and many were unable to enter the building.

Expect Camara's Fleet. Key West, Fla., July 30.—The Spanish regulars pin their faith on the Camara squadron, which they are promised will sail for Havana within a few weeks. It is believed by the credulous that Gen. Lee has landed in Pinar del Rio with 50,000 men, and that they are expected before the entrenchments every day.

Not Attacked. Hong Kong, July 30.—The British gunboat Plover has arrived here from Manila. She reports that when she left Manila, on Wednesday, July 27, the situation there was unchanged and the Americans had not yet attacked the city.

The Cotton Belt route will make special rates to St. Louis on August 15, on account of meeting of Interstate Merchants' association; also to Chicago on August 6 and September 10, on account of meeting of National association Merchants and Travelers.

The Motion Different. "This," said the big, brawny cowboy who had enlisted with Roosevelt, as he leaned limply over the vessel's side and looked unutterable things at the mighty deep, "is the roughest ridin' I've done, b'gosh."

Transparent Fraud. Colonel—"What makes you think this man is shamming?" Captain—"He claims that his illness is due to the bad water." Colonel—"Well, that has played havoc with a good many of the boys. Why may it not be responsible for his trouble?" Captain—"You evidently don't understand. This man is from Kentucky."

The Densest Population. The greatest density of the population in the world is claimed for Bombay, and is only disputed by Agra. The population of Bombay amounts to 750 persons per acre in certain areas, and in these sections the street area only occupies one-fourth of the whole. If the entire population massed in the streets for any purpose, the density would equal 3,040 persons per acre.

When Knits Are Made. Mr. Crimmonsack—"You're quite ignorant of naval affairs." Mrs. Crimmonsack—"These are others." Mr. Crimmonsack—"Yes, but I don't think that the time a boat is tied to a dock is the time that the knots are made."—New York Herald.

Gen. Merritt arrived at Manila July 28, and at once assumed command.

MONEY IN SQUAB RAISING.

How They Are Produced in Michigan for the Western Markets.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean: The only squab farm in Michigan is located about three miles south of Grand Haven. Squabs are young doves, or pigeons, and are esteemed great delicacies in epicurean and mid-night luncheon circles. There are several large squab farms in the East, and one near Toledo, but the only one in Michigan, so far as known, is at Grand Haven, and is conducted by F. J. Berneuter. He was for several years floorwalker in a large dry goods store. His health failed and five years ago he took up squab-raising. It was originally a side issue to his floor-walking, but he now devotes most of his attention to it. His farm comprises about ten acres of land, but only a small portion of this is given to the squab industry, the rest being planted to wheat and corn, which is the staple diet for old doves. He has a big cage of woven wire. It is 80x120 feet and twenty feet high, and the doves are kept confined by the wire netting on the sides and above. On the north side of the cage is a long, low building, in which the doves keep house. The roof has a southern exposure and a wind break, and here the doves sun themselves. The building is divided by partitions into rooms about ten feet square. These rooms are banked up on three sides, the above tier, with small boxes, and these boxes are the nests, where the eggs are laid and the young are hatched and grow to be squabs. The partitions and boxes extend upward to the eaves of the building, and above the space is open from end to end, allowing free passageway for the doves and a roosting place for those not busy with domestic duties. After the two pretty white eggs are laid, the male takes his regular trick of sitting on them during the twenty-one days of incubation and when close young are hatched he does his full share toward feeding them. Four weeks after the young birds are hatched they become marketable as squabs. The birds are in full feather, but not yet able to fly. A fast of twenty-four hours is the prelude to the flight into the dove heaven. This fast is imposed not to make them meek in spirit, but to clear the crops of food. Then a sharp knife point opens a vein in the throat, and as the life blood oozes out the bird's brief career closes with a flutter. While the flesh is still warm the feathers are plucked out, the crop is washed out, and the denuded body is thrown into a tub of water to cool. The next day it is packed in ice for shipment. The squabs, dressed for market, weigh about half a pound, and the great market for them is New York. This city consumes very few of them. There is only a small demand for them in Detroit and Chicago, big metropolitan as it is, is a poor market. Almost the entire product of Berneuter goes to New York, and the shipments average three or four dozen a week the year round. The squabs command from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a dozen, and there is money in the business. The best breed of doves for squab purposes is the homing pigeon. This is not due to any particular delicacy of the flesh, but to the fact that homers are the best breeders, are diligent in properly caring for the eggs during the incubating period, and keep their young well fed. But the squab raiser does not run much to fancy stock. Just plain, ordinary doves are good enough. They bring out six to ten broods a year, each of two doves, and often eggs are in the nest for a new hatching before the preceding brood has developed to the squab age. The doves usually rest two months in the year, but as there is no recognized season for resting, the market can be supplied the year around.

FIELD AND RANCH.

Bull worms are reported bad around Bartlett, Williamson county. The Pecos ranges are said to have the finest mesquite bean crop this season they have had for many years.

The leaf worm is said to be doing serious damage to the cotton in the vicinity of Gollad. Some fields have been stripped clean. The Grapeland (Houston county) Vegetable and Fruit association shipped ten carloads of tomatoes this season up to the 28th ultimo.

Some of the corn in the fields around Denison will be ripe enough to gather in three weeks' time, and some early peaches will be ready sooner. Six fine trotters and pacers from Elm View stock farm, near Sherman, were shipped to Dallas and will be put in training for the state fair races.

Yearling steers in Hickory county bring \$20 per head readily with but few offered for sale. In Valverde county they bring \$15 to \$18 per head. John Couch of Italy has raised a best yearling that weighs 12½ pounds and is 20 inches long and 22 inches in circumference.

The cotton crop in Ellis county at the present stage shows a great prospect for an abundant yield. The plant is healthy and in nearly all cases is well worked. The watermelon crop in the section around Bonham is the largest for years. The market is overcrowded, and the price is very low.

The reports of crops of all kinds in the Abilene country state that they will be more abundant and diversified this year than ever before in the history of the district. It appears that the shiftless farmer is not strongly in evidence in the Abilene country, for, although the rains have been excessive, the crops are as free from weeds as a flower garden.

The Jennie Atchley Bee company of Beville, Tex., shipped 30,000 pounds of honey from Cotulla and 300 pounds from Pearsall last week, and will have about 3000 pounds to ship from the latter place. Figs can be produced around Alice in any desired quantity. Their cultivation is inexpensive. They always command a fair price and a ready market. Their cultivation at Alice could be made a profitable industry.

Farmers around Overton and jubilate over the crop prospect. Corn is made, and it is the best crop they have had for twenty years. Cotton so far is as good as could be, and if no disaster strikes it the yield will be very large. Ribbon cane is better than it has been for years.

Yearling heifers around Childress are selling in small bunches at \$18 to \$20 a head. There is quite a demand for this class of stock there, but the offerings are very limited, as cattlemen are unwilling to part with their breeding stock. Some cattle fever has been reported in that section, but the cases are neither as severe nor as numerous as last year, and few have proved fatal.

The pears shipped from Alvin this season are as fine as any California Bartlett. The growers have just learned how to ripen them for market. Heretofore they have been shipped out green, and in many instances did not bring satisfactory prices. This season the Le Contes are selling right along at better prices.

Thrashing is about over around Benjamia. The wheat average of this county was about eight bushels per acre, but the quality was not good. The cotton prospect is the finest the west has ever had at this season of the year. Considerable loss in some sections in cattle from fever, and in every case they are covered with ticks.

Rattlesnakes have been more numerous and vicious this year on the plains than ever before. A little child of Frank Morgan, a rancher, living west of Sweetwater, was bitten above the knee by one a few days since and died in a few hours. A large number of cattle have also been killed by the reptiles while feeding in the tall grass.

Indian Territory farmers in Denison from a distance of ten to forty miles state that the cotton crop is very fine. It has shown more progress and development in the last ten days than before this season. The plant is full of forms, and is large and healthy with no sign of worms or anything that will materially damage it. The favorable season this year promises to make the cotton in that section a better staple than usual, and though the acreage was largely diminished, a good yield is expected, as the crop promises a better yield than last year.

J. F. Hilderbrand, living near Alvin, says his corn will yield at least fifty bushels to the acre, and some of his neighbors put the estimate at sixty bushels. He also has Mexican June corn, planted the 15th of May, that will make over 100 bushels to the acre.

Will Henderson and Jim Powell of Jeff Davis county expect to start a herd of about 1400 one, two and three-year-old trees to the Panhandle in a few days. These gentlemen bought Willis and Bennett Mcintosh's three-year-old steers.

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. New Method of Sealing Bottles. In a new method of sealing a bottle a capsule fits over the neck with slits for the passage of a cord or ribbon, the ends of which are drawn together and pressed into a stamped lead seal. A Paper Church. Bergen, Norway, boasts of a paper church large enough to seat 1,000 persons. The building is rendered waterproof by a solution of quicklime, cured in milk and white of eggs.

Peace Matters.

Washington, July 25.—The initiation of overtures for peace has had the effect of suspending in a large measure, for the time being at least, interest in the military and naval situation. Though it is known through the open admission of the members of the administration that the present peace phase would remain unchanged until after the cabinet meeting Friday, there was still evinced a disposition to discuss this matter in its every aspect. Naturally the first point of inquiry was the exact shape taken by the Spanish presentation of Thursday. Curiosity on this point remained ungratified, and must probably continue to be for some few days to come, the president having decided that nothing more definite than the statement issued from the white house Thursday shall be given to the public at this time. The motive is a prudential one, and the president has even gone so far as to suggest to the Madrid authorities the expediency of keeping the text of the Spanish overture under publication at this time. The next point of interest was the character and extent of the demand likely to be made by the United States as the conditions of peace. It is felt that the statement of terms of peace, both from Spain and from the United States, may be some days off, as there doubtless will be considered diplomatic fencing at the outset before the actual principle of stating terms of peace is reached. A good deal of this, for instance, may result from the attempt to define the methods of approach to the object sought, whether through a commission or through the direct exchange of notes, as initiated Thursday. There will be much discussion in all likelihood also regarding an armistice, for it is the distinct purpose of the Spanish authorities to secure suspension of hostilities pending the negotiations for peace. It may be that the application will be granted, but if so, it will be only under the most effective safeguards to prevent loss of any advantage to the United States and upon binding pledges that certain well-defined objects are to be conceded to us. The president discussed the complex subject all day with various members of the cabinet as they called in the course of ordinary business. Secretary Day and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith spent some time yesterday afternoon at the white house, presumably exchanging views with the president. It is virtually admitted by leading members of the administration that upon only one point in the peace negotiations is there likely to be serious friction, and that relates to the future of the Philippines. As to Cuba and Porto Rico our government feels that there is a reasonable certainty of encountering little opposition to our demands. The Spanish government might insist upon the proposition thrown out by the Vatican yesterday, namely, that the United States shall annex Cuba, the ostensible purpose being to secure full protection for the Spanish element left in the island, but while this would be a vexatious point it would yield to adjustment.

As to the Philippines there is a full expectation of greater difficulties to be surmounted. There is reason to believe that these difficulties, like the Cuban settlement, will be rather international in character, but at least from the outset. The president is firmly of the opinion that the United States has no use for the islands as a permanent possession.

Carlist Interviewed.

London, July 25.—A Paris correspondent reports an interview with one of the chief supporters of Don Carlos. He said that Don Carlos would issue a pronouncement on the moment Spain was committed to a demand for peace.

"All the north of Spain is eager and ready," said he. "We lack neither men nor arms. Don Carlos will be proclaimed in Catalonia and the Basque provinces without the necessity of striking a blow. Then will come the time for war."

About Concluded.

New York, July 25.—Lieut. Hobson arrived here yesterday from Morris-town, N. J., and went at once to the office of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking company on Wall street, where he was in close consultation with the officers of the company for two hours. At the end of the conference he said that the contract for the raising of the wreck of the Cristobal Colon was about concluded.

Was Reported.

Key West, Fla., July 25.—The famous filibusterer, Wanderer, Capt. O'Brien, with a cargo of arms for the patriot forces in Pinar del Rio, was unable to make a landing. She was repulsed by the Spaniards with six wounded.

American Troops in Porto Rico are on the move.

There has been no opposition on the part of the Spanish. Spanish troops are being concentrated at San Juan preparing for a desperate resistance.

Deathful Hiss.

Bachelor—"How do you like married life?" Newlywed—"Ah, Jack, you don't know what you're missing—that is, unless you count your very early night and morning, and that's mean."—Judge.

Inviting Outcries.

Mabel—"I wonder what's come between Myrtle Seymour and Tom Sedwick?" Mildred—"Oh, haven't you heard? He openly declares that he doesn't intend to get a chainless wheel and a seat."

The Spanish prisoners of Cimanora

From Madrid Direct.

Paris, July 25.—President McKinley gave M. Cambon a reply, which the latter has transmitted to the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Del Casse. The Temps outlines the preliminaries of Spain's request. It says the cabinet ten days ago concluded to inquire how to terminate the war, which henceforth, in the opinion of the ministers, will be purposeless. They realized that the United States was sensitive of its dignity and that foreign intervention will only irritate, and request M. Del Casse, through M. Cambon, to ascertain if the United States would consent to France tendering her good offices. On M. Cambon responding in the affirmative, Spain's note was immediately intrusted to him.

The United States ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the secretary of the United States embassy, Mr. Henry Vignaud, say the embassy has not received any information regarding the peace negotiations initiated at Washington. They add that the announcement saying they would be conducted here is premature.

The French officials assert that the first proposal was sent direct from Madrid to M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, in his capacity as representative of Spanish interests in the United States. M. Cambon thereupon cabled to the government here requesting instructions for his guidance in the matter, and received authority to open the peace negotiations.

The French government is ignorant of the peace conditions which Spain is ready to offer.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.

Checotah, I. T., July 23.—The local bank informed Deputy Marshal Jackson they had been warned that an attempt would be made to rob the bank. Jackson summoned a posse and waited. Shortly before noon yesterday five men hitched their horses near the little town and went in.

The officers at once got between them and their horses. The men made a rush to remount and the fusillade began, in which two of the men were wounded and captured. All the horses were held by the officers. The three men who escaped forcibly took a buggy from an old man and his wife and a horse from a young man whom they met in their flight.

Coming After Them.

Washington, July 25.—It is expected that the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners will begin very soon. The Alicante sailed Tuesday from Mantinque and the hospital ship San Augustin sailed yesterday. The Isla Luzon and the Isla Panay sailed from Cadiz yesterday for Santiago. The Leon XIII, the Salustiana, the Cavodonja and the Colon, all at Cadiz, are expected to sail very soon.

Fatal Quarrel.

Little Rock, Ark., July 25.—On the Collier place near Rob Roy, Jefferson county, Henry Poole and Will Taylor quarreled Tuesday afternoon. Each drew a knife and began to slash the other, and as a result of the fight both are dead. Poole breathing his last immediately after the fray and Taylor surviving until morning. The cause of the quarrel is not known.

Roberts Indicted.

Memphis, Tenn., July 25.—C. P. Roberts, now of this city, formerly a member of the Arkansas legislature, assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of Arkansas, a prominent lawyer and associate counsel for the noted alleged \$200,000 forger, A. K. Ward of Memphis, was himself indicted and arrested, charged with the forgery of "W. H. Bates of St. Louis," upon the register of the Green Tree house, this city.

Fever Situation.

Washington, July 25.—At 10 o'clock yesterday the war department posted the following:

Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—Adjutant general of the army, Washington, D. C. C.: Reports of yesterday show total of sick 3770; total fever cases 2924; new cases of fever 639; cases of fever recovered to-day 538.

Breckinridge Returns.

Washington, July 25.—Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge has returned from Santiago. He will present his observations to the secretary of war.

FACTS ABOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain has forty colonies. There are 250 British millionaires. Croesus, of ancient times, possessed about \$4,000,000.

There are 1,000 miles of tramways in the British Isles. British manufactures are now valued at \$4,000,000,000 a year.

Two-thirds of the shipbuilding of the world is done by the British. The annual revenue of the British government is now \$480,000,000. As much as \$12,500,000,000 has been lent to other nations by the British.

None of the ancient empires, like that of Persia, Greece or Rome, was equal in size or wealth to the British empire of today.

Advised to Face Facts.

London, July 27.—The Times, in an editorial applauding Spain for accepting the inevitable, advises her to face the facts of the political situation with the same frank courage which secured the respect of the Americans on the battlefield.

The St. James Gazette says also that Germany has a fleet at Manila for no other purpose than to protect German interests while anarchy reigns.

Spaniards claim four American marines were killed at Bahis Honda.

Sampson's official report has been given out.

Ready for Eventualities.

Great Editor—Are our war correspondents to the front by this time? Assistant—They are. Great Editor—Well, then, you had better write an editorial saying that the United States is fully prepared for war at any moment.—Up-to-Date.

Claim to Distinction.

Assistant—All the papers had that report yesterday. Manager—Yes; but the Huxter was the only one who published it as an exclusive report.—Foot & Mouth.

Guanica Captured.

Washington, July 27.—The war department at 11:30 o'clock posted the following:

St. Thomas, July 26.—Secretary of war, Washington: Circumstances were such that it deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor. Water sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock. Capt. Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and beat of spirits. No casualties. MILES, Major General Commanding Army.

The Columbia has arrived at St. Thomas from Porto de Guanica. The Terror, Annapolis and Wasp will proceed there. Ponce will be bombarded as soon as all the war ships arrive.

Four Spaniards were killed at Guanica and no American hurt.

A Surprise.

Washington, July 27.—The news of the landing of Gen. Miles at Guanica, on the southwest shore of Porto Rico, came as a genuine surprise to the war department. It had all been carefully planned that he was to make his landing at another point as remote as possible from where he actually landed, so there was little wonder that the officials received the first news of the landing with incredulity and even went to the length of supposing that the story had been put afloat in order to distract attention from the point which had been selected.

Just why Gen. Miles made this wide departure from the plans of the department is not known, but it is supposed that he had gathered some information since he left Siboney that induced him to make the change.

The result, however, has been to perplex the department and to considerably disarrange their carefully prepared programme for the remainder of the expedition. It will now be necessary to intercept the sections of the expedition already at sea heading for certain selected points on the coast of Porto Rico and to advise them of the condition of the plans.

It is a matter for congratulation to the war department that Gen. Miles has managed to set foot on Porto Rico before the first overtures for peace, and thus place the island in the same position as Cuba and the Philippines, namely, as territory at least partially in the possession of the United States at the beginning of the negotiations.

Privately Concluded.

Madrid, July 27.—The government denies that the cabinet council yesterday occupied itself with the question of peace, although Senor Gamao, minister of public instruction and public works, made a long speech on the subject.

Senor Sagasta denies the existence of official peace negotiations, but Duke de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, says negotiations of a private character have been opened, due to private initiative.

The council discussed the American landing in Porto Rico and its consequences.

Nothing new was announced with reference to the situation in Cuba or the Philippines.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe will make special rate of not to exceed \$5 from any point on the line in Texas for round trip to Galveston on July 31 on account of Democratic State convention, the same rates will be made on August 4 on account of reunion of United Confederate Veterans at Galveston.

German Merchants Protest.

Berlin, July 27.—German firms at Manila vigorously protested to the German government on learning that Great Britain had successfully completed negotiations at Washington in the interest of British firms at Manila.

The minister of foreign affairs has notified the Manila firms that no demands can reasonably be made of the United States until after the close of the war. The German government, on the other hand, assures the German merchants of Manila that their interests will be amply protected, though nothing will be done without a thorough understanding with the United States.

Oklahoma Banks.

Guthrie, Ok., July 27.—The annual report of the territorial bank examiner, made yesterday, shows forty-nine banks, with a capital stock of \$210,000, \$205,153.28 of surplus and \$2,500,000 of deposits, loans and discounts \$1,420,000, cash on hand \$1,551,262.37. The present reserve of these banks is 60 per cent, four times as great as required by law, and a gain of 75 per cent in cash on hand and 90 per cent in deposits.

Accidentally Killed.

Norman, Ok., July 27.—A. B. Cooper, recently from Webb City, Mo., was killed here yesterday afternoon by the accidental discharge of a Winchester thought to be unloaded.

Twist Beauty and Duty.

When Li Hung Chang came to this country Richard Harding Davis came on the same ship. Li was Lord High Executioner, as it were, and his adopted son, a nobleman of degree, was Lord High Everything Else in his suite. Now, the English and Americans recognize the greatness of the one and only Richard, but, not having hobbled with Chinese nobility, the soul of Dickie longed to impress them. And one day his chance came. Davis was sitting in the saloon with Li's son when

came two pretty young Americans, socially unknown, who were coming out with Chevalier's company. Both held autograph books, which they put down before the Chinaman and Dickie.

"Mr. Davis," one of the girls asked, courteously, "we wanted to know if you gentlemen wouldn't write in our autographs?" "You must excuse us," Davis said, frigidly, "I never write except for money."

"Really!" exclaimed the nobleman who spoke perfect English, pulling the book towards him. "You only write for duty? How fortunate. I write for beauty." Dickie didn't say the Chinese.

Peace Negotiations.

Washington, July 27.—The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the president at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry. At the conclusion of the conference between the president and the French ambassador the official announcement was made. The above was the only statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture and to make clear and definite that at least Spain has taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began, no one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris late Monday night no overtures of any kind had been received. Shortly before midnight last night a dispatch to the French embassy made it known to the embassy that the ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain.

The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almodovar de Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, were received yesterday morning. Thereupon M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the embassy, called at the state department and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by Ambassador Cambon on the president. The purpose of the call was not stated. It was arranged at the white house that the call should be made at 3 o'clock. M. Cambon first went to the state department, where he was joined by Secretary Day, and the two then proceeded together to the white house.

The call lasted about half an hour, and after the first formalities had been explained by M. Cambon the talk became general and quite informal, the president, the ambassador and secretary of state discussing the outlook for a conclusion of hostilities.

The proposition submitted by the ambassador, acting on the Spanish government, was quite general in terms and confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace.

The communication of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was any reference made to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up some terms as the two parties might suggest.

Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations.

It was finally determined that the president would consult the members of his cabinet concerning the proposition, and after a decision had been arrived at M. Cambon would then be invited to the white house for a further conference and for a final answer from the United States government.

A Difficult Matter.

London, June 27.—A Berlin correspondent says:

The Cologne Gazette in an article evidently inspired says it would be difficult to claim compensation for the losses of German firms at Manila, because though Spain is officially mistress of the Philippines she has no voice there, but when a settled government has been provided for the islands then Germany will raise a claim.

Madrid Advised.

Madrid, July 27.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico confirms the report of an American landing at Porto de Guanica. The Spaniards had one officer killed and three soldiers wounded. The Americans, with strong artillery forces, have established themselves on shore.

Two Children Drown.

Guthrie, Ok., July 27.—Two sons of W. P. Crouch of Grande, his only children, were drowned while swimming in a pond near their home. One, aged 8, was taken with cramp and sunk, and his 10-year-old brother perished while trying to save him.

Accidentally Killed.

Norman, Ok., July 27.—A. B. Cooper, recently from Webb City, Mo., was killed here yesterday afternoon by the accidental discharge of a Winchester thought to be unloaded.

Twist Beauty and Duty.

When Li Hung Chang came to this country Richard Harding Davis came on the same ship. Li was Lord High Executioner, as it were, and his adopted son, a nobleman of degree, was Lord High Everything Else in his suite. Now, the English and Americans recognize the greatness of the one and only Richard, but, not having hobbled with Chinese nobility, the soul of Dickie longed to impress them. And one day his chance came. Davis was sitting in the saloon with Li's son when

came two pretty young Americans, socially unknown, who were coming out with Chevalier's company. Both held autograph books, which they put down before the Chinaman and Dickie.

"Mr. Davis," one of the girls asked, courteously, "we wanted to know if you gentlemen wouldn't write in our autographs?" "You must excuse us," Davis said, frigidly, "I never write except for money."

"Really!" exclaimed the nobleman who spoke perfect English, pulling the book towards him. "You only write for duty? How fortunate. I write for beauty." Dickie didn't say the Chinese.

A WEEK'S TEXAS NEWS

Brief Accounts of Important Matters.

Faithful Record of Improvements, Crops, Accidents, and Items of General Interest.

Popular Convention.

Austin, Tex., July 25.—The Populist state convention met here at noon Wednesday and effected temporary adjournment, appointed committees and adjourned until 3 o'clock. There are about 500 delegates present.

A temporary organization was entered into and Mr. Joe Eagle of Houston was made chairman and Mr. N. P. Houx of Limestone county was made secretary, and there was an adjournment until 3 o'clock. At that time the convention convened, but the committee on credentials was not ready to report. The convention heard speeches, and when these had about run out the members got on the stand and told stories. The temporary organization was made permanent.

Then the report of the committee on platform came in. The preamble, which was pretty loud, was laid aside till the planks were disposed of. The platform is neutral on the question of territorial expansion, merely expressing gratitude and appreciation to the Republican party for conducting the war so long as the sentiment expressed in the declaration of war is adhered to.

There was great applause over the announcement in the resolution that we have the best sailors and soldiers in the world.

The announcement in the platform that the Populists are opposed to the issue of bonds in time of war or peace was greeted with great applause also. The building of the Nicaragua canal and the Omaha agreement, the construction of the relief railroad from Red river to the gulf, was indorsed.

The railroad commission law was denounced as was a great many things, and then an adjournment was had until morning with two or three matters in the platform not disposed of.

United Workmen.

Dallas, Tex., July 25.—The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Texas, and the Indian Territory held its session here and transacted considerable important business. Tyler gets the next convention, which meets two years hence. The following officers were elected: A. C. Tompkins of Hempstead, grand master workman; P. H. Green of Yoakum, foreman; Wm. E. Owens of Waco, grand overseer; Wm. P. Cole of Dallas, grand recorder; P. S. Downs, Temple, grand receiver; H. Helgmann of San Antonio, grand guide; W. D. Bettis of Orange, grand watchman; J. C. Schutte of Galveston, grand trustee for six years; Heary Miller of Weatherford, grand trustee for four years; J. H. Taylor of Marshall, grand medical examiner. Supreme representatives: A. K. Taylor of Houston, J. H. Taylor of Marshall, Will A. Halseell of Dallas.

Veteran Dead.

Derat, Tex., July 25.—William Dale, aged 78 years, died at Springtown, Tex., July 22. He was one of the old veterans who fought under Scott and Taylor during the war between the United States and Mexico. He was a corporal in the crack company of Tennessee, the Nashville blues, which was commanded by Capt. Frank Cheatham, who was afterward a general in confederate ranks. W. Dale also served in the war on the confederate side between the north and south.

Alger Replies.

Austin, Tex., July 25.—Gov. Culberson received the following telegram to-day:

Washington, July 27.—Gov. C. A. Culberson, Austin, Tex.: On receipt of your telegram Gen. Lee, commanding seventh corps, Jacksonville, was ordered to Miami, Fla., to make careful investigation of reported presence of typhoid fever within that portion of his corps now at camp there. In the meantime an officer has been sent to Asheville, N. C., to select a camp in the mountains there. If found that sickness exists to any unusual degree on receipt of Gen. Lee's report troops will be ordered north.

R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War.

Capt. Capron's body was buried at Washington on the 17th.

Hay Bus Over.

Marshall, Tex., July 25.—Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock Raymond Johnson, aged 13 years, while playing under some fat cars at the steam shovel, one mile west of here on the Texas and Pacific railway, was run over and his left leg badly mangled. The little fellow was taken to the home of his parents in this city and physicians called in, who amputated the limb half way between the ankle and knee. The boy stood his sufferings like a stoic and will recover.

Took His Purse.

Mansfield, Tex., July 25.—A Mr. W. Stewart, who lives a few miles from here, reports that while out for a ride on his wheel on the road between Mansfield and Fort Worth he was halted by two men in a buggy who claimed to hold a warrant for his arrest, and who carried him fourteen miles beyond Fort Worth, where, after having been relieved of his purse, he was allowed to escape, walking back to that place.

Holman Hunt.

Holman Hunt, the celebrated artist, who painted "The Light of the World," is a subdued-looking man, well past middle age, with a snow-white beard and small, sunken blue eyes. He resides at Putney, near London, in an old-fashioned house furnished in the most artistic style. The present Mrs. Holman is the artist's second wife.

She—"It requires money to get into society nowadays." He—"Yes; and it requires brains to keep out of it."

Miami Camp Abandoned.

Austin, Tex., July 30.—Yesterday morning Gov. Culberson sent the following telegram to Secretary of War Alger:

Austin, Tex., July 29.—Secretary of war, Washington, D. C.: Official report to me shows that yesterday 781 men were sick in the Texas regiments at Miami. Some cases are serious. The people here are anxious and will appreciate prompt action.

C. A. CULBERSON, Governor.

The following reply was received:

Washington, July 29.—Gov. C. A. Culberson, Austin: The abandonment of Miami has been ordered.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

replied:

Austin, Tex., July 29.—Secretary of war, Washington: The people of Texas will feel deeply grateful for your prompt action, and will be pleased under renewed obligations if the need of clothing be immediately met.

C. A. CULBERSON, Governor.

Scholastic Census.

Austin, Tex., July 30.—The department of education has been exceedingly busy during the last few weeks. The taking of the scholastic census under the new law has caused this activity. This law was enacted by the last legislature and its purpose was to prevent the padding of the scholastic census.

The scholastic census for the year ending in 1896 was 718,649; the scholastic census for the year ending in 1897 was 752,041; the scholastic census for the year ending in 1898 was 776,867.

For the year ending in 1896 the gain was 3 3/4 per cent; for the year ending in 1897 the gain was 4.6 per cent; for the year ending in 1898 the gain was 3.3 per cent, making an average gain of 3.8 per cent for the three years. Estimating that the gain would have continued at the same rate under the old law the scholastic census for the year ending in 1899, if taken under that law, would have been 803,388.

The scholastic census of 173 counties, which has already been received, indicates a loss of about 50,000 below the census for the same counties last year.

Soldier Hurt.

Greenville, Tex., July 30.—Capt. Cook's recruiting party has secured three men, who will be sent to Fort Clark. Part of the recruiting detail is in Sulphur Springs.

Private McKinney, just discharged from company G, second Texas regiment, while on his way home, being tired of walking, laid down on some grass near the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern track, just east of here, and while sleeping, probably got his head on the rail. He awoke to find his head bathed in blood and the train crew standing over him. He was brought into town and attended to by the railroad surgeon, and is not seriously injured. He was on his way home to Van Alstyne.

Serious Runaway.

Gatesville, Tex., July 30.—About noon yesterday two little sons of J. S. Winfield, while selling melons in the resident portion of town, the horse became frightened and ran away. One of the boys fell from the wagon on the start and is severely cut in the head. The other one held to the wagon for nearly half a mile when he was thrown out and was picked up unconscious. One side of his skull is broken in badly and very little hope of his recovery is entertained.

Train Wreck.

Texarkana, Tex., July 30.—A wreck occurred Thursday afternoon on the Texas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad about thirty miles north of this place. Several cars and the caboose of a freight train were thrown from the track and traffic entirely suspended on account of the condition of the track. No one was injured.

New Oil Mill.

Taylor, Tex., July 30.—Mr. F. W. Madden of Bruceville was here Thursday to select and lay off a site for a large cotton oil mill which his company is arranging to locate at this place. He has entered into a contract with the International and Great Northern Railroad company for the site.

Will Supply Them.

Texarkana, Tex., July 30.—The Ladies of the Maccabees in this city are in receipt of an appeal from chaplain of company L, third Arkansas, now at Chickamauga, for nightgowns, pillows and bolsters for the boys, and the good ladies have set to work making the luxuries. Company L is composed mostly of Texarkana volunteers.

Bought Mules.

Waxahachie, Tex., July 30.—Mr. J. A. Moss of Bonham was here yesterday and bought a carload of big mules for the government.

River Loose Itself.

One of the strangest streams in the world is in East Africa. It flows in the direction of the sea, but never reaches it. Just north of the equator, and when only a few miles from the Indian ocean, it flows into a desert, where it suddenly and completely disappears.

Holman Hunt.

Holman Hunt, the celebrated artist, who painted "The Light of the World," is a subdued-looking man, well past middle age, with a snow-white beard and small, sunken blue eyes. He resides at Putney, near London, in an old-fashioned house furnished in the most artistic style. The present Mrs. Holman is the artist's second wife.

She—"It requires money to get into society nowadays." He—"Yes; and it requires brains to keep out of it."

Four Arrested.

Center, Tex., Aug. 1.—The grand jury at the present term of the district court indicted Barto Hughes, Henry Hughes, Andrew Dillon and Ardis Page, and they were brought in and lodged in jail yesterday evening, charged with the murder of Joe Shields in this county in 1892.

Section Hand Drown.</

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.
Terms of \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, Aug. 6, 1898.

Announcement Rates.

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

Announcements.

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

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. C. James arrived Tuesday on a visit to his parents.
—Mr. R. D. Smith made a business trip to Abilene this week.
—Wait our line of Mens and boys Hats, etc.—largest line we ever ordered at one time—lowest prices.
CARNEY & MCKEE.
—Miss Lillie Rike entertained a party of the young folks on Monday night.
—Miss Lena Wilson is off on a months vacation, visiting relatives at Fort Worth.
—Mr. F. G. Alexander left yesterday for Chicago to lay in a big stock of fall and winter goods.
—The little folks enjoyed themselves at the residence of Mr. W. T. Hudson on Tuesday night.
—Our immense stock of shoes and slippers of every description will arrive at once, and we will guarantee the lowest price on these goods you were ever offered.
CARNEY & MCKEE.
—They have a new daughter at the home of Judge H. G. McConnell, born on Friday of last week.
—Mr. I. H. Spikes and family of Willis Point and Mrs. S. J. Fields of the same place are visiting relatives here.
—Miss Cattie Hale is visiting the family of Mr. W. T. Hudson this week. She is a niece of Mrs. Hudson's.
—The harp is many peoples favorite instrument. HARPER is everyone's favorite whiskey. Sold by KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD, Haskell, Texas.
—Miss Laura English of Fort Worth is visiting her aunt, Mrs. English, and her brother Mr. Booth English of this place.
—Rev. R. E. L. Farmer and Mr. D. R. Couch left Wednesday to attend the Macedonia Baptist association in Throckmorton county.
—Just in,—a large line of sandals, slippers and shoes, latest styles, best quality and lowest prices, call and see them at
CARNEY & MCKEE'S.
—Miss Gerie McIntyre, an accomplished young lady of Big Springs, Tex., is spending the week here with her old schoolmate, Mrs. S. W. Scott.

—Mr. W. B. Anthony left Sunday for Galveston, as the representative of Haskell county in the democratic state convention.

—Mr. F. M. Ryburn and family of Cresson, Tex., and Miss Jessie Armstrong of Mississippi are visiting the family of Mr. W. C. Jones and other relatives here.

—Mr. J. M. Delaney of Kaufman, who has been visiting his nephew, Mr. J. W. Collins at this place, left Wednesday. He will read the FREE PRESS and keep posted on Haskell in the future.

—A heavy shower on Sunday and another on Monday were undisguised blessings. They served to lay the dust cut up by the reunion crowd as well as to end the torrid spell from which we were suffering.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Scott gave a social entertainment on Wednesday night to a large party of the young folks, being complimentary to Miss McIntyre of Big Springs, who is visiting here.

—Capt. W. W. Fields, Judge H. G. McConnell, Messrs R. B. Fields, J. W. Wright, D. W. Fields and Hollis Fields composed a camping party which left for the Clear Fork Thursday morning to try their luck fishing for a few days.

—Mr. J. W. Collins again offers himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff and tax collector of Haskell county, on assurances from many voters, which, he believes, warrant him in taking this step. His business engagement has prevented him from publicly announcing sooner, but he says he will soon be at liberty and will take pleasure in seeing the boys at the "forks of the creek."

It is of no use for the FREE PRESS to try to tell you anything about Collins. He's been here from away back and is probably acquainted with nearly every man, woman and child in the county and we think most all of them like him pretty well. He is pretty good timber to make a sheriff and tax collector of and it only remains for the voters to decide between him and two or three other good men.

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

Mr. C. L. HARBROUCK, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

Prairie Dog Trap.
I have a prairie dog trap which after thorough trials has proven a complete success. It catches the dogs as they come out of the holes and any farmer can take them and in the course of one season clear his farm of the pest of prairie dogs. The traps are cheap. I can give the endorsement of the best men in Coleman county for this trap. I want a reliable agent in every county. Write to me for terms and sample trap.
THOS. I. HALL,
Coleman, Texas.

The Arkansaw Traveler
announces a great reduction sale for one week at his Cyclone Tent to close out his stock before moving. See small circulars for great bargain prices.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

ITALY is threatening to knock the spots out of the Republic of Columbia, S. A., unless an indemnity of \$250,000 long past due is speedily paid. Italian warships are at Colon, Cartagena and Buena Ventura threatening to open a bombardment. The United States and England are trying to bring about a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.

SPAIN has cried "huff," and asked Uncle Sam what he wants to quit. Meantime our fleet is being massed in front of San Juan, Porto Rico and our army is marching from its landing place, Ponce, to attack it on the land side. Thus no chances are being taken with Spanish diplomacy or Spanish treachery either—we have had enough of both, and if Spain gives up Porto Rico without a fight here and good, but if not she'll have to fight and give it up too.

TO THE LIARS

Low Conscienceless Scoundrel!

When men descend to deliberate, wilful lying to injure a person or place, or to gain a personal advantage they have fallen very low in the scale of civilization and human ethics and are worthy only of the scorn and contempt of men of better mold.

This remark is prompted by the fact that many visitors at the reunion here last week, who came by way of Abilene, Albany, Cisco, Graham and Seymour said that reports were rife in those places that there was a totally inadequate supply of provisions in the stores here and that extortionate prices were demanded for what was here, that outrageous prices were asked for butter, eggs, chickens, etc. and that feed stuffs for horses were unreasonably high. It was also stated to them that there was not half enough water here for the crowd and that water was actually being sold for 10 cents a bucketful. Every syllable of every one of these statements was totally, recklessly false and the people who made them must have known it, as well known as Haskell is within that radius, hence they lied for a purpose and that purpose was to get to sell supplies of provisions to the people coming here. They succeeded in many instances to the regret of the parties they duped when they got here and found plenty of groceries at no higher prices than they paid the liars for them and then hauled them 50 to 75 miles. Not only that, but they robbed the merchants of Haskell of several thousand dollars worth of trade which was legitimately and rightly theirs after they had gone to the expense of providing for the reunion. It also deprived the eating stands of a large amount of business, as everybody who could do so provided themselves with provisions in order to avoid the extortion they were told about.

We heard of one man who was induced to buy a wagon load of oats to bring here to sell who found oats selling here at 5 cents less per bushel than he had paid for his. Another heard that meal was selling at \$1 a bushel and he bought a lot and brought it, only to find that he was the dupe of a conscienceless liar.

And as to water! Well, Haskell has enough of it to water the United States army. The only point is to get it above ground, and with a little machinery rigged over ONLY ONE WELL at the corner of the court house square, she got enough of it above ground to water everything that came—and there were a hundred more such wells in the town, to say nothing of the ever flowing springs of pure water just at the southern edge of town and around which hundreds of camps were pitched.

Oh, ye dirty, mercenary liars! Go hide your heads in shame.
Of course not all the men—possibly only a few, in the places named engaged in this lying, or would stoop to it, but that some did it there can be no doubt, too many reports of it came from too many sources for there to be any mistake about it.

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

THE travel to Haskell all last week and up to Monday via the wagon route, was something astonishing in this city—we doubt it the country up there can give them camping room with water.—Cisco Apert.
Guess you heard the liars talking.
"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by A. P. McLemore.

Peace Negotiations.

Peace negotiations are pending between Spain and the United States. Spain made a request through the French ambassador at Washington to be advised of the terms on which this country would agree to peace. After a lengthy cabinet meeting the president and cabinet submitted a reply. While it has not been definitely given out just what terms this country would make, it is believed that they embrace a demand for complete Spanish withdrawal from Cuba, the cession of the island of Porto Rico and some smaller adjacent islands to the U. S.—in short the complete withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from the West Indies, also the cession of one of the Ladrone islands and probably one of the principal Philippine islands to this country.

Spain has not made a positive reply to these propositions, but has intimated that the terms are too hard and raised a number of objections. No official statement has been made, however, by either country to the public and it is not known just what or where the hitch is.

Meantime military operations are being pushed in Porto Rico and elsewhere and our government is taking no chances on Spanish haggling or duplicity.

OUR ambassador to Germany, Mr. Andrew D. White, in an interview at Berlin, Germany, with a correspondent of a leading New York German newspaper, flatly denies that the German government is hostilely disposed toward the United States, and says on the other hand the relations between the two governments are excellent, and that as a matter of fact no person acquainted with the situation will deny that the German government has treated ours with fairness or claim that it has been wanting in courtesy to our government or to its representatives in Berlin. He said the German people at large are friendly to America, but a majority of the German newspapers have been more or less hostile to the United States, but, he says, it is natural with them to be fault finding and to criticize. He also says that a certain class of newspapers in this country have greatly magnified and misrepresented incidents at Manila, evidencing a disposition to stir up a strife. The correspondent says he showed Ambassador White's statement to a prominent German official and he endorsed it unqualifiedly.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Off Again!
To Chicago and St. Louis.

As the Cow-boys came near buying us out in the Dry Goods store, it will enable us to fill our house with NEW Stock for the fall trade.
We intend to put in the largest stock for this fall's trade that we have ever carried.
WHY?
Because our trade has increased this year to justify it, watch for it!
Yours &c
F. G. ALEX—

P. S. There are about 100 pairs of shoes and slippers on our bargain counter worth from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pair—you are invited to come and take your choice at only 60c a pair!

The American Monthly Review of Reviews for August reviews the Santiago campaign by land and sea from start to finish. Winston Churchill, who wrote so acceptably on Admiral Dewey for the June Review, describes in this number the wonderful battle with Cervera's fleet, and his article is illustrated in part from Hement's remarkable photographs of the Spanish ships taken the day after the fight. John A. Church, formerly of the Army and Naval Journal, contributes a full account of the Santiago land fighting, and his article also is illustrated from new photographs. Park Benjamin writes on the work cut out for the Eastern squadron under Commodore Watson. Altogether, the Review again shows its ability to keep well abreast of all important military and naval movements, and to exhibit a clean pair of heels to all its competitors in magazines.

ICE COLD!
Milk Shake, Cider, Soda Water, Glace and Ice Cream
always ready to serve.
Warm Lunches or Meals to order at all times.
ICE! ICE!
On and after the 20th of June I will keep ICE for sale and delivery any where in town, Leave your orders.
W.M. REEDY.

Next Spring Klondike

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

Shortest Route!

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

The Denver Road

(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.)
ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, D. B. KEELER, A. G. P. A. G. P. A.
F. O. PIETRO, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Chas. LEE PIETRO, Asst. Chas.
THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.
DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson T. J. Lemmon.

J. W. BELL,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
SADDLES and HARNESS.
Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order.
Repairing done neatly and substantially.
Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.
Your Trade is Solicited.

IT IS TIME
To Think of
BUYING A STOVE.
We have just received a
Car Load.
—OF THE—
POPULAR BRIDGE BEACH & CO'S COOKING
—AND—
HEATING STOVES.
These stoves are first class in every particular, and will be sold at prices that will beat going to the railroad for them.
Call and see them.
McCullum & Wilbourn Co.

B. T. BABBITT'S PURE POTASH
IS EQUAL TO
3 of any Other BRAND.
3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.
2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20 cts.
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.
INSIST ON HAVING
B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.

A Healthy Skin.
Notice.
President McKinley has been pushing war preparations lately with all the means and energy at the command of the administration, among other things large quantities of provisions were ordered for provisioning the warships—speaking of provisions should remind Haskell county people that they can save money by buying their groceries at the low prices now prevailing at D. W. COURTWRIGHT & CO'S.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
The delicate combination of the best vegetable medicines known, cure Weak Lungs, Female Complaints, Humation, Nervousness, Watkiness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.
If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.
Try a bottle to day! It will save your life. 50c and \$1.00 at all druggists.
An Old Remedy.

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