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THE IRRIGATION AMENDMENT.
Some Objections to it Discussed.

Of the three proposed amendments to the constitution to be voted on on the 3rd day of August, that providing a system for the organization of irrigation districts in West Texas, to wit: west of the counties of Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Summerville, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Blanco, Gillespie, Comal, Caldwell, Gonzales, DeWitt, Goliad, Victoria and Calhoun, is far the most important. In California, Colorado and some other portions of the West where irrigation has been in practical operation for years it has proven eminently successful and profitable. The yield of farm products, vegetables and fruits is only limited by the fertility or capacity of the soil to produce and the quality is the highest, as we know by the products which we constantly use from them, such as potatoes and onions from Colorado and fruits (canned) from California. And the great point is that their crops are as certain as the coming and going of the years; no years of failure or short crops from drouth. Their products go to the East by the train load in refrigerator cars, yet the market is not supplied with fruits and vegetables. Western Texas is nearer to the great population centers of the East than California and most of the Northwest, where irrigation is in operation, and could forestall that section in the markets.

Notwithstanding all there is in favor of irrigation, not a title of which we have mentioned, there is some opposition to the adoption of the amendment. It comes, however, in our opinion, from two sources, one being a misapprehension of the provisions and operation of the amendment by individuals, and the other being from a few interested persons, mainly in San Angelo and vicinity, who are operating private irrigation schemes and who are fearful if the amendment is adopted districts will be formed over them and take the control, management and profit out of their hands and give to the community. When this fact is understood no opposition coming from that source need be further considered by the voter.

A careful and intelligent reading of the amendment itself is all that is necessary to clear up the mind of an intelligent man on the subject. Recently we heard a man arguing against the amendment and advancing the idea that it was not gotten up in the interest of the people, but was a scheme to have corporations come in and get the land bonded and tax the people to make them (the corporations) rich while the land owners would make nothing out of it and that the price of land would be raised in Western Texas so that no poor man could get a home. And a Jones county paper (populist) said last week that it was not for the benefit of West Texas, but for that of a set of speculators who expect to reap a rich harvest out of the bonds issued, that most counties had already issued more bonds than they could pay off in the next generation, etc. Much more to the same effect was said—it is a democratic measure, you know, and this middle-of-the-road sheet conceived it to be its partisan duty to fight it. It did not stop to consider that the bonds already issued were issued by the counties for court houses, jails and bridges and that these court houses, jails and bridges do not produce crops or return any revenue to pay their own interest and sinking fund, but have to be carried as a dead weight on the taxpayer while the irrigation bonds are given for the money with which to build the irrigation plant, which, in turn causes the production of large crops out of which the interest, etc., is paid and a profit left to the farmer. And how the "speculators" are to "reap a rich harvest" out of the scheme without first making the lands produce the largest crops out of which the money must come, we utterly fail to comprehend. In order for the "speculators," the people who lend the money, to build the dams, etc., to the amount of \$15 per acre on land now worth \$3 per acre, to reap a rich harvest the farmer must first reap a rich harvest. That the land to be irrigated can stand a charge of 6 per cent.

and taxes on that amount, is well shown by the irrigated lands of Colorado and California, which, being worthless before irrigation, are now worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre on account of the large and certain crops they yield.

As to corporations coming in and organizing districts and covering the country with bonds, a reading of the amendment will show the fallacy of the idea. It is purely a local option affair. If the people living in a certain locality believe that a dam and ditches can be so constructed as to furnish them water for irrigating their lands they have a survey made to show just what land can be irrigated and then they hold an election at which ONLY the RESIDENT land owners inside of the district proposed to be established vote to say whether or not they will organize a district. If a majority is for it they then organize the district, issue their bonds (and the bond can't be sold at a discount, but must be sold at not less than face value) to get the money to establish the irrigation plant. Only the lands which can be irrigated in the district are liable to be bonded and taxed. The bonds must also be approved by the governor, the Commissioner of the Land Office and the Attorney General of the state before they can be negotiated. Now, where is the place for the speculator to come in and play all the havoc the San Angelo people and a few others are talking about. In a nutshell, if the amendment is adopted by vote on Aug. 3rd, then only the people or neighborhoods who are so situated as to have irrigation and who voluntarily go into it and vote to have it will have it or be in anyway affected by it, further possibly than living near a prosperous irrigation district will reflect some prosperity on them, as it is a fact that every prosperous individual or institution in a country adds more or less to the general prosperity. We believe it will be wise to vote for the irrigation amendment and give those who want or can have irrigation a chance at it.

We haven't room to reprint the amendment entire, but have a few old copies of the paper containing it and if you want to read it again call and get a copy.

The New Game Law.

Remember when you start out with your gun or fish net that there is a new game law on the statute books, passed by the last legislature. The following are some of the most important provisions of the new law:

Wild ducks and geese may be killed at any time, so you use only an ordinary gun.

Wild turkeys must not be killed between April and September nor prairie chickens or pinnated grouse between February and August.

No deer or antelope shall be killed for five years to come, and after that only from September to January.

Netting of quail is prohibited altogether, and they must not be killed in any manner from March to October.

Heavy penalties are attached to the violation of any of the above provisions, and possession of the hide or carcass of any animal or bird mentioned is made sufficient evidence for conviction of the person having it.

Fish are not allowed to be taken in any manner except by ordinary hook and line or trot line.

—We have been printing a large law brief this week for Mr. Foster and had to leave part of our write-up standing in order to get the paper out on time.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
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A FEW POINTS OF INTEREST
About Haskell County.

HEALTH AND CLIMATE.
This country is unsurpassed in healthfulness. Haskell county is about 1500 feet above the sea level, but only about half the elevation of the dry and semi-arid "Staked Plains" to the westward about 75 to 100 miles. We have a constant breeze, so strong sometimes as to be disagreeable to persons not accustomed to it, but not so when they become used to it. But it is dry and laden with the "ozone" of health and not with the miasma of swamps and stagnant pools, as is the case in portions of Eastern and Central Texas and the Eastern states. Nearly every person who comes here in bad health or with his system charged with malarial poison improves rapidly and soon becomes healthy and robust. We have sharp cold winds from the north at intervals in winter, but there are but few days during which they are so severe that outdoor work can not be carried on.

WATER.
Good well water is obtained in most parts of the county at depths ranging from 10 to 50 feet. The town of Haskell is the best watered town in Western Texas. The wells are from 14 to 30 feet in depth and every family has one, and a great many have wind-mills and pumps, by means of which the water is carried into their houses and barns and is used to irrigate their gardens in dry seasons, though they have not been needed for that purpose this year. At the southern edge of town several bold springs of pure, cool water break from the ground and flow bold and constant streams which are never diminished by the longest drouths. The water for cattle, etc., is furnished by wind-mills and by the Brazos river, which dips into the western edge of the county, and by four other principal streams in different parts of the county as well as by numerous artificial pools or tanks built for the purpose. These streams do not flow constantly, but water stands at all times in large holes along their length. They are well stocked with fish and never putrefy or become stagnant.

STOCKRAISING.
Up to a few years ago this was an exclusive stockraising country—until a few farmers came and tried it and found they had struck a good thing, then more came and neighborhoods grew up here and there and a few scattered over the country promiscuously, but hundreds more of them are needed to establish homes and help to develop a grand country to their own and the general good—but this is digressing.

There is no better natural stock country in the world than this—old stock men say it, and every man who has observed or had any experience here says it. Stock of all kinds are less liable to disease here than in any other country we know of. Haskell county is in the healthy zone above the state and national quarantine line, which has been established to keep back the cattle from sections where they are liable to disease, except in midwinter when there is no danger of contagion.

Cattle, horses and sheep do remarkably well here on the rich native grasses alone. Hundreds of the old time stock men grew rich from small beginnings with either of the above species of stock, breeding and raising them on the prairies with no feed save the luxuriant grass and herbage gathered by themselves, and a great many are still raised on the open range or in pastures on grass alone. Hogs are very healthy; so far as we know cholera is unknown here. They are raised at small expense. Every farmer should have a little good stock of the various kinds to supplement his income from his farm. Very little labor—only sowing, harvesting and stacking, serves to make abundant crops of forage, such as sorghum, millet, Kaffir corn, etc., and it interferes but little with the production of other crops, and can be very profitably used in maturing a better quality of beef, mutton, etc., for the market. Our mesquite grass excels all others in nutritive and fattening qualities. Texas can do good work

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PRICE OF LAND.
The price of land ranges from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre, depending largely on location and to some extent on quality. The terms of sale are usually 1/3 or 1/2 cash and remainder in three or four annual payments with interest at 8 per cent. Most of the land for sale is owned by non-residents, who are generally represented by local agents. It is often the case that the most desirable land can be purchased at \$3 to \$3.50 per acre, owing to the fact that the owner must raise some money, or has become tired of holding the land as an investment and paying taxes on it, although our rate of taxation is light, being only 85c on the \$100 worth of property for county purposes.

Rosette.
Nothing much the matter with Haskell county now: We look around and see a fine sward of the most nutritious grass in the world—our mesquite, plenty of stock water, the heaviest small grain crop that has been garnered for years, a fairly good corn crop, millet, sorghum, Kaffir corn, etc. making a rank growth and nearing reaping time, cotton well worked out and excellent promise of a fine yield, live stock (one of our most important interests) going at good prices and, as evidence that the people are feeling the flow of prosperity, one of our leading business men remarked a few days ago that the past month's trade was the largest month's business he had done in five years—and he was not a man given to "blowing."

The "Right to Work."

The ugliest fact that confronts us under our present industrial organization is the fact that, at almost any given moment, there are in this country hundreds or thousands of able-bodied and honest men, with women and children dependent upon them, who would be glad to work steadily every day, yet whoseone, great anxiety in life is because their employment is uncertain, interrupted, or wholly precarious. The old fashioned economists have hated nothing so much as the doctrine of the "right to work." But it is just possible that this doctrine may make its way, not only as a theoretical tenet, but as an insistent practical proposition that cannot be put down. The inequality of condition between the very rich man and the ordinary citizen, who has the opportunity to work steadily for standard pay, is a matter of slight concern, comparatively speaking. The seriously disturbing factor is the existence of a shifting but never-disappearing element of men unemployed or only half employed. The situation of the great army of workers in the clothing trades who live in the east side tenement district of New York and who have just brought to a successful end an enormous strike, has been distressful enough to win a deserved public sympathy; for these men have worked almost incredibly long hours for an almost incredible pittance. Nevertheless, most of them, even under these hard conditions, are more comfortable than they were in the Polish towns that they came from, and their children are vastly better off under American conditions. The street-car employees of Vienna were last month on strike against the prevailing sixteen-hour day; and they are in easy luck when compared with common laborers in the Polish provinces. It is only a question of time and of improved organization when more reasonable wages will obtain in such trades as those which are now largely monopolized by these Polish Jews of recent immigration.—From "The Progress of the World," in AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS for July.

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HASKELL, TEXAS.

A Duluth man is about to patent an airship to be operated by compressed air. No wind in this.

The men in Moscow who has been pensioned because he has eighty-seven living children may, with propriety, be called a happy father.

Senator Tillman keeps right on jangling the sugar trust with his pitchfork and there is no use trying to disguise the fact that the people like it.

Who can answer the Denver Post, which asks, "What can be more ridiculous than a pair of checked bloomers on a pair of beanpole legs?" We give it up.

A young woman who is under hypnotic control in Mount Clemens, Mich., "sings in a language she doesn't understand." She may be fitting herself for an operatic career.

The Philadelphia Press notes that "Lansing, Mich., attributes the falling off in its number of saloons to the bicycles." It is also true that saloons have caused a falling off of bicycles.

In his account of the Sharkey-Maher fight, Corbett neglected to state that he wished the police or somebody had stopped another fight in the same round that was made the last in the New York mill.

That's a pretty story that was told to the Sunday-school children at the recent celebration of the bicentennial at Trinity church in New York. A little chambermaid applied to the bishop for confirmation, and being asked on what grounds she based her request she said that she always swept under the rugs.

According to information received at Washington, D. C., an egg famine has resulted in Cuba from the war, and United States Vice Consul Hyatt at Santiago suggests that there is an excellent market there for American eggs. The eggs sell in Cuba for about 40 cents a dozen. The duties amount to about 10 cents a dozen.

Evidence that the world moves was to have been expected from the Universal Postal Congress in Washington. Perhaps the most striking bit of testimony was the decision of Korea to come into the postal union. It is only a few years since Korea was known throughout the civilized world as the "hermit kingdom," but there is nothing hermit-like in this desire of Koreans.

Curse cards are being used in Switzerland and Germany to check profanity. People go about with the cards in their pockets, and whenever they hear bad language present one to the swearer to sign. The card has printed on it a pledge to abstain from swearing for a specified time or to pay a pfenning an oath to some charity. Nearly 40,000 cards have been distributed in Switzerland, where there are three languages.

Deming, New Mexico, dispatches say: At no previous time has there been such activity in the Mexican cattle trade as now. In the first four months of the year 825 cars have been loaded and shipped from the Deming yards, containing a total of 33,900 head. In March 10,000 head were shipped out of Mexico at this point. For April the Mexican cattle shipments from here amount to about 21,000 head. From the state of Chihuahua the figures are far greater. The increase has been tremendous. During April of 1896 14,904 head of beef cattle were shipped from Chihuahua to the United States, while the April shipments for this year have reached as high as 72,644, and this is 72,000 head in excess of the shipments for the preceding month.

According to the official statistics of our commerce the first consignments of Egyptian cotton coming directly to the United States were received during the fiscal year 1884, and amounted to 174,346 pounds. From this small beginning our direct imports rapidly increased until in the fiscal year 1896 they had reached no less a figure than 43,574,769 pounds. With the exception of Egypt the only cotton-producing country from which the United States imports any considerable amount is Peru. The Peruvian cotton, like the Egyptian, owes its use in this country to certain peculiarities of quality that make it better fitted for some special purposes than our own varieties, but neither the Peruvian nor the Egyptian can properly be said to come into direct competition with our native cottons. As compared with the Peruvian cotton imported is very small. The largest importation ever recorded, that for the fiscal year 1893, amounted to only 3,411,619 pounds.

It has been announced that the Carnegies are prepared to consume 5,000,000 tons of ore this year, double the quantity they have ever used in one year. Practically all of this ore will be furnished by the Rockefeller mining interest. On Saturday an agent of the Rockefeller chartered fifteen ore steamers for the season. The Rockefeller interests already own eighteen ore steamers and have control of four boats of the American Transportation Company, which will charter others, as all these will be able to bring down only 2,000,000 tons of ore this season.

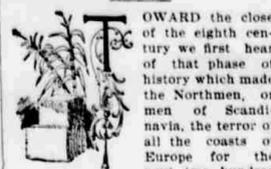
The New York state superintendent of schools decided recently in the Watervliet case, that the wearing of the garb of any religious order or sect cannot be permitted to teachers in public schools while they are engaged in their duties as such teachers.

Rev. Charles E. Nash of Galesburg, Ill., says he is inclined to think there is such a thing as luck in human affairs. Of course there is, and a whole lot of it, too. Yet why some are born lucky and some are not nobody can tell.

ON THE SEA ROVERS.

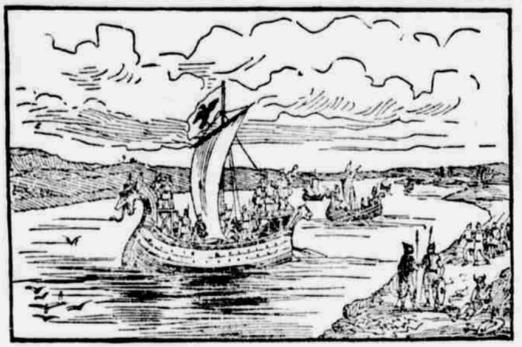
THEY WERE A PRODUCT OF SCANDINAVIA.

Robbed and Plundered the Ports of Every Nation for a Period of Two Hundred Years—Danish and Norwegian Vikings.



OWARD the close of the eighth century we first hear of that phase of history which made the Northmen, or men of Scandinavia, the terror of all the coasts of Europe for the next two hundred years or so. Denmark, Norway and Sweden were the countries comprised under the general appellation of Scandinavia. The people were of Gothic origin, and retained all the fierce and warlike qualities, all the warlike habits and all the ignorance and barbarism of their ancestors. Possessed of immense lines of coast numberless havens, great bays and estuaries, these men were accustomed to the lives of mariners, and to all the moods and aspects of the deep. The fiercest storms had no terrors for them; the wildest waste of waters failed to daunt the hardy seamen, who voyaged in their slight galleys from Denmark and Norway to the Faeroes and Iceland, and shores of North America before the close of the tenth century. Their hardihood and courage, their contempt of death and suffering, their love of adventure, their passion for the sea, their hunger and rapacity, their warlike traditions, their very religion, which made Odin, the Northern Mars, the greatest of the gods, and perpetual fighting the highest joy of heaven, all impelled them to range abroad, seeking sometimes for plunder and sometimes for new settlements. This tendency was increased by political events happening in the ninth and tenth centuries, when Gorm the Old in Denmark and Harold Harfager in

Denmark probably supplied the greatest number of the sea-rovers. Many also came from Norway, but comparatively few from Sweden, which country then was in a more settled state than the others. The ships of the pirates were provided with stones, arrows and cables, with the last of which they upset vessels smaller than their own. They had also grappling irons for boarding, and all of the crew were expected to be powerful swimmers. At first the pirate ships were nothing more than twelve-oared boats; but afterwards they were sufficiently large to carry a hundred and twenty men, and occasionally some would be constructed of extraordinary size. A serpent, or dragon, was often carved on the prow and in a few special instances the poop was gilded. Each band of sea-rovers had its own station, ports and magazines, and in many of the northern cities, such vast stores of riches were laid up that even legitimate monarchs countenanced the expeditions of pirates for the sake of the profit they indirectly obtained. The appearance of the robber-fleets on any peaceful shore was at once productive of the most extreme alarm, and not without reason. The northern warriors seemed almost superhuman in their powers, as they were certainly diabolical in their cruelty. No turmoil of the elements could withhold them from their destined course. Their vessels came careering over the storm-tossed seas, and steady hands at the helm steered them inexorably into port. Shouting their fierce war songs, the Scandinavian free-boaters leapt on shore as their keels grated the beach, burst like a cataract on undefended towns and cities, and slaughtered all who faced them, and, having laden themselves with pillage, applied the torch to the buildings, regained their ships and set sail once more. Monasteries were favorite objects of attack, for in the ninth century these institutions were known to be centers of wealth. But many were the cities that suffered from these dreadful incursions. Hardly any part of Europe remained unvisited by the northern fleets. The south of Italy, the shores of Spain, and even the Isles of Greece



SCANDINAVIAN VESSELS ASCENDING A RIVER.

Norway reduced several of the independent chieftains of their respective countries to subjection. The humiliated chiefs and their followers sailed away in numerous ships, colonized the distant shores of Iceland, and of the Shetland, Orkney and Faeroe Islands, and thence burst forth in piratical expeditions against the lands they had left.

But at a much earlier date the calling of a sea-rover had acquired a certain dignity, and the banditti of the sea became a power with which the monarchs of the land were forced to deal as best they could. The younger sons of the Scandinavian Yarks, or Earls, joined the crews of the Sea-Kings as these buccaneers called themselves; for there was little to be got at home and much to be won abroad. By the close of the eighth century, they had become a terror to the northwest of Europe and the coasts both of Britain and France suffered from their lawless descents.

Against a people so strong, so valorous and so resolute, it was almost impossible to struggle. Even in their earliest childhood, these Northmen were inured to the hardships of war, and educated to the worship of brute force. To them nothing was so disgraceful as to die peacefully in bed. The ambition of every man was to exploit valiantly on the field of battle, and it was considered unworthy of a soldier to fly before superior numbers. Their religion taught them that the soul of a warrior killed on the field of battle entered immediately into Valhalla, or the Hall of Odin, in which the reward of the brave consisted of eternal feasting and fighting. From an early age the Scandinavian boy was compelled to take bold and hazardous leaps, to clamber up steep rocks, to fight with deadly weapons, and to wrestle with unsparring fury. Long before he was out of his teens a youth was thus an accomplished warrior. In battle the Northmen were animated by a fierce joy, wilder and more tumultuous than that of the ancient Spartans or of the Moslems of today. Saxo Grammaticus, describing a single combat, relates that one of the Scandinavian champions, "fell, laughed, and died;" and the dangers of the battle field seem really to have intoxicated these fierce men with a kind of demonic exultation. In one of their encounters a warrior was thrown upon his back by the opponent with whom he was wrestling. The victor was without arms and the vanquished promised to wait, without bringing a sword with which to dispatch him. He faithfully kept his word; for he would have been disgraced in the eyes of his compatriots had he done otherwise.

Such was the character of the Danish and Norwegian Vikings—a term sometimes erroneously supposed to be the northern equivalent of Sea-Kings. The word is really derived from the Scandinavian vik, a bay; and the sea-rovers were so called because their ships put off, not from the regular harbors, but from distant and lonely creeks, where the bold buccaneers could prepare their navies in secret. Of the three Scandinavian countries,

heard the fierce war songs of the Vikings, and felt the keenness of the northern sword.

The Medici.
In his work entitled "Lorenzo de Medici" Mr. D. Armstrong, N. A. says: No house in mediaeval or modern Europe can boast so strange a career as that of the Medici. Mere bankers by profession, possessing no military resources, gifted with no experience of war, aided by no general conviction, they established a despotism which with two considerable intervals lasted for a round of three centuries (1434-1737). It may be urged that Florence was but a petty city state, embracing a territory whose extreme measurements would fall within some ninety miles in length, and sixty miles in breadth. The greatness of a state, however, cannot be measured by breadth of acres. * * * The influence of Florence has left its traces, not only upon art and literature, but upon commerce and public charity and taxation. If there were in the city at this period no great soldiers and no great judges, there were, at least, more trained statesmen, and skilled financiers, more artists and men of letters, than in contemporary France or England, or perhaps in both combined. Florence has some claim to be considered the intellectual capital of the fifteenth century. That a private family should establish a political despotism in such a state, among intellects so restless and so keen, was the result of extraordinary antecedents. Nor was the influence of the Medici confined to Florence. Their fourth generation gave to St. Peter's chair two of its most celebrated occupants (Leo X, 1513-21, and Clement VII, 1523-34), while Medicean blood has found its way into every great dynasty in Europe.

A Good Reason for Wonder.
The country editor, so says the Cincinnati Enquirer, laid down with impatience the great city daily that he was reading in the bosom of his family and exclaimed: "Mighty funny!"

"What is funny, John?"
"Why, this here paper has this paragraph: 'Eva Hollis-Whopper, the charming soubrette, has just purchased a new bulldog.'"

"Such items are quite common in the 'Big papers, John.'"
"Yes, I know it; but why do you laugh at me for publishing the information that Squire Jim Brown has painted his barn?"

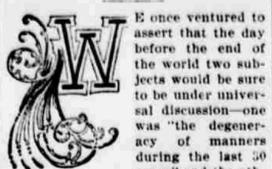
Too Green to Be Cooked.
"His Majesty," said the native in paper cap, "sent me to dress you for dinner." "Ah," said the young missionary, "you are the king's valet, I suppose?" "No, sir, I'm his salad-maker."—New York World.

Not Always.
Miss Upperton—I think a man should always keep his head, don't you? Cholly Fastleigh—No, it's very unpleasant in the mawning, doncherknow.—New York Tribune.

MARRYING OFF GIRLS

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT SOME CANT OF THE DAY.

The So-Called Matrimonial Market—Virtue Not Synonymous with Poverty—A Socratic Dialogue and a Conclusion—Men Who Prefer to Wed Rich Girls.



ONCE ventured to assert that the day before the end of the world two subjects would be sure to be under universal discussion—one was "the degeneracy of manners during the last 30 years" and the other "the badness of modern servants," says the Spectator. We depicted man's last word on mankind as "The younger generation don't know how to behave," and "Where will you find the servants like the old ones?" We ought to have added a third—the complaint that the fashionable world is nothing but a marriage market in which unfortunate girls are exposed to sale to the highest bidder by the cruel, heartless and avaricious mothers. It was a grave oversight to have left out that extremely hardy perennial among complaints ancient and modern. There never was an age in which the marriage market accusation was not made again and again, and there probably never will be one. It would be preposterous to expect otherwise. As long as marriage remains one of the most important, if not the most important, event in life, and so long as men and women prefer being rich to being poor, so long parents will be accused of selling their daughters and of opening a marriage exchange in their drawing rooms. It is easy enough to see how the accusation arises. A female Socrates would not have the slightest difficulty in proving out of her own mouth to the mother of a marriageable girl that she was anxious that her daughter should marry a rich man and that she took her daughter out to balls, parties, etc.—put her in the shop window, in fact—in order to get her a husband. "Do you wish your daughter to marry?" would be the first question of the Socratic spinster. "Yes, I do," would be the reply. "Tom and I have, on the whole, been very happy, and I don't think old maids are ever—"

"That is enough, thank you; please answer my questions plainly and don't give any reasons; they are quite superfluous for our present purpose. Now tell me—considering that you want your daughter to marry—would you like her to marry a rich man or a poor one?" A plain answer, please—

"Oh, well, if I knew neither of the men I suppose I should say a rich one. I've seen so much unhappiness come from poverty, and Agnes, though you wouldn't think it to look at her, is so very careless about money—she has 12 pairs of shoes, all quite smart, and bought two more pairs last week; and what she would do as a poor man's wife I can't conceive. Oh, I beg your pardon. Yes, certainly, I should feel more happy if she married a rich man."

"Very well," our female Socrates would continue, "we have arrived so far. You want your daughter to marry a rich man. Exactly. Now, I suppose you will admit that when people desire a certain thing and are anxious it should happen they take certain steps to carry out their object—do, in fact, what they can to bring about the fulfillment of their desire. Even wild animals do so, do they not? How much more reasoning being like you, Mrs. Bowling? We may assume, then, that you take steps to bring about the marrying of your daughter, which you desire, and also of her marriage to a rich man. Now, as to these steps, I should like to ask you whether you did not persuade Mr. Bowling to take a bowing hall last winter and take a large house in Eaton place and give three dances because you said there were no young men in Fallowshire and that it was not fair to Agnes and that the poor child would never make a nice marriage unless you did, since, in spite of her good looks and your position, nobody married really well except they made friends in London; and did you not add that the idea of a girl with her looks and birth marrying a country solicitor like Mr. Tebbs or a doctor like young Brown was utterly preposterous?"

"Well, suppose I did; it was no more—"

"Please, please, I did not want you to explain—only to admit the fact that you did give parties in order that Agnes might have the chance of meeting eligible young men and that we have come to this: You want Agnes—"

"Well, yes, and I see no harm in it." "Of course not. But please notice, then, that we have come to this: You want Agnes to marry a rich man, and you take her out and give parties in order that a rich man may meet her and marry her. Now, admitting this and knowing that, as you hint, every one else does the same, I want to know, Mrs. Bowling, whether you can deny that there is such a thing as a matrimonial marriage market and that you keep a stall in it with your daughter Agnes on sale? I have, as you will, I am sure, acknowledge, asserted nothing myself, but merely arranged more clearly the facts admitted by you."

Poor Mrs. Bowling's reply to the final question of the female Socrates may, we think, be more easily imagined than set forth. Probably it would be firm and incoherent and something on this model:

"I'm sure I never said anything of the kind and I don't know what you mean except that I know all this talk about a marriage market is all nonsense and very vulgar, too, and not the sort of thing that nice people ever have anything to do with, and what puts such things into your head, Miss Porchester, I really can't think. How can you know? You've never been married yourself and had children. If you had you'd think very differently. Don't, please, tell me it was I who said there was a marriage market. I never did. You evidently did not understand me; it's like the second-class society papers that Agnes says her maid tells her things out of. No, I won't argue it out again, it makes one so hot, and,

really, indeed, you can't understand anything at all, even if you are older and have read a great deal more than many married women. It's like servants. As Cook says about Agnes when she's doing the housekeeping: 'Young ladies never exactly understand.' Well, I really feel quite confused with all the questions you've asked me, and I'm sure you ought to have been a great lawyer. You would have done splendidly when it was necessary to make witnesses say something they didn't mean to. At any rate, you may be quite sure I'd much rather Agnes married a poor man who would be really nice to her than a rich one who wouldn't. That goes without saying. Only, unfortunately, all the poor men aren't good, as the people who write for the magazines seem to think. Of course, the rich men aren't always good, either. I'm afraid, indeed, that it's a pure chance with both."

A Socratic dialogue such as we have just given would very aptly sum up the general results of the modern aspects of the eternal marriage market controversy. It can apparently be shown that something like a marriage market exists, in which the mothers try to sell their daughters to the best advantage; and yet all the time it is quite obvious that the mothers are doing nothing of the kind, but are only trying to get their daughters "comfortably settled"—a very natural and very sensible action. In truth, there is more foolish nonsense written about the marriage market than on any other subject under heaven. In the first place, the analogy is altogether a false one. How can a person be said to sell when she gets nothing by the sale?—for except in very rare cases the mother gets nothing tangible by her daughter's marriage. Of course, occasionally a mother does force her daughter to marry a rich man against her will or insist upon her abandoning a poor one. As a rule, however, it is the want of money sufficient to keep a wife, not the machinations of the mother, which defeats the poor man. If, though poor, he is in a position to marry, and the young woman is really anxious to become his wife, the mother may tell her daughter she is an idiot, but she can do little else.

A NEW ROYAL MUSEUM.

Now Being Prepared for the Queen's Jubilee.

The museum of historical relics which is being arranged in the private apartments at Windsor castle by Leonard Colmann, the inspector of the palace, is to be ready for the commemoration, say "the St. James' Gazette." It will be inspected by the queen on her return from Balmoral and will be not the least interesting of the features that will mark the jubilee, of which it will become a permanent memorial. While embracing the whole life history of the castle, the museum will naturally comprise in the main objects illustrative of the present reign. These include documents, seals, medals, weapons, relics having personal associations, and a large number of antiquities, which, while not being objects of art, and therefore unsuited for display in the decorative cabinets of the drawing rooms and the corridors, are of genuine importance to the archæologist and the student of the personal history of the English court. The museum cases are being erected in one of the vestibules, contiguous to those which contain the jubbilee gifts, and it is understood that a brief catalogue raisonné will be prepared for private circulation among the queen's guests, as has already been done in the case of the private apartments themselves. The museum will not be shown to the general public as part of the state departments available for inspection, but it is probable that permission to view will ultimately be procurable under the same conditions as those under which the private apartments may now be seen.

A Dead Game Sport.
Old Gent—That a nice looking boy, and so ragged, too. My son, if I should give you a nickel, what would you do with it?
Boy—Match yer whether yer'd make it 10 or nothin'.—Yale Record.

SOME LATE NEW THINGS.

Ball casters for tables, bedsteads, etc., have a single ball to rest on the floor, holding three balls in the upper part of the caster, the whole being held in place by a screw plate over the end of the leg.

A folding bed which cannot shut up accidentally and injure a sleeper is operated by means of an endless screw and crank to open and close it and can be held by the screw in any desired position.

Indoor exercise in rowing is accomplished by means of a light framework on wheels resting on a track, a pair of oars being connected with a friction wheel which engages a center rail to propel the boat.

A removable pneumatic insole for boots and shoes is composed of a rubber pad, shaped like the interior of the shoe, with a valve for inflating, any desired degree of softness or hardness being attainable.

In a newly patented hatpin an oblong buckle is attached to the hat, the tongue being curved and extending through the crown of the hat on one side, under the hair and out through the opposite side of the crown.

A new combination umbrella and cane is fitted with a thin strip of wood to surround the tightly-rolled umbrella and form the cane, the wood being formed of a thin cylinder which closes tightly at the top and bottom.

NEEDED NO LAWYER.

Because He Did Not Want to Take Advantage of the State.

Judge Jim Griggs was reminded of a story by the passing of an electric car, says the Atlanta Constitution, and began:

"One of the funniest things that ever happened during my connection with the Georgia judiciary was when I was first elected solicitor. The demands of my position frequently put me in the attitude of prosecuting a friend. It was hard, but I did it. An ex-sheriff of a county in my circuit—a fellow that I had known and liked for a long while—was prosecuted for making away with some money. It was an ugly case. The evidence was conclusive against him. When I went down to court he came staggering into my room about two-thirds drunk. 'Jim,' he said, 'these infernal scoundrels are trying to prosecute me—perfect outrage. I told 'em just wait till I saw Jim Griggs, and we'd fix it—I told 'em we'd let 'em know who to prosecute. And we'll won't we, Jim?'

"I looked at him very gravely, and said: 'Tom, I've got a dead case against you. I'm going to prosecute you, convict you and send you to the penitentiary. You are guilty. You got the money, and I've got the evidence to prove it.'

"He looked at me in perfect amazement. He was dumfounded. He said I didn't mean it. I told him I did. He straightened himself up and marched out without a word. His case was the first one called after dinner. The judge asked him if he had any counsel. He said no and didn't want any. He spoke in a half-drunken fashion. 'But,' said the judge, 'you are charged here with a serious offense, and if you have no money to employ a lawyer I'll appoint one for you.' The defendant didn't like it. He arose with difficulty. He steadied himself against a table and, speaking in a maudlin fashion, said: "'Yer honor, I said I don't want no counsel, and I don't want none. I meant what I said. I don't want—hic—take no 'vantage of ze state. State ain't got no counsel—what der I want with any?'"

MOST REGRETTED ACT.

Lieutenant Commander in the Navy Makes an Anonymous Confession.

From the Detroit Free Press: "The most-to-be-regretted act of my life," says a lieutenant commander of the navy, "was a letter I wrote to my mother when about 17 years of age. She always addressed her letters to me as 'my dear boy.' I felt at that time I was a man, or very near it, and wrote saying that her constant addressing me as a 'boy' made me feel displeased. "I received in reply a letter full of reproaches and tears. Among other things she said: 'You might grow to be as big as Goliath, as strong as Erius, and as wise as Solomon; you might become ruler of a nation or emperor of many nations, and the world might revere you and fear you; but to your devoted mother you would always appear, in memory, in your innocent unpretentious, un-self-conceited, unpampered babyhood. In those days when I washed and dressed and kissed and worshiped you, you were my idol. Nowadays you are becoming part of a gross world by contact with it, and I can not bow down to you and worship you; but if there is manhood and maternal love transmitted to you, you will understand that the highest compliment that mother-love can pay you is to call you 'my dear boy.'"

For the Cyclers.

Hope MacNiven is a candidate for the position of track superintendent at Garfield park. The matter will be decided within a day or so by the park commissioners. The duties of the superintendent will be to devote his sole attention to the track affairs, arrange permits, see that the racing men are not interfered with and make himself generally accommodating to wheelmen.

Many local cyclists will be called upon to give testimony in the suit of the Chicago Baseball club against the city for damage said to have been done the Athletic park grounds at Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue during the great railroad strike of '94. Among other claims, the ball men want quite a sum for the track, which they think was ruined by the soldiers, and for a bicycle meet which was called off on account of the presence of the regulars on the grounds.

"To stand on Michigan avenue and watch the crowd of wheelmen that go by one would think that a big majority of cyclists lived in that direction," said a West Side cyclist yesterday. "On the West Side we have a pretty good string, but they divide and part go out Jackson and part out Washington boulevard, and we don't show up so strong. What a union run it would make if every rider in the city lined up for a spin down one street."

A local wheelman who has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe rested by the curb on Washington street about 11 o'clock last evening and allowed his eye to run up and down the street. "Chicago has two of the most brilliantly lighted streets in the world. This and Jackson boulevard are almost perfect for night riding. The light is soft and throws no dark shadows to bother the cyclist. When all the new tracks are built, the lake front park is finished and the boulevards are extended Chicago will be the greatest cycling center in the world by long odds."

Kind of Her.
It was the first night of the new domestic's sojourn in the house and as she had not appeared at 7:30 in the morning her mistress went up to her room, and rapping on the door, said: "Mary! Oh, Mary!" "Huh" sleepily.

"We're all up, and it's breakfast time." "All right, mom; go right ahead an' eat, an' don't wait for me. I'll be down in time to do the dishes, mom."—Harper's Hazard.

In the West.
First Juryman—I don't think it was premeditated. Second Juryman—Well, he fired three shots. First Juryman—Yes, and the first two missed; so you see he must have been excited.

A lazy man can't help it any more than an industrious man can.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascara Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. H. C. C. Co. Fall, druggists refund money.

We wouldn't be a prodigal son for the little veil there is in it.

He Was Cured

Now His Wife is Being Benefitted. "I suffered with stomach trouble for three years and lost flesh. At last I taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and a few bottles of this medicine cured me and I have regained my former weight. My wife was weak and nervous but is improving since she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." Joseph Woods, Bend, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best—The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GROVES "MAKES CHILDREN'S FAT AS PIGS"



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 80 Cts.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen—We sold last year 800 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three more already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, ANSEY, CARR & CO.

FULL OF HEALTH

Every ingredient in Hires Rootbeer is health giving. The blood is improved, the nerves soothed, the stomach benefited by this delicious beverage.

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IT KILLS

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A coarse skin is one of the effects of sun and air. Use HEISKELL'S Soap to undo the weather's work. Makes the skin soft and white.

HEISKELL'S SOAP is made of the finest soap and is purest. At druggists or by mail. 25c. J. HEISKELL & CO., 517 Dear St., Philadelphia.

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ANTI-JAG

Best Cough Syrup, Throat Lozenges, etc. Full directions on box.

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
The name of the city girl who asked her uncle, "which are the cows that give beef tea," has not been announced.

James Six of Loganport, has been arrested for having seven wives, and they actually propose to punish him further.

The government is now responsible on letters sent by registered mail, but only to the extent of \$10. Uncle Sam don't take many chances.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., will lecture at the Chautauqua meetings at Fairmount park on "Pools." Will the usual "Admit One" be printed on the tickets?

Gilbert Parker, the dramatist, has been in turn a Canadian bear-hunter, a dramatic critic, an editor, a novelist, and a playwright. He is still on the right side of five-and-thirty.

When Senator Hoar arrived in Washington from Boston last week a reporter said to him: "So you have been presenting the Mayflower log to your state." "Log!" exclaimed the Senator, palpitating with disgust; "you might as well call it a beam!"

The manner in which the business affairs of a city are too often managed is illustrated in the fact that the New Haven city government is paying about \$6,000 in advertising the assessments for street sprinkling and the total assessments will bring in less than \$12,000.

One place where the Chinese wage-earner lingers to spend his money and cannot afford to do so is at the cat and dog meat restaurant. If the animals are black they cost more. This was copied from a Chinese sign: One small black cat stew, 5 cents; grease from black dog, 4 cents; one pair black cat's eyes, 4 cents.

Perhaps the funniest bit of satire ever directed toward the custom of giving complimentary dinners to persons departing for foreign service was shot at one of our ambassadors to a European capital, who is himself a humorist of world-wide repute. He must have enjoyed reading the information gravely imparted, that he was "slogically eating his way to his new post."

Inventions and new appliances follow each other in our time with bewildering rapidity. The insecurity of tenure by which steam holds its place as the most useful motive power for long distances has been made apparent by the success of recent experiments with electricity, carried by a third rail, which were undertaken by an eastern railroad. The president of the road put the possibilities of the future in concrete form by saying, "Our locomotives may soon follow the old stage-coaches to the scrap heap."

"Nothing new under the sun," said "the preacher." Yet many people think that he did not foresee the bicycle. Nevertheless, Mr. Yang Yu, late Chinese minister to this country, declares that they used bicycles in the Flower Kingdom twenty centuries ago. He adds that their manufacture was finally prohibited by the emperor because the Chinese women rode so constantly that they neglected their families and domestic duties. This bit of satire indicates that Mr. Yang Yu has attained a very intelligent appreciation of Occidental humor during his residence in this country.

Business shrewdness and financial ability are unfortunately not confined to the better class of merchants. At a recent meeting of the Liquor League of Ohio, one of the officers remarked that after a man was grown and temperance habits formed he seldom ever changed; and he therefore drew the conclusion that for the success of the liquor business missionary work must be done among boys. "Nickels expended in treats to the young now will return in dollars after the appetite has been formed." Even the habitual drinker must stand appalled before the frankness of statement of such diabolical facts.

In a government report on building and loan associations it is shown that the total number of associations has increased from 4,499 to 4,617; the number of associations reporting from 4,443 to 4,531; the shares outstanding from 9,500,755 to 9,985,999, and the installment dues paid in, plus paid up and prepaid stock and profits, from \$270,471,289 to \$419,433,048. The assets increased from \$403,475,395 to \$489,659,734. Expressed in percentages the number of associations showed an increase of 2.6 per cent, the number of associations reporting an increase of 2 per cent, the shares outstanding an increase of 5.1 per cent, and the installment dues paid in, plus paid up and prepaid stock and profits an increase of 21.4 per cent.

One of the worst effects which may fairly be referred to the influence of the "new" journalism is the tendency shown by some unwise clergymen to imitate its sensational methods in order to attract or startle their congregations. It is essential that the church should maintain its hold upon the people by keeping abreast of the times and adapting its methods to the changing conditions around it; but the influence of the pulpit should never be anything else than elevating. Sensationalism should never find a place there.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky attended the Nashville Centennial on Kentucky day, but positively refused to abandon his white felt hat for a silk one. He said he had worn white felt hats for twenty-five years and would not discard them now.

There was a disposition to forgive the St. Louis City preacher who was accused of hugging a young woman in his congregation until he undertook to throw the blame on the girl. There is a great difference between weakness and meanness.

DYING FROM HEAT.

There Have Been Many Fatalities and Prostrations in Ohio and Illinois.
Chicago, Ill., July 5.—The wave of torrid weather under which the central states sweated last week showed no abatement yesterday. From Pittsburg to Kansas City and from Chicago south, a cloudless sky and a blazing sun left a record of prostrations and death which has seldom been equaled for the early days of July. Throughout the entire district the mercury registered close to 100 in the shade during the day, and the number of prostrations ran into the hundreds. Cincinnati, with a maximum temperature of 98 degrees, showed the highest death rate, six deaths resulting out of a total of fifty prostrations, but there were many fatalities at other points.

In Chicago the mercury registered close to 90 degrees for the greater part of the day and there were over a score of prostrations, but none proved fatal. At mid-night a severe thunder storm swept over the city, sending the mercury down several points and bringing a welcome relief.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—The highest temperature recorded in the annals of the weather bureau for the month of July in ten years, was received yesterday when for two hours the temperature registered 95 degrees.

But the mercury did not keep there. It went up and down until finally it made one supreme jump in an hour's time from 89 to 97 degrees.

On business streets men reeled and slunk as in a plague-stricken city, and in the tenement districts women and children huddled together, seeking in vain relief from the heat that penetrated and prevailed everywhere. It was the hottest day Chicago ever knew. There were many prostrations, police and hospital ambulances being kept busy all day caring for those who sank under the scorching rays.

Cincinnati, O., July 5.—The heat here yesterday was the most severe of the season. There was a number of prostrations, four of which terminated fatally. The dead are: Frank Scofield, Minnie Myers, Ernest Landgraft, Wm. Foley, all of Cincinnati. Four cases were considered critical at this writing and ten are serious. Among the latter is that of Rev. Adolph Ludwig, pastor of the Baptist church in Newport, who fell on the streets of Cincinnati last night at a late hour.

While there were fifty cases of sunstroke in the city that required removal to the hospitals or to their homes, it is estimated that there are fifty lighter cases, the victims of which went home without assistance. Of the class requiring medical attention ten cases are quite serious. The names of the dead as far as ascertainable are: Mrs. Della Renner, Charles Stahley, Bertha Decker, Jacob York, Mrs. Mary A. Klosterman, Covington, Ky.; an unidentified man found on the streets of Covington believed to be L. Smith of Cincinnati; this makes six fatal cases. A special from Ohio points report extreme heat yesterday as follows: Dayton 100 to 110 degrees, two deaths, many prostrations; Lima 105 degrees, one death; Newark 102 to 105 degrees; Upper Sandusky 105 degrees.

Officers Assailed. Frankfort, Ky., July 5.—The case of Dinning, the negro, tried for the murder of Jodie, is in the hands of the jury, who were given a rest Sunday. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning while Capt. Gaines and Lieut. Gordon were making their rounds about the jail, which is heavily guarded, they were assaulted by three unknown men. Capt. Gaines received a stunning blow on the head and a pistol shot through his hat. The officers returned the fire and the assailant fled. It is conjectured that the attack was meant for Col. Gather, who, with Lieut. Gordon, had a wordy altercation with a citizen, and that some hot-headed friends of this citizen, without his knowledge or consent, attempted to avenge him.

Dr. Alfred Lefevre Dead. Kansas City, Mo., July 5.—Dr. Alfred Lefevre, a member of one of the oldest Huguenot families of America, is dead at his home here of cancer of the stomach. Dr. Lefevre came here from Dayton in 1885. He was born at Troy, O., in 1882 and was the direct descendant of Isaac Lefevre, one of the first French Huguenots to come to America in 1708. Judge O. E. Lefevre of Denver, son of the deceased, will take the remains to Ohio for burial.

A Fatal Accident. Buffalo, N. Y., July 5.—A special train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania carrying the members of the Paul Boyton Specialty company from Buffalo to Lime Lake, near Rochester, struck a carriage containing Robert Doster of South Wales and Geo. Laney of Bennington, Wyoming county, near South Wales, about noon yesterday. The men were ground to pieces, portions of their bodies being strewn along the track for a mile.

Industrial School Dedicated. Alexandria, Va., July 5.—Appropriate exercises to the John Hay Industrial school was dedicated here yesterday. The school is intended for the benefit of the colored people and will be opened in September. Letters of regret at not being able to attend were read from Capt. J. V. Davis, Hon. John G. Jones, Chicago; Senator Cullom, Senator William E. Chandler and from Secretary Porter on behalf of President McKinley.

Fourth of July Killings. New York, July 5.—The first two victims of the Fourth of July were reported yesterday. Maggie McCarthy, 13 years old, of Brooklyn was shot in the back of the head and will die.

George Burdard, 5 years old, of Williamsburg, was shot in the side of the head and stands but slight chance of recovery.

The police have the person who shot little George, but the one who sent the bullet into Maggie's brain has not been found.

The Mine Strikers.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 5.—The coal miners' strike will be on today. The success of the struggle for higher wages in five of the states depends on the miners in the Pittsburgh district. If they fail to refrain from working the movement will be a failure. Fully 100 mines were represented at the miners' convention on Saturday by fifty-six delegates. The resolution adopted was strong enough for the emergency. A resolution was also adopted requesting Gov. Hastings to sign the weighing and coal commission bill passed by the legislature and now before him. One of the significant points before the convention sat Saturday was the fact that the representatives were present from the mines where iron-ore contracts and signed agreements exist. The mines employ almost 30,000 men and the indications are that if the men at one of these mines refuse to quit all the diggers at the others will act accordingly.

A strong effort is being made to get the co-operation of the miners along the river in the coming fight. If they work they can cut quite a figure in supplying coal, as the fuel for local points can all be supplied by water routes. The operators are making no efforts to conciliate the miners. Great apprehension is felt as to the course the vast number of foreigners will take in the strike. Many of those speak no English and care nothing for the land of their adoption. They do not conform to the customs of the American speaking miners, and the latter have very little influence over them. One of the points made by the operators is that more mining companies have gone into the hands of the sheriff than any year in the history of the trade.

There are too many mines," said Patrick Dolan, president of the miners' organization, "but not too many miners. It is the surplus of operators that causes such sufferings and low wages." The official of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburgh district held a meeting Sunday and heard reports from various parts of the district. Each of these indicated that the men would quit work.

The question of securing sustenance for the vast army of idling men is the most serious one confronting the officials. The organization has no money in its treasury. The miners have been unable to save anything, and only those who have little garden patches will be able to live independently during the cessation of work. The exodus from the Fourth Pool to West Virginia has begun. The West Virginia operators are hiring miners as fast as they apply for work. Those who wish immunity from trouble seek safety by flight into West Virginia, where the miners will work unmolested. Scores of small mines in Beaver, Cambria and other counties, will resume operation in full and supply coal to factories and ships in their district. During the strike of 1894 all these mines were closed down.

JUMPED TO DEATH.

W. C. Keeble Leaped from the Brooklyn Bridge and Was Killed.

New York, July 5.—Another candidate for fame met death yesterday in jumping from the Brooklyn bridge. He was Capt. W. C. Keeble, who had a reputation for jumping from bridges and masts of vessels. The bridge police received a tip of the coming event on Saturday evening. Capt. Ward at once ordered three patrolmen stationed at either end of the bridge, while an officer in citizens clothes was sent to watch at the house where Keeble lived. The officer remained there until 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Two hours later Keeble with three companions drove to Catherine street ferry, where they crossed over to Brooklyn, and from there went to the bridge entrance and proceeded slowly to the center of the span on the north roadway, when the coaches stopped and the party alighted.

Officer Thomas Grady, who was some distance away, saw Keeble climb to the top rail and, running toward him, shouted to him to stop. Before he could reach him the man had leaped forward. His body made two complete revolutions before it reached the water, a distance of 140 feet below, when it struck the water with a splash, disappearing and was not seen afterward.

The police arrested the driver of the coach, Antonio Montoro, Dunbar McDonald, Michael Kernan and Walter Weed, the three others; also Lawrence Specke and Joe Schureth, who had been stationed as lookouts to watch for the police.

They were all taken to the bridge police station and locked up. Keeble, it was learned, was formerly a sergeant in Cox's army and up to four weeks ago a waiter in a restaurant. He left his employment to make preparations for the jump, which he hoped would make him a museum freak. He was an Englishman by birth, 32 years old and unmarried.

"How much do you love me this evening, Gracie?" asked papa, putting away his cane and taking off his gloves and coat. "That 'pends on how much candy you've brought me, papa," replied Gracie, rummaging his pockets. "How like you, dear?" rejoined papa absently, "your mother was ten years ago!" —Chicago Tribune.

A Financier. "How did Swazler come out in that little railroad deal he was working?" "It hasn't been settled yet. I don't see what else he can do but plead kleptomania!" —Cincinnati Enquirer.

He Escaped. "He stood at the top of the steps," she said in telling about it afterward, "and I mustered up enough courage to say, 'You know, this is leap year.' " "Yes. What then?" "Then I leaped, and I haven't seen him since." —Chicago Post.

No Question About It. Bruders—Do you think the government should own the railways? Burrows—Well, I think it would be better than the present plan of having the railways owned by the government.—Truth.

ENDEAVORERS KILLED.

Three are Dead and Many Injured in a Rear End Collision.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Three persons were killed outright and about twenty or thirty persons injured in a rear end collision on the Chicago and North-western road at 12:45 yesterday morning at West Chicago, thirty miles out of Chicago, on the Galena division. The dead are: Mrs. R. Shipman, Appleton, Wis. Mr. John Gooding, Appleton, Wis. Unknown tramp who was riding on the front end of the baggage car. Injured: Wm. Michaelstetter, Seymour, back hurt; Mrs. M. Michaelstetter, Seymour, Wis., body bruised; Miss Sarah Shipman, Appleton, Wis., hip badly cut and other parts of face badly lacerated; Michael Courtney, engineer, Belvidere, Ill., two ribs fractured, right leg badly lacerated, with recovery; L. A. Williams, Fon du Lac, Wis., chest badly bruised and right ankle sprained; Dr. E. A. Miller, Clintonville, Wis., right ankle sprained; W. H. Finney, Clintonville, Wis., left arm sprained and forehead badly bruised; Mrs. M. D. McIntosh, Fon du Lac, Wis., right side bruised; Miss A. McAllister, Oconto, Wis., contusions on forehead and nose; Mary Baird, Neeba, Wis., badly bruised on left side of face; Mrs. S. A. Russell, Appleton, Wis., left arm fractured and lacerated; Mrs. W. D. Gibson, Appleton, Wis., right side of chest hurt and one hip sprained; S. D. Mersch, Appleton, Wis., left wrist broken and otherwise injured; W. D. Gibson, Appleton, Wis., slight scalp wound; Mrs. E. A. Pfeiffer, Neeba, Wis., slight bruises; C. E. Ripley, Fon du Lac, Wis., left arm sprained; Mrs. Aigner, Appleton, Wis., slight bruises; Miss Daisy Blackwood, Depeere, Wis.

The victims of the collision were Christian Endeavor delegates, who left Chicago Tuesday night en route for the great convention in San Francisco. The colliding trains were sections Nos. 4 and 5 of a Christian Endeavor special sent out in nine sections beginning at 10:30 p. m. Section No. 5 ran into section No. 4 which left Chicago fifteen minutes ahead of it. Section No. 4 carried the Wisconsin delegates, nearly 500 strong, and in the rear sleeper were people from Fon du Lac, Green Bay, Appleton and other Wisconsin cities. Section No. 4 had come to a stop just out of West Chicago, where the Free Port line diverges from the main line. Section No. 5 came up behind at great speed and the shock of the collision was terrific.

The passengers in the two rear sleepers of section No. 4 were all in their berths. They received no warning, and those not killed outright awoke to find themselves jammed in the wreckage. Passengers on both trains hastened to the spot and began the work of rescue. One of the first of the injured to be taken out was Engineer Charles Coney of section No. 5. He stuck to his post like a hero and is so seriously injured that he cannot live.

The body of an unidentified man, supposed to be a tramp, was found between the baggage car and the engine. The man had been crushed to death. An immediate call was made for help on every point within reaching distance. Chicago was notified and asked to send physicians at once and medical help was requested from Wheaton and Aurora.

A MURDER SOLVED.

The Body of the Man Found in the Woods Positively Identified.

New York, July 1.—The positive identification by nine men makes it seem certain that the man who was murdered some time last week and who was cut into two parts, one of the parts being taken to the Ogdens woods near Washington bridge, and the other being thrown into East river, from which it was taken at Eleventh street, is Wm. Guidensuppe, a rubber in the Murray Hill baths. All the rubbers in the baths, as well as Dr. J. S. Cosby, a frequenter of the baths, have identified the remains of the man at the morgue.

Mrs. Nack, the midwife with whom Guidensuppe had lived, was at police headquarters yesterday. Capt. O'Brien of the detective bureau had an hour's secret conference with the woman.

Later Herman Nack, husband of the woman with whom Guidensuppe had been cohabiting, was placed under arrest.

The police in the afternoon released Nack, saying that there was no evidence connecting him with the murder of Guidensuppe.

Nack said that his wife was capable of committing the murder and he suggested that another lover of Mrs. Nack's was implicated.

Mrs. Nack is a Bavarian, 38 years old, a large, muscular woman, with a determined face. Her second lover, a man known as "Fred," can not be found. He is supposed to have been a participant in the crime.

The steamer Mantou went ashore the other morning in Little Travers bay.

Woodford Takes the Oath. Washington, July 1.—Stewart L. Woodford, the new minister to Spain called at the state department yesterday and took the oath of office. Later, in company with Capt. Bliss and Lieut. Dyer, respectively military and naval attaches at the United States legation at Madrid, Mr. Woodford called upon the Spanish minister here and paid their respects in accordance with the usual custom and one observed on this side by Senor Dupuy de Lome before he left Madrid for Washington.

Headquarters to Be Transferred. Cleveland, O., July 1.—The headquarters of the national republican committee are to be located in Cleveland. They will be transferred from Washington to the famous Perry Payna building in Cleveland, where Hanna conducted the national republican campaign. The Washington headquarters will be kept open, but will be in charge of an attaché of the national committee. Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick expect to be at the Cleveland headquarters all summer.

Hot Wave in Tennessee. Chattanooga, Tenn., July 1.—Yesterday was the hottest of the year, the thermometer registering 95 in the shade. There were two fatal sun-strokes. Chas. Hull, a lineman of the Electric Light company, was overcome while working on a four-story building and was precipitated sixty feet to the sidewalk and killed. The second case was that of a colored man named Jesse Jackson, who was overcome in the afternoon and died last night.

MILLS SHUTTING DOWN.

Men Quit Work on Account of the Wage Scale Not Being Fixed.

Youngstown, O., July 1.—Every mill in the United States whose wage scales are under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, shut down last night. These mills altogether employ 25,000 members of the Amalgamated association, besides those who are not members. The general shutdown took place on account of the failure of the association scale committee and the manufacturers to agree on a puddling rate at the conference held here. The committee held out for \$4.50 a ton for puddling and the manufacturers refused to budge from \$4.

An adjournment sine die was finally taken, each side to let the other know when it had experienced a change of heart.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 1.—The scale wage struggle this year promises to be protracted because of the wide divergence between workers and manufacturers. The steel, sheet iron, tin plate, flint glass, bottle blowers and window glass workers are all interested in the outcome of the conference being held.

The manufacturers have been late to call for meetings and reluctant to sign when approached for a settlement. The suspension of work in the steel mills with the addition of the coming big coal strike will be the biggest suspension of business at one time for years past.

The tin plate manufacturers will hold another conference with the workers wage committee Saturday. Every tin plate plant in the country closed down yesterday evening, throwing about 12,000 people out of work. The shrewdest guesser can not tell when the tin plate scale will be signed.

There will be trouble when the flint glass workers seek to have the chimney scale signed. The manufacturers want a decided reduction and are after it hard. The stubborn fight put up by the flint glass workers is proverbial, and a long shutdown is anticipated in this industry. No trouble is anticipated over the remaining glass scales.

There is no telling when the window glass scale will be settled and the manufacturers and workers are in no hurry to come together for a conference. About 15,000 men are involved in this scale.

The Amalgamated association received some encouragement yesterday in the shape of signed scales. The company of Alexandria, Ind., have Newport Rolling Mill company at Newport, Ky., the Detroit Steel and Spring signed the scale and will continue at work. This has given the men considerable backbone.

If the coal miners' strike materializes on Saturday the number of workmen out of employment this week by reason of these labor agitators will reach the high figure of at least 200,000 men.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

The Commercial Building Trust of Louisville, Ky., Goes into Liquidation.

Louisville, Ky., July 1.—The Commercial Building trust, a corporation doing a building and loan business at 245 Fifth street, assigned at noon to the Columbia Finance and Trust company. The assets and liabilities are estimated at about \$500,000 each. The assignment is caused directly by the recent decision of the appellate court, in which it was held that all interests charged or collected by any corporation or persons in Kentucky in excess of 10 per cent was usury. The building and loan associations of the state were greatly injured by the decision and at a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Commercial trust held it was decided to go into liquidation rather than continue business under such disadvantages.

Following suit on the heels of the failure of the Commercial trust yesterday morning the Columbia Building Loan and Savings association yesterday afternoon went to the wall, with assets and liabilities of \$160,000 each. As in the case of the Commercial, the cause of the failure is the recent decision of the court of appeals, in which the interest rate is attacked and declared illegal.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, July 1.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the following nominations:

State John Russell Young of Pennsylvania, to be librarian of congress; Bernard R. Green of District of Columbia, to be superintendent of the library building and grounds; Francis B. Loomis of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela.

War—Col. Henry C. Merriam, seventh infantry, to be brigadier general.

Justice—John R. Thomas of Illinois, to be judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of John Russell to be librarian of congress.

Aranas Killing.

Hot Springs, Ark., July 1.—The particulars of a sensational murder that occurred Sunday night in Yell county, about twenty miles from this city, have just been received. The parties to the affair were Felix Weisner and Monroe Evans, prominent farmers, the latter being stabbed to death. Weisner objected to Evans' attentions to his 15-year old daughter, and they had quarreled over it. They met Sunday night at a church and after the services were over Evans called Weisner aside and renewed the quarrel.

Fair Directors Convene.

Denton, Tex., July 1.—The board of directors of the Denton county Blooded Stock and Fair association had a meeting at the Exchange National bank Tuesday evening to arrange for the building of the floral hall, grand stand, sheds, etc. J. W. Medlin, A. J. Nance, Homer Smoot, G. P. Davis and J. B. Clifton were appointed a committee on buildings, and were instructed to meet with the board of directors here July 13 to open bids on the work for all the necessary buildings.

THE GRAIN SITUATION.

A Great Deal Will Be Shipped by the Way of Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., July 1.—M. D. C. Imboden has been on a trip through the grain-growing sections of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and returned yesterday morning. The grain movement situation has not materially changed in the past ten days, he said. "The prices of wheat are nearer in line for export and by July 5 Texas wheat will possibly be on an export basis and Oklahoma wheat by July 15. In the meantime the mills are absorbing offerings at higher prices. The manipulation of Chicago July wheat is tending to send Oklahoma wheat that way. There is some little complaint that the hot weather of last week affected the quality by shriveling Kansas wheat, particularly in the central and northern part of the state. There is also some little complaint from the same cause of damage to corn. The Kansas City and St. Louis dealers look forward to a large business from southern Kansas and they expect grain will go via Galveston and New Orleans and that the volume will be larger than ever before.

There is considerable anxiety felt by the railroads and the grain trade generally on the grain situation. Certain reductions were made to Chicago, but a meeting was convened there yesterday in the hope of averting a demoralization of rates. It is being generally recognized that the export business, especially west of the Missouri river, will go by the Gulf ports and that the Gulf lines will see to it that the business goes that way.

"On my return I find many samples and letters from parties desiring to do business this way and we have a wire from one of the largest Atlantic seaboard exporters asking for large samples of new wheat immediately. They say they are much pleased with the mill samples we have sent them, are anxious to do business and will be pleased to find outlets for all the grain we can secure at current market prices."

ANNUAL REUNION.

Hood's Texas Brigade Now in Session at Floresville.

Floresville, Tex., July 1.—The annual reunion of Hood's Texas brigade began in Floresville yesterday.

The association was called to order by J. B. Polley, vice-president. George A. Brannard, secretary of the association, was present. The opera house had been tastefully decorated and was crowded with people who had gathered to see the old soldiers and hear the speeches. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. T. Griffith.

An address of welcome to the brigade was delivered by L. C. Lawton on behalf of Wilson County camp, No. 225. U. C. V. A welcome address on behalf of the citizens of the county was delivered by O. A. McCracken of Floresville.

There was a beautiful recitation by Miss Leonore Paschal, daughter of ex-Congressman Paschal of San Antonio.

W. B. Pritchard of Crockett in behalf of the brigade responded to the addresses of welcome.

Then came the patriotic address of Hon. A. W. Houston, which was attentively listened to and very greatly pleased the vast audience. After this there was adjournment for dinner, which had been provided for the old soldiers and their guests. A great many are attending the reunion.

Serious Runaway.

Dallas, Tex., July 1.—Miss Lillian Mahana, the 15-year old daughter of E. J. Mahana, had a narrow escape from death Tuesday morning.

She had driven down town with her father and had stopped in front of the office of the Dallas Ice company on North Akard street while he went inside to purchase a block of ice. When the ice was placed in the buggy, the horse gave a sudden jump, which nearly threw Miss Mahana out, and, turning ran up Bryan street. The young lady bravely held onto the reins, but was unable to curb the frightened animal. A short distance up the street, the driver of an ice wagon, seeing the approaching runaway, drew his team across the street so that there would be no room left for the horse to pass. He was only partially successful, as the animal jumped over the curbing onto the sidewalk, throwing Miss Mahana to the ground with great force, and dashed on up the street. The young lady, who was carried to a nearby house, was found to be but slightly injured.

One of the gifts at a recent silver wedding was twenty-five silver dollars of 1897. There was some difficulty found in making the collection of that number of dollars of this year. At the beginning of each new administration the money in the treasury is counted, and late issues are hard to find.—New York Times.

Killed Himself.

Midlothian, Tex., July 1.—J. P. Moor, a tenant on the farm of Lee Moore near Mountain Peak, six and one-half miles southwest of this place, shot himself with a shotgun yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, blowing half of his head away and scattering his brains over the side of the house. He leaves a wife and a large family of small children. He has been in the state three years, coming from near Springfield, Ala., where most of his relatives now reside.

New Roller Mill. Decatur, Tex., July 5.—The Decatur roller mill has just been completed and will begin operations on Monday night. It is of 200 bushels capacity and cost \$30,000. It will be quite an acquisition to our town.

A New gin is being built by N. B. Fields. This makes three gins now here, and it is expected that all of them will be kept busy this fall to handle the immense cotton crop.

Mrs. Sarah Louisa Blair died at Jackson, Miss., the other night.

A Difference. Mr. Perry—Gentleness is all comparative. For example, an elephant's foot high would be called a cute little thing, while a rat of that size— Mrs. Perry—Yes, and \$95 for a bonnet is an enormous expense, but it isn't anything at all when you lose it at poker.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Measurements. "He is very gifted," said Mrs. Gushington. "Why, he can sit down and write poetry by the yard." "Yes," replied the envious rival, "the only difficulty is that the public reads it by the inch."—Washington Star.

A BAD NEGRO.

He Kills His Wife and Wounds Her Mother and Father.

Paris, Tex., July 5.—Pitts McGrew, infuriated negro, about 25 years of age, shot his wife to death shortly after 9 o'clock Saturday night, and wounded his father and mother-in-law, both of whom ran toward their daughter as she had fallen a victim at the hands of her husband.

After shooting down the old man and his aged wife, the negro reloaded the double-barreled shotgun and discharged the two barrels again at a couple of white men who attempted to apprehend him as he departed from the bloody scene.

His wife's name was Maggie Bailey McGrew; she was about 20 years old, of ginger cake complexion, and as she lay in the house where she was killed, a mile from the central part of the city, and presented unsightly wounds inflicted in the breast with turkey shot.

At midnight the wounds received by the man's father-in-law, John Bailey, are thought to be fatal. The load of shot intended for him entered his left side and he is so badly injured that he is unable to speak. The wounds of the mother, Sophronia Bailey, are only serious, part of the discharge for the old man scattering and entering the venerable negro's left side arm.

The shots fired at the two white men, who made an effort to stop the furious and desperate negro, were wide of their mark. At the time of the shooting the deceased was in the house dressing to go to a colored entertainment at the cottonyard. She had just returned from a picnic at Fish Johnson's park near by. Pitts had spent the day there, also participating in a ball game and not observing his wife, whom it is stated he asked not to go to the picnic.

As he returned from the day's outing he came by the house where his wife was with the shotgun, and at a time when she was crossing the room he stood on the sidewalk and discharged the fatal shot, killing her instantly. Old man Bailey and his wife, who were close at hand, ran by and as they did so, a second shot aimed at them, with the result before stated.

It is said jealousy was the cause of the act. McGrew was well known around the city. He spent much of his time hunting and fishing, and at one time was employed as a porter in a Paris national bank. The shooting created a great deal of excitement among the negroes, many of whom have visited the scene.

Paris, Tex., July 5.—Pitts McGrew, the desperate and daring negro who is charged with killing his wife and wounding his mother and father-in-law Saturday night, was arrested yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock, by Deputy United States Marshal Sam Minlor at Tallhina, I. T., ninety miles north of here, at the end of the first freight division of the Frisco road.

When captured the prisoner was asleep in a box car and made no resistance. He had no weapons about him and offered no objection to returning to Paris. He reached here last night at 7 o'clock, and was taken to the county jail. A large number of negroes were at the depot to take a look at McGrew as he alighted from the train. At the jail a crowd of probably 300 assembled to see the negro as he was accompanied to his cell.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Queer Ways of Growing Manly—Why the Children of Guinea Grow Up to Be Cruel Men and Women—The Youthful Days of Octave Feuillet.

Dirge at the Sea. The moon goes down and the shadows creep like dark, lost souls o'er the starless deep; The dull waves break with a sullen shock Where the sea-bird moans on the lonely rock. Oh, minstrel! give your melodies breath Solemn and tender as love and death.

Where the ribbed sands draw their line Along you grass in the cold, dark night, There are two low graves where the lovers sleep Who were hurled to our arms by the murderous Deep; Oh, minstrel! give your melodies breath Solemn and tender as love and death.

Queer Ways of Growing Manly. In Guiana, if a child is slow in its movements, the parents apply an ant to the child instead of a whip to make it move faster. This little ant bites more cruelly than a mosquito, and its bite is apt to be very troublesome afterwards.

Accomplished Cats. In the treasury department at Washington there is one very wonderful cat. According to Our Animal Friends, his name is Tom, and when addressed he will quickly respond, even waking out of a sound sleep to go toward the speaker.

Octave Feuillet's Early Days. Madame Octave Feuillet tells a pretty story of her famous husband's youth in "Some Years of My Life." During the first few years of his literary labors, the author of the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" was himself a poor and struggling writer.

Bombay's Hospital for Animals. Among the Hindu sects in Bombay the Jains are important through their wealth and influence, and Bombay possesses the largest and finest specimen of one of their peculiar institutions. This is a hospital where sick or deformed animals are received, taken care of until they are cured, or kept alive in case of permanent infirmity.

Harvested Steel Plate. A six inch Harvested steel plate measuring eight feet by six has stood a severe test in England. Five 100-pound Holtzer projectiles were fired at it from a distance of thirty feet, with a velocity of 1950 feet a second, and were shattered without perforating it.

Primitive South African People. It would be people who live in communities in a condition that owes nothing to our boasted civilization, we need not confine our search to the interior of Africa nor to the yet unexplored regions of Central Australia.

Realistic Cobweb Veils. Plaided and spotted veils have for years been protested by the wise and worn by the frivolous. The wise consider them ruinous to the eyes. The frivolous consider them irresistibly becoming. The new fashion will prove a delight to the frivolous alone.

Fireproof Chimney of Paper. An absolutely fireproof chimney, 50 feet high, has been built of paper at Breslau, in Germany. It is the only one of the kind.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

How a Young Girl May Choose Between Admirers—Realistic Cobweb Veils in Which the Spider and the Fly May Be Seen—Head Wear—Cookery.

How It Happened. PRAY you, pardon me, Elsie, and smile that frown away That dims the light of your lovely face. As a thunder cloud the day, I really could not help it— Before I thought, 'twas done— And those great gray eyes it a shed bright and cold, Like an icicle in the sun.

To Exterminate Insects. Cleanliness is the best safeguard against insects, fresh air, soap and water being all powerful. If no scrap or refuse be left to decay unnoticed, floor and shelves of pantries should be wiped with a damp cloth daily.

To Choose Between Admirers. Miss M. E. T. has two admirers; one light, the other dark; and while she likes both of them she is quite partial to the dark one.

Realistic Cobweb Veils. Plaided and spotted veils have for years been protested by the wise and worn by the frivolous. The wise consider them ruinous to the eyes.

Fireproof Chimney of Paper. An absolutely fireproof chimney, 50 feet high, has been built of paper at Breslau, in Germany. It is the only one of the kind.

Long Plumes Again Worn. One more Paris fancy has taken firm root in New York. It has recently become a fad over seas to wear plumes of extraordinary length to one's hats.

Mustin Collars and Cuffs. Muslin collars and cuffs are appearing under a thousand and one aspects, and perhaps the most successful is the collar cut into tabs, benneth and machine stitched; beneath this can be worn the ribbon stock, or the ordinary collar band will serve its purpose.

Lonely among all the great Powers of the world, says the New York Tribune, the United States has no regular diplomatic service.

There is a clerk in the war department at Washington with the keen sense of humor, who, for the purpose of identification, will call Daniel Webster Scruggs, says a writer in the Washington Star.

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DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT.

PRESIDENTS COME AND GO BUT IT REMAINS.

No Life Tenure in the Diplomatic Service of the United States—Our Representatives Must Be Kept in Touch With American Sentiment.

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VICTIM OF HIS OWN HUMOR.

His Fellow-Clerks Say It Served Him Right.

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GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Home may be a gypsy's tent, a laborer's cottage, a shopkeeper's house, a merchant's residence, or a nobleman's mansion, if there is one family under the roof, and that family bound by the ties of affection as well as blood.

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THREE HEROES OF THE FLOOD

One Subscribed for His Own Medal Under Embarrassing Circumstances.

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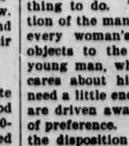
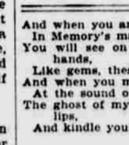
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HERE'S THE SUMMER GIRL OF '97.

And when you are old and lonely, In Memory's magic shrine, You will see on your thin and wasting hands, Like gems, these kisses of mine.

To Choose Between Admirers. Miss M. E. T. has two admirers; one light, the other dark; and while she likes both of them she is quite partial to the dark one.

Realistic Cobweb Veils. Plaided and spotted veils have for years been protested by the wise and worn by the frivolous.

Lonely among all the great Powers of the world, says the New York Tribune, the United States has no regular diplomatic service.

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is more apparent the housewife's thrift, painstaking and untiring energy. Camphor will prevent the ravages of mice. For waterbugs fill cracks and crevices with a paste made of two tablespoons of plaster of paris, one teaspoon of sugar and one tablespoon of green tea.

To Guard against buffalo bugs the floors should be wiped with water in which spirits of turpentine have been mixed—to a large pailful of hot water add a pint of turpentine.

Plaided and spotted veils have for years been protested by the wise and worn by the frivolous. The wise consider them ruinous to the eyes.

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stated in favor very suddenly and unexpectedly. That clever leader of fashion in Paris, Mme. Caroline Rebeaux, appeared one day with a picturesque black hat fairly laden with long plumes, the tips of which almost reached to her waist at the back. The idea was a success, and was, of course, immediately copied. Women appeared everywhere with sweeping feathers.

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A RACE FOR A BRIDE.



IT WAS in those days when Sharp's Island, which divides the mouth of the Choptank and the Chesapeake bays, was the site of three large farms of more than four hundred acres. But the ceaseless roll of the tides of the bay and river on two sides and the numerous ice gorges of the northern rivers of the bay have caused the island to be worn away to a mere shadow of its former self.

The light-house, which is now more than a half mile away from the northern end of the island, was then on solid ground, one or two hundred yards from the water. But the Choptank had not been changed.

It is still one of the most picturesque rivers in the state. In fact, it puts one more in mind of the interior of a West Indian island than that of a Middle Atlantic state. The growth of vegetation is so luxuriant and dense that in some cases it is with great difficulty that passage is made in going through the woods which line its bank. The water is of a beautiful dark blue that has that freshness and saltiness of air about it which is only possessed by the ocean itself.

On this particular day the sky was radiant with flooded sunshine, and a gentle breeze was blowing redolent with summer's fragrance. There was a delightful eximious on the river and bay, which persuaded one to spend his time in idly dreaming. A number of fishermen were indulging in this occupation under the shady trees after several hours of sport. Suddenly from one end of the island came a swiftly-rowed boat, in which were a number of young people, steered by a benevolent and elderly-looking man.

Close by following, and seemingly in pursuit of it, came a second boat, steered by a middle-aged man, and propelled by two sturdy young men.

"Well! If there isn't Nellie Barnes and Dick Wilson running away to get married!" exclaimed one of the fishermen.

"And there goes old man Roche, Nellie's stepfather in pursuit. Now, won't Rome howl."

"I bet on the lovely bride!"

"And I on the stern parent!"

"Come, boys, come! Jump into the boat, and let's see the fun out."

Dick Wilson's father had died some years ago, and left his son a fine farm of 150 acres. Adjoining the Wilson farm was that of John Roche. For years there had been bad blood between the neighbors. It was all on account of a point of land projecting into the Choptank. Both Wilson and Roche claimed it, and, when it was taken to law, it was decided in favor of Wilson. About two years ago Roche married a pretty widow named Barnes. She had a daughter whose name was Nellie. It was love on the first sight

when Dick and Nellie accidentally met in the church on the mainland. From that time on the affection grew stronger. They fondly thought that no one knew it but themselves. But they were mistaken for Mr. Roche had seen it at the very start, and tried by every means to keep them separated.

But love will always find a way. Dick and Nellie put their heads together the Sunday at church, and agreed to run away and get married on the sly. And what was more fortunate for them was the fact that the good parson of the church resided on the island, and was in full sympathy with the young couple.

The expectant bride was seated beside her betrothed, near the middle of the foremast boat. She was a sprightly, beautiful, black-eyed young woman, whose cheeks rivalled the peach in their color. There was a world of mischief lurking near her pretty mouth. But today her cheeks were pale with apprehension and her smiles were sad.

The expectant groom was a stalwart and resolute young man. His mouth was concealed from view by a very heavy mustache. And as he sat in the boat he looked straight ahead. He seemed perfectly cool, and ever and anon, by means of a large bundle which held the all-important veil and wreath, tried to assure and comfort Nellie with numerous squeezes of the hand and endearing words which he fondly thought were not seen. But such was not the case. For the giggling, sharp-eyed bridesmaids, who were seated in the bow of the boat discovered them. They revealed their knowledge by numerous outbursts of laughter in the intervals left from charming the young rowers by their conversation.

The good parson was the elderly man, and he it was who would tie the knot. He sat in the stern steering with studied precision.

KEEP WARM NOW.

PHYSICIANS' ADVICE TO HEALTH SEEKERS.

Hot Water and Hot Bags Should Be Kept Near in the Very Warmest Weather—Keep the Feet Dry and Warm.

IT may seem a far-fetched caution to tell my patients to be sure and keep warm when the thermometer is ranging around in the seventies and eighties, but that is just what I find it needful to do," said one of the most successful practitioners of the present day.

"And just here I want to say that hot-water bags and hot-water cans, if kept handy by, and used whenever there was any reasonable excuse for it, would save many a sick spell and more doctors' bills than those who never use hot water can imagine. I have a patient who is and has for many years been almost an invalid. Only the most painstaking care has kept her on her feet. She is subject to neuralgias and chills and a low state of vitality generally, and finds it impossible to keep warm in a quite comfortable temperature. Some years ago she had several cans made for holding hot water. They held about one gallon each, and had screw taps to close them. They are filled with hot water and kept at her feet at night or in her easy chair during the day. Whenever she has one of the chilly spells from which she suffers so much, she wraps herself up warmly, places one can at her feet and herself up for a cozy nap. In almost every instance she awakens up refreshed and bright and able to get on with whatever she has in hand. Before she adopted the hot-water theory, she used to try in vain to get sleep or rest. She tossed and writhed and ached with weariness and exhaustion. Now the cheering warmth rests and restores her, and almost immediately she falls into a sound and refreshing sleep, from which she awakens really benefited in mind and body. The heat draws the blood from the brain, equalizes the circulation and increases the vitality.

"It is one of the most difficult things imaginable to make people understand the value of heat in almost all minor disorders. Whenever the system becomes what is popularly spoken of as 'run down,' there is a feeling of chilliness which is not only exceedingly uncomfortable, but may be the forerunner of illness. If the temperature can be kept up to the normal one may as well attempt to shake off the disease. We are very far from knowing just what the effect of medicine is on the human system. We know that it helps to remove obstructions and restores lost conditions, but precisely how it does this is not as yet given to us to comprehend.

"There are certain things that we know will produce certain results, and many of these are exceedingly simple, and within the reach of every one. To keep the feet dry and warm, the body protected from chills, and the digestive organs moderately well supplied with nourishing food is to go a long way on the road to good health. It is not generally understood that a hot-water bag applied to the stomach is a better aid to digestion than all of the dimer pills and powders ever compounded and put upon the market. It seems quite as little known that a glass of cold water at the end of a meal has been the first cause of more dyspepsia than doctors have ever cured. A little hot drink at meals, and a great deal of hot water bags and cans would save untold suffering, and keep many a person in the enjoyment of excellent health."

At the Whist Club. Mr. Wiggles—"Did you go to the whist club today?" Mrs. Wiggles—"Yes." Mr. Wiggles—"What was the subject for discussion this afternoon?"—Somerville Journal.

FOREIGN NOTES. Day laborers in Japan receive from \$9 to \$40 a year in wages, besides food and clothing.

In the years 1814 to 1876 France had seventy different ministers of the exterior and Russia only four.

London had 4,845 fire alarms in 1895, of which 925 proved to be false. The loss of life was ninety-one persons.

A Scottish railway company has engaged a first-class speaker to give free illustrated lectures in cities and towns descriptive of the beautiful summer resorts in Scotland.

In consequence of the increasing distress and poverty in Spain the migration has increased enormously within a few months. Most of it, however, is by way of the French and Portuguese harbors.

On April 10 a party of 359 Italian students and graduates started for a trip of inspection of the German universities. In future years similar trips are to be made to England and the United States.

Italy has a music trust, a well-known firm of music publishers controlling copyrights and theaters so that no opera can be given without its consent and no singer engaged save at its dictation.

The Berlin municipal authorities have granted a license to a society to erect in public places and squares where children are in the habit of playing automatic machines for the sale of condensed milk.

The widow of Prof. Charcot has resigned the annual pension of 2,000 francs which she received from the state, in favor of other widows and children of professors of the faculty of medicine of Paris who have died without leaving provision for their survivors.

MEN. Many religious people in England are criticizing Dr. Nansen's book because there is no recognition of God in it.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, the heir to the Austrian throne, whose life has recently been despaired of on account of his sufferings from consumption, but whose health has recently been improved by residence in the Riviera, is now in Southern Tyrol, where his condition continues to improve.

Senator Deboe, the senator from Kentucky, visited the stationery room of the senate the other day and made a selection of paper, pens, pencils, paper-cutters, blotting pads, a penknife and other appropriate articles. "I think that is all I want," he said, as he turned to go. "Haven't you forgotten a corkscrew?" asked the clerk. "No," said the senator, "that is one thing I do not want, even if I come from Kentucky. I do not drink and I do not smoke."

James Gordon Bennett is returning from Europe on his yacht Namassa. He has a party of friends on board. He had sailed before the great disaster in Paris occurred and the news must only have reached himself and friends when the yacht touched at Madeira. The victims of that awful fire must have included many of their friends and relatives. It will be Mr. Bennett's first visit to New York since the war of the "new Journalism" has taken on its bitterest phases.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

SOME STRANGE, QUEER AND CURIOUS PHASES OF LIFE.

The Famous Tulip Mania—At One Time Nearly Every Family in Holland Had One—When the Thames Ran Dry—A Curious Chinese Monastery.

The Old Arm-Chair. LOVE it, I love it; and who shall dare To chide me for loving that old arm-chair? I've treasured it long as a sainted prize, I've bedewed it with tears, and with balm, and I'm bound by a thousand bands to my heart; Not a tie will break, not a link will start. Would ye learn the spell? a mother sat there, And a sacred thing it is that old arm-chair.

In childhood's hour I linger'd near The hallow'd seat with listening ear; And gentle words that mother would give, To fit me to die and teach me to live, She told me shame would never betide, With truth for my creed and God for my guide; She taught me to hush my earliest prayer, As I knelt beside that old arm-chair.

I sat and watch'd her many a day, When her eyes grew dim, and her locks were gray; And I almost worshipp'd her when she smiled, And turn'd from her Bible to bless her child. Years roll'd on, but the last one sped— My idol was shattered, my earth-star fled; I learnt how much the heart can bear, When I saw her die in that old arm-chair.

"This part 't is past; but I gaze on it now With quivering breath and throbbing brow; 'T was there she nursed me, 't was there she died, And memory flows with lava tide, Say it is folly, and deem me weak, While the scalding drops start down my cheek; But I love it, I love it, and cannot tear My soul from a mother's old arm-chair."

TOO RISKY. If it is true, as is generally conceded, that one must be easy in mind and body to go to sleep quietly, it seems unlikely that a recent sojourner in a western state can have passed a restful night on one occasion.

He was detained by a snow-storm in a small town, the one "hotel" of which could scarcely be said to deserve the name. It was crowded to overflowing, and the traveler was assigned to a room in company with a tall, hard-featured backwoodsman, who seemed inclined to give the stranger a cordial welcome.

"There's only one objection to your sleeping with me," he said, heartily, "and that ain't any objection to me, but you may feel different about it. You see, I'm an old trapper, and I generally hark back to the past in my dreams, and live over the days when I was shooting wild animals and killing Indians.

"Where I stopped last night they charged me two dollars extra because I happened to whistle up part of the foot-board while I was dreaming. But I feel kind of calm and peaceable to-night, and like as not I may lay still as a kitten."

The traveler surveyed the narrow bed, and reflected that he was about half the size of his prospective bed-fellow, and a sound sleeper into the bargain. He sat up in one chair with his feet in another that night.

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SOMES PRICE OF FOOD.

A DEVIL'S CARNIVAL IN FAMISHING INDIA.

A Christian Lady Rarely Suggests Some Facts That Must Move the Most Indifferent—Much More Than Physical Relief Afforded by Gifts.

(Special Letter.) HE following extracts from a printed sheet issued in India by the well-known Hindu lady, Ramabal, whose historic struggle to relieve the miseries peculiar to the child widows of India, and the pathetic eloquence with which she has pleaded their cause, have deeply touched many hearts in America as well as in England. In presence of the awful famine and plague now devastating the central provinces, the Pandita is endeavoring, as the reader will have seen, to expand her retreat for child widows, at Poona, into an orphanage for 200 of the many thousands of young girls whose parents have perished or are daily perishing from the famine.

"The American 'corn' movement in aid of all these efforts is approved by those on the ground, and will be systematically forwarded by all the distributing agents of relief, both missionary and official. Donations may safely be remitted to Mr. Louis Klopsch, in New York and India, to the address No. 100 Bible House, New York. The United States government has already assumed the ocean transportation of two large ship loads, and the Anglo-Indian government has promised to provide transportation for all additional quantities of food that may be collected in this country.

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We intend to buy a linen suit and wear it in hot weather. It will look like the devil, but it will look as well as a shirt waist.

Almost every woman displays the traits of an elocutionist in telling about her troubles.

SELF-PROTECTION.

A sudden shower is only one of the many vicissitudes to which a woman is exposed. Many women are careless; but sometimes it is impossible for even the most wise to foresee very common dangers. The day is fair, the air balmy, not a cloud in the sky, and without any protection against rain, the woman ventures away from home. The gathering storm gives no warning of its approach.

Almost instantly she finds herself drenched. Thousands of times this oft-repeated occurrence is the beginning of the end. A cold is caught which settles in some organ; it soon becomes catarrh; then becomes chronic. The catarrh gradually cuts its way through to some vital organ.

A few doses of Pe-ru-na at the beginning of this very common history would change the course of events entirely. It operates directly on the mucous membranes of the whole body. It absolutely prevents catarrh from fastening itself upon any part of the organism. Women have found it to be the surest and most effective remedy in the ill peculiar to their sex. So-called female diseases are almost invariably pelvic catarrh. Local treatment is worthless—a waste of valuable time. Pe-ru-na is an internal remedy that cures catarrh wherever located. Some women prefer to correspond with Dr. Hartman while they are taking his remedy. Pe-ru-na, and thus thousands of women are constantly writing him. Each letter receives prompt answer without charge.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, are sending free to any address a book written expressly for women by Dr. Hartman.

The reason doctors charge so much is that only one patient in ten pays anything.

To Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Burlington Route via Denver. A through sleeping car to Colorado Springs and Pueblo via Denver is attached to Burlington Route daily train leaving Chicago 10:30 p. m. Office, 211 Clark St.

Children like to see kin come, but then children don't buy the groceries.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. See all drugists.

No man is really smart until he has invented a plan of getting rid of boys.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, sore throats, colic, diarrhea, and all the little ailments.

If you don't attract enough attention this summer, try wearing a fur coat.

GET STRENGTH AND APPETITE. Use Dr. Hartman's Iron Tonic. Your druggist will refund money if not satisfactory.

This is the season when the members of a family begin the day with a quarrel at the breakfast table as to which sleeps in the hottest room.

BEAUTY IS BLOOD DEEP.

PURE, HEALTHY BLOOD MEANS BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

Intestinal Microbes Poison the Blood When the Bowels Are Constipated. Drive Them Out by Making the Liver Lively.

"Beauty is skin deep." That is wrong. Beauty is blood deep. A person constipated, with a lax liver, bilious blood, dyspeptic stomach, has pimples and liver spots and a sallow complexion.

No one with a furred tongue, a bad breath, a jaundiced eye, can be beautiful, no matter how perfect are form and features.

To be beautiful, to become beautiful, or remain beautiful, the blood must be kept pure and free from bile, microbes, disease germs and other impurities.

Cascara Candy Cathartic will do it for you quickly, surely, naturally. It never grips nor grips, but makes the liver lively, prevents sour stomach, kills disease germs, tones up the bowels, purify the blood, and make all things right, as they should be.

Buy and try Cascara today. It's what they do, not what we say they do, that will please you. All drugists, 10c, 25c or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

If you hear anything good about a man, tell it; be that sort of a gossip. But if you hear anything mean about him, keep it quiet.

When a woman becomes an angel, she will not be any prettier than she was at sixteen.

A woman looks out of place when she takes the arm of a man who is in his shirt sleeves.

A parrot's talking seems to be a good deal like a baby's—intelligible only to its owner.

Two Mighty Continents.

North and South America, beside Guatemala, West India, Australia, and even Europe are the fields of usefulness in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its value as an aid to health and as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, and all loss of appetite and sleep. The inhabitants, the medical men of these countries have spoken in unison in their praise, and the efficacy of the great household remedy.

It has to be a very funny joke to make a man laugh when he hears it in the rush of business.

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

Every time we see a woman, we thank the Lord that we are not compelled to wear a ribbon collar.

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

Considering the great number of jokes you hear, it is surprising that you hear so few good ones.

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

Women wear sweater collars in summer, and low neck dresses in winter.

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

You are getting old when you put a thing down, and it isn't there two minutes later.



One cannot fail to be struck with admiration and astonishment, on looking at the section of a giant Californian tree, which has recently been placed on exhibition in the Central Park Museum of Natural History. It gives a better idea of the enormous size of those great trees than any photograph or representation of them that I have ever seen. In fact I would not be at all surprised if the effect produced on the mind by this museum specimen was even stronger than that one would receive in the midst of the forests from which it came, for where nature is all constructed on so grand a scale as in the California wilderness, one completely fails to realize the great size of individual objects. I remember that the first time I saw it I was simply amazed. If that is just one slice of the tree, thought I, how grand the great monster must have looked with its towering height of three hundred and fifty-eight feet. Yet this great section, I must tell you, though sixty feet in circumference, was not cut from where the trunk was of greatest diameter, but from a point fifty feet above the ground, for at its base the big fellow measured ninety feet in circumference. Giant though he was, when compared with ordinary trees, was not nearly as much of a giant as the greatest flower in the world is compared to ordinary flowers. Just imagine a flower nine feet in circumference, and with petals so strong that a man can stand upon them! A very mammoth among flowers, you may think, yet it is a flower that is frequently met with in the wilds of Africa. It has five large, fleshy petals surrounding a brilliant center, and this center, encircled as it is with a wide, high rim, would make a bath-tub quite large enough for a child. Now, as wonderful as these giants are, there are still others fully as wonderful, if not more so, and some of them may be found among the trees, the evergreens, in the fields on a fine summer stroll. All drugists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Sample and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Retired Statesman Owns Up. In All Trades Are Many Tricks, and Sometimes in Politics.

"I'm what you might call a retired statesman," said the old lawyer, whose practice is chiefly that of a counsellor. "Before the war I was into politics to my eyes" and his face grew younger with the memory, says the Detroit Free Press, "I was in Kentucky, and the first time I ran for congress I beat one of the best campaigners in that state, and no state has better. He was a veteran who had been over the course several times and succeeded at the thought of my being a serious opponent. He had the old set of being a half fellow well met, gossiped by the hour with the women, kissed the babies while he was filling them up with candy and jollied along with the men as though each one was his especial friend. I knew it was no use to fight him at his own game, so I invented some new tactics. Without the fact attracting any particular attention, it was made public that there were to be from three to five shooting matches and all-around tournaments in each county of the district. Nothing is dearer to the heart of the real Kentuckian. I was an athlete and a good shot, and I was at every one of those contests. I knew just who to beat and who not to beat. When the county had a champion it was proud of he always got the best of me, and

but would do so even if they were giants. Goliath or the Cyclops could not have looked over a field of this grass even if they had stood on fourteen feet. As tall as this Dab grass is, it is far from being the tallest grass in the world. What would you think of a grass four times as tall? And yet such grass may be found in the Indian forests. True, when this grass grows up among the trees, the overhanging boughs furnish it support, for this grass has the added faculty of climbing. Perhaps you will now be ready to believe that this grass must surely be the tallest grass in the world, but no; it is not. Prepare yourselves to hear that there is another species still taller, and very much taller, for it grows to the prodigious height of a hundred feet! It is called the giant bamboo, and is the tallest grass in the world.

In our own country, however, grows a giant which goes ahead of them all. It is not as tall as some of the foreign giants, to be sure, but it can do what none of the foreign giants can do—it can travel, for every fall it makes itself highly conspicuous by the Yankee-like rapidity with which it goes scouring across the country. It partakes of the truly American spirit of going ahead of any and everything. Sailing before a good wind, it can travel, too, faster than the speediest railroad train. This American production grows on our western prairies, and bears the very un-American name of Jericho weed. In appearance it is a great globular mass of tangled vegetation, sometimes so large that its diameter is the height of a man. During the spring and summer it behaves very much as other plants do, with the exception that it grows much more rapidly than do the surrounding weeds, but, like them, it is firmly rooted in the ground, and also it does not travel at all during that period. When the fall comes, however, and the work of growing is done, then the Jericho weed is all ready to start off on its wild wanderings, and wild wanderings they are, too—a sort of vegetable cowboy spree. With the first breath of autumn the great weed dries up. This does not cause the least shrinkage in size, but, with the evaporation of the sap, it becomes lightness itself. At the same time it loosens from the soil and for a while is blown hither and thither by every varying breeze.

With the arrival of the first great wind-storm, however, the Jericho weed

seems to undergo a transformation. It gathers up in balls and masses. Then it becomes, as it were, a part of the elements. It bounds along in advance of the oncoming gale, and fairly loops across the plains. It spreads along in most reckless fashion, a huge vegetable cannonball. Onward it goes in its mad career, now whirling along through clouds of dust, now vaulting high into the air, sweeping along in riotous exhilaration, with its ragged ends swishing the storm in perfect fury.

At the approach of these wild, uproarious fellows, the beasts of the field become terror-stricken. They flee in all directions for safety, and, with a mad despair born of impending disaster, seek any shelter that offers refuge from the whirling advance guards of the dreaded cyclone.

NEW GRAIN PLANT. One to be Erected to Treat Grain Out of Condition.

Galveston, Tex., July 2.—Mr. John E. Bailey, secretary of the Galveston Wharf company, returned yesterday from New Orleans, where he went to investigate a new plan for treating grain out of condition. The wharf company is contemplating putting a plant of this kind in elevator.

"In New Orleans," said Mr. Bailey, "they have taken an old elevator built some years ago, located something like four miles from water. They have put their plant in there and are making it a success."

"What is the principle?"

"It is an old principle. If corn, for instance, is wet, it is placed in the bin and steam reduced to hot dry air, is forced into it. This of course makes the corn hot. A cold air blast is then turned on and the corn cooled. The arrangement is such that the wet grain can be treated in one bin or grain can be moved to another bin and cold air turned on. The air is forced by means of fans and numerous pipes. The hot air machines can be converted into cold air machines by simply turning a cock, but a cold air machine can not be used for hot air."

The Smith lynch law in Ohio has been declared invalid.

Let for Washington.

Denison, Tex., July 2.—Hon. Henry Taylor of Bonham passed through the city Wednesday night en route from Bonham to Washington City. Capt. Taylor is chairman of the Fannin county executive committee, and goes to Washington to confer with the powers that be in regard to the distribution of official patronage in Texas. He was met at the McDougal hotel Wednesday night and conferred with by some of the leading Republicans here on the political situation.

A Fireman Injured.

Paris, Tex., July 2.—Fireman Bloum, who runs on the Mansfield branch of the Frisco, met with a serious accident Tuesday. He was engaged in shaking the grates in the consolidator when the shaker bar slipped off and, losing his balance, he fell out of the gangway. The engine was making twelve miles an hour, and he was precipitated violently to the ground, sustaining serious injuries. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to his home here.

In A. D. 5000.

Skillet—"I wonder why Omelette takes that old empty box with him whenever he travels and cares for it so tenderly?" Skillet—"Out of all love, I suppose—it was his incubator."—The Yellow Kid.

THE STATE TEACHERS.

Proceedings of the Second Day at the Central City.

Waco, Tex., July 2.—At the opening of the second day of the Texas State Teachers' association yesterday, greetings from the Arkansas State Teachers' association were received and a vote adopted, instructing the secretary to return the greetings in a report of fraternal cordiality.

Superintendent Bramlette of the Fort Worth schools invited the association to meet next year there, speaking for the educators, the city government and the people of Fort Worth.

State Superintendent Carlisle addressed the association on "Rural School Organization." He spoke of the tendency among teachers to tire of the theme, but declared no more important subject could be considered since three-fourths of the youth of Texas get all of their education from these schools. In his discussion two points were presented—supervision and support.

Continuing, he spoke of the division of territory wherever it would weaken the supervision, though perchance under certain circumstances advance the financial side for the few. The township plan of some western states making the township the unit of operations, when considered by committee of the national association had been found ineffective and the county plan advised as the proper unit. The division into districts, which is not on a political basis, but left to the discretion of commissioners' courts, is often lax and not liked by the people. Also the smallness of some districts requires combination to create proper supervision.

A report from Richmond county, Georgia, of which Augusta is the county seat, was read—showing the plan of combining city and county supervision which has been practiced there for a score of years successfully. This plan was lauded and offered as a model. In it all schools are equal; salaries are the same for similar positions and advantages are not reserved for certain communities. As to taxation the property of the state is held as responsible for the education of the children. It should grant every child equal opportunities, even if the average scholastic year should be lowered to four months; it would be right and just that it be so rather than one part have two and another ten. Should the supervision be over districts of justices of the peace, county commissioners or counties? The smaller divisions, even when confederating, generally, not being integral, the county was declared the better unit of effort and by the state law allowing it every county having 2000 names on the scholastic roll should be compelled to adopt the superintendent system. Because of the number of schools weakening the state system a limitation was advised in which every school should have a territory of six miles square if there be not over fifty pupils in that part. The finances for the support of the schools, if necessary, should be raised by special taxation, and for its distribution the California plan was proposed. In it every school having over twenty pupils is allowed at least \$500 per annum and if less than twenty \$400.

Dr. Burleson invited all visitors to visit the building belonging to Baylor university. The summer session gave a holiday in order that its pupils might attend the convention.

Canadian Live Stock Trade. Writing from Montreal, a correspondent of the Meat Traders' Journal, London, said: The export live stock season for 1897 is fast approaching, and shippers have already commenced operating in the country, considerable stalled cattle having been purchased during the past two weeks for May shipment at 4 cents, 4 1/2 cents and 4 3/4 cents per pound live weight. The supply of this class of stock is estimated to be fully ten per cent larger this season than last, which is due principally to the fact that feed of all kinds has ruled remarkably low in price all winter, consequently the farmers through the western part of Canada have been well able to feed a larger amount of stock. The recent active demand from American buyers for Canadian feeders and stockers has strengthened the market here considerably, and it would not be any surprise to the trade if still higher prices than those quoted would have to be paid for choice cattle later on in the season. The supply of distillery stock is fully 3,000 head short of last season, making only about 4,500 head fed in Canada, and none of these have changed hands up to the present, but some feeders have already commenced shipping them by way of Portland. There have been no actual engagements of ocean freight, but some booking is reported, and the rate to Liverpool will likely open at 4 1/2, without insurance.

Standard Varieties of Chickens. Jersey Blues.—The least known variety of the American class is the Jersey Blues. They are one of the largest breeds of poultry, being in size between the Plymouth Rock and the Light Brahma. Their plumage resembles that of the Andalusian, being blue throughout. Their breast and fluff are light blue; hackle and sickles, very dark blue, approaching black; shanks and toes dark blue, the lower surface of toes lighter in shade, and the nails white. They are not as good layers as are the others of their class. They are hardy and easily kept in confinement. They are not popular for table purposes, preference being given to yellow skinned and yellow-legged birds. The standard weight of cocks is 10 pounds; hens, 8 pounds; cockerels, 7 pounds; and pullets, 5 pounds.

Brahmas.—The leading variety of the Asiatic class is the Light Brahma (Fig. 9). This fowl has a history that would fill pages were it recorded. They are the fowls about which "hen fever" of the fifties, about which so much has been written in later years. Their early history is a matter of controversy, the best authorities differing as to their origin. They were first known as the "Bruma Poultry," "Gray Shanghai," "Chittagong," "Cochin Chinas," and what not. The early breeder named them according to his fancy for high sounding and sensational names to sell his stock. Fabulous prices were paid for them when the craze for fine poultry was at its height in the early days of the last half of the present century.

Those who touch each other are sometimes farthest apart.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Man at the Receiving Can. HE man at the receiving can is in the most responsible position in the factory management; one that requires tact, patience, quick perception, a pleasant disposition, a strong regard for justice, a good judgment of human nature and an accurate knowledge of milk in its various conditions and nerve enough to reject that which is not suitable for the manufacture of first-class butter or cheese, says American Cheesemaker.

The Arabs have a proverb which says: "Three things come not again—the sped arrow, the spoken word and the lost opportunity." Many a factoryman has lost an opportunity at the receiving can which caused regret during the entire day's work. "Well begun is half done." Thorough work at the receiving can places one on the right road to success in the labor that follows. If the factoryman's scales, weigh can, test bot, clean, vat and other apparatus are unclean, he should not expect too much polish from the patrons. Make an oil-pollish test of every can of milk received, and if it is not in good condition, give a sample for future inspection. Have an accurate knowledge of the odor and taste of good milk. Such information can be gained by practice. Train yourself to detect the flavor of different kinds of feed, of fodder, of grain and weeds. A well-trained nose, a milk inspector's nose, will notice quite a difference between

a rag weed and a rose. Factorymen are too lenient in accepting off-flavored milk. Some men can make better butter or cheese out of poor milk than others can, but no one can make first-class goods out of poor material. We have spoken of the eye and the nose in their relation to the receiving can, and we now come to man's greatest enemy—the mouth. Its use should be called attention to the milk and suggest methods of improvement. Be pleasant in dealing with your patrons. A pleasant "good morning" goes a long way toward preserving harmony. Be more ready to compliment a farmer when his milk is extra good than you are to complain when it is not in the proper condition. Convince the patrons that it is to their interest to have the poor milk refused, and do not accept milk which you know is not right because you think you can use it. I know a cheesemaker who put a dish-cloth and a bar of soap into a can of milk and sent it home—a very plain request, but not diplomatic. Keep a guard on your mouth; do not let it explode. Another duty which belongs to the milk receiver is saving samples for the Babcock test. In conclusion I wish to advise the man at the receiving can to consider his position as one where the factory manager and factory patron meet with mutual interests. Be pleasant, sociable, frank, manly. Be firm in your convictions and gentle in admonition. Be sure you are right before making a decision, and do not argue the question.

Whirling the churn a few times around. Use from a pint to a quart of water per pound of butter. Heat the water at a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees in hot weather and from 50 to 62 degrees in winter, always depending upon season, solidity of the butter, warmth of the room and size of the granules. If you do not care about feeding the washings, I would put some salt in my first wash water. It will help to float the granules better, and perhaps dissolve out the casein to some extent. I would generally salt the butter in the churn.

PAIR OF LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Summer Fattened Stock.—Of late years summer feeding of cattle has proved more profitable than winter feeding, for prices in late summer and autumn of the year have been better than in the spring, and when to this is added lessened cost by fattening on grass it is not surprising that more attention is being given to feeding. The usual practice of commencing the fattening of cattle in the autumn of the year and continuing the work during the winter, willing in the spring, had the advantage of furnishing winter and early time selling on the approach of spring work was almost compulsory, and glutted the markets and lower prices were the natural result. So far the market this spring has proved an exception to the rule, and while there has been no rapid advance there has been a steady, healthy undertone to the market that argues well for the future.—John Cowan in Exchange.

Those who touch each other are sometimes farthest apart.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulp if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Here pill particulars in Ayer's Catechism, 200 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



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An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, and Neuritis of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy, contains no Phosphorus or other harmful drugs. It is a Wonderful Medical Creation in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers, who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing them mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE, a valuable paper on these diseases, and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men, who have lost all hope of a cure, are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable; have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C. O. D. fares. They have \$500,000 capital, and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them today.

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The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.
Advertising rates made known on application.
Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.
Entered at the Post Office at Haskell, Texas, as Second class Mail Matter.
Saturday, July 10, 1897.

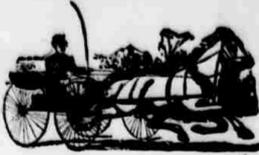
LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. Fuston was over from Stone-wall Thursday.
—Full line of grain sacks at W. W. Fields & Bros., at lowest prices.
—Charley Boardner of Rayner was over Thursday.
—Thursday was a day of partial showers over the county.
—Fresh choice lemons and hams at S. L. Robertson's.
—The only celebration of the Fourth here was by a big rain.
—Mr. Lush Wade of Stonewall was trading in our city this week.
—We received a large bill of select family groceries to day—come and get yourself something good to eat at T. G. Carney & Co's.
—Mr. A. H. Tandy is having a large and convenient barn erected.
—Mr. Carl Ferguson, left yesterday on a visit to his relatives in Missouri.
—New flour—Albany Mills fancy patent just received at S. L. Robertson's.
—Bring in a good sample of anything you are raising for the county exhibit.
—The rain on the Fourth added many bushels to the Haskell county corn crop.
—Masons glass fruit jars only \$1 a dozen for half gallon size at McCullum & Wilbourn Co's. The cheapest they were ever sold at here.
—Mr. E. F. Springer has been making some improvements on his residence.
—Mr. J. A. Jones arrived to-day and will spend a few days with the home folks.
—Another lot of that nice cheap syrup, also a new line of Louisiana sugar house molasses in cans, try it, it is nice and pure. T. G. Carney & Co's. is the place.
—Mr. L. W. Roberts has purchased a residence of Dr. Simmons in the northeast part of town.
—A party of serenaders were out Wednesday night with violins and guitar discoursing sweet music by the light of the moon.
—A fresh stock of pure honey, maple syrup and buckwheat flour—a mighty nice combination now when you can't get choice molasses.
S. L. ROBERTSON.
—Mr. T. D. Carney and family of Hillsboro came in this week on a visit to Mr. Carney's son, T. G. Carney and daughter, Mrs. A. Lee Kerby.
—There was a big picnic yesterday just over the line in Knox county. Mr. D. W. Courtwright and family were the only attendants from this place.
—A beautiful line of new glass ware, new styles and very cheap at McCullum & Wilbourn Co's.
—Judge McConnell and family and Mrs. Hughes went out on North Paint Wednesday to spend two or three days fishing.
—Mrs. W. E. Johnson and children and Miss Annie Coker are expected to arrive this evening from Marlin on a visit to parents and other relatives here.
—Fruit jars and full line of stone-ware at W. W. Fields & Bros. Call and get prices before you buy.
—We understand that Miss Minnie Jones has been awarded the contract to teach the next term of the Lake Creek school.
—Leave your watch work at the McLemore Drug Store. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.
O. Nicholson
Wichita Falls, Tex.
—The wife of Mr. Walton, a brother of Mr. G. R. Walton, residing ten or twelve miles from town, and who moved here recently from Missouri, fell dead very suddenly on Wednesday while attending to her usual household duties. It was a sad case of bereavement, as we understand she left, besides her husband, six children, all under ten years of age.
—Ladies we have the prettiest and largest stock of queensware, both plain and decorated, ever brought to Haskell. It was bought before the passage of the tariff law and will be sold very cheap. Call and see it.
McCullum & Wilbourn Co.

Two barrels of fine syrup and molasses in to day at S. L. Robertson's. Also other fresh eatables.
—Miss Robbie Lindsey celebrated her eighteenth birthday on Monday night by giving a very enjoyable social entertainment to quite a number of her friends.
—Mr. W. M. Sager brought in a fine specimen of German millet the other day for the county exhibit, and will later furnish some specimens of the vegetable peach.
—Do you want a Mitchell wagon, best made; if so see W. W. Fields & Bros., who will sell it to you at Abilene price.
—Miss Mattie Kindred and friends desire us to tender their thanks to the serenaders for the delightful music discoursed for their delectation Wednesday night. They failed to make their appearance in time to do so themselves.
—Mr. M. S. Pierson's little daughter, Mary, aged 5 or 6 years, fell from a pony she was riding on Monday and broke her left arm just above the elbow. We understand that she is getting on nicely.
—As the season for summer millinery is drawing to a close and we want to clear up our stock we will sell you anything in that line at actual cost.
Later on we will put in a full stock of fall and winter millinery with a first-class milliner in charge.
Yours for business,
T. G. CARNEY & CO.
—In an altercation last Tuesday between Dave Garren and W. L. Mathis about a trivial matter, Mathis cut Garren twice in the right leg and once in the left leg. We are informed that Garren had struck Mathis, who, being much the smaller man, resorted to his knife. None of Garren's wounds are dangerous, unless blood poisoning or inflammation should set in.
—Mr. R. T. Lanier brought in a cotton stalk the other day on which we counted 42 young bolls and squares. It was about half thigh high and he said he had 75 acres just like it and more not so well advanced.
He also brought a bunch of very fine onions for the county exhibit and said he had the finest garden he ever had (this is his first year in Haskell county) anywhere.
—Miss Ada Fitzgerald received notice on Thursday of her appointment by Governor Culberson to a scholarship in the Sam Houston Normal Institute.
Miss Ada is a worthy young lady and she and her many friends appreciate very much the governor's attention in giving her the appointment. We are sure that she will make good use of the opportunity thus afforded her to qualify herself for teaching.
—New Hats—just received at S. L. Robertson's. Best assortment and lowest prices in town. Call and see them.
—If you haven't the cash on hand now is a good time to square up your subscription account with some wheat or oats. We can eat the former and our horse can attend to the latter. We have waited long and patiently on many subscribers during the hard years, and it is but just and right that they should pay us now.
—There is talk of getting up a petition to the commissioners court at its next term asking that the county have a portion of the Abilene road just south of the Paint creek bridge graded or filled in so that it will not be impassable in times of high water. We understand that the place complained of has been a considerable hindrance to travel during the past spring and has on several occasions prevented the arrival of the mail, this occurred one day last week.
The county has plenty of money in the road and bridge fund to do this work and as it is one of the most important roads in the county it should be done.
Work for Boys and Girls.
Our hustling young readers should write at once to the publishers of PENNSYLVANIA GRET for an agency for the paper. Besides the regular commission on each paper sold, prizes of watches, books, jewelry, typewriters, cameras, etc., are given for extra work. GRET is a big, clean, illustrated, family newspaper, read and enjoyed by a half million people each week. A postal card addressed GRET PUBLISHING COMPANY, Williamsport, Pa., will bring full particulars and a catalogue of prizes. GRET is a welcome visitor to this office.

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Horses boarded by day, week or month at reasonable rates.
I solicit a good share of your patronage.



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MORE BOOTS & SHOES,
500 Pairs of them!
ALL STYLES AND SIZES FOR EVERYBODY.

We are just receiving an invoice of 500 pairs of boots and shoes. There are fine, medium and heavy goods in the lot, as well as all styles to suit all tastes.
As to prices—we'll know our way about prices—always as low as the goods can be put—never undersold by anybody. Just come and see, if you want shoes.



T. G. CARNEY & CO.
Our Dry Goods Department is still well up in the various lines, but as the season is a little advanced we are cutting prices to the bottom notch so as to clear out the summer goods and make room for a big fall stock. Come and see, you will be satisfied with the prices.
Our Staple and Fancy Groceries Department we always keep fresh and ready to fill your order for something good to eat at bottom prices.

No people suffer so much from physical disabilities as those whose business requires little or no muscular exertion. The lack of exercise causes the liver to become sluggish and the result is constant Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness and Sick Headache. To prevent this take Simmons' Liver Regulator; it keeps the liver active and makes one's condition as comfortable as those who have much exercise.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Parker's Ginger
This most reviving and sustaining of medicines, imparts a vital stimulus that re-energizes every organ of the system, overcoming functional disorders, and subduing their distressing pains. It enables the stomach to utilize the best properties of the best foods, and appropriate their nourishing elements. It makes blood of a quality that gives vigor and strength to every part, by which obstructing impurities are removed, diseased conditions overcome, and every function made vigorously active.

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MACHINE OILS,
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TO THE MOST POPULAR
Young Man in Haskell County. A Complete Course in Metropolitan Business College at Dallas.

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We have perfected arrangements with the Metropolitan Business College, at Dallas, one of the best institutions of the kind in the South, whereby we can award to the person receiving the highest number of votes by 12 o'clock, noon, on November 1st, 1897, a scholarship in this reliable business college.

CONDITIONS.
Any man, of any age, married or single, in town or country, in Haskell county, may enter as a contestant for the scholarship, provided his immediate family is a paid-up subscriber to the Haskell Free Press.
HOW TO VOTE.
Each week there will appear in the Free Press a coupon which may be voted by anyone properly filling it out. Take it to McLemore's drug store and it will be duly registered and deposited in a sealed box. Votes may be mailed to him or to the Free Press and they will receive the same prompt attention as if delivered in person.
The votes will remain in the box until November 1st, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when the judges, Messrs. W. W. Fields, R. E. Sherrill and J. E. Lindsey will open the box, count the votes and declare the winner.
The vote will be published in the Free Press each week up to October 30th.
Each new subscriber to the Free Press will be allowed fifteen coupons or ballots.
Each subscriber renewing will be allowed ten coupons or ballots.
For each year's back subscription paid up by any subscriber we will allow ten coupons or votes.
Persons subscribing for the paper to be sent to friends will be entitled to the coupon as above—15 for a new subscription.
Extra ballots may be secured at this office or at McLemore's drug store at following prices: Single ballot 5c.; 25 ballots, \$1; 50 ballots, \$1.75; 100 ballots, \$3 and 500 ballots, \$5.
Besides the above every subscriber is entitled to use the coupon printed in his paper each week.
N. B. All the above will be on a cash basis.

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Does Artistic Paper Hanging, Fine Graining and Varnishing, Fine Carriage Painting and Stripping, and other work in that line.
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—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE AND LUMBER,
Pumps and pipe work a speciality.
Best Wind Mills on earth at reasonable prices.
Galvanized Iron Tanks made at home
The best Planters and Cultivators made.
Machinery Oils at railroad prices.
Good Lumber offered, and big trade asked for.

MCCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.
Our aim is to keep a well assorted stock of general hardware, tools, cutlery, etc. We also handle a good line of stoves, wind mills, pumps, etc.
The best and most popular makes of plows, planters, cultivators, wagons, etc. Anything not in our stock will be procured promptly.
We shall continue to handle furniture, carpets, mattresses and general housefurnishing goods and solicit your trade in these lines.
We keep in stock an assortment of coffins, trimmings, etc., and can fill orders promptly.
MCCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.

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

MORE GOODS, Fresh Goods, NEW GOODS

Constantly arriving to keep up the assortment in our stock and supply our customers with all the latest things that come out.
A fresh shipment of
STYLISH DRESS GOODS, LAWNS, NOVELTY PRINTS just received.
Also a nice line of
GENTLEMENS' DRESS SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.

We have also replenished our stock of
SHOES AND SLIPPERS to supply some missing sizes and late summer styles.
We will continue to keep our stock freshened up from week to week so that our customers can depend upon finding at our store anything they want and all of it the latest and best, and we

Guarantee our Prices to meet all competition.
F. G. Alexander & Co.

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.

MCCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.
HARDWARE
IMPLEMENTS
FURNITURE
UNDERTAKER'S GOODS
I want your trade,
A. P. McLEMORE.
P. S. Condition Powders 15cts lb