

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 15. Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, July 14, 1900 No. 28.

Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER,
Land Lawyer,
Haskell, - - Texas.

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

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

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

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.
Office Phone No. 13.
Residence home No 13.
Office North side Square.

Start An Orchard.

I have again arranged with the Austin Nursery for an agency for the season of 1900. It is well known as one of the oldest and most reliable nurseries in Texas and its representations are correct and its guaranty as good as the gold. I shall be pleased to take your order for fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., for fall delivery.
B. T. LANIER.

Land for Sale.

960 acres W. 1/4 of A. J. Smith Headright. Located about 10 miles N. E. of Haskell on Gray Mare creek. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. Address the owner G. WEBSTER, San Miguel, Cal.

A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery.
One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame back, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment and will cure any case above mentioned.
E. W. HALL,
Sole Manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Waco, Texas.
For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

READ THIS.

Weatherford, Texas, June 25, 1900.—For seven years I was suffering with kidney trouble and found no permanent relief. After using dozens of bottles of different kinds of kidney medicine, and coming to the conclusion there was no cure for it, I was induced to try Hall's Great Discovery, and find that I am cured by the use of one bottle.
J. C. McCONNELL.

Evidence accumulates that Hanna has bought up the magazines for the campaign. Under the guise of non-partisan "character sketches" some slick campaign literature is being thrust upon the public by publishers whose sell-out is a surprise to us. Later we shall expose some of these Judas-like publishers by name. The people are warned to look out for these character sketches, as they are republican campaign literature.—Abliten Reporter.

Keep on your track. Let's pillory them. It is a shrewd trick to write up and publish these sugar-coated biographical sketches of republican politicians without mentioning politics, so as not to arouse suspicion that it is done to popularize them for political effect.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form." For sale by J. B. Baker druggist.

THE REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

Hon. A. S. Hawkins the Nominee.

The representative convention for the 16th district convened at Colorado on last Saturday morning and after going through the preliminaries of appointing the usual committees and hearing speeches from Messrs Grogan, Miller and MacTier adjourned until 1:30.

At the afternoon session in pursuance of committee recommendations H. E. Crowley was made chairman and A. R. Floyd secretary and the basis of representation was fixed at one vote for each 50 and fraction over 25 votes for governor. The list of delegates was approved and the vote of the convention fixed at 86.

Following platform and resolutions were adopted by a vote of 73 to 12:

PLATFORM.

First—We, the Democracy of the 16th Representative district in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of our party as promulgated in the platform at Kansas City on July 5, 1900.

Second—We favor a retention of what is commonly known and designated as the absolute lease line, with such change therein as will place the counties of Scurry, Mitchell, Howard, Borden and Kent to the East thereof, together with such other counties contiguous thereto as a majority of its qualified electors may decide; provided, that in any such new legislation due regard shall be had for the leases, now in force, and for the property rights and improvements held and owned by lessees prior to any such new legislation.

Third—We favor such change in the law as will permit an absence by the actual settler from his home section for a period not longer than nine consecutive months, on account of sickness of himself or family, or for the purpose of schooling his children.

RESOLUTIONS.

Believing in the principle of local self government and home rule in its strictest sense, and that all just power is derived from the consent of the governed, therefore be it resolved: That no unorganized or disorganized county shall be attached to or detached from any organized county, or in any manner disturbed in its present status, without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors living in the territory to be affected by such legislation.

A motion was adopted instructing the nominee to vote for Hon. J. W. Bailey for United States senator.

Moved and carried that a majority vote nominate.

The candidates being placed in nomination, the first ballot resulted: Grogan, 35; MacTier, 18; Miller, 33. It required 44 to nominate, hence no election. Second ballot, Grogan, 27; MacTier, 18; Miller, 29; A. S. Hawkins, 12.

Third, ballot, Grogan, 25; MacTier, 16; Miller, 29; Hawkins, 16. No election. Adjourned to 8:30.

Upon reconvening after supper and a general caucusing, it was seen that there was no prospect of nominating Grogan, Miller or MacTier and the nomination was thrown to A. S. Hawkins of Midland county, who has formerly served the district in the legislature. It is stated in the Colorado Stockman that general satisfaction was expressed among the delegates at the final result of the convention.

HOW IS YOUR WIFE?

Has she lost her beauty? If so, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache are the principal causes. Karl's Clover Root Tea has cured these ills for half a century. Price 25 and 50 cents. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. For sale by J. B. Baker.

An exchange says that in the beginning God created the heavens and then he made the editor, the liberal advertiser and the prompt paying subscriber, and it was good. The next day a blizzard set in and he created the man who didn't take his home paper. Then the devil got into the moulding room and he created the man who takes a paper for years and then fails to pay for it. After completing this sorry job, and having a few lumps of clay left, he made the excuse of a man who settles his subscription by instructing the postmaster to mark his paper "refused."

HOW TO SIZE UP A TOWN.

For Business Men to Read.

The advertising columns of a paper are the evidence as to the class of business men in the town. If the town is run by moss backs and one horse store keepers, the paper tells the tale. Mossbacks don't believe in advertising, nor anything else that smacks of progress. Listen to this item from the Dallas News: "The editors and proprietors of newspapers in Texas may ascertain by looking at the advertising columns of the Itasca paper why Itasca could raise the money so quickly to build a cotton mill. Those advertisements show broad business sense and pluck of the highest order in the Itasca community."—Morgan News.

The Morgan News attributes the prosperity of a town to the business men having been brought to realize the importance of advertising in their home paper. This is true and has been established beyond a doubt in all first-class towns. No town can prosper and grow to any prominence whatever whose business men do not patronize their home paper. You ask the most successful business man of today what has placed him where he is upon the ladder of success and he will answer, "advertising in the home paper." If advertising only helps the town he must be benefitted with the town.—Clifton Record.

The FREE PRESS along with the above quoted papers may be accused by the reader of presenting the views expressed for selfish purposes—to secure business, be that as it may, and it is true to some extent, the views or conclusions stated are nevertheless exactly true and the business man who will look around and reason upon it must admit their truth. Most papers—we believe every paper, has motives higher than those of a purely selfish nature in advocating advertising by the business men of its town. Every paper desires to make a creditable showing of the business and enterprise of its town as it goes abroad among strangers, but we are sorry to say that a glance over the columns of the FREE PRESS reveals the fact that its pride and desire in this direction is very poorly met by the majority of the business men of Haskell. In fact it presents a less amount of local business advertising than almost any paper that comes to our exchange table, and the verdict abroad must be that it is a small place without much business or that there is but little enterprise displayed by its business men—certainly not that amount of enterprise required to build up trade and make a prosperous town. This at a time, too, when the town is envied by competing towns and should be making every effort to retain its present business and secure new business. We candidly believe that our business men should give this matter some serious attention.

We put one more witness on the stand in regard to the value of advertising and rest the case with you: "We notice in the Albany News quite a few personals of Stephens county farmers trading in that city whose homes are nearer Breckenridge than is Shackelford county's capital city. Comment is unnecessary.—Breckenridge Independent.

"Yes, by glancing over the advertising columns of the News, it will be seen that our merchants are making an effort to have these good people visit Albany, and they are coming, consequently 'comment is unnecessary.'"—Albany News.

Now the Albany News is a 5 column 8 page paper containing a total of 700 inches of space and, looking over it, we find that 108 inches of this is given to reading matter, and 592 inches to advertisements; most of them being by local business men, among them three full page advertisements. The FREE PRESS is a 7 column 8 page paper with a total of 1218 inches of space. Of this it has 150 inches in advertising, only 88 inches being advertisements of local business, the remaining 1066 inches is in reading matter, except some advertising matter run by the ready print house. Being nearly twice the size of the News it has only one fourth the advertising from its towns.

Don't it strike you that there can be but little inspiration in this to the

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square
Haskell, Texas.

.....Handles only the Purest and Best drugs. Carries a nice line of.....

Jewelry, Notions and Sundries;
Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc.

J. I. & L. W. CAMPBELL,

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Blinds, Sash,

and all other kind of building material.

Stamford. Texas.

THE GOSSETT HOTEL,

(The old Court House and Meadors Hotel.)
Haskell, - - Texas.

Having taken charge of this Hotel and refitted and refurbished it, it now offers to the

Local and Traveling Public the best and most comfortable accommodations to be had in Haskell, but without a corresponding advance in prices.

Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

M. H. GOSSETT, Proprietor.

Ericson & Holmberg,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Stamford Texas.

Haskell and Anson Daily Mail and Transfer Line.

Leaves Stamford 6 p.m. Arrives Haskell 8:50 p.m. Arrives Anson 8:50 p.m.
Leaves Haskell and Anson 4 a.m. and arrives at Stamford 7 a.m.

Fare one way 75cts., Round trip \$1.25. Haskell and Anson.

Carries Express and Guarantees prompt and careful attention.
W. W. Fields & Bro. Express agents, Haskell.

editor? While so much attention is being given to the securing of a railroad a little should be given to strengthening the local paper, if it is thought that a local paper is, or could be, of any value to the town. We are not in the habit of complaining, but we can't help thinking sometimes and the thoughts are not always inspiring or pleasant.

Our Platform

The democratic platform adopted at Kansas City is a plain, clear-cut statement of the principles, aims and objects of the party, without quibble or evasions. Platforms are too often evasive and ambiguous on important questions—designedly so that they may be construed to mean one thing in one part of the country and something else in another part. Not so with this declaration of principles. The men who made it were deeply in earnest, profoundly convinced that they were right and that the time had come for patriotism and courage to emerge from their repose and rescue our country from the dark abyss into which the imperialism and the false and oppressive financial system of the dominant party are leading it and restore it to the common people on the lines of freedom, justice and equal opportunity as laid down by the fathers, and upon which it had grown to a first place among nations and had become the ideal of the oppressed of all countries.

So believing, they had the courage to announce their and the party's purpose without an evasion and to stake their political existence upon their faith in the common people of the republic that they and it should not go down beneath the heel of monopoly and imperialism.

It is a manly declaration of principles calculated to inspire patriotism and enthusiasm and, believing that there is yet sufficient patriotism among the people, though it be now dormant, we have an abiding faith that it will awaken to the perils of the hour and assert itself as one man in hurling from place and power the agents of greed who are leading us to shipwreck.

The Houston Post in speaking of the platform truly says: "It is a confession of faith with which we can go before the Nation without fear or shame. It is the appeal of the Republic against the empire, of the people against designing instruments of oppression and tyranny, of patriots against conspirators and of conservatism against dangerous innovation."

Very early Thursday morning a young man and two young ladies in a buggy were seen driving into town under whip. They halted at the Gossett hotel and summoned the county clerk by telephone from his breakfast. When that official arrived at his office it developed that the young man was W. A. Austin and the leading young lady was Miss Nellie Parlin from near Anson, Jones county, and that they wanted license to wed. Having secured the license Rev. Farmer's services were enlisted and he promptly put them into matrimonial harness, whereupon they returned to seek parental forgiveness, which, let us hope, they secured and will be "happy ever afterward."

—Rev. R. E. L. Farmer and wife moved into the new parsonage Wednesday and were the recipients of a pounding by his flock that night.

TELL YOUR SISTER

A beautiful complexion is an impossibility without good pure blood, the sort that only exists in connection with good digestion, a healthy liver and bowels. Karl's Clover Root Tea acts directly on the bowels, liver and kidneys keeping them in perfect health. Price 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Of the Haskell National Bank at Haskell, in the State of Texas, at the close of Business June 29, 1900.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$117,170.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,021.64
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	19,500.00
Treasurer on U. S. Bonds	200.00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	15,000.00
Other real estate owned	5,081.10
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	10,661.25
Due from State Banks and Bankers	49.50
Due from approved reserve agents	1,571.20
Interest-bearing deposits	178.50
Checks and other cash items	44.50
Fractional paper currency, notes and cents	15.40
Legal Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	6,129.50
Legal-tender notes	429,000 4,758.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 2 per cent of circulation	625.00
TOTAL	\$268,965.00
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	35,200.00
National Bank notes outstanding	11,000.00
Due to other National Banks	625.25
Due to State Banks and Bankers	95.25
Individual deposits subject to check	60,081.55
Time certificates of deposit	5,000.00
Bills payable	13,000.00
TOTAL	\$268,965.00

State of Texas, County of Haskell, ss: J. L. Jones, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. Jones, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July 1900
E. G. McConnell
L. S. N. P., Haskell Co. Tex.
Notary Public
M. S. Pierson
A. C. Foster
Lee Pierson

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.

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.

Money Saved.



BUYING PIANOS

Positive Fact!

as we are the largest buyers of Pianos in the state, we can sell cheaper than any house in Texas.

We are state agents for

The Chickering Pianos,
The Emerson Pianos,
The Goggan Pianos,
The Smith & Barnes Pianos
and other makes.

We are also state agents for the

Needham Organs.

WE HAVE ONLY ONE PRICE: We do not deceive buyers by asking high prices and accepting from \$100 to \$250 less, to make them believe they secure bargains.

Our guarantee is absolute protection.

—WE REFER TO ANY BANK IN TEXAS.—

GUITARS, MANDOLINS and VIOLINS AT CUT PRICES.

We carry in stock all the sheet music published.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.

DALLAS AND GALVESTON

WORMS! WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE!

For 20 Years Has Led all Worm Remedies. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis. For sale by JOHN B. BAKER, Haskell, Texas.

LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes

Try it once and you will never drink any other



A Luxury within the reach of all

Premium List in every Package

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

The Roby Banner of last week said that San Angelo had raised \$58,000 of the \$100,000 required to secure the Stillwell railroad. We had understood that the whole sum had been subscribed.

The Appetite of a Goat.

Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 cts at J. B. Baker's drug store.

A Good Cough Remedy.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. For sale by J. B. Baker druggist.

Some girls are taller-made, but the one who seeks an offer of marriage is ready-made.

The new pension legislation will add 20,000 pensioners to the rolls, and involves an expense of \$2,500,000, according to the estimates of the pension commissioner.

A church bell cracked in ringing at the village of Schleithen, near Schaffhausen, Germany, a few days ago. When taken down it was found to be of the year 1552.

Consular officers are expressly forbidden by regulations to report to private inquirers concerning the financial standing or commercial repute of business men or houses in their districts.

The rifle club movement is being taken up with great enthusiasm in Australia. In Victoria alone, according to the acting officers, when January 1, and March 31, 1900 application forms were issued to prospective rifle men, and a large proportion of these were returned to headquarters filled up by men desirous of joining clubs.

Paris hotelkeepers are waxing fat over the exhibition. As an idea of the rush for apartments, one wealthy lady pays 300 francs a day for a small suite near the Arc de Triomphe; and a rich brewer has engaged a more pretentious suite in a hotel for 1,500 francs a day. The cost of seeing all the attractions within the exhibition grounds is 600 francs.

Henry Smith, aged 94 years and 7 months, died at South Deerfield recently of old age. Mr. Smith was born in Palmer, Oct. 12, 1805. The family went to South Deerfield in 1819 and located in Mill River on a farm. Mr. Smith was married Jan. 1, 1828, to Pattie Clapp, who was killed by a fall from a wagon in August, 1880. He leaves, besides nine sons and daughters, 32 grandchildren, 56 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

A Sicilian woman, Madame Granata, has just given birth to five little girls, thus increasing her family to the extraordinary figure of forty-two children. Madame Granata, who is quite a young woman, was married at the age of sixteen, and in the first year of her marriage became the mother of a fine girl. This she followed up in a space of ten months by presenting her husband with five boys at a birth, and she has gone on increasing her family by threes and fours up to the present time.

The recently published diary of the Duchess of Fife contains this remarkable quotation from Queen Victoria, a signal-flag for young and old: "God has been so good to me that now, in my old age, I want to confess that I have not any dislikes." One of the greatest generals of Victoria's whole reign, Charles Napier, once made a similar statement: "I never feel angry at any one—beyond wishing to break their bones with a broomstick." Then, as if repenting of even his laughing exception, Napier added: "That was not my mind that spoke. I am a child in the hands of God."

"I named my son for Colonel Blank," said a father one day, "before certain chapters in his history were written, or I should not have done so." His was not an unusual experience. Not only is a man's record constantly changing while he lives, but the opinion of him in the early years after his death may vary much from the world's final estimate. Senator Hoar doubtless had this idea in mind when he said, on the occasion of the presentation of a statue for Statuary Hall, that the state giving it had done well to wait until its subject had been dead for fifty years. He wished it might be the rule with every state in selecting from among its distinguished sons those whom it would honor in this way. Real worth lasts.

One of the most romantic marriages that has occurred in Bowling Green, Ohio, for some time took place a few days ago, when Harrison Cheney, who is about 70 years of age, was married to Miss Agnes May, aged 18 years. The marriage was in the way of the fulfillment of a promise made many years ago. Cheney, when a young man, living in a Pennsylvania town and was a lover of one who married another. She took sick afterward, and upon her deathbed asked Cheney to look after a little daughter. This he did, and she in time grew up and was married. She was taken sick with consumption, and too, passed away, but not before she had pledged Cheney to look after her little girl, then 2 years old. His devotion to the little child culminated in the event above reached.

A curious case has just been decided by the supreme court of New South Wales. A prisoner in that colony, while serving his sentence, had the sight of one of his eyes destroyed, through the bursting of a water-gauge glass of a steam engine in the goal. On his release he brought an action against the Minister of Public Works, claiming £1,000 damages. On appeal the full court has held that on grounds of public policy the action was maintainable. But it is quite possible that an appeal to the Privy Council would reverse this decision.

There are few "real" daughters of the American Revolution living, but Mrs. Rachel Maria Fernald, of Kittery, Maine, bears that distinction. She was born on June 18, 1812. Her father served all through the American revolution. When but fifteen years of age he left home to join his brother Charles, who was then a captain in the Continental army. She was born on June 4, 1776, enlisted as a private and served in various campaigns until 1782.

Railroad King...

James J. Hill's Marvelous Rise to Fame

The master mind which first saw the unlimited possibilities of the new great northwest, and who fashioned the giant key which opened its portals to the world of commerce is James J. Hill, a seer with all the improvements of the nineteenth century. He saw a vast country lying imprisoned like the prince in the Arabian Nights, half man and half marble, and has set it free, with all its wonderful resources being developed to their utmost. His faith, moving mountains literally and figuratively, has led the world's superfluous population into the wilderness, to behold and to work miracles, says the American Monthly.

Figures give no adequate idea of the economic significance of such an artery of commerce. Because James J. Hill conceived and carried out this project, it may be that men and women who never even heard of the United States, much less of the Great Northern railway, have been saved from death by starvation. It may be that some time the fruition of the idea born in the mind of this railroad man will serve to avert a nation's famine. The opening and developing of the great wheat-raising states of the northwest has had its part in determining the question of war or peace, and will have again. It has shared, with blood-ties and diplomacy as a factor, in the relations of this country and Great Britain, and consequently the relations of Great Britain and other nations. "Wheat Across the Sea" may be equally potent with "Hands Across the Sea." Each of the \$20,000,000 bread-eaters of the world is a shareholder in the Great Northern railroad. For 20 cents the Minne-



JAMES J. HILL.

to bring coal to St. Paul, and he opened the first communication between St. Paul and Winnipeg, then Fort Gray. This latter was accomplished in 1872, when he consolidated his interests with Norman W. Kittling's interests in the Hudson Bay company, who was then operating steamboats between Moorhead and Winnipeg, thus gradually reaching out.

Following the railroad came population, trade and civilization. Following the tracklayers came the settlers, hamlets, villages and cities. It is hardly possible to overestimate the effect of the construction of the Great Northern upon the development, physical and sociological, of a great part of the northwest.

In Memory of Nathan Hale



The old building in East Haddam, Mass., in which Nathanael Hale taught school after he graduated from Yale, came into the possession of the Sons of the Revolution recently, the anniversary of the patriot's birth. The association will preserve the building as a memorial to Hale.

CARTER IN PRISON.

MAKES A GOOD CONVICT, SAYS HIS KEEPERS.

Known as No. 2,094—Eats, Sleeps, Works and Bathes by Night. Inflexible Rules—Change in Surroundings is Storm with Proud Kowtude.

Oberlin M. Carter, the man who stole more than a million dollars from the United States—the dashing, handsome captain and brilliant engineer—the debonair man of the world, who was the toast of the women of fifty cities and towns, and the envy of as many men—is draining the bitter dregs of the cup of humiliation which his dishonesty brewed. Shorn of the honors of his profession, his commission revoked forever, his former companions forbidden to speak to him, stripped of his uniform of blue and gold and clad in the rough garb of the convict, he has lost his identity even, and is known as No. 2,094. He will spend the next five years behind the bars of the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. By the irony of fate he is compelled to occupy a narrow cell in the prison which he designed and built, and, worse still, the only window in this cell overlooks the ballroom and banquet hall where he led the dance and indulged in his epicurean tastes while officer of the post a few years ago.



CAPT. CARTER IN PRISON GARB.

At 7 o'clock he marches out with the other prisoners and works till noon, when he sits down to another meal, consisting of soup, boiled beef, potatoes and bread. Then he goes back to work until 5 p. m., when the supper bell rings, and he sits down to stewed fruit, bread and coffee. By 9 o'clock he must be in bed, whether sleepy or

not, and at that hour all the lights in the building are turned out. Each Friday afternoon he and forty-nine others are marched to the bath-room, in which are fifty tin tubs filled with warm water. Beside each tub is a cake of common yellow soap and a towel. At the word of command he must strip with the crowd and scrub his whole body with the sticky soap and be ready to dress and march out again when the word is given. Once in four weeks he may receive visitors, but they will probably be few. Within a dozen rods of his cell are the homes of a number of army officers who know him well, but to them Capt. Oberlin M. Carter is dead, and any army officer, of high or low rank, who dared exchange one word with No. 2,094 would be court-martialed and cashiered in short order.

Like almost every noted criminal, Carter persists in declaring himself innocent of the charges upon which he was convicted. Despite the overwhelming weight of evidence he cries: "I am innocent, and I know my vindictive will come some day." He has been given every opportunity to explain what he did with the vast sums of public money that were traced to his door. He simply declares that he did not steal the money, and asks that his declaration be believed.

Since he has become a part of the great penal machine Carter has had little to say to the few visitors who have chanced to stop before his cell door. He has stoutly declined to discuss his case and has gone about his work with apparent interest and zeal. The prison guard who patrols the wall on which the window of cell No. 2,094 looks says that on two occasions, when festivities were in progress in the post ballroom he has seen a ghostlike face pressed against the bars as late as 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and the inside guard declares that on these occasions the prisoner has paced the floor all night.

But what his imprisonment means to him—what haunting memories and vain regrets come to drive sleep away—how it feels to be shunned by his fellows and driven to and fro at the point of a loaded musket—No. 2,094 has declined to say. And who but he can tell?

PUT IN PACKING CASE.

Merchant Used Dry to Send Home a Spool of Thread.

Some women have a mania for having even the tiniest packages sent home. "Of course, it is pure thoughtlessness," said the salesman in a big department store, "but many women cause us a great deal of unnecessary trouble in ordering small packages, which they could easily carry in their pockets, to be sent to their homes. It would be no trouble for a customer to carry home with her a spool of thread, a comb, or a hundred and one other small articles that are purchased each day. On each one of these small articles must be written the address of the purchaser, and it must go in a wagon with hundreds of other packages, and there is constant danger of its being lost. The proprietor of the store directed that this small spool of thread be wrapped in a paper box and that the box be placed in a great wooden one. Around the smaller package was placed enough paper to fill the big box, which was placed on a big truck. The man accompanied the box, and when it reached the woman's home they pretended to have great difficulty in handling it. They pulled and tugged at the box, looked at the purchase of the thread, looked at an amusement. 'What is all this?' she asked. 'I have ordered nothing that would require such a box as that.' 'Don't know, ma'am,' said the men. 'We were sent to deliver it; that's all we know.' The box was opened. After a search through the packing paper the spool of thread was found. The woman appreciated the joke and she has not since ordered sent home a package which she could without trouble carry herself."—Houston Post.

APRONS AGAIN IN DEMAND.

Differ in Size and Shape from Old-Fashioned Covering.

When Becky Sharpe intended to make an impression of singular femininity she began to work upon a little shirt designed primarily for her child, Rawdon junior, but which the younger Crawley had years outgrown. According to the same principle, but with far from the same design, a Chicago matron used to decrease her sleeves when she cut whenever she felt in a specially virtuous and womanly mood. The feminine caprice of the day has passed from the cuff to the apron. The old-fashioned badge of the old-fashioned housekeeper has passed to her newer-fashioned follower with less domestic tendencies. But the apron itself is scarcely the practical but ugly possession of a bygone day. It is dainty and pretty and sheer and fancy, and adds beauty to an old gown and hides many a well-worn skirt. The apron, which accompanied the dress, will be much in evidence at the seashore and mountain resorts this summer. It is made of dainty muslin or lawn or dimity and is embellished with embroidery and bows of rainbow ribbon. The end is turned up to form a row of useful pockets, and each one is designed to hold silk or wool of the thousand and one implements which women use for fancywork. The band is made of a pretty ribbon, and fastened to one side are a number of tiny white ribbons of the same or of contrasting shade, holding a dozen rods of his cell are the homes of a number of army officers who know him well, but to them Capt. Oberlin M. Carter is dead, and any army officer, of high or low rank, who dared exchange one word with No. 2,094 would be court-martialed and cashiered in short order.

A New Telephone System.

Horse Saves 1,800 Lives.

A Sermon in Brief.

MUZZLING WOMEN.

TIME WHEN THE CRUEL CUSTOM FLOURISHED.

And When Scolding Wives Were Bridled Like Horses and Chained Down in the Pillory—Some of the Muzzles as Worn.



Scolding women used formerly to be muzzled and several of these muzzlers, or branks, as they were called, are still in existence. Imagine a man of the present day who because his wife has lambasted him for staying too late at the club, or who reads him the riot act for any cause, taking her to the commissioners and complaining of her as a "scold" and a nuisance to the community, and asking that she be given the limit of the law for the offense! Or, supposing him to be a man of means, just contemplate the possibility of his having a muzzle made purposely to fit his wife, and if she got obstreperous, rushing to the door and calling in a strapping big policeman, who claps the muzzle on the poor wife, while the husband holds her, and she is then chained to the floor or the wall. Dr. Wilson, in his "Historical Anecdotes of Scotland," mentions the brank as a "Scottish instrument for ecclesiastical punishment for coercion of scolds and slanderous gossips." And these hung in the churches beside the pulpits. Matthew Lowndes tells of the queer old houses, built in England, in which were large fireplaces. At one side of these fireplaces was a large hook, and fastened to it a long chain. At the end of the chain was the "scold's brank" or muzzle. This was one of the customs of that not over-refined day, and it seems to have been accepted as the proper thing. Oddly enough, this muzzle was used almost exclusively in England and Scotland. Ireland was too chivalric to use the instrument of torture, letting her women have equal rights with men in the use of their tongues. The "brank."

SCOLD'S BRIDLE—MEGA MUZZLE as this feminine muzzle was surnamed, is mentioned in literature as being found in Edinburgh in 1567, in Glasgow in 1574, at Sterling in 1577, in Macclesfield in Cheshire in 1623, and was used in that town as late as 1856. By that date its purpose had changed greatly, however, and it was used to quiet its scariet women. The brank does not seem to have been authorized by law at any time, but is constantly referred to in the literature of the day and seems to have been common enough between the middle of the 16th and the beginning of the 19th centuries, for one meets with allusions to it in all the corporation and municipal records of the larger cities of England and Scotland. There are some 25 of these branks in existence today in the various museums of England. In the very early days in Boston a "scold's bridle" was known to exist there, presumably for the witches. Later, however, they used split green sticks and clothespins. In 1671 Sarah Morgan struck her husband. He complained to the constables and wife Sarah was ordered to "stand with a gag in her mouth at a public town meeting and the cause of her offense written and put on her forehead." These branks were of varied patterns and some were highly decorated. If a woman was at all particular about the brank that she was to wear she could accompany her husband when he went to select a fireplace brank, which seems to have been as much a matter of household furniture as beds or bureaus. She could have a fleur de lis rising from the top or a conventional design of lily in iron. Some of the ladies preferred scrolls and other delicate lattice work. By the kindness of her husband she could select the paint that would best harmonize with her complexion, and then she could have it striped with either gold or silver. She could even select the chain by which the brank was to be fastened in the chimney corner. Happy the woman, absurd and paradoxical as it may seem, who had a husband who would apply the brank himself. Many husbands preferred to have this done by a public officer. The scold's bridle was made of iron, something on the order of a horse's bridle, and was clasped about the head and locked on. Over the mouth was a piece of iron which acted as a gag, and was placed in the mouth so that the tongue could not be moved. Some of the gags were

made of sharp-pointed pieces, some were half globes covered with spikes of iron points, and all kinds of cruel devices were used, one being a little more barbarous than the other for lacerating the tongue. After the horrible thing was locked on the head, the town beadle or constable or some other officer of the corporation would attach a string of chains to the brank and lead the poor woman about the town, followed by a howling, hooting mob, and often she was taken to the pillory, where she was chained down, the target for cheap jokes, the object of insults and degradation. All this because a woman "scolded."

A quaker brank that is kept in the museum at Oxford, England, is a cage-like thing with a smooth gag or mouthpiece, and a hole for the nose to pass through. Just above the framework about the nose is a ring, to which the leading strings are to be attached. Another brank bears an initial "W" on it, and is surmounted by a crown. It is supposed that this belongs to the time of William III. A brank preserved in the museum in Lincolnshire looks like a mask with a megaphone attached. It is with an iron cage-like affair, with holes for eyes and a hollowed out place for the nose. Over the mouth is a long, perforated funnel-like business, supposed to suggest the long tongue of the wearer. Some of these branks are of intricate mechanism, and by a gentle twisting of nuts and cranks the refinement of torture could be inflicted. The poor victim would be "jacked up" till she lay on only to be applied again as soon as she could endure it. One like a mask of iron is made with great hollows for the starting eyeballs! The name "brank" is supposed to be derived from the Teutonic "pranghe," a bridle. A piece of torture machinery that comes of the same family was used in the Dutch Netherlands, and called a "pranghe" or "jongs," from yoke or collar, in which the neck of the culprit was held. This thing was used also in the West Indies, and examples of it can still be found in Cuba, rusting in the bastioned walls of the prisons.

DIED IN A HOVEL.

The Daughter of the Famous Commodore Perry.

Sarah E. Gardner, said to be the daughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of Lake Erie fame, died at Newport, R. I., the other day, at the age of seventy years. The woman died in a wretched hovel, with no one to attend her, where she had lived for many years. The history of this woman is a story of misery and misfortune, but the probate of her will has furnished a sensation. Deceased left an estate of at least \$30,000, and perhaps more.

In 1842 her mother was killed by a railroad train in Newport, and since that time she had lived as a servant in the houses of Admiral Luce, Matilda Cass Ledyard, who died a year ago in London, and a number of other prominent society people in Newport. When the deceased became too old for active life she secured a little hut on West Broadway, which became her home up to the time of her death. Very few persons were allowed by her to enter her house, and those of her neighbors who happened to call were entertained on the outside step; the most favored ones sometimes reached her wretched kitchen. No one is known to have ever gone beyond that room.

A Gigantic Skeleton.

The skeleton of some gigantic creature was found by Freeholder Stewart Shinn of Atlantic City, N. J., while on a gunning cruise a day or two ago. The remains were embedded three feet beneath the earth's surface, near a locality called Grass Point. He unearthed several sections of vertebrae. They are in a remarkable state of preservation, thirteen inches in length, forty inches in circumference, and weigh on an average thirty-eight pounds. Many who have examined the bones think they are portions of a mastodon.

Robbed and Stripped.

While Albert Simon of Cleveland, Ohio, was walking along the street the other night he was accosted by four men, who ordered him to throw up his hands. They then seized him, and gagging and binding him, stripped him of all his clothing. The shivering victim was then taken to a boxcar on the Lake Shore tracks and locked in. He was discovered some time after by a policeman, who liberated him.

The Babe Afloat.

It has developed that the father of the little 6-month-old girl who was found tied to a seat in a floating skiff in the river at Louisville, Ky., is A. C. Murray. The child has been turned over to him.

Photographed by Frost

A curious little pamphlet, bearing the explanatory title of "Frost Flowers on the Windows, the Result of Vital Energy of Plants," was issued some little time ago by a Chicago writer purely to be circulated among the great scientific institutions and scientific journals of Europe and the United States. The author, Albert Alberg, who is well known in England, and also somewhat in America as a writer for children, quite by chance came upon a new light in psychic philosophy during the severe winter of 1899 in Chicago. He observed that the leaves of plants in particular photographed their structure on the frozen panes of windows. The first startling discovery was made at a restaurant, where he found that a number of puny celery stalks, left over from a dinner in their respective tumblers, had photographed themselves an entire celery plants, in their full growth and pulpy form, in one long, continuous row on four windows, and also that some ferns had done likewise on a larger front window. This occurred on Jan. 29, 1899. He perceived there at a glance that the frost flowers were no mere freaks of "Jack Frost," as commonly accepted, but constituted a perfect system of nature, where the plant testified itself in the delicate and often glorious display on the frosted window pane, a veritable palingenesis or resurrection of the plant in ice—an ice photograph of the vital force of the plant, permeating the whole vegetable kingdom. Mr. Alberg followed up this incipient indication and for several weeks made a number of startling discoveries and charming observations, enabling him in a manner to classify or systematize the whole floral frost display.—Chicago Chronicle.

ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVY YARDS

The One at Portsmouth Was Founded a Century Ago.

Last Tuesday was the 100th anniversary of the establishment of a navy yard at Kittery, Me., on the Piscataqua river, opposite Portsmouth, N. H. The land was in 1800 purchased by the government for \$5,000. April 25, 1800, Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert in a report to the president advocated the purchase of suitable sites for navy yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va., and Washington, D. C. The secretary's report stated that "at Portsmouth the yard of Mr. Langdon, hired for the frigate, might be used for the 74-gun ship, but an island (Fernald's), quite convenient for all purposes of a large establishment, can be procured for \$6,000, and believing it the truest economy to provide at once permanent yards which shall be public property, and always worth to the public the money expended on them," he recommended, among others, "the purchase of a building yard at Portsmouth, and to commence it on a scale as if it were meant to be permanent."

There are many things connected with the various shops which are not found in any other navy yard. For

pared for the plant for handling and storing coal, for which \$100,000 is already available. This plant will have a capacity for 10,000 tons, and will be erected on Seavey's island.

During the past year a telephone system was installed, giving an instrument to each officer's house and the main offices and shops, the old chapel being utilized as a central station.

In 1874 the present gas works were installed. The electric lighting plant will soon be completed.

The fire protection system has lately attracted considerable attention. The new plan is for a separate system of pipes in all parts of the yard, which will be supplied by a number of hydrants. Powerful pumps will be installed in the power station, and a high pressure of salt water will be kept at all times. Automatic sprinklers and alarms will be placed in the principal buildings.

CASK NEVER EMPTY.

For Years Wine Is Drawn from It to Celebrate Great Events.

All really excellent champagne is the result of judicious blending. Time

prescription books and printed volumes distributed by pedlars. The older the prescription the greater the credit. The peasant nowadays, while carefully concealing his ancestral beliefs, is yet, when disease affects him, inclined to revert to the old charms and remedies. Dr. Zahler attributes such efficacy as they possess to what is now called "suggestion," but admits the part played by the use of herbs in all primitive medicine.

CASTELLANE'S WINE

Was Disappearing Down the Throats of His Workmen.

Paris Letter in Chicago Record: Count Boni de Castellane had rather an annoying misadventure during the building of his palace on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. When its foundation had been laid and the building had progressed as far as the first story, the cellar being finished, his wine merchant went to Count Boni with a proposition. Instead of waiting two years for the wine to mature, the merchant suggested that he stock his cellar at once, so that it would be

finance the company. They have already advanced about \$25,000 to pay for the land. It is estimated that it will take \$300,000 to make the improvements contemplated. The big ditch leading from the Arkansas to the lake will be widened and deepened. Three irrigation ditches will be built leading from the lake. It is proposed to furnish water to irrigate all the land in that section of the country east of the basin. Aside from its use as a source of irrigation supply, the lake will be made a summer resort for western Kansas people.

CORBETT SUPERSTITIOUS.

His Plan to Have Jeffries Enter the Ring First.

Variety performers and baseball players are responsible for two-thirds of the slang that italicizes the American language, and they are also to be held accountable for a similar amount of superstitions of the day. They believe firmly in "mascots" and "hoodoos," and so do a large majority of fighters. Anent this fact, Billy Brady played it low down on Corbett at the Coney island fight. One of Corbett's superstitions is that it is unlucky for a fighter to be about to engage in a contest. He forced Sullivan to enter the ring first at New Orleans, and he defeated him. He intended to make Jeffries enter the ring first at Coney island, but Brady had big Ed Dunkhorst wear a blue sweater similar to the one that encased Jeffries' body.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

RELIGION A PREVENTATIVE OF THE WORLD'S ILLS.

It Is an Active Principle, Says Dr. Talmage, Which Constantly Works for the Welfare of the Body, Mind and Soul.

(Copyright, 1900, by Louis Klopsch.) Dr. Talmage is now traveling in Norway, where he has been deeply interested in the natural phenomena and the quaint social life of that wonderful land. In his discourse this week he argues, contrary to the opinion of many, that religion is an active principle which works constantly for the welfare of body and mind and soul. His text is Luke xiv. 34, "Salt is good."

The Bible is a dictionary of the finest similes. It employs, among living creatures, storks and eagles and doves and unicorns and sheep and cattle; among trees, sycamores and terebinths and pomegranates and almonds and apples; among jewels, pearls and amethysts and jacinths and chrysopters. Christ uses no stale illustrations. The lilies that he plucks for his sermons are dewy fresh; the ravens in his discourses are not stunted specimens of birds, but warm with life from wing tip to wing tip; the fish he points to are not dull about the gills, as though long captured, but a-squirm in the wet net just brought up on the beach of Tiberias. In my text, which is the peroration of one of his sermons, he picks up a crystal and holds it before his congregation as an illustration of divine grace in the heart, when he says, "Salt is good."

I shall try to carry out the Savior's idea in this text and in the first place say to you that grace is like salt in its beauty. In Galicia there are mines of salt, with excavations and underground passages reaching, I am told, 280 miles. Far under ground there are chapels and halls of reception, the columns, the altars and the pulpits of salt. When the king and the princes come to visit these mines, the whole place is illuminated, and the glory of crystal walls and crystal ceilings and crystal floors and crystal columns, under the glare of the torches and the lamps, needs words of crystal to describe it. But you need not go so far as that to find the beauty of salt. You live in a land which produces millions of bushels of it in a year, and you can take the morning rail train and in a few hours get to the salt mines and salt springs. And you have this article morning, noon and night on your table. Salt has all the beauty of the snowflake and water foam with durability added. It is beautiful to the naked eye, but under the glass you see the stars and the diamonds and the white tree branches and the splinters and the bridges of fire as the sun glints them. There is more architectural skill in one of these crystals of salt than human ingenuity has ever demonstrated in an Alhambra or St. Peter's.

God's Mercies Innumerable. It would take all time, with an infringement upon eternity, for an angel of God to tell one-half the glories in a salt crystal. So with the grace of God. It is perfectly beautiful. I have seen it smooth out wrinkles of care from the brow. I have seen it make an aged man feel almost young again. I have seen it lift the stooping shoulders and put sparkle into the dull eye. Solomon discovered its therapeutic qualities when he said, "It is marrow to the bones." It helps to digest the food and to purify the blood and to calm the pulses and quiet the spleen, and instead of Tyndal's prayer test of 20 years ago, putting a man in a philosophical hospital to be experimented upon by prayer, it keeps him so well that he does not need to be prayed for as an invalid. I am speaking now of a healthy region—not of that morbid religion that sits for three hours on a gravestone reading Harvey's "Meditations Among the Tombs"—a religion that prospers best in a bad state of the liver! I speak of the religion that Christ preached. I suppose when that religion has conquered the world that disease will be banished and that a man a hundred years of age will come in from business and say: "I feel tired. I think it must be time for me to go," and without one physical pang heaven will have him.

But the chief beauty of grace is in the soul. It takes that which was hard and cold and repulsive and makes it all over again. It pours upon one's nature what David calls "the beauty of holiness." It estimates everything that is hateful and unclean. It jealously and pride and envy and worldliness lurk about, they are chained and have a very small sweep. Jesus throws upon the soul the fragrance of a summer garden as he comes in, saying, "I am the rose of Sharon," and he submerges it with the glory of a spring morning as he says, "I am the light." Oh, how much that grace did for the three Johns! It took John Bunyan, the foul mouthed, and made John Bunyan, the immortal dreamer. It took John Newton, the infidel sailor, and in the midst of the hurricane made him cry out, "My mother's God, have mercy upon me!" It took John Sumnerfield from a life of sin, and by the hand of a Christian maker of edge tools, led him into the pulpit that burns still with the light of that Christian eloquence which charmed thousands to the Jesus whom he once despised. Ah, you may search all the earth over for anything so beautiful or as beautiful as the grace of God. Go all through the deep mine passages of Wieliczka and amid the underground kingdoms of salt in Hallettstad, and show me anything so exquisite, so transcendently beautiful as this grace of God fashioned and hung in eternal crystals.

A Necessity of Life. Again, grace is like salt in the fact that it is a necessity of life. Man and beast perish without salt. What are those paths across the western prairies? Why, they were made there by deer and buffalo going and coming away from salt "licks." Chemists and

physicians all over the world tell us that salt is a necessity of life. And so with the grace of God; you must have it or die. I know a great many speak of it as a mere adornment, a sort of shoulder strap adorning a soldier, or a light, frothing dessert brought in after the greatest part of the banquet of life is over, or a medicine to be taken after powders and mustard plasters have failed to do their work, but ordinarily a mere superfluity, a string of bells around a horse's neck while he draws the load, and in no wise helping him to draw it. So far from that, I declare the grace of God to be the first and the last necessity. It is food we must take or starve into an eternity of famine. It is clothing without which we freeze to the mast of infinite terror. It is the plank, and the only plank, on which we can float shoreward. It is the ladder, and the only ladder, on which we can climb up into the light. It is a positive necessity for the soul. You can tell very easily what the effect would be if a person refused to take salt into the body. The energies would fall, the lungs would struggle through the air, slow fevers would crawl through the brain, the heart would flutter, the life would be gone. Salt a necessity for the life of the body; the grace of God a necessity for the life of the soul.

Again I remark that grace is like salt in abundance. God has strewn salt in vast profusion all over the continents. Russia seems built on a salt-cellar. There is one region in that country that turns out 90,000 tons a year. England and Russia and Italy have inexhaustible resources in this respect. Norway and Sweden, white with snow above, white with salt beneath. Austria yielding 900,000 tons annually. Nearly all the nations rich in it—rock salt, spring salt, sea salt. Christ, the Creator of the world, when he uttered our text, knew it would become more and more significant as the shafts were sunk and the springs were bored and the pumps were worked and the crystals were gathered. So the grace of God is abundant. It is for all lands, for all ages, for all conditions. It seems to undergird everything. Pardon for the worst sin, comfort for the sharpest suffering, brightest light for the thickest darkness. Around about the salt lakes of Saratov there are 10,000 men toiling day and night, and yet they never exhaust the saline treasures. And if the 1,000,000,000 of our race should now cry out to God for his mercy there would be enough for all—for those farthest gone in sin, for the murderer standing on the drop of the gallows. It is an ocean of mercy; and if Europe and Asia, Africa, North and South America and all the islands of the sea went down in it today they would have room enough to wash and come up clean. Let no man think that his case is too tough a one for God to act upon. Though your sin may be deep and raging, let me tell you that God's grace is a bridge not built on earthly piers, but suspended and spanning the awful chasm of your guilt, one end resting upon the rock of eternal promises and the other on the foundations of heaven. Demetrius wore a robe so incrustated with jewels that no one after him ever dared to wear it, but our King, Jesus, takes off the robe of His righteousness, a robe blood-dyed and heaven-impearled, and reaches it out to the worst wretch in all the earth and says: "Put that on! Wear it now! Wear it forever!"

TO PREVENT BALDNESS.

Suggestions for Preserving the Hair by a Dermatologist.

The men of my father's generation habitually used pomades on the scalp. To protect the hair coverings from the grease on their heads tidies came into vogue. Then the pendulum swung the other way, and now pomades of all kinds are tabooed. That there has been a great increase in baldness among young men of the present generation is a general impression, although I know of no statistics to support or refute it. Some fifteen years ago, when I first became interested in the study of diseases of the hair, I accepted the teaching of the time that pomades did no good, and, becoming rancid, did positive harm. With enlarging experience I am becoming more and more convinced that I was wrong and that one reason why the hair is lost so early nowadays is because the sons have forgotten the teachings and practice of their fathers in regard to the use of pomades. They neither use pomades nor seek to stimulate the natural oily supply to the hair by systematic brushing. Instead they daily wet their heads with water to enable them to arrange their hair. By not using pomades and by wetting the hair instead of brushing it their hair becomes more and more dry, dandruff increases, and their hair falls. I believe that if boys were trained to brush their hair thoroughly every night and morning and had a little pomade that would not turn rancid, such as contains sulphur or salicylic acid, for instance, rubbed into their scalps once a week or so, and avoided wetting their heads, baldness in the rising generation would not be so prevalent as it is in this.—Medical News.

Early Postage in England.

Articles of value could be sent if an account of them were given at the office. In 1711 an act was passed abolishing the penny post. They were taxed with the rates and stamped with the mark of the general postoffice, and the rate was 1 shilling per ounce for parcels. Letters could be carried eighty miles for 2 pence; letters more than eighty miles, 3 pence and 6 pence. A letter to Dublin cost 6 pence single, and double letters 1 shilling, and 1 shilling and 6 pence an ounce. Foreign postage was not expensive. In 1765, for instance, a letter of a single sheet could be carried to the West Indies for 1 shilling and 3 pence, and in 1768 Mr. Povey established a foot post carrying letters in the London district only, for half a penny; it was not long, however, before the postal authorities stopped him.

Wit of a Professor.

The appearance of the name of Prof. Jebb, the eminent Grecian, in the list of Victorian birthday honors recalls a story about the distinguished member for Cambridge university, current at the time he held the Greek professorship in Glasgow university. Prof. Jebb's Greek room was immediately beneath the classroom for rhetoric conducted by Prof. Veitch. These rhetoric classes attracted 200 students, who frequently indulged in loud applause at the efforts of their professor. In one of these outbursts a section of plaster from the ceiling of the Greek room fell on the head of Dr. Jebb. Looking up, he exclaimed: "I fear my premises will not support Prof. Veitch's conclusions!"

Russia's Population Exceeds Ours.

There were about 5,900,000 people in America when this country opened. France had five times as many people; Germany, and even Austria, had four times America's population; Italy had three times as many, and so had Great Britain. Even Spain had double our number of people, and little Portugal was almost our rival in numbers. We have more people now than any European nation except Russia, which alone leads us.

Babies Earned Spanking.

Certain children of Parkview, a suburb of Newark, N. J., were caught recently in the act of wrecking the kindergarten department of the school. Four of the youngsters were captured. School Commissioner John J. Quinn served notice on the parents of the guilty children that they must bring their offspring before the school board and administer before the public as assembled a severe a spanking as the offense demanded.



SKETCHES IN UNCLE SAM'S NAVY YARD AT KITTERY, ME.

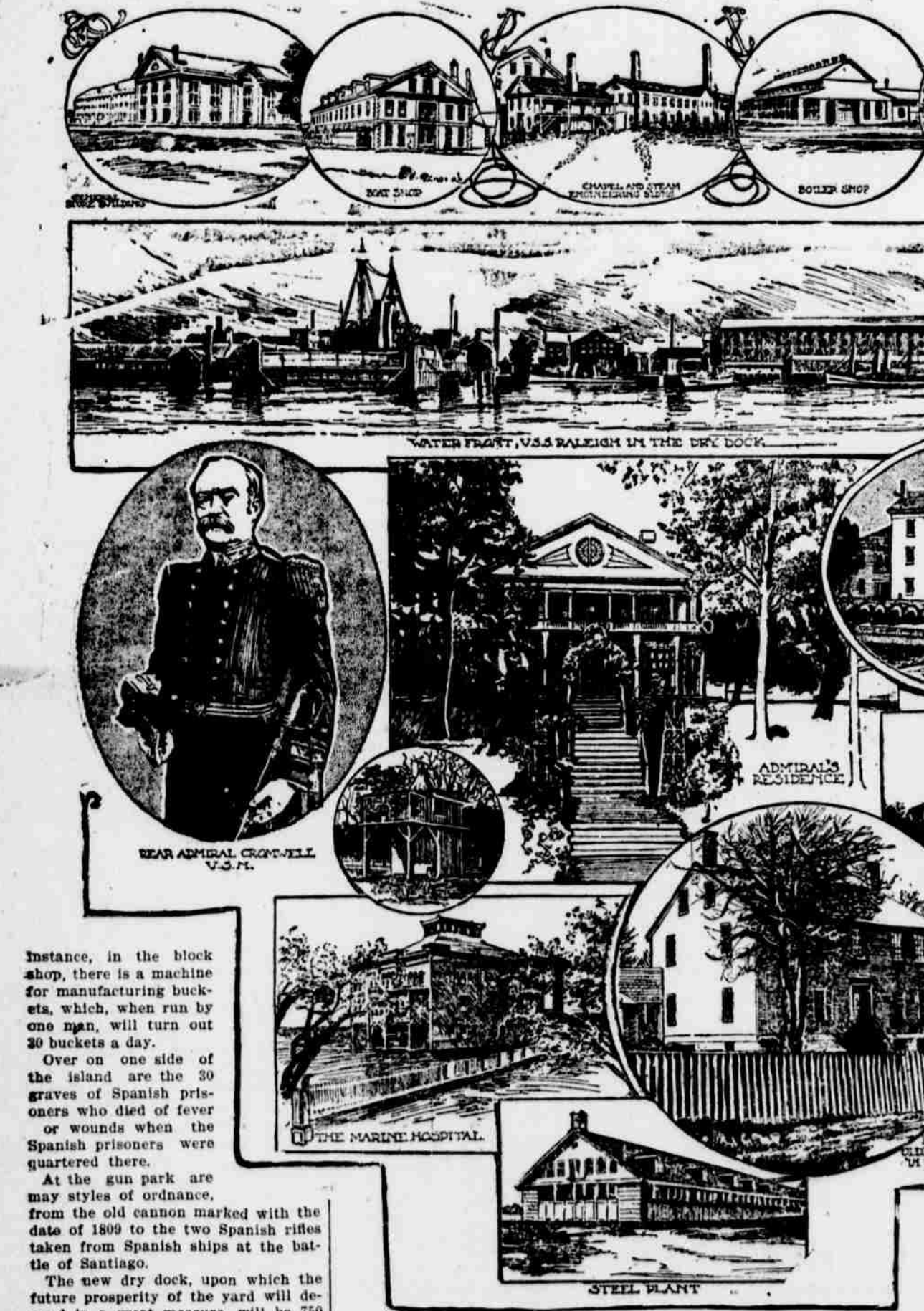
When the men left their dressing rooms Jeffries' procession preceded that of Corbett and his seconds. When they got to the ring, however, Jeffries squatted down outside of it and Dunkhorst, surrounded by Jeffries' seconds, ascended the steps in the ring and took a seat on Jeffries' stool. Jeffries' seconds then closed in around him and Corbett was then notified that "Jeffries is in the ring." He made his appearance immediately thereafter and entered the ring, clothed in a big bath robe. Hardly had he taken his seat on his stool before Jeffries climbed into the ring, dispossessed Dunkhorst and took his seat in his corner. When Corbett saw his maneuver he was visibly chagrined.

Cover Furniture with Muslin.

The French housewife's love of fine fabrics is only equaled by her solicitude for their preservation, and her thrifty mind has been at work all winter devising some plan by which she could rent her "elegantly appointed apartment" to rich foreigners in Paris for the exposition, and yet keep her fine brocade furniture fresh and fair for her own future use and pleasure. As usual, her ingenuity proved itself equal to the emergency, and now the big hotels, as well as the most expensive of the apartments meublées have adopted her idea. Every chair and sofa is covered with white spotted muslin. The effect is fresh, clean and summery, and as the muslin is semi-transparent, the effect is sometimes very odd and pretty. Red silk or white cover a soft rose color, and the flowered brocades look doubly pretty under their white veils.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Exploration of Catacombs.

An appeal has been made to archaeologists and others who are interested in Christian antiquities to subscribe toward the further exploration of the catacombs. The commissioner of sacred archaeology has been performing an excellent work in continuing the excavations where De Roussal ended the work. The present pope, Leo XIII., has aided the work generously, but the means at the disposal of the commission are still inadequate. Of the forty-five cemeteries only about five are at present accessible to the visitor to Rome.



Instance, in the block shop, there is a machine for manufacturing buckets, which, when run by one man, will turn out 30 buckets a day.

Over on one side of the island are the 30 graves of Spanish prisoners who died of fever or wounds when the Spanish prisoners were quartered there.

At the sun park are many styles of residence, from the old cannon marked with the date of 1809 to the two Spanish rites taken from Spanish ships at the battle of Santiago.

The new dry dock, upon which the future prosperity of the yard will depend in a great measure, will be 750 feet long over all, 725 feet on the floor and 130 feet wide from coping to coping, and 80 feet wide on the floor. The greatest depth will be 39 feet 3 inches, with a draft of 30 feet over the sill at mean high water. It will be built of granite on a solid rock foundation. The pumping arrangements are for three powerful centrifugal pumps, capable of throwing 43,000 gallons of water a minute, so that the estimate of the time for pumping out the dock will be a little over two hours. The pump-house will be built 60 feet below the yard level, so that the drainage culvert will be nearly 20 feet below the foundation of the dock. The building will be of granite and steel, with the side wall of glazed brick and the top glass and iron. The power for running the pumps and working the docks will be supplied from the electric light and power station, now under construction, wherein will be set three vertical, cross compound, condensing, automatically governed engines, each engine having direct connection with these to run three motors of 300 kilowatts each, each connected with a pump, the motors to be placed in the pumping well. The boilers will be six in number and of 22 normal horsepower, the draughts being supplied by a self-supporting steel stack on a brick foundation.

The present officers of the yard are: Rear Admiral Bartlett G. Cromwell, commandant; Capt. P. V. Harrington, captain of the yard; Capt. W. H. Harris, chief engineer; Constructor John G. Tawresy, construction and repair; Commander W. T. Swinburn, equipment; Civil Engineer Luther M. Gregory, yard and docks; Pay Director Edward Bellows, paymaster J. T. Camm, Assistant Constructor William Dubose, Lieut. J. H. Sypher, admiral's aid.

At Washington crews are being pre-

Pleasant Treatment of Disease. In a pamphlet on the superstitions and medical practices of Bernese peasantry Dr. Zahler, himself a native of the Bernese Oberland, states that the belief in witchcraft is slowly yielding to education. The medical literature consists of ancient manuscript family

BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

The Presidential and Vice Presidential Nominations of the Democratic Party.

Kansas City, Mo., July 5.—At exactly 12:02 p. m. Chairman Jones ascended the platform.

As the wave of applause subsided Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly to still the confusion and then above the din his voice could be heard announcing: "The convention will come to order. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are cleared."

Sergeant-at-Arms Martin advanced to the front and urged the crowds massed in front of the platform to take seats. Great disorder prevailed, the aisles were jammed with shifting, noisy crowds of subordinate officials and intruders, and it took some time to secure quiet. The first business of the convention was the reading of the call by Secretary Walsh.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. W. Neal, Presbyterian, of Kansas City. Mayor Reed made the address of welcome.

Senator Hill entered just at this moment, and the applause turned to him—"Hill of New York;" "Hill, Hill," they shouted. But it was noticed that the New York delegation did not respond to the enthusiasm. Hill came in with Elliot Danforth of New York. Delegate John MacMahon of Rome arose and gave his seat to the ex-senator. Hill smiled and thanked him. Meantime the crowd continued to yell for "Hill," "Let's hear Hill," with a few hisses interspersed, until the chairman finally rapped for order. A few minutes later they renewed the call, but the audience impatient to get on with the proceedings showed their disapproval with hisses. When finally the chairman was able to make his voice heard he introduced Gov. Thomas of Colorado, the temporary chairman.

A round of applause greeted Gov. Thomas as he ascended the platform. He looked the ideal presiding officer, tall, dignified, black-haired, his face showing intellectuality and force of character. He held in his hand the typewritten manuscript of his speech, and in a full, round voice, easily reaching to the remotest corners of the building, he began his address as temporary chairman.



His severe arraignment of the "entrenched enemy" drew a ripple of applause, and as he proceeded his well-rounded sentences were punctuated with generous and hearty manifestations of applause. Despite his strong voice, the confusion in the hall became so great that much of the speech was lost to the delegates and spectators. Then somebody started the cry for "Hill, Hill!" In an instant Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Mexico were on their feet, waving their standards and yelling "Hill, David Hill!"

The pounding of the chairman's gavel had no effect, and for a time it looked like a concerted movement to stampede for the New Yorker. As delegation after delegation rose in their seats, and the chairman's gavel being of no avail, Mr. Hill was compelled to rise and bow.

This was the signal for pandemonium, and nothing seemed to be able to stop the torrent of applause. A few hisses were met with volleys of cheers, and finally a part of the New York delegation arose and joined the applauding hoets. Croker, Murphy, Van Wyck and the Tammany delegation kept their seats.

Finally Hill himself, hoping to stem the torrents of applause, arose. Then the delegates and crowd howled themselves hoarse.

"Hill!" "Platform!" they screamed. "Mr. Chairman," ejaculated Hill, but his voice was drowned in the fierce outburst of applause.

"Mr. Chairman," he tried again to say, and then, drowned out again, sunk laughing into his seat.

A delegate from Ohio secured the attention of the chairman by some violent jesticulations, and then mounting on his chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to visit the convention.

A wild cheer of applause went up before the chairman had been given time to hear a second to the motion. While the cheering over the Bryan motion was at its height the booming of a brass band was heard at the south entrance, down the aisle in front of the chairman's desk came the band which came here with Clark of Montana, and behind it in columns of twos, or as nearly as they could keep that formation, the Jacksonian club of Nebraska. The band was playing "Dixie," and the old air received the yell of delight which greets it always.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois spoke. Hill was repeatedly called for during the speech.

Hon. Edward Gray of Dallas was chosen chairman of the credentials committee.

Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—The Democratic convention was called to order Thursday at 11 o'clock. Catholic Bishop Glennon of the Kansas City diocese offered prayer.

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas made a speech and was cheered. Hon. M. M. Dockery of Missouri, Williams of Illinois and Gov. Beckham of Kentucky also spoke.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Silver Republicans and Populists.

When the full committee convened at 11 o'clock Thursday the sub-committee presented a complete draft of the platform tentatively agreed upon Wednesday night. While there is no criticism of the work done of the sub-committee or the general sentiment of the various planks, several members manifested a disposition to make changes in the phraseology, also the order of presenting the various subjects to be embodied in the declaration of principles.

The most interesting incident occurred over the plank offered by Hill of Texas declaring that all articles manufactured by trusts should be put on the tariff free list.

Mr. Newland of Nevada opposed the declaration on the ground that "it was covered by a general plank." Mr. Ball declared that Mr. Newland's position would be undemocratic and he asserted that Newland was anything but a Democrat. Newland replied that he never had been anything but a Democrat until President Cleveland had, by his conduct, driven him out of the party. The committee decided to insert the plank.

The specific silver plank was adopted in committee by a vote of 26 to 24. Nominations being in order for president, Alabama yielded to Nebraska, and W. D. Oldham of the latter state, in a glowing eulogy of Mr. Bryan, named that gentleman, concluding as follows:

"Already worthy allies differing from us rather in name than faith have shouted for our gallant leader again, and every state and territory has instructed its delegates to this convention to vote for him here. So it only remains for Nebraska to pronounce the name that has been thundered forth from the foot of Bunker Hill and echoed back from Sierras sunset slope, and that reverberates among the pine-clad snow-capped hills of the north, and rises up from the slumbering flower-scented savannahs of the south, and that name is the name of William Jennings Bryan, her best loved son."

Senator Hill was ovated as he arose to second the nomination. The New Yorker warmly praised the Nebraska, declaring that the cause he represents is the people's cause; that he belongs to the whole nation. "His voice has been heard not only in behalf of our principles, but in behalf of the cause of the common people; in behalf of the workingman, in behalf of humanity. He will not only have the support of his party, a united party." (Applause, cheers and waving of flags, lasting for three minutes, the band joining in the demonstration.)

Judge Perkins of Texas eloquently exhorted Mr. Bryan. "Let those who love their country choose. For me and for the unwavering Democracy of the state of Texas, which I have the honor to represent, we do now, and will in November, stand for William J. Bryan, for the constitution and for the flag, the emblem of liberty." (Loud and uproarious applause.)

Other seconding speeches were made and then Mr. Bryan amid tremendous enthusiasm was nominated.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—The Democratic national ticket was completed Friday by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. It was not accompanied by any such frantic demonstration of approval as had marked the proceedings at the previous stages, although the result followed a spirited and highly dramatic contest between the advocates of Stevenson, Towne, Hill and the lesser candidates. The distinct triumph of the day in the way of a popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill. It was accompanied too by a remarkable scene, when Hill earnestly protested to his friends against being placed in nomination, and then, finding his protest in vain, he strode to the platform, and in tones which left no doubt of his sincerity, earnestly besought the convention not to make him the nominee.

The proceedings moved with greater briskness than on the two preceding days, for there was none of the tedious waits for platform and committee reports. The aspect of the great auditorium was truly Democratic when the session began. Anticipating the close of the convention the general public was admitted freely and great crowds emptied into the body of the hall, not

only filling every available seat in the area and isles, but also overflowing into the arena reserved for delegates, while some more adventurous individuals scaled the iron girders and looked down from a dizzy height on the 30,000 people packed below. The crowd practically took possession of the proceedings and at times the chairman and his officials were so powerless to proceed that they gave up to the multitude until the various demonstrations spent themselves. On the call for nominations, Alabama yielded to Minnesota and the latter state presented its young champion of Republicanism and Democracy, Charles A. Towne. The mention of his name was the signal for a flattering demonstration in his honor, men and women joining in the outburst. Far off in a corner of the auditorium a young woman could be seen frantically waving in one hand a photograph of the Minnesota and in the other stars and stripes. On the floor the Nebraska, Minnesota and one or two other delegations joined in the demonstration, but it was noticeable that it did not evoke any widespread enthusiasm among those who were



about to do the voting. Gradually other delegations began to rise, some of the New Yorkers getting to their feet and for a moment it looked as though the convention might be carried off its feet. But against this was heard a counter storm of protestations and discordant yells. For ten minutes the demonstration for Towne lasted, with varying degrees of intensity.

Meantime attention was being directed to an excited group massed in front of the New York section with Hill as the center of a struggling line of delegates. They pressed forward from all quarters of the hall, urging him to permit his name to be placed before the convention. The face of the New Yorker was a study as the demands on him came from all sides. He sat in the front row of delegates, with ex-Senator Murphy on his right and Judge Van Wyck on his immediate left. A second seat away was Mr. Croker. Hill protested vociferously. Judge Van Wyck said he could not refuse. Murphy and Croker pleaded with him to obey the will of the convention and accept. While the pleadings continued the call of Delaware was heard above the roar and Delaware yielded her place to New York. At this the bulky form of Senator Grady of New York pushed through the densely aisles to the platform. There was a hush to hear what the New Yorker had to offer.

"In behalf of the united Democracy of New York," shouted Senator Grady, "I present as a candidate for vice president the name of David Bennett Hill." The effect was electrical, and a tidal wave of enthusiasm swept over the convention. Delegates stood on chairs and waved frantically in solid phalanxes. Flags and standards were again mingled in triumphant procession, while a sound as from Niagara roared through the great structure. Grady stood there proudly waiting for the storm to subside. But as he waited the audience observed a strange pantomime. They saw Hill leave the New York delegation and push through the throng up to the platform. They could see him appeal to Grady to withdraw him, while Grady's answer was apparent from the shake of his head, and his advance to the front of the platform to continue his nominating speech. When the demonstration had subsided Grady completed his speech presenting Hill before the convention. But as he stepped from the platform the man who had just been placed in nomination took his place. The senator looked out sternly on the shouting throng of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high. We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the Union and those people willing and fit to become American citizens.

We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example. The importance of our questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

Effects of Frost. Frost has a variety of effects upon different products. Under the same influence eggs will burst, apples contract and potatoes turn black.

DEMOCRACY'S DEMAND.

What the Platform Favors and What it Denounces.

The following is the platform, read by Senator Tillman. It was unanimously adopted:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the day of declaration of independence, do reaffirm in that immortal proclamation of the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States supreme court that the declaration of independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home. Believing in these principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law, enacted by a Republican congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the supreme court in numerous decisions. We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledges to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island, and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people while Republican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic unnecessarily in war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with terrible force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization nor to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government, second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of South and Central America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea falls when brought to the test of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high. We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the Union and those people willing and fit to become American citizens.

We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example. The importance of our questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

Effects of Frost. Frost has a variety of effects upon different products. Under the same influence eggs will burst, apples contract and potatoes turn black.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine" is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the eastern hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and in all its integrity both in letter and in spirit as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we do declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and co-eval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and un-republican and as a subversion of ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material, and of the finished product, thus robbing both the producer and the consumer. They lessen the employment of labor, and arbitrarily fix the term and conditions thereof and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment.

They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiable greed is checked all hands and the republic destroyed. The dishonest patting with the trust evil by the Republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, and that they are fostered by Republican laws, and that they are protected by the Republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly to every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted, providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations doing business outside of the state in their origin that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject. Tariff should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present Republican administration with an absolute control of all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books proves the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the Republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights, and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people, or to control the sovereignty which creates them, should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempt impossible.

We favor an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

We affirm and indorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted in 1896 in Chicago, made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bi-metallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted in the last session of congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign rights of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own

benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is the reformer's scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper, circulation as money but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national banknotes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

We favor the amendment to the federal constitution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman as the cornerstone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor, in charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of American labor will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

Reduction of war taxes favored. The American soldiers are eulogized. We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the national Republican platform for an isthmian canal in the face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress.

We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people. Favor the immediate statehood for Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and irrigation of western lands, and home rule and territorial government for Alaska and Puerto Rico.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliance with none."

We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the policy of the Republican president, which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice, while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking as we do, for the entire American nation except its Republican officeholders, and for all freemen everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Oppose lavish appropriations of Republicans and denounce accumulation of a surplus to be squandered.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril; that the very existence of our constitutional right is at stake, and that the decision to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

To Return. Washington, July 6.—As a result of recent consultations of the secretary of war with Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, and Maj. Gen. Wood, commanding the division of Cuba, orders were issued for the return to the United States from Cuba as soon as possible of the second, fifth and eighth regiments of infantry. These regiments are scattered over the island and probably will not be able to start home for a week or ten days. They will be brought to New York.

Mexican Murdered. El Paso, Tex., July 6.—Pablo Romero, an aged merchant at Yelita, this county, was the victim of a foul murder some time Wednesday night. This morning people began to call at the store and up to noon no one had opened the doors and people began to think that everything was not all right. His nephew, Antonio Apodaca, who was in El Paso, returned about 1 o'clock and on opening the door found the dead body of his uncle lying on the floor.

In Thirty Days. Austin, Tex., July 6.—Mr. McDuffy of the pension division of the comptroller's department announces that it will take fully thirty days to draw the pension warrants for the quarter beginning July 1. This statement is made to save necessary correspondence explaining why warrants did not reach many, as they will be led to believe by a published statement that warrants will be drawn within a week.

Two Galveston business houses on the Strand burned.

Carnegie has authorized a \$50,000 draft for the San Antonio library.

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Negro Taken Out and Pounded So Severely by that Death Results.

Houston, Tex., July 10.—A negro was put to death by a mob Sunday evening at Jules Hirsch's woodyards on Greens bayou, five or six miles from Houston. The victim was Henry Jefferson, and his assailants are supposed to have been men of his own race. The mob consisted of ten men, all well masked. They appeared at Jefferson's home about 8 o'clock. Without ceremony, they burst open the door and rushed in. The victim was rudely taken hold of before he had warning or time to defend himself, and was dragged out into the woods.

It had evidently been the intention to hang him, but this programme was abandoned and the lynchers adopted a more cruel means of accomplishing their purpose. They beat Jefferson with clubs and with their fists, and the blows could be heard at the camp commissary, fully 100 yards away. Jefferson howled with fury and pain, and at times begged lustily for mercy. None was shown him, however, and he was horribly beaten before the mob dispersed. The blows and the cries of the victim soon aroused the entire camp, and the mob beat a hasty retreat as the people began gathering. Jefferson, badly mutilated, was assisted back to his hut, where he shortly afterward died of his injuries.

Sheriff Anderson was notified of the killing, and not being well himself, at once dispatched Deputy James Toole to the scene of the crime. Justice Malsch and Undertaker Craig went to the place at noon Monday, the latter to get the remains and the former to hold an inquest.

It is said that Jefferson had been guilty of no special offense, but that the mob had decided to get rid of him on general principles. He was a married man, and besides a wife, had several children.

Some time ago Jefferson was run away from camp, it is reported, and warned never again to return. He was about 40 years of age, and was a very good workman. This is the first killing of the kind in Harris county.

DEATH THE DIVORCER.

His Wife Sought Separation, but He Saved Her From Going to Court.

Marlin, Tex., July 10.—Marlin Pierce, colored, used a double-barreled shotgun with fatal effect on his wife about 7 o'clock Monday morning. The couple had separated some time ago and the woman was living with relatives in the country. She had instituted suit for a divorce and the case was to be heard in the court here. She, in company with her sister and a small boy, was walking the railroad track en route to town when the party were met about two miles from here by the husband of the dead woman. He was armed with a double-barreled shotgun, and told the woman she should not go to town. After a few more words, he emptied the contents of the weapon into her head, blowing off a great portion of the skull, her brain being scattered for several feet around. Death, of course, was instantaneous.

Bareheaded Bet.

Denton, Tex., July 10.—A novel election bet was made between two prominent citizens of this city, one of the bettors being a county official and the other an ex-official and a well-known attorney. Their bet was a hat, the terms being that if Bryan is elected the official gets the hat and the attorney goes bareheaded for four years. If McKinley wins the attorney gets the hat, but the official does not have to make the forfeit of his headgear.

Struck by Lightning.

Dublin, Tex., July 10.—John Ross, 15 years old, son of Mr. Newt Ross, was struck by lightning while playing with his younger sister. No one else was injured.

Small Tornado.

Paris, Tex., July 10.—A small tornado swept through the country seven miles northeast of Paris at 10 o'clock Sunday night. Limbs of trees and tops were twisted and corn was blown down. Earlier in the night, there was a very vivid electrical display in the city. A large red oak tree in N. H. Ragland's yard on West Kaufman street, was struck by lightning and riven from top to bottom. Fine rains fell throughout the country.

To Dig for Gold.

Cleburne, Tex., July 10.—Col. E. B. Moss and associates have formed a stock company and made a trade by which they will sink a shaft on the Vinson property. An experienced miner from Joplin, Mo., will superintend the work, and if gold in paying quantities is found modern machinery will be put in at once.

Prosecutors from south Texas, Missouri and other places have been here during the past week.

Hall Refused.

Corsicana, Tex., July 10.—The case of the State vs. Tom Morris, an examining trial for the alleged murder of Will G. Broom, whose supposed dead body was taken from the West tank near this city on June 10, was resumed Monday morning and concluded that afternoon. Justice Grantham after hearing all the evidence remanded the prisoner to jail, refusing to allow him bail.

PEKIN PROSPECTS.

Latest Reports Indicate the Situation is Better.

EMPEROR IS VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Upon Her Decision Rests the Fate of the Foreigners, Whose Existence Balances Between Life and Death.

London, July 10.—With the foreigners in Peking probably safe and with Prince Ching on their side, with the powers united and their forces constantly increasing, the outlook in China is now rather more hopeful than it has been for a month past. It appears from the cautious statement given out by Tao Tai Sheng in Shanghai that the reason that the heavy guns bearing on the legations at Peking were not used is that Prince Ching, who is served by 10,000 troops seized the artillery ammunition.

Sheng likewise intimates that Yung Lu, commander-in-chief of the northern army, is associated with Prince Ching in opposing Prince Tuan's ferocious designs and dictatorial ambition. Sheng, who appears to be the sole Shanghai correspondent, does not take excessive precautions to prevent the Chinese from thinking him friendly to the foreigners.

The feeling of unrest in the southern and central provinces continues. The members of the official classes in these provinces strive to remain neutral with a leaning toward the foreigners, until they shall see whether the moderate or extreme factions will win in Peking. Prince Ching seems to be standing for dynasty and the old order against Prince Tuan's inordinate ambition.

From a view point, the capture of Peking is the keynote to the situation as there is fear, according to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, that delay now means 100 recruits for the boxers for every soldier of the allies in the land.

Two couriers arrived in Tien Tsin on July 1 from Peking. One brought a letter from Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, to the same effect as that previously received from Sir Robert Hart. The couriers confirm the report of the death of Baron von Ketteler. They say that Prince Ching is doing his utmost to protect the foreigners, but that the native feeling against the whites is strong. Two high officials opposed to the boxers are reported by the couriers to have been assassinated.

Sir Claude McDonald's letter is dated four days earlier than that of Sir Robert Hart.

A dispatch to a news agency here dated Tien Tsin, July 2, says: "The empress dowager, so far from being dead, is actively striving to prevent the factions fighting. Prince Ching has informed her that he would rather lose his head than be constantly obliged to warn her of the consequences of the prolongation of the present anarchy. Prince Tuan is quite willing that Ching should be decapitated, but the dowager empress will not allow this. Prince Tuan has decided that he will take full responsibility. He proposes to retake Tien Tsin and Taku. Outside of Peking, except in the Pechili and Shan Tung country, the people are supremely indifferent."

However all this may be, the allies at Tien Tsin are having an exceedingly unpleasant time.

Fight Off.
New York, July 10.—James J. Jeffries will not fight Gus Ruhlin. This decision was reached at a meeting which managers and stakeholders were present.

Jeffries' injured arm is at present in bandages and the elbow joint is under the treatment of a physician.

Two Legations Preserved.
Washington, July 10.—The following telegram was received by Minister Wu from Sheng, director general of the imperial telegraphs, at Shanghai, dated Sunday:

"Two legations in Peking still preserved. All ministers safe. Rebellious troops and rioters make attacks, but suffer many losses. Imperial troops are protecting, but meet with difficulty in doing so. It is feared food and ammunition are exhausted."

India Stunned.
London, July 10.—Lord George Hamilton has received the following from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston:

"The rainfall has been fairly general this week in Bombay, Deccan, Berar, Khandesh, the central provinces of the Ghangetic plain and Punjab, but has been much below the average for these tracts except in southern Deccan. Little or no rain has fallen in Rajpootana, Guzerat and central India."

Seven Hours' Fighting.
London, July 10.—The latest news from Tien Tsin is confined in a news agency message dated Friday, July 6, reporting a renewed Chinese attack that morning with twelve guns. The allied forces replied with the guns landed from the British first-class cruiser Terrible, and a mixed force of 1000 troops made a sortie under cover of the fire of the naval brigade and attacked the Chinese, who retired after seven hours' fighting.

STEVENSON SPEAKS.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for the vice presidency, arrived here Monday to attend the conference of Democratic leaders. The hour of his arrival was not announced late Sunday night, and not more than 1000 people were gathered at the depot to welcome him.

What they lacked in numbers, however, they made up in enthusiasm. As the train rolled in, W. J. Bryan and Senator J. K. Jones hurried into the car and warmly greeted Mr. Stevenson. Alighting from the car, Mr. Stevenson shook hands with other members of Mr. Bryan's party, including Charles A. Towne, National Committeeman Campau of Michigan, Johnson of Kansas, Stone of Missouri, Daniel of Virginia and Sergeant-at-arms John I. Martin, and then, arm in arm with Mr. Bryan, walked down the long platform between two lines of cheering people, to the carriages. Here Mr. Stevenson was introduced to Gov. Poynter of Nebraska, and chatted with him a moment. The party then entered carriages, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson, Charles A. Towne and Gov. Poynter occupying one carriage. Escorted by two or three brass bands, the Bryan Home Guards and Bryan Continentals, uniformed marching clubs and several hundred people, the party was driven to the Lincoln hotel. Two or three thousand people had gathered about, and as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson alighted a roar of cheers went up in welcome.

"Stevenson! Speech! Speech!" shouted the crowd, and Mr. Stevenson, smiling and bowing, mounted the steps leading to the rotunda.

"I can only say to you, fellow-citizens," he said, "that I thank you for this cordial welcome. I am too modest a man to make the first speech when I stand in the presence of the next president. At some future time I will do myself the honor to address the Bryan men, which means the Democrats, free silver and Populists, all the elements in opposition to the Republican party. I thank you for this honor."

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson, standing together, then shook hands with several hundred people, who passed in line rapidly before them. But as they turned to go upstairs to where the Democratic conference committee was to meet, the crowd shouted for Bryan. Mr. Bryan shook his head, but the crowd insisted.

"I am glad so many have turned out on short notice to greet Mr. Stevenson," said Mr. Bryan. "I want him to feel that when he comes to Nebraska he comes among friends (shouts of 'He is!') and when he goes back to Illinois to help us to carry Illinois I want him to tell them there is no doubt about Nebraska."

Mr. Bryan was cheered as he concluded. Then there went up shouts for Towne. Mr. Towne was not present, and ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri spoke briefly. When he had concluded, however, the shouting for Towne was renewed, and finally Mr. Towne appeared.

"It is a great pleasure for me to receive this welcome," said Mr. Towne. "But I am perfectly aware that it is because of the principles I represent and that you believe in. There never was a period in the history of our country when such a crisis was impending as at the present time, and I propose from now on to give all the power I possess to the advocacy of the principles our grand leader represents."

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was then introduced and spoke briefly.

Cyclone Davis of Texas followed Mr. Williams, and finally, in response to repeated calls, Senator Jones came out of the conference room and addressed the crowd.

The Angelina left New Orleans for Cape Town with 1000 mules.

Proof Demanded.
London, July 10.—The Times this morning says:

"Chinese officials are evidently desirous to have it believed in Europe that the legations in Peking are still under the protection of the Chinese army, but that only makes it more remarkable that they should not employ the only convincing argument by allowing direct communication between the ministers and the outer world."

West Safely Over Niagara.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 10.—Peter Nisen of Chicago, or Mr. Bowser, as he styles himself, went through the whirlpools of the Niagara in the presence of about 10,000 persons in his craft, the Fool Killer. The boat was towed to a rock about a mile above the rapids and secured. The point was difficult to reach by officials from either the American or Canadian shores who might have been disposed to interfere with the much advertised adventure.

Ata Tostools.
Little Rock, Ark., July 10.—News reached here that an entire family of nine persons died near Calico Rock, Marion county, from the effects of eating supposed mushrooms or poisonous toadstools.

The victims are: W. J. Fink, aged 40; Mrs. Mary Lee Fink, aged 30; John E. Fink, aged 18; Zealok Fink, aged 23; Sigel Fink, aged 11; Vell Fink, aged 9; Rosa Lee Fink, Melina Fink, aged 6, and a baby.

The family ate a hearty dinner.

Fortora Hope.
London, July 9.—The foreign consuls at Shanghai met on July 7 and officially announced that the legations at Peking were safe on July 4. The foregoing statement, read with Consul Warren's dispatch to the foreign office on Saturday, makes it possible to believe that the legations will hold out for a number of days yet. Having fought to a standstill the first outburst of fanatical fury, it is believed that something may intervene to save them.

CONGER'S REPORT

The Last One Received From the United States Minister.

FULLY COMPREHENDED DANGER.

The Ambassadors Demanded that the Missionaries be Protected and the Boxers Promptly Suppressed.

Washington, July 9.—The last China mail to reach the state department brought the report of Minister Conger, perhaps the last that will come to hand. This bears date of Peking, May 21. It is of the utmost importance, disclosing as it does, a full comprehension on the part of the foreign ministers in Peking of the character and extent of the Boxer uprising.

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China, May 21.—To the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington: Sir—I have the honor to confirm on the overleaf my cipher telegram of to-day.

In response to the request of the French minister, the dean called a meeting of the diplomatic corps yesterday and upon information furnished in a letter from the catholic bishop of Peking and verbal reports by the other ministers, the situation was considered so grave that the corps unanimously instructed the dean to present it to the tsung li yamen and demand immediate and effective measures, which he did.

During an extended personal interview with the tsung li yamen May 15, I called their attention to the fact that notwithstanding constant warnings from this and other legations, the Boxers had constantly increased and spread until now they are boldly organizing inside the wall of Peking, the existence of thousands is known in the villages around Peking, Christian converts are being persecuted and threatened everywhere, many forced to recant their religious professions and some have been compelled to abandon their chapels and come to Peking for safety.

I told them I saw no effective measures whatever being put forth. They replied that the movement had not heretofore been looked upon as serious; but that now the throne was fully aware of the gravity of the situation and that a decree had been sent to the Viceroy of Peking and neighboring officials, which would surely prove effective, suppress the Boxers and restore order. I told them that the most alarming telegrams were being sent to the newspaper of Europe and America of the existing state of anarchy here, and that the people of the world would be forced to believe that the government of China was either abetting these murderous brigands or that it was too weak to suppress or control them and its good name and credit must suffer irretrievably in consequence. After reading me the decree which was much like those heretofore published they asked if I would not wire my government that they were suppressing the Boxers.

I replied that at present I would not, that I had been for six months telegraphing the issuance of effective decrees, but if they would show me the fact by actual and immediate repression which they could if they would. In three days, I would gladly and quickly wire it to my government.

They assured me that sufficient troops had been sent to the disturbed districts to restore order and afford protection. I again told them that the restored order would be the only possible proof. I also said that unless the situation was relieved and the threatening danger from mobs, I should be compelled to ask for a sufficient guard for American marines to insure the safety of the legation.

They said: "Oh, don't do that; it is unnecessary," and again promising energetic action, the interview closed.

Since the United States steamship Wheeling had already left Taku, I deemed it prudent to ask the admiral for the presence of another war vessel, and responding to the request Admiral Kempff with the Newark sailed hither from Yokohama on the 19th instant, and should arrive soon.

Six Drown.
Cleveland, Ohio, July 7.—The schooner yacht Idler was lost in a terrific storm with six persons, all members of the family of James Corrigan of this city aboard.

The dead are: Mrs. James Corrigan, wife of the owner of the yacht; Mrs. Chas. Reilly, aged 22, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan; Miss Jane Corrigan; Miss Ida May Corrigan, aged 15 years; Miss Etta Corrigan, aged 13 years; Bay Remy, grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan.

Fortora Hope.
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TOPICS OF THE TWO.

Matters of the Moment in Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Indian Territory.
Heavy rains are reported in the Chickasaw nation.

In endeavoring to save a little companion from drowning, 6-year-old Harry Weller of Dallas, Tex., was drowned in Pennington creek, near Durant. The other boy was saved.

The plat of Calvin has been completed and sent to the secretary of the interior for approval.

Guerite's name is to be changed to Smiler, complimentary to the Choctaw townsite commissioner.

The lumber yard of the Scratch Lumber company at Atoka burned. About 100,000 feet of lumber was destroyed. Loss \$4000.

The Dawes commission is enrolling citizens at Fairland, Cherokee nation. The commission will be in that nation until fall, having 30,000 Cherokee citizens to enroll.

Miss Alice M. Robertson of Muscogee has been appointed by the secretary of the interior supervisor of the Creek schools. Miss Robertson and her ancestors have been identified with Indian schools for eighty years.

At Ardmore Judge Townsend referred an application restraining the Indian police from collecting the tribal tax from merchants under penalty of closing stores up to a master for a specific finding of facts to warrant the injunction.

Oklahoma.
Jap Salsbury, the policeman shot at Guthrie, died.

The rain of the Fourth has greatly benefited crops.

Oklahoma City was the great center of attraction last week.

By a writ of mandamus issued by Judge Burwell at Oklahoma City, eleven saloon licenses in that city were revoked.

Capt. Huston of the forty-fifth infantry died at Manila, Philippine Islands, of typhoid fever. He leaves a wife, child and brother at Guthrie.

Clerk Caffery at Oklahoma City, in jail for alleged contempt of court, had an understanding with Gov. Barnes and was released from prison.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Items of Recent Happening Dressed Down to Small Size.

Gov. Allen of Porto Rico has arrived at New York.

Claude Russell was fatally kicked by a mule near Temple.

Dallas, Tex., has contributed nearly \$75 to the India relief fund.

Four deaths from heat prostrations occurred at Chicago on the 7th.

Over \$7000 has been raised in Chicago for the India famine sufferers.

Joe Guinn was stabbed to death at Dallas, Tex., by an unknown negro.

In the athletic contests at Stamford, England, the American athletes won eight out of thirteen events.

Li Hung Chang has issued a proclamation threatening to decapitate every Chinaman who makes the slightest trouble.

The glassware house of Evans & Co. at Pittsburg, Pa., burned. Loss \$150,000. Four firemen were killed and seven injured.

Arkansas Republicans, in session at Little Rock, nominated H. L. Remmel of that city for governor. No other nominations were made.

Hon. John A. Williams, judge of the eastern district of Arkansas, died at Manitou, Col., of apoplexy. He was appointed by ex-President Harrison.

The total number of patents issued the past fiscal year was 26,450, the largest number issued in any one year, and the cash receipts \$1,358,228, the greatest amount.

Pleased With Texas Peaches.
New York, July 9.—Texas came forward last week with heavy peach shipments to this market. Last year very few peaches came from Texas and the previous year receipts were small. The Texas peach is better liked here than the fruit from California, the flavor more nearly resembling the eastern peach. Dealers say reports credit Texas with the largest peach crop in her history, and heavy shipments are expected.

Killed in His Cornfield.
Sherwood, Tex., July 9.—The body of Henry Vote, a well-to-do German stockman, was discovered in his corn field about 600 yards from his house. He had, according to appearances, been dead about three weeks, which would coincide with the date of his appearance. A bullet hole through his head indicated that he had been shot from behind. As far as is known, he has no relatives in America.

Switch Engine Fatality.
Whitesboro, Tex., July 9.—G. D. Fletcher, claim agent of the Santa Fe at Gainesville, was run over by a switch engine at this place about 12 o'clock Saturday night and fatally injured, dying Sunday. His right leg is broken above the knee, his right arm is ground off below the elbow and his head is badly injured and the skull fractured. He came over from Gainesville on a freight train on his way to Cleburne.

SCHOLASTIC CENSUS.

State Superintendent Kendall Says Reports Must be Made at Once.

Austin, Tex., July 9.—The following notice was issued by Superintendent J. S. Kendall:

Austin, Tex., July 7.—To County Superintendents and ex-officio Superintendents: Dear Sirs—I beg to call your attention to the fact that all scholastic census returns from the counties should now be in this office ready for tabulation. The law provides that the census shall be taken in the school districts and communities during the month of May, that the county superintendent or ex-officio superintendent shall make during June his consolidated rolls for all the districts and independent districts in his county, and that these rolls and summaries, properly sworn to by the county superintendent, shall be filed with the state superintendent at Austin on or before July 1, to the end that the department may tabulate the returns from all the counties and independent districts during July, and report to the state board of education on Aug. 1. Unless all these returns are made very soon the provisions of the law cannot be met. Almost daily this department is asked to extend the time of some county superintendent. The law gives no authority for such action. Therefore I respectfully urge upon county superintendents and ex-officio superintendents the scholastic census returns for their respective counties. Do not send in a part, but all of the returns at one time. Express charges must be prepaid for the reason that this department has only a small appropriation to be used in paying express charges on the supplies sent out from the office. If packages are sent in marked collect, they will be left in the hands of the express company subject to the orders of the shipper. Many counties have made prompt returns, but from a large number no report has as yet been received. Yours very respectfully,

J. S. KENDALL,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

Died With a Curse.
Rusk, Tex., July 9.—Perry Waggoner, colored, was executed here for the murder of J. J. Davis, a white man, on July 10, 1899. Waggoner, a life convict, assaulted Davis, also a convict, with a bludgeon, branding him while sitting picking his teeth after dinner. The tragedy occurred within the prison walls here. Waggoner was indicted, and at the November term, 1899, of the district court was tried, convicted and given the death penalty.

He was defended by able counsel appointed by the court. His case was appealed and affirmed. His counsel asked the governor to commute his sentence to life imprisonment, which the governor declined to do after giving the matter a thorough investigation.

Waggoner refused all religious consolation, and died cursing on the gallows. He declined to say anything in regard to himself or his crime.

He was serving a life sentence for a murder committed in Van Zandt county.

It is said his Van Zandt victim was indebted to him in the small sum of 50 cents, and had gone to the field where his debtor was at work and killed him because he did not pay him.

Hon. John A. Williams, judge of the eastern district of Arkansas, died at Manitou, Col., of apoplexy. He was appointed by ex-President Harrison.

Escaped.
Orange, Tex., July 9.—Josh Magee was incarcerated a few days ago on a charge of burglary, and when brought out for preliminary trial waived examination and was granted bail in the sum of \$500. At the request of the prisoner a deputy was permitted to go with him to find some one to go on his bond, and when near a saloon Magee dodged through a narrow opening into an alley, outran the deputy and made good his escape.

Two Brothers Shot.
Vernon, Tex., July 9.—About sun-up Saturday morning John and Ed Brewer, brothers, were shot with a double-barrel shotgun. A load of buckshot struck Ed Brewer about the left hip, inflicting a dangerous, perhaps fatal, wound. John Brewer received a scalp wound with another load. B. J. Norris came to the city and surrendered to Deputy Sheriff J. S. Massie, who placed him in jail. The trouble was about stock.

TEXANETTES.

Belton has a golf club.

The Fourth was generally observed. Nocona is to have a Confederate reunion Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

Grand Saline has six mild cases of smallpox, all in one family.

About 100 teachers are attending the summer normal at Oak Cliff.

Annie Burgess, colored, was killed by lightning at Marlin.

Collin county scholastic census shows 11,953, an increase of 401.

The Taylor fair was largely attended and was a grand affair.

The Fourth was generally observed throughout the Lone Star state.

Ed. H. Keen, an ex-Spanish-American volunteer, died at McKinney.

The cornerstone for Georgetown's \$10,000 Masonic temple has been laid.

A storehouse 100x100 feet, to cost \$20,000 is to be erected at Fort Worth.

Mrs. Maddox, a widow, died near Blossom, Lamar county. Twelve young children survive.

Dirt for the \$10,000 Masonic temple to be erected at Corsicana has been broken.

Navarro county commissioners have made some large increases in taxable values.

The Chicago and Alton railway is to establish a through service to Port Arthur.

In a quarrel with Frank Broehen near Dixon, Hunt county, Will Browning was killed.

Nearly \$1000 worth of dog tags have been sold at Dallas since the canine wagon began operations.

It is estimated that \$15,000 will be required to pave Elm street, Dallas, with asphalt from the west end to the union depot.

Mrs. Mollie Dunning died from the effects of a pistol shot wound, accidentally received, at Mineola.

A party of fifteen Greeks passed through Denison en route to western Texas, where they will locate.

The Grand Royal Union of Texas convened at Fort Worth with about fifty delegates in attendance.

Grandma Anderson, aged 93 years, a resident of Texas for thirty years, died at Glen Rose, Somervell county.

Walter Spates and Carse Roberson, the latter colored, had a difficulty at Kinney, Robertson was shot twice with a shotgun.

Enoch Moss, colored, charged with the murder of Neil Lane at Elgin, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged Monday, Sept. 3, at Bastrop.

The corporations doing business in Texas have thirty days from July 1 in which to subscribe to the anti-trust affidavit which has just been sent by the secretary of state.

J. B. Revelle and Miss Mary Shaw drove up to the residence of Rev. W. B. Savage at Sherman and calling the divine out sat in the buggy while he united them in matrimony.

Miss Lillie Adams of Colorado City, who attended the teachers' convention at El Paso, and visited Clouderoft, which is 9000 feet above sea level, was taken to El Paso in a precarious condition and soon expired.

B. H. Stephens, who has been for several years the local and ticket agent of the Cotton Belt at Hillsboro, has been promoted to the position of traveling freight agent of the company. Mr. Stephens is succeeded at Hillsboro by A. C. Upchurch.

M. W. Holley was run over and killed by a Santa Fe train near Rogers, Bell county. His body was dragged several miles, one arm being torn from the body and carried to Cleburne on the tracks.

W. M. Key, who farms eight miles southeast of Sherman, has found what he believes is an inexhaustible bed of lignite, at a depth of twelve feet on his place. Lignite shipped in from Hunt county is being extensively used for fuel in Sherman.

The directors of the Waxahachie cotton mill have let contracts for \$50,000 worth of machinery. The building is fast assuming shape, and with no untoward circumstances the whirl of the looms will be heard Oct. 1.

An unknown white man was found dead in the Sabine river near the Cotton Belt railroad crossing. He was about 25 years old, had dark red hair, clean shaven, about 5-1-2 feet high, and nicely dressed. He had a grip strapped across his shoulders.

Among the passengers sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which narrowly escaped burning at Hoboken, N. J., were Alexander Sanger, the merchant of Dallas, his son, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pearce and H. Lages of Austin.

The schooner Mary Lorena, bound from Lake Charles to Corpus Christi, loaded with lumber, was wrecked at Rockport. The schooner went into the north jetty and sank in a few moments. She went to pieces a few hours later.

John R. Dalley, former assistant United States attorney of the eastern district of Texas, has been appointed by Judge Bryant district clerk of the Paris federal court, to succeed Capt. A. D. Brooks, who has resigned to engage in business at Dallas.

A complete list of the delinquent domestic and foreign corporations that are still doing business in Texas has been compiled by the secretary of state's department and placed in the hands of State Revenue Agent Joe Lee Jameson.

FARM AND FLOCK.

Wheat keeps rolling in.

A good hay crop is reported from the Gonzales country.

Threshers have been in great demand this season in the panhandle.

At Quannah I. E. Stout sold to Oscar Dodson 300 steers at private terms.

Arthur Hoover of Ozona bought from Clay Mann two Hereford bulls at \$65.

At Ozona Bob Massie bought a bunch of yearlings from Dr. A. L. Taylor at \$15.

The calf crop at the O. S. ranch in Garza county was unusually good this season.

Some unbusiness about the water supply for cattle is reported from Midland.

Farmers in Navarro county are holding their wheat for a further advance in prices.

Grasshoppers are reported to be doing much damage northwest of Colorado, Tex.

W. E. Branch of Ozona sold to Cal Parker of Irlon county, 19 head of stock cattle at \$19.

A. C. Heard of Midland recently bought 40 acres of alfalfa land near Carlsbad, N. M.

Sam Paine of Quannah sold to George Adamson 25 grade heifer calves at \$13, fall delivery.

Rogers & Rucker of Quannah sold 75 head of stock cattle to Oscar Smith of Greer county.

Will Pruett of Fort Davis recently received from Missouri a car of fine Galloway cattle.

T. G. Hendricks of Odessa recently sold to J. A. Slaton of Llano, Tex., about 400 yearlings.

Tom Haskett of Quannah bought of Peck Gibson of the same place 160 head of stock cattle at \$23.

J. R. Hamilton of San Angelo, bought from R. C. Logan of Sonora, Tex., 440 muttons at \$2.75.

At San Angelo, Bert Jones bought 150 yearlings from R. L. Tate and 50 from J. N. Cobb, all at \$15.

Bert Weir of Glasscock county bought 100 two-year-old steers at \$20 from S. L. Wood of San Angelo.

It is reported that G. P. Hill, a stockman of the Big Bend county, intends to move to New Mexico soon.

Jar. Ewing of Madison county has moved 750 head of steer yearlings to Crockett county for pasturage.

Brunson Bros. of Midland sold to W. W. Stowe 16 black mulley heifers at \$15. Mr. Stowe in turn sold them to Oscar Willingham at \$16.

Grasshoppers are reported as being at work in Clay county. They have also appeared near Gonzales.

An estimate from Hardeman county places the wheat yield of that county at 150,000 bushels, about 20 bushels per acre.

Much valuable information was imparted at the Texas Farmers' congress at the agricultural and mechanical college last week.

A report from Cherokee county says that a citizen of that county has refused an offer of \$1700 for the crop of 300 of his peach trees.

A report from Midland says that a fine cow of Scharbauer Bros., herd recently dropped a calf which weighed 114 pounds at birth.

The boll weevil is reported to be damaging cotton in Washington, Brazoria, Wharton, Gonzales, Lee, Fayette, Waller and Bastrop counties.

There were 2057 bays recently d in D I Ls during June against 2816 the previous month. The month of May was a record breaker both in receipts and prices paid. June prices will undoubtedly prevail throughout July.

On August 1, H. C. Harding will become manager of the X ranch in Moore and Potter counties. The ranch is owned by the American Pastoral company. Mr. Harding was formerly a cattle inspector for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association.

The yield of the corn crop in the Chicasaw nation will be cut short fully 70 per cent as a result of the protracted drought. Farmers agree that with an abundance of rain now, the corn crop cannot be saved, as it is too far gone.

A small black bug that bores into the sugar cane near the ground, eats out the pith and kills the stalk has appeared near Orange and has damaged crops seriously. It has been at work in various portions of the county, and is now along both sides of Cow bayou.

J. H. Parramore and C. W. Merchant, stockmen of Abilene, planted wheat for early spring pastures. After using the fields for pasturage for some time they took off the stock and the lands and now expected to yield from 25 to 32 bushels of grain per acre.

Millions of pale green army worms have put in an appearance on the sand bars along the Missouri river near Yankton, S. D. The worms are two or three inches long and in places can be taken up by the shovelful. Willows are stripped of leaves and bark.

From Sept. 8 to 15 an exhibition of British, colonial and foreign wheat, flour and bread will be held in Agricultural hall, London. The exhibition is by the bakers, and prizes have been arranged for the prizes.

The question of losing cattle as a result of the ravages of wolves is becoming a serious one to stockmen in all the western states. The various legislatures have appropriated something for everything but abating this menace to the stockman.

NOBLEST GAME FISH IN THE WORLD.

Of all angling—indeed, of all sport of any kind, some enthusiasts will tell you—salmon angling is the grandest. The fish combines all the qualities which make a fish worth catching—beauty, size, strength, courage, shyness and delicacy of flavor.

Every man who goes a-fishing pines for a "big" fish at times—not a fish big merely as a half-pound trout is big in waters where fingerlings constitute the ordinary catch, but a fish that would be accounted big anywhere and everywhere. With the exception of the salmon there are not many fish in fresh waters that will answer the requirement; and what monsters there are in fresh waters too frequently are like such fish as the pike, which is not game in proportion to his size.

Another beauty of salmon angling is that he defies the pot fisherman. Every real angler aims always to capture his fish with tackle as light as possible. With many fish, however, lightness of tackle is necessary only from ethical considerations. They would strike at clumsy rigs clumsily offered. The salmon is ideal because he is too shy and too crafty to take hold of any tackle that is not gossamer. No heavy

Virginia, and this invariably goes with his cakes. If the buckwheat crop disappears first this man will go soon after.—New York Sun.

WEeping TREES.

A Laurel Which Rains Down Copious Drops Every Morning.
In one of the Canary Islands there is a tree of the laurel family that rains down occasionally in the early morning quite a copious shower of tears or water drops from its tufted foliage. This water often collects at the foot of the tree, and forms a kind of pond, from which the inhabitants of the neighborhood can supply themselves with a drinkable beverage that is absolutely fresh and pure. The water comes out of the tree itself through innumerable little pores situated at the margins of the leaves, and known as water stomata, to distinguish them from the almost similar apertures in the expanded blade, whose function is to regulate the constant passage of air to and from the internal tissues. Water comes out of the plant or vapor during the daytime, when the heat is sufficiently great; but in the evening, when the temperature is lowered

identity, considering it an evidence of a particularly bold imposition. At headquarters, however, he was told of his blunder by his horror-stricken captain, who promptly recognized his royal mistress. Queen Marguerite asked that the offender should not be punished, and as he prostrated himself at her feet she gave him a gold coin with her face upon it, laughingly advising him to study it well, that he might recognize his queen when he saw her.

AGES OF THE WORLD.

The German geologist, Heinrich Schmidt, of Jena, has figured out the various periods of millions of years, which convey no meaning to most minds, into parts corresponding to parts of a day. This gives him these results: The first age of the world, the archaic or eozoic, occupied the same period toward the whole age of the world as do twelve hours, twenty-eight minutes and forty-eight seconds toward a day. The paleozoic age was the equivalent of eight hours, nine minutes and thirty seconds. The mesozoic age equaled two hours, thirty-eight minutes and thirty-six seconds. The quaternary equaled two to three

dandelion beer is to be had in some places, perhaps, but not even there will you meet with a dish of young nett tops—salsadant spinach—or a dandelion salad. Yet in these we should get taraxacum for the cure of dyspepsia, and for the correction of appetite and taste, as well as the remedy for that troublesome eruption called nettle-rash—the cure indicated in the name.

WOMAN'S HONESTY.

In Returning a Purse Wins Her a Millionaire Husband.
New York Cor. Philadelphia Record: A husband with \$1,000,000 due him from a rich uncle's estate is Mrs. Kate Wright's reward for honesty if she but chooses to say "Yes." Mrs. Wright is forewoman in a book bindery and works because Sam Wright, with whom she eloped in July 1893, has not treated her as a husband should treat a pretty and confiding helpmate. Three months ago Mrs. Wright went to a lawyer's office to begin divorce proceedings and on the stairs found a wallet containing a great many greenbacks of large denomination. She showed her find to the lawyer. "Why, that's my wallet," exclaimed Joseph Pionier, brother of Alfred Pionier, who has since become deputy chief electrician at the Paris exposition, and who at the time had an office in the same building as Mrs. Wright's lawyer. Mr. Pionier's card and other papers indicating his proprietorship were in the wallet, so Mrs. Wright surrendered it without hesitation and refused to accept a reward. "I don't see why I should be rewarded for giving up what never belonged to me," she said. A few weeks later the Pioniers went to Paris, and since then Mrs. Wright has obtained her decree of divorce, with permission to resume her maiden name. Yesterday a letter postmarked Paris, from young Joseph Pionier, was received by Kitty. After telling her of the death of a multi-millionaire uncle, he said: "There are only five persons among whom the estate will be divided equally. I am one of them. In a few weeks everything will be settled and I will return to New York. I have been thinking a good deal about you. Although I met you only four times, I feel convinced I can never love anybody as I love you." When you get your divorce do you think you can make up your mind to marry again? I'm determined to win you. I'll not take 'No' for an answer. Make me happy and tell me you will consent to be the wife of your sincerely loving, Joseph Pionier." "I guess he'll be glad when he hears I got the divorce," she said.

IS COINING MONEY.

Krupp's Big Profit in Gun Making.
Krupp, the great German gunmaker, seems to be coining money in his contracts with the German government. The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a statement made by a competitor of Krupp regarding the profits made by Krupp in his contracts with the German government. He says that some time ago Krupp furnished field guns at \$1,145 each. Competitors afterward received an order for the same kind for \$464.30 each. Thereupon Krupp reduced his price from \$1,145 to \$462.38. For dynamite Krupp received \$2.03; his competitors furnished them at \$1.15. It is an error to say that Krupp alone can furnish nickel plates for the navy. The process of manufacture is no secret, but is known by every intelligent manufacturer. If there were competition, the nickel plates could be obtained at half the price paid to Krupp. The German navy department, however, prescribes conditions which make competition impossible. Testing grounds are required of the same dimensions as those of Krupp, which belong to the government and have been rented to the public. The necessary provisions for testing 24-centimeter guns would cost between \$500,000 and \$750,000. Without previous assurances on the part of the government, nobody would risk such an investment.

Easy Company.

Frenchmen are born diplomats, yet in a free and unguarded moment even one of that tactful race will sometimes speak his mind without a tinge of flattery. Such an ungarlished speech is recorded of a young Frenchman who, during a visit to London, was taken to see Madame Tussaud's famous waxworks. "What do you think of them?" asked the friend who was acting as guide on that occasion. "Oh," said the young man, with a slight shrug, "they seem to me very like the people at an ordinary English party, only perhaps a little stiffer."—Youth's Companion.

School of Farming.

A school of practical farming will soon be started by prominent persons of New York on a farm near Sing Sing. The students, as planned, will include both men and women, and will be taught gardening, the care of orchards, raising stock and poultry, keeping bees and raising silkworms, as well as the usual subjects of scientific farming already taught at many of the scientific schools. The course will extend over two years.

Women Galled in Omaha.

The housewives in a certain section of Omaha would very much like to interview the kindly face and eloquent gentleman who recently sold them Permuta Lily bulbs. They have a few things to say to him, and are prepared to say them in proper style. They now have choice lots of well-developed onions which they will dispose of at ruinous prices.—Omaha World-Herald.

Ma-f-e-king.

Poet Laureate Alfred Austin's latest verses on the war in South Africa have taught us at least one thing—namely, how to pronounce Ma-f-e-king. We have grown tired of hearing Ma-f-e-king, Va-f-e-king, Ma-f-e-king, Ma-f-e-king. The laureate says Ma-f-e-king, or Ma-f-e-king.—Kansas City Journal.

The parasite that causes this disease is called trichina spiralis. It infests the flesh of several animals, especially the hog. From the hog it is sometimes transferred to man, causing severe sickness and not infrequently death. Trichina is found in pork both in America and Europe, and its presence has been made a pretext by which some foreign nations keep out American pork. Most of the pork inspection at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is due to the prominence of this question in the European mind. However, German pork is as much infested with trichina as our own, and it is believed a little more so.

Trichina inhabits the bodies of animals at all stages of its existence, and where swine are entirely unable to get anything but vegetable diet the danger that they will become infested with trichina is small. For this reason it is not safe to permit swine to feed on the offal of slaughter houses, carcases, rats, mice and the like. Hogs so fed become a menace to the health of the eaters of the pork they produce. The trichina is very small, and lives in minute cysts in the muscles. When these cysts are eaten by hogs the juices of the stomach set loose the imprisoned trichina which escape into the intestines where they pair and the females bring forth a numerous brood of larvae, which find their way to the muscles, where they in turn become encysted. The hog himself does not appear to suffer from the presence of these parasites, and they can therefore be discovered only by a microscopic examination of the pork. It is said that no remedy has been discovered that will destroy the trichina after they have become encysted in the muscles. When pork infested with trichina is eaten by man the thousands of cysts are operated on by the juices of his stomach. The parasites are let loose and proceed to his intestines where they pair and breed. Their progeny begin a march through the walls of his intestines to his muscles, and induce symptoms similar to typhoid fever. If the man can endure the horrible pain of the migration of the parasites from his intestines to his muscles he will live. The trichinae will form cysts there and give no further trouble, but will remain with him through the rest of his life.

Why Are Not More Sheep Raised?

It really looks as if many of our farmers are unmindful of the benefits of sheep raising, on account of the small amount of capital represented in each animal; just as most of them ignore poultry for a like reason. We are certain that there are many farms with brush land and small growth that would be benefited by a flock of sheep. As we have traveled over the states where the land seemed to be given up to brush, briars, weeds and undergrowth, Ask the owners of these farms why they do not keep a few sheep and you are likely to get the answer that it would probably be a good thing to do so, but that they had been busy looking after other things and had not given sheep any attention. For the public good a few sheep should be kept on every farm. The average number of sheep on Illinois farms is today only a little over two. Think of it: two sheep to a farm. There are in the state about 352,000 farms and the number of sheep on the first day of January, 1897, was 601,000. On the first day of January, 1898, the number was 613,000. If American farmers would pay a little more attention to this question it would soon be unnecessary to import large quantities of wool and other products of the sheep, and instead the money would go into the pockets of sheep raisers and remain in circulation in their neighborhoods.

Kind of Horses Wanted in England.

The United States government has been trying to find out the kind of horses the English desire, with the following results:
In London the tramways, bus companies, jobmasters and owners of light delivery wagons are large purchasers of American horses. Horses for their use must be from 15-18 to 16 hands high, weigh from 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, be compactly built, with plenty of bone and muscle and good action, and average from 5 to 7 years of age. They should measure from 76 to 78 inches in girth, and from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 inches around the leg just below the knee. Such horses will sell for \$170 to \$185, and sometimes as high as \$200. Large bus horses for suburban work, 5 to 8 years old, 16 hands high, weighing 1,600 to 1,700 pounds, with a girth of 48 inches, bring from \$185 to \$225, and exceptional native horses sell as high as \$400. The "trotting vanner," a synonym for useful light delivery wagon horse, 16 to 16 1/2 hands, 78-inch at girth and 7 1/2 inches around the leg just below the knee, sells for \$125 to \$150. Carriage horses, 90 inches at girth and 9 1/2 inches around the leg just below the knee, with good knee action and well bred, will, if well matched, bring from \$750 to \$1,500 per pair. For heavy draft horses the demand is always brisk and Clydesdale and Shire horses are reported in demand. Solid, stocky, 16 1/2-hand, 1,750-pound horse, free from blemish, 5 to 7 years old, 19 to 20 1/2 inches around the leg just below the knee, and 98 to 100 inches girth, bring from \$250 to \$375. Mistis, scrubs and badly broken horses will not do; but a young, good, sound, well-broken horse with plenty of bone and muscle, compactly built, of almost any recognized class or type will sell well in the London market.

India Ink to Flavor Drinks.

India ink was not first discovered, as its name would seem to indicate, in India. The earliest records we have of it show it was first made in China, and the bulk of the present daily supply is brought from that country. Like many things of practical utility to mankind, India ink was not an invention, but a discovery. That is to say, the individual who produced it first did so entirely by accident, without the remotest intention of doing anything sensible or useful. About three thousand years before the Christian era, a Chinese alchemist, Tien-Tachen by name, while experimenting upon some nostrum for the external preservation of life, or upon some formula for converting dirt into gold—it matters not what—accidentally concocted a black substance in the form of a liquid paint or varnish. This concoction was the first India ink. The black pigment which forms the base of the ink was the soot obtained by burning lac and pine charcoal. This soot was powdered finely and mixed with some kind of size or glue. Fish glue or istinglass was used, as well as bone or horn glue; and sometimes in making the finer qualities of ink, pearls were boiled in the glue. Sometimes dried ox tongue was added to give the ink a purple tint; and the bark of the pepper tree was used to produce a tinge of blue. The ink was carefully molded, dried and packed in wormwood leaves with lime or ashes until well seasoned. It is not stated whether sepia, the coloring liquid of the cuttlefish, was added to the ink originally or not, but as the best India ink in use at present, has a brownish tint, as if mixed with sepia, it is evident that sepia is used now in the manufacture of the ink. Sepia alone is used frequently

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

Piracy Still Flourishes—India Ink to Flavor Drinks—Queer Importations Brought into the United States from Various Countries.

Egypt.
I saw two vultures, gray they were and gorged;
One on a mosque mat high, asleep he
Crawled within the silver crescent's curve;
Not far away, another, gray as he,
As full content and contented with food,
Clutched with instinctive grip the golden cross
High on the church an alien creed had built.
You in the museum mighty Rameses sleep;
For some new childhood swaddled like a babe,
Osiris and Jehovah, Allah, Christ,
This land hath known, and, in the dawn of time,
The brute-god-creature crouching in the sand.
Ere Rameses worshipped and ere Seti died,
How much of truth to each new faith he gave.
Who is the very father of all creeds,
I know not how—nor shall I know, Even still
Past temple, palace, tomb, the great Nile flows.
Free and more free of bounty as men learn
To use its values. Only this I know,
—Dr. S. W. Mitchell in "The Wager and Other Poems."

Where Piracy Flourishes.
The man who labored under the impression that piracy was a thing of the past must have read with no little surprise the story told a few days ago by one of Reuter's correspondents in China of a very flagrant case of piracy near the mouth of the Canton river. The Celestials of the neighborhood of Macao, an island at the mouth of this river, have for untold generations been most notorious sea thieves. The case of the Spark, which was raised some years ago, brought a British gunboat along and compelled the governor of Canton to pay more strict attention to the subjects under his control; but attacks on junks are still of very common occurrence, the pirates retreating after each adventure to the hills behind Macao, and subsequently receiving pardon on terms agreed upon with the governor. But by the very latest mail we learn of an encounter between a cutter from H. M. S. Tweed and a pirate launch on the West river. Piracy is one of the chief occupations of the Oman Muscat coast of the Persian gulf. Not many months ago seven boats were attacked by Wakkrah pirates and robbed of many thousands of rupees worth of pearls. Shortly before a number of Bahrain boats were similarly looted. In one instance twenty-five of them seized a bungalow in open daylight, within sight of the soldiery, and put off to sea in search of plunder. The Turkish soldiers went in pursuit, but the pirates secured them a clean pair of heels, and got away in time to seize and plunder a boat belonging to a merchant of El-Katif. At the beginning of this year there were several raids on coasters from Kurrah—a port that does a large trade inward and outward with the Persian gulf, but the rather pressing attentions of British gunboats have spoiled this branch of the trade. The Riff pirates of the Morocco coast have subsided into private life for a space after their capture of a year or two back. But, no doubt, they will rise again. A parliamentary return issued in 1857 shows that between 40 and 50 years ago the Riffian pirates gave Europe trouble of the same kind as at present. Two years ago the British steamer Pegu was looted while going from Penang to Oeleh by a number of Achinese (from Sumatra), who had come on board under the guise of passengers, and the captain and 14 of the native crew were killed. Having gained possession of the ship, the pirate plundered the strong room, secured about \$15,000 cash, and left in the Pegu's boats, landing on their own coast near Simpang Olim. The Achinese have kept fairly quiet during recent years, but they have a long chronicle of piracies to their discredit, more especially those associated with the Spanish brig Bilbaino, the British steamer Queen, the British bark Caesar, the Danish bark Carl, and the American ships White Cloud and Lira. Twenty years ago they were one of the greatest scourges of the eastern seas, sweeping the waters with their small, swift sailing craft, capturing merchantmen of all nations, and customarily butchering every soul on board.—London Leader.

Queer Importations.
Not all of America's imports are ordinary, every day things. Some are weird and wonderful, and others, commonplace in themselves, come from places that seem to us unusual. We take coal from Newcastle, N. S. W.; rags from Antwerp, matches from Belgium; cigars from Hembay, photographic plates and canned lobsters from Cape Town, fire crackers from Canton, the amount for the last quarter of 1899 being in value \$84,000; wild orchids from Barranquilla, Colombia, and butterflies from Santa Maria, Colombia. Among the queer things that come in from Canada are bicycle lamps, diamonds, steel rails, lumber from logs cut in Maine and taken to St. Johns, N. B., to be dressed; cattle switches, theatrical scenery, gas liquor, cattle tails, jewelers' sweepings, tenebrionia, tea siftings, green willow cuttings and frogs' legs. From Cairo we get real Egyptian cigarettes, while rosaries come from Angiers, in France. A large amount of paper for photographic purposes comes from Grenoble, France, and from Dresden, while \$500 worth of snails got in from Havre. Some one brought in a pair of andirons from Lyons. The city also supplies a good deal of macaroni. Amethysts come from Nantes, and rat traps from St. Etienne. Berlin sends us its human hair and ready made clothing. Slate pencils come from Coburg, old rubber shoes from Konigsberg, and also a little snuff. For goose liver pies we are indebted to Neustadt. Human skeletons, prepared and ready for use, come from England. Bismuth to the value of nearly \$75,000 comes from Gargenti, Italy, and also from Palermo, whence we import donkeys and orange peel. From Japan we get the national drink, sake, which causes headaches, and menthol to make the head feel better.—Philadelphia Times.

Do Not Get Enough to Eat.
It is a common complaint among girls who move in fashionable society that they never get enough to eat. One young woman sufferer has been impelled to give vent to her woes in a dying of hunger," she wails. "I don't get enough to eat. It's this way: I go to luncheon probably in the morning and eat daintily of the good things provided there, for one isn't supposed to have an appetite like a working man. Then in the afternoon I appear at tea. I am ravenously hungry by the time I get there, and consequently I eat more cakes and sweets than is good for me. At all events it kills my appetite, so I don't eat when dinner time comes at home. I haven't a ghost of an appetite. At night when a reception is the attraction, and when I crave a beefsteak with potatoes—for by this time I am again hungry—I am given a dab of salad or an assortment of ices, which girls are supposed to like better than anything on earth, while my escort regales himself with all the good things going. Sometimes in the midst of all these dainties I'd give a small fortune for something substantial and longingly I stare at the generous slices of buttered bread of my childhood days. If the season lasts much longer I will be a bag of bones, with a ruined digestion by the time Lent comes." And the popular debutante wandered off to the next place of gaiety.

Word About the Sickroom.
Dust should never be allowed to accumulate in the sickroom. If the floor is entirely covered with carpet, let it be swept every other day. A thick, damp cloth or a cotton flannel bag slipped over the straw of the broom, first wrung out of water, will prevent the dust from rising and making it disagreeable for the patient. Let furniture and woodwork be dusted daily with a damp cloth, not a dry or feather duster, for then the dust is simply whisked from one place to another instead of being removed from the room. Never allow medicine glasses, spoons or anything that has been used to stand about the room unwashed. As soon as the patient has taken his nourishment the tray should be removed. Flowers and growing plants need not be banished from the sick room except at night, as, according to scientists, they distribute oxygen when under the influence of the sunlight. Their brightness, fragrance and beauty are beneficial to the invalid, and this alone should give them a passport to the room, which ought to be the most cheerful in the house.



LANDING A SALMON.

ing of anchor-like hooks and lines will find him; no stiff club of a "fish pole" will hold him; no wild chowder party fisherman can get within reach of him. He is a gentleman and a king, and who wishes his acquaintance made is that real and true gentleman—a real and true angler.

You cannot "catch" a salmon. You might as well talk of "catching" a wild duck or "bagging" a lion. To get him you must fight him and kill him. And if you essay to fight that glorious fish you must be in trim to fight for your life; your muscles must be those of an athlete; your motions must be those of an Indian; your tread must be as light as that of a deer when it stalks to the water-side to drink; your eyes must be as swift as the light that glances from the salmon's silver side; your wrist must be as supple as the best greenbait that ever grew, as delicate as a woman's and as tireless as steel.

The salmon is the fly-caster's fish, and his alone. Trout may be and are taken with bait. Black bass bite at the trolled or skittered spoon or live bait. The salmon disdain it. It is true that on some parts of the Pacific and east Atlantic coasts he may be taken with a trolling spoon, but that is in sea waters where there is no salmon angling properly so-called. No fish was caught in a mistake not long ago concerning this Pacific coast fishing when he told of catching one of the big sea run fish in British Columbia with a fly. There was a storm of protest at once, and he had to take it back and admit that though he had used a fly it was not cast, but sunken in the water, and that it had a spoon attached to it. No salmon angler would so angle for his noble quarry.

The ideal salmon angling of this hemisphere is in Canada, but the ideal salmon angling of all the world is in Ireland and Scotland. There the sport has been a national institution for centuries. Parliament busies itself annually with grave laws designed to preserve it and improve it. Vast country seats are maintained almost wholly for its sake in many cases. Advertisements of angling privileges or of "salmon rights" for sale or to lease are as common almost as advertisements of houses to let or to sell. Men drop business and social pleasures annually and regularly as the open season draws on. The daily newspapers devote columns to it. An army of gillies lives altogether from the income derived from catering to it. A salmon poacher gets short shrift and is viewed with horror. His social standing is no better than that of a pick-pocket in this country.

Stonewall Jackson's Cakes.

"I read an article recently about the decline of the buckwheat crop," said a Virginian. "I know one man who will regret to hear it," he continued. "He was with Stonewall Jackson and Jackson was fond of buckwheat cakes at all seasons. This soldier used to be detailed to skirnish for buckwheat flour for Jackson, and when he succeeded he made the batter and did the cooking of the cakes. In that way he became as fond of buckwheat as Jackson, and he tells me he has never missed having buckwheat cakes for breakfast since the war. Although he has servants he insists on preparing the flour for the griddle, and unless he is indisposed he superintends the baking of the cakes. For this purpose he has a small stove in his dining room and has his cakes hot as he wants them. He also has a particular brand of sausage meat which is prepared in

very much, a considerable quantity is cooked in the form of tears or liquid drops that collect near the edges of the leaves, and these members bend down under their increasing numbers until the drops tumble off on to the ground below, in a veritable shower. There are, it is said, three weeping trees in Logan county, Kentucky, which are quite remarkable. Some time ago, when there had been no rain for a fortnight, water in streams began to run from the top of each branch. So much water indeed fell that the ground beneath the trees was described as completely soaked, and a man standing under them got wet through in four or five minutes.

Shad Eggs for Ireland.
Seven hundred thousand shad eggs formed a part of the cargo of the White Star line steamship Oceanic, which sailed for Liverpool last week. The eggs are consigned to Moreton Frewen, whose home is at the town of Lamlashannon, near Queenstown. Mr. Frewen is a brother-in-law of Lady Randolph Churchill, and a man of large business affairs. While in this country he suggested to the United States fish commission that it would be a good plan to stock the Irish waters with American shad. The commission decided to make the experiment. The shad eggs shipped will be used, it is said, to stock the river Shannon.

Queen Marguerite at Home.
Queen Marguerite of Italy, loves to go about incognito, and in this way indulge her great fondness for mountain climbing and bicycle riding, says Harper's Bazar. When she travels in the Alps she goes as a commoner, and very few learn her identity. She stops at chalets for the night, sharing the simple food of the Alpine folk, and as her costume is in the simplest style, she passes for anything but a queen. When she began to ride a bicycle it was her habit to go into the royal park unattended. On one of these solitary wheeling trips she was unceremoniously arrested by a royal guard and conducted, in spite of her protests, before the captain of the force. The guard laughed at her statement of her

Nevada's Ruined City.
Evans City, in Nevada, is now represented by two streets of ruins inhabited by rattlesnakes and coyotes. Twenty years ago it was a flourishing town, with a population of 3,000 or more. Fine buildings were put up; but the people were so eager to make money they neglected to provide any water works or system of irrigation. A drought set in and lasted six months. Water by that time was being hauled twenty miles and being sold for 3 shillings a bucket. Then came—was only natural—fever, and a general plague. The town was dead in a year.

Don't Eat Everything.

Mustard and cross, spring onions, radishes and young lettuce are all in nature's hand waiting for us to make use of them, and most people will be quick enough to seize on these; but when the first green nettles and dandelions appear and when sorrel peeps up, and she would have us take them, also few heed her advice. Nettle &

OVER THE FENCE.



Several men were discussing the subject of luck when one remarked: "All this talk about thirteen being an unlucky number is sheer nonsense. What, for instance, is luckier than holding thirteen trumps at whist?" "Humph!" replied another gentleman. "I held a thirteen-trump hand once, and didn't take more than one trick with it."

"How could that be?" "Well, you see, my partner was somewhat hot tempered, and when I trumped his ace he jumped up and kicked me out the room."

"Zeal is all right in its place, but there is no virtue that can take the place of tolerance."

Next to the face, the hand is the most characteristic part of the entire anatomy.

Japan Anxious.

Japan is alarmed over the emigration of many of her residents to this country who are lured here by misrepresentation. This is like the misrepresentation which deludes people into believing that any other medicine is equal to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for stomach disorders. It will cure indigestion, constipation and dyspepsia.

Matrimony can be made a Klondike if husband and wife do their duty.

THREE DOSES WILL CURE.

Plain Talk to Plain People About Malaria, Its Cause and Its Cure.

From time immemorial we have been taught to treat chills by arousing the liver into action, or, in other words, that the liver was the seat and origin of chills. This is altogether erroneous; the liver never did nor never can cause a chill.

A malarial chill is caused by the multiplication of a germ in the blood. This germ gets into the system from three sources: First—From the air we breathe. Second—From the food we eat, such as raw fruits, vegetables, etc. Third—From the water we drink, which is the principal source of our malarial troubles.

The germ once in the system is soon carried into the blood, and lodges itself in the blood corpuscle and is protected by this corpuscle. It grows very similar to a multiplying onion; that is, in order to reproduce, it destroys the blood corpuscle, thereby creating hundreds of other germs, which, in turn, will attack other blood corpuscles, destroying them, and so on until the blood will be full of its vitality.

Now, this destruction of the blood corpuscle is a tear-down of tissue, and vital tissue at that, and it is a well known fact that any tear-down of tissue, which is called a chill. Admitting that the above is true, it is easy to see that all that is necessary to cure any malarial chill is to simply put the blood in to an antiseptic condition, where no germ whatever can possibly live, thus leaving the blood in a perfectly pure condition.

We guarantee that Rogers' Blue Chill Cure will do this—and thereby cure any case of chills caused by malaria. If it fails we will refund your money. Price only 25c.

THE ROGERS DRUG CO., MARTIN, TENN. If your druggist can't supply you, write us; we can, and will also send you "A Good Family Physician" free.

Love your family if you expect them to love you.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, aching, itching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There are some men who would not sneeze unless forced to.

Soldiers' Homestead Claims.

The friends of the veterans of the Civil War are complaining of the unfortunate delay of the General Land Office in acting on the applications for soldiers' additional homestead rights. Senators and Representatives in Congress who are friendly to the old soldiers should inquire into this matter.

Life with many mortals is merely a sporting event.

The eyes of horses and cattle, equally with the eyes of man, are cured by



Mitchell's Eye Salve

which was favorably known in this region as far back as 1849. You may place great confidence in this remedy.

Price 25 cents. All druggists.

HALL & RUCKEL, 1848, London.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See This Similar Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR BILLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

OPIMUM WHISKY and other drugs.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Our Meat in Germany.

The question of American meats in Germany is coming to be almost an international one. Not only are the meat producers of the United States directly affected, but the producers of meat in the other countries in Europe are in the German legislation a menace to their own interests.

The Austrians are sending to Germany large quantities of meat in various forms. The Austrians are also sending to the same country considerable supplies of meat. The Austrians argue that the law that is to prohibit American meats will also prohibit Austrian meats. In addition, they say, the Americans will throw their supplies of meat into the Austrian market and compete with the Austrian producers on their own ground.

The result will be that prices for meat in Austria must fall. This alarms the producers of meat animals in Austria, who believe they are now producing meat at as low a price as they can afford.

The stockmen of the United States the question comes home with a good deal of force. If we cannot sell a good part of our meat supply in Europe it must be consumed in this country. This surplus thrown on our own markets must result for a time in low prices for meat. This might not be an unmitigated blessing, as a lowering of the price would stimulate consumption. But it would probably mean a lessened profit to the growers of meat.

Tuberculosis on Soy Bean Roots.

On this page we illustrate a clump of soy-bean roots showing tubercles. These tubercles are similar to those on clover roots, though they may not be identical. The more of these tubercles there are the better, as the greater will be the amount of free nitrogen fixed by them and made serviceable to the plants. In the case of the roots shown in the illustration, the ground had been inoculated with germs of the tubercles. Where none of these germs exist the plants lack vigor of growth and are of less value.

Generally, however, there is no lack of tubercles in the soil, especially where other legumes have been grown.

Wormy Apples.

There is nothing new about wormy apples except the way to avoid having them. There are several species of grubs or worms which work in apples, but the one which does nearly all the damage is the codling worm. The codling worm is the offspring of the codling moth, and this is the insect which attacks the apple trees to fight in his apple trees.

The best general remedy for the codling worm, or codling moth, according to information furnished by the Vermont experiment station, is paris green. Some apple growers use London purple; others use white arsenic; but they amount to the same thing. They all poison the core worms. Other insecticides like hellebore, kerosene, or sulphur, are not effective in this case.

In the hands of the average man paris green is the best medicine for the codling moth. The poison should be thoroughly mixed with water at the rate of a quart of a pound to the barrel—that is about one pound of paris green to 160-200 gallons of water. About a pound of lime ought to be added to each barrel of water, which will prevent scalding of the foliage. It should be applied with a spray pump and fine nozzle. In case bordeaux mixture is used on the trees the paris green may be added directly to that solution at the rate already recommended. The first spraying for the codling moth should be made as soon as the blossoms fall, or within a week afterward. It is very important to do this before the little apples begin to hang down their heads, as after that time they do not catch and hold the poison.

Root Aphids of Aster.

Another summer's use has still further demonstrated the value of kerosene emulsion for the root aphids of asters, says I. McRoss in *Vicks' s*. This year the best prepared for the asters was thoroughly soaked with diluted emulsion; it was then left to dry out sufficiently to allow the ground to be worked over, then the asters were transplanted. As soon as they were growing well, another application was made, and another when they commenced to bud. These applications, it must be noted, were thorough, the ground was soaked until the roots of the plants were reached.

It would, perhaps, seem a great deal of trouble to make and apply the emulsion so many times, but the result has more than paid for the trouble, which in reality has been slight.

Many speak of the emulsion as troublesome to make; I find it very easy by the following method: A bar of common washing soap is dissolved in a quart of water and allowed to boil, then two quarts of kerosene are added to the boiling soap. This is churned, while hot, with a revolving egg beater; a force pump would be better but I do not own one, and a beater answers very well. When the emulsion is properly made it will come like butter, so thick that the beater will not work. A pint of the thick emulsion is diluted with eight quarts of water, making a liquid resembling skim milk in color but closely related to kerosene in odor.

Weighting Corn for Moisture.

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A neighbor has used a strong decoction of tobacco with good results. It would seem that whatever will kill the plant aphid, will also conquer the root aphid. From complaints made in different parts of the country, however, I think that some leaf blight or rust is troubling the asters, but in this section aphids seems to be the only trouble.

Teaching Meat Inspection.

We are glad to note that some of veterinary colleges are teaching meat inspection as a part of their regular courses. This kind of service for the public is as yet in its infancy, at least in this country. Hitherto most of the men that have graduated from all of our colleges have been poorly fitted or not fitted at all to determine the healthfulness of meat. The education of students in such branches is sure to have a good effect on the public appreciation of such work. All great reforms and great movements must be established in the favorable opinions of the people before being really effective. The effect of thousands of young men going out into the midst of the people will be to create opinions favorable to proper inspection. At the present time people know little as to how meat from diseased animals should look. They are utterly unable to tell when there is trichina in pork. Many a trichina-infested hog has been butchered, and the meat used in a neighborhood, the using being followed by disease and death. It was only a few years ago that several deaths occurred in a family near Milwaukee, Wis., caused by trichina in pork from a hog that had been raised on the place. We need more education along such lines, and the veterinary colleges are in the best position to give it.

Treatment for San Jose Scale.

Summer treatment for the San Jose scale should begin as early as the 15th of June and be continued until September 15 at least, with intervals of not more than ten days between sprayings. This will destroy a very large percentage of the young and thus prevent its spreading. Two different mixtures can be used, viz: 1. Whale oil soap, used at the rate of one-fourth pound to one gallon of water. This mixture will not injure the foliage of tree fruits. 2. A mechanical mixture of kerosene and water, in the proportion of one gallon of kerosene to ten of water, or what is called a 10 per cent solution. It can be used with safety on all tree fruits except the peach.

For winter treatment, which means while the leaves are off, a stronger solution of whale oil soap and water can be used—two pounds of the former to one gallon of the latter. Kerosene from 20 to 100 per cent has been used with widely different results. The why has not been determined as yet. Consensus of opinion is that it should be used on a sunny day—the higher the temperature the better.

Morning Glory as a Weed.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Review* is having trouble with the morning glory in his corn field. As his corn is drilled he cannot work the field both ways. The corn at time of report was some five or six inches high, but doing well and promising a good stand. Some have suggested that the owner of the field plow it up and put it into millet. It would seem that the pest must be unusually bad to even cause the suggestion of plowing up the field. It appears to the writer that the ordinary cultivation that the corn should receive would keep down the weeds sufficiently to enable the corn to get the upper hand. But we would be pleased to hear from our readers that have had experience with this particular weed.

The Greasy Cut-Worm.

The Latin name is *agrotis ypsilon*. This is one of our most abundant cut-worms; it attacks all sorts of garden products and other low-growing plants. It is frequently quite destructive to the strawberry beds. When full grown

it is about an inch and a half long, dull brown, inclined to be black. The moth is readily recognized by the ypsilon-shaped mark upon the forewings, which are brownish-gray with darker markings; the hind wings are almost white and semi-transparent, and possess a pearly luster.

Hog Lice.

H. V. Teller, in his "Diseases of Live Stock," says: "These disgusting parasites abound on ill-fed and half-sick hogs. Indeed, their presence may almost be said to be a sign that the animal is out of condition. It is not sufficient therefore to destroy the lice with an insecticide; if the cure is expected to be permanent, the animal must be kept clean, well-fed, and supported with tonics, such as sulphate of iron, if occasion demand it. As a safe and efficient ointment to kill lice we may use scotch snuff, rubbed up with lard, or the following: Stearic acid seeds 4 oz., white hellebore 1 oz., water 1 gallon. Boil to two quarts, and apply with a brush where lice are seen."

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Sights Seen by Mr. Riley.

Some time since, while a southern Whitcomb Riley was visiting the James town, where he was booked to give a reading, a committee called to take him in a carriage over the city. In acknowledging the compliment he said: "I'll go with you, gentlemen, provided you promise that you will not show me the new court house, the new town hall, the new bridge, the new gas well, the new school building, and the new jail, for I've seen them all a hundred times, and they invariably wear me out before the time arrives for the curtain to rise on the evening entertainment!"

Light After Darkness.

Mrs. Cameron, of Lockport, N. Y., Restored to Health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—The Remedy That Has Made So Many Miraculous Cures.

Brought back to life. This was virtually the case with Mrs. Nellie Cameron, of Lockport, N. Y. She was the victim of a severe case of stomach trouble and was slowly starving to death. She could derive no nourishment from her food as the stomach was too weak to retain it long enough to digest it. She wasted to a mere shadow, doctors failed to help her and she lost all hope of recovery, until finally she was advised by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and to them she owes her life. Here is her own story:

In the fall of 1898 I was in a deplorable condition. I had stomach trouble in the very worst form. Nothing at all would stay on my stomach, and I had to almost starve myself. My side pained me constantly. The lack of nourishment caused me to lose flesh rapidly; I dropped from 135 to 105 pounds. There was not the slightest color in my face; I was simply a shadow of my former self. All physicians treated me, but I was a complete wreck when a friend told me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. One box greatly improved my condition; it was absolutely necessary for me to buy a second box. I was able to eat and sleep, and my stomach was strengthened, what I ate benefited me, my weight increased, and I soon felt like a new woman. I am now strong. I cannot say too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899.

STACY D. BRICE, Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppurations and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excessive whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Rigid enforcement of laws is a good step toward reform.

Some of the most interesting reading is found between the lines.

No one needs to apologize for riding on the Denver road. It offers an unequalled variety of scenery, broad vestibule trains, quick service, solid roadbed, perfect baggage system and courteous employees.

The sumptuous Pullmans are built in natural woods—rich, tasteful, restful to the eye. The Cafe Car service is always good. The linen is spotlessly clean, the waiters prompt, the food the best the mountains afford.

It uses the Union Station, Fort Worth, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

It educates them by blending en route the most beautiful portion of Texas and Colorado.

It runs through trains from Fort Worth to Denver daily, which pass en route Pike's Peak, the Spanish Peaks, and for two hundred miles in sight of the mountain range.

It allows stop-overs on summer tourists' tickets at all points in Colorado. It leaves Fort Worth at 9:45 a. m.; arrives in Denver next day in time for mid-day lunch; it aims to please; it invites investigation.

CHARLES L. HULL, T. P. A. A. G. GLISSON, G. A. P. D. W. F. STERLEY, A. G. P. A. THE DENVER ROAD, Fort Worth, Texas.

Houston and Texas Central Special Rates.

Brenham, account meeting Good Hope Baptist Association, Agent Galveston to Waco, Dallas and Austin, inclusive, will sell round trip tickets to Brenham July 9 and 10, limit July 17, at double the child's fare.

Charleston, S. C., account meeting National Educational Association—All agents will sell round trip tickets to Charleston, S. C., July 3 and 4, limit Sept. 1, at rate of one fare plus \$4.00. This includes membership fee.

Cincinnati, Ohio, account Annual Convention B. Y. P. U.—All agents will sell round trip tickets to Cincinnati July 19, limit July 17 (by depositing tickets limit can be extended to Aug. 19). Rate from main line points will be \$30.

Atlanta, Ga., account N. Y. P. C. U.—All agents will sell to Atlanta, on certificate plan, July 7 to 18.

Milwaukee, Wis., account Photographers' Association—All agents will sell to Milwaukee, on certificate plan, July 19 to 27.

M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. A. S. F. B. MORSE, P. T. M.

We have sold more STEEL RANGES in the last year than all other dealers can get. Thousands of people are getting ready for the coming winter. We have sold more than 100,000 ranges in the last year. We have sold more than 100,000 ranges in the last year. We have sold more than 100,000 ranges in the last year.

An understanding is something all should require in advance.

Try Yucatan Chill Tonic (Improved.) A reliable tonic; each dose has the same proportion of medicine; no shaking required. Price 50 cents.

Health is truly a pinnacle of happiness.

Pretty social

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,

Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, July 14, 1900.

Announcements.

For District Att'y, 39 Judicial Dist. A. C. WILMETH of Scurry Co. subject to the action of the Democrat party. For County Judge, D. H. HAMILTON, J. E. POOLE, H. R. JONES, J. E. WILFONG. For County and District Clerk, C. D. LONG, H. S. POST. For Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. W. COLLINS, J. F. JONES, J. W. BELL. For Tax Assessor, S. E. CAROTHERS, C. M. BROWN. For Treasurer, J. E. MURFEE, J. L. STANDEFER. For Comr. and J. P. Pre. No. 1, J. W. EVANS. For Commissioner Pre. No. 4, E. D. JEFFERSON.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Miss Annie Coker visited friends in town this week. —A special sale, at Baker's, of poultry food. —Miss Georgia Riter returned Thursday from a visit to Forney. —Buggy whips 15cts and up at Riddell's. —Miss Gennie Reeves of Knox county is visiting friends here this week. —Go to T. G. Carney's for choice family groceries. —Sheriff J. W. Collins and wife are attending the sheriff's convention at El Paso. —Miss Sunie McLendon of Knox county is visiting relatives here this week. —For a good, honest hand made saddle see Riddell. —Miss Minnie Ellis left Wednesday on a visit to friends in Eastern Texas. —For beauty's sake use Baker's Oatmeal Cream. One bottle will convince the most skeptical of the real merits of Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla, concentrated and scientifically combined, pleasant and effective. 50 cts and \$1 at J. B. Baker's drug store. —Mr. T. E. Ballard reads the FREE PRESS and pays for it. That kind of a subscriber helps to keep the machinery going. —A new thing; try a pair of those solid rubber bottom tennis shoes at S. L. Robertson's and learn what ease and solid comfort is. —Several of the Haskell young people attended the B. Y. P. U. rally on the Clear Fork in Jones county this week. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE not only effectually expels worms, but is unequalled as a tonic, and is a certain and permanent cure for Chills and Fever in children. Price 25 cts at J. B. Baker's. —Mr. J. D. Ingram of Simon, O. T., was here this week looking after some property interests owned by him in this county. He takes the FREE PRESS to keep posted on affairs here. Special Sale of Shirt Waists. Being overstocked on ladies shirt waists I offer my entire stock of these goods, including percales, lawns, dimities, etc., for one week at bargain prices. Call and see them S. L. ROBERTSON. —Mr. Bob Ellis of Bell county, who has been visiting his uncles, Messrs J. N. and J. E. Ellis of this place, returned home Tuesday. We understand there is a probability of his moving to this county. What among human ills are more annoying than the piles? The afflictions that prevent active exercise are bad enough, but one that makes even rest miserable is worse. TABLET'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT will cure the most obstinate cases. Price, 50cts. in bottle, tubes 75c at J. B. Baker drug store.

—Baker is still giving away chances to win his music box—for a quarter. —Mr. Luther Baldwin of Windom is visiting his uncle, Mr. J. L. Baldwin of this place. Ringworm, Tetter, Itching Piles, Itch, Eczema cured quickly and effectually with Hunt's Cure. Money refunded if it fails. Price 50 cts at J. B. Baker's drug store. —Messrs W. T. Fenn and W. H. Wyman join our list of readers this week. —There will be no services at the Presbyterian church tomorrow, 15th, owing to the absence of the pastor. Why remain sick? If troubled with Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Boils, Humors on the face, Catarrh, etc., we ask that you give Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla a trial. 50 cts and \$1 at J. B. Baker's drug store. —Mr. J. C. Jones and family left this week for Del Rio. Mr. Jones expects to buy sheep and locate in that section. —Your complexion is beautiful. It is plain to be seen you have been using Baker's Oatmeal Cream. —Miss Mary Rice returned on Wednesday from Belton where she has been attending the Baylor Female College. —My stock of groceries has just been filled up with a complete line of choice, fresh family groceries. As to prices—well, they are below the other fellow's—Come and see! Respectfully, T. G. CARNEY. —Judge McConnell and family went down on California creek Monday and spent two or three days in camp fishing. —County Treasurer Murfee desires the holders of jury scrip to know that he now has on hand money to pay off all jury scrip. Those who live on farms are liable to many accidental cuts, burns and bruises, which heal rapidly when BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is promptly applied. Price 25 and 50 cts at J. B. Baker drug store. —Miss Ella Giddings returned home this week from an extensive trip and sojourn with friends in New York and Michigan. —Mrs. John Pierson, who has been visiting the family of Mr. M. S. Pierson here, left Tuesday for her home at Emory. The drugs in Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla are so concentrated that the dose is very small, but nevertheless, it is so scientifically combined that it is readily retained and assimilated by the most delicate and sensitive stomach. —Miss Mary Manson of Rockwall, who has been visiting Miss Lillie Rike, left Thursday to return home. To eradicate worms from the system give the child plain, nourishing food and WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. The result will be, the worms will disappear and the child become healthy and cheerful. Price 25 cts at J. B. Baker's drug store. —The Haskell Brass Band went over to Aspermont Thursday evening to furnish music for the ex-Confederate reunion there Friday and Saturday. Good Shoes, Better Shoes. Best Shoes; an enormous stock for this market, all sizes and many styles, including the latest in slippers, ties, button and lace. Prices are right at S. L. ROBERTSON. —Mrs. Tom Morrison of Hillsboro arrived here Wednesday evening on a visit to her brothers, the Messrs Couch, and other relatives, some of whom she had not seen for 16 years. —Dr. J. F. Tomlinson and wife have gone over to Rayner to visit and pull teeth, that is, the Doctor will do the tooth pulling part of the program. Cheatham's Tasteless Chill Tonic cures the Chills, builds up the system and drives away all ills. It makes the weak and fattens the lean. It's the tonic of tonics, the best ever seen. 50 cts at J. B. Baker's drug store. —STRAY HORSE: One dark bay or brown horse, part Clydesdale stock, 6 years old, 14 hands high, had on halter with piece of trace chain attached, right eye disfigured, no brand. If seen or taken up, drop card to W. T. Fenn, Kasoga, Texas. Backache, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Diarrhoea, Cramp Colic, all aches and pains speedily cured with Hunt's Lightning Oil. Failing, money refunded. Sold by J. B. Baker.

—Mrs. Gilbert and children returned last Sunday and the Doctor is looking better, in fact is no longer the ugliest man in town. —Baker will give you a package of poultry food and a chance at his music box for twenty-five cents. —Mr. R. D. Porter and family of Caldwell, are here on a visit to the family of Judge P. D. Sanders. Mr. Porter is a brother of Mrs. Sanders. Is your liver tired? Does it fail to do its duty? If so, don't neglect its call for help. A few doses of HERBINE may save you a spell of sickness. HERBINE is the only perfect liver medicine. It cures Chills and Fever. Price 50c at J. B. Baker's. —Dr. B. H. Carroll of Waco will preach here tomorrow. Hear him if you like a good sermon; he is one of the ablest preachers in Texas. —Why let your chickens die when Baker can sell you poultry food that will keep them healthy. —Mrs. L. M. Garrett returned Thursday from an extended visit to relatives and friends at Del Rio, Blooming Grove and Kaufman, and Mr. Garrett confesses that he is the happiest man in town. Imperfect digestion and assimilation produce disordered conditions of the system, which grow and are confirmed by neglect. HERBINE gives tone to the stomach, and causes good digestion. Price 50 cts J. B. Baker drug store. —Mr. W. M. Townes and family came in Wednesday from a fishing expedition on the Clear Fork, where they feasted on fish and wild grapes for several days. —Dr. F. M. Oldham of Albany announces that he will come to Haskell on July 25th fully prepared to do any kind of dental work that may be required, and will remain about one week. —Keep your chickens healthy by feeding them International Poultry Food—Baker has the food. —Quite a party of the gay and frolicsome of our city drove down on Paint creek late Tuesday evening and were met there by a party from Stamford, when they proceeded to picnic by the light 'o the moon. —We are told that Mr. C. D. Long of our city and the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic nominee for vice president, are first-cousins. Charley says to vote right you must vote for him and cousin Adlai. Cure for Cholera Infantum—Never Known to Fail. During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail. —Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. Sold by J. B. Baker druggist. —Lost. About two weeks ago a gentleman from Stamford lost in Haskell his pocket book containing \$25 in currency and a receipt for a month's house rent in Stamford. Finder will please report at this office. —Dr. I. E. Smith, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat specialist of Weatherford has been here several days. He has established a branch office here and will return in 60 days to see his patients. He has removed a tumor from Mrs. Mason's eye, also operated on S. W. Vernon's child for granulated lids and adenoid growths. —Messrs Robt and Ollie Kinsey, of Fort Worth, relatives of Mr. W. J. Sowell, were here this week and spent several days with him. They were also accompanied by Mr. Willis McCauley of the same place and done a little business while here in the way of buying horses, getting 31 head from Mr. W. F. Draper, which they will carry east for sale. What is a Miracle! "The marvellous cure of Mrs. Rena J. Stout of Consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind." writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. "She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained 37 pounds in weight and was completely cured." It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at J. B. Baker's drug store.

—There has been some doubt expressed as to the correctness of the statement published in the FREE PRESS that Mr. John Thurwhanger had threshed out 36 bushels of wheat per acre. We saw Mr. Thurwhanger himself in town Wednesday and asked him for the facts and he stated that the yield on the seven acres was 256 bushels, or 36 4-7 bushels per acre. It Saved His Leg. P. A. Danforth of La Grange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by J. B. Baker druggist. —Messrs W. W. Fields, Judge P. D. Sanders and R. D. Porter with their families and Mr. Lilly and Jim Fields and Misses Allie Frost and Dulin and Eva Fields composed a party that went down on the Clear Fork Monday to spend the week fishing. Mr. Geo. Fields and Misses Etta Riddel and Minnie Jones went out Wednesday to join them. We will expect some first-class fish stories when they get back. —Dr. B. H. Carroll of Waco will preach at the Baptist church tomorrow. This will begin a revival meeting at the Baptist church. All the people of town and country are cordially invited and earnestly urged to attend these services. Pastor Wm. Crawford of Baird will preach for us after Dr. Carroll leaves. All Christians, ye who know God, pray earnestly that this meeting shall be a great blessing to Haskell. Yours in His service, R. E. L. FARMER. DOES THIS STRIKE YOU? Muddy complexions, nauseating breath come from chronic constipation. Karl's Clover Root Tea is an absolute cure and has been sold for fifty years on an absolute guarantee. Price 25 and 50 cts at J. B. Baker's. —Mr. Z. B. Thomason of Barry, Navarro county, was here several days this week visiting his sons and taking a look at the country. He expressed himself as highly pleased with our fine prairies and the prospects of the town, particularly our abundant supply of good water, and intimated that he might become one of us before a great while. He was also accompanied by a young man named Farmer who was also well pleased with the country and probably will buy land and locate with us. The latch string is out and we shall be pleased to see them come. —Messrs M. D. Cohen and Will Hampton of Abilene paid Haskell a call Thursday. They are out making a tour in the interest of the West Texas Fair to be held at Abilene Sept. 25-29. This will be the third annual session of this fair and, having become pretty well advertised over the state, it is probable that many more people will visit it from other portions of the state than heretofore, to get an idea as to what West Texas is doing agriculturally, thus making it an excellent place for surrounding counties to make a showing of their products. Haskell people can put a good exhibit there if they will only try. ON EVERY BOTTLE Of Shiloh's Consumption Cure is this guarantee: "All we ask of you is to use two-thirds of the contents of this bottle faithfully, then if you can say you are not benefited return the bottle to your druggist and he may refund the price paid." Price 25 and 50cts and \$1 at J. B. Baker's. —Mr. J. E. Wilfong places his name in our announcement column this week as a candidate for the office of county judge. Mr. Wilfong has been too long a citizen of Haskell county to require an introduction to Haskell people. He came here in the early eighties and has resided here continuously ever since; for a time as a cowboy, then as a lawyer and county attorney and more recently as a farmer in the northeastern part of the county. As indicated, he has had some connection with county affairs and with his knowledge of the law would probably be able to conduct trials in the county court and direct county affairs, as the head of the commissioners court, in a legal and satisfactory manner. Let the voters give him fair consideration when they come to make up their tickets next November. To Cure La Grippe in Two Days. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

Campmeeting at Clairmont. Clairmont, Tex., July 6, 1900. HASKELL FREE PRESS, Please announce to your readers that there will be a campmeeting conducted by the Baptists at this place, beginning on Saturday night before the fifth Sunday in this month, and just at the close of the fifth Sunday meeting of Stonewall Association. All are invited to come whether prepared to camp or not. J. F. WOOD, Pastor. DO YOU KNOW Consumption is preventable? Science has proven that, and also that neglect is suicidal. The worst cold or cough can be cured with Shiloh's Cough and Consumption cure. Sold on positive guarantee for fifty years. For sale at J. B. Baker's drug store. B. Y. P. U. Program July 15, 1900. Leader—Mr. G. R. Couch. Song—Prayer. Lesson—Cumberers of the Ground. Luke 13:6-9. The Seeking Lord—Rev. R. E. L. Farmer. Duet—Misses Rupe and Lindsey. The Disappointed Lord—Mr. Ed Couch. The Patient Lord—Mollie Whitman. Duet—Mrs. Hentz and Mr. Currie. The Judging Lord—Mrs. D. R. Couch. The Great Loss—Miss Laura Gar-a-en. Are We Cumberome Workers in the Sight of God?—Miss Minnie Lindsey and Mr. Y. L. Thomason. We Went "Plumbing" (Crowded over from last week.) We took all the little Pooles in a prairie schooner last Tuesday evening and steered for Mr. B. T. Lanier's farm on the northern confines of the county. We anchored at his hospitable domicile as the sun disappeared behind the peaks of "Double Mountains" and were most hospitably entertained. Having a taste for plum preserves and plum jelly, we were in quest of this juicy fruit, which grows in spontaneous abundance along the Brazos river, and, next morning, according to previous promise, he piloted us out to the plum thickets, acres and acres of them, where we soon picked all we wanted and left enough for everybody else. There will be lots of plums there for two or three weeks longer, as there were many not yet ripening. From the plum thickets we returned to Mr. L's where Mrs. Lanier set us a splendid vegetable dinner with cakes, jelly, preserves and such like to taper off on. Showers of rain kept us indoors most of the afternoon, but we caught an opportunity to drive through Mr. Lanier's and Mr. Hopson's crops, which we found in good condition and very promising. His corn has stood the four weeks drouth remarkably well and will make enough to run his farm another year, but for that matter, he still has enough of last year's corn in his crib to do that. His cotton is the most forward we have seen, is blooming and putting on young bolls. We arrived home Thursday evening having enjoyed the trip greatly, thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Lanier's kindness and hospitality. We are also indebted to Mr. Oscar Martin for furnishing "copy" during our absence. "Sweet Belle Jangled Out of Tune and Marsh." Shakespeare's description fits thousands of women. They are cross, discontent, sickly, nervous—a burden to themselves and their families. Their sweet dispositions are gone, and they, like the bells, seem sadly out of tune. But there is a remedy. They can use McELREE'S Wine of Cardui. It brings health to the weakly organism, and health there means well-poised nerves, calmness, strength. It restores womanly vigor and power. It tones up the nerves which suffering and disease have shattered. It is the most perfect remedy ever devised to restore weak women to perfect health, and to make them attractive and happy. \$1.00 at all druggists. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. REV. J. W. McELREE, Christian, B. G. 1899.—My wife used Wine of Cardui for relief of the womb and it entirely cured her.

It's a STOVE

You Want

We can supply you. Besides a full line of box heaters, we have the "ECONOMY" which is an AIR TIGHT WOOD HEATER guaranteed to heat as well as the ordinary stove with half the quantity of fuel, thus saving its cost in one or two seasons. It takes small floor space, no ashes leak on carpet, no danger of fire falling out, burns chips, chunks or solid wood equally well. The price is low and we want you to come and see this stove.

We also have an excellent line of Cook stoves, but will talk about them later. Yours &c. SHERRILL BROS. & Co.

Bigger and Better

That is, the mammoth stock of goods now going into our large store rooms, filling the shelves and stacking up on the counters in both the upper and lower stories until there is no room left for anything else—with still more to come.

No Line Has Been Neglected.

We may make a long story short by saying that in

- Staple Goods
- Dress Goods
- White Goods
- Notions and Fancy Goods
- Clothing
- Men's Furnishings
- Underwear
- Boots and Shoes
- Hats for Men and Boys

and, in fact, all the way through, our customers will find the quantity, quality and variety to suit any taste or requirement from the plainest to articles or fabrics suitable for the most expensive and stylish costumes.

And as especially interesting to our lady patrons we will present a

LINE OF MILLINERY

unexcelled west of Dallas for style, quality and variety, presided over by our accomplished artist in this line, Miss Lena Wilson, who has recently taken what we may term a post graduate course in the largest and most stylish millinery trimming house in Chicago, where she won the highest praise of the head of the establishment.

AS TO PRICES: We know that having bought in large quantities in the best market for cash that we got the best prices going and that we can and will compete with any town or store west of Dallas in the matters of quality and price.

This is not empty boast, you have only to see and to compare to be convinced. Your money back if it isn't so!

So saying, we subscribe ourselves yours, in the middle-of-the-road for business.

F. G. Alexander & Co.

A BOON TO MANKIND!

D-TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE CURE

A New Discovery for the Certain Cure of INTERNAL and EXTERNAL PILES, WITHOUT PAIN. CURES WHERE ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED. TUBES, BY MAIL, 75 CENTS; BOTTLES, 50 CENTS. JAMES F. BALLARD, Sole Proprietor, 310 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas

HASKELL AND STAMFORD TRANSFER.

Meets incoming passenger trains and delivers passengers and express in Haskell without layover in Stamford.

Livery Stable at Haskell

Good teams and vehicles furnished promptly to order. J. W. JOHNSON & SON, Props.

It has recently been confirmed that the earthquake which passed over Alaska last September shattered and tumbled into the sea the entire front of the immense Muir glacier which presented a front of two miles and towered 250 feet above the sea. An excursion steamer, the "Queen," which recently navigated in that region encountered great ice floes when 50 miles distant. It worked its way cautiously landward to within five miles of Muir glacier but could get no nearer owing to the great pack of floating ice.

White Man Turned Yellow. Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by J. B. Baker druggist.