

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 12.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1897.

No. 55.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. Ed. J. Hamner.
District Attorney, C. H. Steele.

COUNTY OFFICIALS
County Judge, J. M. Baldwin.
County Attorney, J. E. Wilfong.
County & Dist. Clerk, G. B. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Hill Holton.
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, J. A. Fisher.

COMMISSIONERS
Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Precinct No. 2, B. H. Owsley.
Precinct No. 3, T. E. Ballard.
Precinct No. 4, J. M. Perry.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
J. P. Prec. No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Constable Prec. No. 1, B. A. Glascock.

CHURCHES.
Baptist (Missionary) Every 4th Saturday night and Sunday, Rev. E. G. Farmer, Pastor.
Presbyterian, (Cumberland) Every 2nd Sunday, Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor.
Christian (Campbellite) Every 3rd Sunday and Saturday before, Pastor.
Presbyterian, Every 2nd and 4th Sunday, Rev. E. D. Campbell, Pastor.
Methodist (M. E. Church) Every 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday and Sunday night, Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor.
Union Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.
Methodist Sunday School every Sunday, P. D. Sanders, Superintendent.
Christian Sunday School every Sunday, W. B. Handefer, Superintendent.
Baptist Sunday School every Sunday, J. E. Lindsey, Superintendent.
Presbyterian Sunday School every Sunday, J. M. Baldwin, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 88, A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday on or before each full moon.
A. C. Foster, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Secy.
Haskell Chapter No. 151
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.
P. D. Sanders, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Secy.
Prairie City Lodge No. 203 K. of P. Meets 1st, 3rd and 5th Friday nights of each month.
W. E. Sherrill, C. C.
W. L. Hill, K. of H. S.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
P. D. Sanders, Con. G.
G. B. Couch, Clerk.
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient, meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month.
C. D. Long, Pastmaster.
W. B. Anthony, Publisher.

Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER, S. W. SCOTT.
FOSTER & SCOTT.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

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

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

GOOD NEWSPAPERS
At a Very Low Price.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls besides a world of general news matter. Illustrated price, 10 cents. We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.00 cash.
This gives you three papers a week, or 160 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Read layout - subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.

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

The Baylor Co. Banner tells what one man has done the past year in Baylor county, which adjoins this county on the northeast:
"The Cary farms, northeast of Seymour, were leased the other day to M. D. Lankford by John Lynch, who is the agent of Col. Jones. Mr. Lankford cultivated these farms last year in connection with other lands and broke the record for successful farming in Baylor county. He began the year without a dollar in the world and as a result of his work he estimates that he has made \$15,000 over and above all expenses. The Banner accepts Mr. Lankford's statement as true, but does not believe it could be repeated, or that there is one man out of every hundred even in seasonable years who could accomplish as good results. Baylor is one of the best agricultural counties in Texas, but it isn't every farmer who can get rich in one year as Mr. Lankford has done."

One Haskell County Crop.

Knowing that Mr. John Thurwhanger who rented and cultivated Mr. A. H. Tandy's farm this year, had made about the largest crop of oats of any single handed farmer in the county this year, we got him to give us a statement of his farming operations this year to publish as a matter of general interest to show what one man can do out here sometimes. Mr. Thurwhanger stated that all the labor in preparing the land and producing the crop was done by himself and little son between seven and eight years of age, except that accounted for in the statement below.

Help in breaking land, . . . \$ 4.50
Harvest hands, 29.35
Hire of reaper 1 day, . . . 11.62
Cost of Threshing, . . . 100.00
Total expense, . . . \$146.37

In the expense items the \$11.62 was for hire of reaper one day on account of breakage of his reaper and except for this accident this expense would not have been incurred. Another item of expense not counted was the feeding of thrasher and wagon teams, 40 horses and mules 4 days, however, they were fed from the stacks and what they ate is not counted in the yield so these items balance each other. By taking the wages of one man and a 7 or 8 year old boy off of the \$1707.37 the net cash profit of the crop will be shown, say for a liberal estimate \$350, leaving \$1357.37 net profit.

MARK HANNA is finding harder sailing than he looked for in his senatorial race in Ohio. There is talk that a big campaign fund will have to be used to secure his election. It is also said that President McKinley will go into the state and make a special appeal for his first lieutenant, a thing a president of the United States has never before done. It is also claimed that the democrats have a strong hope of carrying the state in the state elections this fall, and that the republicans are preparing to make the most desperate fight to hold the state ever made in its history.

Wheat and Prosperity.

Up goes wheat! It is not improbable that the price may reach one dollar and nobody in the country will envy the farmers their good luck, but it is not safe to base any conclusions as to the future on this fact. We seem to be but repeating the conditions of 1891 and 1892 now, preceding the panic of 1893. As pointed out by an intelligent Western contemporary, the depression in business which began in 1893 with a terrific panic, undoubtedly would have occurred a year or two earlier but for the fact that the United States raised an enormous wheat crop in 1891 and again in 1892 and both were sold at comparatively high prices because of deficiencies in the crops of Europe. The exports of wheat in those years prevented gold exportations which otherwise would have been made and which, when they came, in 1895, shook public confidence and embarrassed the government.

It was the wheat crop, and good prices therefor, that enabled the republicans to point to 1892, the last year of the Harrison administration, as a "prosperous year." In the succeeding year crop conditions were reversed and the panic came. No man can, of course, tell what the conditions may be next year, but let us hope that the story of 1892 will not be repeated in 1897 or the year following. We should like to see a succession of crops and prices such as we see now. The country would soon become comparatively easy financially, once more, in spite of injurious financial policies. It is an old maxim, however, that no man can estimate his success until he has completed his work, and we can not judge of our "prosperity" under the McKinley administration until we have seen the end of that regime.—Houston Post.

Democratic Victories.

The victory of the regular Democratic nominee in the Fourth Indiana Congressional District is the most significant political event of the year.

Though most of the district was represented for many years by one of the most stalwart Democrats of the time, Judge Holman, yet it more than once repudiated him when its party got at cross purposes with his history and traditions, and sent to Congress a Republican. The Republican Legislature of Indiana germandered the district at the last apportionment with the view of swinging it into line with the party of trusts and corruption, but the "Great Objector," backed by a strong party organization and cheered on in his fight by Democrats everywhere, won the last great triumph of his life and then died before he tasted of its fruits.

In the special election just held the issues were clear and square out. The Democracy went it alone and made no beggarly plea for Populist support. The short-sighted and insincere elements in the Populist ranks nominated a candidate of their own, and the Democrats were confronted by two foes. The Republicans put up their strongest man. The returns show an increased majority for the Democratic candidate of several hundred over that given to Mr. Holman in November, and a heavy falling off in the Republican vote.

This election furnishes a better test of the direction and strength of the currents of political thought than did the results of the municipal contests last spring. Those elections showed unmistakably that the drift was setting swift and strong against Republicanism but they followed so close upon the heels of the inauguration of McKinley as to leave doubts in many minds of the reliability of the results as an expression of popular revolt against the methods and conduct of the President's party. Since then the administration's policy and intentions have been clearly outlined and the people have had time and opportunity to measure them. The result is a falling off in the Republican and a material increase in the Democratic vote in a district that was torned to the liking of Republican gerrymanders.

Democrats need not look beyond the Fourth Indiana District for renewed courage and fresh hope. The unmistakable evidence is there of Democratic buoyancy and harmony which auger party unity and victory. Neither the murderous spirit of factionalism nor the treachery of conscripted recruits need longer deter Democrats from following the party banner where'er it waves along a battle line.

The Democrats of the Fourth Indiana District have demonstrated that the party's old-time fighting spirit has returned. Now let Democrats everywhere catch step and march resolutely on to the glories of victory that await them this year, next year and in 1900.

AWARDED
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

To United Confederate Veterans.

Circular Letter No. 8.
Dallas, Tex., Aug. 21, 1897.
To the Camps of the United Confederate Veterans, Trans-Mississippi Department:

In accordance to a circular letter No. 85, of our Commanding General John B. Gordon, dated July 20, 1897, in reference to the case of an ex-Confederate soldier, Mac Stewart, now incarcerated in a Mexican prison, I consider it my duty, my old comrades, to say to you that this man, Mac Stewart, was a good Confederate soldier—served gallantly throughout the war and is now suffering in a Mexican dungeon for killing a Mexican policeman in order to save his own life. From what I have heard I am satisfied that it was a case of self-defence. He deserves our sympathy and assistance in this hour of need. I therefore recommend that every Camp and every old Confederate soldier in the Trans-Mississippi subscribe to a fund necessary for Dr. Lignoski and Governor Hogg to lay this case before President Diaz of the Republic of Mexico.

All contributions to be sent to Dr. R. B. Lignoski, Houston, Texas.
The Division Commanders throughout the Department are requested to send this circular to the Camps in their respective divisions. By order of
W. L. CABELL,
Lt. Gen'l Trans-Miss. Dept.
OFFICIAL: A. T. WATTS,
Adj. Gen'l and Chief of Staff.
The press generally is requested to publish this notice.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY in a short interview the other day admitted that the high price of some farm products was "due in great measure to the failure of crops in other countries." But while he made this confession as applicable to the western farmers he couldn't refrain trying to claim credit to his party for the Dingley protective tariff, he said: "But the fact that prosperity has set in in the east can not be accounted for in any other way than by the wise policy of the republican party in restoring a protective tariff." If general prosperity has set in in the east we have not heard of it. We had, however, heard of many thousands of coal miners being out on a strike for the last three or four weeks trying to get living wages out of the mine owners who were given additional protection by the Dingley law, but who don't seem disposed to divide with the miners. And we have not heard of any manufacturing concern voluntarily raising the wages of their operatives since the passage of the Dingley bill, although it gave them great chunks of "protection" and they are getting increased prices for their goods.

It is the same old game that has rarely failed to work for the republicans. Their policy is to fatten the manufacturers, trusts, etc and then draw on them for a big slush fund with which to carry the next election. It does seem to us tough that the game has become so transparent that the commonest sort of a chump should see through it and not be caught again by their wily arguments.

At Leonard, Texas, they have made a clean sweep of the negroes—scared the last one of them away by notices posted warning them to clear out at once. The matter arose from the mobbing of some white boys by negroes, one of the boys having since died from injuries they inflicted on him.

At several other places the loafing negroes and those of suspicious character or surroundings have been warned to leave. The negroes really seem to be courting destruction. Notwithstanding the severity and certainty of the punishment inflicted upon them by mobs for assaults upon white women the crime seems to be increasing in frequency. Scarcely a daily paper is issued that does not contain from one to two and three accounts of such assaults or attempts to commit them. While there are many law abiding negroes who are fairly good citizens as such, the other element seems to be increasing among them and they are awakening a prejudice and spirit of revenge among the white people that no law can restrain if it goes much further and which may result, in a war of extermination.

COMING

With A

BIG STOCK.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23rd, 1897.

To the Trade:

We desire to say to our patrons and the public that we have now been in this market three weeks looking through the wholesale houses and buying when and where the prices and quality of goods were entirely satisfactory, and we feel that our time has been well spent as we think we have secured a most desirable selection of goods both in staple and fancy dry goods, dress fabrics, etc.

We further say that we will have much the largest stock we have ever handled, and our people will have no occasion to go to the railroad towns, for we are prepared to DEFY COMPETITION IN ALL LINES.

It will require about one week longer here to finish up in some lines, so you may look for us in a few days after you read this.

Very respectfully &c.,
F. G. ALEXANDER.

Card of Thanks.
To the ladies of the W. P. and M. Society, and all other friends concerned.—We hereby express our sincere gratitude for the thoughtful kindnesses that were visible in the personage on our return—of the furnishings and arrangements made. Also for all the like kindness of the past. This card but feebly expresses our appreciation, and we shall endeavor to show, at all times, our appreciation by being found at the post of duty. We pray God's blessings upon our faithful women in their "work of faith and labor of love."
Yours for the work,
Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Moody.

A Waco special announces that Prof. J. C. Cannady of that city has entered upon a fast of 120 days, having already gone ten days without nourishment of any kind, except that he drinks water and chews tobacco. After 21 days he will leave off the water and tobacco, and take absolutely nothing. He has a theory that the mind is supreme over matter and that when cultivated to its utmost capacity, and having attained the strength the creator intended it should possess, it can control the body absolutely in all its sensations and fancied requirements. He further believes that if mankind were educated up to his theory then the united will of the population working world-wide in harmony to one end would control the world, regulate the rains, the snows, the cold and the heat according to man's will. Prof. Cannady is said to have been a resident of Waco for four years, where he attended Baylor university for two terms and where he was recognized as a hard student and deep thinker. The Waco physicians predict that he will collapse and his theory fail, but he expresses every confidence in his success and in teaching the world a higher religion.

If advertising does not pay, as some men who have an idea that they are business men claim, why is it that the Youth's Companion gets over \$300 a year for a one inch space each issue? How is it that the Ladies Home Journal gets \$200 for a page ad? Why do four advertisers pay \$500 each for a quarter page ad on the back cover in McKinsey's Magazine? Are advertisers throwing money away like this, or does it really pay them? The only reasonable conclusion is that such men know what they are doing and that they have demonstrated to their entire satisfaction that it does pay to advertise, even at such rates as the above.

HAMMAR PAINT CO.

COST LESS THAN CHEAP PAINT OR WHITE LEAD.

HAMMAR PAINTS

Guaranteed 5 years.

are ground THICK. They are the correct combination of White Lead and Zinc, having good BODY and containing all necessary COLORED, DRYER, ETC. You make YOUR OWN pure PASTE, DURABLE and BRIGHT by adding pure FRESH LIME OIL. Nothing but LIME OIL makes any paint or lead durable. A gallon of THICK (Hammar) paint and a gallon of PURE LIME OIL make TWO gallons of PURE, READY MIXED PAINT costing only Per Gallon.

Sold and Guaranteed by
A. P. McLEMORE, Druggist,
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
N. E. Corner Public Square.

B. T. BABBITT'S PURE POTASH

IS EQUAL TO
3 of any Other BRAND.

3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.
2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE 20 cts.
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.

INSIST ON HAVING
B. T. BABBITT'S
Pure Potash or Lye.

The Houston Post is keeping its prod pole well sharpened and is not allowing the Gal-Dal News to forget the attitude it assumed toward the democracy in the last state and national campaign.

W. L. MCGAUGHEY has announced himself a candidate for land commissioner again. We think one term of "Uncle Jake" was enough.

A Healthy Skin

The way to overcome all unhealthy affections of the skin is to apply GREVE'S OINTMENT, and when the feet or limbs are tired, stiff, aching and sore, Greve's Ointment affords the most grateful and Treasure Beyond Price. Sits Diseases, Eczema, Piles, Burns, Inflammation, Sprains, Swellings, and all irritations of the skin, readily yield to its soothing influence, and the comforting relief it affords from Chapped Skin, Chills, Frost-Bites, and a skin Cure generally, is of such value to everyone, that all should have it in their bottles. Ask your Druggist for it.

HINDERCORNS

To suffer from Corns is now needless, for Hindercorns removes the corns completely, (and the use of Greve's Ointment in addition, subdues the inflammation and tends to prevent the growth of corns.) Don't suffer any longer from these distressing annoyances but apply Hindercorns and see how quickly they will disappear and how much you will gain in peace and comfort. Hindercorns is 25 cts. at Druggists.

16 to 1

This is about the ratio of summer tourists who go to

COLORADO

VIA
Ft. Worth & Denver R'y

(Texas Panhandle Route.)
vs. Against all Competitors.

THE REASONABLE
Shortest Line, Quickest Time
Superb Service, Through Trains,
fourteen Treatment.

And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten and balmy, spring like breezes greet you. Try it and be convinced.

It is a Pleasure to Answer Questions.
Write any local agent, or
D. H. KEELER,
G. P. A., Ft. Worth & Denver R'y,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Haskell Free Press.

J. K. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

Never meet trouble half way; let it do all the walking.

By another summer it is prophesied that "gold bricks" will be numerous.

Those Chicago gamblers whose place was held up by robbers now know how it is themselves.

The political nondescript whose sole object is seeking the plaudits of the galleries fails when occasion demands statesmanlike action.

It is said that the music to "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" is over 700 years old, or about the age the fellow feels who sings it when he wakes up.

Following the example of some other labor organizations, the Knights of Labor are preparing to submit to Congress an amendment to the tariff bill. It calls for the imposition of a duty amounting to \$500 on each alien laborer who comes into the United States. In justification of this proposition it is alleged that foreign laborers are brought here under various pretexts because they work cheaper than Americans.

A number of representative men and women have given the New York Independent their opinion as to what constitutes the most striking characteristic of the period and the reign of Queen Victoria. A response from Glasgow properly leads the list of replies. No answer touches a finer characteristic than that of Frances E. Willard, that the queen has set up and illustrated the highest standard of personal purity. To be royal and yet pure in heart has unhappily not always been a characteristic of English sovereigns.

Considering the intense cold of Alaska it might be well for us to turn to Yuma, Ariz., for a little relief. It has been stated for a fact that the ghost of a soldier, who had lived a bad life in Yuma, came back from the nether regions to get his army blankets because he felt so cold down there. Yuma is now a flourishing mining town with a population of 6,000. For weeks at a stretch the temperature ranges from 97 degrees to 125 degrees. They remark that it is a cool day when the mercury sinks down to 90 degrees. This season Yuma has had two spells of hot weather, when the thermometer registered 117 degrees in the shade. So, if one gets "froze out" in Yuma he could get thawed out in Yuma.

Some women are nerry. Mrs. F. G. Turner of St. Louis is of that class. She had a thrilling experience when she and Miss Sophy Sebehor were attacked by a mad dog. The animal ran down the street, foaming at the mouth, and first attacked Miss Sebehor, who turned him about with her parasol. Then it sprang at the throat of Mrs. Turner and fastened its fangs in her clothing. She seized the dog by the back of the neck and ears, forced it from her, placed it upon the sidewalk and fell with her knees upon the brute. She held the struggling animal in this position until her husband was telephoned for and came to the rescue on a bicycle, armed with a revolver. The dog was killed. Mrs. Turner's arms were almost paralyzed by the struggle.

The dairymen of Illinois have got their anti-color (butterine) bill enacted into law, but will now have to push it in the courts. A Chicago paper last week said: "Butterine manufacturers have banded together to test the constitutionality of the anti-butterine coloring and coloring it in defiance of the statute. Three of the largest firms engaged in its manufacture have already resumed. They are the Friedman Manufacturing Company, Braun & Fitts, and the W. J. Moxley Company. They will persist in making, coloring and selling butterine until arrests are made. Then the fight in the courts will begin, all the firms having pooled issues in this. The claim of unconstitutionality is based upon several points. One is that butter is colored by the same process as butterine, and what is lawful for one is lawful for another. A second point is that the law is special legislation, in the interest of one industry and against another. A third point is that the bill was passed after midnight—the hour for adjournment of the legislature—and that the clerk on the third reading did not read from the original bill, but from a copy. This last allegation is undoubtedly true, as the original bill was stolen from the engrossing clerk's office. The new law should be pushed to its full strength, and no time should be lost in following up violations of it. Every transgression should be followed by a case at law.

The self-respect of a citizen of the United States is founded in personal freedom, which is based on personal responsibility, and with this, he has great admiration for the power of the great Republic, always provided that such power is not directed against his rights, in which case he endeavors in that regard to correct it.

The Gardiner, Maine, man who took off his Prince Albert while mowing the lawn, and later clipped off both tails with the mower, gets mad when he subject is mentioned in his presence.

Lady Henry Somerset is no longer the head of the W. C. T. U. in England. She attended a wine dinner given by herself and other ladies to "one hundred gentlemen." It got out, and shortly afterward Lady Somerset did likewise. It don't pay people to practice what they do not preach.

Gov. Pingree don't like it because under the new tariff imported hides will be taxed, and heavy shoes will necessarily cost a nickel more. Never mind, governor, you can even up by going in your bare feet awhile.

All is Quiet Now.
Cleburne, Tex., Aug. 23.—Everything was quiet among the colored population yesterday and aside from those who are hiding from the officers there is no uneasiness whatever.

Saturday all kinds of stories were about. One negro said the night before at least 100 white men surrounded his house and that they all had shotguns, but did not harm him.

Another, whose imagination was equally as diseased, said that they came to his house and one of them tacked a notice on the door, driving the tacks with the but of his six-shooter.

All of these stories got the negroes excited, but everything is quiet and they worshiped yesterday according to the dictates of their own consciences and singing praises to God with "no one to molest or make them afraid."

The officers continue to gather up the tough element and lodge them in jail, to be brought before Squire Logan on a charge of vagrancy.

With reference to giving these people speedy trials Justice Logan said: "The delay of the courts is what causes so much mob violence, and I believe that the prompt action taken by the officers in bringing these people into court and the quiet trial given will go a long way toward satisfying the people who complained so justly of the hoodlumism among a certain class here. I will begin in the morning the trials of the remaining cases on the docket and will not stop till they are all disposed of."

FOUND DEAD.
A White Man's Decomposed Body Found on a Branch.

Rosebud, Tex., Aug. 23.—Saturday night about dark a runner came in from the Rountree ranch, about five miles south of here, and reported to the officers that a dead man had been found near Mr. J. W. Joe's residence on a branch running through his little farm, on the Rountree place. This was all that could be learned. Justice Flood and Constable Owens repaired to the scene and returned about 12 o'clock without learning anything more than the deceased was one R. F. Seegar, a laborer, who had been living in the community for the last year or two, working on the farms for first one and then another.

Justice Flood returned again yesterday morning with a physician for the purpose of making an examination and thoroughly investigating, and if possible find the cause of the death. After examining the body the best he could the doctor was inclined to the opinion that death was caused from gunshot wounds or knife stabs, it being impossible to tell which, as the body was so much decomposed, it having lain there for six days. It is presumed, as about 2 o'clock last Monday was the last seen of him alive by any one.

MONEY RENT.
It Was Discussed by the Farmers Around Corsicana.

Corsicana, Tex., Aug. 23.—The question among the farmers in the section of the county to abolish the payment of money rent is creating considerable interest. The citizens living in the neighborhood of Shingle Arbor, some six or eight miles northwest of the city, held a meeting Friday, at which were fifty-three farmers present. The meeting was very enthusiastic and the rent question was fully discussed. Several very substantial and honorable tenants testified that it would take more than two-thirds of their crop to pay the rent at the present rate of \$3 and \$4 per acre.

Resolutions were passed appealing to the land owners to change the standing rent system from \$3 and \$4 per acre to the old third and fourth system.

Mr. Ferguson of King Willow neighborhood was elected chairman and Jim Pilkington of the Tinkle community was elected secretary. The resolutions were ordered printed and will be published later. They will have another meeting under some other name.

Burned to Death.
Albany, Tex., Aug. 23.—A Mexican woman, wife of a Mexican sheep herder by the name of Dimingo Lusano, working on the I. H. Mack & Co. ranch, sixteen miles west from this place, was burned to death most horribly Friday afternoon. Her clothing caught from a fire in the yard used in cooking. Upon discovering her perilous condition she attempted to run for help, but was so blinded from smoke and flames that she lost her bearings and only reached the home of C. W. Zugs, where she had attempted to go for help, after her clothing had been entirely burned off and her body was almost cooked. She died in great agony a few hours later. Disease leaves a baby only a few weeks old.

Santa Fe's Extension.
Wolf City, Tex., Aug. 23.—The committee on the extension of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway from this city to Bonham went to Bonham Saturday night and there perfected arrangements whereby the extension will start from this place and be completed to Bonham as soon as possible. The people here are very jubilant over the many advantages the railroad will bring to the city and the expected boom in all kinds of business.

Waterworks.
Cleburne, Tex., Aug. 23.—A lady living two miles south of town sent for sheriff Stewart Saturday night, saying that three negroes and one white man had asked for supper and as her husband was absent she refused them, whereupon they repaired to her watermelon patch and proceeded to destroy and eat the melons to an alarming extent. Deputy Sheriff Polard yesterday evening brought in three men, supposed to be the guilty parties.

Superintendent of Poor Farms.
Corsicana, Tex., Aug. 21.—The business session of the County Poor Farm Superintendents' association of the state was held yesterday morning in the parlors of Mr. Savage's restaurant.

While there was not a large number present, all were very enthusiastic regarding the object of the meeting, that of information and plans for the successful operation of the farms. The most important topic of discussion was that of securing the co-operation of the county commissioners to assist in bearing the expense of capturing the escaped convicts. They claim the law regarding this feature is plain, and that the state should bear the expense just the same as she does when securing the arrest of any party charged with an offense of any kind. The question of working the convicts on public roads also created considerable discussion, and many valuable suggestions were gleaned from the different spirited talks.

Superintendent DeWitt could not be present, owing to the severe illness of his wife, and many regrets were expressed on account of his absence. The visiting members of the association speak in glowing terms of the royal treatment they have received while in this city and are greatly pleased with the all wells and other attractions.

While the representation was not as large as was anticipated, it served as a lever to inspire these present to do more for the association, and a coming time is expected at the next annual meeting in July, 1898. The members left yesterday afternoon for their respective homes.

On motion of Superintendent T. W. H. King of Anderson county it was ordered that the association meet each year on the second Thursday in July and hold a two days' session.

Several subjects for the good of the order were discussed by Messrs. King, Faulk, Haynie, Burgess, Welkins, Scott and others.

Mr. Scott offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

It is hereby resolved that we do very sincerely regret that our very worthy secretary, Capt. DeWitt, could not be with us, and we do most tenderly sympathize with him in his time of sorrow and pray for the restoration to health of his most estimable wife.

Mr. King offered a resolution thanking the citizens for the royal entertainment the association had received while in the city and the reception at tank No. 1.

Brenham and Sherman were placed in nomination for the next place of meeting. Brenham was chosen.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.
Pat Cleburne Camp Met in Annual Session at Waco.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 21.—Pat Cleburne camp, United Confederate Veterans, holds monthly meetings and also annual meetings for the election of officers, who serve one year from the date of their election. Last night the annual meeting was held, the ninth in the history of the camp. The annual meeting took place in Pat Cleburne hall, on South Third street. Besides the old soldiers many of the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy were present. In addition to the election there was a social meeting with music and recitations. The camp numbers 300 members, all of whom saw active service in the army or navy of the confederacy. The election of officers resulted as follows: John C. West, captain; Stephen Turner, first lieutenant; W. C. Dodson, second lieutenant; W. T. Coleman, adjutant; Rev. Frank Page, D. D., chaplain; Dr. J. C. King, surgeon.

A Vicious Horse.
Waxahatchie, Tex., Aug. 21.—Yesterday morning while out driving Cliff Ryburn suddenly found his horse unmanageable. His little brother was in the buggy with him and was lifted out, then he jumped out. The frightened horse ran into a fence, broke one wheel from the vehicle and made a line for the square. On reaching the square the horse swerved to the east side and struck the brick wall between Arnold's music store and Shellito's saloon with terrific force. For a minute the beast lay as if dead, but soon rallied. Three little boys standing on the sidewalk barely escaped with their lives. One of these was Allie Savage. The boy beside him was knocked down, but was not crippled in any way. The buggy was smashed into kindling wood.

Mysterious Excavation.
Sherman, Tex., Aug. 21.—Health Officer Charles May examined a peculiar excavation in Springdale suburb Wednesday evening and found where a camp had been pitched the night before. A box of d'Arce post, the end of which had been buried at least two feet out of sight, had been located and taken out. To all appearances it had been there many years and marked some spot. Who the campers were and what they wanted is still a mystery.

Knew Nothing of the Cut.
Houston, Tex., Aug. 21.—Nothing could be learned here yesterday regarding the recent cut in freight rates from New York to New Orleans via the Lone Star line of steamers and the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, International and Great Northern and Texas and Pacific railways. The traffic officers of the Southern Pacific here say they can give out nothing regarding the matter for the simple reason that they know nothing about it.

Joke on Somebody.
A "blומר" social was given at Atlantic, Iowa, recently. The men expected to see "the new woman" en masse, and were surprised when they learned that the "blומר" feature consisted in presenting each guest with a bouquet of flowers.

His Failure.
Tourist (in Oklahoma)—Did young Mr. Eastman, who came out here about a year ago to grow up with the country, ever attain his ambition? Alkali Ike—Wal, no; we planted him all right, but he never sprouted.

THE STRIKE.

Workers and Strikers Have a Conflict and Three are Wounded.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—Religious services were held in the strikers' several camps yesterday and all were largely attended, but notwithstanding the religious air pervading the camps, a conflict between workers and strikers took place in the afternoon, in which three strikers were badly hurt, but none in a serious condition. Five of the men working for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company went to a boarding house a half mile from Oak Hill tipple where a number of strikers are quartered, for the purpose of persuading the strikers to go to work. The meeting was a stormy one and resulted in Antonio Padosowsky being shot near the heart. Grignon Parnillo was shot in the eye and Baptist Dalmace was cut with a razor. The injured men are all strikers. This was the only disturbance recorded at the camps yesterday.

The aggressive workmen escaped before the men on the Oak Hill camp grounds were aware of the fight.

The report that Sandy Creek camp will be abandoned is denied by the strikers and they say fifty men will be sent there from Plum Creek and Turtle Creek. In addition to the general miss motoway SHRDLPUNUNU general missionary work for the week the leaders have decided to direct special work to the prevention of operations at the Sandy Creek mine.

The strikers say they will resume their marching tactics this morning, claiming that under the ruling of Judge Goff, in the West Virginia cases, they are given this right.

Samuel DeArmit said last night that 150 to 175 men will be at work in the Plum Creek mine to-day.

It is announced that the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company will make eight more evictions to-day from eight company houses. It is not probable that there will be any trouble. The sheriff does not say what course he will pursue this morning should marching begin, but thinks he is ready to meet every emergency. Sympathy for the strikers by the farmers and citizens is not diminishing in the least. Yesterday there were about 700 visitors to the camp at Sandy Creek, many of the farmers who came bringing wagon loads of provisions. Citizens of New Texas sent word that they had plenty of food for the men and wanted them to call on them when it was needed.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—Developments in the coal mining situation in the Pittsburg district will be watched with unusual interest this week. Both sides were apparently at rest yesterday, but it was developed that at the conference to-day there will probably be a disruption. By many it is supposed M. D. Ratchford will be present. It is claimed that he will stick to his original assertion that he will not agree to arbitrate unless all the states involved are represented.

It is a well known fact that the operators of other states will not join the local operators. If Ratchford is obturate, the conference will be useless. This, in brief, is the situation and it is apparent that both sides are making preparations for movements that will be to their benefit. From a reliable source it was learned that if the operators start the mines on the lines laid down mines will also be started by the miners. It is proposed to select operators who are friendly to the men. They will be given permission to mine coal at the rate demanded and the coal will be stored. By this means it is expected to get a fund from the union miners that happen to be working and with this fund pay the expenses of a fight against imported labor.

CUBAN EXPEDITION.
The Steamer Dauntless Reported to Have Left for the Island.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Unofficial information has reached the treasury department that the suspected filibuster, Dauntless, has left Savannah, Ga., with a large in tow and that she is to be joined by the Alexander Jones at a point southeast of Hatteras, where the two vessels are to meet the schooner Banana, supposed to be loaded with munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents. Which vessel will make the trip is not known here.

It is also stated that a filibustering expedition is assembling near Tampa, Fla. In view of this information Secretary Guse telegraphed the collectors of customs of Savannah and Tampa and Brunswick to use extra precautions to prevent violations of the neutrality laws and also to confer with the commanders of naval vessels at their ports as to what steps should be taken in the premises.

Two thousand cloak makers are on a strike in New York.

Lynching Expected.
Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Dr. John McGuire, a traveling dentist, is thought to have been lynched in Fayette county Saturday. He was bound over to the state during the day at Fayette Corner on the charge of criminal assault on a 10-year-old child named Carpenter. Officers started to take him to Somerville jail, but at a late hour he had not reached there. It is thought a mob took him from the officers and lynched him.

Nashville Centennial.
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Several of the days of this week have been set apart for events which will prove attractive at the exposition and during the entire week the musical attractions are to be superior and numerous. Beginning to-day specially arranged programmes of concerts in the auditorium will be rendered and each day of the week will be marked by musical innovations. The attendance has been steadily increasing, the tide of travel from the north is perceptibly growing.

Whitcappers' Raid.
Columbia, S. C., Aug. 23.—Raids by whitcappers have been of frequent occurrence within the last few days in Fairfield and Kershaw counties. These raids have been altogether against the Mormon elders and their sympathizers. On Saturday night a band of 120 masked whitcappers went to a house about four miles below Camden, in the Beulah section, and took out three Mormon elders, stripped them and administered a whipping. It is supposed that the whitcappers came mostly from Fairfield county.

Alaskan Express Company.
Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 23.—The Alaska Pacific Express company has been organized by the Pacific Steamship company to transport merchandise, money, bonds and valuables to and from points touched by the Pacific Coast company's steamers in Alaska tributary thereto, particularly between Tacoma, Seattle and Port Townsend, Puget sound, and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skagway and Wrangle, Alaska, and intermediate points. This is the first express company giving service to Alaska.

TRIPLE SHOOTING.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 23.—J. B. Rich, a young white man, shot and killed his wife last night at the home of her mother, in east Nashville. He then killed his brother-in-law, and fired five times in all. Rich was and while in the yard shot himself twice, inflicting wounds from which he is every moment expected to die.

The pistol used was a 45-caliber revolver.

A week ago filed a bill for divorce against his wife, alleging infidelity. Yesterday he was arrested charged with kidnaping one of the children, and it is supposed the arrest enraged him and caused him to go to the home of his mother-in-law.

At a few minutes after 9 o'clock last night J. B. Rich came to the house of his mother-in-law and found his wife and her brother, Lee Porter, in one of the rooms. The door was partly open and he shot Porter through the door as he was sitting down. Mrs. Rich immediately tried to close the door, but Rich kept it open and shot her in the breast. He then shot Porter again, hitting him in the head. Mrs. Rich and Lee Porter died instantly. Rich immediately left the house and on the steps hit himself in the breast. After falling he again shot himself. He used an army and navy pistol, 45-caliber, firing twice. Then he left the house carried to the city hospital and is still alive, but his death is considered a certain.

Saturday Rich drove to the house where his wife was talking with the child he had taken from her some days ago. The wife heard the child's cries and went out to her. Rich became enraged, caught her by the throat and slashed her with a buggy whip.

Saturday night about 11 o'clock he returned to the house and tried to kick in the door. Policemen were called in and the officers had been looking for him all day and the policeman who was on guard at the Rich had only left a few minutes before Rich came.

Rich is 34 years old; Mrs. Rich was 27 and Porter 24.

The double tragedy and the attempt at suicide occurred in about ten minutes' time.

JEW MISTREATED.

The Military Called Out to Protect Their Property.

Pilzen, Bohemia, Aug. 23.—The disturbances begun on Friday by the fanatic opponents of the Jews were resumed Saturday. They arose from a quarrel between a German Jewish student named Hartman and a Bohemian student named Schmidt. While the police were escorting Hartman from the town hall another Jewish mob attacked them and then smashed all the windows in the synagogue, the Jewish school and the houses of the best known Jews.

The authority called out the military to suppress the riots and the troops paraded the town from 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon until 11 o'clock in the evening, when a regular system of military patrol was established.

An order has been issued forbidding public meetings of any kind, directing all householders to close their houses at 9 o'clock in the evening and warning apprentices and assistants indoors after 7:30 p. m. The police have made twenty-nine arrests.

The town was quiet yesterday evening, but there are disturbances at Sachsen, a suburb of Pilzen, and at Asch, which requires the presence of the military.

Thus far only five persons have been injured in the riots. It is expected that many additional arrests will be made.

Tailors' Strike.
New York, Aug. 23.—The 100 operators on fine coats, members of Progressive Tailors' union No. 11 of the socialist set, went on a strike yesterday. An increase of 25 per cent a garment is demanded, weekly payments, the recognition of the union and a nine-hour working day. This strike will close 120 shops. Owing to a long standing contention between the Progressive Tailors' union and the United Brotherhood of Tailors, it is more than probable that the members of the latter organization will take the places of the strikers.

Hanged by a Mob.
Williamsburg, Ky., Aug. 23.—Elianny Sullivan, who assaulted Sarah Lawson, his sister-in-law, was hanged by a mob. His body was found hanging from the frame work of the county road bridge, across the Cumberland river. The rope used was a small halter, which had been spliced. Sullivan's feet were only about two feet from the floor of the bridge and he had choked to death. The work was done so quietly that no one but the officers who had charge of the prisoner were aware of the occurrence until this morning.

The miners employed at Bridgeport, W. Va., have decided to return to work.

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ONE DOLLAR WHEAT.

A Decided Advance in Every Market Except Paris.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21.—Wheat scored a sensational advance in every market in the world with the exception of Paris. During the regular session of the Chicago Board of Trade September gained 5 1/2c and December 5 1/2c.

On the curb after regular hours another advance of 3c was made, September selling freely at 98c.

The wheat pit on change yesterday presented a scene of activity, the like of which has not been witnessed since the palmy days of H. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Old Hutch." The exact opposite of "Ed" Partridge's famous raid in 1891 was in progress. That plunger began his operations on the short side of the market during the spring of '91 and forced the price from the 90s to 52c.

The day's advance places wheat on the ground occupied before that raid and in a position for even further appreciation. The advance yesterday was by no means merely a Chicago bulge. Liverpool started it, the English markets showing a gain equivalent to 4 1/2c @ 4 3/4c per bushel. Every American market followed the example, New York gaining 5 1/2c, St. Louis 5c and the northwestern markets 6c.

The strength of the English market was attributed to unsettled weather and covering by shorts. The official report of the Hungarian crop, showing it the smallest in ten years, might have had some influence. Beerholm, the noted English statistician, estimated European necessities at 284,000,000 bushels, with 185,000,000 of that amount required from America.

Cash wheat in most of the American markets passed the dollar mark. That was the case at Minneapolis, New York, Buffalo, Baltimore, and St. Louis. The cash premiums even increased to 3c over the September option. The Liverpool advance being made ahead of American, the English traders were quick to accept a "sure thing" and quickly absorbed all cable offerings at Thursday night's figures. New York put the export engagements there at 100 boatloads, but this figure was regarded as much too low.

Lack of available wheat here made it impossible to do much cash business and only one lot of 100,000 bushels was reported sold.

Atlantic clearances were extremely large and the total for the week of 5,200,000 bushels reported just after the close caused a further advance of 3c.

A few sales of September were made on the curb at 96 1/2c and the trade was quite free around 98c.

With fluctuations so wide speculators necessarily limited their operations. It was a big market only in the sense that every one took part.

LABOR CALL.

Miners Want all Organized Labor to Meet in St. Louis.

Columbus, O., Aug. 21.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers adjourned yesterday after having issued the call for conference of organized labor, to be held in St. Louis on August 30.

The board rejected the proposition of the Pittsburg operators for a conference to arbitrate the wage dispute in that district, claiming that such action would prejudice their interests.

The board is ready to consider overtures for the arbitration of the issues of the great strike only when these overtures come from all the operators in the competitive districts, which include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The board has decided not to deviate from the established policy until the result of the St. Louis conference is known. The aggressive work in the field will be continued and the efforts to spread the strike in West Virginia will be renewed.

The success or failure of the strike hangs on the St. Louis conference, the call for which has been endorsed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and J. R. Sovereign, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor. They maintain that the fight now being waged by the miners is one of common interest to organized labor throughout the country.

At the St. Louis conference all labor organizations will be asked to join issues with the miners. The failure to secure a general suspension in West Virginia has greatly interfered with the prospects of success, as the coal supplied from that and the few isolated districts is meeting the limited demand. The only hope of cutting off this supply appears to lie in the refusal of organized labor in the ordinary channels of traffic and business to handle or use this coal. If the object of the St. Louis conference is accomplished the strike will be extended to nearly every branch of labor in the country.

Prices of Commodities in Mexico.
Washington, Aug. 21.—Consul Gen. Joseph G. Dudley, stationed at Nuevo Laredo, in a communication to the department of state, says that as a result of the recent fall in the price of silver there has been a marked rise in the price of all commodities in Mexico. This is true of domestic products. Rents are included in the rise of prices. He says that there has been no corresponding advance of wages or salaries. Labor, he states, stays on its silver basis.

After Train Robbers.
Guthrie, Ok., Aug. 21.—A message to United States Marshal Nagle Wednesday evening from the posse of deputies in pursuit of the Edmond train robbers states that they have tracked them over the line into the Creek country, and expect to overtake them within twenty-four hours. They have identified four of the eight as old offenders for whom large rewards are standing for other crimes. The posse has been joined by several sheriffs and railroad detectives.

A Rich Find.
Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—The steamer Alki arrived Wednesday morning from Dyea. Wednesday afternoon Willis Thorp was handed a letter by a man who came down on the Alki from Dyea. It was written by Edward Thorp and came overland, saying that he had cleaned up \$130,000 in the Klondike in eight weeks and was coming home on the steamer Portland, which is due in Seattle on August 26. Thorp left Seattle one year ago, having gone north with a drove of cattle.

An American Released.
Washington, Aug. 21.—Gen. Weyler has informed Consul General Lee, under date of August 12, that the so-called "insurgent" captain, George Newton, an American citizen, has been placed at liberty for having presented himself to the column of the first battalion of Cuba, near Baracoa. Although the state department interceded in behalf of Newton, the language of Gen. Weyler's order does not acknowledge that he was released because requested to do so by this government, but another reason is assigned.

Several Coal Boats Sank Near Baton Rouge, La., the Other Day.

A Fellow Feelsing.
Hargrave—I can sympathize with those poor Greeks, Wallace—I presume you mean sympathize for them. "No; I mean with them. I have been there myself. About three years ago I was clubbed by a policeman and then fined for resisting."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ANGIOLI EXECUTED.

San Sebastian, Aug. 21.—Michael Angioli, who shot and killed Senator Canovas del Castillo at the baths of Santa Agueda on Sunday, August 8, was executed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, according to the sentence of the court-martial imposed upon him Monday last, after his trial on the previous Sunday, which sentence was confirmed by the supreme council of war.

Angioli heard calmly the news, but he appeared to be surprised at and bitterly complained of the frequent visits of the priests, declaring that they would obtain nothing from him. He declined to enter the chapel, saying he was comfortable enough in his cell.

An executioner from Burgos performed the garrotting, just prior to which a priest exhorted the anarchist to repent, to which he responded: "Since you can not get me out of prison, leave me peacefully to myself and with my God."

New York, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from San Sebastian says:

As the moment of his doom approached the assassin, Goll, listens to the exhortations of the priests and friars with singular sardonic smile, now and then shaking off his mask of stolid incredulity to tell the priests: "Ah! I heard that in the parish school. That is what our priests in Naples said."

He hardens the expression of his face and glares through his eyelashes whenever they speak of his mother, father or brothers in imploring him to repent. He listens eagerly to every sound and stops short in his conversation, is slow passing across his cell if he hears anything unusual, asking: "What is that?"

Especially in the morning is his anxiety visible, for he knows enough of the ways of Spanish justice to foresee that some morning he will be hidden to prepare for the execution and for donning the dread habit and cap with the cross on the brow, which is the dying criminal's garb for twenty-four hours and on the scaffold.

Goll moves frequently and nervously, his hand-cuffed wrists trailing along the chain that connects his ankles as he hid on the day he went to the court martial.

He has grown thinner in the twelve days he has been in prison, and his features often reveal the struggle between his iron will and human nature apprehensive of the impending ordeal.

So anxious are the priests and the authorities to make him recant his errors and be reconciled to the church that masses have been said and the holy sacrament expounded daily since Sunday to implore providence to soften the heart of the convict. The people of Vergara are devoutly praying in the churches for the soul of the anarchist.

CUBAN NEWS.

Further Cruelty and Distress Goes On, and Pacifists are Dying.

London

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

Prayers that mean nothing are never heard in heaven.

Lillian Russell is said to have her eyes on her seventh husband.

It is easier for water to run uphill than for a selfish man to be happy.

We don't know who he is, but the press agent of the Klondyke show understands his business.

By chasing himself around the block and yelling "demagogue," Hon. David B. Hill manages to contribute liberally to the midsummer excitement.

Will not the eastern millionaires who have been moving about to avoid taxation now consider the single tax town of Prescott, Ariz., where the only tax is \$2 on every lot?

To give money for votes is universally conceded to be politically immoral, but to give office for votes is vastly worse, says Dr. C. K. Adams. It has led to the relegation of the Golden Rule to the rubbish heap of obsolete nonsense. In the place of the maxim, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," it raises aloft the shameless substitute, "Do up your political opponent before he has a chance to do you up."

The president of the American Association of Librarians said, in the recent general conference of that body, that the number of volumes in the libraries of this country had more than trebled since 1876. The chief cause of this great increase, he said, is a wholesome growth of public perception of the value of good books. This fact, even more than the willingness of the rich to found and endow libraries, is a matter for national satisfaction. Unused libraries do not speak well for their possessor.

Welcoming the United Confederate Veterans to Nashville for their annual reunion, the governor of Tennessee uttered such sentiments as these: "The hand of secession will never be lifted up again." "Let the veterans who wore the gray salute, with uncovered heads, the national flag; it is the flag of the inseparable Union." "Anarchy cannot live on Southern soil." Herein is additional and good evidence that the Civil War is ended, and that the South will be loyal in the pending conflict of law and order with the advocates of anarchy and disorder the trusts and the combines.

Mrs. Hattie B. Bemis, a Nebraska woman, says it is the farmers' wives who really do the work on their husbands' acres, while the men reap the credit and profit. She proposes to give the gentler sex a chance to "go it alone." She owns a tract of land in Dawes and Sioux counties, Neb., which she intends to give to a co-operative community of women on condition that they work it themselves without the assistance of male farm hands. She will furnish them with money to last until the first crop is harvested, and will guarantee any indebtedness they may incur in the purchase of machinery and stock while getting a start. She already has in mind twelve women to whom she proposes to give the land. All are farmers' widows and all are in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Bemis thinks they deserve assistance, and is sure they will know fully as well how to go to work as would a like number of men. She hopes to make farming popular with women and declares there is no reason why they should not find it well suited to them.

The British consul general in Japan, in a recently issued report, states that "owing to the financial depression in America, that country has made its appearance as a serious competitor with Europe in the supply of machinery, rails, nails and pig iron. It has been stated that American nails have been sold largely in Japan about the end of 1896 at 50 per cent. lower than prices current in the United States, and these goods together defied the competition of German makers, who have hitherto held the trade. About 20,000 tons of American rails were sold to Japan at lower prices than British makers were willing to accept." Another matter of some importance, and one which may have considerable bearing on the future of the American iron and steel trade, is discussed in Mr. Sanderson's report. It is that the United States, not content with its enormous railway mileage, is providing means for increasing its water carriage. The existing canals, such as the Erie, the Champlain, the Oswego, the Black River, the Cayuga and Seneca, are to be widened and deepened. Besides this, a commission of inquiry as to deep-water canals has recently made a report.

Reports from Hawaii indicate that the proposed treaty of annexation is received by the press there with feelings of enthusiastic rejoicing. The only drawback apparent is a feeling of apprehension as to the position of Japan. The utterances in the Japanese papers have been of a disquieting kind, and a certain feeling of uneasiness has been created, which appears to be shared by the official authorities.

If Spain and Japan don't stop buzzing around they are likely to get stuck on the fly paper.

Japan's desire to submit the Hawaiian question to arbitration shows that among other things the mikado has learned not to be made a settler for Uncle Sam.

A St. Louis man proposes to go to the diggings in a balloon, and he is not less wise than many who are starting for the gold fields by other means.

Charlotte Smith wants a law compelling every man to marry. Charlotte probably thinks there would be a show for her then.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Caldron Carlisle, Counselor to the Spanish Legation, Talks.

London, Aug. 20.—Caldron Carlisle of Washington, counselor to the Spanish legation in the United States, arrived here yesterday from Spain. In the course of an interview Mr. Carlisle said he went to Spain to pay a visit to relatives, but while there he had an audience with the queen regent, and he discussed with the late Senor Canovas del Castillo and other high officials of the Spanish government the various aspects of the Cuban question, explaining to Senor Canovas the details of some of the principal filibustering expeditions from the United States to Cuba, and giving his views as to the legal aspects of the filibuster claims which he had investigated since the war broke out in Cuba.

Spain, he said, intended to press strongly her claims to compensation for filibustering and these claims for damages to the property of citizens of the United States in the island.

"My last interview with the late Senor Canovas," said Mr. Carlisle, "was during the week before he was assassinated, and at the hotel which was the scene of the tragedy. He requested me to call. While I was waiting at the office of the hotel Senor Canovas entered the room and was immediately surrounded by half a dozen gentlemen, amid whom he stood talking on Cuban matters. I inquired as to who these gentlemen were and was told they were newspaper correspondents. The scene was entirely informal, quite American, in fact. One could easily see how a man could be so approachable as Senor Canovas could be assassinated without much difficulty. I was told that he always received newspaper correspondents freely and talked with them frankly.

"Senor Canovas appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, though, of course, he was no longer a young man. He told me that he was satisfied that the progress of the war in Cuba this summer had been all that could be expected in the wet season, and that he believed conditions would be much better in the autumn.

He spoke feelingly of the suffering in Cuba, which he considered and described as an unfavorable incident to a state of war, and he expressed the warmest hope that the necessity for suffering would soon cease.

"The condition of public sentiment in the United States was a matter as to which he made particular inquiry. I assured him that the country was not so partial to the insurgent movement as might be inferred from some of the newspapers and from the reports of congressional debates."

Mr. Carlisle believes the effect of the assassination of Canovas will be to unite more closely the various sections of the conservative party in Spain.

He said: "I can speak not only for the court circles, but also for the people of three provinces, where the Carlisle is reputed to be strong, and I can say that I saw no sign of preparations for a Carlisle rising, nor anything to corroborate reports circulated in the United States to the effect that the Spanish people are so dissatisfied with the government as to be easily incited to overthrow it."

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

It Has Passed Over Under Control of the Postal Telegraph Company.

New York, Aug. 20.—Under separate agreements entered into with the great systems of Mexico and especially the Mexican National and the Mexican Central railway the telegraph lines of those companies have passed under the control of the Postal Telegraph company.

Heretofore telegraphing to the Mexican capital has either been by cable via Galveston and Vera Cruz or by the American land lines to the Mexican border and thence by the railway companies' lines from Laredo or El Paso to the City of Mexico.

The contracts entered into give the Postal company a continuous system from the United States to all the principal cities in the neighboring republic. To make this possible, the Postal company extended its lines south from Denver through Albuquerque to El Paso, to connect with the Mexican Central system, and is now building from Little Rock, Ark., to Laredo to connect the Mexican National system, which extension will be completed on January 1, 1898. As a consequence of the extension the messages from American cities have been reduced 40 per cent, making the message rate from New York to the City of Mexico \$1.85 for the words and the cable rate from the City of Mexico to London has been reduced from 60 cents a word to 39 cents a word.

Harvey Deberry, colored, was hanged at Memphis, Tenn., the other day.

Gen. Azcarraza. San Sebastian, Aug. 20.—Gen. Azcarraza, the temporary president of the Spanish cabinet, arrived here yesterday afternoon and had an audience with the queen regent yesterday evening, which will be continued to-day. At a cabinet council prior to his leaving Madrid all the ministers placed their portfolios at his disposal in case the queen regent should desire the resignation of the cabinet or of any member of it or any modification in the construction of the cabinet.

Miners' Petition. Richmond, Va., Aug. 20.—Mr. H. F. Fuller, representing the Brotherhood of Trainmen, was here yesterday and presented to the governor affidavits to the effect that the rights of free speech and public assembly was being denied the striking coal miners in Tazewell county, this state. He asked the governor to interfere in behalf of the strikers, and the governor pointed out that under the law he could do nothing unless applied to in due form by the county authorities for aid in maintaining the law.

The Argonaut.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 20.—The Argonaut, submarine craft, was launched at noon yesterday at the yards of the Columbian Iron works, in the presence of a large crowd of interested spectators.

This vessel, which is the invention of a Baltimorean, Simon Lake, is, as far as intentions and appearances are concerned, one of the most unique ever constructed.

It is intended for commercial work, including the exploration of the bottoms of rivers, lakes, bays and even seas, and for wrecking work.

The cigar-shaped hull has two big iron wheels attached to it near the bow. The edge of the wheels are corrugated like those of a cog wheel.

A smaller wheel of a similar character is attached to the boat at the stern. The wheels are intended to enable the vessel to run along over the bottom of rivers and other bodies of water, the propeller supplying the necessary motive power.

The boat will be so arranged that divers can come in and go out of the vessel while she is on the bottom of rivers.

The Argonaut is thirty-six feet long and nine feet in diameter, built of steel and strongly ribbed to resist water pressure. She is propelled, when on the surface, by a gasoline engine of thirty-horse power. She can also be propelled, while on the bottom, by the same engine, the air supply being obtained through a hose leading to the surface and supported by a float. She can be propelled along the bottom by an electric motor as well, taking current from a powerful storage battery.

Strong search lights are mounted on the bow and sides.

Her speed is estimated at eight miles an hour on the surface and about five miles on the bottom.

She will have fuel carrying capacity for a run of 2000 miles. The crew will consist of a captain, an engineer and four divers. It is claimed that one man can handle her if necessary.

HAWAIIAN NEWS.

Japan's Note Relating to the Annexation of the Island to the United States.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Secretary Sherman has submitted to the Japanese government an answer to Japan's last note relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The answer was delivered to Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese minister, last Saturday. It is in reply to Japan's note of July 10, which up to that time had not been acknowledged. Mr. Sherman's answer is marked by its friendly expressions toward Japan, which gives special satisfaction in view of the somewhat strained relations resulting from the various correspondence. Two features are brought out by the answer.

It reiterates the position heretofore taken by the secretary of state as to the right and propriety of annexing Hawaii to the United States. With this, however, is coupled an assurance that the interests of Japan in Hawaii will be fully safeguarded. It also expresses satisfaction at the plan of arbitration between Japan and Hawaii on the question of Japanese immigration to Hawaii. The answer is largely an elaboration of Mr. Sherman's former letter, and the policies expressed in no way differ from those previously laid down by him.

Minister Hoshi has cabled the substance of the answer to the Tokyo government and the full text of the answer has been forwarded. It will not reach Japan until September 1 and no action may be taken until the text is before the Japanese council. The Japanese legation is reticent over the dispatch, although there is no effort to conceal the satisfaction felt over the friendly spirit displayed throughout Mr. Sherman's answer. The attention of the Tokyo government has been particularly directed toward these expressions of good will.

Black Jack Bandits.

Silver City, N. M., Aug. 20.—The black jack gang of border bandits made an addition to their record of crime in this section yesterday. Early yesterday morning they rode up to the ranch of "Shorty" Miller, on Mulke creek, about sixty miles west of here and calling him to the door shot him, inflicting a wound which will likely prove fatal. A posse of cattlemen was at once organized to follow them on Dry creek, about twenty-five miles distant from the Miller ranch. A fight ensued in which Edward Moss was killed and Edgon Hollis reported missing. Officers from Grant and Socorro counties are in pursuit.

Explosion of Dust.

Davenport, Ia., Aug. 20.—An explosion of dust knocked out two walls of the elevator of the Davenport syrup refinery yesterday. John Pappa and John Rahn, two men in the cupola, were badly injured. Wm. Wolf, a farmer, was fatally crushed, and his 11-year-old daughter was killed. Frank Stevens was also injured. The building took fire immediately and was destroyed. Loss \$15,000 fully insured.

Y. P. C. in Session.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20.—An early morning prayer meeting in the capitol grounds opened the day's proceedings of the Young People's Christian union in the United Presbyterian church. The subject, "Consecration," was presented by the Rev. J. D. Rankin, D. D. of Denver. At 9:30 a. m. the first session of the day was begun at Tomlinson hall. After devotional exercises Rev. J. A. Huff, general secretary read his annual report.

Washington the Place.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 20.—At yesterday's session of the national council of the Daughters of America, Washington, D. C., was selected as the place of meeting in 1897. The afternoon session was strictly business, the chief matters considered and disposed of being the appropriation for the benefit of newspapers of the cause. A large number of appropriations were voted. The report of the committee on by-laws and constitution was further discussed and a number of changes adopted.

BOMB EXPLODED.

The President of France Had Just Passed When the Explosion Occurred.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The departure of President Faure on his visit to the czar at St. Petersburg yesterday was marked by a scene of greatest excitement, accompanied by the circulation of the wildest kinds of rumors. After his departure a bomb exploded along the route the president had followed, and although no damage was done in spite of the fact that nobody was hurt, the most intense excitement prevailed for a long time afterward and sensational reports had it that those who exploded the bomb had intended an outrage of a more serious nature.

The president received an ovation from the public when he started on his journey to Russia, large crowds of people lining the route from the Elysee palace to the railway station and greeted the president with enthusiastic cries of "Vive la republique, vive la Russ, vive Faure," etc. Ten minutes after the president's departure while the crowds were returning along the route traversed by M. Faure, a bomb exploded at the corner of the Boulevard Madga and the Rue Lafayette in front of the Restaurant Duval.

The report caused a panic in the neighborhood, and all sorts of wild stories were circulated, based on the statements attributed to anarchists that their next effort would be an attempt upon the life of Faure. Upon investigation by the police, however, it developed that the explosion caused but little damage and that nobody was hurt. The bomb was cylindrical, and appears to have contained a black substance possible coarse gun powder, made with large headed nails, similar to those usually found in the roughly constructed infernal machines used by the less intelligent class of anarchists. Fragments of the bomb were taken to the prefecture of police, where they were submitted to a thorough examination upon the part of the experts who pronounced the bomb to have been a comparatively harmless affair.

President Faure was accompanied on his way to Russia by M. Hanotaux, the minister for foreign affairs, and by Admiral Besnard, the minister of marine.

The presidential party according to the official programme left Kunkirk yesterday afternoon on board the French warship Bouhan. The latter will be escorted to Russia by the French warships Bruix and Surcoufe, and will arrive at Cronstadt Monday morning next, August 23. The French president will be received by the czar in the Constradt Roads. The first day of M. Faure's visit to Russia will be devoted to his reception at Cronstadt and Peterhof on the exchange of official visits, a banquet at the Peterhof palace and a gala performance at the Imperial theater.

On Tuesday, August 24, the czar and his guest will start to St. Petersburg. There the French president will be welcomed by the municipality of St. Petersburg, and will receive in audience delegations from the municipalities of the principal cities of the Russian empire.

London, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Paris yesterday afternoon says that the bomb which was exploded at the corner of the Boulevard Magenta and the Rue Lafayette shortly after President Faure had passed there on his way to Russia, contained a number of bullets, a quarter of an inch in diameter in addition to the nails referred to in previous dispatches. A milk jug carried by a passing girl was hit and shattered.

The police are baffled and according to the correspondent the whole affair gives one the impression of being a practical joke.

CUBAN RECRUITS.

Five Expeditions Reported to Have Left Atlantic City, N. J., Late.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 19.—The fact developed here last night that five Cuban filibustering expeditions have left this city within the last few months. The last to put out, according to information furnished was on Tuesday, when not alone were provisions taken, but ammunition as well. The agents of the Cuban cause have worked their expeditions so neatly that they put out under the eyes of Pinkerton detectives, who are said to be stationed here. The expedition of Tuesday, it is reported, consisted of twelve rapid firing guns and six dynamite guns. There was also 50,000 cartridges. All these articles were landed on a mud scow and this boat was towed up the beach about eight miles up the beach where a steamer was met and the transfer effected. Pinkerton detectives are said to have questioned the Cuban agents while they were loading the boats as to the destination of the provisions and received the answer that they were for country places up the coast. This satisfied the detectives and they left.

Killed Instantly.

Helena, Ark., Aug. 19.—Near Barton, in this county, an unknown negro made an assault on a colored woman and afterward committed an assault on a colored girl. As soon as the crime was made public a posse started out to hunt the negro. When overtaken he refused to surrender and John Edmonds, colored, shot and killed him. Edmonds surrendered to the magistrate, was examined and acquitted before Spire Tappan.

Too Much Rain.

Natchez, Miss., Aug. 19.—Heavy rains fell during twelve to fifteen hours each of each twenty-four for the past four or five days, damaging the cotton crop in this region. The crop planted since the overflow subsided is showing rank growth of weeds, but no fruiting, and the enforced idleness of plows is giving the grass headway that will be hard to overcome. It was still raining last night, with no signs of a break in the clouds.

There have been heavy rains over the state of Alabama the last few days.

American Florists.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 19.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Society of American Florists opened here Tuesday morning and was largely attended. Delegates from all sections of the country were present. The officers reported the society flourishing. The delegates were entertained by local committees yesterday afternoon and evening.

Col. M. Goodlett, the oldest lawyer of the Nashville, Tenn., bar, is dead.

The Coal Mine Strikers.

Pittsburg, Aug. 19.—Yesterday was operators' day and from present appearances they have made a most effective move and have nearly, if not quite, checkmated their opponents, the striking coal miners. The court's decree yesterday making permanent the preliminary injunction restraining the strikers from encamping, marching or in any manner interfering with the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company's miners, has had the effect of almost depleting the camps about those mines and apparently a general demoralization among the campers exists.

In order to follow up their advantage the operators held a largely attended meeting last night at the Monogohela house and arranged for the starting of their mines with or without force. If force seems to be unavoidable, it is the intention to start a certain few mines at once under the protection of deputies and whatever expenses may result will be shared pro rata by the mine owners.

This scheme to start the mines was adopted to break the national strike in 1894. The operators then agreed to bear the expense and two mines were put in operation and the men guarded by deputies.

At one time eighteen cars were loaded the first day. It was expensive coal, but when the bills were settled no operator could be made to tell what that coal cost. Various estimates were given, and it was conceded that it did not cost a cent less than \$5 a ton. But it had the desired effect.

A similar successful effort was made by the operators several years ago, when a number of colored men were brought in from the south and foreigners were imported from other localities.

President Dolan of the miners organization does not believe the present movement will be a success, as the strikers are more in earnest than in any former struggle.

"The operators now talk about their inability to pay the advance on account of having taken contracts at the 50-cent rate," he said; "when they made these contracts they were fairly warned that a higher rate would be demanded. They were told plainly not to make contracts based on a 54-cent mining rate. We did not take any advantage of them for they knew what was coming. When I spoke of a strike they merely laughed and said: 'We will have you starved out in two weeks.' They see now where they were mistaken and want to start, but they will not succeed. We will establish a camp and march at every mine where an attempt is made to operate."

Camp Determination at Turtle Creek was reduced in numbers yesterday from 200 to 50. The men who were told to go home gathered in angry crowds and denounced the officials bitterly. Secretary Wm. Warner came in for a large share of vituperation from the crowd. They demanded of him work or assistance. He replied rather curtly that he would get them jobs in the workhouse.

After Warner left a number of the men threatened to return to their respective homes and go to work in their mines. They said the strike was a fizzle. Some of the men left for the Irwin and Greensburg districts, where they will look for work.

NEW RAILROAD.

It Will Connect Denver, Col., and the Mining Region of South Dakota.

Denver, Col., Aug. 19.—A movement looking to the connection of Denver and the Black Hills region of South Dakota by railroad is now said to be in progress in Wyoming. The Burlington Railway company has placed a party of surveyors in the field to survey a route for a road between Newcastle and Lead City, S. D. The route is claimed, in conjunction with the Cheyenne Northern line, which is liable to pass into the possession of the Burlington when it is offered for sale, will practically open communication by rail between Denver and the great mining region of South Dakota. The work of engineers at his time when the sale of the Cheyenne Northern is approaching is regarded as strong evidence that the long-desired communication between the two mining centers will be consummated at an early date.

Needling More Cars.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 19.—Railroad officials in St. Joseph report that there is a danger of a car famine on western roads, caused by the immense grain crops. All roads entering this city are rushed to their fullest capacity, and the switching force has been increased 25 per cent. The Burlington company has issued orders that no more coal shall be loaded in box cars. All tight box cars are needed for moving grain. Farmers are disposed to hold their wheat for \$1 a bushel.

Bank Robbers.

Pineville, Ark., Aug. 18.—Three young men, believed to be members of the Collier gang, robbed the bank of Pineville yesterday of all its currency, said to amount to about \$900. They forced the cashier to surrender the money at the point of a revolver and escaped.

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 18.—A posse from Noel encountered the robbers about one mile east of Noel hills and a number of shots were exchanged.

Saved from Drowning.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Frank Hinkey, the famous football champion of Yale, Monday night saved the lives of eight men who were foundering about in the Niagara river, opposite Edgewater, a summer resort. A squall had swept the river, and in the middle of the storm the boat capsized and threw the eight men into the water. The water was too rough to swim to shore, a half mile away, and the men were unable to catch hold of the boat.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Held Up the Santa Fe in the Territory; but Got No Booty.

Purcell, I. T., Aug. 18.—The south-bound Santa Fe passenger train was held up and robbed Monday night south of Edmond, Ok.

A reporter interviewed Conductor Frank Beers, who was in charge of the train, who said: "The train was stopped south of Edmond by a lantern being swung across the track. I was on the sleeper, jumped off and started up-to-the engine, when a man on the side of the road fired two shots at me and demanded of me to get on the train. There were eight in the crowd. They at once had the entire crew covered with guns and threatened to blow open the express car with dynamite before the messenger would allow them to enter. They were admitted and at once ordered the messenger to get out. They used a charge of dynamite on the through safe, but without accomplishing anything. The messenger was taken back into the car and forced to open the local safe, but there was not a dollar in it. They tried to blow open the through safe again, but failed. They had a consultation and allowed us to pull out. They did not attempt to interfere with the passengers. The train was crowded and all persons had every valuable article they had. We were held thirty-five minutes. The robbers were masked and we have no idea who the parties were."

Guthrie, Ok., Aug. 18.—For the first time in three years a train has been held up in Oklahoma, the scene of action being laid on the beautiful level prairie, twenty miles south of this city, shortly after 10 o'clock Monday night. When the south-bound express train which had passed through here at 11:30, reached a point two miles south of the town of Edmond armed men leaped upon the engine and ordered the engineer to stop the train, while the other men fired incessant volleys from the platforms to intimidate the passengers and crew.

The engineer was compelled to run the engine and express car on a mile and then stop and the bandits at once broke open the car and proceeded to dynamite the through safe, hoping to obtain a large sum of money or other valuables.

The safe resisted all their efforts, after picking up a few loose articles and several baskets of Oklahoma peaches, with which the car was loaded, the would-be raiders left disappointed.

A posse was organized here soon after daylight and went to the scene of the holding up to take the trail of the thieves, but nothing has been heard of them. The outlaws were undoubtedly amateurs, and three of them were recognized as having been seen loafing around Ponca for some days. These three boarded the train at Ponca and at this city took their places on the front platform and were joined by five others at Edmond. They made no attempt to rob any of the passengers or trainmen nor to injure anybody.

"CAP" HATFIELD.

The Reported Battle With Him Is Without Foundation.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 18.—On Saturday a story was sent out relating that a battle had been fought between "Cap" Hatfield and his friends and officers of Mingo county, in which dynamite and Winchester played a prominent part, three men being killed. Sheriff Newby J. Leagle of Mingo county was asked for a statement of the case. The following is his reply: "Williamson, W. Va., Aug. 18.—There has been no fight with the Hatfields. We have been unable to meet 'Cap' N. J. KEADLE, Sheriff."

There have been men killed in the southern part of this state in a quarrel among members of the Hatfield gang and others in the past, but not one killing for fifty reported. "Cap" Hatfield before his escape from jail two weeks ago, was confined for nothing more serious than involuntary manslaughter and had only five weeks of a three months' sentence to serve. There was no other crime charged against him and if he is never captured it will not be a serious matter.

Senator McLaurin Improving.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 18.—Senator McLaurin is still at his home at Bennettsville and advises from there yesterday say he is improving very rapidly. Dr. Jennings, the physician who is attending the senator, gives this statement of the case: "Senator McLaurin's condition has been one of great physical prostration, attending by symptoms of impending cerebral trouble of the gravest nature. I have had to insist, therefore, upon absolute quiet as essential to his recovery. Under the most favorable circumstances a week at least must elapse before it will be prudent for him to leave his room."

Klondike and Canada.

Washington, Aug. 18.—It is not believed by officials of the government that any serious hardships will be imposed by Canada upon American miners in the Klondike gold region as such a course might result in retaliation enforced by the United States so as to make it impossible for the Canadians to go or return from the Klondike country. If this country should prevent Canadian officials from entering the Klondike through American territory they would be obliged to reach the gold country over thousands of miles of unexplored country.

Nashville Centennial.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Many were the visitors to the exposition from other states yesterday. Delegates to the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' association now in session in this city, delegates to the national conference of the state boards of health, which meets to-day, delegates to the national council of the Daughters of America, now in session, and the students and alumni of Webb's school were out in force and seen in every building.

TRUTHS TOLD IN A FEW WORDS.

A child's respect for its parent is not secured by over-laxness any more than by over-severity.

Preventable misfortunes consist, chiefly, of manifold things, little to do, but immense things to have done.

Parents generally receive that measure of filial respect they deserve—not always perhaps, but very generally.

A daughter should never seek nor be allowed to "outdress" her mother. In every family the mother should be the best-dressed member.

Nine Burnings.

Angel's Camp, Cal., Aug. 18.—The great Utica mine is on fire. Flames and smoke were discovered issuing from 800-foot level station No. 4 at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was with difficulty that the shift made their escape. Six men were in the mine, but made their way through the south end of the new shaft. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion caused by lard and coal oil.

It is impossible at present to estimate the extent of the loss that the fire will cause, but it is safe to say that it will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Not only are the mine owners affected, but the whole town of Angel's Camp, which contains a population of 6000 or thereabouts, who are almost dependent upon the miners employed in the Utica group of mines.

There are 1000 men employed by the company and should the fire prove as serious as reported these men will be left in destitute circumstances. Every effort is being made to quench the fire as rapidly as possible, but gas and smoke are escaping from all the shafts which are being rapidly bulkheaded.

While stopping the Utica fire several firemen were suffocated. The mine is being rapidly flooded. All the main pipes have been cut and about 3000 miners are pouring water into the shafts. An 8-inch hose is playing water into the sticke shaft, where the fire was first discovered. It will take at least four days to flood the mine, and it is estimated that in case no more serious results should happen afterward it will take at least two months to pump out the water and fit the mines for regular operations.

On July 21, 1895, a similar fire occurred and it was seven weeks before work could be resumed. The shafts are deeper now and it will undoubtedly take a much longer time.

The Utica mine, which is the largest quartz gold mine that is worked by the chlorination process, containing 200 stamps and fourteen roasting ovens, besides an immense amount of necessary machinery, is owned by the Hobart estate. Considerable of the property formerly belonged to the late Senator Fair. It is estimated that the net profits of the mine exceed \$1,500,000 per annum.

TEXAS MERCHANTS.

New York Overrun With Buyers on Account of Cheap Freight Rates.

New York, Aug. 18.—The wholesale section of this city was overrun yesterday with southern merchants and buyers. More than 300 came Monday on the Old Dominion steamer, and all of them appeared down town at an early hour yesterday morning. Nearly all spoke in glowing terms of the business outlook in the south and the manner in which they placed orders with the wholesale houses showed that they were sincere when they said they looked for a period of almost unprecedented prosperity.

The Texas merchants have been coming in daily for some weeks and it is stated that there are now more Texas merchants in New York than visited here all last season. Texas has been a heavy buyer in the dry goods district for many weeks, owing to the repeated cuts in freight rates.

The Merchants' association of New York, to whose efforts is due largely the presence of so many buyers, is composed of date of 500 resident members, comprising the principal wholesale houses, and over 21,000 non-resident members, the latter merchants principally in the south and west. The association secured reduced freight rates for its non-resident members and conducted an information bureau in New York and eventually turn its attention to securing some concessions in freight rates. Until yesterday some of the principal lines in the Southwest Traffic association, refused to grant the excursion rates asked for, but notice was received by wire yesterday that reduced rates would be granted by all lines from August 17 to August 31, inclusive. This concession will enable merchants and members of their families from any part of Texas to take advantage of the reduced rates to visit any of the leading markets

FOR WOMAN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MAIDS AND MATRONS.

About Evening Gowns—An Essential Feature of Early Summer Wardrobe—How Overworked Mothers May Save Labor in Gowning the Daughters.

The Little Pink Shoe. NLY a little pink baby shoe that is stained and wrinkled and torn.

That to market so often would go, and over and over the legend was told as I kissed the little pink toe.

"Please some more," the red lips would say, and the story and kiss were given again and again, so happy were we in motherhood's forlorn of heaven.

But there came a night, with a desolate night, when death bore my idol away, and no little toe ever jumps from the shoe to be kissed in the sweet old way.

But my tears have deepened the little pink shoe, and stained it a deeper stain, and I long for the touch that would thrill me in death.

If I have my darling again, so, when I am dead, lay the little pink shoe near my heart which is silent and cold, and perhaps up above, in the sunlight of love.

I shall kiss the pink toe as of old. —Kate Thyson Marr, N. Y. Journal.

Evening Gowns. Even for those having but two weeks' vacation, an evening gown is an absolutely necessary part of the summer wardrobe. It need not be expen-



DINNER GOWN OF ELIZABETHAN MODE.

sive, but it must be fresh and cut to show that it is intended solely for evening wear. Fancy silk is offered at such low prices that it seems an easy matter to secure an evening gown of it. Pretty stripes are offered at about 30 cents a yard, and make up very well for the purpose. Plain taffeta is good also, although rather more expensive. Yet silk is not the only available material. Net is considerably used, and may be draped over a gown that has seen its best days. The skirt should be finished with four or five rows of ribbon, and the waist trimmed to match. If but one evening gown is included in the wardrobe it is best with a square neck. This shape seems more suitable to every occasion than the round neck. Gowns made of organdie and muslin are by far the prettiest of summer evening costumes. They are combined with lace and dainty ribbons. The lace is draped into festoons over the shoulders, if it be wide, or edges the founces, if narrow. Yel-



low organdie over white silk makes an effective costume.—The Latest.

low organdie over white silk makes an effective costume.—The Latest.

Buttons. Buttons are certainly as ancient as the siege of Troy, in the ninth century before our era, for both in that unfortunate city and at Mycenae, Dr. Schliemann discovered objects of gold, silver and bronze which could have had no other use but that of buttons.

London's unsuccessful cab strike cost trades unions \$100,000, of which \$65,000 was subscribed by cabmen.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Serenade—a Pretty Story for the Little Ones—Reading a Newspaper at the Top of a Flagstaff—Daring Deed of a Chicagoan.

Where to Walk. HERE the pools are bright and deep, where the grey trout lies asleep, up over the leaf—that's the way for Billy and me.

Where the meadows make the cleanest, where the hay lies thickest and greenest, there to trace the homeward bee—that's the way for Billy and me.

Where the hazel bank is steepest, where the shadow falls the deepest, where the clustering nuts fall free—that's the way for Billy and me.

There let us walk, there let us play, through the meadow among the hay, up the water and over the leaf—that's the way for Billy and me.

The Serenade. One day a man, who had pictures to sell, came through the village where Mr. Chester lived.

The boys were a long while choosing among such a number, for there were landscapes and roses and kittens playing with balls of cotton, but at last Fred, the eldest, decided that one called the "Serenade" was much the finest.

It represented a garden, a fine house and a balcony. In the garden were flowers of all colors, and a great contest in despair, for he lay down on his back, and bending up his abdomen, planted his stinging finger into his body and then died.

While he sat perched at the top of the flagstaff, 300 feet above the sidewalk, people in La Salle and Madison streets craned their necks and wondered who was erratic enough to choose such a place for a morning airing.

Water street and Fifth avenue Wang enjoyed a smoke and his morning paper. "It was easier to remain there than come down and climb up again," he explained when he once more reached the roof of the building.

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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Most Important One Thing in Dairying. T he present time, the most important single item in dairying, is the testing of cows, writes Prof. W. N. Cook in Jersey Bulletin.

Everyone knew and loved Father Graham. He was an old-fashioned gentleman with the simple heart of a child.

A young man of the village had been badly insulted, and came to Father Graham full of angry indignation, declaring that he was going at once to demand an apology.

"My dear boy," Father Graham said, "take a word of advice from an old man who loves peace. An insult is like mud; it will brush off much better when it is dry.

Wasp's Commit Suicide. A short time ago, Mr. Henry, a French naturalist, being curious to see the effect of benzine on a wasp, put some of it under a glass in which a wasp was imprisoned.

From the Chicago Dispatch: Just Wang, the assistant janitor of the Tacoma building, hunted up a queer place to read his morning paper today.

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OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

The Troubles and Anxieties of the Bathing Resorts—Smoker and Non-Smoker—She Was Me—A Bit of Family History.

A Bit of Family History. Girl. O U darling Robin Redbreast, did your father ever speak. As she brooded you so warmly beneath her downy wings.

"And darling Robin Redbreast, did your father ever speak. As she brooded you so warmly beneath her downy wings.

"What do you call that thing?" "A Londoner," answered the first. "Expensive, I suppose?" "Bah! Six sous."

"Only six sous, eh? And how many years have you smoked?" "Thirty."

"Thirty years, three cigars a day, six sous apiece. Why, if you had not spent that money for cigars, you could have owned a house on the Cannibiere today."

The other said nothing. The Cannibiere is the richest and most famous street in Marseilles. Presently the two promenaders came out on the Cannibiere.

"You don't smoke, I believe?" said the man with the cigar. "Smoke? No!"

"Well, which is your house here?" And the abstemious man had to confess that he owned no house, either on the Cannibiere or anywhere else.

Just Awful. She—"Do you suppose that little crab would bite me if I jumped in?" He—"No; but you might get your suit wet."

She—"Oh, how terrible! I never thought of that."—New York Ledger.

She Was "Me." A gentleman who has a telephone in his house has in his employ a faithful but stupid German girl, who one day responded to the ringing of the telephone bell.

"Who is there?" came over the wire. "It is I," replied Katrina. "And who is I?"

"Why, I am I." "But who is I?" came over the wire. "I am me, my own self," retorted Katrina. "How should I be any one but me?"

"But who are you?" "I am my own self." "What is your name?" "Katrina Rupper."

"Well, who is Katrina Rupper?" "She is me, I, my own self." And when Katrina heard laughter at the other end of the line she said, indignantly: "I will not stay here to be made a shake of," and she walked away from the telephone, grumbling: "How could I be anyone but me? I let 'em know how to make a shake of me!"

An Attainment. "It's untrue," said Willie Washington, "that it is impossible for a man to attain perfection." "Who has reached that stage?"

"I have, Miss Cayenne informed me this morning that I am a perfect bore."—Washington Star.

In a Fix. He—"How would you like to be a lighthouse-keeper?" She—"Very much, name the date."—New York Ledger.

A Common Tie. "I have just discovered that intense heat is thoroughly destructive of all the outward observances of aristocratic society."

"What makes you think so?" "As I was going up our street last evening I saw seven of my high-heeled neighbors sitting in their parlors, all wearing the same tie."

Idle Dog Pest.—The fifteenth section of the New South Wales Dogs Act runs: "If any constable neglects to seize and kill all dogs found at large, he shall for every such neglect pay a fine of ten shillings."

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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Most Important One Thing in Dairying. T he present time, the most important single item in dairying, is the testing of cows, writes Prof. W. N. Cook in Jersey Bulletin.

Everyone knew and loved Father Graham. He was an old-fashioned gentleman with the simple heart of a child.

A young man of the village had been badly insulted, and came to Father Graham full of angry indignation, declaring that he was going at once to demand an apology.

"My dear boy," Father Graham said, "take a word of advice from an old man who loves peace. An insult is like mud; it will brush off much better when it is dry.

Wasp's Commit Suicide. A short time ago, Mr. Henry, a French naturalist, being curious to see the effect of benzine on a wasp, put some of it under a glass in which a wasp was imprisoned.

From the Chicago Dispatch: Just Wang, the assistant janitor of the Tacoma building, hunted up a queer place to read his morning paper today.

While he sat perched at the top of the flagstaff, 300 feet above the sidewalk, people in La Salle and Madison streets craned their necks and wondered who was erratic enough to choose such a place for a morning airing.

Water street and Fifth avenue Wang enjoyed a smoke and his morning paper. "It was easier to remain there than come down and climb up again," he explained when he once more reached the roof of the building.

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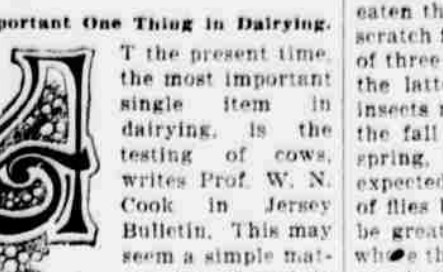
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SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK.

to know which ones are paying the best returns for their food. With this knowledge at hand, the dairyman has a powerful aid to correct breeding.

The influence of the dam, and particularly the sire, on the quality of the milk of the offspring, has been but little studied, and offers a fruitful field for investigation.

The owner of a herd of cows, of his own breeding, will be able to trace many lines of influence, from parent to offspring, and to note not only those that are prepotent for good, but equally important, to determine propensity for evil.

The man who is systematically testing his cows, soon begins to note the relation between food and milk flow—to know his cows individually, as to which ones will make suitable returns for increased feed.

He has brought knowledge to bear on many questions that were previously indefinite, and the result can not fail to be increased commercial as well as intellectual profit.

Poultry in Orchards. Mr. Tegetmeier, the famous English authority on poultry, in commenting on a report of the Rhode Island experiment station regarding the value of fowls to orchards, says:

"For many years I have advocated the introduction of poultry into apple orchards, maintaining that they do good service, in two very distinct modes—first, by manuring the ground, and, secondly, by the destruction of insects and grubs that hibernated in the soil.

The apple maggot appears to be extending in America, attacking the favorite Baldwin, which is so well known as being imported largely into this country, and rendering it entirely unfit for use, but the spraying the trees with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green has appeared to prevent all serious attacks of this insect.

In the mature state this insect is a fly, which deposits its eggs in the pulp of the apple beneath the skin. The young maggots grow within the fruit, which they render worthless, and when mature emerge from the apple and go into the ground, lying in the pupa state beneath the surface soil among the grass roots.

Samples of the earth, six inches square, were taken, and the number of maggots under the trees varied according to the size, from 1,600 to more than 12,000 under each tree, the pupae somewhat resembling kernels of wheat.

Now comes the point which was particularly interesting to me. The experiment was tried as to whether poultry, if confined to a small range and encouraged to scratch, would destroy these pupae.

A large movable wire fence was placed about a tree whose fruit had been destroyed by insects. One side of the fence was raised and about fifty hens were called into the enclosure. The fence was let down and they were confined to the space around the tree.

As soon as they had eaten the corn they naturally began to scratch for the pupae, and in the course of three or four days it was found that the latter had disappeared. As these insects remain in the pupa state from the fall of the apple to the following spring, when they appear, it may be expected that next year the number of flies breeding the apple maggot will be greatly diminished in the localities where this plan is followed.

From personal experience, extending over many years, I can speak positively of the advantages of allowing fowls and chickens a free range in apple orchards. They not only manure the soil and destroy all insects hibernating in it, but they find, for some weeks, a considerable proportion of their own food—the windfalls, which they devour greedily, with any grubs they may contain. The raising of poultry for sale may be much more advantageously carried on where the land is made to produce two crops—namely, apples and eggs—than where only one is gathered.

Butter Fats. A few years ago I spent some time in fermenting the black pepper butter swindle, says Milo Baldwin, in the Oregon Farmer, and now, here comes its twin brother, the electric churn, which originates its own electricity by the aid of which, you can churn in one minute, without regard to the temperature or condition of the cream. But the greatest saving claimed, is in the quantity and quality of the butter. The descriptive circular says: "One hundred pounds of milk contains fourteen pounds of solid matter, consisting of four pounds of oleo, four pounds of casing, four pounds of sugar, and two pounds of varied salt production, and by the old process, you only save the oleo, or butter oil; but the electric churn, takes up a portion of the sugar and casing, and combines it with the oleo, thereby increasing the quality and quantity of the product."

But before we decide on the quality, let us understand what this "casing" is. According to Webster, casing is a covering, or a case. That would seem a hard thing to work into butter, but we cannot tell what this electric churn may do. Possibly, in trying to be scientific, he uses the word in lieu of casein (milk curd). If so, it must be a great improvement on the quality of the butter. I knew a man in my boyhood days, who discovered the art of making this same kind of butter, but he produced the electricity, by dropping a little rennet into the cream just as it began to break for butter, and it fixed it in a minute, so that it turned out a large quantity of what he called extra butter. He sold a quantity of it to a dealer, who had him arrested for fraud, and when he got through and settled up, he found it the highest-priced butter he ever sold. If anyone is not satisfied with the above expose, let him

A WAYSIDE TRAGEDY.

THE SHOOTING OF SCHOOL-TEACHER MERRILL REAGAN.

The Whole Community in and About Armstrong, Illinois, Worked Up to a High Tension of Excitement—As Its Usual Sides Are Taken.



HE farming community in the vicinity of Armstrong, Ill., is greatly agitated over the Verry-Reagan tragedy, meagre details of which were given in the press dispatches some days ago. Reagan, the victim of Farmer Verry's charge of backshot, may survive his injuries. The shot tore away a section of his shoulder blade and made a desperate wound.

Guards have been hired by Reagan or his friends to watch his house night and day, it being feared that Verry or one of his sons may attempt to finish the work attempted by the desperate father. It has been discovered that Reagan had gotten an inkling of Verry's intentions to attack him, and had preparations partially made to go away. He was engaged to teach the district school the latter part of the year, but nevertheless had mortgaged the crops on a tract of land he was farming and was to have received the money. It is believed that if he had not been wounded by Verry, he would have been seeking safety in flight before this.

The most affecting feature in connection with the tragedy is its cause, the alleged betrayal of the young and beautiful daughter of Mr. Verry, Lillian, who was formerly her teacher in the country school in the Verry district. Lillian Verry is now aged 16 and has just budded into womanhood. She is a very beautiful and accomplished girl, who has had every advantage that wealth and the love of fond parents could give her. For some time past the neighborhood gossips have been talking of the attentions paid to Lillian by Reagan, the latter in age being 30. He has a wife and three children and lives not far from the Verry homestead. He was a successful teacher and had the esteem of the people and the affection of his pupils. Mr. Verry had been receiving reports that clandestine meetings of Reagan and his daughter were of frequent occurrence. It was said that they frequently met in a lonely part of the timber and remained together a long time. It was known that Reagan and the girl had met in Pekin, where a teachers' institute was held, and that their actions there had been exceedingly indiscreet, and that a similar occurrence took place on the occasion of a teachers' institute at Mine.

Mr. Verry and his wife did not, it seems, object to their daughter's going with Reagan on these and other occasions. They trusted him implicitly, believing that he entertained for his former pupil only the most honorable feelings. According to information from a friend of the family, the school-teacher had been writing letters of an improper character to the girl, and some of them fell into the hands of both families. The letters had been left in a log in the timber, where she called for them, and had been found and their contents made known to the Verrys and to Mrs. Reagan.

From these letters and other information Mr. Verry became satisfied that Reagan was a scoundrel, and he resolved to be avenged. Such resolution does not comfort with Mr. Verry's past life and conduct, for he has always been a man of honorable and good manners. This determination was the result of the overwhelming indignation that overcame him when he learned the awful truth as to his daughter and the villainy of the teacher. The evening of the tragedy Lillian told her parents she was going to the woods to pick wild blackberries. Her father suspecting her object in going to the timber, followed her. He took with him the old army musket that he had carried in the union army during the war. He secreted himself and watched the meeting of his daughter and her betrayer. He waited until the girl and Reagan separated. Reagan had mounted his horse and was riding away from the scene, when Verry stepped from behind a tree and blazed away.



MERRILL REAGAN.

His aim was good and the big bullet hit Reagan in the left shoulder. The teacher was knocked from his horse, but quickly regained his feet and succeeded in remounting. Verry rushed after him, loading his musket for another shot, but Reagan escaped the infuriated father and made his way to his home, where the terrible outcome of the scandal created a shocking scene. Mrs. Reagan fully realized what had happened. The neighbors were summoned and sought to comfort the outraged wife and screaming children, while others took steps to check the approach of Verry, who, it was feared, would pursue and finish the wounded man.

A messenger was dispatched to McLean for a doctor and made the trip of nine miles on a swift horse, returning with Dr. C. M. Noble of that place, who performed an operation, removing a number of splinters of the shattered shoulder blade.

Verry at once went to Armstrong and gave him up. He was promptly admitted to jail. The whole community sympathizes with him and he can ob-

ROYALTY A HARD JOB

INCONVENIENCES ENDURED BY EUROPEAN MONARCHS.

It is not a very pleasant job to be a monarch, and it is not a very profitable one either. The monarchs of Europe are not only inconvenienced by their position, but they are also inconvenienced by their subjects. The monarchs of Europe are not only inconvenienced by their position, but they are also inconvenienced by their subjects.

MAKED MEN LOOT A BANK.

They Held Up Eight Persons and got over \$10,000.

Four masked men made a desperate raid on the Butte County bank at Belle Fourche, S. D., the other day. Entering the bank with revolvers drawn, they ordered the customers present and the bank officials to throw up their hands. A little resistance on the part of Cashier Marble drew a shot from one of the robbers, which clipped off a piece of the cashier's ear and enforced compliance with the demand. In the safe on the counters there were bills and coin amounting to about \$10,000. The robbers scooped it all into a sack backed out of the bank and mounting their horses, which had been conveniently stationed near by, rode away.



LILLIAN VERRY.

The alarm was given immediately, and in a few moments a well-mounted and armed posse was in pursuit. Within a few miles from the town the posse came up with the fugitives and a running fight ensued, which resulted in one of the robbers surrendering. The man who was captured is a stranger in the hills, and it is believed he was used to locate the place and fix all details. The older men are believed to be the remnants of the once famous band of Laughing Sam Carey that flourished in the Black Hills until 10 years ago when they held up the iron-bound treasure coach of the Wells-Fargo Company at Buffalo Gap and were almost exterminated. They got \$50,000 in gold at that time, and the surviving members got out of the country with it. Several men who saw the escaping robbers the other day declare that the leader was Carey. None of the men carried rifles, but all were armed with heavy revolvers. The men made for the Bad Lands. They evidently figured on standing off the posse or hiding in some of the many recesses.

There were eight men in the bank at the time the robbers entered, three of whom had pistols in their pockets. Most of them were men who had lived on the frontier a long time, and knew that an effort to draw a revolver would merely precipitate a fight that might end in the killing of all those in the bank. The men worked at the job coolly as if they were performing a legitimate transaction. When they were overtaken by their pursuers they discarded their masks and were counting the money. They quickly got their revolvers into action, and showed by the way they used them that they were old-timers at the business. The bank has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the robbers dead or alive.

Young Lovers Die Together.
The little village of Moline, Ohio, is in a fever of excitement over the shocking suicide of Miss Nellie Lusher and her lover, Edward Cowles. Both are children of prominent families and since their childhood have been playmates. Of late their affection ripened into love, but as both were under 18 years of age their parents objected to their marriage. However, they attended a lawn fete together, and returned home with Miss Lusher's sister, but they did not enter the house. The parents became alarmed and instituted a search, but finally concluded the young couple had eloped. Next day children, while playing, discovered Nellie's hat and Cowles' coat near a large stone quarry pond. A searching party was organized and the water in the quarry pond dragged. The remains were brought to the surface with grappling hooks. The young man had his arms about his sweetheart's waist, and it was with difficulty that they were separated.

An Evidence of Insanity.
Mrs. Emily Duncanson of Ohio, a divorced woman about 45 years of age, was recently committed to the High-land insane asylum. Her hobby seemed to be sentimentalism, and she tried to make love to several men at the hospital. Then she was taken before Judge Oscar for commitment to Highland. They were taking testimony as to her insanity, when she suddenly asked the gallant jailer, Jesse Case, for a kiss. The judge immediately remarked that that was sufficient evidence of her insanity for him and the commitment was made.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Gradually Coming to It.
Two young women employed in a prominent office building in Kansas City astonished the girl in charge of the cigar stand during the noon hour the other day by shaking dice for cigarettes.



HOSE WHO IMAGINE

that all is colored red rose for crowned heads little know the immense inconvenience and discomfort with which they are frequently obliged to put up by very reason of their exalted position. No more striking demonstration of this could well be found than that is to be met with in regard to the recital of the Russian imperial family's trials at the time of the visit to Baltimore. The emperor and empress, with the little Grand-duchess Olga, who was then about eight months old, left Denmark in the imperial yacht Standart, crossed the German Ocean and ran up the River Dee, coming to anchor about seven miles from the castle. They were met by the Prince of Wales and his suite. A drizzling rain was falling and hardly had they taken their places in the landau—the empress in the most dainty of white-trimmed gowns, and the emperor and his suite in their magnificent gold-embroidered uniforms—when an order was given for the tops of the carriages to be thrown open, and despite the steady downpour into which the trizle had now turned, the imperial entourage set forth in this manner. After some slight protest on the empress' part, her majesty raised an umbrella, as did also the lady-in-waiting, who had the care of baby Olga; and so, between alternations of drizzle and pouring rain, the seven miles were accomplished, gaping crowds lining the entire way to witness this surely most uncomfortable passage of royalty.

There was, however, consolation in the thought that, once the castle was attained, their trouble would be over. Vain hope! As the castle entrance stood a court chamberlain, who as each carriage drove up informed its occupants



THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

that her majesty requested the immediate attendance of its occupants in the great drawing room; and, all drenched as they were from this watery drive, they passed into the queen's presence, the little grand-duchess alone being carried off at once to her apartment.

Seated on a large round ottoman in the center of the room, her black draperies standing out about her in something of the form of a haystack, with the princesses drawn up in a half-circle beyond, the queen awaiting the arrival of her imperial grandchildren, and most cordial and affectionate, but her greeting when they appeared. Just as they were congratulating themselves upon their final release being close at hand, dinner was announced, and, taking the emperor's arm, the queen led the way immediately to the dining-room. Nor were the troubles of the Princess of Wales led the emperor and his suite to the smoking room, where for a good half-hour they stood gazing with longing eyes at the low Turkish divans and tempting easy chairs, on which their uniforms—unbending as steel harness with their resplendent gold embroideries—utterly prohibited their reclining. Surely the hour at which court etiquette permitted of their retiring must have been halting that night with most devout thankings from them all.

Being at Tsarskoe Selo one afternoon during the month of May, 1887, the writer saw the little Grand-duchess Olga pass in a carriage with her lady-in-waiting, the coachman and footman in court livery. As the carriage came in sight the little grand-duchess, who was wearing a soft muslin sun-bonnet, just like any ordinary child, had her back turned toward the group of spectators. At a word, however, from her lady-in-waiting she turned swiftly in their direction, and it was a pretty sight to behold this little of eighteen months behaving and kissing her tiny hand as gracefully as though she had attained many years.

It is in the imperial residence at Peterhof that her infant sister recently opened her eyes upon this troublesome world, and one can scarce repress a feeling of pity for this wee

bit of royalty, whose advent must have brought so sharp a pang of disappointment to her parents' hearts, for, by a ukase of the Emperor Paul I, no woman may succeed to the throne of the czars unless the male line, both direct and collateral, be entirely extinct; this measure, according to tradition, having been prompted by the severity with which his own mother, the Empress Katherine the Great, held the czars in subjection during her entire reign.

COX AND HOWELLS.

The Congressman's Sunset Story Erroneously Ascribed to the Novelist.

The following story is published in a New York paper: "When William Dean Howells, our petted novelist, was earning small wages on a Cincinnati paper, he was sent to Columbus to report the proceedings of the legislature of Ohio, which at that particular time were of a riotous nature. Wandering off to the Olentangy at noon recess, he became enamored of the scenery and remained there until nearly sunset, when the splendor of the heavens entranced him. Before he had seen such a sunset in Ohio. The legislature and its doings were forgotten, and in the delirium of rapture he chapsodized three or four columns about the glories of the western evening sky. On the following morning when the rest of the Cincinnati papers had pages about the riots in the halls of legislation, Howells' paper led off with his description of a sunset! If I am not in error, he retired from active journalism that very day." The story is well told and lacks only the one element of truth, in other words, the incident never occurred.

Howells was the Columbus correspondent of the old Cincinnati Gazette in 1856, and in 1859 became news editor of the Ohio State Journal. The story of the sunset is evidently grounded on an incident which happened in the career of S. S. Cox, while he was editor of the old Ohio Statesman, at Columbus, in 1854. Late one afternoon a summer thunder-storm swept over the city, and as the storm clouds broke away from the west a magnificent sunset followed. Cox watched its splendor and dashed off a brilliant description thereof, which appeared in the next morning's Statesman. It attracted great attention and gave its author his sobriquet of "Sunset Cox," which he retained through life. Thousands of people have

LOST HIS TIPS.

A Pullman Porter Who Was Foregoing Carried from His Prey.

The long bow had been drawn by some master hands before it came to the ex-speculator's turn to make a showing, says an exchange. "Of course I had a variety of experiences," he began, "while I was chasing a fortune in the great southwest. Perhaps as odd a one as any of them was this one in northern Texas. A few of us were building a narrow gauge railroad to open up a new section and put some land on the market. At the same time a broad gauge line was being constructed through that portion of the state. Along a stretch of about five miles we happened to secure the same right of way, a keen old Yankee taking pay from both of us. Neither road would yield, it would take too long to fight the matter out in the courts, and we compromised by laying the narrow gauge between the rails of the broad gauge, arranging time tables with a view of avoiding accidents. Things went along without a clash for about six weeks, when I started over our road as the guest of the engineer. He was showing me the paces of the locomotive and while we were fairly flying over the common right of way we saw through the dim light of early morning that an immense sleeper was coming toward us at no less than a mile a minute. It had become detached from the train ahead and was shooting down grade. There was no time to reverse or attempt a retreat. The engineer set his teeth, pulled her wide open and shot through the sleeper as though it was a fog bank. We cut out the broad aisle as slick as a saw could have done, raked the ends of a few seats, caught the porter up on the smokestack, and flew on, without checking speed. Not a passenger was hurt, but the porter sued for \$5,000. Hurt? No, but he lost the tips, don't you see? And tips were tips in those days.

Giant of the Tar-Heel State.

William Austin, the tall man of Stanley county, is now working at the old blacksmith shop on Lee street. He was 21 years old on the 13th of April, measures 6 feet 9 1/2 inches in his stocking feet, and is still growing. He weighs 225 pounds and is apparently a skeleton now, but with large bones and muscles. He lifted when only 19 years old a bale of cotton weighing over 500 pounds and carried it some 25 yards. Only recently three northern

MISS JEAN INGELOW.

FAMOUS ENGLISH POET AND NOVELIST NO MORE.

Passed Away at Her First from the Authorship of "High Tide Off the Coast of Lincolnshire"—Friend and Favorite Author of Victoria.

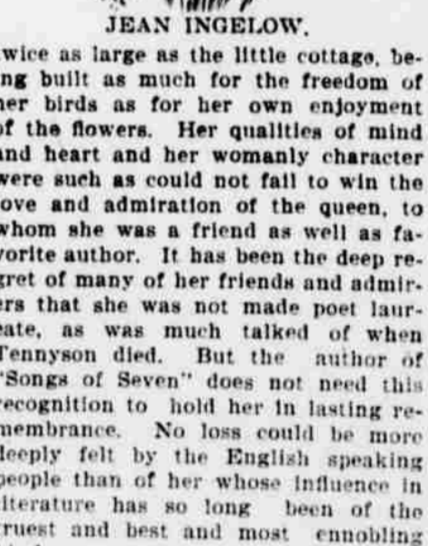


JEAN INGELOW, the distinguished poet and novelist, died recently at her home in Kensington, in her seventy-seventh year. She was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1830. Her father was William Ingelow, a banker, and her mother was

of Coventry descent. She was the youngest of eleven children. As a child she was not precocious, and gave no promise of the great future before her. Even when she had begun to write she was too timid to show her productions, and hid them away in a box. She was 23 years old when "The Poems of Jean Ingelow" appeared, which were hailed with delight. Tennyson and Longfellow were then the idols of the English literary world, and she was ranked with them. "High Tide Off the Coast of Lincolnshire" winning at once the public heart by its exquisite beauty and tender pathos.

Her second volume, "A Story of Doom," appeared in 1867, and it was not until 1885 that her third volume was published. It is almost forgotten by the public that Jean Ingelow was also a novelist. In addition to her poems and writings for children she wrote four novels, but it is as a poet that she will be remembered. Some of the best of her verses are set to music, among them the sweet and tender song, "O Fair Dove, O Fond Dove."

With her brother Miss Ingelow lived quietly in Kensington. She loved birds and flowers, and the conservatory was



JEAN INGELOW.

twice as large as the little cottage, being built as much for the freedom of her birds as for her own enjoyment of the flowers. Her qualities of mind and heart and her womanly character were such as could not fail to win the love and admiration of the queen, to whom she was a friend as well as a favorite author. It has been the deep regret of many of her friends and admirers that she was not made poet laureate, as was much talked of when Tennyson died. But the author of "Songs of Seven" does not need this recognition to hold her in lasting remembrance. No loss could be more deeply felt by the English speaking people than of her whose influence in literature has so long been of the truest and best and most ennobling kind.

The Alaskan Boundary.

Our government negotiated a treaty with Great Britain last January, providing for the appointment of commissioners to trace and mark so much of the 141st meridian as is necessary to define the limits of the territory which Russia ceded to the United States in 1867. As a matter of convenience, it was agreed that the summit of Mount St. Elias, which, though it had not been ascertained to lie on the 141st meridian, was known to be nearly coincident with it, should be taken as a visible landmark, from which the boundary-line should be traced northward. But there remained another boundary question, as to where the southern part of the line should be drawn. Under the old treaty between Russia and Great Britain, it was provided that this part of the boundary should run at a distance of ten marine leagues from the shore. It is a disputed question whether this meant the shore of the mainland or of the fringe of islands off the coast. Some fear was felt in the senate lest the initial point in marking the 141st meridian should involve a concession of the claims of this country to the southern part of the boundary; and a provision was therefore added to the treaty that it should not be regarded as such a concession.

By Order of the King.

Not every one who looks at the dial of a clock knows that the four I's, which are in place of the usual IV, designate the number 4, are there because of the obstinacy of Charles V. of France. When Henry VIII. asked the king the first accurate clock, the king said to him that the IV was wrong and should be changed to IIII. "You are wrong, your majesty," wherest the king thundered out: "I am never wrong. Take it away and correct the mistake." From that day to this the four I's have stood as the mark for the fourth hour.

Lively for Her Age.

A granger, who had lost his wife, asked an editor to write her obituary. "Gentle and lovable, was she?" asked the editor. "Well, tollable—'ceptin' when she was riled." "What was her age?" "She never did tell it. All I know is, she was purty lively for her age!"

Latest in Linings.

The very latest lining for black woolen skirts is plaid gace taffeta. The Tartan and the French plaices are equally charming, and a combination of buff and green is to be ultra-fashionable.

THE TROUBLES OF A PRINCE.

Young Arthur of Connaught at the Jubilee Ceremonies.

There was one boy, a junior, fair and pleasant, with unassuming manners, who persistently remained behind the crowd, talking with one of the masters, instead of joining the school on the footpaths, says the London Daily News. Several times he was invited to go to his companions, but invariably replied that he did not care to do so, as he preferred to stay where he was. He was Prince Arthur of Connaught, a young man of a thorough boyish dread of being made a show of before his schoolfellows. He was allowed to follow his own sweet will for nearly an hour, but when it became clear that the royal procession was at hand a pre-emptory voice—that of one of the masters—cried "Prince Arthur," and the young collegian was brought forth and ranged alongside the distinguished Indians, with whom he entered into a seemingly ruffled conversation. The troubles of Prince Arthur, although the end of the ceremony as far as the college was concerned had been reached, were not yet over. The queen's carriage remained standing while the occupants looked round. The Empress Frederick seemed particularly attracted by the four Indians. After looking at them for some time she apparently discovered Prince Arthur of Connaught posted on their left flank. At once the eyes of every occupant of the landau were turned toward him, the hundreds of spectators naturally gazing in the same direction. Then the Duke of Connaught called "Arthur," and the boy went to the side of the carriage, which he could scarcely look into. Some apparently gay observations were made to him by his relatives.

The father and aunt took his hand and his grandmother tried to do the same, but, being on the further side of the carriage, failed. Thereupon the Duke of Connaught, good humoredly, grasped his son by the collar and tried to lift him into the carriage, but found him too heavy. The young prince's collar was pulled nearly over his head, the lower hem of his Eton jacket ascending to the middle of his back. It was a most undignified position for a fellow, but fathers are so inconsiderate. As soon as Prince Arthur was released he promptly retreated to the footpath, lest more liberties should be taken with him in the sight of the whole college. He was evidently confused and probably thought that if fathers were to play these kind of jokes on their sons they should do it in private.

Don Carlos and the Carlists.

While citizens of the United States are watching the struggle of the Cubans against Spain with interest, and taking sides with the intrepid insurgents, a part of the population of Spain shows an equal amount of sympathy. But there is a difference between the two classes. The American sympathizer with the Cuban cause desires the independence of Cuba; the sympathizer in Spain wants the defeat of the Spanish government and cares little for the Cubans. These Spaniards are the members of the Carlist party, for whom any Spanish defeat would be a victory. Anything that would have a tendency to weaken the power of the reigning dynasty would be favorable to them, and for that reason a Cuban victory, a mutiny in the army, a defeat of the Spanish forces in the colonies, a had crop or refusal on the part of the money powers to extend loans, or even a pestilence within the borders of the kingdom, would be factors toward strengthening the Carlist sentiment.

When Don Carlos' wife died his friends thought that a solution to the Spanish problem might be reached if the pretender would marry the queen regent, or if his son would marry the little infant; but Don Carlos had no ideas in that direction, and in 1894 married his present wife, the princess Marie Bertha de Rohan, at Prague. She brought him another fortune. His son, Don Jaime, is a fine looking young man, and holds a commission in the Russian army, where he is spoken of as the last of the Bourbon kings.

An American Scientist.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, who retired from the navy and the superintendency of the Nautical Almanac last spring, is known in two continents. His determinations of the movements of the planets and the moon are acknowledged the world over. Every eclipse is calculated by his rules. Simon Newcomb was born in Nova Scotia in 1835, and came to the United States while in his teens. As have many great men, he began his career by teaching. He early showed so remarkable an aptitude for mathematics that he was taken into the Smithsonian Institution. His first



PROF. NEWCOMB.

astronomical work of great importance was the computation of the orbits of the asteroids, which he proved to be working under a fixed law. In 1861 Prof. Newcomb was appointed to the chair of mathematics in the United States navy and transferred to Washington. Since that time he has been honored with degrees and medals from most of the leading institutions in this and foreign civilized countries. In spite of all his work the famous scientist is still well preserved, youthful and intellectually vigorous.

Increasing Cheapness of Aluminum.

It was only a few years ago that aluminum was not obtainable for less than \$1 a pound, but the methods have been so improved and the plants for its production so increased that inside of a year its price is likely to come down to 27 cents or less, so that only three or four commercial metals will be cheaper.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application

Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, Aug. 28, 1897.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. Lige Roberts is off on a trip to the I. T.
—Mr. W. C. Jones is visiting his son Ed in Stephens county this week.
—New Dry Goods at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. G. R. Couch has been making some substantial improvements about his home.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parsons left on Sunday for Vernon where they will visit Mrs. Parsons' sister.
—New dry goods for fall and winter arriving at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. L. W. Roberts has just completed a handsome addition to his residence and had the whole freshly painted.

—Mrs. Peden and daughter returned home to Sherman this week after spending several months here with relatives.

—Boys' knee pants at S. L. Robertson's.

—We failed to note last week the return of Miss Mollie Bryant from Jacksboro, where she has been attending school.

—The stream of prospectors coming into this country daily reminds one that "Westward ho, the star of empire takes its course!"

—All persons indebted to me for wheat or oats please pay up. Must have the money right away.

J. S. RICE.

—Mr. R. M. Dickenson and family have returned from Attica, Kansas, where Mr. D. has been engaged in business for the past eight months.

—County Attorney J. E. Wilfong was in this week and appointed Oscar Martin, Esq. assistant county attorney to prosecute the delinquent tax suits.

—New Shoes! I am getting in a big stock of shoes for men, women and children. Call and see them. I can suit you in quality, style and price.

S. L. ROBERTSON.

—Mr. Will Dickenson returned this week after an absence of more than a year, we have not yet learned whether he intends to remain in Haskell.

—Dr. Gilbert says give George Hanson credit for one girl baby, born on Sunday last. This is George's first and the Doctor says he is walking on his tip-toes.

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

O. NICHOLSON
Wichita Falls, Tex.

—The Baptist protracted meeting at this place closed on Thursday night. The preachers seemed to work earnestly, but failed to awaken the revival spirit to much extent.

—Dr. J. G. Simmons proprietor of the Lindel hotel has had a neat bath house built where his guests can refresh themselves in pure, cool water drawn fresh from the earth by a wind mill.

—Remember that S. L. Robertson always makes lowest prices for cash.

—Miss Mattie Kindred, after a very pleasant visit of several weeks to relatives here, left on Friday for her home at Winona, Miss., where she will resume her duties as a member of the board of school examiners and as a teacher.

—Mr. C. D. Long, our up-to-date postmaster, is walking high and talking faster than ever this week—girl baby at his house since Wednesday morning. All his other girls are boys and he is quite proud of this one.

—A forty pound feather bed for sale, nearly new, cheap. Apply at this office for particulars.

—The Eighth annual meeting of the Stonewall Baptist Association will be held at Roby, Fisher county, beginning Thursday 23rd day of September 7 o'clock, p. m.

—We heard it intimated in official circles the other day that the matter of gates across public roads of the first class would be investigated and steps taken to have them removed. This will probably be by the grand jury route and a word to the wise should be sufficient.

—Everything in Dry goods and Groceries at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. R. M. Hubbard, of Denton county, who has some property interests here, came in Thursday accompanied by three of his Denton county neighbors, Messrs. G. B. Gay, J. W. Weeks and G. H. Freeman, who will look over our county with the view of purchasing land and locating here. We understand their idea is to go into stockfarming and that so far they are well pleased with what they have seen of our county, although they have not yet seen the best of it. Mr. Hubbard tells us they are good substantial men and will make us good citizens. We hope they will find places to suit them and locate with us.

—Fresh green apples, lemons, barrel Pickles, Krout, Potatoes, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, &c., at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. M. Smith, one of our largest wool growers, tells us that he has just received six fine wolf dogs and that there is a plan on foot among the sheep men for each of them to get a pack of dogs and go regularly into the extermination of the pestiferous coyotes, provided the people of the country will agree to quit putting out poison. These dogs are costly to get and maintain and we believe the sheep men would destroy many more wolves with them than can be killed with poison, so, we believe it will be to the interest of all to go into such an agreement and give the dogs full swing without endangering their lives by putting out poison.

—Judge J. M. Baldwin says that while in Abilene last week some of the business men of that place suggested the desirability of Haskell securing the extension of the telephone line recently put up from Abilene to Anson, saying that it would cost about \$400 to extend the line on to Haskell and that they thought the business men of Abilene would pay one-half or two-thirds of the cost.

This is decidedly the best proposition Haskell has ever had for securing telephonic connection and we would like very much to see our people take hold of the matter and put it through, if it can be done on this basis. The convenience and satisfaction of being in touch with the world by wire will be very great and it will be of real value to our business men, especially so during the cotton season, which will soon be upon us. As what is everybody's business is not generally attended to by anyone, we suggest that everybody get together Monday evening and appoint a committee to take the matter up and see what we can do and what Abilene will do in the premises.

—Do you want a Mitchell wagon best made; if so see W. W. Fields & Bro., who will sell it to you at Abilene price.

—Mr. T. G. Carney of the dry goods and grocery firm of T. G. Carney & Co., left yesterday for Galveston, where he will take advantage of the freight rate war, which has been in progress for two or three weeks, and purchase the fall stock of dry goods for his house. He was accompanied by Mrs. Carney, whose taste will be exercised in assisting in the selection of ladies dress goods, trimmings and notions. Mr. C. informed us that he had a written guarantee from responsible wholesalers that they will sell him dry goods at practically New York price, which they say the freight rate war between the steamship lines enables them to do, the rate having recently been cut down to 2 1/2 cents per 100 pounds from N. Y. to Galveston. Their proposition to Mr. C. is to sell him goods with the addition of not more than 10 cents per 100 for freight. The usual rate from N. Y. being \$2.80 per 100 pounds. Mr. Carney thinks this guarantee of not more than 10 cents per 100 pounds will enable him to buy dry goods in Galveston as cheap or cheaper than he could buy in N. Y. with railway freight added. His intention is to put in a heavy stock covering all the leading lines in staple and fancy dry goods and notions.

He also informed us that he had negotiations pending with Galveston cotton men to furnish him an ample supply of money to handle the cotton crop of this county and that he is confident of perfecting the arrangement and if he does so he will make the railroad buyer who gets a bale of Haskell county cotton pay the top of the market for it. We hope that he will succeed in this enterprise as it will be a convenience to the people and a decided benefit to the trade of the town.

THE IRON STABLE

J. L. BALDWIN, Propr.

First class single and double rigs and careful drivers.

Commercial Trade A Specialty.

Horses boarded by day, week or month at reasonable rates.

I solicit a good share of your patronage.



MOORE BOOTS & SHOES, 300 Pairs of them! ALL STYLES AND SIZES FOR EVERYBODY.

We are just receiving an invoice of 500 pairs of boots and shoes. There are fine, medium and heavy goods in the lot, as well as all styles to suit all tastes.

As to prices—well you know our way about prices—always as low as the goods can be put—never undersold by anybody. Just come and see, if you want shoes.



Our Dry Goods Department is still well up in the various lines, but as the season is a little advanced we are cutting prices to the bottom notch so as to clear out the summer goods and make room for a big fall stock. Come and see, you will be satisfied with the prices.

Our Staple and Fancy Groceries Department we always keep fresh and ready to fill your order for something good to eat at bottom prices.

T. G. CARNEY & CO

FURNITURE

Largest Stock West of Fort Worth!

Two Car Loads Just In From Factory.

PICTURE MOULDING, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES.

COFFINS AND ALL UNDERTAKER'S GOODS.

—EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.—

I always keep my stock full, and I won't be undersold. Call on me.

T. H. C. PEERY, SEYMOUR.

THE ANSON ROLLER MILL

Is a candidate for your business in its line. It gives you—
33 1-3 lbs. Good Patent Flour and 10lbs. Bran
—Per Bushel for Wheat Testing 60 Pounds.

Flour and Bran kept constantly on hand for sale.

You can save money by buying from us.

J. E. JOHNSON, Propr., Anson, Tex.

CANDIDATES for the U. S. senate and for state offices in Texas are usually previous.

—Mr. F. G. Alexander has a talk with his customers this week. Read his letter; you will find it in big type.

—Tax Col. W. B. Anthony and Judge H. G. McConnell are busily at work making up the delinquent tax lists. As soon as the work is completed suits will be filed against all delinquents and the costs will begin to pile up against them. It would be well for them to take warning and settle up before suits are filed.

—WAVING fields of golden grain greet the eye wherever you look—but we cannot sing.—Throckmorton Times.

—Chestnuts! The grain is all harvested.

—Gov. C. A. CULBERSON has shied his castor into the senatorial ring and is now a full fledged candidate. So far the slate stands: Mills, Reagan and Culberson, with Bailey to hear from.

—By an act of the last legislature the first Monday in Sept. was made a legal holiday to be designated as "labor day," in pursuance of which acting governor Geo. T. Lester has issued a proclamation declaring Monday, Sept. 6th a legal holiday and requesting its general observance throughout the state.

McLEMORE'S Wine of Cardui
has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible
FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES.
irregularities and derangement. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It cures a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the muscular system. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops bleeding and relieves sup-
pressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs \$1.00 per bottle at your drug store.
For details, in case requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Prepared by J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C.
It will cure Wine of Cardui in bottles for sale at the same price and it entirely cured her.

A College Education

Will be Given away Free by the Free Press

TO THE MOST POPULAR

Young Man in Haskell County. A Complete Course in Metropolitan Business College at Dallas.

Do You Want a Business Course?

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

CONDITIONS.

Any man, of any age, married or single, in town or country, in Haskell county, may enter as a contestant for the scholarship, provided his immediate family is a paid-up subscriber to the Haskell Free Press.

HOW TO VOTE.
Each week there will appear in the Free Press a coupon which may be voted by anyone properly filling it out. Take it to McLemore's drug store and it will be duly registered and deposited in a sealed box. Votes may be mailed to him or to the Free Press and they will receive the same prompt attention as if delivered in person.

The votes will remain in the box until November 1st, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when the judges, Messrs. W. W. Fields, R. E. Sherrill and J. E. Lindsey will open the box, count the votes and declare the winner.

The vote will be published in the Free Press each week up to October 30th.

Each new subscriber to the Free Press will be allowed fifteen coupons or ballots.

Each subscriber renewing will be allowed ten coupons or ballots.

For each year's bank subscription paid up by any subscriber we will allow ten coupons or votes.

Persons subscribing for the paper to be sent to friends will be entitled to the coupons as above—15 for a new subscription.

Extra ballots may be secured at this office at McLemore's drug store at following prices: Single ballot 5c; 25 ballots, \$1; 50 ballots, \$1.75; 100 ballots, \$3 and 500 ballots, \$5.

Besides the above every subscriber is entitled to use the coupon printed in his paper each week.

N. B. All the above will be on a cash basis.

The voting has begun and up to date stands as follows:
Frank Vernon, 109
Vernon Cobb, 104
Jerald Hills, 109

COUPON.
Free Press Scholarship Contest
To have the \$500 Scholarship in Metropolitan Business College
I vote for

J. F. CLARK,

Jeweler and Optician,
Abilene, - - Tex.

I Can

save you money when you need:

- MACHINE OILS,
- CALIFORNIA DOG POISON.
- WALL PAPER,
- WAGON OR BUGGY PAINT.
- TABLETS,
- WRITING PAPER,
- LANTERNS,
- LAMP GOODS,

or any kind of

DRUGS.

I want your trade,

A. P. McLEMORE.

P. S. Condition Powders 15cts lb

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.

He "Pulled His Freight"
—WITH—
A Mitchell Wagon

and was pleased, just as every freighter who is using one is.

The Mitchell
—Is undoubtedly the—
Monarch of the Road.

"As good as the Mitchell" is the highest compliment that can be paid another make of wagons.

While the MITCHELL has always been the STANDARD of excellence, yet we candidly believe that the factory is turning out the best wagon they have ever made.

If interested, write us, or call and verify our statements. Yours truly,

ED. S. HUGHES & CO.

Abilene, - - - Texas.

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An aggressive institution for a practical training in the branches that secure employment. Book-keeping, Banking, short-hand, Type-writing, Penmanship and Spanish. Unexcelled advantage in all departments. A course of study that covers absolutely and completely every phase and feature of Modern and Scientific Accounting as applied to all branches of Mercantile, Bank, Joint Stock, Corporation and General Office Work. The finest equipment. The ablest faculty of experienced teachers ever associated with any business college in this State. The finest penman in Texas—one of the finest in America. Our combined Business and Short-hand Course at a special and attractive rate, the best investment ever made, absolutely assuring a successful business career to all who complete it. Investigate the many superior advantages of this school before deciding to go elsewhere. Catalogue and Elegant Specimens of Penmanship free. Write for both. Address,

THE METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

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

McCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.

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

McCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.

PORTER'S AUTOMATIC CHEMICAL Milk Cooler and Creamer
Will keep your milk cool and sweet and butter firm in hottest weather. Ripens cream evenly and makes churning easy. Works in any climate. Costs nothing to operate it, and will last 10 years. Every one guaranteed. Write for descriptive catalogue and full particulars.

E. E. GILBERT, Physician & Surgeon.
Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.
Diseases of Women a Specialty.
Office at McLemore's Drug Store.

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P. D. SANDERS, LAWYER & LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Solicitor work, abstracting and attention to property of non-residents given special attention.

ROCKDALE, - - TEXAS.
Please mention this paper when you write.